

RAS (Pre) Exams 2007: HISTORY: Solved Paper

Rajasthan Public Service Commission [RAS/RTS] (Pre.) Examination, 2007 Solved Paper

1. The Sikh Kingdom of Punjab was annexed by the English East India Company inâ€™

(A) 1836 (B) 1839

(C) 1849 (D) 1852

2. The Kol Uprising of 1831 started inâ€™

(A) Gujarat

(B) Bengal

(C) Rajputana

(D) Chota Nagpur

3. Who led the Revolt of the Bareilly troops in 1857 ?

(A) Kunwar Singh

(B) Bakht Khan

(C) Azimullah

(D) Maulvi Ahmadullah

4. Who among the following leaders of the Revolt of 1857 declared himself to be the Governor of Bahadur Shah ?

(A) Nana Sahib

(B) Tantia Tope

(C) Kunwar Singh

(D) Bakht Khan

5. The first Indian Factoriesâ€™™ Act was passed inâ€™

(A) 1881 (B) 1885

(C) 1891 (D) 1894

6. Which of the following was not a consequence of the British Land Revenue Policy in India ?

(A) Increasing impoverishment of the peasants

(B) Growing peasant indebted-ness

(C) The spread of landlordism

(D) The ruin of artisan indus-tries

7. The Archaeological Survey of India was set up during the Viceroyalty ofâ€™

(A) Lord Lytton

(B) Lord Ripon

(C) Lord Dufferin

(D) Lord Curzon

8. Who was known as 'The Grand Old Man of India' ?

- (A) B.G. Tilak
- (B) G.K. Gokhale
- (C) Mahatma Gandhi
- (D) Dadabhai Naoroji

9. The most important Pre-Congress Nationalist Organisation was

- (A) The Indian Association of Calcutta
- (B) Poona Sarvajanik Sabha
- (C) Bombay Presidency Association
- (D) The Madras Mahajan Sabha

10. Who among the following was a leader of Prarthana Samaj ?

- (A) Gopal Hari Deshmukh
- (B) Vasudeo Balwant Phadke
- (C) R.G. Bhandarkar
- (D) G.K. Gokhale

11. All India Women's Conference was founded in

- (A) 1922 (B) 1927
- (C) 1929 (D) 1932

12. Who among the following opposed the Age of Consent Bill of 1891 ?

- (A) Swami Dayanand
- (B) Rabindranath Tagore
- (C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (D) Surendranath Sen

13. The worst famine in India under the British rule occurred in

- (A) 1860-61 (B) 1876-78
- (C) 1896-97 (D) 1899-1900

14. The first textile mill was started in Bombay in the year

- (A) 1853 (B) 1855
- (C) 1866 (D) 1879

15. Abhinava Bharat organised in 1904 was

- (A) a secret society of revolutionary activists
- (B) a newspaper advocating revolutionary activities
- (C) a cultural organisation
- (D) a trade union movement

16. A newspaper Al Hilal was brought out in 1912 byâ€™
- (A) Dr. M.A. Ansari
 - (B) Hakim Ajmal Khan
 - (C) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
 - (D) Maulana Muhammad Ali
17. The cancellation of the partition of Bengal was announced inâ€™
- (A) 1909 (B) 1911
 - (C) 1913 (D) 1916
18. Who criticised Indians for having lost touch with the rest of the World ?
- (A) Raja Rammohan Roy
 - (B) Sayyed Ahmad Khan
 - (C) Vivekananda
 - (D) Swami Dayanand
19. All India Harijan Sangh was founded byâ€™
- (A) B.R. Ambedkar
 - (B) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (C) Jotiba Phule
 - (D) B.M. Malabari
20. Who among the following was not a leader of militant nationa-lism ?
- (A) Rajnarain Bose
 - (B) V.S. Chiplunkar
 - (C) Arbindo Ghosh
 - (D) Sasipada Bannerjee
21. Who among the following was the leader of Bihar Kisan Sabha ?
- (A) Sahajanand Saraswati
 - (B) Baba Ramchandra
 - (C) Vijay Singh Pathik
 - (D) Shraddhanand
22. Who became the Vice-President of the Viceroyâ€™s Council in the Interim Government of 1946-47 ?
- (A) C. Rajagopalachari
 - (B) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
 - (C) Jawahar Lal Nehru
 - (D) M.A. Jinnah

