

Sikkim Public Service Commission

Main Written Examination for the Post of Sikkim State Civil Service

OPTIONAL PAPER - INDIAN HISTORY

Time Allowed : 3.00 Hrs.

Maximum Marks : 300

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Read the following instructions carefully before answering the questions :-

1. **IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.**
2. Please note that it is the candidate's responsibility to fill in the Roll Number carefully and without any omission or discrepancy at the appropriate places in the **OMR ANSWER SHEET** as well as on **SEPERATE ANSWER SHEET** for MCQ / SUBJECTIVE PAPER. Any omission/discrepancy will render the Answer Sheet liable for rejection.
3. **Use only Black Ball Point Pen to fill the OMR sheet**
4. Do not write anything else on the OMR Answer Sheet except the required information.
5. **This Test Booklet contains 75 items (questions) in MCQ Mode in Part I to be marked in OMR Sheet and Part II Subjective Questions, which has to be written on seperate answer sheet provided to you.**
6. **All items from 1 to 75 carries 2 mark each .**
7. Before you proceed to mark in the Answer Sheet (OMR), you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet (OMR) as per given instructions.
8. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet (OMR) and the examination has concluded, you should hand over the Answer Sheet (OMR) and Seperate answer sheet to the Invigilator only . You are permitted to take away with you the Test Booklet.
9. **Marking Scheme**

THERE WILL BE NEGATIVE MARKING FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY A CANDI DATE IN THE OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION PAPERS.

- (i) There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, one-third of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.
- (ii) If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a wrong answer even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to the question.
- (iii) If a question is left blank. i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be no penalty for that question.

DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO

Sikkim Public Service Commission

Main Written Examination for the Post of Sikkim State Civil Service

OPTIONAL PAPER - INDIAN HISTORY

Maximum Marks : 300

Time Allowed : 100 Hrs.

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3. Use only Black Ball Point Pen to fill the OMR sheet.

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5. This Test Booklet contains 75 items (questions) in MCQ Mode in Part I to be marked in OMR Sheet and Part II Subjective Questions which has to be written on separate answer sheet provided to you.

6. All items from I to 75 carries 4 marks each.

7. Before you proceed to mark in the Answer Sheet (OMR), you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet (OMR) as per given instructions.

8. If you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet (OMR) and the examination has concluded, you should detach the Answer Sheet (OMR) and separate answer sheet to the invigilator. You are permitted to take away with you the Test Booklet.

9. Starting Scheme

THERE WILL BE NEGATIVE MARKING FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY A CANDIDATE IN THE OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION PAPERS.

(i) There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. In each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, one-third of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.

(ii) If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a wrong answer even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to the question.

(iii) If a question is left blank, i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be no penalty for that question.

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Paper - History

PART - I : OBJECTIVE / MCQ

Each question carries 2 marks:

(75X2= 150 Marks)

1. In which of the following Harappan sites have archaeologist discovered a middle city which is different from a citadel and a lower town
 - a. Surkotda
 - b. Daimabad
 - c. Dholavira
 - d. Lothal
2. Which weapon among the following was not used by the Indus valley people
 - a. Arrow heads
 - b. Spears
 - c. Axes
 - d. Swords
3. In which one of the following Harappan Civilization sites has the sign board inscription been found?
 - a. Rakhigarhi
 - b. Amri
 - c. Kalibangan
 - d. Dholavira
4. The theory that Aryan attack was the cause of the decline of Harappan Civilization was propounded by:
 - a. Wheeler
 - b. Marshal
 - c. G. F Dales
 - d. R.L. Raikes

5. The majority of the Harappan pottery was
 - a. Polychrome pottery
 - b. Black-painted pottery
 - c. Red-painted pottery
 - d. Plain pottery
6. Which of the following Rig-Vedic gods is said to be the upholder of the Rta or the cosmic order?
 - a. Indra
 - b. Agni
 - c. Varuna
 - d. Soma
7. Agnimitra, the second Sunga ruler was the hero of a book written by:
 - a. Kalidas
 - b. Patanjali
 - c. Asvaghosa
 - d. Banabhatta
8. An explanatory description of Ashoka's Dhamma is contained in which of the following major rock Edict?
 - a. Fifth
 - b. Tenth
 - c. First
 - d. Eleventh
9. Which among the following sects was patronised by Bindusara ?
 - a. Brahmanism
 - b. Jainism
 - c. Ajivikas
 - d. Buddhism
10. During the Mauryan period, the chief collector of revenue at the centre was known as
 - a. Rajukas
 - b. Samharta

