

1. Except one all are correct :
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2. What finds least mention in *Rajatarangini* about Lalitaditya ?
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3. Which of the following is Sun temple ?
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4. What is true about Avantivarman ?
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5. Who among the following was the founder of Lohara dynasty ?
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(c) II, III, IV, I, VI and V (d) IV, VI, I, V, III and II

26. Except one all are incorrect :

- (a) Excavations at Harappa were conducted by R.D. Banerjee and John Marshall
(b) Great Granary is an important building discovered at Mohenjodaro
(c) Shiva in its proto-type appears at Harappan
(d) Great Bath is a brick built structure excavated at Harappa

27. About the Early Vedic period, all are correct except :
- (a) The Vedic Aryans fought for cows and these fights were known as *gavisti*
 - (b) The cow was held sacred
 - (c) Beef was offered to the guests as a delicious food
 - (d) People did not use iron technology
28. Which of the following statement is not correct ?
- (a) Mahavira did not believe in Supreme Creator
 - (b) The original texts of the Doctrine of Mahavira are known as *Purvas*
 - (c) The rise of heterodox sects resulted in the development of vernacular literature
 - (d) The concept of 'Nirvana' is same in Buddhism and Jainism
29. According to Romila Thapar Ashoka's *dhamma* can be best described as :
- (a) A religious approach to social problem
 - (b) Socio-ethical code of conduct
 - (c) Corrupt form of Buddhist *dhamma*
 - (d) Modified form of *Dharmashastras*
30. Except one all are true :
- (a) The Shungas were the immediate successors of Mauryas
 - (b) Kushanas belonged to the Yuch-chi tribe
 - (c) The author of *Harshacharita* is Kalidasa
 - (d) Menander was a Buddhist convert
31. Which factor was not responsible for the decline of Mauryan empire ?
- (a) Financial crisis
 - (b) Oppressive rule
 - (c) Neglect of north-west frontier
 - (d) Mauryan rulers' belief in *Ahimsa*
32. Which of the following statement is true ?
- (a) The Kushans patronized almost all beliefs
 - (b) Gandhara is situated in present Afghanistan
 - (c) The sculptures of Mathura were carved out of white marble
 - (d) The chief patrons of Gandhara art were Sungas

33. Which of the following statements about the polity of Guptas is incorrect ?
- Gupta emperors claimed divine origin and supernatural powers for themselves
 - They assumed exalted imperial titles like *maharajadiraja*
 - They were assisted by a council of ministers
 - The king no more remained a central figure under Guptas
34. Except one all are correct about post-Gupta period :
- The period witnessed a decline of urban settlements
 - Land grants to religious establishments increased
 - Process of sub-infeudation started in some regions
 - Decline of towns did not lead to migration of artisans to the countryside
35. Sindh was conquered by :
- Mahmud of Ghazni
 - Mahmud of Ghori
 - Mahmmad Bin Qasim
 - None of the above
36. Which one among the following works is not written by Al-Biruni ?
- Kitab fi tahqiq*
 - Taj-ul-maathir*
 - Jawahir-fil-Jawahir*
 - Qanun-i-Masudi*
37. On the eve of Mongol threat Iltutmish followed the policy of :
- Appeasement
 - Offensive
 - Defensive
 - None of the above
38. The first Sultan who paid his soldiers in cash was :
- Iltutmish
 - Bulban
 - Allauddin
 - Muhammad Bin Tughlaq
39. Which of the following metals was used by Muhammad Tughlaq for issuing the Token Currency ?
- Copper
 - Bronze
 - Nickel
 - Brass

40. Except one all are correct :

- (a) Al-Ghazali tried to reconcile mysticism with Islamic orthodoxy
- (b) In eleventh century sufis were organized into twelve orders or silsilas
- (c) Of the *ba-shara* movements only two acquired significant influence and following in northern India
- (d) Qàdri and Naqashbandi silsilahs were the most influential silsilahas in northern India

41. Except one all are true about Babur :

- (a) He was the son of Sheikh Mirza, the ruler of Farghana
- (b) He was related to Changez Khan on his father's side and to Timur on his mother's side
- (c) He translated a famous sufi masnavi from Persian into Turkish
- (d) He passed away while going to Kabul in 1530

42. Identify the incorrect statement :

- (a) The Sur empire may be considered in many ways as a continuation and culmination of the Delhi Sultanate
- (b) The Sur empire is also termed as second Afghan empire
- (c) While the Sur rulers were initially successful in ousting the early Mughal rulers from India they were not able to defeat the Rajputs
- (d) Sur empire was a strong empire, but lasted only for 15 years

43. One among the following was not a feature of Mansabdari system :

- (a) All sawar rank holders were necessarily holders of zat rank as well, but not vice-versa
- (b) The zat rank was always preceded by the sawar rank
- (c) The zat rank was normally either equal or higher than the sawar rank
- (d) The contingents of the big mansabdars were usually formed by adding those of the smaller ones

44. According to Irfan Habib the collapse of Mughal empire was the result of :
- (a) Agrarian crisis
 - (b) Half a century long Deccan war
 - (c) Vastness of the empire
 - (d) Aurangzeb's puritanic measures

45. In India following were used by the English to their advantage except :
- (a) The deep sense of Nationalism among the Indians
 - (b) Old-style of Indian armies
 - (c) Indian soldier's capacity to become as good a soldier as a European
 - (d) Mutual quarrels of the Indian rulers

46. Which of the following is not correct ?
- (a) The 'economic drain' was peculiar to British rule
 - (b) Through "Investments" British developed the industrial sector of India
 - (c) One of the channels through which Indian wealth was drained out to British was purchasing Indian goods out of Indian revenue and exporting them
 - (d) The wealth drained out of India financed, partly, Britain's capitalist development

47. Match the following :

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| (I) Dual government | (A) Cowasjee Nanbhoy |
| (II) Ryotwari system | (B) Clive |
| (III) Aligarh Movement | (C) Munru |
| (IV) First modern textile mill | (D) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan |

Choose the answer from the codes below :

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------|---------|--------|
| (a) I – C | II – B | III – D | IV – A |
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48. All are correct except :

- (a) Permanent settlement of Bengal converted the Zamindars and revenue cultivators into landlords
- (b) The free trade imposed on India was not one sided
- (c) Wood's despatch asked the government of India to assume responsibility for the education of the masses
- (d) Raja Ram Mohan Roy synthesised the thought of East and West