23. Who among the following woman social reformers was called 'Pandita' ?

- (A) Gangabai
- (B) Ramabai
- (C) Sister Subbalaksmi
- (D) Annie Besant

24. Who was the leader of No Tax Campaign of the peasants orga-nised in 1928 ?

- (A) S.A. Dange
- (B) Baba Ramchandra
- (C) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (D) Subhash Chandra Bose

25. The Second Civil Disobedience Movement was started by Mahatma Gandhi in

- (A) 1928 (B) 1930
- (C) 1932 (D) 1934

26. An All India Strike by Postal and Telegraph Workers started in

- (A) November, 1945
- (B) February, 1946
- (C) July, 1946
- (D) August, 1946

27. Samhita is

- (A) Collection of hymns
- (B) Text on grammar
- (C) Text on Ayurveda
- (D) Forest treatises

28. Which of the following state-ments is not true about Rigvedic Aryans ?

- (A) They lived in villages.
- (B) They did not know gamb-ling.
- (C) They practised polygamy.
- (D) Family was the unit of social life.

29. Early Vedic society was organi-sed in

- (A) Janas (B) Jati
- (C) Rajanya (D) Sabha

30. Who was the author of Astadh-yayi ?

- (A) Patanjali
- (B) Panini

- (C) Magha
- (D) Visakhadatta

31. Which of the following metal was not used by the people of the Indus Civilization ?

- (A) Iron (B) Bronze
- (C) Gold (D) Silver

32. Which of the following Harappan sites is located in Gujarat ?

- (A) Banawali
- (B) Sanghol
- (C) Mudiala Kalan
- (D) Surkotada

33. The hallmark of Vedic religion and culture wasâ€™

- (A) Dhyana
- (B) Brahmacharya
- (C) Puja
- (D) Yajna

34. Under whose patronage was the Sangam literature composed ?

- (A) Cholas (B) Cheras
- (C) Pandyas (D) Chalukyas

35. What is the language of the Sangam literature ?

- (A) Tamil (B) Pali
- (C) Prakrit (D) Sanskrit

36. Which of the following ideas is not associated with Buddhism ?

- (A) Sila (B) Prajna
- (C) Pitru (D) Dhyana

37. The highest goal in Buddhism isâ€™

- (A) Nirvana
- (B) Madhyama Marga
- (C) Vinaya
- (D) Atmavad

38. The Third Buddhist Council was convened atâ€™

- (A) Takshasila
- (B) Sarnath
- (C) Bodhgaya
- (D) Pataliputra

39. Who among the following scholars wrote "History of Dharmasastra" ?

- (A) D.P. Chattopadhyay
- (B) P.V. Kane
- (C) A.S. Altekar
- (D) D.C. Sarkar

40. Who among the following argued that the Aryans came from Central Asia ?

- (A) B.G. Tilak
- (B) Brandenstein
- (C) William Jones
- (D) V.A. Smith

41. According to tradition, how many Sangam were held ?

- (A) Two (B) Three
- (C) Four (D) Five

42. Which of the following terms denotes a market centre ?

- (A) Prasada (B) Nigama
- (C) Grama (D) Nadi

43. Which of the following denotes a land revenue term ?

- (A) Vivita (B) Bhaga
- (C) Sulka (D) Kara

44. Which of the following officers according to Arthashastra was entrusted with the collection of revenue ?

- (A) Sitadhyaksa
- (B) Sansthadhyaksa
- (C) Samahartta
- (D) Sannidhata

45. Megasthenes divided Indian society into

- (A) Four groups
- (B) Seven groups
- (C) Eight groups
- (D) Twelve groups

46. The Mauryan King Bindusara faced the rebellion of the people of

- (A) Kosala (B) Nalanda
- (C) Kalinga (D) Takshasila

47. Which sect was initially called Nirgrantha ?

- (A) Buddhist (B) Jaina
- (C) Ajivika (D) Pashupata

48. Which of the following is regarded as the early Jaina Text ?

- (A) Sutra Kritang
- (B) Tripatika
- (C) Mahavastu-Avdana
- (D) Avdana Kalpalata