- c. Yuktas
 - d. Sannidhata
11. Which among the following Gupta rulers has been depicted on his coins as playing the lute or veena?
- a. Samudragupta
 - b. Chandragupta II
 - c. Skandagupta
 - d. Chandragupta I
12. The word gotra is mentioned for the first time in
- a. Atharva Veda
 - b. Rig Veda
 - c. Yajur Veda
 - d. Sama Veda
13. The evidence of the practice of burying domestic dogs in graves along with their masters has been found at
- a. Kalibangan
 - b. Burzahom
 - c. Lothal
 - d. Mehrgarh
14. The 'Harappan Civilisation' was named after the Indus site of Harappa by
- a. Dr. Sankhalia
 - b. Dr. S.R Rao
 - c. Sir MEM Wheeler
 - d. Sir John Marshall
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16. The four Varnas are mentioned for the first time in the
a. Prithvi Sukta
b. Yajurveda
c. Purusa Sukta of Rigveda
d. Aryankas
17. The archaeological culture associated with the later Vedic text is
a. Northern Black Polished ware
b. Painted Grey Ware
c. Black and Red Ware
d. Ochre-coloured pottery
18. The Iron was first used by the people belonging to:
a. OCP Culture
b. PGW Culture
c. BRW Culture
d. NBPW Culture
19. What is the ideological approach of Jainism?
a. Avagaman
b. Advaita
c. Panchsheela
d. Anekanta
20. Which one of the following schools of Indian art represents Greek themes in Indian style?
a. Gaya
b. Amaravati
c. Gandhara
d. Mathura
21. What is the main focus of Sushruta's study?
a. Pathology
b. Nervous system
c. Surgery
d. Dietary Science

22. Where has First Epigraphic reference of committing Sati in 510 AD been found?
- Mandasor
 - Bhitari
 - Prayaga
 - Eran
23. The 'Trinity' of bhakti movement in north India include
- Nanak, Mira, Tulsidas
 - Nanak, Raidasa, Mira
 - Mira, Kabir, Nanak
 - Nanak, Kabir, Raidasa
24. Who among the following foreign travellers was the first to visit India?
- Nikitin
 - Marco Polo
 - Nicolo di Conti
 - Ibn Battutah
25. The duaspa-sihaspa system introduced by Jahangir refers to
- A decorative method
 - A revenue system
 - A sub-rank of zat
 - A special rank having higher sawar than zat
26. Which among the following was the earliest measure introduced by Akbar ?
- Introduction of *Dagh* and *Chahra*
 - Issue of Mahzar
 - Abolition of Jizya
 - Abolition of pilgrimage tax
27. The new city of Fatehpur Sikri was founded by Akbar in the honour of
- Salim Chisti
 - Babur

- c. Nizamud-din Auliya
d. Moinuddin Chisti
28. Who among the following Englishmen was the first to visit the court of Jahangir?
a. George Barlow
b. Thomas Roe
c. Hawkins
d. William Edwards
29. Dahsala was a land revenue system started by
a. Akbar
b. Shahjahan
c. Aurangzeb
d. Bahadur Shah Zafar
30. Who succeeded to the throne of Delhi after the death of Balban?
a. Kaimur
b. Bughra Khan
c. Kaiqubad
d. None of the above
31. Who among the following introduced the Persian festival of Nauroz in India?
a. Balban
b. Akbar
c. Humayun
d. Muhammad Bin Tughlaq
32. The first Turkish conqueror to cross the Vindhya ranges was
a. Balban
b. Muhammad Bin Tughlaq
c. Alauddin Khaliji
d. Firoz Shah Tughlaq

33. The earliest example of an octagonal tomb in India is of:
- Tomb of Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
 - Tomb of Khan-i-Jahan Telingani
 - Tomb of Mubarak Sayyid
 - Tomb of Sikander Lodi
34. Which of the following works of Dara Shikoh deals with the comparative study between Hinduism and Islam?
- Sirr-i-Akbar
 - Sakina al awlia
 - Safinat al awliya
 - Majmual Bahrain
35. Which of the following medieval Indian rulers founded the city of Agra?
- Akbar
 - Firoz Shah Tughlaq
 - Sikandar Lodi
 - Alauddin Khilji
36. Who defines the Mughal State as "Patrimonial Bureaucratic Empire"?
- Stephen Dale
 - Irfan Habib
 - J.F.Richards
 - Stephen P. Blake
37. Akbar followed the policy of conciliation towards Rajput rulers with a view to:
- Annexing Rajput state
 - Isolating Muslim rivals
 - Marrying Rajput ladies
 - Strengthen the Mughal Empire

