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Index

HISTORY

A -1 – A-208

1. Ancient History	1 - 82	3. Modern History	135 - 200
• Stone/Bronze & Iron Age		• Arrival of Europeans	
• Indus Valley Civilization		• British Establishment & Regional Powers	
• Vedic Period/ Mahajanapadas/Nandas, etc.		• East India Company Rule & Regional Powers (till 1857)	
• Religious Movements: Buddhism, Jainism, etc.		• British Rule & Its Impacts & Regional Powers (1858-1947)	
• Mauryan & Post Mauryans: Sunga, Kanava, Cheti/ Chedi, Satavahanas, Sakas, Partians, Kushans		• Movements/ Satyagrah/ Revolts	
o MAURYA PERIOD		• Socio-Religious & Cultural Reforms	
o POST-MAURYA PERIOD		• Indian National Congress/ Muslim League	
• Sangam/ Deccans Era: Vakatakas, Chalukyas, Pallavas, Chera, Chola, Pandiyas, Rashtrakutas		• Persons/Miscellaneous	
• Gupta & Post Guptas: Hunas, Vardhanas		4. World History	201-208
• Post-Gupta Period			
• Miscellaneous/ Pre-Medieval Period			
2. Medieval History	83 - 134		
• Delhi Sultanate/ Chandelas/ Others			
• Vijaynagar & Bahmani Empire			
• Religious Movements: Bhakti/ Sufism/ Sikhism/others			
• Mughal Period/ Sur Dynasty			
• Maratha Kingdom			
• Regional Powers			
• Miscellaneous			

Ancient History

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Stone/Bronze & Iron Age

- The credit of the discovery of the first Palaeolith in India which opened the field of prehistoric studies in the country goes to
 - Burkitt
 - De Terra and Paterson
 - Robert Bruce Foote
 - H D Sankalia
- From which of the following regions, the remains of Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic cultures have been found in a sequence?
 - Kashmir valley
 - Krishna valley
 - Belan valley
 - Godavari valley
- In which Indian state, Inamgaon is located?
 - Maharashtra
 - Gujarat
 - Madhya Pradesh
 - Andhra Pradesh
- A *Homo erectus* skull was found at one of the following sites
 - Hathnora in Narmada valley
 - Hoshangabad in Narmada valley
 - Baghor in Son valley
 - Bansghat in Belan valley
- The earliest evidence of agriculture in Indian subcontinent has been obtained from
 - Brahmagiri
 - Chirand
 - Mehargarh
 - Burzahom
- Robert Bruce Foote, who discovered first Palaeolithic tool in India, was originally a
 - Palaeobotanist
 - Geologist
 - Archaeologist
 - Historian
- Which one of the following sites is famous for prehistoric paintings?
 - Bagh
 - Ajanta
 - Bhimbetka
 - Amrawati
- Dogs were buried in human burials at
 - Gufkral
 - Burzahom
 - Martand
 - Mehargarh
- Ash mounds are related to the Neolithic culture of
 - Eastern India
 - South India
 - Northern Vindhya
 - Kashmir valley

- An upper Palaeolithic Mother Goddess made of bone has been obtained from
 - Godavari valley
 - Narmada valley
 - Son valley
 - Belan valley
- Who among the following cultures were the first to paint their pottery?
 - Mesolithic
 - Chalcolithic
 - Neolithic
 - Iron age
- Which one of the following sites has yielded the cultural remains from Neolithic to Harappan period?
 - Amri
 - Mehrgarh
 - Kotdiji
 - Kalibangan
- Earliest evidence of rice cultivation in the Ganga valley has been found at
 - Lahuradewa
 - Senuwar
 - Sohgaura
 - Kaushambi
- Which rock - shelter in India bears largest number of paintings?
 - Ghagharia
 - Bhimbetka
 - Lekhahia
 - Adamgarh
- The earliest inscription on stone was in which language?
 - Pali
 - Sanskrit
 - Prakrit
 - Brahmi
- The three age system - Stone, Bronze and Iron from the collection of Copenhagen museum was coined by
 - Thomsen
 - Lubbock
 - Taylor
 - Childe

Indus Valley Civilization

- Indus Valley Civilization was discovered in:
 - 1911
 - 1921
 - 1931
 - 1941
- The people of Indus Valley Civilization were almost :
 - Nigroid
 - Proto-Austroloid
 - Mediterranean
 - Nordic
- Which metal was unknown to Indus Valley Civilization?
 - Gold
 - Silver
 - Copper
 - Iron

20. The nature of Indus Valley Civilization was:
 (a) Urban (b) Rural
 (c) Agricultural (d) None of these
21. Indus Valley Civilization belongs to:
 (a) Pre-historical (b) Historical period
 (c) Proto-historical (d) Post-historical
22. A statue of bearded man was found at
 (a) Harappa (b) Mohenjodaro
 (c) Chanhudaro (d) Dholavira
23. In Indus Valley Civilization, the script was:
 (a) Kharosthi (b) Brahmi
 (c) Boustrophedon (d) None of these
24. Which of the following is the latest site found?
 (a) Dholavira (b) Amri
 (c) Lothal (d) Kalibangan
25. Harappa is located on the bank of river:
 (a) Indus (b) Ravi
 (c) Beas (d) Sutlej
26. The local name of Mohenjodaro is:
 (a) Mound of Living (b) Mound of Survivor
 (c) Mound of Dead (d) Mound of Great
27. Which of the following animals was unknown in Indus Valley Civilization?
 (a) Lion (b) Bull
 (c) Elephant (d) Horse
28. Which one of the following Indus Valley Civilization sites gives evidence of a dockyard?
 (a) Harappa (b) Mohenjodaro
 (c) Lothal (d) Dholavira
29. Which one of the following Indus Valley Civilization sites gives evidence of a stadium?
 (a) Harappa (b) Kalibangan
 (c) Mohenjodaro (d) Dholavira
30. The people of Indus Valley Civilization usually built their houses of:
 (a) Pucca bricks (b) Wood
 (c) Stone (d) None of these
31. A seal depicting Mother Goddess with plant growing from the womb, has been found from:
 (a) Harappa (b) Mohenjodaro
 (c) Kalibangan (d) Dholavira
32. Indus Valley Civilization was discovered by:
 (a) Dayaram Sahni (b) R.D. Banerji
 (c) Cunningham (d) Wheeler
33. A lot of beads were discovered from:
 (a) Harappa (b) Mohenjodaro
 (c) Lothal (d) Dholavira
34. Mostly, beads were made of:
 (a) Terracotta (b) Jasper
 (c) Lapis (d) Steatite
35. Which of the following cannot be considered Proto-Harappan culture?
 (a) Sothi culture (b) Jorwe culture
 (c) Kot-Diji culture (d) Amri culture
36. Which of the following showed the greatest uniformity in Indus Valley Civilization settlement?
 (a) Town planning (b) Bricks
 (c) Religious practices (d) Building
37. The site of Mohenjodaro is located on the bank of river:
 (a) Ravi (b) Beas
 (c) Indus (d) Sutlej
38. The site of Mohenjodaro was discovered by:
 (a) Dayaram Sahni (b) R.D. Banerji
 (c) N.G. Majumdar (d) S.R. Rao
39. The largest number of sites found in post-independence India in:
 (a) Rajasthan (b) Gujarat
 (c) Punjab (d) Haryana
40. The best drainage system (water management) in Indus Valley Civilization was:
 (a) Harappa (b) Lothal
 (c) Mohenjodaro (d) Kalibangan
41. The famous dancing girl found in the Mohenjodaro was made up of:
 (a) Bronze (b) Red limestone
 (c) Steatite (d) Terracotta
42. The unique structure in Mohenjodaro was:
 (a) Bathing pool (b) Assembly hall
 (c) Granary (d) Dockyard
43. In which of the following Indus Valley sites the famous Bull-seal was found?
 (a) Harappa (b) Mohenjodaro
 (c) Lothal (d) Chanhudaro
44. Which of the following Indus Valley Civilization site was located on the Iranian border?
 (a) Surkotada (b) Sutkagen Dor
 (c) Kot Diji (d) Balakot
45. In which of the following Indus Valley sites, the cemetery R-37 was found?
 (a) Lothal (b) Mohenjodaro
 (c) Harappa (d) Dholavira
46. Which of the following is the most common motif of the Indus seals?
 (a) Elephant (b) Bull
 (c) Rhinoceros (d) Unicorn
47. The dockyard at Lothal was well connected with the river:
 (a) Ghaggar (b) Bhogavo
 (c) Narmada (d) Tapti
48. The Indus Valley Civilization people traded with the:
 (a) Romans (b) Parthians
 (c) Mesopotamians (d) Chinese
49. Which of the following was unknown in Indus Valley Civilization?
 (a) Wheat (b) Pulses
 (c) Barley (d) Cotton

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ANCIENT HISTORY

50. Which type of seals was the most popular in Harappan culture?
 (a) Oval (b) Cylindrical
 (c) Rounded (d) Quadrate
51. Remains of horse bares have been found from:
 (a) Mohenjodaro (b) Lothal
 (c) Surkotada (d) Sutkagendor
52. In which of the following Indus Valley Civilization sites, the cotton piece was found ?
 (a) Mohenjodaro (b) Lothal
 (c) Harappa (d) Chanhudaro
53. Which of the following was unknown in Indus Valley Civilization?
 (a) Construction of wells (b) Construction of arches
 (c) Construction of pillars (d) Construction of drains
54. Which of the following Indus Valley Civilization sites provides the evidence of fire-altars?
 (a) Alamgirpur (b) Kalibangan
 (c) Banavali (d) Kunal
55. The earliest evidence of agriculture in Indian subcontinent has been obtained from:
 (a) Brahmagiri (b) Chirand
 (c) Mehrgarh (d) Burzahom
56. Which of the following was not worshipped by Indus Valley people?
 (a) Shiva (b) Peepal
 (c) Mother Goddess (d) Vishnu
57. The excavation at Chanhudaro was directed by
 (a) John Marshall (b) J.H. Mackay
 (c) M. Wheeler (d) Aurel Stein
58. A granary outside to citadel was found at
 (a) Harappa (b) Mohenjodaro
 (c) Lothal (d) Dholavira
59. Which of the following sites of Harappan culture gives evidence of 'Sindoor'?
 (a) Harappa (b) Mohenjodaro
 (c) Naushero (d) Balakot
60. Indus Valley Civilization site Manda is situated near the bank of:
 (a) Sutlej (b) Jhelum
 (c) Chinab (d) Indus
61. The archaeological findings from Alamgirpur in Meerut district reflect the:
 (a) Harappa period (b) Vedic period
 (c) Buddha period (d) Mauryan period
62. In which of the following sites has a pre-Harappan settlement not been found?
 (a) Harappa (b) Mohenjodaro
 (c) Kalibangan (d) Dholavira
63. The Director General of Archaeological Survey of India at the time of the excavation of Harappan site was:
 (a) Dayaram Sahni (b) R.D. Banerji
 (c) John Marshall (d) Mortimer Wheeler
64. The most suitable name of Indus Valley Civilization is:
 (a) Harappan Civilization
 (b) Indus Civilization
 (c) Saraswati Civilization
 (d) Bronze Time Civilization
65. A clay model of plough has been found from:
 (a) Banawali (b) Kalibangan
 (c) Rakhigarhi (d) Mitathal
66. In the excavations of Harappan sites, bones of camels have been found at:
 (a) Kalibangan (b) Lothal
 (c) Harappa (d) Mohenjodaro
67. A glaring evidence of the art of dance in Harappan culture comes from:
 (a) Lothal (b) Harappa
 (c) Mohenjodaro (d) Kalibangan
68. Which among the following was the most extensive Harappan city?
 (a) Banavali (b) Ropar
 (c) Lothal (d) Rakhigarhi
69. From which of the Harappan sites has the evidence of beadmaking been found?
 (a) Dholavira (b) Ropar
 (c) Chanhudaro (d) Kalibangan
70. Name the site which has revealed the earliest evidence of settled life?
 (a) Harappa (b) Mohenjodaro
 (c) Kalibangan (d) Mehrgarh
71. The most common form of Harappan seal is:
 (a) Cylindrical (b) Rectangular
 (c) Square (d) Rounded
72. Which of the following ethnic races was not found from skeleton of Harappan sites?
 (a) Alpine (b) Mediteranean
 (c) Mongoloid (d) Negrito
73. Which one among the following sites is located in the valley of Ghaggar and its associated rivers?
 (a) Alamgirpur (b) Lothal
 (c) Kalibangan (d) Banavali
74. Which of the Harappan sites has yielded evidence of two cemeteries?
 (a) Mohenjodaro (b) Harappa
 (c) Kalibangan (d) Ropar
75. In which of the following sites was found the evidence of 'Swastika'?
 (a) Harappa (b) Mohenjodaro
 (c) Chanhudaro (d) Kalibangan
76. Which of the following Harappan sites was found the earliest evidence of surgery?
 (a) Harappa (b) Mohenjodaro
 (c) Kalibangan (d) Dholavira

77. Which of the following Harappan sites shows the earliest evidence of Earthquake
 (a) Harappa (b) Mohenjodaro
 (c) Kalibangan (d) Dholavira
78. Three-paired cemetery was found in:
 (a) Kalibangan (b) Lothal
 (c) Chanhudaro (d) Mohenjodaro
79. Which amongst the following is not a site of Indus Valley Civilization?
 (a) Banawali (b) Rakhigarhi
 (c) Hastinapur (d) Ropar
80. On which object, do we mainly find the inscriptions of Harappan civilization?
 (a) On pillars (b) On rocks
 (c) On caves (d) On seals
81. Which site of Harappan civilization has yielded a beautiful bronze image of a chariot?
 (a) Daimabad (b) Mohenjodaro
 (c) Kalibangan (d) Rakhigarhi
82. Which amongst the following civilizations was not contemporary with the Harappan civilization?
 (a) Greek civilization
 (b) Egyptian civilization
 (c) Mesopotamian civilization
 (d) Chinese civilization
83. In which Indus Valley Civilization sites, was drainage system absent?
 (a) Banawali (b) Dholavira
 (c) Lothal (d) Rakhigarhi
84. In which Indus Valley Civilization sites, the people were known to water reservoir technique?
 (a) Banawali (b) Kalibangan
 (c) Dholavira (d) Chanhudaro
85. Which of the following Indus Valley Civilization sites gives evidence of a Lipstick?
 (a) Chanhudaro (b) Banawali
 (c) Mohenjodaro (d) Kalibangan
86. The site of Alamgirpur is located on the bank of river:
 (a) Maskra (b) Hindon
 (c) Chinab (d) Bhader
87. In the Indus Valley Civilization period, Lapis-Lazuli was imported from:
 (a) Badakhshah (b) Iran
 (c) Mesopotamia (d) Gujrat
88. The Indus Valley Civilization was:
 (a) Father base
 (b) Mother base
 (c) Same rights of mother and father
 (d) None of these
89. Which of the following was one of the causes of Harappan decline?
 (a) Ecological change (b) Earthquakes
 (c) Aryan attack (d) All of these
90. A ploughed field was discovered at:
 (a) Harappa (b) Mohenjodaro
 (c) Kalibangan (d) Lothal
91. Which of the following Harappan city sites had bipartite division-high citadel and lower town?
 (i) Harappa (ii) Mohenjodaro
 (iii) Kalibangan (iv) Surkotada
- Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- Codes:**
- (a) (i) only (b) (i) and (ii)
 - (c) (i), (ii) and (iii) (d) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)
92. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- Assertion (A):** The worship of Mother Goddess as a feature of Harappan religion was prevalent in all the main Harappan cities.
- Reason (R):** The female terracotta figurines have been discovered in large numbers from Harappa and Mohenjodaro.
- Codes:**
- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - (c) A is true, but R is false
 - (d) A is false, but R is true
93. Consider the following statements and mark the option which is correct:
1. The first man-made port was found in Harappa.
 2. The main crops of Indus Valley Civilization were wheat and barley.
 3. The largest Harappan settlement in India is Rakhigarhi in Haryana.
 4. The largest number of settlements are in Ghaggar-Hakra village.
- Which of the above statements are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
 - (c) all of these (d) none of these
94. Consider the following statements:
1. The Harappan economy was based on agriculture.
 2. In Indus Valley Civilization, an elaborate drainage systems are found.
 3. In Indus Valley Civilization, sugarcane was unknown.
 4. In Kot-Diji, pre-Harappan settlement has not been found.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
 - (c) 3 and 4 only (d) 1, 3 and 4 only
95. Which of the following Harappan sites are located in Haryana?
1. Banavali 2. Kalibangan
 3. Rakhigarhi 4. Ropar
- Indicate your answer from the codes below:

Codes:

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
 (c) 1 and 3 (d) 3 and 4

96. Which of the following statements about Harappan civilization is true?

1. Harappan culture was famous for its distinguished system of town planning.
2. The most important public place for Mohenjodaro seems to be great bath.
3. Granary was the largest building of Mohenjodaro.
4. The use of baked bricks in Harappan cities is remarkable.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

- (a) 1 and 4 (b) 1, 2 and 3
 (c) 2 and 3 (d) all of these

97. Which of the following animals as figures surround the male deity in the Indus Valley Civilization?

1. Elephant 2. Tiger
3. Rhinoceros 4. Buffalo
5. Deer

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

- (a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 (b) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
 (c) 2, 3 and 4 (d) 1, 3 and 5

98. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List-I		List-II	
A. Cemeteries H and R	37	1. Daimabad	
B. Dockyard		2. Mohenjodaro	
C. Pashupati Mahadev Seal		3. Harappa	
D. Copper chariot		4. Lothal	

Codes:

- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| (b) 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (c) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (d) 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 |

99. Which of the following Harappan sites are located in the Kutch region?

1. Desalpur
2. Dholavira
3. Lothal
4. Rojdi

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 3 and 4
 (c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

100. The tank of Great Bath complex at Mohenjodaro had stairs on

1. Northern side
2. Southern side
3. Eastern side
4. Western side

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

- (a) 1 only (b) 3 only
 (c) 1 and 2 (d) 3 and 4

101. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List-I

- A. Harappa
 B. Lothal
 C. Kalibangan
 D. Mohenjodaro

List-II

1. Workmen's quarters
 2. Dockyard
 3. Dancing girl
 4. Furrowed land

Codes:

- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| (c) 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| (d) 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 |

102. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List-I**(Harappan settlement)**

- A. Lothal
 B. Kalibangan
 C. Ropar
 D. Harappa
 E. Mohenjodaro

List-II

1. Indus
 2. Sutlej
 3. Ravi
 4. Ghaggar
 5. Bhogavo

Codes:

- | A | B | C | D | E |
|-------|---|---|---|---|
| (a) 5 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| (b) 2 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| (c) 4 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| (d) 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |

103. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List-I

- A. Harappa
 B. Mohenjodaro
 C. Lothal
 D. Kalibangan

List-II

1. Daya Ram Sahni
 2. Rakhaldas Banerji
 3. Amalanand Ghosh
 4. S.R. Rao

Codes:

- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| (c) 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| (d) 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 |

104. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?

List-I

- A. Manda
 B. Sutkangendor
 C. Daimabad
 D. Alamgirpur

List-II

1. Jammu and Kashmir
 2. Balochistan
 3. Maharastra
 4. Uttar Pradesh

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

- (a) 1, 3 and 4 (b) 2, 3 and 4
 (c) all of these (d) none of these

105. Pair the Harappan settlements with the banks of rivers on which they were located:

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| A. Lothal | 1. Indus |
| B. Kalibangan | 2. Sutlej |
| C. Ropar | 3. Ravi |
| D. Harappa | 4. Ghaggar |
| E. Mohenjodaro | 5. Bhogavo |

- | A | B | C | D | E |
|-------|---|---|---|---|
| (a) 5 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| (b) 2 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| (c) 4 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| (d) 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |

106. Some of the following place (s) has/have revealed archaeological evidence regarding pit-dwellings:

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Dholavira | 2. Burzahom |
| 3. Gufkral | 4. Shortugai |

Which are those sites?

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| (a) 1, 2 and 3 | (b) 2 and 3 |
| (c) 3 and 4 | (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4 |

107. Evidence of some of the animals are extremely rare in Harappan context:

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 1. Buffalo | 2. Camel |
| 3. Horse | 4. Pig |

Choose the right combination :

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| (a) All | (b) 1, 2 and 3 |
| (c) Only 3 | (d) Only 2 |

108. Evidence of trephination as a remedy for certain diseases comes from some of the following

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. Lothal | 2. Harappa |
| 3. Burzahom | 4. Kalibangan |

Choose the right answer from the following combinations

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (a) All | (b) 1, 2 and 3 |
| (c) 1, 3 and 4 | (d) 2, 3 and 4 |

109. Horse remains are found in :

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. Surkotada | 2. Kalibangan |
| 3. Dholavira | 4. Mand |

Choose the correct answer from the following :

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (a) 1, 2 and 3 | (b) 2, 4 and 1 |
| (c) 1, 3 and 4 | (d) 1 and 3 |

110. Some of the following is/are correct regarding Harappan civilization.

- | |
|--|
| 1. Three principal varieties of wheat occur |
| 2. Three varieties of barley were cultivated |
| 3. Lentils were cultivated |
| 4. Among oil seeds, mustard, linseed and sesamum have been found |

Which are those ?

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| (a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 | (b) 3 and 4 |
| (c) Only 4 | (d) 1, 2 and 3 |

111. Match list 'A' consisting of Harappan sites with list 'B' consisting of Industries related to list 'A' sites.

- | A | B |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1. Nageshwar | (a) Shell-working |
| 2. Kuntasi | (b) Bead-making |
| 3. Harappa | (c) Copper-working |
| 4. Rahman Dheri | (d) Terracotta cakes |
| 5. Balakot | (e) Shell-bangles |
| 6. Chanhudaro | |

Choose the correct answer :

- | |
|----------------------------------|
| (a) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d, 5-e, 6-a |
| (b) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d, 5-e, 6-b |
| (c) 1-b, 2-a, 3-d, 4-c, 5-b, 6-e |
| (d) 1-d, 2-b, 3-e, 4-b, 5-c, 6-a |

112. List A consists of some Harappan sites and list B consists of the measurements of the scales found at places mentioned in list A. Match them correctly.

- | A | B |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. Harappa | (a) 25.56 mm |
| 2. Mohenjodaro | (b) 93.4 mm |
| 3. Lothal | (c) 6.7056 mm |

Choose the correct answer :

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| (a) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c | (b) 1-a, 2-c, 3-a |
| (c) 1-b, 2-c, 3-a | (d) 1-b, 2-a, 3-c |

113. Which one of the following was a land measure?

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| (a) Dharaka | (b) Karsha |
| (c) Nivartana | (d) Vimsopaka |

114. Which one of the following is the smallest measure?

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| (a) Adhaka | (b) Kumbha |
| (c) Khari | (d) Drona |

115. The earliest evidence of Silk in India comes from the archaeological site of

- | | |
|-----------------|------------|
| (a) Bhagwanpura | (b) Nevasa |
| (c) Rungarpur | (d) Ropar |

116. Which of the following was not an ancient seaport?

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| (a) Tamralipti | (b) Bhrigukachchha |
| (c) Vidisha | (d) Shurparaka |

117. Match list 'A' with the list 'B' and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

- | List 'A' | List 'B' |
|-------------------|---|
| 1. Dasa-karmakara | A. Wage-earner |
| 2. Bhataka | B. The slaves |
| 3. Ahataka | C. Free labour |
| 4. Bhritaka | D. Those who were attached to the masters |

Codes:

- | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | A | B | D | C |
| (b) | B | A | C | D |
| (c) | B | A | D | C |
| (d) | A | B | C | D |

118. Match list 'A' with list 'B' and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

- | List 'A' | List 'B' |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Hiranyabha | A. Shravasti |
| 2. Mahakosala | B. Kapilavastu |
| 3. Prasenjita | C. Saketa |
| 4. Shuddhodana | D. Ayodhya |

Codes:

- | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | A | B | C | D |
| (b) | D | C | A | B |
| (c) | D | C | B | A |
| (d) | C | D | B | A |

119. Who among the following archaeologists was the first to identify similarities between a pre - Harappan culture and the mature Harappan culture?

- (a) Amalananda Ghosh (b) Rakhaldas Banerji
(c) Dava Ram Sahni (d) Sir John Marshall

120. Which one of the following statements regarding Harappan civilisation is correct? **[2009-II]**

- (a) The standard Harappan seals were made of clay
(b) The inhabitants of Harappa had neither knowledge of copper nor bronze
(c) The Harrapan civilisation was rural based
(d) The inhabitants of Harappa grew and used cotton

121. Which one among the following Indus cities was known for water management? **[2012-I]**

- (a) Lothal (b) Mohenjodaro
(c) Harappa (d) Dholavira

122. The polity of the Harappan people, as derived from the material evidence, was **[2012-II]**

- (a) secular-federalist (b) theocratic-federalist
(c) oligarchic (d) theocratic-unitary

123. Which of the following sites has yielded evidence of a double burial? **[UP-PCS (M) 2016]**

- (a) Kuntasi (b) Dholavira
(c) Lothal (d) Kalibangan

124. Match List - I and List - II and select the correct answer -

List - I		List - II			
(a) Lothal		1. Ploughed Field			
(b) Kalibanga		2. Dockyard			
(c) Dholavira		3. Terracotta replica of a plough			
(d) Banawali		4. An inscription comprising ten large sized sign of Harrapan script			

Codes :-

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(a) 1	2	3	4
(b) 2	1	4	3
(c) 1	2	4	3
(d) 2	1	3	4

125. Which among the following Harappan site terracotta of 'plough' was found?

- (a) Dholavira (b) Banawali
(c) Kalibangan (d) Lothal

126. Given below are two statements : **[UP-PCS 2009]**

Assertion (A) : Mohenjodaro and Harappa cities are dead now.

Reason (R) : They were discovered during excavations. In the context of the above, which one of the following is correct?

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
(b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

- (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.

- (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

127. The rivers around which Indus Valley Civilization existed were **[UP-PCS 2009]**

1. Indus 2. Chenab
3. Jhelum 4. Ganga

Select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Code :

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 1, 2 and 3
(c) 2, 3 and 4 (d) All of four

128. Match List - I with List - II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists : **[UP-PCS 2012]**

List - I
(Harappan Sites)

- A. Manda 1. Rajasthan
B. Daimabad 2. Haryana
C. Kalibanga 3. Jammu Kashmir
D. Rakhigarhi 4. Maharashtra

Code :

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	2	3	4
(b)	2	1	4	1
(c)	3	4	1	2
(d)	4	1	2	3

Vedic Period/ Mahajanapadas/Nandas, etc.

129. Vedic literature is also known as :

- (a) Shruti (b) Smriti
(c) Sanhita (d) Vedanga

130. Who was the founder of Vedic culture?

- (a) Dravid (b) Arya
(c) Harappan (d) None of these

131. The word 'Aryan' denotes :

- (a) Ethnic group (b) Nomadic people
(c) Speech group (d) Superior race

132. The staple food of the Vedic Aryan was :

- (a) Barley and rice (b) Rice and pulse
(c) Vegetables and fruits (d) Milk and its products

133. Who is the most important God in Rigveda?

- (a) Agni (b) Indra
(c) Varun (d) Vishnu

134. Who wrote a book 'Return of the Aryans' ?

- (a) Bhagwan S. Gidwani (b) L.D. Kalla
(c) Avinash Chandra Das (d) D.S. Trivedi

135. Which river has not been mentioned in Rigveda?

- (a) Sindhu (b) Saraswati
(c) Narmada (d) Tapti

136. Which of the following is the major impact of Vedic culture on Indian history?

- (a) Progress of philosophy
(b) Development of culture
(c) Rigidification of caste system
(d) Perception of a new world

137. Which of the following Vedic deities is not mentioned in the Boghazkoi inscription ?
 (a) Indra (b) Agni
 (c) Mitra (d) Varun
138. Who of the following was the God of morality during the Rigvedic times?
 (a) Indra (b) Rudra
 (c) Agni (d) Varuna
139. The river Chenab was known during the Vedic period by the name :
 (a) Askini (b) Parushni
 (c) Shutudri (d) Vitasta
140. Which one of the following assemblies was also called Narishta meaning a resolution that cannot be broken?
 (a) Gana (b) Vidhata
 (c) Sabha (d) Samiti
141. Which of the following does not come under Shruti literature?
 (a) Brahmana (b) Vedanga
 (c) Aranyaka (d) Upanishad
142. The Vedic river Vitasta has been identified with :
 (a) Ravi (b) Jhelum
 (c) Chenab (d) Beas
143. Which of the following Brahmana texts belongs to Atharvaveda?
 (a) Shatpatha (b) Aitareya
 (c) Gopatha (d) Panchavish
144. Who of the following led the confederacy of ten kings against Sudasa?
 (a) Vishwamitra (b) Bharadwaja
 (c) Vashistha (d) Atri
145. Dasarajana was :
 (a) Ten incarnations of Vishnu
 (b) A sacrifice to be performed by the king
 (c) Battle of ten kings
 (d) None of these
146. Which part of Rigveda gives an account of the origin of the Universe?
 (a) Second Mandala (b) Fourth Mandala
 (c) Ninth Mandala (d) Tenth Mandala
147. The famous 'Battle of Kings' between Bharat and the host of ten kings was fought near the river :
 (a) Sindhu (b) Saraswati
 (c) Parushni (d) Vitasta
148. Which one of the following Vedic Gods depicts an association with the Sun?
 (a) Ashvin (b) Pushan
 (c) Indra (d) Brihaspati
149. Which of the following is concerned with origin of Indian medicine?
 (a) Rigveda (b) Samveda
 (c) Yajurveda (d) Atharveda
150. Which one of the following is described in Upanishad?
 (a) Dharma (b) Yoga
 (c) Philosophy (d) Law
151. Which of the following Purusarthas is not a part of Trivarga?
 (a) Artha (b) Dharma
 (c) Moksha (d) Kama
152. Who of the following has opened that the original homeland of the Aryan was Arctic region?
 (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (b) Max Muller
 (c) Dayanand Saraswati (d) A.C. Das
153. In Rigveda, maximum number of shlokas are written in the memory of :
 (a) Indra (b) Brahma
 (c) Vishnu (d) Shiva
154. How many times does the word 'Jana' occur in the Rigveda?
 (a) 75 times (b) 175 times
 (c) 275 times (d) 375 times
155. Which of the following assemblies was normally involved in the election of king?
 (a) Sabha (b) Samiti
 (c) Gana (d) Vidatha
156. The expounder of Yoga philosophy was :
 (a) Patanjali (b) Shankaracharya
 (c) Vimini (d) Gautam
157. The word Gotra occurs for the first time in :
 (a) Rigveda (b) Samveda
 (c) Yajurveda (d) Atharveda
158. The word Visamatta was used in the latter Vedic Age for :
 (a) The king (b) The priest
 (c) The trader (d) The tax collector
159. In the Vedic Period, which animal was known as 'Aghanya'?
 (a) Bull (b) Sheep
 (c) Cow (d) Elephant
160. Which of the following Samhitas of Yajurveda contains only hymns and no prose?
 (a) Katha (b) Maitrayaviya
 (c) Taittriya (d) Vajasaneyi
161. The game of 'dice' was part of the ritual of :
 (a) Agnistoma (b) Aswamegha
 (c) Rajasuya (d) Vajapeya
162. The rivers Ganga and Yamuna are mentioned for the first time in :
 (a) Rigveda (b) Atharvaveda
 (c) Satapatha Brahmana (d) Chhandogya Upanishad
163. The Gayatri Mantra is dedicated to :
 (a) Indra (b) Aditi
 (c) Gayatri (d) Savitri
164. Who among the following was a Brahmanavadi that composed some hymns of the Vedas?
 (a) Lopamudra (b) Gargi
 (c) Leelavati (d) Savitri