49. Match the following :

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| (I) Annexation of Awadh | (A) 29 March, 1857 |
| (II) The hanging of Mangal Panday | (B) 1856 |
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- (a) In the schools and colleges the British authorities tried to inculcate notion of docility and servility to foreign rule
- (b) National literature in the form of novels, essays and patriotic poetry played an important role in making the people loyal to the rulers
- (c) The Indian Association of Calcutta was the first all India political organisation of nationalists
- (d) The moderates kept pace with the changing circumstances, and this led to split between the moderate and militant nationalists

51. The 'safety valve' theory has been referred to in the context of :

- (a) Congress-League pact
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52. Which of the following is not correct ?
- (a) The Swadeshi Movement laid emphasis on self reliance
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 - (c) The Muslims became favourites of the British after 1857. This is the reason that Sir Sayid advocated friendship with British
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- (a) The Act of 1909 was aimed at dividing the nationalists
 - (b) In 1911 the government announced the annulment of the Partition of Bengal
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54. Which of the following is not true about Gandhiji ?
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55. The Act of 1935 was passed after the discussions held at the :
- (a) First Round Table conference
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56. Out of eleven provinces the Congress ministries were formed in July 1937 in :
- (a) Five provinces
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57. Which of the following is the development of the 30's of the Twentieth Century ?
- (a) Cripps Mission
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 - (c) Formation of Azad Hind Fauj
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58. The following are correct except :
- (a) The Second World War hastened the process of India's freedom from British
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59. The Quit India Movement was responded by the colonial power in the following manner except :
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- (c) II, III, IV, I, VI and V
- (d) IV, VI, I, V, III and II

26. Except one all are incorrect :

- (a) Excavations at Harappa were conducted by R.D. Banerjee and John Marshall
- (b) Great Granary is an important building discovered at Mohenjodaro
- (c) Shiva in its proto-type appears at Harappan
- (d) Great Bath is a brick built structure excavated at Harappa

27. About the Early Vedic period, all are correct except :

- (a) The Vedic Aryans fought for cows and these fights were known as *gavisti*
- (b) The cow was held sacred
- (c) Beef was offered to the guests as a delicious food
- (d) People did not use iron technology

28. Which of the following statement is not correct ?

- (a) Mahavira did not believe in Supreme Creator
- (b) The original texts of the Doctrine of Mahavira are known as *Purvas*
- (c) The rise of heterodox sects resulted in the development of vernacular literature
- (d) The concept of 'Nirvana' is same in Buddhism and Jainism

29. According to Romila Thapar Ashoka's *dhamma* can be best described as :

- (a) A religious approach to social problem
- (b) Socio-ethical code of conduct
- (c) Corrupt form of Buddhist *dhamma*
- (d) Modified form of *Dharmashastras*

30. Except one all are true :

- (a) The Shungas were the immediate successors of Mauryas
- (b) Kushanas belonged to the Yuch-chi tribe
- (c) The author of *Harshacharita* is Kalidasa
- (d) Menander was a Buddhist convert

31. Which factor was not responsible for the decline of Mauryan empire ?

- (a) Financial crisis
- (b) Oppressive rule
- (c) Neglect of north-west frontier
- (d) Mauryan rulers' belief in *Ahimsa*

32. Which of the following statement is true ?

- (a) The Kushans patronized almost all beliefs
- (b) Gandhara is situated in present Afghanistan
- (c) The sculptures of Mathura were carved out of white marble
- (d) The chief patrons of Gandhara art were Sungas

33. Which of the following statements about the polity of Guptas is incorrect ?
- Gupta emperors claimed divine origin and supernatural powers for themselves
 - They assumed exalted imperial titles like *maharajadiraja*
 - They were assisted by a council of ministers
 - The king no more remained a central figure under Guptas
34. Except one all are correct about post-Gupta period :
- The period witnessed a decline of urban settlements
 - Land grants to religious establishments increased
 - Process of sub-infeudation started in some regions
 - Decline of towns did not lead to migration of artisans to the countryside
35. Sindh was conquered by :
- Mahmud of Ghazni
 - Mahmud of Ghori
 - Mahmmad Bin Qasim
 - None of the above
36. Which one among the following works is not written by Al-Biruni ?
- Kitab fi tahqiq*
 - Taj-ul-maathir*
 - Jawahir-fil-Jawahir*
 - Qanun-i-Masudi*
37. On the eve of Mongol threat Iltutmish followed the policy of :
- Appeasement
 - Offensive
 - Defensive
 - None of the above
38. The first Sultan who paid his soldiers in cash was :
- Iltutmish
 - Bulban
 - Allauddin
 - Muhammad Bin Tughlaq
39. Which of the following metals was used by Muhammad Tughlaq for issuing the Token Currency ?
- Copper
 - Bronze
 - Nickel
 - Brass

40. Except one all are correct :

- (a) Al-Ghazali tried to reconcile mysticism with Islamic orthodoxy
- (b) In eleventh century sufis were organized into twelve orders or silsilas
- (c) Of the *ba-shara* movements only two acquired significant influence and following in northern India
- (d) Qadri and Naqashbandi silsilahs were the most influential silsilahs in northern India

41. Except one all are true about Babur :

- (a) He was the son of Sheikh Mirza, the ruler of Farghana
- (b) He was related to Chengiz Khan on his father's side and to Timur on his mother's side
- (c) He translated a famous sufi masnavi from Persian into Turkish
- (d) He passed away while going to Kabul in 1530

42. Identify the incorrect statement :

- (a) The Sur empire may be considered in many ways as a continuation and culmination of the Delhi Sultanate
- (b) The Sur empire is also termed as second Afghan empire
- (c) While the Sur rulers were initially successful in ousting the early Mughal rulers from India they were not able to defeat the Rajputs
- (d) Sur empire was a strong empire, but lasted only for 15 years

43. One among the following was not a feature of Mansabdari system :

- (a) All sawar rank holders were necessarily holders of zat rank as well, but not vice-versa
- (b) The zat rank was always preceded by the sawar rank
- (c) The zat rank was normally either equal or higher than the sawar rank
- (d) The contingents of the big mansabdars were usually formed by adding those of the smaller ones

44. According to Irfan Habib the collapse of Mughal empire was the result of :
- (a) Agrarian crisis
 - (b) Half a century long Deccan war
 - (c) Vastness of the empire
 - (d) Aurangzeb's puritanic measures

45. In India following were used by the English to their advantage except :
- (a) The deep sense of Nationalism among the Indians
 - (b) Old-style of Indian armies
 - (c) Indian soldier's capacity to become as good a soldier as a European
 - (d) Mutual quarrels of the Indian rulers