38. Who among the following scholars argues that the pre-colonial Indian economy was progressing towards capitalism?
- A. I Chicherov
 - Irfan Habib
 - W. H Moreland
 - J. F. Richards
39. The earliest capital of Portuguese in India was at
- Goa
 - Cochin
 - Calicut
 - Cannanore
40. The post of Peshwa became hereditary during the reign of
- Shahu
 - Rajaram
 - Sambhaji
 - Sivaji II
41. With which of the following nawab did Mir Qasim form an alliance with to fight against the British ?
- Aziz-ud-din
 - Najib-ud-daula
 - Shuja-ud-daula
 - Ghazi-ud-din
42. Which among the following Acts made a provision for an annual sum of one lakh rupees for spread of education?
- Charter Act of 1853
 - Charter Act of 1813
 - Indian Councils Act 1861
 - Government of India Act 1858
43. The Education Despatch of 1854 was drafted by
- Macaulay
 - John Lawrence

- c. Charles Wood
 - d. William Jones
44. The Subsidiary Alliance system was crafted by
- a. Wellesley
 - b. William Bentinck
 - c. Cornwallis
 - d. Dalhousie
45. The Widow Remarriage Act was passed by
- a. Canning
 - b. William Bentinck
 - c. Auckland
 - d. Dalhousie
46. The "Black Hole" tragedy took place at
- a. Calcutta
 - b. Murshidabad
 - c. Monghyr
 - d. Dacca
47. Haider Ali strengthened his position after becoming the Faujdar of:
- a. Arcott
 - b. Budicotta
 - c. Dindigul
 - d. Devanhalli
48. Who were the 'Gomashtas'?
- a. Zamindars
 - b. Peasants
 - c. The East India Company's agents
 - d. Revenue Collectors
49. Who founded Calcutta in 1690?
- a. Sir John Childe
 - b. William hedges

- c. Colbert
 - d. Job Charnock
50. Who was the immediate successor of Ranjit Singh?
- a. Dalip Singh
 - b. Gulab Singh
 - c. Teja Singh
 - d. Kharak Singh
51. Who was the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at Calcutta established under the Regulating Act of 1773?
- a. Job Charnok
 - b. William Jones
 - c. William Pitt
 - d. Elijah Impey
52. Asiatic society of Bengal was founded to promote
- a. Indian religions
 - b. Indian education
 - c. Indian customs
 - d. The study of Indian language and scriptures
53. The foundation of modern education system in India was laid by
- a. Wood's Dispatch of 1854
 - b. The Hunter Commission of 1882
 - c. Maculay's Minutes of 1835
 - d. The Charter Act of 1813
54. The Archaeological Survey of India was established during the period of
- a. William Bentick
 - b. Lord Curzon
 - c. Warren Hastings
 - d. Lord Ripon

55. Who among the following is known to have led the Aligarh movement?
- Maulana Azad
 - A. M. Khwaja
 - Sir Syed Ahmad
 - Mohammad Ali Jinnah
56. Who among the following was popularly known as Lokhitavadi?
- M.G. Ranade
 - Akshay Kumar Dutt
 - Gopal Hari Deshmukh
 - Raja Ram Mohan Roy
57. Sharda Act of 1929 primarily aimed to :
- Encourage widow remarriage
 - discourage child marriage
 - prevent the killing of infants
 - discourage the practice of sati
58. The doctrine of "Passive Resistance" against the British in India was propounded by:
- Mahatma Gandhi
 - Bipin Chandra Pal
 - Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 - Aurbindo Ghosh
59. Who among the following was the founder of Khudai Khidmatgar organization?
- Khan Abdul Quayum Khan
 - Mohammad Ali
 - M.A. Jinnah
 - Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
60. Which of the following was an immediate aim of the Indian national Congress at the time of its foundation?
- Open dialogue with the British government
 - Bring all shades of Indian opinion close

- c. Propagate Indian grievances
d. Violent overthrow of the British.
61. Which annual session of Indian National Congress was presided over by Mahatma Ghadhi?
a. Lucknow 1916
b. Karachi 1931
c. Lahore 1929
d. Belgam 1924
62. Who among the following gave official sanction to the education of girls in India?
a. Dalhousie
b. William Bentinck
c. Lord Hardinge
d. Ellenborough
63. Who was the president of the Indian Education Commission of 1882?
a. Thomas Raleigh
b. W. W. Hunter
c. Macaulay
d. Sadler
64. Who is generally acknowledged as the pioneer of local self-government in India?
a. Ripon
b. Mayo
c. Lytton
d. Curzon
65. Which of the following is not one of the causes responsible for the rise of moneylender in India?
a. New revenue policy
b. New legal system
c. New education system
d. Commercialisation of agriculture

