SSD-24494-C

DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO	1. 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
COMBINED COMPETITIVE (PRELIMINARY) EXAMINATION, 2011	(C) Chalakya King (D) Chera King
Serial No. 001391 INDIAN HISTORY	<ol><li>The Chola King who assumed the title of Mummadi Chola was:</li></ol>
	(A) Vijayalaya (B) Aditya I
Code No. 11	(C) Rajaraja I (D) Rajendra I
Time Allowed: Two Hours Maximum Marks: 300	3. In the Chola empire, Nagram was an assembly of the:
	(A) Merchants (B) Senior Citizens
INSTRUCTIONS	(C) Village Headmen (D) Landlords residing in the cities
1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK	Which dynasty was well known for excellent village administration?
THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES	(A) Pallavas (B) Cholas
OR ITEMS, ETC, IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET OF THE SAME	(C) Pandyas (D) Chalukyas
SERIES.	(b) Charayas
2. ENCODE CLEARLY THE TEST BOOKLET SERIES A, B, C OR D AS THE CASE MAY BE IN THE	5. The Devadasi system became quite prevalent from the Chola period because of the:
APPROPRIATE PLACE IN THE RESPONSE SHEET.	(A) Decline in the position of women
You, have to enter your Roll Number on this     Your Roll No.	(B) Remarkable achievements of women in music
Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside.	(C) Feudal character of polity and society
Do NOT write anything else on the Test Dooklet.	(D) Temples became large complexes which required a large number of women workers
4. This Booklet contains 120 items (questions). Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select	—I
one response which you want to mark on the Response Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one	6. The <i>igta</i> was a:
correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose ONLY ONE response	(A) Transferable revenue assignment (B) Wing of the army
for each item.	6. The iqta was a:  (A) Transferable revenue assignment (B) Wing of the army (C) Schedule of revenue rates (D) Investiture from the Caliph
5. In case you find any discrepancy in this test booklet in any question(s) or the Responses, a written	
representation explaining the details of such alleged discrepancy, be submitted within three days, indicating	<ol><li>Who from amongst the following historians says that Muhammad bin Tughlaq transferred tl</li></ol>
the Question No(s) and the Test Booklet Series, in which the discrepancy is alleged. Representation not	capital because Deogiri was centrally situated?
received within time shall not be entertained at all. The Commission shall take appropriate decision on the	(A) Isami (B) Afif
representations received in accordance with the Rules which shall be final.	, (C) Firishta (D) Barani
6. You have to mark all your responses ONLY on the separate Response Sheet provided. See directions in the	
Response Sheet.	8. The Turkan-i Chihalgani were the :
7. All items carry equal marks. Attempt ALL items. Your total marks will depend only on the number of	(A) Slave nobles who acquire domination after Iltutmish
correct responses marked by you in the Response Sheet.  8. Before you proceed to mark in the Response Sheet the response to various items in the Test Booklet, you	(B) Military officers of Alauddin Khalji
have to fill in some particulars in the Response Sheet as per instructions sent to you with your Admit Card	(C) Court poets of Balban
and Instructions.	(D) Non-Turkish foreigners of high lineage
9. While writing Centre, Subject and Roll No. on the top of the Response Sheet in appropriate boxes use	
"ONLY BALL POINT PEN".	<ol> <li>The first Sultan who adopted the policy of making revenue assignments hereditary was:</li> </ol>
10. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Response Sheet and the examination has	(A) Jalaluddin Khalji (B) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator only the Response Sheet. You are permitted to take away	(C) Muhammad bin Tughlaq (D) Firuz Tughlaq
with you the Test Booklet.	(iv) i max inglina
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SSD-24494-C

10. Under the Khaljis and the Tughlaqs the village headman was called:

(A) Patwari

	(C) Muknya	(D)	Balahar		(C)	Rayasam	(D)	Mudrakarta	
11.	During the reign of Alauddin Khalji,	the controll	er of the grain market was known as:	20.	The	nucleus of the administration of empire	of Vii	ayanagar was :	
	(A) Diwan-i Riyasat	(B)	Sarkar-i Mandi			Council of Ministers		Imperial Secretariat	
	(C) Ariz-i Mumalik	(D)	Shuhna-i Mandi		, ,	Army Headquarters		Imperial Revenue Department	
12.	The Sulatan who called expert genea	logists to De	elhi for determining the family status of officers	21.	The	nayakas in the Vijayanagar empire were	e:		
	and government servants was:				(A)	High civil and military officers	(B)	Hereditary military governors	
	(A) Iltutmish	(B)	Balban		(C)	Military commanders	(D)	Feudal chiefs	
	(C) Muhammad bin Tughlaq	(D)	Firuz Tughlaq						
	(b) I mae I a Brind					rge number of women were employed is	n the	empire of Vijayanagar as:	
13.	Malik, Inam and Waqf grants were r	resumed by			(A)	Royal bodyguards	(B)	Palace guards	
	(A) Iltutmish				(C)	Accountants	(D)	All of the above	
	(C) Alauddin Khalji								
	(C) Alauddii Khaiji	(D)	Firuz Tughlaq	23.	The	founder of the Chishti silsila in India wa	s: ·		
					(A)	Shaikh Muinuddin Chishti	(B)	Shaikh Fariduddin Ganj-i Shakar	
14.	In his agrarian measures Alauddin Kl				(C)	Shaikh Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki	(D)	Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya	
	(A) Sharaf Qaini	(B)	Ainul Mulk						
	(C) Alaul Mulk	(D)	Almas Beg	24.	A bi	ographical dictionary of the sufis Gulza	r-i Ab	orar was written by:	
					(A)	Shaikh Abdul Haq Muhaddis Dehlavi	(B)	Amir Khusrau	
15.	Which one of the following taxes exa	acted by Alan	uddin Khalji has not explained by Barani?		(C)	Shaikh Nasiruddin Chiragh Dehlavi	(D)	Muhammad Ghausi Shattari	
	(A) Kharaj		Charai						
	(C) Kari or Karhi	(D)	Ghari	25.	The	Bhakti saint who was not a worshipper	ofK	rishna, was:	
					(A)	Mirabai	(B)	Vallabhacharya	
16.	The term aizza was used by Muhamr	nad hin Tuo	hlag for:		(C)	Surdas	(D)	Ramananda	
	(A) Nobles of foreign origin	(B)							
	(C) Old nobles of Balban	. ,	. 26.	Whi	ch one of the Bhakti saints who first joi	ned th	e Sufis but later left them?		