ANCIENT HISTORY

165. The river most mentioned in Rigveda is :
 (a) Sindhu (b) Sutudri
 (c) Saraswati (d) Gandaki
166. The famous dialogue between Nachiketa and Yama is mentioned in the :
 (a) Chhandogyopanishad (b) Mundakopnishad
 (c) Kathopanishad (d) Kenopanishad
167. The flood Legend in which a divine fish has been described as rescuing Manu occurs in detail in :
 (a) Rigveda samhita (b) Vajasaneyi samhita
 (c) Satapatha Brahmana (d) Aitareya Brahmana
168. Which of the following is the Samhita of the Shukla Yajurveda?
 (a) Kathaka Samhita (b) Maitrayaniya Samhita
 (c) Taittiriya Samhita (d) Vajasaneyi Samhita
169. Who was the priest of the Bharatas in the battle of ten kings?
 (a) Visvamitra (b) Vasishtha
 (c) Atri (d) Bhrigu
170. To which Sakha does the published Rigveda Samhita belong?
 (a) Sawnaka (b) Asvalayan
 (c) Sakala (d) Sankhayana
171. Satpatha Brahmana is related to :
 (a) Rigveda (b) Yajurveda
 (c) Samaveda (d) Atharvaveda
172. King Asvapati of the Upanishadic Age was the ruler of :
 (a) Kekaya (b) Matsya
 (c) Panchala (d) Sursena
173. Which of the following Upanishads is written in prose?
 (a) Isa (b) Katha
 (c) Brihadaranyaka (d) Svetasvatara
174. Who among the following Vedic deities bears resemblance with Avestan God 'Ahurmazda'?
 (a) Indra (b) Varuna
 (c) Rudra (d) Vishnu
175. Who among the following was a commentator of the Manusmriti ?
 (a) Asahaya (b) Visvarupa
 (c) Bhattasvami (d) Medhatithi
176. Which of the following is also called Adhvaryuveda ?
 (a) Rigveda (b) Yajurveda
 (c) Samveda (d) Atharveda
177. Which of the following Mandalas is completely devoted to the Vedic God Soma ?
 (a) 1 (b) 5
 (c) 9 (d) 10
178. With whom is the Yadu tribe mostly paired in the Rigveda?
 (a) Anu (b) Druhyu
 (c) Turvasu (d) Puru
179. The earliest reference to Devakiputra Krishna occurs in :
 (a) Mahabharata (b) Ashtadhyayi
 (c) Bhagvat Purana (d) Chhandogyo Upanishad
180. Which one of the following primarily deals with the construction of sacrificial altars?
 (a) Brahmasutra (b) Dharmasutra
 (c) Grihyasutra (d) Sulvasutra
181. In the Rigveda, the first hymn of a Mandala is often addressed to :
 (a) Agni (b) Indra
 (c) Mitra (d) None of these
182. Who is the propounder of the theory that the Rigvedic Aryans and the Harappans might have been the same people?
 (a) R.S. Sharma (b) Romila Thapar
 (c) B.B. Lal (d) H.D. Sankalia
183. Who was the most celebrated craftsman in the Vedic Age?
 (a) Carpenter (b) Coppersmith
 (c) Goldsmith (d) Weaver
184. A story of Sunahsesha, in which his father Ajigarta is stated to have sold him to Harishchandra, occurs in :
 (a) Aitareya Brahmana
 (b) Gopatha Brahmana
 (c) Svetasvatara Upanishad
 (d) Brihadaranyaka Upanishad
185. Which of the following Upanisads includes Itihasa-Purana in the list of subjects to be taught to disciples?
 (a) Mundaka Upanishad (b) Chhandogya Upanishad
 (c) Prasna Upanishad (d) Katha Upanishad
186. Which of the following Mandalas of Rigveda is described the battle of ten kings?
 (a) Second Mandala (b) Fifth Mandala
 (c) Seventh Mandala (d) Ninth Mandala
187. Who among the following wrote Sanskrit grammar?
 (a) Panini (b) Manu
 (c) Kalidasa (d) Charak
188. Who wrote the first textbook on Jyotish?
 (a) Panini (b) Patanjali
 (c) Katyayan (d) Bhrigu
189. Ashtadhyayi was written by :
 (a) Panini (b) Katyayan
 (c) Vedvyas (d) Shukadeva
190. The words "Satyameva Jayate" in the state emblem of India have been adopted from which one of the following?
 (a) Mundaka Upanishad (b) Katha Upanishad
 (c) Mandukya Upanishad (d) Chhandogya Upanishad
191. The great law given of ancient time was :
 (a) Vatsyayana (b) Ashoka
 (c) Manu (d) Panini
192. Which of the following Upanishad is the earliest?
 (a) Chhandogya Upanishad (b) Mundakopnishad
 (c) Brihdaranyak Upanishad (d) Taitariya Upanishad
193. The largest number of Rigvedic hymns are devoted to :
 (a) Agni (b) Indra
 (c) Rudra (d) Vishnu

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194. During the Rigvedic period, 'Niska' was an ornament of :

- (a) Ear (b) Neck
(c) Arm (d) Wrist

195. Which of the following were regarded as the hub of Aryan culture during the later Vedic period?

- (a) Anga and Magadh (b) Kosal and Videha
(c) Kuru and Panchal (d) Matsya and Surasena

196. Which of the following inscriptions tells about the Aryan's movement from Iran to India?

- (a) Mansehra (b) Shahbajgarhi
(c) Boghazkoi (d) Junagarh

197. Name the tribe which does not belong to the Panchajana of Rigvedic Aryans?

- (a) Yadu (b) Puru
(c) Turvasa (d) Kikat

198. In which of the Vedas, Sabha and Samiti are called as two daughters of Prajapati?

- (a) Rigveda (b) Samveda
(c) Yajurveda (d) Atharvaveda

199. The largest number of the Mantras in Rigveda belong to :

- (a) Agni (b) Varuna
(c) Vishnu (d) Rudra

200. Which of the following Upanishad is the smallest?

- (a) Mundaka (b) Mandukya
(c) Katha (d) Taitariya

201. Which of the following Puranas is the earliest?

- (a) Matsya (b) Vishnu
(c) Bhagvat (d) Markandey

202. The economy of Rigvedic time was :

- (a) Urban (b) Rural
(c) Mixed (d) None of these

203. Who among the following is regarded as War God in Rigveda?

- (a) Agni (b) Indra
(c) Surya (d) Varuna

204. Sayana the famous commentator of the Vedic texts, was patronised by :

- (a) Parmara rulers (b) Satavahana rulers
(c) Vijaynagar rulers (d) Vakataka rulers

205. Which of the following rivers is referred to as Matetama, Devitama and Naditama in the Rigveda?

- (a) Sindhu (b) Saraswati
(c) Ganga (d) Yamuna

206. The word Yava mentioned in Rigveda is used for which agricultural product?

- (a) Barley (b) Gram
(c) Rice (d) Wheat

207. Match the rivers of List-I with their vedic names given in List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I	List-II
A. Sutlej	1. Vipasha
B. Beas	2. Sutudari
C. Ravi	3. Asikini
D. Chenab	4. Parushni

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	2	1	4	3
(b)	4	3	2	1
(c)	1	4	3	2
(d)	1	2	3	4

208. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I

- A. Rigveda
B. Yajurveda
C. Samaveda
D. Atharvaveda

List-II

1. Gopatha Brahman
2. Satapatha Brahman
3. Aitareya Brahman
4. Tandya Brahman

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	2	4	3	1
(b)	3	2	4	1
(c)	4	3	1	2
(d)	1	3	2	4

209. Which of the following animals have been mentioned in the Rigveda?

1. Cow 2. Horse
3. Goat 4. Buffalo

Indicate your answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

- (a) 1 and 4 (b) 1, 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 2 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

210. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I

(Samhita) **(Upanisad)**

- A. Rigveda 1. Chhandogya
B. Yajurveda 2. Mundaka
C. Samaveda 3. Katha
D. Atharvaveda 4. Kaushitaki

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	2	1	4	3
(b)	4	3	1	2
(c)	1	2	3	4
(d)	3	4	2	1

211. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Assertion (A): Vedas are known as Shruti.

Reason (R): Vedas have been passed on from one generation to another through verbal transmission.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
(c) A is true, but R is false
(d) A is false, but R is true

212. Arrange these divine powers of Rigvedic period in the order of their importance

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| 1. Varuna | 2. Agni |
| 3. Indra | 4. Soma |

Select the correct sequence from the codes given below:

Codes:

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| (a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 | (b) 1, 3, 2 and 4 |
| (c) 3, 2, 1 and 4 | (d) 3, 1, 2 and 4 |

213. Match List-I with List-II and choose the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List-I		List-II	
A. Rigveda	1. Dhanurveda		
B. Yajurveda	2. Gandharveda		
C. Samaveda	3. Shilpyeda		
D. Atharvaveda	4. Ayurveda		

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 4	1	2	3
(b) 2	3	1	4
(c) 1	4	3	2
(d) 2	3	4	1

214. Consider the following statements and mark the option which is correct?

1. The Upveda of Rigveda is Ayurveda
2. Satpatha Brahman related to Yajurveda is lengthiest of all the Brahmans
3. Samaveda contains hymns sung by particular type of priests known as Udgatori.
4. The Upveda of Samveda is Adhwaryu.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| (a) 1, 3 and 4 | (b) 1, 2 and 3 |
| (c) All of these | (d) None of these |

215. Regarding women in the Vedic period, which of the following are correct?

1. They were allowed to study
2. They held good positions
3. They did not practice Purdah system
4. They attended Sabha and Samiti

Which of the given above statements are correct?

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| (a) 1 and 2 | (b) 3 and 4 |
| (c) 2 and 3 | (d) All of these |

216. Match List-I with List-II and choose correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List-I		List-II	
(Rigvedic name)		(Modern name)	
A. Gomati	1. Gomal		
B. Kurmu	2. Kurram		
C. Suvaster	3. Swati		
D. Drishadvati	4. Ghaggar		

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 2	4	3	1
(b) 1	2	3	4
(c) 4	3	2	1
(d) 1	4	3	2

217. Consider the following statements:

1. Indra was the most prominent God in the Rigvedic period.
 2. Vishwamitra had composed Gaytri Mantra.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| (a) 1 only | (b) 2 only |
| (c) Both 1 and 2 | (d) Neither 1 nor 2 |

218. The standard unit of value, used as medium of exchange during the Vedic period, was :

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| (a) Cow | (b) Necklet of gold (niska) |
| (c) Both (a) and (b) | (d) Pana |

219. During the Rigvedic period the purpose of worshipping the gods was to :

- | |
|---------------------------------|
| (a) Secure spiritual upliftment |
| (b) Gain material well-being |
| (c) Both (a) and (b) |
| (d) Attain salvation |

220. The Rigvedic concept of *Rita* denotes the :

- | |
|--|
| (a) Cosmic order or law prevailing in nature |
| (b) Ethical and moral order |
| (c) Both (a) and (b) |
| (d) Amalgamation of 'All gods' into 'one' |

221. Match the following Vedic gods with actual status or functions and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

(a) Pushan	1. God of heaven and father of Surya
(b) Savitri	2. Mother of Surya
(c) Aditi	3. God of light
(d) Dyaus	4. God of marriages

Codes :

A	B	C	D
(a) 4	3	2	1
(b) 4	2	3	1
(c) 2	3	4	1
(d) 1	2	3	4

222. Which of the following Vedic sages are said to have been *dasiputras*? Choose the correct answer from the codes given below?

- (1) Kavasa Ailusa
- (2) Dirghatamas
- (3) Visvamitra
- (4) Bhrigu

Codes :

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) Only 1 | (b) Only 2 |
| (c) 1 and 2 | (d) 2 and 4 |

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 223-225) : Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- If both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- If both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- A is true but R is false
- A is false but R is true

223. **A** – The Rigvedic king did not maintain an administrative machinery.
R – The Rigvedic economy could not support a large administrative machinery.
224. **A** – In the later-Vedic age the kingship became hereditary.
R – A formula from the *Satapatha Brahmana* is used to secure kingship for ten generations.
225. **A** – The later-Vedic people gradually left their pastoralist and semi-nomadic subsistence strategies.
R – The importance of agriculture as a means of livelihood grew rapidly during the later-Vedic phase.
226. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I		List-II	
A. Abhidhamma	1. Matters of doctrine and ethics		
Pitaka			
B. Sutta Pitaka	2. Rules of monk order		
C. Vinaya Pitaka	3. Members of great community		
D. Mahasanghika	4. Matters of psychology and metaphysics		

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	2	4	1	3
(b)	3	1	4	2
(c)	2	1	4	3
(d)	4	1	2	3

227. Match list 'A' with list 'B' and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

List 'A'		List 'B'	
A. <i>Shiksha</i>	1. Ritual		
B. <i>Kalpa</i>	2. Grammar		
C. <i>Vyakarana</i>	3. Pronunciation		
D. <i>Nirukta</i>	4. Metre		
E. <i>Chhanda</i>	5. Astrology		
F. <i>Jyotisha</i>	6. Etymology		

Codes:

	A	B	C	D	E	F
(a)	1	2	3	5	5	4
(b)	3	1	2	6	4	5
(c)	5	6	3	4	1	2
(d)	6	5	4	3	2	1

228. Match list 'A' with list 'B' and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

List 'A'		List 'B'	
A. <i>Vitasta</i>	1. Ravi		
B. <i>Asikni</i>	2. Chenab		
C. <i>Parushni</i>	3. Jhelam		
D. <i>Satudri</i>	4. Beas		
E. <i>Vipasa</i>	5. Sutlej		

Codes:

	A	B	C	D	E
(a)	3	2	1	5	4
(b)	1	3	4	5	2
(c)	5	4	2	3	1
(d)	3	2	5	1	4

229. Match list 'A' with list 'B' and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

List 'A'		List 'B'	
(A) <i>Langala</i>	1. Does not appear in the Rigveda		
(B) <i>Phala</i>	2. Leather strap of the plough		
(C) <i>Sita</i>	3. Ploughshare		
(D) <i>Hala</i>	4. Furrows		
(E) <i>Varatra</i>	5. Plough		

Codes:

	1	2	3	4	5
(a)	D	E	B	C	A
(b)	A	B	C	D	E
(c)	B	C	D	E	A
(d)	D	E	C	B	A

230. Match list 'A' with list 'B' and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

List 'A'		List 'B'	
(A) <i>Satapatha Brahmana</i>	1. Atharvaveda		
(B) <i>Gopatha Brahmana</i>	2. Samaveda		
(C) <i>Jaiminiya Brahmana</i>	3. Krisna Yajurveda		
(D) <i>Tatvikin Brahmana</i>	4. Shukla Yajurveda		

Codes:

	1	2	3	4
(a)	B	C	D	A
(b)	A	B	C	D
(c)	B	A	D	C
(d)	D	A	B	C

231. Match list 'A' with list 'B' and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

List 'A'		List 'B'	
(A) <i>Hotri</i>	1. Atharvaveda		
(B) <i>Udgatri</i>	2. Rigveda		
(C) <i>Adhvaryu</i>	3. Samaveda		
(D) <i>Brahmana</i>	4. Yajurveda		

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	3	4	2
(b)	2	3	1	4
(c)	1	2	4	3
(d)	2	3	4	1

232. Rajasekhara's marriage to Avantisundari is an example of

(a) Sagotra marriage (b) Savarna marriage

(c) Anuloma marriage (d) Pratiloma marriage

233. Who among the following believed in the theory of Bheda-abheda?

(a) Vallabhacharya (b) Nimbarakacharya

(c) Madhvacharya (d) Ramanujacharya

234. The temple of Angkorwat in Cambodia was dedicated to

(a) Buddha (b) Tara

(c) Shiva (d) Vishnu

235. How many of the sixteen Mahajanapadas were situated in the Ganga valley?
 (a) 8 (b) 9
 (c) 10 (d) 11

236. In which Mahajanapada was situated the city of Mahishmati?
 (a) Asmaka (b) Avanti
 (c) Matsya (d) Vatsa

237. In which type of marriage, payment of bride price was a condition?
 (a) Aasura (b) Brahma
 (c) Davia (d) Gandharva

238. Who among the following was considered to be first successor for Stridhana?
 (a) Husband (b) Son
 (c) Daughter (d) Daughter in law

239. Tiruvachakam, which occupies a place in Tamil sacred literature analogous to the Upanishads, contains the compositions of
 (a) Sambandar (b) Appar
 (c) Sundar (d) Manikkavachakar

240. Which one of the following Janapadas was republican state in sixth century BC?
 (a) Kosala (b) Anga
 (c) Mayadha (d) Vajji

241. Which of the following texts supplies evidence for polyandry?
 (a) Manimekalai (b) Silppadikaram
 (c) Mahabharat (d) Ramayana

242. Ancient Pushkalavati has been identified with
 (a) Balkh (b) Charsadda
 (c) Hadda (d) Sirkap

243. The mention of Ayodhya occurs for the first time in
 (a) Rigveda (b) Atharvaveda
 (c) Ramayana (d) Mahabharata

244. The area between rivers Saraswati and Drisadvati has been defined by the Manusmriti as
 (a) Aryavarta (b) Brahmaparta
 (c) Brahmarshidesa (d) Saptasaindhava

245. Mahajanapada situated on the bank of river Godawari was
 (a) Avanti (b) Vatsa
 (c) Asmaka (d) Kamboja

246. The list of sixteen Mahajanapadas is available in
 (a) Mahabharata (b) Chhandogya Upanishad
 (c) Samyukta Nikaya (d) Anguttara Nikaya

247. Who among the following discovered the Monsoon?
 (a) Herodotus (b) Hippalus
 (c) Homer (d) Ptolemy

248. Who of the following has been compared to Parashuram in the Puranas?
 (a) Kharavela (b) Gautamiputra Satakarni
 (c) Pushyamitra Sunga (d) Mahapadma Nanda

249. The southern most Mahajanapada was
 (a) Avanti (b) Asmaka
 (c) Chedi (d) Matsya

250. Name of the Mahajanapada, which was a confederacy of eight republican clans?
 (a) Vatsa (b) Magadha
 (c) Vajji (d) Malla

251. Which of these epics is also known as Satasahsri Samhita?
 (a) Ramayana (b) Mahabharata
 (c) Rigveda (d) Manusmriti

252. Match List-I and List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I (Mahajanpada)	List-II (Capital)
A. Matsya	1. Potana
B. Asmaka	2. Virat
C. Anga	3. Champa
D. Chedi	4. Shuktimati

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	2	3	4
(b)	2	1	3	4
(c)	4	3	2	1
(d)	3	4	2	1

253. Arrange the following Mahajanpadas moving from west to east in the correct order:
 1. Avanti 2. Magadha
 3. Matsya 4. Kosala

Codes:

(a) 1 2 3 4	(b) 1 3 4 2
(c) 1 3 2 4	(d) 1 4 3 2

254. Consider the following statements:
 1. Bimbisara had founded Pataliputra
 2. Vajji was the ancient name of the north Bihar.
 Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

255. Consider the following statements:
 1. The list of sixteen Mahajanapadas is available in Anguttara Nikaya.
 2. Asmaka Mahajanpada was situated on the bank of Godawari.
 Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

256. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I	List-II
A. Tirukkural	1. Ilangoadigal
B. Shilpadikaram	2. Sattanar
C. Manimakhrai	3. Tolkappiyar
D. Tolkappiyam	4. Tiruvalluvar

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 4	1	2	3
(b) 1	4	3	2
(c) 4	1	3	2
(d) 1	4	2	3

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 257-259): Read the following instructions carefully:

Mark (a) if only 'Assertion' is correct.

Mark (b) if only 'Reason' is correct.

Mark (c) if both 'Assertion' and 'Reason' are correct and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.

Mark (d) if both 'Assertion' and 'Reason' are correct but 'Reason' is not the correct explanation of 'Assertion'.

257. **Assertion A :** The term *gahapati* was not generally applied to the members of the kshatriya clans or king's servants.

Reason R : The kshatriya clans of the ganarajyas held the land in common and there was no private ownership.

258. **Assertion A :** The early guilds were transformed into *jatis*.

Reason R : The guilds of artisans resided in a particular section of a town developing a close-knit relationship.

259. **Assertion A :** The idea of territory was strengthened during the post-Vedic period.

Reason R : People now owed allegiance to the janapada rather than to the tribe they belonged.

260. Match list 'A' with the list 'B' and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

List 'A'	List 'B'
1. Panchala	A. Mathura
2. Matsya	B. Ahichchhatra
3. Shurasena	C. Virataparaga
4. Assaka	D. Patali

Codes:

1	2	3	4
(a) A	B	C	D
(b) B	A	D	C
(c) B	C	A	D
(d) A	C	B	D

261. List 'A' consists of the technical expressions used in the ganarajya type of state and the List 'B' consists of their functions. Match them and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

List 'A'	List 'B'
1. Asana-prajnapaka	A. Referendum
2. Shalaka-gahapaka	B. Whip
3. Ganapuraka	C. Seat-betokener
4. Ubhahika	D. Ballot-collector

Codes:

1	2	3	4
(a) C	D	A	B
(b) A	B	D	C
(c) C	D	B	A
(d) A	B	C	D

262. Consider the following statement about votive inscriptions in the second century BC ?

- They records gifts made to religious institutions
- They tell us about the idea of transference of the meritorious results of the action of one person

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

263. The Agrahara in early India was :

- The name of a village or land granted to Brahmins
- the garland of flowers of Agar
- the grant of land to officers and soldiers
- land or village settled by Vaishya farmers

264. Patanjali was

- a philosopher of the 'Yogachara' school
- the author of a book on Ayurveda
- a philosopher of the 'Madhyamika' school
- the author of a commentary on Panini's Sanskrit grammar

265. In ancient India, the 'Yaudheyas' were

- a sect of the Buddhism
- a sect of the Jainism
- a republican tribe
- Vassals of the Cholas

266. Whose philosophy is called the Advaita? [2008-II]

- Ramakrishna
- Shankaracharya
- Nagarjuna
- Vasumitra

267. The Ashtadhyayi of Panini, the Mahabhasya of Patanjali and the Kashika Vritti of Jayaditya deal with [2009-I]

- Principles of Law
- Principles of Phonetics
- Principles of Grammar
- Principles of Linguistics

268. Which one among the following statements regarding Jorwe Culture is not correct? [2012-I]

- Pravara-Godavari Valley was the nuclear zone of Jorwe Culture
- The main sites of Jorwe Culture are Daimabad, Inamgaon, Jorwe and Nevasa
- At Daimabad, one gets archaeological evidence of symbolic burial
- Practically all settlement in the Northern Deccan were suddenly deserted

269. Several nationalist leaders in India wrote commentaries on the *Bhagavad Geeta* to argue the case for an ethical foundation to Indian nationalism, who among the following is an exception to it? [2012-II]

- Sri Aurobindo
- Mahatma Gandhi
- Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- Ram Manohar Lohia

270. Which one of the following statements about ancient Indian Mahajanapadas is correct? [2014-I]

- All Mahajanapadas were oligarchies where power was exercised by a group of people
- All Mahajanapadas were located in Eastern India
- No army was maintained by the Mahajanapadas
- Buddhist and Jaina texts list sixteen Mahajanapadas

271. Which one of the following statements about Rig Veda is not correct? **[2014-I]**

- (a) Deities were worshipped through prayer and sacrificial rituals
- (b) The Gods are presented as powerful, who could be made to intervene in the world of men via the performance of sacrifices
- (c) The Gods were supposed to partake of the offerings as they were consumed by the fire
- (d) The sacrifices were performed in the temples

272. Which of the following characteristic(s) describes the nature of religion according to the Rig Veda? **[2015-I]**

- 1. Rig Vedic religion can be described a naturalistic polytheism.
- 2. There are striking similarities between the Rig Vedic religion and the ideas in the Iranian Avesta.
- 3. Vedic sacrifices were conducted in the house of the priest who was called yajaman.
- 4. Vedic sacrifices were of two kind – those conducted by the household and those that required rituals specialists.

Select the correct answer using the code give below :

- (a) 3 only (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 1, 2, 3 and 4 (d) 1, 2 and 4 only

273. An inscription of 14th century B.C. which describes the Vedic Gods, has been found in – **[UP-PCS (M) 2016]**

- (a) Ecbatana (b) Boghaz – Koi
- (c) Babylon (d) Bisotun

274. Consider the following sentences regarding Kshatriyas.

- 1. According to the Shastras, only Kshatriyas could be kings.
- 2. Political power was effectively open to anyone who could muster support and resources, and rarely dependent on birth as a Kshatriya.

Select the correct option from the codes given below :

- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

275. Consider the following sentences –

- 1. The Sanskrit used in the *Mahabharata* is far simpler than that of the Vedas.
- 2. The earliest inscriptions were in Prakrit, a name for languages used by ordinary people.

Select the correct option from the codes given below :

- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

276. Which one of the following Brahmana texts belongs to the Rigveda? **[MP-PSC (F) 2017]**

- (a) Aitareya Brahmana (b) Gopatha Brahmana
- (c) Shatapatha Brahmana (d) Taittiriya Brahmana

277. Match the List – I with List – II and choose your answer from the codes given below –

List – I

- (a) Srauta Sutras
- (b) Grihya Sutras

List – II

- 1. Sacred and secular law and administration
- 2. Rules for the performance of the great sacrifices

(c) Dharma Sutras

(d) Sulva Sutras

- 3. Directions for the simple ceremonies of daily life
- 4. Rules of the measurement and building a place of sacrifice and the fire altars

Codes :-

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(a)	1	2	3	4
(b)	3	2	4	1
(c)	4	3	2	1
(d)	2	3	1	4

278. Which one among the following is not true with regard to Rig Veda Samhita?

- (a) There are about 300 non – Indo – European words in Rig Veda
- (b) There is a reference to ‘Dasarajna’ (Battle of ten kings) in the Rig Veda
- (c) It is mentioned in the Rig Veda that the Bharata Chief Sudas fought against a confederacy of ten tribes
- (d) Purus sided with Bharata in the battle of ten kings.

279. Who was the founder of Karnata dynasty?

- (a) Nanyadev (b) Narsimhadev
- (c) Vijaydev (d) None of the above

280. In Mahabharat by what name were the Kuninda-kings known? **[UK-PSC 2016]**

- (a) Sarvasrestha (b) Madhyam
- (c) Dwij Srestha (d) Dwij

281. Who was the founder of the Nanda Dynasty in Magadha? **[UK-PSC 2016]**

- (a) Mahapadmananda (b) Dhanananda
- (c) Nandivardhan (d) Mahanandin

282. Who of the following Gods was considered as War-God in the Vedic Pantheon? **[UK-PSC 2016]**

- (a) Varuna (b) Indra
- (c) Mitra (d) Agni

283. In context of Indian culture ‘Rit’ means- **[Chhatis G-PSC 2016]**

- (a) Natural law (b) Artificial law
- (c) Human law (d) Social law

284. The statement ‘Tamsoma Jyotirgamaya’ was originally mentioned in- **[Chhatis G-PSC 2016]**

- (a) Upanishadas (b) Mahakavyas
- (c) Puranas (d) Shaddarshanas

285. In the period of Mahabharat, the name of Mahanadi was- **[Chhatis G-PSC 2016]**

- (a) Kaveri (b) Tapti
- (c) Mahananda (d) None of the above

286. The literal meaning of which Upanishada is white horse? **[Chhatis G-PSC 2016]**

- (a) Kathopanishad
- (b) Chhandogya Upanishad
- (c) Taittriya Upanishad
- (d) None of the above

287. For which of the following rulers 'Ekabrahmana' has been used? **[UP-RO 2016]**
- (a) Pushyamitra Shunga (b) Kharavela
(c) Gautamiputra Shatakarni (d) Susharman
288. The Rig Veda is the- **[UP-RO 2016]**
- (a) collection of hymns (b) collection of stories
(c) collection of words (d) text of war
289. In the Vedic period, which animal was known as "Aghanya"? **[UP-PCS 2008]**
- (a) Bull (b) Sheep
(c) Cow (d) Elephant
290. The total number of Puranas are **[UP-PCS 2009]**
- (a) 12 (b) 16
(c) 18 (d) 20
291. According to the Puranas, original place of the rulers of Iunar dynasty was **[UP-PCS 2009]**
- (a) Kashi (b) Ayodhya
(c) Pratishthanpur (d) Sravasti
292. Mention of which of the following rivers in the Rigveda suggests the Aryan's connection with Afghanistan? **[UP-PCS 2010]**
- A. Asikni B. Purushni
C. Kubha, Krumu D. Vipaus, Sutudri
(a) A and B (b) A, B and C
(c) B, C and D (d) A, B, C and D
293. Match List - I with List - II and select the correct answer from : **[UP-PCS 2012]**
- | List - I
(Vedic Rivers) | List - II
(Modern Names) |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. Kubha | 1. Gandak |
| B. Parusni | 2. Kabul |
| C. Sadanira | 3. Ravi |
| D. Sutudri | 4. Sutlej |
- Code : A B C D
(a) 1 2 4 3
(b) 2 3 1 4
(c) 3 4 2 1
(d) 4 1 3 2
294. The earliest occurrence of the mantra famous as Gayatri Mantra is found in the following text : **[UP-PCS 2013]**
- (a) Bhagwad Gita (b) Atharva Veda
(c) Rig Veda (d) Manusmriti
- Religious Movements: Buddhism, Jainism, etc.**
295. Buddha means :
- (a) The enlightened one (b) The religious preacher
(c) The genius (d) The powerful
296. Gautam Buddha attained Mahaparinirvana at
- (a) Kapilavastu (b) Kushinagar
(c) Bodhgaya (d) Rajgriha
297. The second Buddhist council was held during the region of
- (a) Ajatashatru (b) Kanishka
(c) Kalashoka (d) Ashoka
298. Who is supposed to be the future Buddha in Mahayana Buddhism?
- (a) Krakuchanda (b) Amitabha
(c) Maitreya (d) Kanak Muni
299. Where did the Mahasamghika school arise ?
- (a) Bodhgaya (b) Rajagriha
(c) Sravasti (d) Vaishali
300. Which of the following is not a text of Buddhism?
- (a) Jatakas (b) Acharanga Sutra
(c) Digh Nikaya (d) Sumangalavilasini
301. Where was the order of nuns established by Gautama Buddha ?
- (a) Kapilavastu (b) Vaishali
(c) Rajgriha (d) Sravasti
302. The earliest epigraphic evidence mentioning the birth place of Sakyamuni Buddha is obtained from
- (a) Sarnath (b) Sravasti
(c) Kausambi (d) Rummimdei
303. What is Kalyan Mitra in Buddhist philosophy?
- (a) Prabandhan (b) Dharmachakra
(c) Astangika Mata (d) Triratna
304. To whom of his following disciples did Buddha preach his last sermon?
- (a) Anand (b) Sariputra
(c) Subhadra (d) Upali
305. Main element (features) of Buddhist philosophy is
- (a) Pratitya Samutpad (b) Jiva and Ajiva
(c) Syadvada (d) Triratna
306. In which language, did Mahavir Swami deliver his sermons?
- (a) Sanskrit (b) Ardha-Magadhi
(c) Vaidarbhi (d) Suraseni
307. The twenty-third Jain Tirthankara was associated with
- (a) Vaishali (b) Kausambi
(c) Varanasi (d) Sravasti
308. Which one among the following Tirthankaras was according to the Svetamber tradition, a lady?
- (a) Sumatinatha (b) Shantinatha
(c) Mallinatha (d) Arishtanemi
309. The teaching of Parshvanatha is collectively known as
- (a) Triratna (b) Pancha Mahavrata
(c) Panchsila (d) Chaturyama
310. The Jain Tirthankara Mahavira has been mentioned in the early Buddhist literature as
- (a) Nigantha Nataputta (b) Vardhamana
(c) Vesaliya (d) Videhaputta
311. The first meeting of Ghosal with Mahavir Swami was held at
- (a) Champa (b) Vaishali
(c) Takshshila (d) Nalanda
312. The Tripitaka was written in
- (a) Brahmi (b) Kharosthi
(c) Pali (d) Sanskrit

313. Who amongst the following is known as the Light of Asia?
 (a) Jesus Christ (b) Lord Buddha
 (c) Prophet Mohammad (d) Zarathustra
314. Who was the author of Buddha Charita?
 (a) Asvaghosha (b) Nagarjuna
 (c) Nagasen (d) Vasumitra
315. Which one of the following is not included in the eight-fold path of Buddhism?
 (a) Right speech (b) Right contemplation
 (c) Right desire (d) Right conduct
316. Yapaniya was a school of
 (a) Buddhism (b) Janism
 (c) Shaivism (d) Vaisnavism
317. Buddha attained Mahaparinirvana in the republic of
 (a) Mallas (b) Lichhavis
 (c) Shakyas (d) Palas
318. Where was the third Buddhist council held?
 (a) Vaishali (b) Pataliputra
 (c) Kashmir (d) Rajgriha
319. Which one of the following is not a part of early Jains literature?
 (a) Therigatha (b) Acarangasutra
 (c) Sutrakritanga (d) Brihatkalpasutra
320. The concept of Anuvrata was advocated by
 (a) Mahayana Buddhism (b) Hinayana Buddhism
 (c) Jainism (d) The Lokayata School
321. In the Mahayana Buddhism, the Bodhisattva Avalokitesvara was also known as
 (a) Vajrapani (b) Manjusri
 (c) Padmapani (d) Maitreya
322. Who among the following was not a contemporary of the other three?
 (a) Bimbisara (b) Gautama Buddha
 (c) Milinda (d) Prasenjit
323. The fourth Buddhist council was convened during the reign of king
 (a) Ashoka (b) Kaniska
 (c) Kalashok (d) Ajatasatru
324. Buddha was born at
 (a) Lumbini (b) Kapilavastu
 (c) Pataliputra (d) Vaishali
325. Name the clan Buddha belonged to
 (a) Gnathrika (b) Maurya
 (c) Shakya (d) Koliya
326. Who presided over the fourth Buddhist council in Kashmir?
 (a) Asvaghosha (b) Upagupta
 (c) Vasumitra (d) Mahakasyapa
327. Who of the following was a contemporary of Gautama Buddha?
 (a) Bhadrabahu (b) Kalashok
 (c) Parsvanath (d) Vardhaman Mahavir
328. Buddhist, Hindu and Jain Rock-cut caves coexist at
 (a) Ajanta (b) Elephanta
 (c) Ellora (d) Karle
329. Lumbini was the birth place of Gautam Buddha is attested by an inscription of
 (a) Ashoka (b) Pushyamitra Shunga
 (c) Kanishka (d) Harsha
330. At which place, did Gautam Buddha give his first sermon?
 (a) Vaishali (b) Vallabhi
 (c) Rajgriha (d) Sarnath
331. Sarnath is in the state of
 (a) Kerala (b) Maharashtra
 (c) Gujarat (d) Uttar Pradesh
332. Svetambara Agama was finally edited at the Jain council of
 (a) Vaishali (b) Vallabhi
 (c) Pawa (d) Vidarbha
333. Which one of the following is considered the best Stupa?
 (a) Amravati (b) Bharhut
 (c) Sanchi (d) Bodhgaya
334. The first Buddhist council was held during the reign of
 (a) Aniruddha (b) Ajatsatru
 (c) Bimbisara (d) Udayabhadra
335. The Stupa site not connected with any incident of Buddha's life is
 (a) Sarnath (b) Sanchi
 (c) Kushinagar (d) Bodhgaya
336. Anekantavada is a core theory and philosophy of which one of the following?
 (a) Buddhism (b) Jainism
 (c) Sikhism (d) Vaishnavism
337. Milinda Panho is in the form of a dialogue between the king Menander and Buddhist Monk
 (a) Nagasena (b) Nagarjuna
 (c) Nagabhatta (d) Kumarilbhatta
338. According to Buddhist, the main aim of life is
 (a) Nirvana (b) Moksha
 (c) Kaivalya (d) Nirjara
339. Which of the following principles was added to Jainism by Mahavira?
 (a) Satya (b) Ahimsa
 (c) Brahmacharya (d) Aparigraha
340. Which of the following places is associated with Jainism?
 (a) Kapilavastu (b) Pava
 (c) Sarnath (d) Sravasti
341. Who is believed by the Jainas to be the first Tirthankar?
 (a) Rishabhadeva (b) Mahavira
 (c) Neminath (d) Parshvanath
342. Who was the teacher of Gautam Buddha?
 (a) Gautam (b) Alara Kalama
 (c) Asanga (d) Sudharman
343. Tripitaka texts are related with which religion?
 (a) Vedic (b) Buddhism
 (c) Jainism (d) Shaivism