46. Which of the following is not correct ?
- (a) The 'economic drain' was peculiar to British rule
 - (b) Through "Investments" British developed the industrial sector of India
 - (c) One of the channels through which Indian wealth was drained out to British was purchasing Indian goods out of Indian revenue and exporting them
 - (d) The wealth drained out of India financed, partly, Britain's capitalist development

47. Match the following :

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| (I) Dual government | (A) Cowasjee Nanbhoy |
| (II) Ryotwari system | (B) Clive |
| (III) Aligarh Movement | (C) Munru |
| (IV) First modern textile mill | (D) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan |

Choose the answer from the codes below :

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

HISTORY - 2010

M.A. Hist

1. The following are correct except :
 - (a) Of their total existence on the earth human societies lived more than 99% of their life as hunters / gatherers
 - (b) the tools of lower Palaeolithic phase include burins and scrapers
 - (c) The earliest rock paintings in India have been found at Bhimbetka located on the Vindhyan range, and they belong to upper Palaeolithic period
 - (d) Tilwara (Rajasthan) is one of the important Mesolithic sites

2. Which of the following is wrongly matched ?

(a) Harappa	Western Punjab, Pakistan
(b) Mohenjodaro	Sind, Pakistan
(c) Manda	Punjab, India
(d) Lothal	Gujarat

3. Except one all are incorrect :
 - (a) The bronze dancing girl was discovered at Harappa
 - (b) At Kalibangan both the citadel and the lower city were surrounded by a wall
 - (c) The Harappans used copper, bronze and iron tools
 - (d) Bullock cart was unknown to the Harappans

4. Which one of the following is the feature of later Vedic period ?
 - (a) Gods were worshipped for ensuring victory over other tribes, granting cattle and sons
 - (b) Rituals became a mechanism for ensuring the material and spiritual superiority of the Chiefs and Brahmins
 - (c) Agni and Indra were the outstanding gods
 - (d) Two hundred and fifty hymns are devoted to Indra

5. The sixth century B.C. is known for the :
 - (a) Existence of sixteen *mahajanpadas*
 - (b) Emergence of heterodox sects
 - (c) Second urbanization
 - (d) All the above

6. The Mauryan period is not famous for the :
- (a) Emergence of petty principalities during the reign of Chandragupta Maurya
 - (b) Imperial organisation
 - (c) Ashokan inscriptions
 - (d) Spread of Buddhism
7. The following are correct except :
- (a) Gandhara and Mathura Schools of Art were famous during the Kushan period
 - (b) From 180 B.C. to the mid third Century A.D. India was considerably influenced by the neighbouring civilizations
 - (c) The Central Asian contacts promoted a cosmopolitan culture in India
 - (d) Kanishka was the founder of Kushan dynasty
8. The Gupta empire is noted for the following except :
- (a) Iron pillar inscription fixed near Qutub Minar in Delhi
 - (b) Composition of several law books
 - (c) Abundance of gold coins
 - (d) Buddhism received royal patronage
9. Which of the following does not pertain to Harsha's reign ?
- (a) Chinese pilgrims Hsuan Tsang and I - tsing
 - (b) Rise of Kanauj and decline of Patliputra
 - (c) Revival of Haryana Buddhism
 - (d) *Harshacharita*
10. The name of the Arab commander who served Raja Dahir and his son, Jaisiah, and who sought refuge in Kashmir for himself and for his corps was
- (a) Muhammad Alfi
 - (b) Muhammad bin Qasim
 - (c) Abdur - Rahman
 - (d) Ali bin Hamid bin Abu Bakar Kufi
11. Which of the following provides us correct information about the earliest human settlements in Kashmir ?
- (a) Rajatarangini
 - (b) Nilamatapurana
 - (c) Burzahom and Gufkral finds
 - (d) All the above

12. Which of the following sites shows that Kashmir was successively occupied by Mauryas, Indo - Greeks, Sakas - Parthians, Kushans and Huns ?
- (a) Kanispur (b) Ushkur
(c) Semthan (d) Hutmur
13. Which of the following is not correct ?
- (a) Miharkula was a fanatic Shiva
(b) The Hun rulers of Kashmir were generally intolerant
(c) During the Hun period Kashmir emerged a powerful empire except for a brief period
(d) Parvarsena II built a new capital - Parvarpura
14. Except one all are correct about Lalitaditya :
- (a) Lalitaditya did not pioneer the policy of expansion. In fact Karkotas inherited a vast empire won by conquests
(b) Kalhana gives a detailed account about Lalitaditya's conquests and building activities
(c) At Parihaspura we do not find any Buddhist structure
(d) Martand Temple, a great feat of Lalitaditya, is a sun temple
15. Who succeeded the Karkotas ?
- (a) Loharas (b) Utpalas
(c) Guptas (d) Devas
16. Which of the following is not correct about Avantivarman's reign ?
- (a) The country became self sufficient in food owing to a series of measures taken by what Kalhana calls 'Annapati'
(b) The scholars were treated at par with the nobles
(c) Abhinavgupta, the great scholar of Kashmir, flourished during the period
(d) He built two temples dedicated to Siva and Vaisnava at his capital Avantipura
17. Kalhana calls Harsha as 'Turushka' because :
- (a) He desecrated temples
(b) He was ill-tempered
(c) His ancestors had come from Turkistan
(d) He entered into diplomatic alliance with the Turks

18. None is wrong except :
- (a) Queen Didda is portrayed an ambitious ruler by Kalhana
 - (b) Damara is a generic term used by Kalhana to denote landed aristocracy
 - (c) Although Kalhana is himself a Brahman, he is unhappy with those Brahmins who caused political trouble in the country
 - (d) Unable to face Achala's invasion, Kota Rani fled to Kishtawar along with her husband, Udyanadera
19. The major source of information about Naga cult is :
- (a) Rajatarangini
 - (b) Nilamatapurana
 - (c) Nagarjuna
 - (d) Saivagamas
20. On the eve of the penetration of Islam in Kashmir, the dominant religious tradition, according to the sources, was :
- (a) Brahmanism
 - (b) Trika Saivism
 - (c) Buddhism
 - (d) None of the above
21. Who among the following embarked on a vigorous policy of expansion creating rivalry between him and the Gahadarala, Chandela and Chalukya rulers ?
- (a) Govind Chandra
 - (b) Vignaraj
 - (c) Jai Chandra
 - (d) Prithviraj III
22. The Turkish conquest brought about "rural revolution" and "urban revolution" in Hindustan. Whose opinion is this ?
- (a) Mohammad Habib
 - (b) Irfan Habib
 - (c) Satish Chandra
 - (d) Mohammad Habibullah
23. All are correct except :
- (a) Turkan - i Chahalgani were patronized by Iltutmish, but were simultaneously kept under control
 - (b) Balban is said to have remarked "Whenever I see a base - born ignoble man, my eyes burn and I reach in anger for my sword."
 - (c) Razia emerged a successful ruler because she was supported by the ulama and the most powerful Turkish nobles
 - (d) Alauddin Khalji adopted a series of measures to make the nobles subservient to the crown