	(D) Old nobles of G		Old nobles of Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq		(A)	Tukaram	(B)	Nanak	
17	According to Described by	m 11 1	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH		(C)	Kabir	(D)	Namdev	
17.	According to Barani, Munammad bir	i Tughluq's t	token currency experiment failed because:		` '				
	(A) Foreign merchants stopped bringing goods to India				The	carpet which regulated the graded seat	ingo	f the nobles in Humayun's court, des	scribed by
	(B) There was wide-spread counter-fieting					vand Mir, was known as :			
	(C) There was a shortage of silver in				(A)	Buyutat-i padshahi	(B)	Bistat-i nishat	
	(D) The government minted too ma	ny token coi	ins		(C)	Sarkar-i murad	(D)	Shahnashin	
18.	Under Alauddin Khalji Karvanian w	vere:		28.	The	term applied to an individual trooper d	irectl	y in the command of the emperor un	nder Babur
	(A) Secret spies	(B)			known as :				
	(C) Officials recording arrival of car	ravans (D)	Officials incharge of transit taxes			Naukarlar	(B)	Ichiki	
					. ,	Beglar	. ,	Yikitlar	
cen	0-24494-C		나 보다는 가는 있는데 가격하는 것이다.		(-)		(-)		
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19. In the Vijayanagar empire, the officer who recorded the oral orders of the king was :

(B) Sarvanayaka

(A) Vasalkariyam

agriculture, bullding and the administration of the exchequer lands were assigned to: (A) Hawai (B) Adai (C) Klakai (D) Aki  Under the zabit system the most fertile land was classified as: (A) Polaj (B) Parmat (C) Clanchar (B) Parmat (C) Clanchar (B) Parmat (C) Barjar  The theory of Nur Jahan Junia was propounded by: (B) Shault Massa (B) Shaul Hassan (C) Beni Prasad (D) Satish Chandra (E) Bishands (D) Manohur (C) Jahangir (D) Satish Chandra (D) Satish Chandra (D) Satish Chandra (D) Manohur (E) Bishands (E) Prince Akber (B) Prince Manohuk With Ebritish abolished the Peshwaship and allowed Baji Reo II to retire at: (A) Bishands (B) Prince Kandra (B) Bishar (C) Koregaton (D) Kirki (E) Kirki (E) Kirki (E) Kirki (E) Manohur (E) Bishands (E) Manohur (E) Bishands (E) Manohur (E) Bishands (E) Prince Akber (B) Prince Manohuk With the Division of the Peshwaship and allowed Bajir Reo II to retire at: (A) Prince Akber (B) Bishar (C) Prince Akber (B) Prince Manohuk With the Division of the Peshwaship and allowed Bajir Reo II to retire at: (A) Prince Akber (B) Prince Manohuk With the Munohuk With the Munohuk With the Munohuk With the Division of the Peshwaship and allowed Bajir Reo II to retire at: (A) Prince Akber (B) Prince Manohuk With the Munohuk With With With With With With With With	29. According to the four divisions of the Central	Government under Humayun, the affairs of the	38.	The bargis and silahdars were the ty	wo branches of:	
(A) Hawai (B) Adais (C) Khaki (D) Ahi  Under the zabit system the most fertile land was classified as: (A) Polaj (B) Pernati (C) Chachar (D) Barjar  The theory of Nur Jahan Junta was propounded by: (A) Pripubi (B) S. Nurul Hasam (D) Suitab Chandra (C) Beri Prasad (D) Suitab Chandra (D) Suitab Chan	agriculture, building and the administration of	the exchequer lands were assigned to:				ry
Under the zabti system the most fertile land was classified as: (A) Polaj (B) parauti (C) Chachart (D) Banjar  The theory of Nur Jahan Junta was propounded by: (A) R.P. Triptali (B) S. Nurul Hasan (C) Berial Prasad (D) Satish Chandra  The pointer sent by Jahangir to Iran to prepare portraits of Shah Abbas and his nobles was: (A) Aqa Riza (B) Marsur (C) Bishandas (D) Manothar  Trabeate with decorative arcading is the characteristic of the buildings of: (A) Hampsyn (B) Akbur (C) Jahangir (D) Satish Chindria  The bomb of Shaish Salim Chishti is in: (A) Aqa Riza (B) Fatelipur Sikri (C) Jahangir (D) Satishin Chishti is in: (A) Aqa Riza (B) Fatelipur Sikri (C) Jahangir (D) Shahjahan  The first English flactory to be fortified among the following was: (A) Madras (D) Surat  The first English flactory to be fortified among the following was: (A) Sir Nicholas Wite (B) Sir John Child (S) Sir John Child (				(C) Spy organization	(D) Caval	ry
Under the zabit system the most fertile land was classified as: (A) Polaj (B) Pranati (C) Chachar (D) Barjar  (C) Chachar (D) Barjar  (A) Aller gaining complete victory in the third Angles-Marutha Wer, the British abolished the Peakwaship and allowed Baji Rao II to retire at: (A) Re. Pripathi (B) S. Nurul Hasan (D) Satish Chandra  (C) Koregson (D) Kirki  (D) Satish Chandra  (E) Koregson (D) Kirki  (E) Beni Prasad (D) Satish Chandra  (E) Koregson (D) Kirki  (E) Beni Prasad (D) Managara (B) Mansaur  (C) Bishands (D) Manohar  (E) Bishands (D) Manohar  (E) Bishands (D) Manohar  (E) Bishands (D) Manohar  (E) Jahangir to Iran to prepare portraits of the buildings of: (E) Jahangir (D) Shahjahan  (E) Jahangir (D) Shahjahan  (E) Jahangir (D) Manohar  (E) Jahangir (D) Jahangir (D) Jahalahar (D) Jahalahar (D) Jahalahar (D) Jahangir (D) Jahalahar (D) Jahalahar (D) Jahangir (D) Jahangir (D) Jahalahar (D) Jahalahar	(C) Khaki (I	D) Abi				