49. Which of the following is a Harappan port ?

- (A) Alexandria
- (B) Lothal
- (C) Mahasthangarh
- (D) Nagapattanam

50. The commonest term for peasantry in early medieval North India is

- (A) Kutumbin
- (B) Bhogin
- (C) Baddahalika
- (D) Swami

51. By Mauryan times the main sea-port of the Ganges basin was

- (A) Sopara
- (B) Bhargukachchha
- (C) Patala
- (D) Tamralipti

52. Which of the following is not an Antyaja ?

- (A) Chandala (B) Rajaka
- (C) Nata (D) Yavana

53. Buddhism was introduced into Tibet from

- (A) The Pala Empire
- (B) Harsha Vardhana's State
- (C) The Kushana State
- (D) The Mauryan State

54. Which of the following statements is not true of Ashoka's Dhamma ?

- (A) There was a stress on non-violence
- (B) Capital punishment was discontinued

- (C) Donation to Brahmans was stressed
- (D) There was a concern for master-servant relationship

55. Which of the following commodities was a major item of export trade in the Kushana period ?

- (A) Cotton textiles
- (B) Horse
- (C) Gold
- (D) Paper

56. Who among the following is described as a fabulously rich merchant in Buddhist Jatakas ?

- (A) Vanik
- (B) Sarthavaha
- (C) Setthi
- (D) Apanika

57. Alberuni's account of India is

- (A) Kitab-ul-Hind
- (B) Chachnama
- (C) Futuh-us-Salatin
- (D) Tarikh-i-Yamini

58. Wali under the Sultans of Delhi was

- (A) Provincial Governor
- (B) Head of Revenue Department
- (C) Minister with full powers
- (D) Head of the State news-agency

59. Amir Khusro describes the military campaigns of Jalal-ud-din Khalji in his work

- (A) Nuh Sipihar
- (B) Mifta-ul-Futuh
- (C) Qiran-us Sadain
- (D) Khazain-ul-Futuh

60. The most powerful Kings of Northern India in the 9th and 10th Centuries were

- (A) The Palas
- (B) The Chahamanas
- (C) The Rashtrakutas
- (D) The Gurjara Pratiharas

61. Who declared that there were no slaves in India ?

- (A) Kautilya (B) Megasthenes
- (C) Patanjali (D) Fahien

62. The view that the Rajputs were descendents of the Vedic Aryans is expressed byâ€™

- (A) James Tod
- (B) Dashrath Sharma
- (C) V.A. Smith
- (D) C.V. Vaidya

63. Which Sultan replaced the system of measurement of land by crop sharing in the Khalisa areas ?

- (A) Balban
- (B) Ala-ud-din Khalji
- (C) Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq
- (D) Muhammad Tughlaq

64. Who among the following Vijay-anagara rulers bore the title of Gajabentakara ?

- (A) Krishna Deva Raya
- (B) Deva Raya II
- (C) Deva Raya I
- (D) Rama Raya

65. Which Vijayanagara ruler sent an embassy to China ?

- (A) Harihara I
- (B) Krishna Deva Raya
- (C) Bukka I
- (D) Saluva Narasimha

66. The Sultan Ghari was built as the mausoleum ofâ€™

- (A) Qutab-ud-din Aibak
- (B) Rukh-ud-din Firoj
- (C) Nasir-ud-din Mahmud
- (D) Kaikubad

67. The first Madrasa at Delhi namely â€œMadrasae Muizzâ€ was established byâ€™

- (A) Qutub-ud-din Aibak
- (B) Iltutmish
- (C) Nasir-ud-din Mahmud
- (D) Balban

68. Officer in-charge of royal household under the Sultans of Delhi was designatedâ€™

- (A) Amir-i-hajib

- (B) Wakil-i-dar
- (C) Barid-i-mumalik
- (D) Mustaufi-i-mumalik

69. The Chishti Saint who founded a branch of Chishti Silsilah in Gulbarga wasâ€™

- (A) Shaikh Nasir-ud-din Chirag-i-Delhi
- (B) Gesu Daraz
- (C) Shaikh Hamid-ud-din Nagori
- (D) Jalal-ud-din Tabrizi