24. Which of the following is wrongly matched :
- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| (a) Alauddin Khalji | Diwan - i Amir - i - Kohi |
| (b) Mohammad Tughlaq | Token currency |
| (c) Firuz Tughlaq | Public works measures |
| (d) Ziauddin Barani | Tarikh - i - Firoz Shahi |
25. Except one all are correct :
- Iqta was a transferable land grant
 - Suhrawardis, not Chistis, took part in politics
 - Bhakti movement as represented by Kabir was against all forms of rituals practised by Hindus and Muslims
 - Firuz Shah Tughlaq built a huge palace - fortress complex called Tughlaqabad
26. Which of the following is not true about Sher Shah Suri ?
- He defeated Humayun in the battle of Kanauj
 - Aman Khan Sarwani was his court historian
 - He restored the Grand Trunk Road
 - He introduced the system of land revenue assessment on the basis of measurement and crop rate (*rai*)
27. Under this system, the average produce of different crops as well as the average prices prevailing over the last ten years were calculated and one - third of the average produce was fixed as the State share which was, however, stated in cash. The system referred to here is called :
- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| (a) Dahbashi | (b) Dabsala |
| (c) Dahhazari | (d) Dahnumbri |
28. Which of the following is not correct ?
- The *du - aspah sih - aspah* system implied that a mansabdar holding this rank had to maintain and was paid for double the quota of troopers indicated by his *sawar* rank.
 - Satish Chandra attributes the decline of Mughal empire to technological poverty and caste system
 - Aurangzeb's biggest blunder was that he did not induct the Marathas in his nobility
 - Both Hindu and Muslim nobles were equally divided in their support to two rivals — Aurangzeb and Dara

29. Who initiated the programme of building sea going vessels ?
- (a) Akbar
 - (b) Jahangir
 - (c) Shah Jahan
 - (d) Aurangzeb
30. All are correct except :
- (a) Mughal painting reached to climax under Akbar
 - (b) Mansur was the great name in the field of portrait painting and paintings of animals during the reign of Jahangir
 - (c) Under Akbar, European painting was introduced at the court by the Portuguese priests
 - (d) The Rajasthan School of Painting combined the themes and earlier traditions of western India or Jain school of painting with Mughal forms and styles
31. Who among the following came to Kashmir during the reign of Suhadeva ?
- (a) Shah Mir and Sayyid Sharafud - Din
 - (b) Rinchana
 - (c) Langar chak
 - (d) All the above
32. Which of the following is not correct ?
- (a) The foundation of Muslim Sultanate in Kashmir by Shah Mir was the result of superior military technology employed by his army against the ill equipped and ill trained Kashmiri forces
 - (b) Shihabuddin brought the otherwise independent *qiladars* and *parganadars* under central control
 - (c) Jonaraja praises Shihabuddin for his tolerant policy and the quest for conquests
 - (d) During the period of Shihabuddin, there came to Kashmir close relations of Sayyid Ali Hamadani sent by the Sayyid as an advance party to enquire about whether or not the conditions were favourable for his visit
33. About Sultan Zainul Abidin it is not true that he :
- (a) treated all - Hindus and Muslims - equally
 - (b) did not punish the Sayyids for their crime because they were the descendants of the Prophet
 - (c) did not leave any sector which he did not like to develop
 - (d) is the first known Sultan to introduce double dome in Kashmir

34. Which of the following was Written during the Mughal period ?
- (a) Jonaraja's Rajatarangini (b) Waqiat - i Kashmir
(c) Srivara's Rajatarangini (d) Tarikh - i Kashmir of Sayyid Ali
35. None of the following is incorrect except :
- (a) Bulbul Shah was a Suhrawardi; he came from Turkistan; he was instrumental in converting Rinchana to Islam
(b) As per the latest researches Sayyid Ali Hamadani came to Kashmir only once
(c) Khanqah - i Mualla (Srinagar) and Jami Masjid of Srinagar were built during the reign of Sikandar
(d) Baba Daud Khaki is very critical of Rishis for their Hindu - Buddhist practices namely vegetarianism and celibacy
36. Which of these developments do not belong to Chak period ?
- (a) Mirza Haidar Dughlat invaded Kashmir on the invitation of Kashmiri nobility, occupied it and ruled for ten years
(b) The intervention of the Mughals in the affairs of Kashmir became pronounced
(c) With exceptions Shi 'i rulers were tolerant
(d) Akbar's ambition to conquer Kashmir was facilitated by rivalry and disunity among Kashmiri leadership in particular and people in general
37. Nothing is incorrect about Mughal rule in Kashmir except :
- (a) Mughals did not bring any structural change in the local administration of Kashmir; parganas remained under loyal local hereditary landed aristocracy. The only change we see is that there was strong Mughal military presence which kept the local 'lords' under control
(b) The Mughals reduced land revenue from one - half to one - third besides having written off the arrears due to peasants on account of destruction of crops due to Mughal invasion
(c) The Mughals created valuable assets which became permanent tourism products of Kashmir though the contemporaries (the then Kashmiri masses) had to bear the burden of them
(d) We have some important inscriptional evidence available in Kashmir throwing valuable light on Mughal governance in the Valley