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344. Which of the following is not representation of Buddhist art?
 (a) Stupa (b) Vihar
 (c) Chaitya (d) Relic tower

345. Who was the founder of Mahayan sect of Buddhism?
 (a) Buddhadeva (b) Ghoshak
 (c) Dharmtrat (d) Asang

346. Who founded the Lingayat Movement?
 (a) Basava (b) Lakulisha
 (c) Matsyendranath (d) Kulshekhar

347. Who was the founder of Pashupat Sampradaya?
 (a) Kulshekhar (b) Lakulisha
 (c) Bhavbhuti (d) Shambhunath

348. Who was the founder of Sunyavada?
 (a) Asang (b) Basubandhu
 (c) Vasumitra (d) Nagarjuna

349. Who was the founder of Vigyanvada or Yogachar?
 (a) Ashvaghosh (b) Nagasen
 (c) Maitreyanath (d) Aryadeva

350. Who was the founder of Aajivak Sampradaya?
 (a) Puran Kasyapa (b) Makkali Gosala
 (c) Aryadeva (d) Ajit Keskamblin

351. Who was the founder of Lokayat sect?
 (a) Brihaspati (b) Manu
 (c) Vigyaneswer (d) Pakudh Kachayan

352. Syadvad is a doctrine of
 (a) Buddhism (b) Jainism
 (c) Shaivism (d) Vaishnavism

353. Who became the chief of Jain Sangh after the death of Mahavira?
 (a) Indrabhuti (b) Jambu
 (c) Sthulbhadra (d) Sudharma

354. Who among the following is given the credit of carrying Jainism in South India?
 (a) Indrabhuti (b) Sthulbhadra
 (c) Bhadrabahu (d) Sudharma

355. Vikramshila Mahavihar was founded by
 (a) Harsha (b) Gopal
 (c) Kumarpal (d) Dharmapal

356. Mahavir was born at
 (a) Kapilavastu (b) Lumbini
 (c) Kundagram (d) Champa

357. Who was the last Tirthankara?
 (a) Mahavir Swami (b) Aristnemi
 (c) Parshvanath (d) None of these

358. The first Jain council was convened during the reign of
 (a) Bimbisara (b) Shisunaga
 (c) Mahapadamnand (d) Chandragupta Maurya

359. In which of the following places, Mahavir Swami gave his first sermon?
 (a) Vaishali (b) Rajgriha
 (c) Nalanda (d) Champa

360. In which Jain council, Jain dham was divided in Svetamber and Digamber?
 (a) First council (b) Second council
 (c) Third council (d) Fourth council

361. Who was the president of first Jain council?
 (a) Bhadrabahu (b) Sthalabahu
 (c) Devardhigan (d) Nagarjuna Suri

362. Who was the author of Kalpasutra?
 (a) Vasumitra (b) Hemchandra
 (c) Bhadrabahu (d) Sthulbhadra

363. Mahavir Swami breathed his last at
 (a) Rajgriha (b) Pawapuri
 (c) Vaishali (d) Champa

364. The custom Santhara is related to which of the following sects?
 (a) Jain (b) Buddha
 (c) Shaiva (d) Vaishnava

365. The first sermon of Buddha made at Saranath is called
 (a) Dharmachakra Pariyatan
 (b) Dharma Sansthapan
 (c) Dharma Sabha
 (d) Maha Parinirvan

366. In the Bhagavat religion, the number of forms of Bhakti
 (a) 10 (b) 9
 (c) 4 (d) 5

367. Amaravati Stupa is situated in
 (a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Madhya Pradesh
 (c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Karnataka

368. Mother of Gautam Buddha belonged to which dynasty?
 (a) Shakya dynasty (b) Maya dynasty
 (c) Lichchavi dynasty (d) Koliyan dynasty

369. Who became the first follower of Mahavira?
 (a) Jamali (b) Yashoda
 (c) Aanojja (d) Trishala

370. Who installed the grand image of Gomateshwar at Shravanbelgola?
 (a) Chamundaraya (b) Krishna I
 (c) Kumar Pal (d) Tejpal

371. Buddha is depicted on the coins of
 (a) Wima Kadphises (b) Kanishka
 (c) Nahapana (d) Budhgupta

372. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes:

List-I	List-II
A. Birth	1. Stupa
B. First Sermon	2. Lotus and bull
C. Nirvana	3. Dharmachakra
D. Parinirvana	4. Bodhi tree

 Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	2	3	4
(b)	2	3	4	1
(c)	4	1	2	3
(d)	1	2	4	3

373. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I		List-II	
A. Ajit Kesh Kamblin	1. Fatalism		
B. Sanjay Vethalipultta	2. Atomist		
C. Pakudh Katyayan	3. Materialism		
D. Puran Kashyap	4. Materialism-Synicism		

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 3	4	1	2
(b) 1	2	3	4
(c) 2	1	3	4
(d) 1	2	3	4

374. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by from the codes given below the lists:

List-I		List-II	
(Tirthankara)		(Birth place)	
A. Rishabhanatha	1. Kashi		
B. Sambhavanatha	2. Kausambi		
C. Padmanabha	3. Saravasti		
D. Parashvanath	4. Ayodhya		

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 1	2	3	4
(b) 2	3	4	1
(c) 3	4	1	2
(d) 4	3	2	1

375. Arrange in a chronological sequence the following Varsavasas of Gautam Buddha during the first decade of his enlightenment?

1. Kausambi 2. Rajagriha
3. Risipattana 4. Vaishali

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

- (a) 2, 1, 3, 4 (b) 3, 4, 2, 1
(c) 4, 3, 1, 2 (d) 3, 2, 4, 1

376. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I		List-II	
(Jain Tirthankara)		(Birth place)	
A. Ajitnath	1. Kashi		
B. Vimalnath	2. Hastinapur		
C. Shantinath	3. Kampilya		
D. Parshavanath	4. Ayodhya		

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 1	2	3	4
(b) 2	3	4	1
(c) 3	4	1	2
(d) 4	3	2	1

377. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Assertion (A): Life scenes of Gautam Buddha are represented in the Sanchi art.

Reason (R): Sanchi was intimately connected with the life of Gautam Buddha.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false
(d) A is false, but R is true

378. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Assertion (A): Hiuen Tsang spent about two years in Kashmir in the pursuit of Buddhist texts.

Reason (R): Kashmir was a renowned centre of Buddhist learning at that time.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false
(d) A is false, but R is true

379. Consider the following statements:

Assertion (A): Gautam Buddha spent the maximum number of rainy seasons of Sravasti

Reason (R): Prasenjit, the ruler of Kosala and Gautam Buddha were of the same age.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false
(d) A is false, but R is true

380. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List-I		List-II	
(Jain Tirthankars)		(Cognizance)	
A. Santi Natha	1. Antelope		
B. Malli Natha	2. Lion		
C. Parswa Natha	3. Serpent		
D. Mahavira	4. Water jar		

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 1	2	4	3
(b) 4	1	3	2
(c) 2	3	1	4
(d) 1	4	3	2

381. Who among the following teachers were visited by Siddhartha Gautama in the quest of knowledge before his enlightenment?

1. Alara Kalama 2. Udraka Ramaputra
3. Makkhali Gosala 4. Nigantha Nataputta

Indicate your answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

- (a) 1 and 4 (b) 4 and 2
(c) 2 and 3 (d) 1 and 2

382. Match list 'A' with the list 'B' and choose the correct answer from the codes given below the list:

List-A

1. *Brahmavarta*

List-B

- A. The land between Saraswati and Drishadvati including Kurukshetra and the area occupied by Matsyas, Panchalas and Saursenas.
- B. The land between the divine rivers Saraswati and Drishadvati
- C. Region between the ocean on east and the ocean in the west and the Mountains.
- D. The region between the Himalayas and the Vidya Hills.

3. *Madhyadesh*

4. *Aryavarta*

Codes:

- | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (a) A | B | C | D |
| (b) B | C | D | A |
| (c) B | A | D | C |
| (d) C | D | B | A |

383. Match list 'A' with list 'B' and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

List 'A'

- A. *Nyaya*
- B. *Vaisheshika*
- C. *Sankhya*
- D. *Yoga*
- E. *Purva Mimamsa*
- F. *Uttara Mimamsa*

List 'B'

- 1. Jaimini
- 2. Badarayana
- 3. Gautam
- 4. Kanada
- 5. Kapila
- 6. Patanjali

Codes:

- | | | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D | E | F |
| (a) 5 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| (b) 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 6 |
| (c) 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 2 |
| (d) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |

384. A Chaitya Hall at which of the following places was built largely by the donation of the Yavanas?

- (a) Ajanta
- (b) Bhaja
- (c) Junnar
- (d) Karle

385. The first meeting of Ghosal with Mahavira Swami was held at

- (a) Champa
- (b) Vaishali
- (c) Takshashila
- (d) Nalanda

386. The Dilwara temple is located at

- (a) Bhubaneswar
- (b) Aurangabad
- (c) Khajuraho
- (d) Mount Abu

387. The famous Idol of Gomteshwar and famous Jain temple is situated at

- (a) Hampi
- (b) Srirangapattam
- (c) Sravanbelgola
- (d) Mysore

388. Which one of the following is not a work on architecture?

- (a) Manasare
- (b) Samarangana Sutradhara
- (c) Mahavastu
- (d) Mayamata

389. Who among the following had introduced Vaishnavism in Kamrupa?

- (a) Chaitanya
- (b) Purandra Dasa
- (c) Ramanuja
- (d) Shankaradeva

390. Who among the following scholars established Vajrayana sect of Buddhism in Tibet?

- (a) Shanta Rakshita
- (b) Padma Sambhava
- (c) Dharm Raksha
- (d) Kumarajiva

391. Which of the following is not a Buddhist writing?

- (a) Baveru Jataka
- (b) Dasarath Jataka
- (c) Sibi Jataka
- (d) Yavana Jataka

392. Who was the founder of Nanda dynasty?

- (a) Bimbisar
- (b) Dhanananda
- (c) Ramananda
- (d) Mahapadamananda

393. When Alexander invaded India, who were the rulers of Magadha?

- (a) Haryankas
- (b) Shishunagas
- (c) Nandas
- (d) Mauryas

394. The subject matter of Ajanta paintings pertains to

- (a) Jainism
- (b) Buddhism
- (c) Vaishnavism
- (d) Shaivism

395. Periya Puranam is a work on

- (a) Bengal Vaishnavism
- (b) Tamil Saivism
- (c) Kashmir Saivism
- (d) Ujjain Saktism

396. The story of the transformation of a dancing girl into a Buddhist nun is narrated in

- (a) Silappadikaram
- (b) Tolkappiyam
- (c) Paripadal
- (d) Manimekhalai

397. The Buddha delivered his first sermon, known as 'Turning of the wheel of law' at

- (a) Sanchi
- (b) Sarnath
- (c) Sravasti
- (d) Bodh Gaya

[2008-I]

398. In Buddhism, what does Patimokha stand for? [2008-II]

- (a) A description of Mahayana Buddhism
- (b) A description of Hinayana Buddhism
- (c) The rules of the Sangha
- (d) The questions of king Menander

399. The earliest Buddhist literature which deal with the stories of the various birth of Buddha are

[2011-II]

- (a) Vinaya pitakas
- (b) Sutta pitakas
- (c) Abhidhamma pitakas
- (d) Jatakas

400. The Jainas believe the Jainism is the outcome of the teachings of 24 tirthankaras. In the light of this statement, which one among the following is correct of Vardhamana Mahavira?

[2011-III]

- (a) He was the first tirthankara and the founder of Jainism
- (b) He was the 23rd tirthankara, the first 22 tirthankaras being considered legendary
- (c) He was the last and 24th tirthankara, who was not considered as the founder of the new faith but as a reformer of the existing religious sect
- (d) He was not one of the 24 tirthankaras

401. What was the Kutagarashala literally, a hut with a pointed roof? [2012-II]

- (a) A place where animals were kept
- (b) A place where intellectual debates among Buddhist mendicants took place
- (c) A place where weapons were stored
- (d) A place to sleep

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 402-404): The following questions consist of two statements, Statement I and Statement II. You are to examine these two statements carefully and select the answers to these questions using the codes given below

Codes:

[NDA 2013-I]

- (a) Both the statements are true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I
- (b) Both the statements are true, but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I
- (c) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false
- (d) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true

402. **Statement I:** There was great exodus of Jaina monks under the leadership of Bhadrabahu to the Deccan following severe famine in the Ganga valley towards the end of Chandragupta's reign.

Statement II: Chandragupta Maurya joined the Jaina order as a monk.

403. **Statement I:** Mahavira initially joined a group of ascetics called Nigranthis.

Statement II: The sect was founded 200 years earlier by Parsva.

404. **Statement I:** Sculptures of the Gandhara School stylistically are typically linked to the Greco-Roman and the Parthian art of Iran.

Statement II: The earliest stone Buddha images in the Swat valley pre-dated the Kushana period, which suggests that certain iconographic conventions were already well-established in the pre-Kushana period.

405. Which of the following was/were not related to Buddha's life? [2013-I]

- 1. Kanthaka
- 2. Alara Kalama
- 3. Channa
- 4. Goshala Maskariputra

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 4
- (c) 1 and 2
- (d) 3 and 4

406. Consider the following statements [2014-I]

- 1. The Jains believed that Mahavira had twenty-three predecessors.
- 2. Parshvanatha was twenty-third Tirthankara.
- 3. Rishava was immediate successor of Mahavira.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) Only 2
- (d) Only 3

407. Which of the following statements is/ are correct? [2014-II]

- 1. Early Buddhist literature is generally composed of the canonical text.
- 2. The Buddhist schools classify their canonical literature as only the Pitakas.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

408. Parshvanatha, the Jain 'Thirthankara', was associated mainly with which of the following places?

[UP-PCS (M) 2016]

- (a) Varanasi
- (b) Kaushambi
- (c) Giribraja
- (d) Champa

409. The first Buddhist Council was summoned by –

[Bihar J. Service 2016]

- (a) Chandragupta Maurya
- (b) Ashoka
- (c) Ajatasatru
- (d) Kanishka

410. Which of the following archaeological sites is famous for Jain temples?

- I. Khajuraho
- II. Dilwara
- III. Sonagiri
- IV. Shriyanabelogola

- (a) I, II, III and IV are correct
- (b) II, III and IV are correct
- (c) III and IV are correct
- (d) Only III is correct

411. Who among the following was associated with formulation of the basic ideas of the Mahayan Buddhism?

- (a) Nagarjuna
- (b) Kashyapa Matanga
- (c) Menander
- (d) Kanishka

412. Which one among the following sects was associated with Gosala Maskariputra?

- (a) Vajrayana
- (b) Ajivikas
- (c) Sthaviravadins
- (d) Mahasanghikas

413. Which among the following state 'Odentipur' Education Centre was situated?

- (a) Bengal
- (b) Bihar
- (c) Gujarat
- (d) Tamil Nadu

414. The skills of our crafts persons are also apparent in the buildings that have survived, such as stupas. Generally, there is a small box placed at the centre of heart of the stupa. This box is known as-

- (a) relic casket
- (b) pradhakshina patha
- (c) garbhagriha
- (d) shikhara

415. Who became the first follower of Mahavira?

[UP-PCS 2008]

- (a) Jamalir
- (b) Yashoda
- (c) Aanojja
- (d) Trishala

416. Which one of the following Buddhist's texts speaks of the "Sixteen Mahajanapadas"? [UP-PCS 2008]

- (a) Anguttara nikaya
- (b) Majjhim Nikaya
- (c) Khuddaka Nikaya
- (d) Digha Nikaya

417. Reasons for the spread of Buddhism included
[UP-PCS 2009]

1. Simplicity of religion.
2. Special appeal for the downtrodden.
3. Missionary spirit of the religion.
4. Use of local language.
5. Reinforcement of vedic spirit by philosophers.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below :

[UP-PCS 2009]

Code :

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| (a) 1, 2 and 3 | (b) 2, 3 and 4 |
| (c) 1, 2, 3 and 4 | (d) 2, 3, 4 and 5 |

418. The entry of woman as a bhikshuni into the Buddhist sangha was allowed by Gautam Buddha at

[UP-PCS 2010]

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| (a) Sravasti | (b) Vaishali |
| (c) Rajagriha | (d) Kushinagar |

419. Buddha had delivered maximum sermons at

[UP-PCS 2011]

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| (a) Vaishali | (b) Sravasti |
| (c) Kaushambi | (d) Rajgriha |

420. Which of the following sacred Buddhist place was situated on the river Niranjana?

[UP-PCS 2012]

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| (a) Bodh Gaya | (b) Kusinagara |
| (c) Lumbini | (d) Rishipattana |

421. Who among the following was the last to be initiated in his religion by Gautama Buddha?

[UP-PCS 2013]

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| (a) Aanada | (b) Sariputrtta |
| (c) Moggalana | (d) Subhadda |

Mauryan & Post Mauryans: Sunga, Kanava, Cheti/Chedi, Satavahanas, Sakas, Potians, Kushans

MAURYA PERIOD

422. Which dynasty ruled over Magadha after Nanda dynasty?

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| (a) Maurya | (b) Gupta |
| (c) Kushana | (d) Sunga |

423. Who was the founder of Maurya dynasty?

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Chandragupta II | (b) Chandragupta Maurya |
| (c) Vishnugupta | (d) Ashoka |

424. The most important source for the study of Mauryan history is

- | |
|-----------------------|
| (a) Mudrarakshasa |
| (b) Natural Historica |
| (c) Devichandraguptam |
| (d) Arthashastra |

425. Who was the author of Arthashastra?

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| (a) Vasudeva | (b) Megasthenes |
| (c) Kautilya | (d) Vishakhadutta |

426. Who of the following was a contemporary of Alexander the great?

- | |
|-------------------------|
| (a) Chandragupta Maurya |
| (b) Pushyamitra Sunga |

- (c) Bimbisara

- (d) Ashoka

427. Who was the mentor of Chandragupta Maurya?

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| (a) Vishakhadutta | (b) Chanakya |
| (c) Megasthenes | (d) Patanjali |

428. During the reign of Chandragupta Maurya, Pataliputra was administered by a board consisting of the members numbered.

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| (a) 20 | (b) 30 |
| (c) 40 | (d) 50 |

429. Who was Ashoka's contemporary king of Ceylon?

- | |
|-----------------------|
| (a) Abhaya |
| (b) Pakanduka |
| (c) Devanampiya Tissa |
| (d) Mutasiva |

430. The Mauryan administrative centre Samapa can be identified with

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| (a) Girnar | (b) Dhauli |
| (c) Brahmagiri | (d) Jaugada |

431. Which among the following was the first empire to stretch from sea to sea from the Bay of Bengal to the Arabian sea?

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| (a) Nanda | (b) Maurya |
| (c) Satavahana | (d) Gupta |

432. In which of the following inscriptions, Ashoka declared some concessions in taxes?

- | |
|-------------------------------|
| (a) Minor rock Edict, Sasaram |
| (b) Bhabru-Bairat Edict |
| (c) Lumbini pillar Edict |
| (d) Rock Edict XII |

433. Who among the following was the Governor of Saurashtra during the reign of Ashoka?

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| (a) Tusashpha | (b) Suvishakha |
| (c) Pushyagupta | (d) Radhagupta |

434. Rulers of which of the following dynasties maintained diplomatic relations with distant countries like Syria in the west?

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| (a) Maurya | (b) Gupta |
| (c) Pallava | (d) Chola |

435. In which of the following inscriptions, Ashoka made his famous declaration "All men are my children" ?

- | |
|-----------------------------------|
| (a) Minor Rock Edict of Ahrawra |
| (b) Pillar Edict VII |
| (c) Lumbini Pillar Edict |
| (d) Separate Kalinga Rock Edict I |

436. Who were the beneficiaries of Ashoka's donations in the region of Barabar Hill?

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| (a) Buddhists | (b) Ajivikas |
| (c) Svetambar | (d) Digambar |

437. The earliest example of rock cut architecture is evident for the time of

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| (a) Pre-Mauryan | (b) Mauryan |
| (c) Post-Mauryan | (d) Gupta |

438. Which of the following Ashoka inscriptions is in Kharosthi script?
 (a) Lumbini (b) Girnar
 (c) Khalsi (d) Shahbazgarhi
439. Who was the son of Ashoka mentioned in an inscription?
 (a) Mahendra (b) Kunala
 (c) Tivara (d) Jalauka
440. Sarnath Stambh was built by
 (a) Harshwardhan (b) Ashoka
 (c) Bindusar (d) Kanishka
441. The officers related to survey and settlement work under Ashoka were called
 (a) Rajukas (b) Prativedaka
 (c) Dharma Mahamatra (d) Sannidhata
442. Which one of the following inscriptions refers to construction of two granaries to be used in the time of distress?
 (a) Madhuban copper plate (b) Poona copper plate
 (c) Damodarpur copper plate (d) Sohgaura copper plate
443. Ashoka's deep devotion to Buddha, Dhamma and Sangha is mentioned in which of following inscriptions?
 (a) Rock Edict III (b) Pillar Edict VII
 (c) Rock Edict XIII (d) Bhabru Minor Rock Edict
444. Who replaced Megasthanese as the ambassador of the Syrian king Antiochus I in the court of Bindusara?
 (a) Diodorus (b) Arrian
 (c) Dionysius (d) Deimachos
445. Turamaya mentioned in the inscriptions of Ashoka was his contemporary king of
 (a) Afghanistan (b) Egypt
 (c) Macedonia (d) Syria
446. The Gujara minor rock edict, on which the name of Ashoka is mentioned, is located in
 (a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Madhya Pradesh
 (c) Rajasthan (d) Bihar
447. Which of the following Ashokan inscriptions is devoted to the principle of religious tolerance completely?
 (a) Rock Edict XIII (b) Rock Edict XII
 (c) Pillar inscription VII (d) Bhabru Minor Rock Edict
448. Which of the Mauryan kings wanted a Sophist from Greece to his court?
 (a) Chandragupta Maurya (b) Bindusara
 (c) Ashoka (d) Kunal
449. Which of the following was an administrative centre of the Southern province of Ashoka's empire?
 (a) Isila (b) Samapa
 (c) Satiyaputra (d) Keralputra
450. In which of the following pillars, inscription of Ashoka the name of his queen "Karuvaki" is mentioned?
 (a) Sarnath Pillar (b) Allahabad Pillar
 (c) Rampurava Pillar (d) Lauria Nandan Garh Pillar
451. Who of the Jain saints is associated with Chandragupta Maurya?
 (a) Umaswami (b) Sthulbhadra
 (c) Haribhadra (d) Bhadrabahu
452. The book Indica was written by
 (a) Seleucus (b) Megasthenes
 (c) Kalidas (d) Pliny
453. Which was the currency in circulation during the Maurya period?
 (a) Pana (b) Tola
 (c) Kakini (d) Dinar
454. The earliest epigraphic reference to Chandragupta Maurya is found in the
 (a) Barabar cave inscription of Ashoka
 (b) Hathigumpha inscription of Kharvela
 (c) Junagarh Rock Edict of Ashoka
 (d) Junagarh Rock inscription of Rudradaman
455. Rupadarsaka in the Mauryan administration was
 (a) Manager of stage
 (b) Examiner of gold, silver and copper
 (c) Examiner of coins
 (d) Superintendent of courtesans
456. The superintendent of weights and measures in the Mauryan administration was
 (a) Samsthadhyaksha (b) Lavanadhyaksha
 (c) Shulkadhyaksha (d) Pautavadhyaksha
457. Name the famous ruler of ancient India, who adopted Jain Dharm in his last days.
 (a) Chandragupta Maurya (b) Ashoka
 (c) Samudragupta (d) Bindusara
458. The Arthashastra of Kautilya is a
 (a) Play about Chandragupta Maurya
 (b) Biography
 (c) History of Chandragupta Maurya
 (d) Book on principles of Government
459. The name by which Ashoka is generally referred to in his inscription is
 (a) Chakravarti (b) Devraja
 (c) Dharmakirti (d) Priyadarsi
460. Which one of the following texts of ancient India allows divorce to a wife deserted by her husband?
 (a) Kamasutra (b) Arthashastra
 (c) Sukra Nitisara (d) Mudrarakshasa
461. Which one of the following scripts of ancient India was written from right to left?
 (a) Kharoshthi (b) Brahmi
 (c) Pali (d) Prakrit
462. Which one of the following edicts mentions the personal name of Ashoka?
 (a) Kalsi (b) Rummimdei
 (c) Special Kalinga Edict (d) Maski

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463. The Ashoka major rock edicts which tell us about the Chola, Pandya, Satyaputta and Kerelaputta?
(a) I and VII (b) II and III
(c) II and XII (d) II and XIII

464. Realizing the need of water, the first ruler who got a lake constructed in the Girnar area was
(a) Chandragupta Maurya (b) Ashoka
(c) Rudradaman (d) Skandagupta

465. The Lumbini was the birth place of Gautama Buddha, is confirmed by an inscription of
(a) Ashoka (b) Kanishka
(c) Harsha (d) Dharmapal

466. Which of the following were called Sarthavaha?
(a) Brokers (b) Carvan of traders
(c) Money lenders (d) Pilgrims

467. Which of the following sources gives a detailed account of city administration of the Mauryas?
(a) Kautilya's Arthashastra
(b) Megasthanese's Indica
(c) Mudrarakshasa of Vishakhadutta
(d) Inscription of Ashoka

468. Who was the first to have successfully read the Ashoka's inscriptions?
(a) Charles Wilkins (b) Dayaram Sahni
(c) Rakhaldas Banerji (d) James Prinsep

469. Who was the Prime Minister of Chandragupta Maurya?
(a) Kautilya (b) Megasthenese
(c) Khallataka (d) Radhagupta

470. The main officer of town in Mauryan empire was called by Megasthenes as
(a) Astyonmoi (b) Agronomi
(c) Nagarka (d) Overseers

471. Who of the following also had the name Devanama Priyadasi?
(a) Chandragupta Maurya (b) Ashoka
(c) Bindusara (d) Harsha

472. The division of Mauryan society into seven classes was particularly mentioned in
(a) Mudrarakshasa (b) Purans
(c) Arthashastra (d) Indica

473. Kautilya's Arthashastra deals with the aspects of
(a) Economic life (b) Religious life
(c) Social life (d) Political policies

474. Who of the following was known as Amitrochates?
(a) Chandragupta Maurya (b) Bindusar
(c) Ashoka (d) Kautilya

475. Who built the city of Shrinagar in Kashmir?
(a) Porus (b) Chandragupta Maurya
(c) Ashoka (d) Kanishka

476. Where did Ashoka send his son Mahendra as a Buddhist missionary to?
(a) Ceylon (b) Nepal
(c) Tibet (d) Khotan

477. How many Tirthas were mentioned in Arthashastra?
(a) 16 (b) 18
(c) 26 (d) 30

478. In Arthashastra, the superintendent of commerce is known as
(a) Panyadhyaksha (b) Samsthadhyaksha
(c) Sulkadhyaksha (d) Mudradhyaksha

479. Who of the following historical personalities of India is also known as Vishnugupta?
(a) Bindusara (b) Kunala
(c) Chanakya (d) Shreegupta

480. Which rock edict of Ashoka provides a description of the horrors of Kalinga war?
(a) Kalinga Edict (b) 11th Rock Edict
(c) 12th Rock Edict (d) 13th Rock Edict

481. Which of the following Indian kings defeated Seleucus, the administrator of Sindha and Afghanistan?
(a) Chandragupta (b) Ashoka
(c) Bindusar (d) Kanishka

482. Who was the writer of Mudrarakshasa?
(a) Kautilya (b) Pushyagupta
(c) Vishnugupta (d) Vishakhadatta

483. Which of the following languages is used in the inscriptions of Ashoka?
(a) Pali (b) Prakrit
(c) Sanskrit (d) Apabhramsa

484. The most famous educational centre during the period of Mauryan age was
(a) Nalanda (b) Vaishali
(c) Ujjain (d) Takshila

485. Who constructed the 84 thousands Stupa?
(a) Ashoka (b) Pushyamitra
(c) Menander (d) Kanishka

486. The third Buddhist council during the reign of Ashoka was held at
(a) Rajgriha (b) Vaishali
(c) Pataliputra (d) Nalanda

487. Chanakya, the famous teacher of Chandragupta Maurya, was associated with
(a) Nalanda (b) Vaishali
(c) Takshashila (d) Vikramshila

488. The last Mauryan emperor was
(a) Kunal (b) Jalok
(c) Samprati (d) Brihadratha

489. Who of the following has mentioned on the absence of slavery in Maurya period?
(a) Megasthenes (b) Kautilya
(c) Vishakhadatta (d) Justin

490. During the reign of Ashoka the huge Maurya empire divided into
(a) Four Provinces (b) Five Provinces
(c) Six Provinces (d) None of these

491. In Maurya empire, province was known as
 (a) Chakra (b) Mandal
 (c) Ahar (d) Vishaya
492. Which of the following taxes was paid in cash?
 (a) Bhaga (b) Hiranya
 (c) Pranaya (d) Bali
493. Visti signifies
 (a) Religious tax (b) Irrigation tax
 (c) Forced labour (d) Trade tax
494. Who was the founder of Sunga dynasty?
 (a) Pushyagupta (b) Pushyamitra
 (c) Pushparaja (d) Pravarsena
495. Which of the following dynasties was characterised by its metronymics?
 (a) Kushana (b) Kanva
 (c) Sunga (d) Satavahana
496. Which was the capital of Kanishka?
 (a) Kuldavan (b) Pataliputra
 (c) Purushapura (d) Gandhar
497. Charaka was the famous court physician of
 (a) Kanishka (b) Pushyamitra
 (c) Chandragupta (d) Ashoka
498. Which Chinese general defeated Kanishka?
 (a) Pan Chao (b) Pan Yang
 (c) Ho Ti (d) Chi Huang Ti
499. Who was called by Vindhya Adhipati?
 (a) Simuka (b) Gautamiputra
 (c) Ashoka (d) Pushyamitra
500. A Buddhist council during the reign of Kanishka was held at
 (a) Mathura (b) Rajgriti
 (c) Pataliputra (d) Kashmir
501. Who was the founder of Kushan dynasty?
 (a) Vim Kadphises (b) Kujula Kadphises
 (c) Huvishka (d) Kanishka
502. Vijayapuri the capital of Ikshvakus is represented by
 (a) Madurai (b) Kanheri
 (c) Nagarjunakonda (d) Paithan
503. The official language of the Satavahanas was
 (a) Prakrit (b) Sanskrit
 (c) Apabhramsa (d) Telugu
504. The Greek envoy Heliodorus of the Besnagar inscription was sent by the Indo-Greek ruler
 (a) Demetrius (b) Menander
 (c) Antialcidas (d) Agathocles
505. Which God is depicted on the Yaudheya coins?
 (a) Indra (b) Shiva
 (c) Vasudeva (d) Kartikeya
506. A Kushan Devakula was found in the vicinity of
 (a) Jalandhar (b) Sialkot
 (c) Mathura (d) Multan
507. Who of the following had issued gold coins for the first time?
 (a) Kujula Kadphises (b) Vima Kadphises
 (c) Kanishka (d) Huvishka
508. Who said, "Rome is being drained of its treasure by trading with India" ?
 (a) Pliny (b) Arrian
 (c) Plutarch (d) Tiberius
509. In which royal family, the men usually followed the Brahmanical religion and women were Buddhists?
 (a) Ikshvakus (b) Lichchhavis
 (c) Pallavas (d) Yaudheyas
510. In which inscription, is it mentioned that Pushyamitra had performed two horses sacrifices?
 (a) Hathigumpha inscription of Kharvela
 (b) Ayodhya inscription of Dhanadeva
 (c) Nasika inscription of Gautamiputra Satakarni
 (d) Reh inscription of Fatehpur
511. Rulers of which of the following dynasties bore the title Devaputra?
 (a) Maurya (b) Sunga
 (c) Kushana (d) Saka
512. Who among the following was the first Satavahana king to introduce the ruler's head on coins?
 (a) Satakarni I (b) Gautamiputra Satakarni
 (c) Vasishthiputra Pulumavi (d) Yojna Satakarni
513. Who among the following is credited to have performed four Asvamedha sacrifices?
 (a) Pushyamitra Sunga (b) Pravarasen I
 (c) Nandivarman (d) Samudragupta
514. Which one of the following items has been called Yavanapriya?
 (a) Pearl (b) Ivory
 (c) Silk (d) Indian pepper
515. Who among the following rulers has been mentioned as protector of Varna system?
 (a) Pushyamitra (b) Kharvela
 (c) Gautamiputra (d) Vasudeva
516. During the Satavahanas rule, Kataka' means
 (a) Military clothes and settlements
 (b) Military armaments and camps
 (c) Military committees and camps
 (d) Military camps and settlements
517. From which of the following places archaeological remains of a Roman colony have been discovered?
 (a) Sopara (b) Arikamedu
 (c) Bhrigukachchha (d) Tamralipti
518. Who was the founder of Vakatak dynasty?
 (a) Vindhya Shakti (b) Ishwarsena
 (c) Pravarsena (d) Rudrasena