70. Who among the following was not a Nirguni Bhakti Saint ?

- (A) Shankardev (B) Raidas
- (C) Dadu (D) Dhanna

71. Bhramar Geet were composed byâ€™

- (A) Mirabai (B) Nabhadas
- (C) Surdas (D) Haridas

72. Select the correct chronology of dynasties that ruled Vijayana-gara ?

- (A) Sangama, Tuluva, Saluva, Aravidu
- (B) Tuluva, Sangama, Saluva, Aravidu
- (C) Aravidu, Sangama, Tuluva, Saluva
- (D) Sangama, Saluva, Tuluva, Aravidu

73. The largest administrative divi-sion in Vijayanagara wasâ€™

- (A) Kottam (B) Rajyam
- (C) Kurram (D) Nadu

74. Pushti Marg was founded byâ€™

- (A) Chaitanya
- (B) Vallabhacharya
- (C) Ramananda
- (D) Nimbarka

75. Which of the following rulers of Bikaner was deposed by Jahan-gir ?

- (A) Raja Rai Singh
- (B) Raja Sur Singh
- (C) Raja Dalpat Singh
- (D) Raja Karan Singh

76. Who is the author of Safinat-ul-Aulia ?

- (A) Shaikh Ahmad Sarhindi

- (B) Mohsin Fani
- (C) Dara Shukoh
- (D) Jahandar Shah

77. Who made the Madad-i-maash grants completely hereditary ?

- (A) Akbar
- (B) Shahjahan
- (C) Aurangzeb
- (D) Bahadur Shah

78. The Ibadatkhana was closed in the yearâ€™

- (A) 1579 (B) 1580
- (C) 1582 (D) 1583

79. Who among the following Mughal Emperors made serious attempt to annex Trans-Oxiana ?

- (A) Humayun
- (B) Akbar
- (C) Jahangir
- (D) Shahjahan

80. Cultivation of tobacco was intro-duced in India during the reign ofâ€™

- (A) Akbar
- (B) Jahangir
- (C) Shahjahan
- (D) Aurangzeb

81. In 1585 Akbar shifted his capital toâ€™

- (A) Kabul
- (B) Lahore
- (C) Fatehpur Sikri
- (D) Multan

82. Nasaq during the Mughal Period wasâ€™

- (A) A system of land revenue assessment
- (B) A unit of measurement of land
- (C) A Zamindari territory
- (D) Revenue free land grant

83. Which of the following mosques is entirely made of marble ?

- (A) Jama Masjid at Sikri
- (B) Moti Masjid in the Agra Fort

- (C) Qila-i-Kuhna Masjid in the Purana Qila of Delhi
- (D) Jama Masjid of Delhi

84. Who among the following is the first comprehensive historian of the Marathas ?

- (A) M.G. Ranade
- (B) G.S. Sardesai
- (C) James Cuninghame Grant Duff
- (D) C.A. Kincaid

85. Who among the following rulers patronized musician Lal Khan Gun Samudra ?

- (A) Hussain Shah Sharqi
- (B) Islam Shah Sur
- (C) Ibrahim Adil Shah II
- (D) Shahjahan

86. Dastan-i-Amir-i-Hamza was illustrated during the reign of

- (A) Humayun
- (B) Akbar
- (C) Jahangir
- (D) Shahjahan

87. The English East India Company obtained the lease of Madras in

- (A) 1611 (B) 1623
- (C) 1639 (D) 1646

88. Who among the following was imprisoned by the Mughal Emperor Jahangir ?

- (A) Gosain Jadrup
- (B) Miyan Mir
- (C) Guru Ramdas
- (D) Shaikh Ahmad Sarhindi