38. Identify the wrong statement :
- The Afghans were so fanatical that they did not tolerate any Kashmiri Pandit in the State apparatus
 - The worst phase of Kashmir history is the one when it remained a part of large empires. The central authority imposed heavy taxes and drained out the resources by using the full state might
 - During the first half of the 19th Century many European travellers visited Kashmir and all of them relate heart breaking stories of the miserable plight of Kashmiris
 - During the Afghans and Sikhs Srinagar expanded towards and around Shargarhi
39. Who among the following did not flourish during the Mughal period ?
- Gani Kashmiri
 - Habibullah Hubi
 - Khawaja Azam Didmari
 - Shah Muhammad Shahabadi
40. Which of the following was not an important source of revenue during the later Medieval period in Kashmir ?
- Jazia
 - Malia (land revenue)
 - Dag shawl
 - Tax on varied crafts and trade
41. Identify the wrong statement :
- The Treaty of Seringapatam was signed by Haidar Ali on the one hand and the English and their Indian allies (the Nizam and the Peshwa) on the other
 - It is interesting to note that there was heavy presence of Indian soldiers and cavalry men in the armies of English who fought against the fellow Indians
 - The British succeeded to defeat the Indian rulers one by one, and they succeeded mainly because of disunity and mutual jealousy among Indian ruling class which was used by the imperialist power to its advantage
 - The first Subsidiary Treaty was conducted with the Nizam of Hyderabad
42. Which of the following is wrongly matched ?
- Warren Hastings Charter Act of 1833
 - Lord Wellesley Subsidiary Alliance
 - Lord William Bentinck Prohibition of Sati
 - Lord Dalhousie Wood's Education Despatch

43. Which of the following is not correct ?
- In the Permanent Settlement, the Zamindars could keep for themselves any increase in the rental of their estates
 - The pattern of the drain of wealth varied from time to time
 - All the schools - Nationalist, Marxist and imperialist - are unanimous that there was decline of Indian industry after the British occupation of India
 - The Brahma Samaj was based on the twin pillars of reason and the Vedas and Upanishads, and incorporated the best teachings of other religions as well
44. With regard to the important centres and the leaders of 1857, which of the following is not correctly matched :
- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| (a) Delhi | Bahadur Shah II |
| (b) Kanpur | Rani Laxmibai |
| (c) Lucknow | Hazrat Mahal |
| (d) Bareilly | Khan Bahadur Khan |
45. None of the following is incorrect except :
- In order to perpetuate their rule, the British followed the divide and rule and carrot and stick policy, and they also changed their strategies with the changing circumstances
 - The first session of Indian National Congress was held in Bombay under the Presidentship of W.C. Benerji
 - According to Prof. Bipin Chandra it was the militant nationalists, not the moderates, who introduced and articulated economic nationalism
 - Mrs. Annie Besant played an important role in forging unity between the moderates and extremists which we witness in 1916
46. Identify the wrong statement about Gandhi :
- Gandhi was not inspired by any great thinker, not even by Thoreau, Tolstoy, Emerson or Ruskin
 - The technique of Satyagraha, being based on non-violence, suited all sections—masses as well as the rich
 - The Nehru Report was rejected by Jinnah; instead he put forth his 'The Fourteen Points' which he insisted should be accepted as a pre-requisite for making any future Constitution acceptable to the Muslims
 - The Gandhi - Irwin Pact accepted withdrawing all ordinances and ending prosecutions

47. None is correct except :
- Gandhi's claim, at the Second Round Table Conference, that his party represented all of India was endorsed by the Muslim League, the Princess and B.R. Ambedkar
 - In March 1940 the Muslim League passed a resolution called Lahore Resolution committing itself to the creation of a separate nation called 'Pakistan'
 - The purpose of Cripps mission was to transfer power to Indians
 - There were two army regiments raised by the militant nationalists. One was called Azad Hind Fauj and the other Indian National Army
48. Quit India Movement was started after the failure of :
- Cripps Mission
 - Third Round Table Conference
 - Cabinet Mission Plan
 - Civil Disobedience Movement
49. The ideology which ultimately led to the partition of India is called as :
- Nationalism
 - Regionalism
 - Two - Nation theory
 - None of the above
50. Which of the following is not correct ?
- In his presidential address to the Muslim League in 1930 the poet Allama Iqbal spoke of a need for a "North - West Indian Muslim State"
 - By 1940 RSS had over 1,00,000 trained and highly disciplined cadres pledged to an ideology of Hindu nationalism
 - In 1947 Jawahar Lal Nehru toured from place to other to persuade the Hindus and Muslims not to kill each other. Gandhi did not move out of his ashram
 - The name Pakistan was coined by a Punjabi Muslim Student at Cambridge, Chaudhry Rahmat Ali, in 1933
51. "Their fields, their crops their streams
Even the peasants, in the vale
They sold, they sold all, alas !
How cheap was the sale"
Which sordid sale the poet, Iqbal refers to ?
- Sale of Kashmir through Treaty of Amritsar
 - Sale of cultivated and uncultivated land of Kashmir to Dogras
 - Cheap sale of Kashmiri peasant property to Gulab Singh in 1846
 - Unilateral sale of Kashmiri peasantry to the Maharajas of Jammu by the British in 1846

52. "It was a great misfortune of the Kashmiris that the British after having defeated the Sikhs, did not take the valley directly under their own control....." Whose observation is this ?
- (a) K.M. Pannikar (b) P.N.K. Bamzai
(c) P.N. Bazaz (d) Colonel Torrens
53. The process of modernization of Kashmir started actually from :
- (a) 1846 (b) 1857
(c) 1870 (d) 1880s
54. Match List I with List II and choose the answer from the codes given below :
- | List I | List II |
|--|----------|
| (i) Completion of the construction of Jhelum Valley Cart Road | (A) 1894 |
| (ii) The foundation of first Mission School in Kashmir | (B) 1893 |
| (iii) Introduction of Vaccination against Small Pox in Kashmir | (C) 1890 |
| (iv) Walter Lawrence completed the settlement work by..... | (D) 1881 |
- Codes
- (a) i-C, ii-D, iii-A, iv-B (b) i-B, ii-A, iii-D, iv-C
(c) i-D, ii-B, iii-C, iv-A (d) i-A, ii-C, iii-D, iv-B
55. Which of the following is not correct ?
- (a) The court language of Kashmir was changed from Persian to Urdu in 1889
(b) The Maharaja encouraged the Kashmiri leadership to submit a memorial to Lord Reading demanding the redressal of their grievances
(c) The Kashmiri Muslims boycotted the official committee presided over by the Chief Justice of High Court to enquire into the July 13th firings because they questioned its independent nature
(d) The Notification 19- L based on the notorious Burma Ordinance of the British government came into force in Kashmir to crush the uprisings of 1931
56. "Minimum qualifications should not be pitched unnecessarily high" was the recommendation of:
- (a) Dalal Commission (b) Sharp Commission
(c) Glancy Commission (d) Saiyidain Committee
57. The New Kashmir Manifesto was adopted in :
- (a) 1942 (b) 1943
(c) 1945 (d) 1944