66. During whose period did the European soldiers stage the so called 'White mutiny' in India?
- Dalhousies
 - Canning
 - Mayo
 - Ripon
67. Who was the founder of the Arya Samaj movement?
- Swami Vivekanand
 - Pandit Skharam phillauri
 - Swami Dayanand Saraswati
 - None of the above
68. Begum Hazrat Mahal is associated with which of the following?
- Reform movement among Muslims
 - The Rebellion of 1857 especially in Luck now
 - Women empowerment campaign
 - Widow remarriage
69. Champaran Satyagrah launched by Mahatma Gandhi was associated with which of the following issues?
- Coffee plantation
 - Tea plantation
 - Indigo plantation
 - Sugarcane plantation
70. The 'Provincial autonomy' was an essential component of which of the following legislations?
- Morley- Minto reform
 - Government of India Act 1919
 - Government of India Act 1935
 - Council Act of 1909
71. The Constituent Assembly met for the first time on
- 6th November, 1946
 - 9th November, 1946

- c. 9th December, 1946
d. 6th December, 1946
72. 'Provincial Option' was an inherent component of which of the following Plans?
a. Wavell Plan
b. Cabinet Mission Plan
c. Cripps mission Plan
d. Mounbatten Plan
73. Two-nation theory by the Muslim League was adopted at which of the following places?
a. Karchi
b. Delhi
c. Lahore
b. Gujranwala
74. Which one of the following was fixed as the day of 'Direct Action' by the Muslim League in 1946?
a. July 16
b. September 16
c. August 16
d. June 16
75. Mountbatten's plan to partition India is also known as;
a. 3rd June plan
b. 14 August Plan
c. 15 August Plan
d. None of the above

PART - II

Subjctive / conventional : Marks: 150

This paper consists of : A .0 question of 5 marks each.....50 Marks
B 5 question of 10 marks each.....50 Marks
C 2 question of 25 marks each.....50 Marks

A. Attempt only 10 questions, each question carries 5 marks.

1. Critically evaluate the features of town planning with special reference to Mohenjodaro.
2. It is generally believed that women enjoyed better social status in the early Vedic period. Do you agree?
3. What were the historical conditions in which two heterodox religious sects such as Buddhism and Jainism emerged? What changes followed in religious practices?
4. What do you understand by the second urbanisation in the early Indian history?
5. What were the features of Ashok's policy of Dhamma? Do you think it helped him bring about reconciliation in his realm?
6. What were the distinctive features of the village administration during the Chola period?
7. Do you think the market reform policy of Alauddin Khilji was directed at consolidation of state power and to benefit the army under his control?
8. Do you think the Sufis of the Chishti Silsila were eclectic in their social and cultural practices?
9. What were the features of Akbar's religious policy? Do you think it sought social and religious reconciliation?
10. What was the land revenue policy of the Mughals especially under Akbar?
11. What were the architectural landmarks established by Shah Jahan during his reign?
12. What were the long-term and immediate causes of the Rebellion of 1857?
13. What were the immediate objectives of the Indian National Congress at the time of its foundation in 1885?
14. Why did Mahatma Gandhi launch Non-cooperation-Khilafat movement in 1920?

B. Attempt only 5 questions, each question carries 10 marks.

1. What were the similarities and differences in religious practices during the Vedic and Later Vedic periods?
2. How did the discovery and use of iron lead to the expansion of agricultural activities?
3. Examine the historical factors responsible for the rise of the Mauryan Empire especially under Ashoka the Great.
4. What are the theories regarding existence of Feudalism in India? Discuss it with special reference to the formulations of R. S. Sharma.
5. What was the Mansab system under the Mughals.? How did it help them consolidate power in relation to powerful landed magnates?
6. Do you think eighteenth century was a dark age as understood by the colonial writers? What are debates about the Eighteenth Century as a distinct phase in Indian history?
7. Discuss the character and features of anti-colonial nationalism with special reference to the emergence of Indian nationalist movement.
8. Examine the ideology and methods with the help of which Mahatma Gandhi enlarged the social base of the nationalist movement.

C. Attempt only 2 questions, each question carries 25 marks.

1. Critically examine the religious, cultural and literary accomplishments during the Gupta period. Can this be described as the 'Golden' era in Indian history?
2. Examine administrative, cultural and political processes with the help of which Mughals were able to establish one of the largest empires.
3. Discuss the social movements mounted in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries to emancipate the under castes groups from oppression.
4. Do you think the partition of India was inevitable or avoidable? Give substantial evidence to support your arguments.