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519. Who was the founder of Chedi dynasty?
 (a) Vindhya Shakti (b) Kharvela
 (c) Mahameghavahana (d) Mahapadam
520. The writer of Mahabhasya 'Patanjali' was a contemporary of
 (a) Chandragupta Maurya (b) Ashoka
 (c) Chandragupta II (d) Pushyamitra Sunga
521. Which of the following inscriptions of the time of Kanishka indicates that his empire was extended up to Champa in the east?
 (a) Sarnath inscription (b) Saheth-maheth inscription
 (c) Rabatak inscription (d) None of the above
522. The figure of Buddha is engraved on the coins of
 (a) Ashoka (b) Menander
 (c) Kanishka (d) Harsha
523. The Sunga ruler, Agnimitra was the hero of a book written by
 (a) Patanjali (b) Asvagosha
 (c) Banabhatta (d) Kalidasa
524. Who was the author of Setu-bandh?
 (a) Patanjali (b) Pushyamitra
 (c) Pravarsena (d) Rudrasena
525. Who was the founder of Satavahana dynasty?
 (a) Hall (b) Simuka
 (c) Satkarni (d) Shivasri
526. Who was the greatest ruler of Satavahana dynasty?
 (a) Satkarni I (b) Hall
 (c) Gautamiputra Satkarni (d) Yajanasri Satkarni
527. Who was the last ruler of Sunga dynasty?
 (a) Agnimitra (b) Vasumitra
 (c) Brajamitra (d) Devabhuti
528. Which of the following dynasties related to maximum pure gold coins?
 (a) Sunga (b) Kushana
 (c) Satavahana (d) Gupta
529. The practice of land grants to brahmins and Buddhist was initiated by
 (a) Sungas (b) Satavahanas
 (c) Vakatakas (d) Guptas
530. Which of the following dynasties circulated the lead coins?
 (a) Nand (b) Maurya
 (c) Satavahana (d) Kushana
531. Who was Rudradaman I?
 (a) Saka ruler of Ujjain (b) Saka ruler of Takshashila
 (c) Saka ruler of Nasika (d) Saka ruler of Mathura
532. Who was the writer of Nanaghata inscription?
 (a) Naganika (b) Nagakumari
 (c) Nagamati (d) Kubernaga
533. Nanaghata inscription belonged to
 (a) Gautamiputra Satakarni (b) Vashistiputra Pulumavi
 (c) Yajansri Satakarni (d) Satakarni I
534. Who was the founder of Kanya dynasty?
 (a) Vasumitra (b) Bhumimitra
 (c) Vasudeva (d) Devabhuti
535. After the Mauryas, the most important kingdom in deccan and central India was
 (a) Vakataka (b) Satavahana
 (c) Pallava (d) Cholas
536. Which of the following Saka rulers was responsible for important irrigation works in Saurashtra?
 (a) Nahapana (b) Menander
 (c) Rudradaman (d) None of these
537. The only ruler of India who ruled over territories in central Asia beyond the Pamirs was
 (a) Kanishka (b) Harsha
 (c) Ashoka (d) Chandragupta Maurya
538. Gondophernes belonged to
 (a) The Saka dynasty (b) The Satavahan dynasty
 (c) The Kushana dynasty (d) The Parthian dynasty
539. Gathasaptasati was written by
 (a) Hall (b) Bharatmuni
 (c) Bhas (d) Satakarni I
540. The title 'Devadampriya' was used by
 1. Ashoka 2. Dasharatha
 3. Samprati 4. Brihadratha
- Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:
Codes:
- (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2
 (c) 1 and 3 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
541. Given below are the two statements one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R).
- Assertion (A):** The decline of Maurya Empire began after the time of Ashoka.
- Reason (R):** Ashoka followed the policy of Dhamma Vijaya and disbanded his army.
- Which one of the following is true
- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
 (c) A is true, but R is false
 (d) A is false, but R is true
542. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below :
- | List-I | List-II |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (Ashoka's
contemporary
rulers) | (Countries where
they ruled) |
| A. Antiyoka | 1. Cyrena |
| B. Autkina | 2. Egypt |
| C. Maka | 3. Macedonia |
| D. Turmaya | 4. Syria |

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 1	4	2	3
(b) 2	1	3	4
(c) 3	2	4	1
(d) 4	3	1	2

543. Which of the following Mauryan pillars were surmounted by lion capital?

1. Koluha pillar 2. Lauriya Nandangarh pillar
3. Sanchi pillar 4. Sarnatha pillar

Select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Codes:

- (a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 (b) 1, 2 and 3
(c) 3 and 4 (d) 2 and 3

544. Match the following :

A. Devaputra	1. A land measurement unit
B. Gaulmika	2. An administrative unit
C. Kulyavapa	3. A royal title
D. Ahara	4. An officer

Select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 4	2	3	1
(b) 3	4	1	2
(c) 2	1	4	3
(d) 1	3	2	4

545. From which of the following source/sources it is learnt that Ashoka fought a fierce battle in Kalinga?

1. Separate Kalinga Rock Edict of Ashoka
2. Rock Edict XIII of Ashoka
3. Dipavamsa
4. Divyavadana

Select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Codes:

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

546. Match the following :

A. Uttarapatha	1. Suvarnagiri
B. Dakshinapatha	2. Takshashila
C. Prashi	3. Tosali
D. Kalinga	4. Patliputra

Select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 1	2	3	4
(b) 2	1	4	3
(c) 3	4	2	1
(d) 4	3	1	2

547. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I	List-II
A. Chandragupta	1. Amitrochates

- B. Bindusar 2. Sandrocottus
C. Ashok 3. Devanampriya
D. Dasharatha 4. Buddha shakya

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 1	2	3	4
(b) 2	1	4	3
(c) 3	4	2	1
(d) 3	4	1	2

548. Consider the following statements regarding description of Megasthenese.

1. Megasthenese describes the seven castes in India
2. Megasthenese describes slavery system is not found in India
3. There is no famine in India
4. Writing skill was not developed in India.
Which of the above statements are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 2, 3 and 4 only (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

549. Match the following :

List-I

- A. Amatyas 1. Concerned with economic function and some military duties

List-II

- B. Arthas 2. Highest category of official and were eighteen in numbers

- C. Adhyaksha 3. Functioned in administration and judicial capacity

- D. Mahamattas 4. The Arthashastra uses this term in the sense of a minister

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 2	3	4	1
(b) 3	2	4	1
(c) 1	2	3	4
(d) 2	1	4	3

550. Match the five major Mauryan provinces with their capitals:

- A. Uttarapatha (Northern Province) I. Ujjain

- B. Avantiratha (Western Province) II. Suvarnagiri

- C. Dakshinapatha (Southern Province) III. Tosali

- D. Prachya (Eastern Province) IV. Pataliputra

- E. Central Province V. Taxila

A	B	C	D	E
(a) V	I	II	III	IV
(b) I	II	I	III	V
(c) II	III	I	IV	V
(d) III	II	I	IV	V

POST-MAURYA PERIOD

551. Given below are two statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below—

Assertion (A): The society during Satavahana period was divided into four castes on the basis of profession.

Reason (R): They wanted a progressive society free from many narrow attitudes.

In the context of above two statements, which one of the following is correct?

- (a) Both A and R are true, R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true, but R is false
- (d) A is false, but R is true

552. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Assertion (A): Like Buddha, Jain Tirthankar is depicted on some Kushan coins.

Reason (R): Mathura was a great centre of Jainism during the Kushan period

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are true, R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true, but R is false
- (d) A is false, but R is true

553. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Assertion (A): Yajna Satakarni introduced the motif of ship on his coins.

Reason (R): Satavahan Kingdom had brisk maritime trade with distant countries

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are correct, R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true, but R is false
- (d) A is false, but R is true

554. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Assertion (A): The Indo-Greek rulers were coming under the influence of Indian Culture.

Reason (R): Some coins of Agathocles bear the figures of Vasudeva and Balarama.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are true, R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true, but R is false
- (d) A is false, but R is true

555. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Assertion (A): Bacchanalian scenes are also found in Mathura art.

Reason (R): The Mathura artists were aware of the Gandhara art tradition.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are true, R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true, but R is false
- (d) A is false, but R is true

556. Who among the following performed Asvamedha sacrifice?

1. Pushyamitra Sunga 2. Samudragupta
3. Pravarsena I 4. Pulakesin I

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

- (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2
- (c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

557. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Assertion (A): Arikamedu was a centre of Indo-Roman Trade

Reason (R): Roman coins in good numbers have been found in Arikamedu excavation.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are true, R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true, but R is false
- (d) A is false, but R is true

558. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

List-I	List-II		
A. Indo-Greek	1. Rudradaman	C. Parthian	2. Menander
B. Saka	2. Vima Kadphises	3. Gondofarnis	4. Menander
C. Parthian	3. Vima Kadphises	4. Gondofarnis	1. Rudradaman
D. Kushan	4. Gondofarnis	1. Menander	2. Vima Kadphises

Codes:

- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| (b) 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (c) 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| (d) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |

559. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists :

List-I	List-II		
A. Shunga	1. Pravarasena-I	C. Chedi	2. Kharvela
B. Kanva	2. Kharvela	3. Vasudeva	1. Pravarasena-I
C. Chedi	3. Vasudeva	4. Bhagabhadra	2. Kharvela
D. Vakataka	4. Bhagabhadra	1. Pravarasena-I	3. Vasudeva

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 1	3	4	2
(b) 2	3	4	1
(c) 4	3	2	1
(d) 3	4	2	1

560. Arrange the following dynasties in chronological order of their arrival in Post-Maurya period.

1. Shakas 2. Indo-Greeks
 3. Parthians 4. Kushans

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

(a) 1 2 3 4	(b) 2 1 3 4
(c) 1 3 4 2	(d) 2 3 1 4

561. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Assertion (A): Gandhara school of art is also known as the Indo-Greek school.

Reason (R): Gandhara school was highly influenced by the Greece-Roman tradition.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are true, R is the correct explanation of A
 (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
 (c) A is true, but R is false
 (d) A is false, but R is true

562. Match list 'A' with the list 'B' and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

List 'A'		List 'B'	
1. Satavahana	A. Maues		
2. Shunga	B. Pushyamitra		
3. Saka	C. Simuka		
4. Tocharian	D. Kujula Kadphises		

Codes:

1	2	3	4
(a) B	A	D	C
(b) A	B	C	D
(c) C	B	A	D
(d) B	C	D	A

563. Match list 'A' with the list 'B' and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

List 'A'		List 'B'	
1. The Kushanas	A. The restorer of <i>varnasrama-dharma</i>		
2. The Satavahanas	B. First inscription in chaste Sanskrit		
3. The Sakas (western)	C. Visit of St. Thomas		
4. Parthians	D. Largest number of copper coins		

Codes:

	1	2	3	4
(a)	A	B	C	D
(b)	D	A	B	C
(c)	D	A	C	B
(d)	A	B	D	C

564. Match list 'A' with the list 'B' and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

List 'A' **List 'B'**

1. Devabhuti A. The last Kanya king
 2. Susharman B. The last Kushana king
 3. Vasudeva I C. The last Shunga king
 4. Pulumavi II D. The last Satavahana king

Codes:

	1	2	3	4
(a)	A	B	C	D
(b)	C	A	B	D
(c)	B	C	D	A
(d)	C	B	A	D

565. Match list 'A' with the list 'B' and list 'C' and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

- List 'A'** **List 'B'** **List 'C'**
 1. *Brihatkatha* A. Hala E. Ardha-Magadhi
 2. *Gathasapassati* B. Asvaghosa F. Paisachi
 3. *Paumekarava* C. Gunadhyva G. Prakrit
 4. *Probodhachan-dodava* D. Vimalasuri H. Sanskrit

Codes:
 1. C, F 2. A, E 3. D, H 4. B, G
 5. C, E 6. B, F 7. A, H 8. D, G
 9. C, F 10. A, G 11. D, E 12. B, H
 13. D, H 14. C, F 15. B, E 16. A, G

566. Match list 'A' with the list 'B' and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

List 'A' **List 'B'**

1. *Ramacharita* A. Asvaghosa
 2. *Katha-Tarangini* B. Bhasa
 3. *Sariputraprakarana* C. Palita
 4. *Urubhangam* D. Abhinanda

Codes:

	1	2	3	4
(a)	A	B	C	D
(b)	B	C	D	A
(c)	D	C	A	B
(d)	D	C	B	A

567. Which of the following dynasties arose after the decline of the Satavahana empire ?

1. The Abhiras 2. The Ikshvakus

3. The Chutus 4. The Pallavas

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

- (a) 1, 2 and 4 (b) 1, 2, 3 and 4
 (c) 2 and 4 (d) only 2

568. Given below are two statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below—

Assertion (A) : The traders usually moved in caravans.

Reason (R) : Dangers and uncertainties involved in long distance travel compelled them to go together.

- (a) If both A and R are correct, R being the correct explanation of A.
- (b) If both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) If A is correct but R is wrong.
- (d) If A is wrong but R is correct.

569. The Indian king who opposed Alexander was

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Ambhi | (b) Porus |
| (c) Dhanananda | (d) Chandragupta Maurya |

570. In sixth century BC, Suktimali was the capital of

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| (a) Panchala | (b) Kuru |
| (c) Chedi | (d) Avanti |

571. The earliest inscriptions were written in which language?

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| (a) Pali | (b) Prakrit |
| (c) Sanskrit | (d) Tamil |

572. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I		List-II	
(King)		(Kingdom)	
A. Pradyota	1. Magadha		
B. Udayana	2. Vatsa		
C. Prasenjit	3. Avanti		
D. Ajatshatru	4. Kosala		

Codes:

- | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D |
| (a) 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| (b) 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| (c) 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| (d) 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 |

573. Which of the following names are related to the place now known as Rajgir? Choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| (1) Kushagrapura | (2) Kushinagara |
| (3) Girivrajapura | (4) Naimisharanya |

Codes :

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) only 3
- (c) 1 and 3
- (d) 3 and 4

574. Match list 'A' with the list 'B' and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

List 'A'		List 'B'	
1. <i>Papanika</i>	A. The retailer		
2. <i>Kraya-vikrayika</i>	B. The garland maker		
3. <i>Vanija</i>	C. The shopkeeper		
4. <i>Malakara</i>	D. The pedlar		

Codes:

- | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|
| I | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (a) A | B | C | D |
| (b) C | D | B | A |
| (c) A | B | D | C |
| (d) C | A | D | B |

575. Match list 'A' with the list 'B' and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

List 'A'

1. *Divasabhayaga*

2. *Jattabhayaga*

3. *Uchchattabhayaga*

4. *Kabbalabhayaga*

List 'B'

- A. Earth-digger

- B. On contract to complete a work in an agreed time

- C. Engaged for the duration of journey

- D. daily-wagers

Codes:

- | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|
| I | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (a) D | C | B | A |
| (b) A | B | C | D |
| (c) D | B | C | A |
| (d) A | C | B | D |

576. Match list 'A' with list 'B' and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

List 'A'

1. *Anga*

2. *Kosala*

3. *Vajji*

4. *Chedi*

- A. Shuktimati

- B. Shravasti

- C. Champa

- D. Vaishali

Codes:

- | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|
| I | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (a) C | B | D | A |
| (b) C | A | B | D |
| (c) C | A | D | B |
| (d) A | D | B | C |

577. The list 'A' consists of the names of the four queens of Bimbisara and the list B, names of their original kingdom. Match them and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

List 'A'

1. *Kosaladevi*

2. *Chellana*

3. *Vasahi*

4. *Khema*

List 'B'

- A. Madra

- B. Videha

- C. Lichchavi

- D. Koshala

Codes:

- | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|
| I | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (a) A | B | C | D |
| (b) D | A | B | C |
| (c) D | C | B | A |
| (d) D | C | A | B |

578. Match list 'A' with the list 'B' and choose the correct answer from the following

List 'A'

1. *Vatsa*

2. *Chedi*

3. *Malla*

4. *Kuru*

List 'B'

- A. Shuktimati

- B. Kushinagara

- C. Indraprastha

- D. Kaushambi

Codes:

	1	2	3	4
(a)	D	A	B	C
(b)	A	B	C	D
(c)	D	A	C	B
(d)	B	C	D	A

579. The 'Arthashastra' is a treatise on which one of the following? [NDA 2008-I]

- (a) Economics (b) Environment
(c) Political Philosophy (d) Religion in Administration

580. The head of a district (Ahara), the principal coordinator of the revenue and the officer incharge of general and military functions in his jurisdiction during Mauryan empire was known as [NDA 2008-II]

- (a) Krori (b) Rajuka
(c) Foujdar (d) Chirastadar

581. 'Use of white marble, long legs and slender frames, human beings as central characters and prominence of kings, princess and palaces' were the characteristic features of which one of the following ancient art forms of India? [NDA 2009-II]

- (a) Amaravati School of Art
(b) Gandhara School of Art
(c) Mathura School of Art
(d) Pahari School of Art

582. Which one among the following statements about Ashokan edicts is correct? [NA 2010-II]

- (a) The Pillar edicts were located in all parts of the empire
(b) The edicts give details of his personal concerns but are silent on events of the empire
(c) The subject of inscribed matter on Rock edicts differs completely with that of the Pillar edicts
(d) The Greek or Aramaic edicts are versions or translations of the texts used in other edicts

583. Consider the following passage and identify the three tribal principalities referred to there, in using the codes given below

In the early history of the far South in India, three tribal principalities are mentioned in Ashokan inscriptions of the 3rd century BC and in Kharavela inscription of the 1st century BC. [NDA 2011-I]

- (a) Vakatakas, Cholas and Satvahanas
(b) Cholas, Pandiyas and Cheras
(c) Ikshvakus, Vakatakas and Pandiyas
(d) Pallavas, Cholas and Pandiyas

584. The Iron Pillar near Qutub Minar draws attention of scientists due to its [NDA 2011-II]

- (a) antiquity (b) glitter
(c) hardness (d) rustlessness

585. Who among the following scholars were contemporaries of Kanishka? [NDA 2012-I]

1. Ashvaghosa 2. Nagarjuna
3. Vasumitra 4. Chanakya

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 3 and 4
(c) 2 and 4 (d) 1, 2 and 3

586. Ashokan inscriptions of Mansehra and Shahbazgarhi are written in [NDA 2012-I]

- (a) Prakrit language, Kharoshthi script
(b) Prakrit language, Brahmi script
(c) Prakrit-Aramaic language, Brahmi script
(d) Aramaic language, Kharoshthi script

587. Which among the following materials were used for minting coins during the rule of the Mauryas? [NDA 2012-II]

- (a) Gold and Silver (b) Silver and Copper
(c) Copper and Bronze (d) Gold and Copper

588. The first Indian ruler to be shown in images as wearing a dress akin to trousers is [NDA 2012-II]

- (a) Chandragupta (b) Ashoka
(c) Kanishka (d) Samudragupta

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 589): The following question consist of two statements, Statement I and Statement II. You are to examine these two statements carefully and select the answers to these questions using the codes given below

Codes:

- (a) Both the statements are true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I
(b) Both the statements are true, but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I
(c) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false
(d) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true

589. **Statement I:** Lomash Rishi and Sudama caves in the Barabar hills, modelled on wooden architectural prototypes are examples of the earliest cave architecture in India.

Statement II: Barabar hills caves were dedicated by Chandragupta Maurya to Ajivika monks.

590. The highly polished monolithic Ashokan Pillars were carved out of single pieces of a buff-coloured sandstone, usually mined from the quarries of [NDA 2013-I]

- (a) Chunar near Mirzapur
(b) Lauriya in Nandangarh
(c) Sarnath near Varanasi
(d) Udayagiri near Bhubaneshwar

591. The only inscribed stone portrait of Emperor Ashoka has been found at [NDA 2014-I]

- (a) Sanchi (b) Amaravati
(c) Kanaganahalli (d) Ajanta

592. In which of the following inscriptions of Ashoka, mention has been made of South Indian kingdoms? **[UP-PCS (M) 2016]**
- (a) Third major Rock Edict
(b) Second major Rock Edict
(c) Ninth major Rock Edict
(d) First Pillar Inscription
593. In which of the following inscriptions, Ashoka's edicts are also found? **[UP-PCS (M) 2016]**
- (a) Junagarh Inscription of Mahakshatrapa Rudradaman
(b) Nashik Prashasti regarding Gautamiputra Satakarni
(c) Hathigumpha Inscription of Kharavela
(d) None of the above
594. Who was the author of the famous text, *Mudrarakshasa*? **[Bihar J. Service 2016]**
- (a) Vishakhadutta (b) Kalidas
(c) Sudraka (d) Rajeshekhar
595. Which archaeological site is associated with the Mauryan place? **[Bihar J. Service 2016]**
- (a) Kaushambi (b) Taxila
(c) Hastinapur (d) Kumrahar
596. Which Rock Edict of Ashoka mentions the Kalinga War? **[Bihar J. Service 2016]**
- (a) (XIII) Thirteenth (b) (VIII) Eighth
(c) (II) Second (d) (V) Fifth
597. With reference to the art and archaeological history of India, which one among the following was made earliest?
- (a) Lingaraja Temple at Bhubaneswar
(b) Rock cut Elephant at Dhauli
(c) Rock-cut monuments at Mahabalipuram
(d) Varaha image at Udaigiri
598. Kalinga's King Kharvel was associated with-
- (a) Mahameghvahana dynasty
(b) Chedi dynasty
(c) Satvahana dynasty
(d) Rath-Bhojak dynasty
599. Regarding the famous Tamil epic, the *Ilappadikaram*, consider the following statements:
1. It was composed by a poet named Ilango, around 1800 years ago.
 2. It is the story of a merchant named Kovalan, who lived in Puhar and fell in love with a courtesan named Madhavi, neglecting his wife Kannagi.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
600. Tamil epic, the *Manimekalai* was composed by-
- (a) Ilango (b) Sattanar
(c) Kannagi (d) Kadil
601. Who was called as 'Sandrocottos' by Justin, the Greek Writer? **[UK-PSC 2016]**
- (a) Chandragupta Maurya (b) Chandragupta I
(c) Chandragupta II (d) Samudragupta
602. Sarnath Stambh was built by **[UP-PCS 2008]**
- (a) Harshwardhan (b) Ashok
(c) Gautam Buddha (d) Kanishka
603. The propounder of Yog Philosophy is **[UP-PCS 2008]**
- (a) Patanjali (b) Yogi Gorakhanath
(c) Swami Ramdev (d) Shankaracharya
604. The best preserved pillar erected by Ashoka is that of **[UP-PCS 2009]**
- (a) Lauria - Nandanagarh
(b) Sanchi
(c) Sarnath
(d) Kausambi
605. Panini and Patanjali are the renowned names in the literary history of ancient India. Under which dynasty did they flourish? **[UP-PCS 2010]**
- (a) Pushyabhuki (b) Kushanas
(c) Sungas (d) Guptas
606. The city plan of ancient Shravasti is in the shape **[UP-PCS 2010]**
- (a) circular (b) crescentic
(c) triangular (d) rectangular
607. Buddha is depicted on the coins of **[UP-PCS 2010]**
- (a) Wima Kadphises (b) Kanishka
(c) Nahapana (d) Budh Gupta
608. The Prince who was responsible for the death of his father **[UP-PCS 2010]**
- (a) Ajatashatru (b) Chandragyota
(c) Prasenjit (d) Udayana
609. The writer of Mahabhasya 'Patanjali' was a contemporary of **[UP-PCS 2011]**
- (a) Chandragupta Maurya
(b) Ashoka
(c) Pushyamitra Sunga
(d) Chandragupta I
610. Turamaya, a contemporary of Ashoka, was the ruler of : **[UP-PCS 2012]**
- (a) Egypt (b) Corinth
(c) Macedonia (d) Syria
611. 'Sita' in Maurya age means **[UP-PCS 2013]**
- (a) a Goddess
(b) a religious sect
(c) revenue from crown land
(d) barren land
612. Who renovated Sudarshan lake without using forced labour? **[UP-PCS 2014]**
- (a) Chandragupta Maurya
(b) Bindusar
(c) Ashoka
(d) Rudradaman - I
613. Who among the following was the founder of Vikramshila University? **[UP-PCS 2015]**
- (a) Gopal (b) Dharmapala
(c) Devapala (d) Mahipal
614. Which one of the following inscriptions contains the name of Ashoka? **[UP-PCS 2015]**
- (a) Gujara (b) Ahaura
(c) Brahmagiri (d) Sarnath

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Sangam/ Deccans Era: Vakatakas, Chalukyas, Pallavas, Chera, Chola, Pandyas, Rashtrakutas

615. Balaiyankutai in the pallava age was the name of
 (a) A scholar (b) A Goddess
 (c) A pond or tank (d) A temple
616. Ladies had comparatively a greater participation in administration under
 (a) Chalukyas (b) Cholas
 (c) Kalachuris (d) Pratiharas
617. Who was the Chola king under whose reign Brihadishwar Temple of Tanjore was constructed?
 (a) Rajendra I (b) Kulottevnga I
 (c) Rajaraja I (d) Rajadhiraj I
618. Who among the following rulers had granted one lakh balotras from his own treasury for the restoration of a mosque at Khambhat?
 (a) Bhima I (b) Chamundaraya
 (c) Jayasimha Siddharaja (d) Kumarapala
619. Who among the following had the title 'Amoghavarsha'?
 (a) Munja Paramara
 (b) Rajendra Chola
 (c) Govinda Chandra Gahadavala
 (d) None of these
620. The evidence of water-tax is provided by the inscriptions of
 (a) Pratiharas (b) Gahadavala
 (c) Chalukyas (d) Rashtrakutas
621. Which among the following is not found inscribed on Chola coins?
 (a) Fish (b) Bow
 (c) Tiger (d) Elephant
622. Who among the following rulers of the Chola dynasty carried out the first naval expedition against South-East Asia?
 (a) Rajadhiraja (b) Rajaraja I
 (c) Rajendra I (d) Vira Rajendra
623. Who among the following Rashtrakuta rulers is known to have made the 'Hiranya-garba-dana' at Ujjaini?
 (a) Dantidurga (b) Dhruva
 (c) Govinda III (d) Amoghavarsha
624. Who was ruling the Chola kingdom at the time of Mahmud Ghazni's expedition of Somnath?
 (a) Uttama Chola (b) Rajaraja I
 (c) Rajendra I (d) Kulotunga
625. Gangai Kondacholapuram became the administrative centre of the Cholas from the time of
 (a) Parantaka (b) Rajendra I
 (c) Rajaraja I (d) Vikrama Chola
626. The Chola rulers were generally the worshippers of
 (a) Shiva (b) Vishnu
 (c) Sakti (d) Kartikeya
627. The Chola rulers were generally
 (a) Saivites
 (b) Vaisnavites
 (c) Worshippers of Mother goddess
 (d) Worshippers of Kartikeya
628. Which of the following temples does not belong to the Cholas?
 (a) Brihadishwara (b) Koranganatha
 (c) Kalilashnatha (d) Airavateshwar
629. Which dynasty do the Arab writers refer to when they say that the women did not cover their faces with veil?
 (a) Pala (b) Pratihara
 (c) Rashtrakutas (d) Cholas
630. Which one of the following Chola rulers had persecuted Ramanuja and Ousted him from his Kingdom?
 (a) Kulotunga I (b) Kulotunga II
 (c) Adhirajendra (d) Rajaraja I
631. Which Chola emperor received a letter on golden leaves from the Burmese king Kansittha?
 (a) Rajaraja I (b) Rajendra I
 (c) Kulottunga I (d) Rajadhiraja I
632. Which one of the following was the primary assembly in the Chola village administration?
 (a) Nada (b) Sabha
 (c) Ur (d) Mahasabha
633. A Chalukya inscription is dated in the year 556 of the Saka era. It is equivalent to
 (a) 478 AD (b) 499 AD
 (c) 613 AD (d) 634 AD
634. Which dynasty constructed the Ellora Kailash Temple?
 (a) Rashtrakuta (b) Satvahan
 (c) Maurya (d) Pulkasya
635. The Rock-cut temples of Mahabalipuram were built under the patronage of the
 (a) Chola kings (b) Pandya kings
 (c) Pallava kings (d) Satavahan kings
636. Rath Temples at Mahabalipuram were built in the reign of which Pallava ruler?
 (a) Mahendravarman (b) Narasinghavarman I
 (c) Parameshwaravarman (d) Nandivarman I
637. Which one of the following Chola kings conquered Ceylon (Sinhala) first?
 (a) Aditya I (b) Rajaraja I
 (c) Rajendra (d) Vijayalaya
638. The Seven Pagodas of Mahabalipuram are a witness to the art patronised by the
 (a) Pallavas (b) Pandyas
 (c) Cholas (d) Cheras
639. 'Ramayanam' the Tamil version of the great epic Ramayana was made by
 (a) Kamban (b) Avvaiyar
 (c) Ilango Adigal (d) None of these

640. Which of the following writers has mentioned the river Narmada as the dividing line between Aryavarta and Daksinapatha?