58. Which of the following is not correct ?
- (a) National Conference was more gravitated towards Indian National Congress
 - (b) The Muslim League did not mobilize the public opinion and the Kashmiri leadership as much as was done by the Indian National Congress. The former had the feeling that "Kashmir is in our pocket"
 - (c) The National Conference was the sole representative organisation of the Muslims of J & K
 - (d) The Maharaja was initially interested to stay independent from both the newly created Dominions (India and Pakistan)
59. None is incorrect except :
- (a) Pakistan took the Kashmir issue to U.N.O.
 - (b) Poonch revolt spread over a vast area leading to the creation of what is called as 'Azad Kashmir'
 - (c) The Maharaja signed the accession document surrendering defence, currency and foreign affairs of the State of J & K to Indian Union
 - (d) Indian accepted the accession subject to the condition that it would be temporary till it is satisfied by the people
60. Which of the following is not correct ?
- (a) Shaikh Abdullah turned against India once he visualized Indian government contemplating the policy of completely merging Kashmir with India
 - (b) After the deposition of Shaikh government, the central government eroded the autonomy of Kashmir with the help of "Clientale governments"
 - (c) Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad's reign is known for carrot and stick policy
 - (d) The Indian government always favoured the policy of holding free and fair elections and promoting democratic structures of the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

HISTORY

1. Beginning of community life is the characteristic of :
- (A) Early Palaeolithic culture
 - (B) Later Palaeolithic culture
 - (C) Neolithic culture
 - (D) Chalcolithic culture
2. Which of the following is *not* related to Harappan Civilization ?
- (A) Remarkable town planning
 - (B) Temple sites
 - (C) Seals
 - (D) Statue of a bearded man
3. Which of the following is the development of later Vedic period ?
- (A) The caste development was apparently weak
 - (B) Woman was identified with evil
 - (C) Sabha and Samiti exercised a great influence
 - (D) Pastoralism was the dominant mode of production

4. The following are correct *except* :
- (A) The non-conformist movements (Jainism and Buddhism) emerged in the environment of 'Second Urbanization'.
 - (B) According to Buddha "Let a man overcome anger by kindness, evil by good."
 - (C) Buddha is believed to have said "Vedas are the revealed scriptures."
 - (D) "One may overcome a thousand men in battle, but he who conquers himself is the greatest victor", said Buddha
5. Which of the following is *not correct* ?
- (A) Several 'Janas' combined together to form a 'Mahajanapada'
 - (B) In the sixth century B.C., there were sixteen 'Mahajanapadas'
 - (C) The causes of Magadha's rise to prominence were its rich and vast iron-ore deposits, advantageous strategic situations of both its capitals and a good support base won by marriage alliances
 - (D) Avanti had its capital at Taxila
6. The following are correct *except* :
- (A) Megasthenes is the author of '*Arthashastra*'
 - (B) According to Kautilya the four principles of diplomacy are : *sama* (conciliation), *dam* (giving bribe), *danda* (aggressive action) and *bheda* (showing dissensions)
 - (C) Nandas were replaced by Chandragupta Maurya
 - (D) *Indica* throws light on the administration of Patliputra

7. The Rock Edict which informs us that after the Kalinga war, Ashoka felt remorse and earnestly "practised Dhamma, desired Dhamma and taught Dhamma" :
- (A) Edict III
 - (B) Edict VII
 - (C) Edict XIII
 - (D) Edict V
8. Which of the following came into conflict with the Mauryas ?
- (A) Parthians
 - (B) Greeks
 - (C) Sakas
 - (D) Kushans
9. Except *one*, all the following are correct :
- (A) Allahabad Inscription throws light on the reign of Chandragupta
 - (B) Fa-Hien tells us that during the Guptas when a Chandala entered the city he was required to strike a piece of wood as warning of his/her approach so that the other castes may not be polluted by his/her contact
 - (C) The Gupta period saw the revival of Brahmanism
 - (D) Kalidasa, Varahamihira, Arya Bhatta and a host of other scholars and scientists flourished during the Gupta age

10. None of the following is true *except* :
- (A) Hieun Tsang informs us that Harsha was "indefatigable and the day was too short for him"
 - (B) Harsha was a devotee of Hinyana Buddhism
 - (C) Harsha is the author of Harshacharita
 - (D) The Nalanda University at Kanuja was founded by Harsha
11. Which one of the following is *not* correct ?
- (A) Nilamatapurana is the first written work to mention that Kashmir was a waterbody for a long period of time
 - (B) H.D. Sankalia and his team found Palaeolithic tools at Pahalgam
 - (C) Harwan, Kotbal and Semthan are neolithic sites
 - (D) The early inhabitants of Kashmir lived on Karewas (Kashmiri waders)
12. The following are correct *except* :
- (A) There is little archaeological evidence about the Aryan presence in Kashmir
 - (B) No punch-marked coin has been found in Kashmir so far
 - (C) Archaeology substantiates the contacts of Kashmir with Bactrian—Greeks, Sakas and Parthians
 - (D) There is enough literary and archaeological evidence about Kashmir coming under the control of Kushans and Huns

13. Which of the following is *not* correct ?
- (A) Srinagri was built by Ashoka
 - (B) The first temple, on what is today called Shankaracharya hill, was constructed by Gopaditya
 - (C) The policy of extending the boundaries of Kashmir was pioneered by Lalitaditya
 - (D) Hieun Tsang says that the Kashmiri raja controlled the route from China to Kabul
14. Which one of the following does *not* find mention in the *Rajatarangini* ?
- (A) Lalitaditya defeated the ruler of Kanuj
 - (B) Lalitaditya introduced many new offices, appointed non-locals on high offices and built a new capital Parihaspura—and a number of temples and Viharas
 - (C) Lalitaditya did not even touch wine
 - (D) "Every care should be taken that there should not be left with the villagers more food supply than required for one year's consumption....."
15. The following are correct *except* :
- (A) The Utpala dynasty ruled from A.D. 655/6 to 883
 - (B) Following the flood control measures and the improvements in the system of irrigation by Suyya, the price of rice fell from 200 dinnars to 36 dinnars
 - (C) Avantiswamin temple is a Vishnu temple
 - (D) According to Kalhana Suyya had a humble background