(C) Polay (B) Parauti (C) Chachar (D) Barjar  The theory of Nur Jahan Junta was propounded by: (A) R.P. Tripathi (B) S. Nurul Hasan (D) Satish Chandra (C) Koregoon (D) Kirki  The painter sent by Jahangir to Iran to prepare portraits of Shah Abbas and his nobles was: (A) Aga Riza (B) Mansur (C) Bishandsa (D) Manohar  Tribeates with decorative areading is the characteristic of the buildings of: (A) Hamayan (B) Akbar (D) Sahijahan (D) Shahjahan (D) Jaraghad (D) Manoha (D) Jaraghad (D) Ja			39.	Shahu was captured in his infancy by	y Mughal officer:	
(C) Chachar (D) Banjar  The theory of Nur Jahan Junta was propounded by:  (A) R.P. Tripath (B) S. Nurd Hasan (C) Satish Chandra  (C) Beni Prasad (D) Kirki  The painter sent by Jahangir to Iran to prepare portraits of Shah Abbas and his nobles was:  (A) Aqa Riza (B) Marsur  (C) Jahangir (D) Manohar  Trabeate with decorative areading is the characteristic of the buildings of:  (A) Hamsyan (B) Akbar (D) Prince Kam Baktsh  (C) Jahangir (D) Shahjahan  (C) Jahangir (D) Shahjahan  (C) Jahangir (D) Shahjahan  (C) Aurangabad (D) Mandu  (D) Mandu  (E) Fatelpur Skiri (C) Aurangabad (D) Mandu  (D) Mandu  (E) Akbul Qadir Badauni  (C) Abdur Rahim Khan-i Khanan (D) Dara Shukoh  (E) Abdur Rahim Khan-i Khanan (D) Dara Shukoh  (E) Madras (B) Bombay  (E) Masalipatam (D) Surat  (E) Sir John Gayer (D) Auragee was:  (E) Sir John Gayer (D) Auragee  (E) Sir John Gayer (D) Auragee  (E) Jahagir (D) Risalas  (E) Jangis (D) Risalas	<ol> <li>Under the zabti system the most fertile land wa</li> </ol>	s classified as:		(A) Shaista Khan	(B) Chin	Qilich Khan
The theory of Nur Jahan Junta was propounded by: (A) R.P. Tripathi (B) S. Nurul Hasan (C) Beni Prasad (D) Satish Chandra (D) Satish Chandra (E) Beni Prasad (E) Marsur (A) Aqa Riza (B) Marsur (C) Beni Prasad (D) Manohar (E) Benindas (D) Manohar (E) Benindas (D) Manohar (E) Benindas (E) Marsur (C) Benindas (E) Marsur (C) Benindas (E) Marsur (E) Benindas (E) Prince Akbar (F) Prince A	(A) Polaj	3) Parauti		(C) Diler Khan	(D) Muqa	arrab Khan
The theory of Nur Jahany Junta was propounded by: (A) R.P. Tipabati (B) S. Nurul Hasan (C) Beni Prasad (D) Satish Chandra (C) Koregann (D) Kirki  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  Trabeate with decorative areading is the characteristic of the buildings of: (A) Humayan (B) Abbar (C) Jahangir (D) Shahjahan (D) Prince Akbar (D) Prince Akbar (D) Prince Raff-al Qadar (D) Prince Raff-al Qadar (C) Aurangabad (D) Mandu (D) Mandu (D) Mandu (D) Mandu (D) Mandu (D) Mandu (E) Jahangir (E) Aluxangabad (D) Mandu (E) Jahangir (E) Aluxangabad (D) Mandu (D) Mand	(C) Chachar (I	D) Banjar				
The theory of Nur Jahany Junta was propounded by: (A) R.P. Tipabati (B) S. Nurul Hasan (C) Beni Prasad (D) Satish Chandra (C) Koregann (D) Kirki  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  Trabeate with decorative areading is the characteristic of the buildings of: (A) Humayan (B) Abbar (C) Jahangir (D) Shahjahan (D) Prince Akbar (D) Prince Akbar (D) Prince Raff-al Qadar (D) Prince Raff-al Qadar (C) Aurangabad (D) Mandu (D) Mandu (D) Mandu (D) Mandu (D) Mandu (D) Mandu (E) Jahangir (E) Aluxangabad (D) Mandu (E) Jahangir (E) Aluxangabad (D) Mandu (D) Mand	. /	The state of the s	· 40.	After gaining complete victory in the t	hird Anglo-Maratha V	War, the British abolished the Peshwaship
(C) Beni Prasad (D) Satish Chandra (C) Koreguon (D) Kirki  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 (C) Prince Akbar (D) Prince Kam Bakhsh  Trabeate with decorative areading is the characteristic of the buildings of: (A) Harayan (B) Akbar (C) Jahangir (D) Shahjahan (C) Shahjahan (C) Prince Akbar (B) Prince Khujista Akhtar (C) Jahangir (D) Shahjahan (D) Shahjahan (D) Mandu	<ol> <li>The theory of Nur Jahan Junta was propounded</li> </ol>	d by:				
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  Trabeate with decorative areading is the characteristic of the buildings of:  (A) Idurnayun (B) Akbar  (C) Jahangir (D) Shahjahan  (C) Jahangir (D) Shahjahan  (D) Stabijahan  (E) Jahangir (D) Shahjahan  (E) Jahangir (D) Shahjahan  (E) Jahangir (D) Mandu  (E) Prince Akbar (B) Prince Muzzam  (E) Prince Akbar (B) Prince Akbar (B) Prince Muzzam  (E) Prince Akbar (B) Prince Akbar (B) Prince Muzzam  (E) Prince Akbar (B) Prince Muzzafis Akbar  (E) Prince A	(A) R.P. Tripathi (E	S. Nurul Hasan		(A) Bednur	(B) Bithur	