- (a) Kautilya (b) Sudraka
(c) Rajasekhara (d) Dandin

641. List 'A' consists of the dynasties and List 'B' consists of their capital cities. Match the lists and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

List 'A'		List 'B'		
A. The Maghas	1.	Chanaka		
B. The Vakatakas	2.	Manapura		
C. The Rashtrakutas	3.	Kaushambi		
D. Dakshina Kosal	4.	Pushkari		
E. The Nalas	5.	Shripura		

Codes:

	A	B	C	D	E
(a)	3	1	5	2	4
(b)	1	2	3	4	5
(c)	3	1	2	5	4
(d)	1	2	5	4	3

642. Match list 'A' with the list 'B' and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

List 'A'		List 'B'	
A. Mahendravarman I	1.	Destroyer of the city of Ranarasika	
B. Parameshvara-varman I	2.	Avanisimha (lion of the earth)	
C. Simhavishnu	3.	Construction of Kailashnath temple	
D. Narasimha-varman II	4.	Beginning of rock-cut temples	

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	4	1	2	3
(b)	1	2	3	4
(c)	2	3	4	1
(d)	4	2	1	3

643. Match list 'A' with the list 'B' and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

List 'A'		List 'B'	
A. Vatapikonda	1.	Parameshvara-varman I	
B. Ugradanda	2.	Nandivarman III	
C. Avanivarnam	3.	Aparajita	
D. Rajamartanda	4.	Narasimha-varman I	

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	2	3	4
(b)	4	3	2	1
(c)	4	1	2	3
(d)	3	4	2	1

644. Match list 'A' with the list 'B' and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

List 'A'		List 'B'	
A. <i>Trishasti-Lakshanamahapurana</i>	1.	Buddha-datta	

B. *Gajashastra*

C. *Vinayavini-chchaya*

D. *Mattavilasa-prahasana*

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	2	4	3
(b)	4	3	1	2
(c)	4	1	3	2
(d)	1	3	4	2

2. Mahendravarman I

3. Shripurusha

4. Chamundaraya

645. Arrange the following in their chronological order:

1. Banja of Gujar – Pratihara dynasty

2. Hindushahi of Punjab and Kabul

3. Rashtrakutas of deccan

4. Chalukya dynasty of Kalyani

(a) 1 2 3 4 (b) 4 1 2 3

(c) 2 3 1 4 (d) 3 1 2 4

646. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List-I

A. Kachchavaha 1. Rana Kumbha

B. Rastrakuta 2. Bhioa

C. Parmar 3. Man Singh

D. Sisodia 4. Krishna-I

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	2	3	4
(b)	2	1	3	4
(c)	3	4	1	2
(d)	4	3	1	2

647. Arrange the following into sequential order and select the correct answer using the codes given below.

1. Rajaraja Chola I

2. Aditya Chola

3. Rajendra Chola

4. Parantaka Chola I

Codes:

(a) 1, 2, 3, 4 (b) 2, 4, 1, 3

(c) 3, 4, 2, 1 (d) 4, 3, 1, 2

648. The Sangam text *Tolkappiyam* is a work on

(a) Astronomy (b) Grammar

(c) Music (d) Medicine

649. Which among the following dynasties is not mentioned in the Sangam literature?

(a) Chola (b) Chera

(c) Pandya (d) Pallava

650. Who among the following was the Tamil poet in Sangam age from Sri Lanka?

(a) Gajabahu (b) Eelattu Poothanthevnar

(c) Ilambodhiyar (d) Tetradaran

651. In the early period of Indian history, Tondi was a flourishing seaport of

(a) Cheras (b) Cholas

(c) Pandyas (d) Andhras

652. The Third Tamil Sangam was held at

(a) Tanjore (b) Madurai

(c) Kanjeevaram (d) Mahabalipuram

653. Who was the founder of Kaveripattanam?
 (a) Karikal (b) Rajraja
 (c) Senguttuvan (d) None of these

654. Which of the following is called The Bible of Tamil?
 (a) Tolkappiyam (b) Silappadikaram
 (c) Manimekalai (d) Tirukkural

655. Which of the following were the patrons of Sangam, an assembly of Tamil poets?
 (a) Cheras (b) Cholas
 (c) Pandiyas (d) Kadambas

656. Who was the president of third Tamil Sangam?
 (a) Nakkirara (b) Agustya
 (c) Tolkappiyara (d) Kapilara

657. What was the nationality of Marcopolo who visited India in the last decade of 13th century?
 (a) Dutch (b) Spanish
 (c) Italian (d) Portuguese

658. Which one of the following statement about Brihadeswara temple at Tanjavur, is not correct? [NDA 2009-II]
 (a) The temple is a splendid example of Chola architecture
 (b) It was built by emperor Rajaraja
 (c) The temple is constructed of granite
 (d) The temple is a monument dedicated to Lord Vishnu

659. Who among the following Chola rulers is credited to have built a huge artificial lake known as Chola Gangam?
 [UP-PCS (M) 2016]
 (a) Rajaraja I (b) Rajendra
 (c) Rajadhiraja (d) Rajaraja II

660. Rajarajeshwara temple at Tanjore is the finest example of which architecture? [Bihar J. Service 2016]
 (a) Pallava (b) Chalukya
 (c) Chola (d) Pandya

661. The Chola king who permitted the Sailendras to build monastery in Nagapattinam –
 (a) Vijayalaya (b) Rajaraja
 (c) Kulottunga (d) Rajendra

662. The pinnacle of which of the following is built in Dravida style? [UP-RO 2016]
 (a) Bhitargaon Temple
 (b) Teli Temple of Gwalior
 (c) Kandaria Mahadeo Temple
 (d) Osiya Temple

663. In which one of the following places, the cave temples built by the Rashtrakutas in the Ellora mountains are located?
 [UP-PCS 2009]
 (a) Aurangabad (Maharashtra)
 (b) Nasik (Maharashtra)
 (c) Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh)
 (d) Golconda (Andhra Pradesh)

664. Choose the correct pair [UP-PCS 2010]
 (a) Ellora Caves – Saka
 (b) Mahabalipuram – Rashtrakutas
 (c) Meenakshi Temple – Pallavas
 (d) Khajuraho – Chandellas

665. Which of the following Sangam ports were situated on the western coast? [UP-PCS 2012]
 Select the correct answer from the codes given below :

1. Korkai 2. Puhar
3. Tondi 4. Mushiri
Code :
(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 3 and 4 only (d) 4 and 1 only

666. Who among the following was not a part of tripartite struggle? [UP-PCS 2015]
(a) Pratiharas (b) Palas
(c) Rastrakutas (d) Cholas
- ## Gupta & Post Guptas: Hunas, Vardhanas
667. Who among the following Gupta kings had another name Devagupta?
(a) Chandragupta I (b) Samudragupta
(c) Chandragupta II (d) Kumargupta

668. Who among the following Gupta kings ascended the throne in the year 56 of Gupta era?
(a) Samudragupta (b) Chandragupta II
(c) Kumargupta (d) Skandgupta

669. Which one of the following was the biggest hoard of Gupta coins?
(a) Basti hoard (b) Bayana hoard
(c) Hajipur hoard (d) Kotawa hoard

670. During Gupta period, which deity was called Lokarka?
(a) Sun (b) Ganesha
(c) Kumara (d) Shiva

671. The guild organization described in the Mandsore inscription of Kumaragupta was known as
(a) Tantuvaya (b) Dantakara
(c) Kulika (d) Tailika

672. Which one of the following was a land measure in Gupta period?
(a) Dharaka (b) Karsha
(c) Nivartana (d) Vimsopaka

673. The word Dinara used for the gold coins in the Gupta inscription is derived from
(a) Sanskrit (b) Greek
(c) Chinese (d) Latin

674. Who among the following was the ruler of Kanchi during the time of Samudragupta?
(a) Hastivarman (b) Mantaraya
(c) Nilaraja (d) Vishnugopa

675. The guild which migrated from Lata to Daspura during the time of Kumargupta, traded in
(a) Jewels (b) Horses
(c) Silken textile (d) Ivory

676. The Gupta ruler who defeated the Hunas was
(a) Samudragupta (b) Chandragupta II
(c) Kumargupta (d) Skandgupta

677. Which inscription of the Gupta period gives details regarding the sale of land?
(a) Junagarh inscription
(b) Bhitari pillar inscription
(c) Begram copper plane
(d) Damodarpur copper plate

678. Who was the first ruler of Gupta dynasty to assume the title of 'Maharajadhiraja'?
(a) Srigupta (b) Chandragupta I
(c) Samudragupta (d) Chandragupta II

679. In the Gupta inscription who has been called "Lichchhavi Dauhitra" ?
 (a) Chandragupta I (b) Samudragupta
 (c) Chandragupta II (d) Skandgupta
680. Who of the following Gupta kings was first to issue silver coins?
 (a) Chandragupta I (b) Samudragupta
 (c) Chandragupta II (d) Kumargupta
681. The Gupta gold coins were known as
 (a) Dramma (b) Karsapana
 (c) Dinar (d) Niska
682. Prabhavati Gupta was the daughter of
 (a) Chandragupta I (b) Chandragupta II
 (c) Kumargupta (d) Skandgupta
683. Who of the following kings is depicted as playing on a flute on his coins?
 (a) Menander (b) Skandgupta
 (c) Samudragupta (d) Kumargupta
684. The concept of Trimurti was promulgated during the
 (a) Mauryan period (b) Post-Mauryan period
 (c) Gupta period (d) Post-Gupta period
685. Which of the following rulers started Gupta currency system?
 (a) Srigupta (b) Chandragupta I
 (c) Samudragupta (d) Chandragupta
686. The first Gupta ruler to assume the title of 'Param Bhagawata' was
 (a) Chandragupta I (b) Samudragupta
 (c) Chandragupta II (d) Kumargupta
687. The officer responsible for the safe custody of land records during the Gupta period was known as
 (a) Dhruvadikarana (b) Karanika
 (c) Samaharta (d) Shaulkika
688. Who among the following is known as the 'Napoleon of India' ?
 (a) Chandragupta Maurya (b) Samudragupta
 (c) Chandragupta II (d) Harshvardhan
689. The first inscriptional evidence of Satipratha has been found from
 (a) Eran (b) Junagarh
 (c) Mandsaur (d) Sanchi
690. Which of the following was a strong centre of the Pasupatas during the time of Chandragupta II?
 (a) Mathura (b) Kaushambi
 (c) Tripuri (d) Udaigiri
691. Which one of the following epithets does not belong to Samudragupta?
 (a) Lichhavi Dauhitrah (b) Sarvarajochhetta
 (c) Aswamedha Parakramah (d) Vikramaditya
692. Who among the following was the mother of Prabhavati Gupta?
 (a) Kumardevi (b) Kuberanaga
 (c) Dhruvadevi (d) None of these
693. The travel account of Fa hien is known as
 (a) Si-yu-ki (b) Yen-tu
 (c) Fo-kwo-ki (d) Fa-chien
694. Who has complimented Samudragupta as the 'Indian Napoleon' ?
 (a) Radhakumud Mukherji (b) A.V. Smith
 (c) R.N. Dandekar (d) R.C. Majumdar
695. The Hunes invaded India during the reign of
 (a) Chandragupta II (b) Kumargupta-I
 (c) Skandgupta (d) Budhagupta
696. The silver coins issued by the Guptas were called
 (a) Rupaka (b) Karshapana
 (c) Dinara (d) Pana
697. Out of eighteen rulers of the family at least one -third were women. This statement is applicable to
 (a) Bhaumakaras (b) Chalukyas
 (c) Rastrakutas (d) Kakatiyas
698. Which ruler suffered defeat at the hands of Samudragupta?
 (a) Rudradev (b) Prithvisena
 (c) Pravarasena (d) Damodarsena
699. The word Vishti means
 (a) Forced labour (b) Irrigation tax
 (c) Rights of slaves (d) Property of women
700. The royal emblem used by the Gupta period was
 (a) Lakshmi (b) Varaha
 (c) Garuda (d) Bull
701. Who among the following issued the largest number of gold coins?
 (a) Satavahanas (b) Kushanas
 (c) Chalukyas (d) Guptas
702. Expansion of agricultural land took place on the largest scale in which period ?
 (a) Pre-Mauryan age (b) Mauryan age
 (c) Post-Mauryan age (d) Gupta age
703. Who among the following is credited with authoring Bihatsamhita?
 (a) Brahmagupta (b) Varahamihira
 (c) Bhaskara (d) Aryabhatta
704. Which of the following temples was a well known centre of higher education?
 (a) Dasavatara Temple at Devogarh
 (b) Sasbahu Temple at Gwalior
 (c) Shore Temple at Mamallapuram
 (d) Trayipurusha Temple at Salotgi
705. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:
Assertion (A): The Chinese traveller Fa-hien visited India in the reign of Chandragupta-II.
Reason (R): Fa-hien describes Chandragupta as ruling over his empire from his capital Patliputra.
- Codes:**
- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
 (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
 (c) A is true, but R is false
 (d) A is false, but R is true
706. Match List-I and List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- | List-I
(Author) | List-II
(Work) |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Sudraka | 1. Mrichhakatika |
| B. Visakhadatta | 2. Mudrarakshasa |
| C. Kalidasa | 3. Vikramovasiya |
| D. Bhavabhuti | 4. Uttara Ramacharita |

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 1	2	3	4
(b) 2	3	1	4
(c) 4	2	3	1
(d) 3	1	4	2

707. Which of the following is correctly matched?

Kings	Queens
1. Chandragupta-I	Kumaradevi
2. Samudragupta	Dattadevi
3. Chandragupta-II	Dhruvadevi
4. Kumargupta-I	Kuberanaga

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

(a) 1, 2 and 4	(b) 2 and 3
(c) 1, 2 and 3	(d) 2 and 4

708. Who among the following are known for their criticism of custom of Sati?

1. Kalidasa	2. Bana
3. Medhatithi	4. Madhava

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

(a) 1 and 2	(b) 2 and 3
(c) 3 and 4	(d) None of these

709. Match List-I and List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List-I		List-II	
A. Time taken by the Earth to orbit the sun	1. Aryabhatta		
B. Calculation of the value of π (pi)	2. Bhaskaracharya		
C. Invention of the digit Zero	3. Budhayana		
D. The game of snakes & ladders	4. Gyanadev		

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 2	4	1	3
(b) 1	3	2	4
(c) 2	3	1	4
(d) 1	4	2	3

710. Arrange the following astronomers in their correct chronological order:

1. Aryabhatta	2. Brahmagupta
3. Lagadha	4. Varahamihira

Choose your answer from the codes given below:

(a) 1 2 3 4	(b) 2 1 4 3
(c) 3 1 4 2	(d) 4 3 2 1

711. Consider the following statements:

- Chandragupta I was the first ruler of the Gupta dynasty.
- Srigupta was the founder of Gupta dynasty.
- Chandragupta I was the first ruler of the Gupta dynasty who assume the title of 'Maharajadhiraja'?
- Bayana Hoard the biggest hoard of Gupta gold coins.

Which of the above statements are correct?

(a) 1, 2 and 4	(b) 1, 3 and 4
(c) 2, 3 and 4	(d) 2 and 4

712. Which of the following are true about Samudragupta?

- He is also known as 'Kaviraja'
 - He is known as "Lichchhavi Dauhitra"
 - He built most extensive empire after Asoka.
- Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
- 1 and 2
 - 3 only
 - 1, 2 and 3
 - 1 and 3

713. Which of the following is correctly matched?

- Kshetra : Cultivated land
- Khila : Waste land
- Aprahta : Forest land
- Vasti : Pasture land

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

- 1, 2 and 4
- 1, 2 and 3
- 1, 2, 3 and 4
- 2, 3 and 4

714. Kalidasa's works include

- Abhigyan Sakuntalam
- Meghadootam
- Malavikagnimitra
- Ritusamhara
- Kumarsambhavam

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

- 1, 3 and 5
- 2 and 3
- 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
- 1, 4 and 5

715. Kumargupta-I assumed which of the following titles?

- Mahendraditya
- Mahendrasinha
- Asvamedha Mahindra

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- 1 and 2
- 1, 2 and 3

716. Arrange the following Gupta emperors in the chronological order:

- Samudragupta
- Chandragupta-I
- Skandagupta
- Chandragupta-II

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

Codes:

- 1 2 3 4
- 2 1 4 3
- 4 3 1 2
- 3 2 1 4

717. Match list 'A' with the list 'B' and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

List 'A'	List 'B'
A. Kumaramaty	1. Minister of peace and war
B. Sandhivigrahika	2. The provincial governor
C. Uparika	3. The chief cadre for recruiting high functionaries
D. Akshapatal-adhikrita	4. Scribe
E. Divira	5. Accountant
F. Audrangika	6. The official who collected the royal share in kind

Codes:

- 5 4 3 2 6 1
- 3 1 5 4 6 2
- 3 1 2 5 4 6
- 2 1 5 4 6 3

718. Match list 'A' with the list 'B' and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

List 'A'	List 'B'
A. Janapadas	1. Panchamandali
B. Rural areas	2. Parishads
C. Towns	3. Ashtakuladhi-karana
D. Districts	4. Purapala

Codes:

- | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D |
| (a) 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| (b) 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| (c) 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| (d) 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 |

Post-Gupta Period

719. Match list 'A' with the list 'B' and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| List 'A' | List 'B' |
| A. <i>Chauoddharanika</i> | 1. Guild of artisans |
| B. <i>Dandapasika</i> | 2. Magistrate in towns |
| C. <i>Vinayasthitishapaka</i> | 3. Watchman |
| D. <i>Kulika</i> | 4. Police |

Codes:

- | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D |
| (a) 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| (b) 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| (c) 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| (d) 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |

720. Match list 'A' with the list 'B' and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| List 'A' | List 'B' |
| A. <i>Janakiharana</i> | 1. Pravarasena |
| | Vakataka |
| B. <i>Kiratarjuniya</i> | 2. Kumaradasa |
| C. <i>Ravanavadha</i> | 3. Bharavi |
| D. <i>Setubandha</i> | 4. Magha |
| E. <i>Shisupalavadha</i> | 5. Bhatti |

Codes:

- | | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D | E |
| (a) 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 5 |
| (b) 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| (c) 2 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 4 |
| (d) 2 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 1 |

721. Match List-I and List-II and select the correct answer by from the codes given below the lists:

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| List-I | List-II |
| A. Fa-hien | 1. Indian had no sense of history |
| B. Alberuni | 2. There was no provision of death sentence |
| C. Heiun Tsang | 3. Indian yield more than fairness required |

Codes:

- | | | |
|-------|---|---|
| A | B | C |
| (a) 2 | 1 | 3 |
| (b) 1 | 2 | 3 |
| (c) 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (d) 1 | 3 | 2 |

722. Which among the following sources describe Harsha's war with Pulakesin II.

1. Harshacharita of Banabhatta
2. Banskheda inscription of Harsha
3. Aihole inscription of Pulakesin II
4. Travels of Yuan Chwang

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| (a) 1 and 2 | (b) 2 and 3 |
| (c) 3 and 4 | (d) 1, 2 and 3 |

723. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| List-I
(Authors) | List-II
(Historical Kavyas) |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| A. Hemachandra | 1. Dvyasraya Kavya |
| B. Jayanka | 2. Navasahshank Charita |
| C. Padmagupta | 3. Prithviraja Vijaya |
| D. Sandhyakar Nandi | 4. Rama Charita |

Codes:

- | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D |
| (a) 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| (b) 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| (c) 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| (d) 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 |

724. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| List-I
(Dynasty) | List-II
(State) |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| A. Kadamba | 1. Odisha |
| B. Kharvela | 2. Karnataka |
| C. Chalukya | 3. Bengal |
| D. Pala | 4. Gujarat |

Codes:

- | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D |
| (a) 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| (b) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (c) 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| (d) 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |

725. Who among the following is known to have regulated the course of Vitasta in Kashmir by his engineering operations?

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| (a) Vajraditya | (b) Damodargupta |
| (c) Sura | (d) Suyya |

726. By which ruler Patliputra was chosen for the first time as a capital?

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| (a) Bimbisara | (b) Ajatsatru |
| (c) Udayin | (d) Sisunaga |

727. In ancient India, the earliest capital of Magadha kingdom was at

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| (a) Pataliputra | (b) Rajgir |
| (c) Vaishali | (d) Nalanda |

728. By whom, the first republic of the world was established in Vaishali?

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| (a) Maurya | (b) Nand |
| (c) Lichhavi | (d) Gupta |

729. Where did the game of Chess originated?

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| (a) India | (b) Persia |
| (c) Arabia | (d) Europe |

730. Which one of the following is the common element between the kailasanatha Temple at Ellora and the Shore Temple at Mamallapuram?

- | | |
|--|--|
| (a) Both are examples of Nagara architecture | (b) Both are carved out from solid rocks |
| (c) Both are Gupta period temples | (d) Both were built under the patronage of Pallava Kings |

731. Consider the following statements

1. Abhinavagupta wrote a comprehensive treatise called the Tantraloka which systematically presents the teachings of the kula and Trika systems
2. The Samartehchakaha by Haribhadra Suri written in Gujarat around the eighth century is technically not a tantric work but is saturated with tantric ideas and practices

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

732. Which one among the following statements about the coins of the Gupta rulers is correct?

- The obverse and reverse, both had only the king's portrait and date
- The obverse and reverse, both had only an image of a deity and date
- The obverse generally had king's portrait and reverse had an image of a deity or a motif
- The obverse generally had king's portrait and reverse always had a date

733. Which one among the following was not an attribute of Samudragupta described in Prayag Prashasti?

- Sharp and polished intellect
- Accomplished sculptor
- Fine musical performances
- Poetical talent of genius

734. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists:

List-I (King)		List-II (Region)	
A.	Shashanka	1.	Assam
B.	Kharavela	2.	Maharashtra
C.	Simuka	3.	Orissa
D.	Bhaskara Varman	4.	Bengal

Code :

	A	B	C	D
(a)	4	2	3	1
(b)	1	3	2	4
(c)	4	3	2	1
(d)	1	2	3	4

735. The Dashakumaracharita or 'Tales of Ten Princes' was composed by

- Bhatti
- Banabhatta
- Bhasa
- Dandin

736. Fa-Hien's mission to India was to

[2009-I]

- learn about the administrative system of the Gupta kings
- understand the social position of women during the Gupta period
- visit the Buddhist institutions and to collect copies of Buddhist manuscripts
- get full knowledge about the condition of peasants during the period of Gupta kings

737. Which one of the following inscriptions mentions Pulakesin II's military success against Harshavardhana?

[2009-II]

- Allahabad Pillar inscription
- Aihole inscription
- Damodarpur Copperplate inscription
- Bilsad inscription

738. Which two of the following plays did Kalidasa wrote before writing Abhigyanashakuntalam? [2009-II]

- Vikramorvashiyam
- Malavikagnimitram
- Swapnavasavadattam
- Kadambari

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- 1 and 2
- 1 and 3
- 1 and 4
- 3 and 4

739. Which among the following statements regarding the Gupta Dynasty is/are correct? [2012-III]

- The Kumaramatyas were the most important of the and they were appointed directly by the king in the home provinces.
- The village headmen lost importance and of the transactions began to be effected without their consent.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- Only 1
- Only 2
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

740. Among the precious stones, the most extensive foreign trade during the Gupta age was that of [2013-III]

- diamonds
- ruby
- pearl
- sapphire

741. Who amongst the following had defeated Huna ruler Mihirakula? [UP-PCS (M) 2016]

- Budhagupta
- Yashodharman
- Shashanka
- Prabhakaravardhana

741. Chinese traveller 'Sungyun' was came to India in-

- 515 AD to 520 AD
- 525 AD to 529 AD
- 545 AD to 552 AD
- 592 AD to 597 AD

743. Which type of land was called 'Aprahat'?

- Without cultivated forest land
- Irrigated land
- Dense forest land
- Cultivated land

744. With reference to the history of medieval India, the term 'Vishti' refers to-

- Temporary revenue assignments to officials by the ruler
- Wasteland converted cultivated land
- Bonded labour
- Professional guild

745. An inscription by which of the following is found on the pillar containing Prayag Prasasti of Samudragupta? [UP-RO 2016]

- Jahangir
- Shahjahan
- Aurangzeb
- Dara Shikoh

746. What was the name of Ujjain in ancient times? [UP-PCS 2009]

- Takshila
- Avantika
- Indraprashtha
- None of the above

747. The first Gupta ruler to assume the title of "Param Bhagawata" was [UP-PCS 2010]

- Chandragupta I
- Samudragupta
- Chandragupta II
- Srigupta

748. The first Gupta ruler who issued coins was

[UP-PCS 2011]

- Srigupta
- Chandragupta I
- Samudragupta
- Chandragupta II

749. Pundravardhana Bhukti was located in [UP-PCS 2012]
 (a) North Bengal (b) Bihar
 (c) Odisha (d) Assam

Miscellaneous/ Pre-Medieval Period

750. Who among the following considered themselves 'Brahma-Kshatriya'?
 (a) Chalukyas (b) Cholas
 (c) Palas (d) Senas
751. The term 'Mandapika' occurring in early medieval inscriptions denotes
 (a) Hermitage (b) Custom house
 (c) Rest house (d) Assembly hall
752. Who among the following is considered to be the author of the Sangitaraja?
 (a) Bhoja (b) Hemadri
 (c) Krishnadevaraya (d) Rana Kumbha
753. Who among the following foreign invaders sacked the Temple of Somnath?
 (a) Changez Khan (b) Amir Timur
 (c) Mahmud of Ghazni (d) Muhammad Ghori
754. Rajashekhar, the author of 'Karpurmanjari', was the teacher of
 (a) Mahendrapala I (b) Narsimhavarma II
 (c) Bhoja parmar (d) Yuvarajadeva II
755. Who among the following established the Somapura Mahavihara, a good educational centre of the time?
 (a) Dharmapal (b) Mahipala
 (c) Nayapala (d) Rajyapala
756. Which among the following coin names occur in the Pratihara inscriptions?
 (a) Satamana (b) Nishka
 (c) Dramma (d) Dinara
757. Who among the following levied Turushka danda?
 (a) Gahadavalas (b) Chandellas
 (c) Chahamanas (d) Shahis
758. The ethnic composition of the armies of Ghaznavids did not include the
 (a) Arabs (b) Indians
 (c) Tajiks (d) Greeks
759. The Turkish brought with them musical instruments
 (a) Rabab and Sarangi (b) Sitar and Flute
 (c) Veena and Tabla (d) Tanpura and Mridang
760. Who founded the four Mathas in the four corners of India?
 (a) Shankaracharya (b) Ramanujacharya
 (c) Bhaskaracharya (d) Madhvacharya
761. The Lingaraja Temple built during the medieval period is at
 (a) Bhubaneswar (b) Khajuraho
 (c) Madurai (d) Mount Abu
762. The presiding deity of Bhojsala Temple is
 (a) Goddess Durga (b) Goddess Laxmi
 (c) Goddess Saraswati (d) Goddess Parvati
763. Which one of the following is not a feature of North Indian temple architecture?
 (a) Shikhara (b) Garbha Griha
 (c) Gopuram (d) Pradakshina-path

764. Which of the following pair(s) are/is correctly matched?

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. Charasada | — Pushkalavati |
| 2. Sirkap | — Takshila |
| 3. Nagarjunakonda | — Vijaypuri |
| 4. Ter | — Tamralipti |

Choose the correct answe from the codes given below:

Codes:

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (a) 1, 2 and 4 | (b) 1, 2 and 3 |
| (c) 2 and 4 | (d) 2, 3 and 4 |

765. Arrange the following Magadha dynasties in the chronological order:

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. Nandas | 2. Sungas |
| 3. Mauryas | 4. Haryanks |

Codes:

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (a) 2, 1, 4, 3 | (b) 3, 2, 1, 4 |
| (c) 1, 3, 4, 2 | (d) 4, 1, 3, 2 |

766. What was Arghatta?

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) A machine to break forts | (b) An irrigation canal |
| (c) A device to lift water | (d) A type of cloth |

767. Which of the following is / are not depicted in the Rajput paintings?

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. The stories of Krishna | 2. Ragas and Reginis |
| 3. The deeds of Hanza | 4. The deeds of Babur |

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| (a) 1, 2 and 3 | (b) 2, 3 and 4 |
| (c) 3 and 4 only | (d) 4 only |

Borobudur is the site of

- | |
|---|
| (a) a huge temple of Vishnu and Shiva in Java, built in the 12th Century AD |
| (b) an enormous Stupa in Java, built in the 8th Century AD |
| (c) a magnificent palace of a Chola King in Tamil Nadu |
| (d) a Jain Monastery in Gujarat |

768. Which one among the following pairs is not properly matched? [2012-II]

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|---------------|
| (a) Megasthenes | : | India |
| (b) Ashvaghosa | : | Buddhacharita |
| (c) Panini | : | Mahabhashya |
| (d) Vishakhadatta | : | Mudrarakshasa |

769. Consider the following statements regarding Indian Feudalism in the early medieval period [2014-II]

1. The revenue assignments were called Bhoga.
2. The hereditary chiefs neither collected revenues nor assumed administrative powers.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Only 1 | (b) Only 2 |
| (c) Both 1 and 2 | (d) Neither 1 nor 2 |

770. Consider the following statements regarding translating texts, sharing ideas in early medieval India.

1. Al - Biruni's expertise in several languages allowed him to compare languages and translate texts.
2. He translated several Sanskrit works, including Patanjali's work on grammar, into Arabic.
3. For his Brahmana friends, he translated the works of Euclid (a Greek mathematician) into Sanskrit.

Which of the above sentence(s) is /are true?

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| (a) 1 and 2 | (b) 1 and 3 |
| (c) 2 and 3 | (d) 1, 2 and 3 |

772. During Ancient times who considered surgery as “the highest division of the healing arts and least liable to fallacy”.

(a) Charak (b) Sushruta
(c) Varahamihira (d) Hamsadeva

773. India has a rich heritage of science and technology. Consider the following sentences regarding ancient science.

 1. From 600 BC began the period of rational sciences and Takshila and Varanasi emerged as centres of medicine and learning.
 2. Diseases, cure and medicines were mentioned for the first time in the *Sama Veda*.
 3. Apastamba was a second century BC mathematician who introduced practical geometry involving acute, obtuse, right angles.

Select the correct option from the codes given below :

(a) 1 Only (b) 2 Only
(c) 1 and 3 (d) All of the above

774. What was the name of the sculpture stolen from the Khajuraho Temple which was handed over by the Prime Minister of Canada to the Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi? **[MP-PSC (F) 2017]**

(a) Golden Parrot (b) Singing Parrot
(c) Talkative Parrot (d) Parrot Lady

775. Which one of the following books is not written by Kalidasa? **[MP-PSC (F) 2017]**

(a) Meghadutam (b) Kumarasambhavam
(c) Uttararamacharitam (d) Ritusamharam

776. Who was the sacerdotal and secular head of the Oraon villages before the office of Mahto in the earlier period? **[Jharkhand-PSC 2016]**

(a) Pujar (b) Baiga
(c) Gorait (d) None of these

777. King Anangpal, who founded the Red Fort (Lal Kila) in Delhi in 11th century belonged to which dynasty?

(a) Kachchawa (b) Tomar
(c) Chauhan (d) Parmara

778. Regarding Kalidasa who is known for his plays depicting life in the king's court, consider the following statements:

 1. An interesting feature about these plays is that the king and most brahmins are shown as speaking Sanskrit.
 2. While women and men other than the king and brahmins use Prakrit.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

779. The idea of a *chakravartin* is an ancient one in India. Regarding *chakravartin* consider the following statements-

 1. It was used to denote a universal monarch, whose realm and influence spread extensively.
 2. Chakravartin literally means 'wheel turner' or, a wheel that travels everywhere without obstruction'.
 3. The turning of the wheel symbolises both secular and religious authority : it denotes change, movement, conquest, the formation of a new ethical and moral order.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 and 3 (b) 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of the above

780. With reference to early medieval Indian war technology, consider the following statements-

 1. The world's first recorded military application of war elephants in India.
 2. From India war elephants were taken to Persian empire.
 3. Though cavalry and infantry played significant roles in the warfare, elephants always occupied the lead-role.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only (d) All of the above

781. Which one of the following places was not the centre of learning during early medieval period? **[UK-PSC 2016]**

(a) Nalanda (b) Vikramshila
(c) Taxila (d) Uddantapur

782. The founder of *Navya Philosophy* was- **[UK-PSC 2016]**

(a) Kapil (b) Kanad
(c) Gautam (d) Jaimini

783. Which one of the following is not the ancient race of Utarakhand? **[UK-PSC 2016]**

(a) Yaksia (b) Nag
(c) Khasi (d) Kinnar

784. What was the name of ancient language of Chhattisgarh? **[Chhattis G-PSC 2016]**

(a) Halbi (b) Awadhi
(c) Kosali (d) Mahakantriya

785. Who among the following is called the founder of Indian Atomism? **[Chhattis G-PSC 2016]**

(a) Maharshi Kapil (b) Maharshi Goutam
(c) Maharshi Kanad (d) Maharshi Patanjali

786. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the code given below : **[UP-PCS 2011]**

 - (1) Vikram Samvat Began in 57 BC.
 - (2) Saka Samvat began in 78AD.
 - (3) Gupta era began in 419 AD.
 - (4) The era of Muslim rule in India began in 1192 AD.