89. In 1739 the Portuguese lost their possessions of Salsette and Bas-sein to

- (A) The Dutch
- (B) The English
- (C) The Mughals
- (D) The Marathas

90. Lohgarh Fort was built by

- (A) Guru Hargovind
- (B) Guru Teg Bahadur
- (C) Guru Govind Singh
- (D) Banda Bahadur

91. In 1585-86 the only Rajput who held the mansab of 5000 wasâ€™

- (A) Raja Bhagwant Das
- (B) Raja Raisingh of Bikaner
- (C) Raja Man Singh
- (D) Rai Surjan Hada

92. Who introduced the Mughal land revenue system in the Deccan ?

- (A) Mahabat Khan
- (B) Mirza Raja Jaisingh
- (C) Diler Khan
- (D) Murshid Kuli Khan

93. Which one of the following according to Bernier was the owner of land in India ?

- (A) The Zamindar
- (B) The King
- (C) The Khud Kashta
- (D) The Village Community

94. Haidar Ali established his authority over the State of Mysore inâ€™

- (A) 1755 (B) 1761
- (C) 1764 (D) 1766

95. In 1751 the Nawab of Bengal ceded Orissa toâ€™

- (A) The English East India Company
- (B) The Nawab of Avadh
- (C) The Marathas
- (D) The Afghans

96. Which Peshwa started a long campaign against the sidis of Janjira ?

- (A) Balaji Vishwanath
- (B) Baji Rao I
- (C) Balaji Baji Rao
- (D) Madhav Rao

97. Who was the founder of the Widow Remarriage Association in the 19th century ?

- (A) Raja Rammohan Roy
- (B) Vishnu Shastri Pandit
- (C) Ramabai
- (D) Gopal Hari Deshmukh

98. Shahu was granted the Chauth and Sardeshmukhi of the Deccan during the reign

ofâ€™

- (A) Bahadur Shah
- (B) Jahandar Shah
- (C) Farrukh Siyar
- (D) Muhammad Shah

99. Farrukh Siyar was deposed and killed byâ€™

- (A) Zulfiqar Khan
- (B) Jahandar Shah
- (C) The Sayyed Brothers
- (D) Saadat Khan

100. The founder of the autonomous kingdom of Avadh wasâ€™

- (A) Saadat Khan Burhan-ul-Mulk
- (B) Safdar Jang
- (C) Murshid Kuli Khan
- (D) Hussain Kuli Khan

Answers with Explanations :1. (C) 2. (D)

3. (All the four options of the question are not correct.)

Khan Bahadur Khan, the successor of the former ruler (Nawab) of Rohilkhand, led the Revolt of the Bareilly troops in 1857.

4. (All the four options of the question are not correct.)

Khan Bahadur Khan of Bareilly, declared himself to be the Governor (Nazim) of Bahadur Shah.

Nana Sahib declared himself as Peshwa, Kunwar Singh was a Zamindar of Bihar, Tantia Tope was the army-chief of Nana Sahib and Bakht Khan was the army-chief of Bahadur Shah.

5. (A) 6. (D) 7. (D) 8. (D) 9. (A)

10. (C)

11. (B) The All India Womenâ€™s Con-ference (AIWC), one of the oldest voluntary organization in the country was founded in 1927 by Margaret Cousins, an Irish Lady, who had made India her home. AIWC original concern was womenâ€™s education but grad-ually it took up various social and economic issues concerning women, such as Purdah, Child Marriage, Traf-ficking, Womenâ€™s Property Right etc.

Today, AIWC has over 1,00,000 members in 500 branches all over country. It is recognized as a premier organization working for Womenâ€™s Development and Empowerment.

12. (C) 13. (B) 14. (A) 15. (A)

16. (C) The Al-Hilal was a news-paper established by Indian leader Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and used as a medium for criticism of the British Raj in India. The newspaper also espoused the cause of the Indian independence movement and exhorted Indian

Muslims to join the movement. The newspaper was shut down under the Press Act of 1914.