16. Which of the following is correct ?
- (A) Didda had no lust for power
 - (B) Samgramraja was the scion of Lalitaditya
 - (C) Tantrins were the petty tillers of Kashmir
 - (D) Harsha's Iconoclasm constitutes a puzzle
17. Who are known as 'Damaras' in Kalhana's Rajatarangini ?
- (A) Lower official bureaucracy
 - (B) Custodians of temples
 - (C) Landed aristocracy
 - (D) Drum-beaters during wars
18. Which of the following were the prominent women who played a remarkable role in Kashmir politics ?
- (A) Lalla and Khankhila
 - (B) Sussala and Uccala
 - (C) Didda and Kota Rani
 - (D) Mala and Tara

19. The earliest extant religious book of Kashmir is :
- (A) Alamkarasastra
 - (B) Mahapadma Naga Purana
 - (C) Nilamatapurana
 - (D) Vitastapurana
20. One of the following pairs is *wrong* :
- (A) Ashoka — Introduction of Buddhism in Kashmir
 - (B) Kanishka — Holding of World Buddhist Council in Kashmir
 - (C) Miharkula — A tolerant ruler
 - (D) Mahayana Buddhism — Popular form of Buddhism in Kashmir
21. The following are correct *except* :
- (A) The battles of Tarain and Chandawar laid the foundation of the Turkish rule in northern India
 - (B) According to Satish Chandra the main cause of the success of the Turks over the leading states of north India was more social and organisational rather than the military superiority of the Turks
 - (C) The Turkish, conquest of India was followed by the introduction of superior technology from Central Asia
 - (D) For understanding the Turkish conquest of India the knowledge of political affairs of the then Central Asia has no relevance

22. Identify the *incorrect* statement :
- (A) Razia was an uncommon lady
 - (B) Balban was a puppet of Turkan-i-Chahalgani
 - (C) According to Barani there was a relationship between the Mongol threat and the Market Regulations of Alauddin Khalji
 - (D) Alauddin Khalji did not allow the Muqaddams, Chaudris and Khuts to misuse their power
23. Except one, all of the following are correct :
- (A) Feroz Tughluq set up Diwan-i-Amiri Kohi to extend and improve cultivation in the Doab
 - (B) The hot, hasty and revengeful temperament of Muhammad Tughlaq was a no less factor for the outbreak of revolts during his period
 - (C) Feroz Tughluq is known for having dug a number of canals
 - (D) Timur invaded India in 1398
24. Which of the following is *not* correct ?
- (A) Iqta was a hereditary and non-transferable land-revenue assignment
 - (B) Turks used arch and dome on a wide scale
 - (C) Bhakti saints like Kabir and Nanak rejected formal observances of the various faiths
 - (D) Namdeva was a tailor who had taken to banditry before he became a saint

25. Which of the following pairs is *wrongly* matched ?

- (A) Khwaja Muinuddin
Chishti — Founder of Chishti order in India
- (B) Suhrawardis — Preferred to keep aloof from state politics
- (C) Feroz Tughluq — Hauz Khas
- (D) Alai Darwaza — Entrance door to the Qutub Minar

26. None of the following is wrong *except* :

- (A) Babur's victories led to rapid popularization of gun powder and artillery in India
- (B) Humayun is blamed for having wasted his valuable time in organising feasts and festivities
- (C) The second battle of Panipat was fought between Babur and Ibrahim Lodhi
- (D) Humayun built Dinpanah—a new city at Delhi

27. Which of the following is *not* correct ?

- (A) Sher Shah insisted on the measurement of the sown land, working out a schedule showing the average productivity of land and realizing one-third as state share
- (B) Akbar was fortunate not to face any problem during the early phase of his reign
- (C) Akbar is famous for the policy of *Sulah-i-kul*
- (D) "Din-i-Ilahi was Akbar's monumental folly" is the comment of V.A. Smith

28. *Except one, the rest relate to medieval Deccan :*
- (A) Golconda Fort
 - (B) Gol Gumbaz
 - (C) Panch Mahal
 - (D) Asirgarh Fort
29. *Which of the following is not correctly matched ?*
- (A) Jahangir — Mumtaz Mahal
 - (B) Shah Jahan — Taj Mahal
 - (C) Shah Jahan — Balakh Campaign
 - (D) Jahangir — du-aspah-sih aspah
30. *All are correct except :*
- (A) During the period of Aurangzeb the leaders of the rebellions used religion to broaden their appeal
 - (B) According to Irfan Habib the main reason for the downfall of the Mughal empire was the oppression done to peasantry
 - (C) Be-jagiri theory insists that the shortage of jagirs was mainly responsible for the crisis in the Mughal empire
 - (D) Satish Chandra attributes the downfall of Mughal empire to intolerant religious policy of Aurangzeb

31. The following are correct *except* :

- (A) Sayyid Sherafuddin Bulbul Shah, Shah Mir, Rinchana and Langur Chek came to Kashmir during the period of Suhadeva
- (B) After Zulju's invasion, Rinchana captured the throne of Kashmir
- (C) Jonaraja was so much astonished to see the good governance of Shihabuddin that he remarked, 'Strange this believer in Alla (Allah) became the saviour of the people'
- (D) The foundation of Shah Mir dynasty was not the result of any invasion of Kashmir by the Muslim armies

32. Which of the following was *not* the attribute of Zainul Abidin's reign ?

- (A) Introduction of new crafts, construction of canals, extension of arable land, promotion of trade and learning
- (B) Enforcement of a common religious code
- (C) Development of good neighbourly relations with the rulers of India and Central Asia
- (D) Influx of a variety of professionals from different countries of the adjoining world

33. Who has said that in Kashmir one meets with all those arts and crafts which in most cities of Central Asia are uncommon ?
- (A) Jonaroja
 (B) Srivara
 (C) Baharistan-i-Shahi
 (D) Mirza Haidar Dughlat
34. Which one of the following is *not* correct about Mir Sayyid Ali Hamadani ?
- (A) When the Sayyid came to Kashmir, the presence of Islam was not yet impressive in the valley
 (B) Quite against the common belief the Sayyid went to Kashmir only once
 (C) He is the first da'i (missionary) of Islam in Kashmir, before him no missionary of Islam had come to Kashmir. That is why he is called Bān-e-Mussalmani (the founder of Islam)
 (D) He was a prolific writer. His most important work is Zakhirat-ul-Muluk
35. Which one of the following is *wrongly* matched ?
- (A) Zain u'd-Din Rishi — converted by Mir Muhammad Hamadani
 (B) Subabhata — Prime Minister of Sultan Sikandar
 (C) Rishi Movement — indigenous Sufi movement of Kashmir
 (D) Lalla — Saivite ascetic of Kashmir