(A) Aqa Riza (B) Mansur (C) Bishands (D) Manohar (C) Prince Atam (B) Prince Atam (B) Prince Kam Bakhsh (C) Bishands (D) Prince Kam Bakhsh (C) Prince Atam (D) Prince Kam Bakhsh	(C) Beni Prasad (I	D) Satish Chandra		(C) Koregaon	(D) Kirki	
(A) Aqa Riza (B) Mansur (C) Bishands (D) Manohar (C) Prince Atam (B) Prince Muzzam (C) Prince Atam (B) Prince Muzzam (C) Prince Atam (C) Princ	2. The painter sent by Jahangir to Iran to prepare	portraits of Shah Abhas and his pobles was	41.	Aurangzeb was succeeded by:		
(C) Prince Akbar (D) Prince Kam Bakhsh  Trabcate with decorative areading is the characteristic of the buildings of:  (A) Humayun (B) Akbur (D) Shahjahan (C) Jahangir (D) Shahjahan (C) Prince Akbar (D) Prince Rafi-ul Qadar  The tomb of Shaikh Salim Chishti is in:  (A) Agra (B) Fatchpur Sikri (D) Mandu (D) Prince Rafi-ul Qadar  The tampana was translated into Persian by:  (C) Aurangabad (D) Dara Shukoh (D) Surat (D) Sir John Gayer (D) Sir John Gayer (D) Risalas  (C) Jahgar (D) Mangurati (R) Murshid Quli Khan rovised Shah Shuja's revenue settlement of 1658 and the paraganas were distributed in place of 34 sarkars into:  (A) Il Chaklas (B) I2 Chaklas (B) I2 Chaklas (C) I3 Chaklas (D) I4 Chaklas (D) I4 Chaklas (C) I3 Chaklas (D) I4				(A) Prince Azam	(B) Prince	eMuzzam
(A) Humayun (B) Akbur (C) Jahangir (D) Shahjahan (D) Prince Khujista Akhtar (C) Prince Azim-us Shan (D) Prince Rafi-ul Qadar  The tomb of Shaikh Salim Chishti is in:  (A) Agra (B) Fatchpur Sikri (D) Mandu (D) Mandu (A) Hinner Aghana were distributed in place of 34 sarkars into:  (A) Faizi (B) Abdul Qadir Badauni (C) Abdur Rahim Khan-i Khanan (D) Dara Shukoh (D) Dara Shukoh (D) Dara Shukoh (D) Dara Shukoh (D) Mandu (D) Mandu (D) Dara Shukoh (D) Mandu (D) Ma	(O) P(1 1			(C) Prince Akbar	(D) Prince	e Kam Bakhsh
(A) Humayun (B) Akbur (C) Jahangir (D) Shahjahan (A) Prince Akbur (B) Prince Khujista Akhtar (C) Prince Azim-us Shan (D) Prince Rafi-ul Qadar  The tomb of Shaikh Salim Chishti is in:  (A) Agra (B) Fatchpur Sikri (D) Mandu (A) Hamayana was translated into Persian by:  (A) Faizi (B) Abdul Qadir Badauni (C) Abdur Rahim Khan-i Khanan (D) Dara Shukoh (D) Surat (D) Surat (D) Surat (D) Surat (D) Surat (D) Sir John Child (D) Aungier (D) Aungier (D) Aungier (D) Risalas  Bengal, was:  (A) Prince Akbar (B) Prince Khujista Akhtar (D) Prince Rafi-ul Qadar  (C) Prince Azim-us Shan (D) Prince Rafi-ul Qadar  (C) Prince Akbar (B) Prince Khujista Akhtar (E) Prince Rafi-ul Qadar  (C) Prince Akbar (D) Prince Rafi-ul Qadar  (C) Prince Akbar (B) Prince Khujista Akhtar (E) Prince Rafi-ul Qadar  (A) Il Chaklas (B) 12 Chaklas (D) 14 Chaklas  (C) 13 Chaklas (D) 14 Chaklas  (D) 14 Chaklas  (E) In Chaklas (D) 14 Chaklas  (E) Mustafa Khan (B) Zainuddin Ahmad Khan (E) Zain	malaya filmbiy dayaba	Palaint (191)	42	The Montal advantage of the		
(C) Jahangir (D) Shahjahan (C) Prince Akbar (B) Prince Khujista Akhtar (C) Prince Azim-us Shan (D) Prince Rafi-ul Qadar  The tomb of Shaikh Salim Chishti is in:  (A) Agra (B) Fatchpur Sikri (D) Mandu (distributed in place of 34 sarkars into:  (C) Aurangabad (D) Mandu (distributed in place of 34 sarkars into:  (A) Faizi (B) Abdul Qadir Badauni (C) Jachaklas (D) 14 Chaklas (D) 15 Chaklas (D) 14 Chaklas (D) 15 Chaklas (D) 16 Chaklas (D) 16 Chaklas (D) 18	<ol> <li>Trabeate with decorative areading is the character</li> </ol>	eristic of the buildings of:	42.		a conspiracy to mur	der Murshid Quli Khan, the Diwan of
The tomb of Shaikh Salim Chishti is in:  (A) Agra (B) Fatchpur Sikri  (C) Aurangabad (D) Mandu  (B) Fatchpur Sikri  (C) Aurangabad (D) Mandu  (B) Fatchpur Sikri  (C) Aurangabad (D) Mandu  (C) Abdur Rahim Khan-i Khanan (D) Dara Shukoh  (C) Abdur Rahim Khan-i Khanan (D) Dara Shukoh  (D) Dara Shukoh  (E) Mardara (B) Bombay  (C) Mardara (B) Bombay  (C) Masulipatam (D) Surat  (A) Mardara (B) Bombay  (B) Sir John Child  (C) Masulipatam (D) Surat  (A) Sir Nicholas Waite (B) Sir John Child  (C) Sir John Gayer (D) Aungier  (E) Prince Azim-us Shan (D) Prince Rafi-ul Qadar  (A) 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  (D) 14 Chaklas  (E) Mir Habib (D) Abdul Nabir Khan was:  (A) Mustafa Khan (B) Zaimuddin Ahmad Khan  (C) Mir Habib (D) Abdul Nabir Khan  (C) Mir Habib (D) Abdul Nabir Khan  (E) Mir Habib (D) Abdul Nabir Khan  (E) Masulipatam (D) Surat  (E) Nasir Jang (D) Basalat Jang  (E) Nasir Jang (D) Basalat Jang  (E) Nasir Jang (D) Basalat Jang  (E) Jangis (D) Risalas	,-	) Akbar			(D) D:	W