Code :

(a) 1 and 2 (b) 3 and 4
(c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

787. Who among the following are known for their Telugu translations of the *Mahabharata*? **[UP-PCS 2012]**

Select the correct answer from the codes given below :

(1) Kamban (2) Kuttan
(3) Nannaya (4) Tikkana

Codes :

(a) 1, 2 only (b) 2, 3 only
(c) 3, 4 only (d) 4, 1 only

788. The 'Dakshinamurti' idol of Shiva depicts him in which from? **[UP-PCS 2013]**

(a) Teacher (b) Dancing
(c) Reclining (d) Meditating

Hints & Solutions

1. (c) Robert Bruce Foote was a British geologist and archaeologist who conducted geological surveys of prehistoric locations in India for the Geological Survey of India.
2. (c) In the Belan valley (Uttar Pradesh), all the three phases, the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic, have been found in sequence.
3. (a) Inamgaon is a post-Harappan agrarian village and archaeological site located in Maharashtra situated along the right bank of the Ghod river, it is considered to be the regional centre of the Bhima valley.
4. (a)
5. (c) Mehrgarh is one of the most important Neolithic (7000 to 2500 BCE) sites in archaeology. It lies on the Kacchi plain of Balochistan, Pakistan. It is one of the earliest sites with evidence of farming and herding in South Asia.
6. (b)
7. (c) The rock shelters of Bhimbetka are a repository of rock paintings within natural rock shelters with archaeological evidences from the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods through the Chalcolithic to the Medieval period.
8. (b) Burzahom was the first Neolithic site to be discovered in Kashmir. After the excavation, many burials of this phase were discovered, usually under house floors or in the compounds. Apart from human burials, animals were sometimes buried along with humans or in separate graves. The buried animals are domesticated animals like dogs, sheep and goats.
9. (b) In South India, in the central part of Deccan plateau, archaeologists have discovered 'tumuli' mounds of varying sizes and shapes with uneven surface either covered with soil or grass.
10. (d) Mother goddess of bone has been obtained from the upper Palaeolithic level of the Belan valley.
11. (b) Chalcolithic Cultures were the first to paint their pottery.
12. (b) Mehrgarh sites has yielded the cultural remains from Neolithic to Harappan period.
13. (a) From the earliest evidence of rice cultivation is found from Lahuradewa village of St. Kabir Nagar of U. P.
14. (b)
15. (c) The earliest inscription on stone were in Prakrit language and they are of Mauryan period. Among these the ancient one is of Sahgaura tamralekh, which have been excavated from the Gorakhpur district.
16. (a) The three age system was initially developed by C.J Thomsen
17. (b) The Indus Valley was discovered by Dayaram Sahni in 1921. The Indus Valley covers modern day Pakistan and the northwest of India.
18. (c) Indus Valley Civilization had been a combination of diverse racial elements. Certain anthropological investigations and examinations of the human remains show that four racial types existed in this civilization namely Proto-Australoid, Mediterranean, Alpinoid and the Mongoloid. Most of the people belonged to Mediterranean race.
19. (d) Iron was not known to Indus Valley Civilization people. The first evidence of Iron is found about 1000 B.C. from Ataranjikhara in Etah district. Beads made for Gold and Silver were found in most of the places of Indus valley civilization.
20. (a) Indus Valley Civilization was urbanized, highly developed and sophisticated. The ruins exhibit high level of planning in the cities. Excavations have indicated that the buildings were built with baked bricks. The streets were well constructed at right angles with an elaborate and covered drainage system. The civilization also had public buildings including the vast granaries and the Great Bath at Mohenjodaro.
21. (c)
22. (b) A well-known piece of art of the Harappan period is a stone sculpture of a bearded man discovered at Mohenjodaro. His eyes are half closed indicating a posture of meditation. Across the left shoulder is an embroidered cloak. In the opinion of some scholars, it could be a bust of a priest.
23. (c) Indus Scripts are popularly known as Boustrophedon scripts which are still not deciphered by the historians, researchers and scholars. The direction of the writing was from left to right & from right to left.
24. (a) Brahmi and Kharosthi script was related to Ashoka's inscription.
25. (b) Dholavira is the latest Indus Valley Civilization site. This site was discovered by J.P. Joshi in 1967-68. Dholavira is located at Kutch district in Gujarat.
26. (c) Harappa was situated on the banks of river Ravi in Montgomery district of western Punjab (in Pakistan). Mohenjodaro was located on the bank of river Indus. Ropar was located on the bank of Sutlej.
27. (a) Mohenjodaro is not the original name, of course, but one given by local villagers referring to the 'mound of the dead': the tower and hillocks of abandoned debris of bricks that their forefathers had noticed in the surroundings.
28. (c) Animals like buffaloes, sheeps, pigs and the humped bull were bred. Animals like elephant, camels and dogs were also domesticated. Lion have not been found anywhere in Indus Valley civilisation where as the remains of horse have been found in Surkotada.
29. (d) The Indus Valley Civilization site Lothal gives evidence of a dockyard. Lothal was discovered by S.R. Rao in 1954 A.D. The dockyard is located in eastern side of Lothal.
30. (d) Recent excavations at the small township of Dholavira, in Kutch, Gujarat (India) have presented to the world some of the oldest stadiums and sign

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- board, built by the Harappan civilization. One of the stadiums, with terraced seats for spectators, around 800 feet in length (around 283 metres) can accommodate as many as 10,000 persons. The other stadium is much smaller in size.
30. (a) Houses of Indus Valley Civilization were one or two stories high, made of baked (Pucca) bricks, with flat roofs. Each was built around a courtyard, with windows overlooking the courtyard. The outside walls had no windows. Each home had its own private drinking well and its own private bathroom. Clay pipes led from the bathrooms to sewers located under the streets.
31. (a) Plant growing from the womb of women has been found from Harappa on a seal. That represents Earth Goddess.
32. (a) Harappan civilization was discovered in 1921–22 when two of its most important sites were excavated. The first was excavated by Dayaram Sahni and the second by R.D. Banerji.
33. (b) Many beautiful beads of blue Lapis Lazuli, Red Carnelian, and Agate stones of all colours have been found throughout Mohenjodaro and were probably worn by the women. Archaeologists have found beads in such locations as the Great Bath, where bathers probably lost them, and in the lower city, where bead makers may have dropped them in and around the kilns they used to make the beads.
34. (d) The vast majority of the beads are made of fired steatite, which was a widely used raw material beginning with the Ravi period and continuing through the Late Harappan period. Beads that are made of hard stone, such as Agate, Carnelian, are relatively less common, with a significant drop in numbers for stones, such as Lapis Lazuli, Grossular Garnet, Serpentine and Amazonite.
35. (b) Time Period of Different Cultures
 (a) Sothi Culture – 4600 BC
 (b) Jorwe Culture – 1500 BC
 (c) Kot-Diji Culture – 3300 BC
 (d) Amri Culture – 3600 BC
 Mature phase of Harappan civilization – 2600 BC to 1900 BC Sothi Culture cannot be considered as Proto-Harappan Culture.
36. (a) The greatest uniformity is noticed in the layouts of the towns, streets, structures, brick size, drains, etc. Almost all the major sites (Harappa, Mohenjodaro, Kalibangan and others) are divided into two parts—a citadel on higher mound on the western side and a lower town on the eastern side of the Indus Valley Civilization settlement.
37. (c) Mohenjodaro is situated along the west bank of the Indus River while Harappa is located 640 km northeast of Mohenjodaro.
38. (b) The site of Mohenjodaro was discovered in 1922 by R. D. Banerji.
 • Lothal was discovered by S.R. Rao in 1955
 • Chanhudaro was discovered by N.G. Majumdar in 1930.
39. (b) The state which has accounted for highest number of Harappan sites after independence is Gujarat. Gujarat has been one of the main centre of the Indus Valley Civilization. It contains major ancient metropolitan cities from the Indus Valley such as Lothal, Dholavira, and Gola Dhoro.
40. (c) Though there was uniformity in the drainage system in Indus valley civilization, but the drainage system of Mohenjodaro was so elaborate that the like of which has not yet been found anywhere in the world in any other city of the same antiquity.
41. (a) The famous ‘Dancing girl’ found in Mohenjodaro is an artifact that is some 4,500 years old. The 10.8 cm long statue of the dancing girl was found in 1926 from a house in Mohenjodaro is made of bronze. Steatite (Soap Stone) artifacts have been found at nearly every excavated Harappan period site and were the primary element used to make seals. Terracotta were used to make figurines.
42. (a) The bathing pool was the unique structure of Mohenjodaro. It measures $11.88 \times 1.01 \times 2.43$ mt. The floor of the bath pool was made of burnt bricks. Granary was found in Harappa and was built on a massive brick foundation over the area of 45 square meters. A, 55×37 meters of area of granary was found in Mohenjodaro.
 • Dockyard having the area of 37×22 meters was found in Lothal.
43. (a) On the site of Indus Valley Civilization, the famous Bull-seal was found in Harappa. The figure has been made well, a proof of the fine artistic skills acquired by the people of that time. Seals are mainly in square or rectangular shape. This Bull-seal dates to around 2450-2200 BC.
 • Including other seals, the seal of Rhinoceros was found in Mohenjodaro.
 • The people of Lothal worshipped a fire god, that could be horned deity depicted on ancient seals.
44. (b) Sutkagen Dor is the westernmost known archaeological site of Indus Valley Civilization. It is located about 480 km west of Makran coast near the Iran border in Balochistan province of Pakistan. Sutkagen Dor would have been on the trade route from Lothal in Gujarat to Mesopotamia and was probably heavily involved in the fishing trade similar to that which exists today in the coast along Balochistan. Surkotada was a small, 3.5 acre site northeast of Bhuj, in Gujarat
 • Kot Diji was located on the east bank of Indus River in Khairpur province in Sindh.
 • Balakot, a westerly outspot of the Harappan Civilization was excavated by Dr. George Dales in 1973.

45. (c) There are over fifty-five burial sites in the Indus Valley which were found in Harappa. The burials are interpreted primarily as reflections of social structure and hierarchy. The strongest evidence for this interpretation would be burial sites in Harappa, cemetery R-37 and Cemetery H. R-37 is the smaller site compared to Cemetery H, and has about 200 burials. Archeologists believe it was a restricted cemetery that was used by a particular group or family that lived in Harappa.
46. (d) The unicorn is the most common motif on Indus seals and appears to represent a mythical animal that Greek and Roman sources trace back to the Indian subcontinent.
47. (b) The Dockyard at Lothal was well connected with the river Bhogavo, Kalibanga was on the Southern bank of river Ghaggar. The Bhagatrav site accessed the valley of rivers Narmada and Tapti.
48. (c) The people of Indus Valley Civilization mainly traded with the Mesopotamians. Dilmun and Makan were intermediate trading stations between Meluha and Mesopotamia. Meluha is the earliest name of Indus area.
Other places given in the options are not related to Indus valley civilization.
49. (b) In Indus Valley Civilization, pulses were unknown. The chief food crops included wheat, barley, sesame, mustard, peas, etc. The evidence for rice has come from Lothal and Rangpur in the form of husk embedded in pottery. Cotton was another important crop. A piece of woven cloth has been found at Mohenjodaro. Apart from cereals, fish and animal meat also formed a part of the Harappan diet. Ragi was also not known to the Indus people.
50. (d) Quadrat type of seals was the most popular in Harappan culture.
51. (c) Surkotada site contains horse remains dated to 2000 BC, which is considered a significant observation with respect to Indus Valley Civilization. During 1974, Archaeological Survey of India undertook excavation at this site and J.P. Joshi and A.K. Sharma reported findings of horse bones at all levels.
52. (a) The cotton piece was found in Mohenjodaro. Traces of cotton fibres and textile fragments provide evidences of production of cotton textiles from early Harappan period. Cotton was a commodity the people of Mohenjodaro probably exported, perhaps in exchange for minerals, tools or other goods.
53. (c)
54. (b) Kalibangan – is an archaeological site where ploughed field, bones of camel, circular and rectangular graves, distinctive fire (Vedic) altars with provision of ritual bathing have been found.
55. (c) The site of Mehrgarh provides evidence for the earliest agricultural and pastoral communities in South Asia. The first inhabitants of Mehrgarh, dating to around 6500 BC, were farmers who cultivated wheat and barley as their main grain crops and had herds of cattle, sheep and goats.
56. (d) The numerous seals and figurines discovered in the excavations carried out at various sites connected with the Harappan culture point out to the religious beliefs of the Indus Valley people.
- Worship of Mother Goddess:** A large number of excavated terracotta figurines are those of a semi-nude figure which is identified with some female energy or Shakti or Mother Goddess, who is the source of all creation.
- Worship of Pashupati or Lord Shiva:** The Pashupati seal in which the three-faced male god is shown seated in a yogic posture, surrounded by a rhino and a buffalo on the right, and an elephant and a tiger on the left, make the historians conclude that the people of those days worshipped Lord Shiva. Discovery of a large number of conical or cylindrical stones shows that the people worshipped lingam, the symbol of Lord Shiva.
- Worship of Trees:** The worship of trees was widespread. The Pipal tree was considered most sacred.
- Other Objects of Worship:** People also worshipped animals, such as the bull, buffalo and tiger. Besides animals, these people also worshipped the Sun, the Fire and the Water.
- There was no evidence of the God Vishnu worshipped by the people of Indus Valley Civilization.
57. (b) Chanhuaro was investigated in 1931 by the Indian archaeologist N. G. Majumdar and was excavated in 1935-36 by the British archaeologist Ernest John Henry Mackay.
58. (b) In Indus Valley Civilization, a granary outside to citadel was found at Mohenjodaro. Because farmers outside the walls of Mohenjodaro usually had their own granaries, some archaeologists think that grain stored within the citadel granary may have been collected as taxes.
59. (c) Naushero gives the evidence of Sindoor in Harappan culture. The site of Naushero, located 6 km away from Mehrgarh had developed Kotdijian settlement. It was a smaller settlement but sharing fully the developmental process towards maturity of urbanization.
60. (c) Indus Valley Civilization site Manda is situated on the right bank of Chenab river in the foothills of Pir Panjal range, 28 km northwest of Jammu. Manda is the north site of Indus civilization. It was discovered by J.P. Joshi in 1982.
61. (a) The archaeological evidences found from Alamgirpur in Meerut district reflect the Harappan period.
 - It is the eastern most site of the civilization.
62. (a)
63. (c) At the time of excavation of Harappan site, the Director General of Archaeological Survey of India was John Marshall (1902-28). In 1921, he focused on the Indus Valley, which led to the discovery of the ancient Indus Valley Civilization, the ancient cities Harappa and Mohenjodaro.

64. (a) Harappan Civilization is the most suitable name for Indus Valley Civilization because Harappa lies in the centre of Indus Civilization. It was also an urban trade centre.
65. (a) A clay model of plough has been found from Banawali. It is an archaeological site belonging to Indus Valley Civilization period in Fatehabad district of Haryana. Banawali is earlier called Vanavali, is situated on the left banks of dried up Saraswati river.
66. (a) In the excavation of Indus Valley Civilization sites, the camel bones have been found at Kalibangan.
67. (c) A bronze statue of dancing girl was founded from Mohenjodaro. It was the evidence of the art of dance in the culture.
68. (d) Rakhigarhi was a large Harappan town known in 1963, when the area was first surveyed. Archaeologists found it the biggest Harappan city, larger and more extensive.
Before Rakhigarhi, Specialists in the Harappan civilization had argued that Mohenjodaro in Pakistan was the largest among the 2,000 Harappan sites known to exist in India, Pakistan and Afghanistan.
69. (c) The evidence of beadmakers' shops has been found at Chanhudaro and Lothal. Gold and silver beads have also been found. Ivory carving and inlaying used in beads, bracelets and other decorations were also in practice.
70. (d) The earliest evidence of settled life, farming and domestication of animals were found from Mehrgarh. It was of 7000 BC.
71. (c) The square shape of the seal is the most common form of Harappan seals, although there is great variety in their size and shapes.
72. (d) The skeleton of Negrito was not found in any Harappan site. Negrito refers to several ethnic groups who inhabit isolated parts of South East Asia.
73. (c) Kalibangan was located on the bank of river Ghaggar. Lothal is one of the most prominent cities of the ancient Indus Valley Civilization. Many Indus Valley (or Harappan) sites have been discovered along the Ghaggar-Hakra beds.
74. (b) The evidence of two cemeteries has been found from Harappa. The strongest evidence for the burial sites in Harappa are Cemetery R-37 and Cemetery H. Mohenjodaro is one of the biggest cities excavated in this civilization but it has no cemeteries.
75. (b) The Swastika is said to have originated in both the Indus River Valley Civilization and in some ancient Mediterranean Civilizations. A tablet with Swastika has been excavated at Mohenjodaro.
76. (c) The earliest evidence of surgery was found from Kalibangan. Archaeologists made the discovery that the people of Indus Valley Civilization, even from the early Harappan periods, had knowledge of medicine and surgery.
In the case of the Skull that was found in Harappa, The Trepanation (The process of cutting a hole in the Skull) was intended as therapeutic as there is a clear indication of cranial trauma in the form of a visible linear depression, Probably resulting from a severe blow.
77. (c) The earliest evidence of earthquake was found from Kalibangan. B. B. Lal, former DG of ASI, said: "Kalibangan in Rajasthan has shown that there occurred an earthquake around 2600 BC, which brought to an end the Early Indus settlement at the site.
78. (b) In Indus Valley Civilization, the three paired-cemetery was found from excavation of Lothal.
79. (c) Hastinapur is not a site of Indus Valley Civilization. Hastinapur was the capital of the Kuru dynasty of kings. All incidents in the epic Mahabharata have taken place in the city of Hastinapur.
80. (d) Most of the inscriptions are found on seals mostly made out of stone. Some inscriptions are also found on copper tablets, bronze implements and small objects made of terracotta, stone and faience.
81. (a) A sculpture of a bronze chariot, 45 cm long, 16 cm wide, yoked to two oxen, driven by a man 16 cm high standing in it and three other bronze sculptures a rhinoceros, an elephant and a buffalo were found at Daimabad in the Ahmednagar district of Maharashtra.
82. (d) Archaeologist Sir John Marshall thought that the Indus Valley Civilization belonged to the period between 3250 BC and 2750 BC. It is the period when the Egyptians, Babylonian and Mesopotamian Civilizations flourished. From the objects discovered at the cities of the Indus Valley Civilizations, historians have made a comparative study of the contemporary civilizations of Mesopotamia, Egypt and Babylonia. They came to the conclusion that the Indus Valley Civilization was at its height of glory during the period of the contemporary civilizations of Mesopotamia, Egypt and Babylonia.
83. (a)
84. (c) Dholavira had a series of water storing tanks and step wells, and its water management system has been called 'unique'. The unique feature is the sophisticated water conservation system of channels and reservoirs, the earliest found anywhere in the world and completely built of stone.
85. (a) The Indus Valley Civilization site Chanhudaro finds indicate the use of lipstick.
86. (b) An Indus site has been discovered at Alamgirpur, 27 km west of Meerut. Alamgirpur is located on the left bank of the Hindon river, a tributary of the Yamuna. Rojdi was located on the bank of river Bhader. Manda, the northern most site of Indus Valley Civilization was located on the right bank of river Chenab.
87. (a) The Sar-i Sang mines in the region of Badakhshah in north east Afghanistan were probably the source for all Lapis-Lazuli used by the ancient people. So the people of Indus Valley Civilization period imported Lapis-Lazuli from Badakhshah (Afghanistan).
88. (b) The nature of Indus Valley Civilization was mother base because condition of women was pretty good at that time. They were entitled equal honour along with men in the society. The worship of Mother Goddess demonstrates that they were respected in the form of Mother.

89. (d) Definite reason to the decline of the Indus Valley Civilization is not known, as no reliable resource of that period is available at present. Every conclusion regarding the decline is based upon speculations of historians. It is commonly believed that ecological change, earthquake, Aryan attack, etc. were the causes of Harappan decline.
90. (c) Kalibangan is distinguished by the world's earliest attested ploughed field.
91. (c) Most of the important cities of the Indus Valley Civilization, namely Harappa, Mohenjodaro and Kalibangan were divided into two parts: the citadel and the lower town. The citadel was a fortified settlement on high mounds and was separated from the lower town, which consisted of the main residential areas. At Surkotada, though the settlement pattern is repeated, there is a minor difference. In other words, though Surkotada also has the citadel and the lower town, both of them are joined (and not separated as in Harappa, Mohenjodaro and Kalibangan).
92. (c) The worship of the Mother Goddess was an important feature of the Harappan religion. This perception is not because of the discovery of a large number of female terracotta figurines, but because of certain representations on seals. For instance, one of the discovered seals shows a nude woman, with her legs apart, head downwards and a plant stemming out from her vagina, interpreted as a prototype of the Earth mother, Shakambhari. Also, not all of the female terracotta figurines represented goddesses or had maternal associations. Some of them are believed to have a cultic significance, or as a part of household rituals and may also have been used as toys or decorative items.
93. (b) The first man-made port was found in Lothal and not Harappa. Excavations in Harappan towns have revealed the specimens of wheat and barley mainly, apart from peas, mustard and lentils and thus, wheat and barley could be designated as the major crops. Rakhigarhi in the Hisar district of Haryana has now become the largest Harappan settlement, with a total area of approximately 350 hectares. Earlier, it was Mohenjodaro, which was argued to be the biggest settlement, with an area of around 300 hectares. The recent discovery of two mounds at Rakhigarhi (in January, 2014) have led archaeologists to designate it as the largest site. There is no evidence on the largest number of settlements to be concentrated in the Ghaggar-Hakra village, though there are a large number of Harappan settlements on the continuation of the Ghaggar Plain in northwest India.
94. (b) The Harappan economy was not merely based on agriculture but also on trade. That commerce was important has been proved by numerous evidences, such as the dockyard in Lothal and the discovery of Mesopotamian inscriptions in Harappan towns. Mesopotamian literature also describes 'Meluha', which is believed to be the ancient name of the river Indus. Evidence of only some fruits like dates and melons are obtained and sugarcane was probably unknown to the Harappan people. Kotdiji implies 'pre harappan' and excavations there have revealed approximately sixteen levels of occupations, with the lowest ten of them dating from the pre-Harappan settlements.
95. (c) Out of the cited options, only Banavali and Rakhigarhi are located in Haryana. While Kalibangan is located in the Hanumangarh district of Rajasthan, Ropar (also called Rupar) is located in Punjab. Ropar was the site where the Harappan remains were excavated post partition of India.
96. (d) Harappan culture was actually famous for its remarkable town planning and exquisite drainage system. The town was demarcated into two parts: the citadel and the lower town, with the former meant to be for the rulers and the elite classes and the latter restricted to the common population. The town used to be encircled by a wall made of burnt bricks, which attests to its use. The roads were well laid and crisscrossed each other. Houses had drains, which were connected to the main drain. The Great Bath in Mohenjodaro is undoubtedly the most important public place and is located at the centre of the citadel. It is believed to have served as a ritual bathing site. The Great Granary found in Mohenjodaro is the largest building there, measuring 150 feet x 50 feet.
97. (b) The 'Shiva Pashupati', believed to be the male deity of the Harappan civilization, garnered much popularity. In a seal, he is shown seated in a yogic posture, with three visible faces, surrounded by the tiger and the elephant on the right, the buffalo and rhinoceros on the left and a horned deer appearing from under its seat.
98. (a) The correct matching pairs are—cemeteries H and R37 with Harappa, Dockyard and Lothal, Pashupati Mahadev Seal and Mohenjodaro, Daimabad with copper chariot.
99. (a) Besalpur (Gunthli) is a site belonging to Indus Valley Civilization located at Nakhtrana Taluka, Kutch district, Gujarat, India. This site is of modest dimensions, (130 m (427 ft) by 100 m (328 ft)) situated on the northern banks of once predatory (erosive) stream, Bamu-Chela, an affluent of the Dhrud river.
- Dholavira is an archaeological site in Bhachau Taluka of Kutch district, in the state of Gujarat in western India, which has taken its name from a modern village 1 km (0.62 mi) south of it. It is one of the five largest Harappan sites and most prominent archaeological sites in India belonging to the Indus Valley Civilization.
100. (c) The tank of the Great Bath complex at Mohenjodaro was surrounded by staircases on two sides: the northern as well as the southern side. These staircases surrounding the tank of the building lead to either the roof or the upper storey. Due to the size of the storey and its proximity to the building, which was considered to be a site for 'ritual bathing', the room was supposed to be of the chief priest or may have belonged to a group of priests.
101. (d) The correct matching pairs are—Harappa and workmen's quarters, Lothal and Dockyard, Kalibangan and furrowed land and Mohenjodaro and dancing girl.
102. (a) The correct matching pairs are—Lothal and Bhogavo, Kalibangan and Ghaggar, Ropar and Sutlej, Harappa and Ravi, Mohenjodaro and Indus.
103. (c) The correct matching pairs are—Harappa and Daya Ram Sahni, Mohenjodaro and Rakhaldas Banerji, Lothal and S. R. Rao, Kalibangan and Amalanand Ghosh.
104. (c) All the matches are correct which are paired—Manda and Jammu and Kashmir, Sutkagendor and Balochistan,

- Daimabad and Maharashtra, Alamgirpur and Uttar Pradesh.
- 105 (a) Lothal is considered to be the last town on the tributary of the river saraswati, bhogavo, also called lavanavati. The site was excavated in 1954 by the Archaeological Survey of India. Kalibangan, one of the main sites of the Indus Valley Civilization, is located on the banks of the Ghaggar river. It literally means 'black bangles'. Many scholars believe that it was earlier located on the bank of the river saraswati, which dried up by 2000 BC. Ropar is an ancient mound, situated on the left bank of the river Sutlej. Ropar yields a sequence of six cultural phases with a few breaks from the Harappan times to the contemporary period. The Archaeological Survey of India, under Dr. Y.D. Sharma, carried out the excavations at Ropar. Harappa, an urban center of the Indus civilization, lies on an old bed of the River Ravi. It is of utmost importance to archaeologists due to the presence of a granary, a large building with air ducts. A set of working platforms to the south of the granary also interests archaeologists. Mohenjodaro, another important site, is located west of the Indus River in district Larkana, in a central position between the two rivers, Indus and the Ghaggar Hakra. It was one of the largest cities of the civilization.
- 106 (b) Burzahom and Gufkral (both located in Kashmir) have revealed the existence of pit dwellings. These dwelling pits are circular or oval in shape. Some of the pit chambers are square to rectangular in shape. Both the pits and the pit chambers have been dug into the natural soil. Some of the deeper pits have also been provided with landing steps. These steps, however, do not lead down to the bottom, which indicates that a ladder may have been used for further descent. The filling in some of the pits also consists of charcoal and ash, which indicates human occupation.
- 107 (b) Amongst the animals that were domesticated by the people of the Indus Valley Civilization include the humped bull, pigs, elephants, donkeys and goats. Horse is mostly absent from this civilization can be stated since the evidence of its domestication comes only from Surkotada. There have been evidences of the domestication of goats, cows and sheep in the mature Harappan phase, but the evidence of buffalo or their domestication has not been found.
- 108 (c) Trephination implies the surgical process of drilling holes in a damaged skull to remove any bits of bone from a fractured skull and then cleaning out the blood often pooling under the skull after an injury to the head. That trephination was known to the people of the Indus Valley Civilization, has been attested by the evidence from 3 sites, namely, Lothal, Burzahom and Kalibangan. At Lothal, a skull of a child of around 9-10 years, which had a squarish hole on the right temporal side, was found. Archaeologist Roy Chowdhury stated one skull obtained from Kalibangan in western India to be trephined as well. At Burzahom in Kashmir, a Neolithic skull also shows, quite convincingly, signs of being trephined.
- 109 (a) S.Bokonyi, a palaeontologist, discovered a horse skeleton in Surkotada. Archaeologist B.B. Lal has referred to a number of horse teeth and bones discovered from Kalibangan, Dholavira and Lothal.
- 110 (a) All the given statements are correct. Three varieties of wheat occurred in the Harappan Civilization, namely, *Triticum aestivum* (or bread wheat), *Triticum durum* and *Triticum dicoccum* (also called Khapli). Three varieties of barleys were also sown. Wheat and barley are considered to be the most important crops. The cultivation of lentils, mustard, linseed and sesamum has been attested, along with that of the Finger millet, ragi, jowar and bajra.
- 111 (b) Nageshwar is argued to be the first Harappan shell-working site in India. The surface survey of the site has revealed several concentrations of shell material and the excavations have also revealed shell bangle pieces. Chanhudaro is also stated to be associated with shell-working and bangles and ladles are supposed to have been made there. The site Kuntasi has revealed four structural phases, one of which is believed to be a craft centre, associated with bead making, due to the evidence of long carnelian beads, beads of faience, lapis lazuli, steatite, along with bangles of shank and ivory. Harappa is supposed to be associated with copper working. Sixteen copper furnaces have been found there, along with a hoard consisting of a pot, full of copper tools and weapons (such as axes, daggers, arrowheads and spearheads). Rahman Dheri has given evidences of numerous terracotta figurines. Huge quantities of unworked shells, stored shells and heaps of waste attest to the presence of shell related production in Balakot.
- 112 (c) Specimens of scales have been found in the Harappan Civilization, from Harappa, Lothal and Mohenjodaro. The first, found at Mohenjodaro is made of shells, with gradations of size 6.7056 mm and a hollow circle made on one gradation, along with a solid dot on the fifth gradation. While the Lothal scale is calculated to be 25.56 mm, the Harappan scale measures around 93.4 mm.
113. (c) Nivartana was a land measure containing 400 square poles of ten cubits each, according to the *Lilavati*.
114. (a) Adhaka is the smallest measure. Equal attention is given to the measurement of time, based on the device named the *Nalika*, being the time taken for one Adhaka of water to flow out of a pot through a hole of the same diameter as that of a wire 4 angulas long, made from 4 masas of gold.
115. (b)
116. (c) Vidisha was not an ancient seaport. Vidisha was an important trade centre in the 6th and 5th centuries BCE, under the Sungas, Nagas, Satavahanas, and Guptas, and was mentioned in the Pali scriptures.
117. (c)
118. (c)
119. (a) Amalananda Ghosh was the first archaeologist to identify similarities between a pre-harappan culture and the mature Harappan culture.
120. (d) The inhabitants of Harappa grew and used cotton. A piece of woven cloth has been found at Mohenjodaro.
121. (d) Dholavira was known for water management.
122. (d) The polity of the Harappan people as derived from the material evidence was a theocratic-unitary.
123. (c) A few unique burials were found in the grave sites of Lothal, Ropar, and Rojdi. One of the discoveries

- has revealed two bodies in a single grave indicating burial to be a common ritual.
124. (b) A terracotta model of a plough from Banawali and at Kalibangan, we can still see plough marks in a field during Harappa culture.
125. (a) Mohenjodaro and Harappa were two main cities of Indus civilization. They were discovered during the excavation made by Rakhal Das Banerji and Dayaram Sahni. Thus A and R both are true and R also explains A correctly.
126. (b) These all are excavation sites are in different states. Rakhigarhi in Haryana, Kalibanga in Rajasthan, Daimabad in Maharashtra and Manda in J&K.
127. (a) Vedic literature is also known as Shruti. The literature which has been handed down from time immemorial by verbal transmission.
128. (b) The Aryans were the founders of Vedic culture. The Aryans entered India through the Khyber pass, around 1500 BC. They adopted the settled agricultural lifestyle of their predecessors and established small agrarian communities across the state of Punjab. The Aryans are believed to have brought with them the horse, developed the Sanskrit language and made significant inroads into the religion and culture of that time.
129. (c) The word 'Aryan' denotes to a Superior race. There is a Persian word Aryanam. The word Iran is said to have derived from Aryanam. Aryanam means the land of the Aryan's.
130. (d) The staple diet of the people was milk, ghee (clarified butter), vegetables, fruit and barley. On special occasions like a religious feast or the arrival of a guest, a more elaborate meal was organized. Meats from the ox, goat and sheep were served along with intoxicating drinks, like Sura and Madhu.
131. (a) Indra was the most important divinity and was lord of war. 250 hymns have been devoted to only Indra in Rigveda, which is highest for any of the Gods. His other names are: Car-warrior (Rishnestha); A winner (Jitendra) and Soma Drinker (Somapa). Indra is mentioned as son of Dyau. He killed a demon Vritra, so he is known as Vritrahan. He destroyed the forests so also known as Purandhar. He held the thunderbolt (Vajra) with which he destroyed the enemies.
132. (b) The book 'Return of the Aryans' was written by Bhagwan S. Gidvani. This book tells the epic story of the Aryans – a gripping tale of kings and poets, seers and gods, battles and romance and the rise and fall of civilizations.
133. (c) The Sapta Sindhu (seven rivers) plays a prominent part in the hymns of the Rigveda. The Rigveda mentions rivers Kabul, Swat, Kurram, Gumal, Indus, Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas, Sutlej, etc. which proves that the settlements were in Afghanistan and Punjab as well.
- The river Tapti is not mentioned in Rigveda.
134. (d) The earliest expressions of caste can be found in one of India's religious scripture known as the Vedas. In
135. (a) the beginning, the caste system was not rigid. But in the later Vedic period, it became rigid when the Brahmins and the Kshatriyas became powerful. So, the rigidification of caste system is the major impact of Vedic culture on India.
136. (b) The Vedic deities Agni is not mentioned in the Boghazkoi inscription. Four Vedic deities, i.e. Indra, Mitra, Varuna and Nasatya were mentioned in Boghazkoi inscription.
137. (c) Varuna, the Vedic god was the custodian of the moral and cosmic order. He was also concerned with societal affairs other than being a deification of nature.
138. (d) The river Chenab was known in the Vedic period as Chandrabhaga also Ashkini or Iskmati and as Acesines to the Ancient Greeks. The modern name of Vedic rivers, Parushni, Shutudri and Vitasta are Ravi, Satluj and Jhelum respectively.
139. (a) The Sabha is called Narishta which meant a 'resolution of many' that cannot be broken. It performed the executive functions. In the later Vedic period it lost its importance due to the rise of royal power.
140. (b) Several tribal or the clan-based assemblies such as the Sabha, Samiti, Vidatha, Gana are mentioned in the Rigveda. They exercised deliberative, military and religious functions. The vidatha seems to be a more popular assembly than either Sabha or Samiti in the Rigvedic period. The Vidatha was an assembly in which both men and women participated.
141. (c) Vedanga does not come under Shruti literature. It comes from post-Vedic literature. The Vedanga (limbs of the Veda) are six auxiliary disciplines traditionally associated with the study and understanding of the Vedas. They are Shiksha, Kalpa, Vyakarana, Nirukta, Chandas and Jyotisha.
142. (d) The river Jhelum is called Vitasta in the Rigveda. The Vitasta is mentioned as one of the major rivers by the holy scriptures of the Indo-Aryans — the Rigveda. It has been speculated that the Vitasta must have been one of the seven rivers (Sapta Sindhu) mentioned so many times in the Rigveda.
143. (a) The Gopatha Brahmana is the only Brahmana, a genre of the prose texts describing the Vedic rituals, associated with the Atharvaveda. Shatpatha, Aitareya and Panchavims Brahmanas were related to Yajurveda, Rigveda and Samveda respectively.
144. (b) Battle of ten kings is the story of the campaign and the decisive battle connected with sages Vishwamitra and Vashistha. Vishwamitra organized a confederacy against Sudas of all those who had enmity with Sudas.
145. (c) Dasarajana was the battle of ten kings. The name of confederate kings involved in this war is actually slightly over ten, but was referred to roughly as 'dasha' in the Rigveda. They were Puru, Yadu, Turvasa, Anu, Druhyu, Alina, Paktha, Bhalanas, Shiva, Vishanin, Simyu, Vaikrna and others.