36. Which of the following was *not* constructed during the period of the Sultans ?
- (A) Nagar Nagar
 - (B) Nau Shahr
 - (C) Shihabuddin Pura
 - (D) Qutubuddin Pura
37. The following are correct *except* :
- (A) Sultans (Shah Mir to Yaqub Shah Chek) 1339-1586
 - (B) Mughals 1586-1753
 - (C) Sikhs 1819-1918
 - (D) Afghans 1753-1819
38. One of the following does *not* pertain to Akbar's reign :
- (A) Inscription on the gate of Jami Masjid, Srinagar
 - (B) Inscription on Kathi Darwaza
 - (C) St. Xavier's views on the despondency of Kashmiris
 - (D) Occupation of Kashmir by the Mughals

39. All are wrong *except* :
- (A) The coveted post of Diwan was invariably held by the Kashmiri Pandits during the Afghans
 - (B) Ata Muhammad Khan was the first Afghan Governor of Kashmir
 - (C) Sherghari fort was constructed by Ranjit Singh
 - (D) Birbal Dhar had no role in the Sikh conquest of Kashmir
40. Which of the following is *not* contemporary source of Kashmir under the Sikhs ?
- (A) Dr. Francois Bernier
 - (B) W. Moorcraft
 - (C) G.T. Vigne
 - (D) Baron Charles Hugel
41. Before the battle of Plassey who conspired with the British against the Nawab of Bengal.
- (A) Mir Jaffar
 - (B) Manik Chand
 - (C) Jagat Seth
 - (D) All of the above

42. Which of the following systems was aimed at establishing direct relation with the peasants ?
- (A) Ryotwari system
 - (B) Zamindari system
 - (C) Mahalwari system
 - (D) Bholi system
43. *Except one, the other factors were responsible for the decline of Indian urban handicrafts :*
- (A) Imposition of heavy taxes on Indian exports
 - (B) Decline in the quality of Indian handicrafts
 - (C) Light taxes on British imports
 - (D) Colonial economic policy
44. Which of the following tasks was closest to the heart of Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan ?
- (A) Social Reform
 - (B) Promotion of modern education
 - (C) Upliftment of women
 - (D) Religious reinterpretation

45. The first Muslim President of Indian National Congress was :
- (A) Abul Kalam Azad
 - (B) Hakim Ajmal Khan
 - (C) Badaruddin Tyabji
 - (D) Rafi Ahmad Kidwai
46. What was the main political weapon used by the Moderate Nationalists against the Partition of Bengal ?
- (A) Civil Disobedience
 - (B) Swadeshi and Boycott
 - (C) Hindu-Muslim divide
 - (D) Satyagraha
47. Which of the following was the last event of the year 1919 ?
- (A) Rowlatt Act
 - (B) Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy
 - (C) Act of 1919
 - (D) All India Khilafat Conference

48. *Except one, the other were the founder members of the All India Muslim League :*
- (A) Aga Khan
 - (B) Nawab Salimullah
 - (C) Mohammad Ali Jinnah
 - (D) Nawab Mohsin-ul-Muluk
49. The Cabinet Mission Plan became defunct after the :
- (A) Direct Action Day Call by the League
 - (B) Boycott of the Constituent Assembly by the League
 - (C) Formation of Interim government
 - (D) Attlee's declaration
50. Which of the following is *not* correct about the Indian Partition ?
- (A) The Partition of India is a contentious issue
 - (B) India was divided on the basis of religious geography plus the consideration of contiguity to the two independent dominions
 - (C) About the Princely States' future, the rulers of the two dominions, and not the princes, had to decide
 - (D) The Partition left behind bitter memories

51. When did Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh become one political entity ?
- (A) 1586
 - (B) 1846
 - (C) 1931
 - (D) 1947
52. After 1846 what did *not* happen ?
- (A) Peasants lost proprietary rights
 - (B) Kashmir came under the rule of Dogra Maharajas
 - (C) Kashmir became a part of British India
 - (D) The Kashmiri Muslims were considered unfit for recruitment in the army
53. The first revolt against the Dogra Feudal rule is called as :
- (A) ShawlbaF Revolt
 - (B) Silk Factory Revolt
 - (C) The Revolt of 1931
 - (D) Quit Kashmir Movement
54. Which of the following occurred immediately after 1931 event ?
- (A) Appointment of the Glancy Commission
 - (B) Formation of National Conference
 - (C) Appointment of Walter Lawrence as Land Settlement Officer
 - (D) Conferment of proprietary rights on peasants

55. The Praja Sabha (Legislative Assembly) was formally constituted in :
- (A) 1932
 - (B) 1934
 - (C) 1947
 - (D) 1953
56. Which of the following is *not* correct ?
- (A) The Muslim Conference was averse to Hindu-Muslim Unity
 - (B) In the conversion of Muslim Conference into National Conference, Bazaz, Nehru and other progressive elements from within and without played a role
 - (C) In spite of the formation of National Conference the Hindu participation in the struggle for freedom was superficial
 - (D) Bazaz and Abdullah jointly launched a weekly journal, the Hamdard on 1st August 1935
57. Your dreary deserts shall no more be deserts,
A new world shall rehabilitate itself,
Deserts shall convert to garden,
Listen to me, my 'Lalo'.
- Who painted a rosy post-independent picture of Kashmir like the one cited above ?
- (A) Abdul Ahad Azad
 - (B) Mahjur
 - (C) Dina Nath Nadim
 - (D) Hafiz Jalandhari

58. According to the partition plan, the Maharaja of Kashmir was empowered to decide about the future of his state provided, it is :
- (A) agreed to by India and Pakistan
 - (B) ratified by the Governor General of the undivided India
 - (C) in accordance with the wishes of the people and the considerations of geographical proximity with India/Pakistan
 - (D) accepted by the U.N.O.
59. Why did not Maharaja of Kashmir immediately decide about the political future of Kashmir ?
- (A) He was interested to stay free from both India and Pakistan
 - (B) A conflict had occurred in Punch
 - (C) Kashmir was invaded by the tribals
 - (D) He wanted to exact more and more concessions from India
60. Which of the following is *not* correct ?
- (A) Saikh Mohammad Abdullah favoured accession with India
 - (B) According to the accession document India had control only over foreign officers, defence and currency of J&K
 - (C) The Indian authorities accepted the accession on the condition that it is temporary till it is ratified by the people
 - (D) All the political parties of Kashmir supported accession with India