The tomb of Shaikh Salim Chishti is in:  (A) Agra (B) Fatchpur Sikri  (C) Aurangabad (D) Mandu  (D) Mandu  (E) Fatchpur Sikri  (D) Mandu  (D) Mandu  (E) Fatchpur Sikri  (E) Aurangabad (D) Mandu  (D) Mandu  (E) Fatchpur Sikri  (E) Abdul Qadir Badauni (D) Dara Shukoh  (D) Dara Shukoh  (E) Mary Madras (D) Dara Shukoh  (E) Mary Madras (D) Mary  (D) Surat  (E) Masulipatam (D) Surat  (D) Surat  (E) Masulipatam (D) Surat  (D) Surat  (E) Masulipatam (D) Surat  (E) Masulipatam (D) Mustafa Khan (D) Mustafar Khana (D) Mustafar Khana (D) Mustafar Khan (E) Mir Habib (D) Abdul Nabi Khan  (E) Mir	(C) Jahangir (D	) Shahjahan			* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	
(A) Agra (B) Fatchpur Sikri (C) Aurangabad (D) Mandu (distributed in place of 34 sarkars into:  (A) Fatchyan (D) Mandu (A) 11 Chaklas (D) 12 Chaklas  (C) 13 Chaklas (D) 14 Chaklas  (D) 14 Chaklas  (E) Abdul Qadir Badauni (D) Dara Shukoh (D) Abdul Nabi Khan was:  (A) Madras (B) Bombay (D) Surat (D) Surat (D) Surat (D) Surat (D) Basalat Jang  (C) Masulipatam (D) Surat (D) Masulipatam (D) Surat (D) Masulipatam (D) Aurangzeb was:  (A) Sir Nicholas Waite (B) Sir John Child (D) Aurangzeb was:  (A) Tukin (B) Poligars  (C) Jangis (D) Risalas	4. The tomb of Shaikh Salim Chishti is in:	remainful (pill) is legitled dynaricant to a see that is a set		The state of the s	(-)	
distributed in place of 34 sarkars into: (A) 11 Chaklas (B) 12 Chaklas  (C) 13 Chaklas (D) 14 Chaklas  (D) Dara Shukoh  (E) Mardia (D) Dara Shukoh  (E) Mardia (D) Dara Shukoh  (E) Mardia (D) Surat  (E) Masulipatam (D) Surat  (E) Sir John Gayer (D) Aungier  (E) Mardia (D) Aungier  (E) Mardia (D) Aungier  (E) Mardia (D) Mardia (D) Aungier  (E) Mardia (D) Mardia (D	(4)	Fatehnur Sikri	43.	Murshid Quli Khan revised Shah S	huja's revenue settle	ement of 1658 and the paraganas were
Ramayana was translated into Persian by: (A) Faizi (B) Abdul Qadir Badauni (C) Abdur Rahim Khan-i Khanan (D) Dara Shukoh  The first English factory to be fortified among the following was: (A) Madras (B) Bombay (C) Masulipatam (D) Surat  (A) Madras (B) Bombay  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  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  (A) Tukri (B) Poligars (D) Risalas	(0)			distributed in place of 34 sarkars int	o:	
(A) Faizi (B) Abdul Qadir Badauni (C) Abdur Rahim Khan-i Khanan (D) Dara Shukoh (A) Mustafa Khan (B) Zainuddin Ahmad Khan (C) Mir Habib (D) Abdul Nabi Khan (E) Masulipatam (D) Surat (D) Surat (E) Masulipatam (D) Surat (D) Surat (E) Mir Habib (D) Musaffar Jang (E) Musaffar Jang (E) Mizam-ul Mulk (E) Musaffar Jang (E) Masulipatam (D) Basalat Jang (E) Nasir Jang (E) Masulipatam (D) Musaffar Jang (E) Mir Jang (E) Mir Jang (E) Jangis (E) Jan	(2)	, india		(A) 11 Chaklas	(B) 12 Ch	naklas
(A) Faizi (B) Abdul Qadir Badauni (C) Abdur Rahim Khan-i Khanan (D) Dara Shukoh (A) Mustafa Khan (B) Zainuddin Ahmad Khan  The first English factory to be fortified among the following was:  (A) Madras (B) Bombay (C) Masulipatam (D) Surat (A) Nizam-ul Mulk (B) Muzaffar Jang  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 (D) Aungier (C) Jangis (D) Risalas	5. Ramayana was translated into Persian by	actualistic (E)		(C) 13 Chaklas	(D) 14 Ch	naklas
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The first English factory to be fortified among the following was:  (A) Madras (B) Bombay (C) Masulipatam (D) Surat  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 (C) Nasir Jang (D) Basalat Jang (C) Sir John Gayer (D) Aungier  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	(0) 111 - 111		44.		ninst Alivardi Khan v	vas:
(A) Madras (B) Bombay (C) Masulipatam (D) Surat  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  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  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	(5)	) Bala Silakoli			(B) Zainu	addin Ahmad Khan
(A) Madras (B) Bombay (C) Masulipatam (D) Surat  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 (C) Nasir Jang (D) Basalat Jang (C) Sir John Gayer (D) Aungier  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	6. The first English factory to be fortified among th	e following was:		(C) Mir Habib	(D) Abdu	l Nabi Khan
(C) Masulipatam (D) Surat (A) Nizam-ul Mulk (B) Muzaffar Jang  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 (A) Haider All obtained the office of the faujdar of Sir Irom:  (A) Nizam-ul Mulk (B) Muzaffar Jang (D) Basalat Jang (D) Risalas (D) Tukri (B) Poligars (D) Jangis (D) Risalas	4.1					and the control of th
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  (A) Nizam-ul Mulk (B) Muzaffar Jang (C) Nasir Jang (D) Basalat Jang (E) 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	(0)		45.			