ANCIENT HISTORY

146. (d) In the tenth book (Tenth Mandala) of Rig-veda, 129th hymn (Suktam) deals with the origin of the universe and creation.
147. (c) The famous Battle of ten kings between Bharat and the host of ten kings was fought near the river of Parushni. In the most important tribal war, the king of Bharata, Sudas was victorious.
148. (a)
149. (d) Atharvaveda concerned with the origin of Indian medicine. It also consists mainly of magical spells and charms.
150. (c) The Upanishads form the core of Indian philosophy. They give us both spiritual vision and philosophical argument and it is by a strictly personal effort that one can reach the truth.
151. (c) Artha, Dharma and Kama are a part of Trivarga. But Moksh is not a part of Trivarga, it is a part of Chaturvarga.
152. (a) The Arctic Home in the Vedas is a book written at the end of 1898 on the origin of Aryans by Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak. It propounded the theory that the North Pole was the original home of Aryans during pre-glacial period which they had to leave due to the ice deluge around 8000 BC and had to migrate to the Northern parts of Europe and Asia. In support to his theory, Tilak has presented certain Vedic hymns, and Vedic calendars with interpretations of the contents in detail.
153. (a) Maximum number of Shlokas in Rigveda are written in the memory of Indra. Indra was the most popular God in Vedic period.
154. (c) The term 'Jana' occurs 275 times in the Rigveda. But Janapada is not mentioned. The term Raya occurs only once.
155. (b) Sabha and Samiti were the two popular assemblies existed in Vedic period. The most important work of the Samiti was to elect the king.
156. (a) The ancient Sage Patanjali was an expounder of the Yoga Sutras one of the most important text of yoga covering all aspects of life. Patanjali's Yoga Sutras describe the working of the mind and emotions.
157. (a) The Gotra classification came into existence probably during the Rigvedic period. The concept of Gotra was first attempted among Brahmins to classify themselves among different groups. In present days, marriage is not allowed within the same Gotra in order to avoid impure matrimony. This thinking is in tune with the modern day genetic paradigms of hybrid vigour.
158. (a) The word Visamatta was used in the latter Vedic age for the king. In the Shatapatha Brahmana, the king is described as devourer of the people.
159. (c) The word Aghanya is referred to as the cow in many mantras of Vedas. The meaning of this word means, "not to be killed under any circumstances". In the Rigveda, Bull was the symbol of strength, Power and male Virility. The Vedic status of the bull was inherited by Nandi, the companion and vehicle of Shiva in later literature.
160. (d) The Samhita of Yajurveda that contains only hymns and no prose is Vajasaneyi. The youngest layer of Yajurveda text includes the largest collection of primary upanishads, influential to various schools of Hindu philosophy. These include Isha, Taittriya, Maitri, Shvetashvatara, Brihadaranyak and Katha upnishads.
161. (c) Dicing seems to have a special significance when connected with myths and rituals. Dicing involves uncertainty, chance, the vagaries of fortune. The dice game is representative of the challenges that a king must endure during his reign. The game of dice is a part of the rituals of Rajasuya Yagya.
- The Aswamegha was a horse sacrifice ritual followed by the Srauta tradition of Vedic religion. It was used by ancient Indian kings to prove their imperial sovereignty.
 - Vajpeya Yajna was a Soma-Yajna, the offering of Soma formed an essential part of the Yajna, along with the killing of other animals. But is some where different from the Yajna. Some where it was a race of chariot.
 - Agnistoma literally means 'Praise of Agni'. It is the system of sacrifices which forms the link between men and god.
162. (a) The Rivers Ganga and Yamuna are first time mentioned in the Rigveda. Vedic literature hymn that starts with the rivers as Ganga, Yamuna, Saraswati and then other rivers to the West.
163. (d) The Gayatri Mantra is a highly revered mantra, based on a Vedic Sanskrit verse from a hymn of the Rigveda. The Gayatri mantra is dedicated to Savitri, is hence called Savitri. It is considered to be among the holiest mantras of Hinduism.
164. (a) Lopamudra was a Brahmadavini who composed some hymns of the Vedas. Many hymns of Rigveda were composed by women and they were called Brahmadavini. The prominent in them were Lopamudra, Vishwawara, Sikta, Nivavari, Ghosa, etc.
165. (a) Rigvedic hymns mention several rivers. In the text Sindhu (or Indus), Saraswati (now lost), the Gomati (modern Gomal), the Krumu (modern Kurram) and the Kubha (modern Kabul) are mentioned. The most important river seems to be the Sindhu and its tributaries—Shutudri (Sutluj), Vipas (Beas), Parushni (Ravi), Asikni (Chenab) and Vitasta (Jhelum).
166. (c) The famous dialogue between Nachiketa and Yama about transmigration of soul is mentioned in the Kathopanishad.
- The Chandogya upnishad discusses the Primordial syllable, 'Om' that is regularly used in the practice of meditative yoga.
 - Satyameva Jayate (meaning Truth Alone Triumphs), National Motto of India, is taken from Mundaka upnishad.
167. (c) Hindu flood myth from the Satapatha Brahmana, the Matsya Avatar saves the pious and the first man, Manu, and advises him to build a giant boat.
168. (d) Yajurveda has two main branches called Shukla Yajurveda and Krishna Yajurveda. Shukla Yajurveda

- is also called as "Vajasameyi Samhita" and it was brought to this world by Sage Yaajnavalkya after learning from the God Sun.
- Kathaka and Taittiriya Samhitas are also related to Yajurveda.
169. (b) In the battle of ten kings, Vashistha was the priest of Bharata tribes. Vashistha and his family are glorified in their role in the Battle of the Ten Kings, making him the only mortal besides Bhava to have a Rigvedic hymn dedicated to him.
- Vishvamitra is credited as the author of Mandala 3 of the Rigveda, including Gayatri Mantra.
- Atri is also a Vedic sage, who is credited with composing a large number of hymns to Agni, Indra and other Vedic deities. He also belongs to Saptarishi of Hindu tradition. Bhrigu: He was one of the great Sages of Saptarshis, One of the many Prajapatis (the facilitators of creation) created by Brahma.
170. (c)
171. (b) The Satapatha Brahmana is a Hindu sacred text which describes details of Vedic rituals, including philosophical and mythological background, is related to Yajurveda.
- Gopatha Brahmana is the only Brahman associated with Atharvaveda.
172. (a) The Kekaya kingdom was situated on the bank of river Beas, east of Gandhar kingdom. King Aswapati ruled Kekaya when Janak was the king of Videha.
- Panchala was an ancient Kingdom of northern India located in the Ganges–Yamuna Doab of the Upper Gangetic plain. During Late Vedic times, it was one of the most powerful states of the Indian subcontinent.
173. (c) Brihadaranyaka Upanishad is written in the prose. It is contained within the Shatapatha Brahmana, and its status as an independent Upanishad may be considered a secondary extraction of a portion of the Brahmana text. It consists of three sections or Khandas: the Madhu Khanda, the Yajnavalkya or the Muni Khanda and the Krita Khanda.
- Upanishads are a brief poem (except Brihadaranyaka upnishad which is in prose form) consisting of verses depending on the recension.
174. (a) Indra was the Vedic deity bears resemblance with Avestan god Ahurmazda. In Zoroastrianism as reflected in the Avesta, Ahura Mazda is identified with the beneficent spirit and directly opposed to the destructive one. He is all-wise, liberal, undeviating and the creator of everything good.
- The description of Vedic deities, such as Indra, Varuna, Mitra and Nasatya are found in the inscription of Boghazkoi of Asiaminar of 1400 BC.
175. (d) Medhatithi was first Sanskrit scholar who did commentary on Manusmriti a Dharmashastra. The exact date of Medhatithi's writing is unclear, and he has been placed anywhere between about 820 and 1050 AD.
- Asahaya wrote bhasya on the Naradasmriti.
176. (b)
177. (c) Soma was one of the more important gods in the Rigveda. The ninth Mandala of the Rigveda, also called the Soma Mandala, has 114 hymns, entirely devoted to Soma Pavamana, 'Purifying Soma', the sacred potion of the Vedic religion.
- The first and the 10th Mandala are the latest part of Rigveda which was composed during the Early Iron Age. It has many hymns addressed to the different deities in which Agni, Indra and Vishnu are important.
178. (c) Yadu tribe is one of the Indo-Aryan tribes mentioned in the Rigveda. They are mostly paired with Turvasu in Rigveda.
- The period of Anu dynasty who was the Son of Yayati was 5850 BC. The members of the dynasty were Manu, Ella, Pururava, Ayu, Nahusa etc.
 - Druhyus ruled over Kamboja and Gandhara. His descendants were called yavan.
 - Puru was the youngest son of Yayati, he ascended the throne of Pratisthan (Allahabad). He had two wives called Pausti and Kausalya.
179. (d) The first reference to Krishna occurs in the Chhandogya Upanishad of perhaps the sixth century B.C.
180. (d) The Sulva sutra are sutra texts belonging to the Sravata ritual and deal with complex fire altars of various shapes constructed with bricks of specific shapes and area. This proves that despite no existence of algebra, there was an awareness of precise purely geometrical calculations.
181. (c) The first hymn of each Mandala has addressed to Agni and his name is the first word of the Rigveda. The remaining hymns are mainly addressed to Indra, Varuna, Mitra, the Ashvins, the Maruts, Usas, Surya, Rbhus, Rudra, Vayu, Brhaspati, Visnu, Heaven and Earth, and all the Gods.
182. (c) "Rigvedic Aryans and the Harappans might have been same people". The theory was given by B.B. Lal.
183. (a) Rigveda mentions artisans as the carpenter, the chariot-maker, the weaver, the leather worker, the potter, etc. This indicates that they practised all these crafts. Carpenter was the most celebrated craftsman in the Vedic age.
184. (a) The story of Sunahsesha in which his father Ajigarta is stated to have sold him to Harishchandra, occurs in Aitareya Brahmana.
185. (b) Chhandogya Upanishad belongs Puranas, together with Itihas, had acquired the high status of a fifth or Panchama Veda.
186. (c) Battle of the Ten Kings is a battle alluded to in Mandala 7 of the Rigveda. It is a battle between Aryans allied with other tribes of the north-west India and guided by the royal sage Vishvamitra, oppose the Trtsu (Bharata) king Sudas in battle, but are defeated.
187. (a) Panini was a Sanskrit grammarian who gave a comprehensive and scientific theory of phonetics, phonology and morphology of Sanskrit language.
- Manusmriti is an ancient legal text among the many Dharmasastras of Hinduism. It was written by Manu and was one of the first Sanskrit texts translated

during the British rule of India in 1794, by Sir William Jones and used to formulate the Hindu law by the colonial government.

- Kalidas was a classical Sanskrit writer, widely regarded as the greatest poet and dramatist in the Sanskrit language. His plays and poetry are primarily based on the Indian Puranas. Among his plays, Abhijnana Sakuntalam, Malvikagna mitram and Kumara Samvawan are important.

- **Charaka:** He was one of the fathers contributors to Ayurveda developed in Ancient India. He is famous for authoring the medical treatise, the Charaka Samhita.

188. (d) Maharishi Bhrigu was the first compiler of predictive astrology, Jyotisha. He is credited as the father of Hindu astrology and the first astrological treatise Bhrigu Samhita is attributed to his authorship. The Bhrigu Samhita is an astrological (Jyotish) classic attributed to Maharishi Bhrigu during the Vedic period.

Patanja is the author of Mahabhasya, the Sanskrit grammar and Yogashastra, the book on Yoga.

189. (a) Ashtadhyayi is a Sanskrit treatise on grammar written in the 6th to 5th century BC by the Indian grammarian Panini. This is one of the earliest known grammars of Sanskrit language.

Katyayana of 3rd C. BC was a Sanskrit grammarian, mathematician and Vedic priest.

- The Brahma Sutras, also known as the Vedanta Sutras is believed to have been written by Vyasa along with Badarayana.

190. (a) 'Satyameva Jayate' is a mantra from the ancient Indian scripture Mundaka Upanishad. Upon independence of India, it was adopted as the national motto of India.

191. (c) Manu-smriti (Laws of Manu) traditionally, the most authoritative of the books of the Hindu code (Dharmashastra) in India. It is attributed to the legendary first man and lawgiver, Manu. In its present form, it dates from the 1st century BCE.

Vatsyana wrote Kamasutra, an Ancient Indian book on sex education.

192. (c) Brihadaranyak Upanishad is a pre Buddhist text of the period of 9th Century BCE to 6th Century BCE.

- The period of Chhandogya Upanishad is uncertain, but according to some historian it lies between 8th Century BCE to 6th Century BCE.

193. (b) The Rigvedic hymns are dedicated to various deities, chief of whom are Indra, a heroic god praised for having slain his enemy Vrtra; Agni, the sacrificial fire; and Soma, the sacred potion or the plant it is made from.

194. (b) In Rigvedic period, Niska was a gold necklace in the beginning but later it was also used as a coin for giving as a reward to a poet.

195. (c) The Aryans further moved towards east in the later Vedic period. The Satapatha Brahmana refers to the expansion of Aryans to the eastern Gangetic plains. During the later Vedic civilization, the

Aryans occupied the Upper Gangetic Valley and the Madhyadesa. The Kurus and Panchalas, the Fasas and Usimaras lived in this region. Towards the east the Aryans penetrated into Kosala, Kasi and Videha, Magadha and Anga.

196. (c) One of the Boghazkoi inscriptions proves that the Aryans are from Central Asia and their movements from Iran to India.

Other given inscriptions are not related to Aryans.

197. (d) Panchajana is the common name given to five most ancient vedic tribes. It is supposed that they are all descendants of the Five Folks and are known by that name, e.g. Yadav for descendants of Yadu, Paurav for descendants of Puru and so on.

Kikata: A section in the Rigveda (RV 3.53.314) refers to the Kikatas, a tribe which most scholars have placed in Bihar (Magadha). Kikat tribe does not belong to the Panchajanya of Rigvedic aryans.

198. (d) During the Vedic period Sabha was a body of village elders and Samiti was a general assembly in which all the members of the community participated. Sabha and Samiti are depicted as the two daughters of Prajapati mentioned in Atharvaveda.

199. (a)

200. (b) Mandukya Upanishad is the smallest among the ten principal Upanishads. Though being smallest in size, it is highest in philosophy and deals with the subject of Pure Consciousness directly.

201. (a) Matsya Purana is one of the oldest of the 18 post-Vedic Hindu scriptures called the Puranas. It narrates the story of Matsya, the first of ten major Avatars of the Hindu god Vishnu.

202. (b) The Rigvedic economy was essentially agricultural economy. They introduced use of plough drawn by oxen and bulls.

203. (b) Agni is considered as the mouth of gods and goddesses, and the medium that conveys offerings to them in a homa (Votive ritual).

Surya: He is the supreme soul who brings light and warmth to the world. Each day he travels across the Sky in his golden chariot pulled by seven horses and driven by red Aruna, a personification of Dawn. Varuna is the keeper of the cosmic order, a force called rta.

204. (c) Sanaya was an important commentator on the Veda. He flourished under King Bukka Raya I and his successor Harihara II, in the Vijay Nagar Empire of South India.

The Paramaras were well known for their patronage to Sanskrit poets and scholars.

205. (b) The river Saraswati is referred to as Matetama, Devitama and Naditama in Rigveda. The Saraswati is praised lavishly in the Rigveda as the best of all the rivers, especially in the Nadistuti Sukta.

Second most prominent river in Rigveda is Indus.

206. (a) It is accepted that the word 'yava' in the oldest texts, including the Rigveda, applied to any type of grain that was ground into flour. Yet, many Indologists treat the word as meaning specifically barley.

207. (a)
208. (b)
209. (d) The prayers of the Rigvedic people constituted a desire for life, victory in battle, health and material prosperity, specifically in the form of horses and cows. On special occasions, the usual food is supposed to have been supplemented by the flesh of cattle, goats, buffalo and even sheep.
210. (b) Some of the important Upanishads are: Aitareya, Kausitaki (belong to Rigveda); Chhandogya, Kena (belong to the Samaveda); Katha, Svetasvatara, Brihadaranyaka, Isa (belong to the Yajurveda); Mundaka, Prasna and Mandukya (belong to the Atharvaveda). The correct matching pairs are – Rigveda and Kaushitaki, Yajurveda and Katha, Samaveda and Chhandogya, Atharvaveda and Mundaka.
211. (a) The Vedas are said to have been passed on from one generation to the next through verbal transmission and are, therefore, also known as Shruti (to hear) or revelation. Shruti is “that which has been heard” and is canonical, consisting of revelation and unquestionable truth, and is considered eternal. Shruti describes the sacred texts comprising the central canon of Hinduism viz. Vedas, Brahmans, Aranyakas, and Upanishads.
212. (c) The correct sequence of divine powers of Rigveda is Indra, Agni, Varuna and Soma.
- Indra:** Indra was the most important divinity and was lord of war. 250 hymns have been devoted to only Indra in Rigveda, which is highest for any of the gods. His other names are: Car-warrior (Rathestha); A winner (Jitendra) and Soma Drinker (Somapa).
- Agni:** Agni is the god of fire and acceptor of sacrifices. He was considered to be an intermediary between gods and men. 200 hymns have been devoted to only Agni in Rigveda while Agni is mentioned in 218 hymns.
- Varuna:** Varuna is the god of the sky, of water and of the celestial ocean, as well as a god of law called Rita, and of the Patal Loka (Under world). He is one of the most prominent Devas in the Rigveda, and lord of the heavens and the earth. 46 hymns are dedicated to Varuna in Rigveda.
- Soma:** Soma was prepared by extracting juice from the stalks of a certain plant, and the Soma god was god of the plants. 123 hymns are dedicated to Soma and most of them are from Soma Mandala.
- Visvedevas:** They are various Vedic gods taken together as a whole headed by Indra. 70 hymns are dedicated to Visvedevas in Rigveda.
- Yama:** Yama is considered to have been the first mortal who died and espied the way to the celestial abodes, and in virtue of precedence, he became the ruler of the departed. He is the guardian of the world of dead. His twin sister is Yami and both Yama and Yami are children of Surya.
- Surya:** Surya is the Sun god and 8 hymns are dedicated to Surya in Rig-Veda.
- Other Rigvedic gods:**
- Savitri:** The Gayatri Mantra is dedicated to Savitri.
- Pusan:** The guardian of the Jungle Paths and Roads.
- Vishnu:** A comparatively minor god in Rigveda.
- Vayu:** Wind god

Dyaus: Father of heaven
Aditi: Goddess of eternity
Maruts: Storm spirits
Gandhrava: Divine musicians
Ashvins: Divine doctors

Rbhus: Three semi-divine deities of Rigveda.

213. (a) The Upavedas (the auxiliary vedas) were traditionally associated with vedas:
1. Ayurveda (medicine): Rigveda
 2. Gandharveda (music): Samaveda
 3. Dhanurveda (archery): Yajurveda
 4. Shilpveda (craft): Atharvaveda
214. (b) The first three statements are correct. Upaveda implies applied knowledge. Upavedas are traditional literatures constituting the subjects of a few technical works. The upaveda of Samaveda is Gandharvaveda, which deals with music and dance.
215. (d) The Rigvedic society was a free society. The Aryans evidently preferred male child to female child. However, females were as free as their male counterparts. Education was equally open for boys and girls. Girls studied the Veda and fine arts. Women never observed Purdha in the Vedic period. They enjoyed freedom in selecting their mates. But divorce was not permissible to them. In the family, they enjoyed complete freedom and were treated as Ardhanginis.
216. (a) The correct pairs of Rigvedic names and modern names are:
- | Rig-Vedic Name | Modern Name |
|----------------|-------------|
| Sindhu | Indus |
| Vitasta | Jhelum |
| Asikni | Chenab |
| Parushni | Ravi |
| Vipasa | Beas |
| Sutudri | Satluj |
| Gumal | Gomati |
| Krumu | Kurram |
| Drishdvati | Ghaggar |
| Suvastu | Swat |
217. (c) Indra was the most powerful and popular god. He lived in heaven. He was the god of thunder, lightning. Many hymns of the Rigveda are offered in his name. The Gayatri Mantra is a highly revered Mantra, based on a Vedic Sanskrit verse from a hymn of the Rigveda, attributed to the Rishi (sage) Vishvamitra.
218. (c) The Vedic period shows that the vedic people used cows as a medium of exchange. Niska and hiranyapinda, perhaps, were two types I of metallic medium of exchange prevalent in Vedic India. Rigvedic niskas and hiranyapindas, in this period, stood as a link between the money and currency stages of the development of the economy.
219. (c)
220. (c) Rita, implying truth or order (in Indian philosophy), denotes the cosmic order and led to the doctrines of dharma and karma, meaning duty and actions respectively. Rita, as believed during the Rigveda, was the physical order of the universe and the ethical and moral law of the world. It was due to Rita, as the people

- believed, that the sun and the moon pursued their daily journeys and the seasons followed their regular course. Rita was guarded by Varuna (the god-sovereign) and Mitra (the god of honour) and proper sacrifices to these gods ensured the continuance of Rita.
221. (a) Pushan, the god of marriages, was also referred to as the god of meeting. Pushan was said to be responsible for marriages, roads, journeys and the feeding of cattle. Savitri, the mother of Surya, is the daughter of Savitr, the solar deity and the wife of Brahma, the creator god. Aditi, the mother of Surya, is believed to be the mother of the Adityas, the group of celestial deities. Dyus, the god of heaven and the father of Surya, appeared in hymns with Prithvi Mata or Mother Earth in the ancient scriptures.
222. (c) Dasiputra meant the son of a servant woman. Rishi Kavasa Ailusa and Dirghatama were excommunicated by the other sages due to them being dasiputras. Visvamitra and Bhrigu were not dasiputras.
223. (a)
224. (a)
225. (a)
226. (d) The Abhidhamma Pitaka has been described as philosophy, psychology and metaphysics. The ingrained methodology in it perceived things in terms of events and not processes. The Sutta Pitaka is more like a prescription, consisting of Buddhist sermons describing what to do and what not to practise. The Vinaya Pitaka deals extensively with the rules and regulations to be followed by the Bhikkus and Bhikkunis. The Sanskrit term, Mahasanghika, implies 'great congregation' and represents the first schism of Buddhism. It Mahasanghika matches with members of great community.
227. (b) Vedang are the auxiliary to the four Vedas essential for the correct interpretation of the Vedas. Mundaka Upanisad mentions that there are six Vedanga which are as follows:
1. Shiksha is related to sound, letters, pronunciation, the method of teaching and learning of these basic elements.
 2. Kalpa: Vedic system involves Karmakaanda (system of prescribed acts and rituals).
 3. Grammar:- Vyakarana is considered to be a principal part of the Vedaangas.
 4. Nirukta :- Nirukta is a kind of commentary on Nighantu, which is a collection of difficult words of the Veda.
 5. The composition of the Vedas indicates consummate development of the knowledge of the poetic meter, chandas.
 6. The sixth Vedaanga relates to Jyotisha - astronomy and astrology. Jyotisha is considered to be the science of light, and it is looked upon as the eyes among the Vedaangas
228. (a)
229. (a)
230. (a) The Gopatha Brahmana is a prose genre dealing with vedic rituals associated with the Shaunaka and the Paippalada parts of the Atharvaveda. The Jaiminiya Brahmana, also called the Talavakara Brahmana, is a vedic text associated with the Samaveda's Jaiminiya or Talavara part. One of the notable shakhas of the Krishna Yajurveda is the Taittiriya Brahmana. The Shatapatha Brahmana deals with the history, mythology and rituals of the Shukla Yajurveda.
231. (d) Vedic (Shrauta) yajnas are typically performed by four Vedic priests, the hota, the adhvaryu, the udgata and the brahman. The Hotar, (priest), recites invocations and litanies drawn from the Rigveda. The adhvaryu is the priest's assistant and is in charge of the physical details of the ritual like measuring the ground, building the altar etc. mentioned in the Yajurveda. The udgatar is the chanter of hymns set to melodies (sāman) drawn from the Samaveda. The brahman is the superintendent of the entire performance, and is responsible for correcting mistakes by means of supplementary verses invoking the visvedevas (pantheon of celestials or devas).
232. (c) Rajasekhara's marriage to Avantisundari is an example of 'Anuloma-marriage'. During the Vedic Age, inter-class marriages used to take place in the form of Anuloma marriage. Anuloma marriage is a social practice according to which a boy from upper Varna/caste/class can marry a girl from lower varna/caste/class.
233. (b) Nimbarakacharya believed in the theory of Bheda-abheda. Sri Chaitanya Mahaprabhu amalgamated the views of all the previous Acharyas in his thesis of Achintya-bheda-abheda Tattva explicitly explained by Sri Baladeva Vidyabhusana in his Govinda Bhasya of the Vedanta-sutra.
234. (d) The temple of Angkor Wat in Cambodia was dedicated to Vishnu, the supreme god of Hinduism. The temple was built by the Khmer king Suryavarman II in the early 12th century.
235. (c) In ancient India, a number of kingdoms emerged during the Vedic age that were spread across the Indo-Gangetic plain. These kingdoms were also called as republics and 16 of them were regarded as the Mahajanapadas. 10 out of the 16 Mahajanapadas were situated in the Ganga valley.
236. (b) Mahishamati and Ujjaini were the capital of Southern and Northern Avanti Mahajanapada, respectively.
237. (a) In Asura marriage, bridegroom gave as much wealth as he could afford to the bride's relatives, not in accordance with the injunctions of the scriptures because it was like buying the bride, which was prohibited
238. (a)
239. (d) Tiruvachakam, which occupies a place in Tamil sacred literature analogous to the Upanishadas, contains the compositions of Manikkavachakar.
240. (d) Vajji Janapada was republican state in sixth century BC. Its capital was Vaishali. The Vajji republic was ruled by a confederation of eight clans (Atthakula) of whom the Vrijis, the Lichchavis, the Jnatrikass and the Videhas were the most important.
241. (c)
242. (b) Pushkalavati, meaning the Lotus City in Sanskrit, was the earliest capital of Gandhara. The lotus city has been identified with the region we now know as Charsadda and its neighbourhood.

243. (a)
244. (b) The land between the Saraswati and Drishadvati was called the Brahmaparta. The place which first witnessed the creation of mankind came to be known as Brahmaparta or the seat of Brahma.
245. (c) Asmaka was one of the sixteen Mahajanapadas in the 6th century BCE, mentioned in the Buddhist text Anguttara Nikaya. The region was located on the banks of the Godavari river, between the rivers Godavari and Manjira.
246. (d) The ancient Buddhist text Anguttara Nikaya gives the list of sixteen Mahajanapadas includes the Gandhara and the Kamboja as the only two salient Mahajanapadas in the Uttarapatha. Another Buddhist text Digha Nikaya mentions only twelve Mahajanapadas.
247. (b) Hippalus was a Greek navigator and merchant who probably lived in the 1st century BCE. He discovered the monsoon winds and the route across the Arabian Sea to India around 45 AD.
248. (d) Parashurama is most known for ridding the world of Kshatriyas over twenty-one times. Mahapadma Nanda, who has been described as “the destroyer of all the Kshatriyas”, defeated the Panchalas, Kasis, Haihayas, Kalingas, Asmakas, Kurus, Maithilas, Surasenas and the Vitihotras. So, Mahapadma Nanda has been compared to Parashurama in the Puranas.
249. (b) Asmaka was the only Mahajanapada situated to the south of the Vindhya range and was in Dakshinapatha or southern India.
250. (c)
251. (b)
252. (b) Correctly matched pairs are:
- | | |
|--------|--------------|
| Matsya | — Virat |
| Asmaka | — Potana |
| Anga | — Champapuri |
| Chedi | — Suktimali |
- The main Matsyas under Virata had its capital named Viratanagari which is now known as Bajrat in Jaipur district of Rajasthan. Upaplavya was another famous city in this kingdom. Asmaka was a kingdom among the 16 Mahajanapadas mentioned in the Buddhist texts. All other kingdoms were in the north, from Vanga to Gandhara. Some believe that Asmaka was a colony of the Kambojas, and its earlier name was Aswaka. It is believed that there were many Anga kings who ruled different parts of Anga kingdom, contemporary to Karna. Champapuri was the capital of Anga ruled by Karna. Magadha (south-west Bihar) king Jarasandha gifted another city called Malnipuri, to the Anga king Karna. The city called Suktimali is mentioned as the capital of Chedi. Prominent Chedis during Kurukshetra War included Damaghosha, Shishupala, Dhrishtaketu, etc.
253. (b) Mahajanapadas west to east are Avanti, Matsya, Kosala and Magadha. There were many states of the Aryans in North India, around the 6th century BC. These states were called the ‘Mahajanapadas’. There were sixteen of such Mahajanapadas: Kasi,

Kosala, Anga, Magadha, Vajji, Malla, Chedi, Vatsa, Kuru, Panchala, Machcha, Surasena, Assaka, Avanti, Gandhara and Kamboja. Literally Mahajanapadas means ‘Great Kingdoms’. Before ‘Buddhism’ rose in the country, these flourished in the north western parts of India. Aryans were seen migrating to the country. As per the Vedic texts, these Aryan tribes were known as the Janas. Later these Vedic Janas merged with Janapadas. Many of these became big political bodies. In the Buddhist traditions, these kingdoms came to be known as ‘Mahajanapadas’.

254. (b) Pataliputra was founded by Udayin while Rajgriha was founded by Bimbisara. Vajji was the ancient name of north Bihar. The territory of the Vajji Mahajanapada was located on the north of the Ganges river and extended up to the Terai region of Nepal. On the west, the Gandak river was probably the boundary between it and the Malla Mahajanapada and possibly also separated it with the Kosala Mahajanapada. On the east, its territory was probably extended up to the forests along the banks of the rivers, Koshi and Mahananda. The capital of this Mahajanapada was Vaishali. Other important towns and villages were Kundapura or Kundagrana (a suburb of Vaishali), Bhoganagara and Matthagama. Vajji Sangha (Vajji confederation), which consisted of several janapadas, gramas (villages), gosthas (groups).

255. (c) The list of sixteen Mahajanapadas is available in Anguttara Nikaya. Asmaka Mahajanapada was situated on the bank of river Godavari. The Anguttara Nikaya, the fourth division of the Sutta Pitaka, consists of several thousand suttas arranged in eleven books (nipatas) according to numerical content. An excellent modern print translation of the complete Anguttara Nikaya is Bhikkhu Bodhi's The Numerical Discourses of the Buddha: A New Translation of the Anguttara Nikaya. Some believe that Asmaka was a colony of the Kambojas, and its earlier name was Aswaka. The epic Mahabharata mentions that the king of the name Asmaka was the adopted son of Saudasa Alias Kalmashapada a king of Kosala and an Ikshwaku ruler. Asmaka Sumantu was a sage among the sages who assembled in Kurukshetra, during the last days of Kuru hero Bhishma.

256. (a) Correctly matched pairs are:

Tirukkural	— Tiruvalluvar
Shilpadikaram	— Ilangoadigal
Manimekhalai	— Shitalai Sattanar
Tolkappiyam	— Tolkappiyar

The Tirukkural is one of the most important works in the Tamil language. This is reflected in some of the other names by which the text is known: Tamil Marai (Tamil Vedas); Poyyamozhi (words that never fail); and Deiva nool (divine text). Silappatikaram has many references to historical events and personalities, although it has not been accepted as a reliable source of history by many historians because of the inclusion of many exaggerated events and achievements to the ancient Tamil kings. Manimekhalai is a Tamil epic,

the sequel to the Shilapaddikaram, which has been dated by various scholars between the second and sixth centuries CE. The Shilapaddikaram, a verse epic, narrates the story of Kovalan and Kannaki, a married couple. Tolkappiyam, deals with orthography, phonology, morphology, semantics, prosody and the subject matter of literature.