17. (B) 18. (C) 19. (B) 20. (A) 21. (A)

22. (C) 23. (B) 24. (C) 25. (C) 26. (B)

27. (A) 28. (B) 29. (A)

30. (B) Panini was an ancient Indian grammarian from Gandhara. He is known for his Sanskrit gram-mar, particularly for his formula-tion of the 3,959 rules of Sanskrit morphology in the grammar known as Ashtadhyayi, the foundational text of the gram-matical branch of the vedanga, the auxiliary scholarly discipline of vedic religion. The Ashtadh-yayi is the earliest known gram-mar of Sanskrit, and the earliest known work on descriptive ling-uistics, generative linguistics, and together with the work of his immediate predecessors stands at the beginning of the history of linguistics itself.

31. (A)

32. (D) Surkotada is an archaeolo-gical site located in India. It is famous for horse remains dated to ca. 2008 BCE. The site at Surkotada is located **160 km** north east of Bhuj, in the District of Kutch, Gujarat.

33. (D) 34. (C) 35. (A) 36. (C) 37. (A)

38. (D) The third Buddhist Council was convened in about 250 BCE at Asokarama in Patilputra, under the patronage of Emperor Asoka. The reason for convening the third Buddhist Council is reported to have been to red the sangha of corruption and bogus monks who held heretical views. It was presided over by the Elder Moggaliutta Tissa and one thou-sand monks participated in the Council.

39. (B) History of Dharmasastra, with subtitle Ancient and Medie-val Religious and Civil Law in India, is a monumental five-volume work consisting of around 6,500 pages, and was written by Dr. Pandurang Vaman Kane, an indologist. The first volume of the work was publi-shed in 1930 and the last one in 1962. The work is considered as Dr.

Kaneâ€™s Magnum opus in English.

40. (B) 41. (D) 42. (B) 43. (B) 44. (C)

45. (B) 46. (D) 47. (B) 48. (A) 49. (B)

50. (A) 51. (D) 52. (D) 53. (A) 54. (B)

55. (A) 56. (C) 57. (A) 58. (A) 59. (B)

60. (D) 61. (B) 62. (D) 63. (C) 64. (B)

65. (C) 66. (C) 67. (B) 68. (B) 69. (B)

70. (A) 71. (C) 72. (D) 73. (B) 74. (B)

75. (A) 76. (C) 77. (D) 78. (C) 79. (D)

80. (B) 81. (B)

82. (A) Nasaqâ€™A subordinate met-hod of revenue assessment which could be used under some major method of assessment. In this method, the revenue was asses-sed on the basis of the previous figures of assessment.

83. (B) 84. (C) 85. (D) 86. (B) 87. (C)

88. (D) 89. (D) 90. (C) 91. (C) 92. (D)

93. (B)

94. (B) Haider Ali, born in 1721 in an obscure family, started his career as a petty officer in the Mysore Army. Though uneducated, he possessed a keen intellect and was a man of great energy, daring and determination. Haider Ali soon found his opportunity in the wars which in valued Mysore for more than twenty years. He established a Modern arsenal in Dindigal in 1755 with the help of French experts. In 1761 he overthrew Nanjaraj and established his authority over the Mysore state.

95. (C)

96. (B) Bajji Rao I was a bold and brilliant commander and an ambitious and clever statesman. He has been described as the greatest exponent of Guerrilla tactics after Shivaji. He led by Bajji Rao, the Marathas waged numerous campaigns against the Mughal Empire. In 1733, Bajji Rao started a long campaign against the sirdars of Janjira and in the end expelled them from the main-land.

97. (B)

98. (C)

99. (C) Farrukh Siyar owed his victory to the Sayyed brothers. Abdullah Khan and Hussain Ali Khan Barahow who were therefore given the offices of Wazir and Mir Bakshi respectively. The two brothers soon acquired dominant control over the affairs of the state. Farrukh Siyar lacked the capacity of rule. He was cowardly, cruel, undependable and faithless. In 1719, Farrukh Siyar was deposed and killed by Sayyed brothers.

100. (A) The Subah of Avadh, extending from Kannauj district in the west to the river Karmanasa in the east, was a large and prosperous region. It became virtually independent in 1722 when a Persian Shia adventurer named Saadat Khan was appointed its governor by Muhammad Shah.