A Sir Nicholas Waite (B) Sir John Child (C) Sir John Gayer (D) Aungier  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				, ,		
(A) Sir Nicholas Waite (C) Sir John Gayer (D) Aungier  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	7. The English governor in India who was expelled	by Aurangzeb was:		(C) Nasir Jang	(D) Basal	at Jang
(C) Sir John Gayer (D) Aungier 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						. It is the same of the same o
(A) Tukri (B) Poligars (C) Jangis (D) Risalas	(0) 01 1 1	(=) 51111111111				
(C) Jangis (D) Risalas					•	
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				(C) Jangis	(D) Risala	as as
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7. Ranjit Singh got rid of his powerfu		nding him on a dangerous expedition to:		56. Afte	er the death of Sayyid Ahmad, th	e leadership	of the Wahabi Movement was	assumed by:
(A) Kaithal		Peshawar		(A)	Wilayat Ali and Inayat Ali	(B)	Shah Muhammad Ismail	
(C) Dilawargarh	(D)	Wazirabad		(C)	Shah Waliullah	(D)	Shah Abdul Aziz	
8. In occupying Lahore, Ranjit Singh	was helped by	y:		57 Haii	Shariatulah was the leader of:			
<ul><li>(A) Zaman Shah of Afghanistan</li></ul>	(B)	Shahanchi Khan, Officer of Zaman Shah			Wahabi Movement	an)		
(C) Sahib Singh of Gujarat	(D)	Muzaffar Khan, governor of Multan		, ,		` '	Faraizi Movement	
				(C)	Khasi Uprising	(D)	Naikada Movement	
<ol><li>When Clive and Watson captured C</li></ol>	Chandenager, a	French settlement, Sirajuddaula accused them						
of violating the:					first symptoms of unrest appeared	ed in Bengal	early in 1857 at:	
(A) Treaty of Alinagar	(B)	Treaty of Fort William		(A)	Barrackpore	(B)	Mecrut	
(C) Treaty of Murshidabad	(D)	Treaty of Cassimbazar		(C)	24 Paraganas	(D)	Chadernagar	
0. The immediate cause of dispute the	at led to the ba	ttle of Buxar was :		59 Wh	en the sepoys broke out into open	rought at Ma	popular 10 May 1957 d. D. ivi	
<ul><li>(A) Abolition of all duties on inter</li></ul>				Offi	cer there was ?	revolt at ivie	eruton to May, 1857, the Britis	n commanding
<ul><li>(B) Formation of an alliance again</li></ul>	nst the English					(P)		
(C) Mir Qasim's secret correspon		nujauddaula			General Hearvey		General Henry Lawrence	
(D) Additional fortifications of Ca	alcutta			(C)	Major James Outram	(D)	General Hewitt	
. The Diwani right was given to the I	The Diwani right was given to the British East India Company in 1765 by:				Canpur, the leader of the Revolt of	of 1857 was	:	
(A) Shah Alam	· (B)	Shujauddaula		(A)	Bakht Khan	(B)	Maulvi Ahmadullah	
(C) Bahadur Shah	(D)	Mir Qasim		(C)	Nana Sahib	(D)	Pir Ali	
Bengal's revenue was sent to England by the East India Company through purchase of Indian goods and these purchases were known as:					Rammohan Roy had to publish	h three App	eals to the Christian public in	defence of his
(A) Internal exchange		C		work	ć:			
		Company's exports		(A)	Precepts of Jesus	(B)	Mother of Jesus	
(C) Company's capital	(D)	Investments		(C)	Tuhfatul Muwahidin	(D)	Humble Suggestions	
The rural capitalist class, which emo	erged as a resu	It of the British economic policies in India, was		62 Broh	mo-samaj was provided leaders	hin a 0 4h -	death of Deliving	
composed of:					Mahadev Govind Ranade			by:
(A) Moncy-lender	(B)	Big landlords		, ,			Tarachand Chakaravarti	
(C) Zamindars	(D)	All the above		(C)	Debendra Nath Tagore	(D)	Swami Dayanand	
. The Ryotwari Settlement was intro	duced in Mada	ras Presidency during the governorship of:		63. The	founder of the Satyashodhak was	s:		
(A) Thomas Paine	(B)	Thomas Munro			C.R. Reddy		Ramabai	
(C) James Grant	(D)	John Shore			Keshab Chandra Sen	, ,	Jyotiba Phule	
. The industrial development of India	began with th	nintroduction of:		64 That	first modern trade union C	.4.4:-1. **		
(A) Textile Mills	(B)	Railways		(A)	first modern trade union was four V.V. Giri			
(C) Loans for indigo plantation		Government Banks				. ,	N.M. Joshi	
0.1	(5)			(C)	B.P. Wadia	(D)	C.R. Das	
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65	nich one of the following was not a peasant movement?			74.	In which Round Table Conference, C	andhi pa	rticipated as a member of the Ind	ian Naitonal
05.	(A) Kheda Satyagraha (B) Bardoli Satyagraha				Congress?	3.00		
		(D) Namdhari Movement			(A) First	(B)	Second	
	(C) Champaran Satyagrana	(D) Namdnan Movement			(C) Third		None	
66.	Surendra Nath Bancrjee belonged to the group	of the Indian National Congress gene	erally known	75	The slogan 'do or die' was given by Ga		reduced shared or a 24 to 6 Theory	
	as:			75.	(A) Champaran Satyagrah, 1917	ınanı aurı	ing:	
	(A) Extremists	(B) Moderates						
	(C) Free Thinkers	D) Supporters			(B) Quit India Movement, 1942			
			dan seemile state of	٠.	(C) Civil Disobedience Movement, 1			
67.	In 1889, a British Committee of the Indian	National Congress was founded whi	ich started a		(D) Non-Cooperation Movement, 19	920-22		
	journal known as:							
	(A) Indian Opinion (	B) India	colonia con di la la	76.	Who directly denied to accept the Neb	ıru Repor	t?	
		D) Indian Affairs			(A) Justice Ameer Ali	(B)	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad	
	Specimento de la la compania de la compania del compania del compania de la compania del compania del compania de la compania de la compania de la compania de la compania del compania dela compania del compania del compania del compania del compania de	that appealed lighter trapper and List a			(C) Mrs. Annie Besant	(D)	M.A. Jinnah	
68.	In December, 1915 both the Muslim League a	and the Indian National Congress held	their annual					
	sessions at :	Hararik III).		77.	To secure the active cooperation of the	Indians in	n the war effort, the British govern	ment sent to
	(A) Bombay (	B) Madras			India a mission known as:		and the second	
		D) Lucknow			(A) Wavell Mission	(B)	War Mission	
	(6) 5444	D) Edicatori			(C) Cripps Mission	(D)	Cabinet Mission	
69.	In India the Ghadar Prty started its activities in	n:						
	(A) Central India (	B) Punjab		78.	The All India Congress Committee pas	sed the far	mous 'Quit India' resolution on 8 A	ugust, 1942
	(C) Bombay (	D) Awadh			at its meeting held at:			
					(A) Karachi	(B)	Surat	
70.	Then on-cooperation movement was suspen	ded by Gandhi in February, 1922 due	to a violent		(C) Bombay	(D)	Lucknow	
	incident at:	1-0-10-3						
	(A) Kheda (	B) Jallianwala Bagh		79.	Sir Patrick Lawrence who came as mer	nber of th	e Cabinet Commission was:	
	(C) Chauri Chaura (	D) Surat			(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	
71.	Gandhi founded the Satyagraha Sabha whose	e members took a pledge to disobey:						
		B) Indian Councils Act of 1909		80.	Forward Block was founded by:			
	•	D) Rowlatt Act			(A) C.R. Das	(B)	Saifuddin Kichlu	
					(C) Subhash Chandra Bose	(D)	Rash Behari Bose	
72.	The main form of political work by the early of	ommunists was to organize :						
		B) Students and teachers		81.	Which of the following places is not asso	ociated wi	ith the Indus Valley Civilization?	
		D) Secular political workers			(A) Kalibangan		Lothal	
	(0, 0.000,0.0	, <b>F</b>			(C) Taxila	(D)	Chanhu-daro	
73.	Who threw a challenge to the Indian leaders to	prepare a Constitution (1928) to which	ch all parties					
	would agree?			82.	The Indus Valley Civilization was:			
	(A) Lord Birkenhead . (	B) Lord Irwin			(A) Urban	(B)	Rural	
	(C) Lord Goschen (	D) Earl of Willingdon			(C) Primitive	(D)	Aryan	
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				93.	Buddha's preaching was mainly in re	egard to:		
	The people of the Indus Valley Civilization v				<ul><li>(A) Belief in one god</li></ul>	(B)	Purity of thought and conduct	
	(A) Pasupati	(B) Indra and Varuna			(C) Practice of rituals	(D)	Idol worship	
	(C) Brahma	(D) Vishnu				,		
				94.	At which place did the Buddha deliv	er his first se	rmon?	
	Which of the following presents the most sig		Civilization?		(A) Bodh-Gaya		Sanchi	
	<ul><li>(A) Burnt brick buildings</li></ul>	(B) First true arches			(C) Sarnath	. ,	Kushinagar	
	(C) Buildings of worship	(D) Art and architecture			,	(D)	Rusimiagai	
				95:	In which language did the Buddha gi	ve his discou	arcae 2	
5.	Indus Valley Civilization was spread over:		All posts and the second		(A) Magadhi		Sanskrit	
	(A) Punjab, Sind, Baluchistan		ation of the second		(C) Prakrit	. ,	Pali	
	(B) Punjab, Sind, Bihar, Rajasthan, Gujara	t			(-),	(D)	ran	
	(C) Along Indus river		· Value Aller College Leading College	. 96.	The main Bhagavata deity Vasudeva	Krichna wa		
	(D) Sind, Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir, U.P.	, Rajasthan, Gujarat			(A) Warrior God			
	The state of the s				(C) Philosopher and Preacher		Protector of cattle world	
6.	Rigveda contains:				(C) Timosopher and Freacher	(D)	All of the above	
	(A) Rituals to be adopted by people	(B) Yagnas to be performed		07	According to Bhagavatism the cause			
	(C) Hymns in honour of gods	(D) History of Vedic period		77.	(A) Lobha (greed)			
	(0)	( )					Maya (illusion)	
7.	Which of the following Vedas is the oldest?				(C) Avidya (ignorance)	(D)	Asatya (falsehood)	
	(A) Rigveda	(B) Yajurveda		98.	Which of the full			
	(C) Atharvaveda	(D) Samaveda		70.	Which of the following non-Vedic set (A) Bhagavatism	cts was the e	arliest to be merged into Brahmanism	n?
	the plant of the second of				(C) Saktism	. ,	Saivism	
88.	The site that played the role of Harappan do	cking station was :			(C) Saktism	(D)	Vaishnavism	
	(A) Harappa	(B) Kalibangan	VA Stage Line					
	(C) Surkotada	(D) Lothal		99.	Asoka is generally mentioned in his in			
	(c) buntau	( )			(A) Amitraghata		Devanampiya Tissa	
29	The most important industry of the Harappa	ans at Lothal and Chanhu-daro was	i de dadoure, actual		(C) Jalauka	(D)	Devanampiya Piyadasi	
	(A) Ship-building	(B) Bead-making						
	(C) Handlooms	(D) Stone weapons			Megasthenes was the ambassador of			
	(C) Haldrooms	(b) Stone is superior			(A) Seleucus	` '	Alexander	
00	Which of the following is not a great epic of	the Sangam literature?			(C) Darius	(D)	Antiochus	
	(A) Ettutoggai	(B) Manimckalai						
	(C) Pattupattu	(D) Tolkappiyam			The central point of Asoka's Dhamma	a was:		
	(C) Tanapana	(a)			(A) Respect to Priests		Loyalty to the King	
01	Small village Assemblies during the Sangar	Age were known as:			<ul><li>(C) Peace and non-violence</li></ul>	(D)	Pilgrimage to Buddhist religious place	ces
	(A) Podiyil	(B) Avai						
	(C) Manaram	(D) Ambalan			Kautilya's Arthashastra primarily deals	s with:		
	(C) Makaan	(b) ranomar			<ul><li>(A) The economy of the state</li></ul>			
22	The most favourite god of the Tamils during	the Sangam Age was:			(B) The art of fighting			
, .	(A) Indra	(B) Tirumal			(C) The principles and practices of s	tatecraft		
	(C) Varuna	(D) Murugan		(	<ul><li>(D) The art of improving relations wi</li></ul>	th foreign po	owers	
	(C) vardia	(D) Maragar				0-1-		
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330								

103. Which one of the following scripts has	mothern wood in writing Applicancelists 2	113. Maíla-kara was :					
(A) Siddhamatrika		<ul> <li>(Λ) Additional impost levied in times of emergency</li> </ul>					
	(B) Aramaic	(B) Forced labour					
(C) Brahmi	(D) Kharoshthi	(C) Bonus					
104. In Mauryan administration yuktas were		(D) Fine imposed on tax-evaders					
(A) Judicial Officers	(B) Clerks or Secretaries						
(C) Provincial Governors	(D) Revenue Officers	114. The term vishti stands for:					
	The base of the second of the	(A) Ordinary cultivator (B) Taxpayer					
<ol><li>The most famous centre of learning dur</li></ol>		. (C) Special grant (D) Forced labour					
(A) Vallabhi	(B) Nalanda						
(C) Taxila	(D) Ujjain	115. The King's share of the produce was normally:					
106. Mathura was a great centre for the man	ufacture of a special type of cloth which was called:	to a second seco					
(A) Shataka	(B) Aman	(C) One-fifth to one-tenth (D) One-tenth to one-twentieth					
(C) Khasa	(D) Chhipika						
		116. Megasthenes divides Indian society into seven classes, of which the second class was that of:					
107. The most significant Roman export to I	ndia was the large number of coins, invariably made of:	(A) Merchants (B) Philosophers and teachers					
(A) Bronze and Copper	(B) Bronze and Iron	(C) Farmers (D) Warriors					
(C) Ivory and Precious Stones	(D) Gold and Silver						
	and the man many representation that the last of the	117. In Mauryan administration women could be employed as:					
108. On account of contact with Rome, the	Kushans issued dinar type of:	(A) Intelligence agents and spies (B) Superintendents of weaving establishments					
(A) Silver coins	(B) Copper coins	(C) Royal body guards (D) All of the above					
(C) Gold coins	(D) Ivory coins	(b) And the above					
	and the proper metal acceptable for the same of	118. The term gotra means:					
109. The first to establish trade contacts with	h the Roman empire were:						
(A) Western Sakas	(B) Vakatakas	(5) Subject the model					
(C) Tamil and Chera Kingdoms	(D) Kushans	(C) Common ancestor of each subcaste (D) Caste of the father					
(-)	<ul> <li>September of the property of the</li></ul>	110 70 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71					
110. The gold coins of the Guptas were kno	own as :	119. Detailed social rules and regulations were laid down in the:					
(A) Satamana	(B) Karshapana	(A) Smritis (B) Grihya-Sutras					
(C) Guptapana	(D) Dinar	(C) Both Smritis and Grihya-Sutras (D) Puranas and Varta Sahitya					
(=, ==,=,==	and amount of the second second						
111. During the post-Gupta period, the taxa	tion system was most oppressive in :	120. Which of the following sects gave women an important place in their cult and instituted orders of					
(A) Malwa	(B) Kashmir	female ascetics?					
(C) Bengal and Bihar	(D) Gujarat	(A) Jains (B) Ajivikas					
(C) Bengal and Billar	(b) Sujaat	(C) Tantric sects (D) Buddhists					
110 The Kingle description of the same to	. Deposition of the control of the c						
112. The King's share of the produce was no							
(A) Bhaga	(B) Hiranya						
(C) Bhoga	(D) Kara						
	the state of the s						
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