257. (c) 258. (c) 259. (d) 260. (c) These are the dynasties and their capitals.
261. (c) In the gana-rajya state, the asana-prajayapaka was the technical expression for the seat betokener, shalaka-gahapaka was the ballot collector, the ganapurak meant the whip and the ubhahika meant the referendum.
262. (a) Votive inscriptions (2nd century BC) describes about offerings given to super natural forces to get their favour.
263. (a) An Agrahara is the name given to the Brahmin quarter of a heterogenous village or to any village inhabited by Brahmins.
264. (d) Patanjali (2nd BC), an author of a commentary on Panini's Ashtadhyayi was a great philosopher. He compiled a famous book - Yogashutra.
265. (c) Yaudheyas were related with Johiya Kshatriyas residing near Muttan (Presently in Pakistan).
266. (b) Shankaracharya philosophy is called Advaita. The Advaita Vedanta focuses on the basic concern as Brahman, atman, vidya (knowledge), avidya (ignorance), maya, karma and moksha.
267. (c) These books deal with principles of grammar.
268. (d) Jorwe is a village and an archaeological site located on the Pravara, a tributary of the Godavari River in Sangamner taluka of Ahmednagar district of Maharashtra. This culture can broadly be dated 1400-700 BC.
269. (c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak interpreted Gita as the scripture of Karmayoga.
270. (d) According to Anguttara Nikaya (Buddhist text) and Bhagavati sutra (Jaina text) there were 16 mahajanapadas in ancient India.
271. (d) The mode of worship was worship of the elements like fire and rivers, worship of heroic gods like Indra, chanting of hymns and performance of sacrifices. They were not associated with temples.
272. (c) Even though monotheism characterizes some of the hymns of Rig Veda, naturalistic polytheism and monism can be discerned in the religion of the hymns of Rig Veda. Like the rigvedic Aryans the ancient Iranians worshipped gods like Mitr, Vayu and Verutraghna. They also wore the scared thread and worshipped fire etc. Initially sacrifices were simple, house hold duties performed by the oldest male member of the house yajmana who acted as priest and the oldest female member, yajmana patni (wife of the householder) who assisted in the act. The agnihotra was a simple domestic sacrifice to be performed daily by the head of a Dvija household in the morning and the evening. Other involved the participation of many different ritual specialists along with their assistants.
273. (b) The oldest inscription with names of Vedic Gods was discovered in Turkey-Syria (Boghazkoi) area dated around 1400 BC.
274. (c) Both are correct
275. (c) Vedic Sanskrit is not the language of common people. The earliest deciphered epigraphic inscriptions was of Ashoka of the 3rd century BCE, written in forms of Prakrit in the Brahmi script, which was the language of the ordinary people.
276. (a) The Rigveda is an ancient Indian collection of Vedic Sanskrit hymns. It is one of the four canonical sacred texts of Hinduism known as the vedas. The text is a collection of 1028 hymns and 10,600 verses, organised into ten books. Aitareya Brahmana belongs to Rigveda.
277. (d) Srauta Sutra deals with Vedic sacrifices. Sulva Sutra prescribes various kinds of measurements for the construction of sacrificial altars. The Dharma Sutra deals with social duties.
278. (d) In the battle of ten Kings, King Sudas, the descendant of emperor Bharata, was faced by 10 kings led by Purus.
279. (d) None of the above
- The Kadambas are regarded as the earliest royal dynasty of Karnataka. The dynasty was founded by Mayurasharma.
280. (c) The Kingdom of Kuninda (or Kulinda in ancient literature) is a North-Indian native Kingdom stretching along the foothills of the Himalayas. In Mahabharata they were called Dwij Srestha.
281. (a) Mahapadmananda (345 BC – 329 BC) also known as Ekarat and Sarvakshatrantaka was the founder of Nanda dynasty.
282. (b) Indra was conceived as a warlike deity, battling with the clouds, called Vritra, to obtain copious torrents of rain for man, and fighting with the demons of darkness, called Panis, to restore to the world the light of the morning.
283. (a) In the context of the Indian culture, Rita is described as that which is ultimately responsible for the proper functioning of the natural, moral and sacrificial orders.
284. (a) The statement "Tamsoma Jyotirgamaya" was originally mentioned in Brahadaranyaka Upanishad.
285. (d) In ancient times Mahanadi's name was Chitrotapala, Mahananda and Neelotpala. It originates from the mountain range of Sihawa, located in the Dhamtari district near Raipur.
286. (d) The name "Shvetashvatara Upanisad" has the compound Sanskrit root Shvetashva (Shvet + ashva), which literally means "white horse" and "drawn by white steeds. So none of the given option is correct.
287. (c) Gautamiputra Satakarni is regarded as the greatest king of the Satavahanas dynasty. In the Nasik inscription of Balasri, Gautamiputra Satakarni is called 'Ekabrahmana' which means either unrivalled Brahman or the only protector of the Brahmins.

288. (a) The Rig-Veda is the largest and most important text in the form of Hymns. It includes 1028 hymns and it is divided into ten books called mandalas.
289. (c) In the Vedic period the cow was known as Aghanya. 'Aghanya' means must not be killed.
290. (c) The Main Puranas are 18 in number.
291. (c) As the surya dynasty of Ayodhya was famous in the history of ancient India in the same way chandra or Lunar dynasty was also famous. The capital of chandra dynasty was Pratishthana.
292. (d) It is imagined that Aryans were spread from Afghanistan to Valley of Ganga. There are description many of rivers and mountains in the Rigveda. Asikni was Chenab, Parusni was Ravi, Kubha was Kabul, Krumu as Kurum, Vipas as Beas and Sutudri as Sutlej.
293. (b) Rigveda gives description about many rivers. These all are mentioned by their ancient names and matched with the modern name.
294. (c) Gayatri Mantra is one of the highly regarded mantra or chant taken from the Oldest Veda, Rig Veda
295. (a) The word Buddha actually means enlightened one and is the name given to Gautama Siddhartha after his enlightenment under the Bodhi tree.
296. (b) Kushinagar is an important Buddhist pilgrimage site, where Gautama Buddha attained Parinirvana. Kapilavastu was the capital of Shakya Kingdom, and Buddha was born to king Shudhodhana of this clan. In Bodh Gaya, Siddhartha reached enlightenment, becoming a Buddha at the age of 35.
- Rajgriha:** Lord Buddha spent many months of retreat during the rainy season here, used to meditate and preach on Gridkuta, the Hill of the Vultures. Rajgriha is sacred to the memory of the founder of both Buddhism and Jainism.
297. (c) The Second Buddhist council took place approximately one hundred years after the Buddha's parinirvana. King Kalashoka was the Second Council's patron and the meeting took place at Vaishali.
- The first Buddhist Council took place just after the death of Gautama Buddha during the reign of Ajatashatru in Rajgriha.
- The third Council took place in Patliputra during Ashoka period.
 - The fourth and last Buddha Council took place during Kanishka in Kundalvana (Kashmir).
298. (c) Mahayana Buddhism emerged in the first century CE as a more liberal, accessible interpretation of Buddhism. Maitreya is a transcendent Bodhisattva named as the universal Buddha of a future time in Mahayana Buddhism.
- Kakusandha Buddha (Pali), known as Krakucchanda in **Sanskrit**, and Khorvadzig in **Tibetan**, is one of the ancient **Buddhas**.
- Amitabha also Amida or Amitayus, is a **celestial Buddha** according to the scriptures of **Mahayana Buddhism**.
- Kanak Muni Buddha was believed as previous of Gautama Buddha.
299. (d) Mahasanghika is the name of an early Buddhist school in India, during the Second Buddhist council held at Vaishali. The Mahasanghika school represents the first major schism ever recorded in Buddhism.
300. (b) Acharanga Sutra is not a text of Buddhism. It is a canonical sacred text of Jainism based on Lord Mahavira's teachings.
301. (b) The order of Buddhist monks and nuns was founded by Gautama Buddha during his lifetime over 2500 years ago. Buddha instituted a community of nuns in Vaishali at the request of his aunt Mahaprajapati.
302. (d) Rummimdei Pillar Inscription says that The Beloved of the Gods, the king Piyadassi, when he had been consecrated twenty years, came in person and referenced the place where Buddha Sakyamuni was born. He caused a stone enclosure to be made and a stone pillar to be erected. As the Lord was born here in the village of Lumbini, he has exempted it from tax, and fixed its contribution [i.e. of grain] at one-eighth.
303. (c) Astangika Marg is Kalyan Mitra in Buddhist philosophy. Buddha's Astangika Marga are : Right belief, Right thought, Right speech, Right action, Right living, Right effort, Right recollection and Right meditation.
304. (c) Buddha's last ordained disciple was a very old Brahmin in the name of Subhadra who came to pay his last respects to him and asked for ordination. Immediately after ordination, Subhadra attained enlightenment and passed away.
- Ananda**, first cousin of the **Buddha** and one of his principal **disciples**, known as his "beloved disciple" and devoted companion.
- Sariputta or Sariputra was one of two chief male disciples of Gautama Buddha along with Moggallana, counterparts to the Bhikkhunis Khema and Uppalavanna, his two chief female disciples.
- Upali** was a monk, one of the **ten chief disciples** of the **Buddha**. Before joining the order, he was part of the Royal barber caste and worked as a barber.
305. (a) Pratitya Samutpad is the main element of Buddhist philosophy. It refers to one of the central concepts in the Buddhist tradition that all things arise in dependence upon multiple causes and conditions.
- Jiva and Ajiva** : Jainism believes that the whole universe can be divided into two categories, viz., Jiva, i.e., soul and Ajiva, i.e. non-soul. These two Jiva and Ajiva-exhaust between them all that exists in the universe and Jaina philosophy is based on the nature and interaction of these two elements.
- Syadvada:** This is also called Anekantvad or multiple-vision theory. The great gift the Jain philosophy has given to the world is the Anekantvad, its specialty, its insight and its way of thinking and its method of multidimensional view of things.
- Triratna**, (Sanskrit: "Three Jewels") Pali Ti-Ratana, also called Threefold Refuge, belongs to both Buddhism and Jainism, in Buddhism the Triratna comprises the Buddha, the Dharma (Doctrine, or

- teaching), and the Sangha (the monastic order, or community). In Jainism
306. (b) Mahavir Swami delivered his first sermon in the language of the common people called Ardha Magadhi and Prakrit. **Vedic and Sanskrit literature** comprises the spoken or sung literature of the Vedas continued with the oral tradition of the Sanskrit epics of Iron Age India; the golden age of Classical Sanskrit literature dates to Late Antiquity (roughly the 3rd to 8th centuries CE).
307. (c) Tirthankar Parshvanath was the son of king Ashvasena and queen Vama of Varanasi. He achieved Nirvana on the Sammet Sikhar. He lived in Varanasi around 800 BC. Parsvanatha is the 23rd Jain Tirthankar. Vaishali (Kundagram) is the birth place of 24th Tirthankara, Mahavir Swami; Shravasti was a city of ancient India and one of the six largest cities in India during Gautama Buddha's lifetime.
308. (c) Svetambaras maintain that the 19th Tirthankara, Mallinath, was a woman. They also believe that women are able to obtain Moksha. Sumatinatha was the fifth Jain Tirthankar, Lord Shantinath the sixteenth and Arishtanemi, also called Neminatha, the 22nd of the 24 Tirthankaras of Jainism.
309. (d) Parsvanatha was the twenty-third Tirthankara of Jainism. Chaturyama Dharma the 'fourfold teaching' of the Parshvanath. Chaturyama Dharma, abstention from violence, theft, untruth and acquisitiveness.
310. (a) In the Buddhist Pali Canon, Mahavira is referred to as Nigantha Nataputta. Nigantha Nataputta refers to. A Nigantha refers to Jains. A person who has attained Kevalya can be a Nigantha.
311. (d)
312. (c) The Tripitaka is the standard collection of scriptures in the Theravada Buddhist tradition, as preserved in the Pali language. It is the most complete extant early Buddhist canon. It was composed in North India and preserved orally until it was committed to writing during the Fourth Buddhist Council in Sri Lanka in 29 BCE, approximately four hundred and fifty four years after the death of Gautama Buddha.
313. (b) Gautam Buddha, who was prince Siddhartha of Kapilavastu in India/Asia before his enlightenment, is called "The Light of Asia".
314. (a) Buddha Charita (Acts of the Buddha) is an epic poem in the Sanskrit Mahakavya style on the life of Gautama Buddha by Asvaghosa, composed in the early second century CE.
315. (c) The eightfold Path in Buddhism, is an early formulation of the path to enlightenment. The idea of the Eightfold Path appears from the first sermon of the Buddha, which delivered after his enlightenment. Right desire is not included in the Eight fold path of Buddhism.
316. (b) Yapaniya was a school of Jainism. The saints of the Yapaniya school practised nudity like the Digambaras and believed in the liberation of women in conformity with the Svetambaras.
317. (a) Lord Buddha attained Mahaparinirvana at Kushinagar, the mortal remains of Tathagat were kept in the 'parliament house', of the Republic of Mallas.
318. (b) According to the Theravada commentaries and chronicles, the Third Buddhist Council was convened by the Mauryan king Ashoka at Pataliputra (today's Patna), under the leadership of the monk Moggaliputta Tissa. Its objective was to purify the Buddhist movement, particularly from opportunistic factions which had been attracted by the royal patronage.
319. (a) Therigatha is not a part of early Jains literature. The Therigatha is a Buddhist scripture, a collection of short poems supposedly recited by early members of the Buddhist Sangha in India around 600 BC.
320. (c) In Jainism, Ahinsa is the standard by which all actions are judged. For a householder observing the small vows (anuvrata), the practice of ahinsa requires that one should not kill any animal life.
321. (c) Avalokitesvara is one of the most widely revered Bodhisattvas in mainstream Mahayana Buddhism, as well as unofficially in Theravada Buddhism. In Sanskrit, Avalokitesvara is also referred to as Padmapani (Holder of the Lotus) or Lokesvara (Lord of the World).
322. (c) King Milinda was not a contemporary of the other three given in the option. Milinda in Indian Pali sources was a Greek of the Indo-Greek kingdom (165 BC–130 BC) who established a large empire in the South Asia and became a patron of Buddhism.
323. (b) Fourth Buddhist Council is the name of two separate Buddhist council meetings. The first one was held in the 1st century BC, in Sri Lanka. The 2nd Fourth Buddhist Council is said to have been convened by the Kushan emperor Kanishka, perhaps in 78 CE in Jalandhar or in Kashmir.
324. (a) The Lord Buddha was born in 563 BC in the sacred area of Lumbini located in the Terai plains of southern Nepal, testified by the inscription on the pillar erected by the Mauryan Emperor Asoka in 249 BC.
325. (c) Siddhartha's caste was the Kshatriya. He belonged to the Shakya clan and was born in the royal family. His father was Suddhodana and his mother was Maya. Because of this, he was known as Shakyamuni "sage of the Shakya clan", which is the most common name used in the Mahayana literature to refer to the Buddha.
326. (c) The Fourth Buddhist Council was presided over by Vasumitra in Kashmir during the reign of Kanishka and had to deal with a serious conflict between the Sarvastivada teachers of Kashmir and Gandhara.
327. (d) The period of Bhadrabahu is 433BC to 357 BC, Kalashoka Stands between 395 BC to 367 BC and the period of Parsvanath is 9th century BC to 8th century BC.
- Vardhman Mahavira (600 BC–528 BC)
- Gautama Buddha (563 BC – 483 BC).
328. (c) The Ellora caves are an impressive complex of Buddhist, Hindu and Jain cave temples carved out of the vertical face of the Charanndri hills between the 6th and 10th centuries AD near the ancient Indian village of Ellora. Ajanta and Karle caves belong to Buddhism whereas Elephanta cave is associated with both Hindu and Buddhism.
329. (a)
330. (d) Sarnath, is the place where Gautam Buddha first gave his sermon after his enlightenment. It is one of the most sacred places for Buddhist after Bodhgaya where he got enlightenment.
331. (d) Sarnath is located 13 kilometres north-east of Varanasi, in Uttar Pradesh.

332. (b) Vallabhi has been a famous Jain centre. It was here in 453 or 466 AD, the Vallabhi council of the Jains produced in writing the religious canon under the head of the shraman Devardhigani. Svetambara Agama was finally edited at the Jain council of Vallabhi.
333. (c) Sanchi is considered as the best Stupa. The 'Great Stupa' at Sanchi is the oldest stone structure in India and was originally commissioned by the emperor Ashoka the Great in the 3rd century BC.
334. (b) According to the scriptures of all Buddhist schools, the first Buddhist Council was held soon after the Mahaparinirvana of the Buddha, dated by the majority of recent scholars around 400 BCE, under the patronage of king Ajatasatru with the monk Mahakasyapa presiding, at Sattapanni caves Rajgriha. Its objective was to preserve the Buddha's sayings and the monastic discipline or rules (Vinaya).
335. (b) Sanchi is the oldest extant Buddhist sanctuary. Although Buddha never visited the site during any of his former lives or during his earthly existence.
336. (b) Anekantavada is one of the most important and fundamental doctrines of Jainism. It refers to the notion that truth and reality are perceived differently from diverse points of view, and that no single point of view is the complete truth.
337. (a) Milinda Panha is in the form of a dialogue between the Greek King Milinda (Minander I) and the Buddhist monk Nagasena.
338. (a) The term "Nirvana" is most commonly associated with Buddhism, and represents its ultimate state of soteriological release and liberation from rebirths in *samsāra*.
Moksha is a term in Hinduism and Hindu philosophy which refers to various forms of emancipation, liberation, and release.
Kaivalya is a state of solitude, aloneness, isolation and detachment. "The Yoga Sutras of Patañjali" talks about a yogi who achieved kaivalya and is independent from all bonds.
339. (c) Mahavira added Brahmacarya (Celibacy) to the Chaturyama system established by the twenty-third Tirthankara Parshvanath. Thus, he based it on five principles—Ahinsa, Satya, Asteya, Brahmacarya and Aparigraha. Rest three options are associated with Buddhism.
340. (b) Pawapuri or Pava is a holy site for Jains located in Nalanda district in Bihar. Around 5th Century BCE, Mahavira, the last Tirthankara of Jainism achieved Moksha or Nirvana here.
341. (a) According to Jaina Text, the first and founder of Jain religion is Rishabhadeva. There are 24 Tirthankaras in Jain religion in which Neminath was 22nd Tirthankara, Parshvanath 23rd and last and 24th Tirthankara is Mahavira.
342. (b) Alara Kalama was a hermit saint and a teacher of yogic meditation who lived near Rajgriha. He was one of the teachers of Gautama Buddha. Under Alara Kalama Gautama, Buddha practised austerities. Alara taught Gautama Buddha many things including meditation.
Arya Asanga was born in the year 375 AD in Purushapura, India (present day Pakistan). He was perhaps originally a member of the Mahisasakaschool or the Mulasarvāstivāda school but later converted to Mahāyāna. According to some scholars, Asaṅga's frameworks for Abhidharma writings retained many underlying Mahīśāsaka traits. Sudharmaswami (607 BC – 507 BC) was the fifth Ganadhara of Mahavira. All the current Jain acharyas and monks follow his rule.
343. (b) Tripitaka or Three Baskets is a traditional term used for various Buddhist scriptures. The three pitakas are *Sutta Pitaka*, *Vinaya Pitaka* and *Abhidhamma Pitaka*.
344. (d) Relic tower is not a representation of Buddhist art. Buddhist architecture consist mainly of Chaityas, Viharas, Stupas and Stambhas.
345. (d) Asanga was born as the son of a Kshatriya father and Brahmin mother in Purusapura. Current scholars place him in the fourth century CE. He was perhaps originally a member of the Mahisasaka school or the Mulasarvastivada school but later converted to Mahayana.
346. (a) The Lingayat Community was founded by Basava in the 12th century AD. The Lingayats are Virashaivites Saivite. The philosophy of the Lingayatas was influenced by the teachings of both Shankaracharya and Ramanuja. This sect was characterised by an anti-Brahmanical spirit. Lakulisha was a prominent Shaivite revivalist, reformist and preceptor of the doctrine of the Pashupatas, one of the oldest sects of Shaivism. According to some scholars, Lakulisha is the founder of the Pashupata sect.
Matsyendranath: He is traditionally considered the founder of Hatha yoga as well as the author of some of its earliest texts. He is also seen as the founder of the Hatha sampadnya, having received the teachings from Shiva. He is especially associated with Kaula Shaivism.
Nulasekhara Alvar was seventh of the twelve Alvars.
347. (b) According to scholars, Lakulisha is the founder of the Pashupata Shaivism sect. According to a tradition stated in the Linga Purana, Lakulisha is considered as the 28th and the last Avatar manifestation of Shiva and the propounder of Yoga system.
Bhavabhuti was an 8th-century scholar of India noted for his plays and poetry, written in Sanskrit. His plays are considered equivalent to the works of Kalidasa.
348. (d) Sunyavada was founded by an Indian Buddhist philosopher Nagarjuna (150 – 250 CE) and based on the Prajnaparamita Sutras, expounding the philosophy of emptiness, voidness (Sunyata), which later also influenced Ch'an in China and Zen in Japan.
Vasubandhu was a very influential Buddhist monk and scholar from Gandhara. Vasubandhu was a philosopher who wrote on the Abhidharma from the perspectives of the Sarvastivada and Sautrāntika schools.
Vasumita: The monk who led the Fourth Buddhist Council in Kashmir around the second century and helped compile The Great Commentary on the Abhidharma.
349. (c) Maitreyanatha (270–350 CE) is one of the three founders of the Vigyanvada or Yogachara school of Buddhist philosophy, along with Asanga and Vasubandhu.
Ashvaghosha was an Indian philosopher-poet, born in Saketa in northern India to a Brahmin family. He is believed to have been the first Sanskrit dramatist, and is considered the greatest Indian poet prior to Kālidāsa.
Nāgasena was a Sarvastivadan Buddhist sage born in Kashmir and lived around 150 BCE. His answers to questions about Buddhism posed by Menander I, the Indo-Greek king of northwestern India, are recorded in the Milinda Pañha and the Sanskrit Nāgasenabhiksusūtra.
Aryadeva was a disciple of Nagarjuna and author of

ANCIENT HISTORY

- several important Mahayana Madhyamaka Buddhist texts. He is also known as Kanadeva, the 15th patriarch in Chan Buddhism, and as "Bodhisattva Deva" in Sri Lanka.
350. (b) Ajivika, an ascetic sect that emerged in India about the same time as Buddhism and Jainism and that lasted until the 14th century. It was founded by Goshala Maskariputra (also called Gosala Makkhaliputta). Purana Kassapa was an Indian ascetic teacher who lived around the 5th or 4th century BCE, contemporaneous with Mahavira and the Buddha. Ajita Kesakambali was an ancient Indian philosopher in the 6th century BC. He is considered to be the first known proponent of Indian materialism. He was probably a contemporary of the Buddha and Mahavira
351. (a) The terms Lokayata and Carvaka have historically been used to denote the philosophical school of Indian Materialism. Carvaka and Ajita Kesakambalin are said to have established Indian Materialism as a formal philosophical system, but some still hold that Brihaspati was its original founder. Brihaspati authored the classic work on Indian Materialism, the Brihaspati Sutra.
352. (b) Syadvad is a doctrine of Jainism. Syadvad is the philosophy of seeing an individual or an object from various points of view; trying to understand them and acquiring the right knowledge of those things.
353. (d) After the death of Mahavira, one of his disciple Sudharma Swami is said to have taken over the leadership. He was the head of Jain community till 515 BCE.
354. (c) Because of a 12-year famine across North India Bhadrabahu decided to migrate with a group of monks to Shravanabelagola in South India and brought with him Chandragupta. Sthulabhadra (297-198 BCE) was a disciple of Bhadrabahu. The Śvētāmbara tradition of Jainism trace their lineage through Sthulabhadra.
355. (d) In 8th century, King Dharampal of Alauki dynasty formed the world famous Vikramshila Mahavihar in Antichak village, Kahalgaon.
356. (c) Lord Mahavira was the twenty-fourth and last Tirthankara of Jain religion. He was born in Kundagrama, i.e. Basukund of today in 599 BC.
357. (a)
358. (d) First Jain council was held at Pataliputra by Sthalabahu in the beginning of the third century BC during the reign of Chandragupta Maurya.
359. (b) Bhagwan Mahavir's first sermon (called 'Divya-Dhwani') was delivered on 'Vipulachala Hill' near 'Rajgrahi'. In his preaches, he gave emphasis on non-violence, non-attachment and on Anekant and Syadvada.
360. (a) The first Jain council (conference) of monks was held in Pataliputra about 160 years after Lord Mahavira's nirvana. Monk Bhadrabahu, who had the knowledge of all 12 Angas, could not be present at that meeting. The rest of the monks could compile only the first eleven Angas by recollection and thus, the twelfth Anga was lost. The monks from the South did not agree with this compilation, and the first split in Jainism started. Jains divided into two main groups, Svetambaras and Digambaras. Svetambara monks wore white clothes. Digambara monks did not wear any clothes at all.
361. (b) First Council was held at Pataliputra by Sthalabahu in the beginning of the third century BC and resulted in the compilation of 12 Angas to replace the lost 14 Purvas.
362. (c) The Kalpa Sutra is a Jain text containing the biographies of the Jain Tirthankaras. Bhadrabahu is considered the author of the text and it is traditionally said to have been composed about one hundred and fifty years after Nirvana of Mahavira.
363. (b)
364. (a) The custom Santhara is related to Jain sects. Santhara, a Jain spiritual practice which entails a voluntary giving up of one's life through fasting.
365. (a) The Dharmachakra Parivartan is said to be the first teaching given by the Buddha after he attained enlightenment. It is taught that the Buddha attained enlightenment while sitting under the Bodhi tree by the river Niranjana, in Bodhgaya.
366. (b)
367. (c) The Amravati Stupa is a famous specimen of the Buddhist art and architecture of ancient India. It is located at Amravati in Andhra Pradesh. Amravati was the capital of the ancient Satavahana dynasty, came under influence of the Buddhist faith through the Kushanas.
368. (d) Maya was the mother of the Buddha and was from the Koliyan clan. Maya was born in Devadaha in ancient Nepal. She was married to King Suddhodana, who ruled in the kingdom of Kapilavastu.
369. (a) Mahavira was married to Yashoda and produced a daughter whose husband, Jamali, became the first disciple of Mahavira.
370. (a) The grand image of Gomateshwara was installed by Chavundaraya in 988 AD at Sharavangbelgola. Chamundaraya was a military commander, poet and a minister in the court of the Western Ganga Dynasty of Talakad in present day Karnataka.
371. (b) Kanishka's coins portray images of Indian, Greek, Iranian and even Sumero-Elamite divinities, demonstrating the religious syncretism in his beliefs. The Buddhist coins of Kanishka are comparatively rare. Several coins show Kanishka on the obverse and the Buddha standing on the reverse, in Hellenistic style.
372. (b) Symbol of 5 great events of Buddha's life
- | Event | Symbol |
|--|--------------|
| Buddha's birth | Lotus & bull |
| The great departure (Mahabhinishkramana) | Horse |
| Enlightenment (Nirvana) | Bodhi tree |
| First sermon (Dhammachakraparivartan) | Wheel |
| Death (Parinirvana) | Stupa |
373. (a) Early Buddhist texts speak of six foremost opponents of Lord Buddha who were:
1. Ajit Kesh Kamblin—Believed in Materialism
 2. Maskari Gosai—Founder of Ajivaka sect
 3. Puran Kasyap—Atomist
 4. Pakudh Katyayam—Believed in Fatalism
 5. Sanjay Vethaliputta—Believed in materialism syncretism
 6. Niggaantha Nathputta—He was Bhagwan Mahavir

374. (d) List of 24 Tirthankars and their birth places

Name	Birth place
1. Rishabha (Adinath)	Ayodhya
2. Ajitnath	Ayodhya
3. Sambhavanath	Sravasti
4. Abhinandannath	Ayodhya
5. Sumatinath	Ayodhya
6. Padmabrabha	Kausambi
7. Suparshvanath	Kasi (Banaras)
8. Chandraprabha	Chandrapuri
9. Pushpadanta (Suvidhinatha)	Kakandi
10. Shiatnath	Bhadrikapuri
11. Shreyansanath	Simhapuri
12. Vasupujya	Champapuri
13. Vimalnath	Kampliya
14. Anantnath	Ayodhya
15. Dharmanath	Ratnapuri
16. Shantinath	Hastinapura
17. Kunthunath	Hastinapura
18. Aranath	Hastinapura
19. Malinath	Mithilapuri
20. Munisuvrata	Kusagranagara (Rajgrih)
21. Naminatha	Mithilapuri (Mathura)
22. Neminatha	Sauripura (Dwarka)
23. Parsvanatha	Kasi (Banaras)
24. Mahavira (Vardhamana)	Kundagram

375. (d)

376. (d)

377. (c)

Sanchi is famous for outstanding specimen of Buddhist art and architecture, belonging to the period between the third century BC and the twelfth century AD. The site of Sanchi was discovered in the year 1818 by General Taylor and an archaeological museum was established in 1919 by Sir John Marshall. However, Sanchi was not directly connected with events in the life of the Buddha, Sanchi became a pilgrimage site when Ashoka Maurya erected a stupa and column there.

378. (a)

Hiuen Tsang arrived in Kashmir taking the route from Tibet and Ladakh. He had a significant influence in spreading Buddhism in Kashmir. When he had first arrived in Kashmir, Buddhism was a widespread religion. He later proceeded to Harsha's empire to learn more about Buddhism. He spent about two years in Kashmir in the pursuit of Buddhist texts. He studied under a renowned Kashmiri teacher.

379. (b)

It is believed that Buddha spent 25 rainy seasons in Sravasti of which 19 he spent in the Jetavana Monastery and six in the Pubbarama monastery. It is also the place where he gave the maximum number of discourses and instructions. Prasenjit, the Kosala king, was the contemporary of Gautama Buddha.

380. (d)

381. (d)

Gautama studied under various teachers and followed their practices until he mastered them all. His first teacher was Alara Kalama who taught a form of meditation leading to an exalted form of absorption called "the state of no-thingness", a state without moral or cognitive dimension. Gautama saw this was not going to solve suffering, and continued his search.

The next teacher was Udraka Ramaputra who taught him meditative absorption leading to "the state of neither perception nor non-perception". Again, Gautama realised this was not the state he was looking for. (Both Alara and Udraka are by some scholars considered to be Jain followers.)

382. (c)

383. (c)

Nyaaya Shashtra: The author of this Darshan is Rishi Gautama ji. The subject of this darshan is to attain Moksha (Salvation) by getting the philosophical knowledge.

Vaisheshika Shashtra:- The author of this Darshan is Rishi Kanaad ji. He has described the true form of the Dharma.

Sankhya Shashtra:- The author of this Darshan is Rishi Kapil ji and its subject is about the Prakriti and its products and Purusha.

Yoga Shashtra:- The author of this Darshan is Maharishi Patanjali and it deals with the Saadhana, Dhyan, Samadhi etc.

Uttar Mimaansa / Mimaansa Shashtra:- The author of this Darshan is Rishi Jaimini ji. The science of morals is discussed in detail. The concept of this darshan is Dharma.

Uttar Mimaansa / Vedaant Shashtra:- The author of this Darshan is Rishi Vyaasa ji and the subject is about the Brahmaa (Iswhar) and attainment of Brahmaa / Moksha (Salvation). Badarayana is regarded as author of Vedanta (Uttara Mimansa) text.

384. (d)

A Chaitya Hall at Karle was built largely by the donation of the Yavanas. The Chaitya at Karle is, by far, the largest of the cave temples. It is situated at Karle in Pune district of Maharashtra. It is said to have been sculptured between 100–125 AD. It is cut off of a solid rock to a depth of about 124 feet. It is 40 metres long, 15 metres high and 15 metres broad. Inside, there are 37 octagonal pillars of remarkable beauty.

385. (d)

386. (d)

The Dilwara temple is located at Mount Abu. It seems fairly basic temple from outside but the interior showcases the extraordinary work of human craftsmanship at its best. These temples were built between 11th to 13th century AD. The beautiful lush green hills surrounding the temple gives a very pleasant feeling.

387. (c)

The famous idol of Gomateshwara and famous Jain temple is situated at Sravanbelgola. Shravanabelagola is famous for the Bahubali Statue which is supposed to be the tallest monolithic stone statue in the world with a height of 58 feet carved out of a single block of granite. The Gomateshwara temple is built on top of a hill at an altitude of 3347 feet, called as Vindhyaagiri

- hill (also known as Doddabetta or Indragiri). Lord Gomateshwara (Lord Bahubali) was one of the 100 son of the first Jain tirthankara named Lord Adinatha (Rishabnatha).
388. (c) Mahavastu is not a work on architecture. Mahavastu is more refined version of Vastu Shastra. Vastu Shastra being a very old subject didn't have a proper procedure to apply the beneficial wisdom in modern lifestyle. Due to lack of proper research and documentation of results, it has never been possible to give it a scientific working procedure.
389. (d) Shankaradeva was a 15th–16th century Assamese polymath, a saint-scholar, poet, playwright, social-religious reformer and a figure of importance in the cultural and religious history of Assam. Shankaradeva introduced the 'Eka Saran Naba Vaishnava Dharma' in Assam and for its propagation, wrote and translated a huge number of songs and couplets, dramas, epic poetry, theoretical essays, 'nat', 'bhaona' and the like.
390. (b) In 747, the Indian master Padma Sambhava travelled from Afghanistan to bring Vajrayana Buddhism to Tibet and Bhutan at the request of the king of Tibet.
391. (d) Yavanajataka is not a Buddhist writing. Sage Yavana, who belonged to the Alexander period, wrote Yavanajataka. He was an astrologer in the Greek court in India.
392. (d)
393. (c)
394. (b) The subject matter of most of the paintings at Ajanta is the life and teachings of Buddha. This covers various lives and incarnations of Buddha as told in Jataka stories. The rocks here in Ajanta are cut in the shapes of Chaitya, Stupa and Vihara – all are important religious places of Buddhists.
395. (b) The Periya Puranam is a classical Tamil scripture that describes the lives of 63 Saivite saints. It has immense influence over the devotional tradition of Saivism in south India. It was compiled during the 12th century by Sekkizhar.
396. (d) Manimekhalai is a second-century Tamil verse epic reflects the ancient culture of India in the story of a beautiful young dancer who abandons her future as a courtesan in order to dedicate her life to the pursuit of Buddhism. She became a Buddhist nun or Bhikshuni and practiced to rid herself from the bondage of birth and death and attain Nirvana.
397. (b) Buddha delivered his first sermon at Sarnath. Sarnath is a city located in the north-east of Varanasi near the confluence of the Ganges and the Gomati rivers in Uttar Pradesh.
398. (c) Patimokkha stands for the rules of the Sangha. Buddha Dhamma and Sangha are the three Jewels of Buddhism.
399. (d) Jatakas are the stories that tell about the previous lives of the Buddha, in both human and animal form.
400. (c) Mahavira was a teacher of the religion of Jainism. He lived in India. His followers believed that he was the 24th in a line of great teachers. These teachers were called tirthankaras.
401. (b) Kutagarasala Vihara is the monastery where Buddha most frequently stayed while visiting Vaishali. It is located 3 kilometres from the relic Stupa.
402. (a) The important occasion of Chandragupta Maurya's reign was the forecast of a twelve years famine. At that time Acharya Bhadrabahu was the head of the Jain church. According to the Jain text Rajvaliya Katha, the king saw sixteen dreams. He requested Bhadrabahu to interpret the dreams. The latter explained all the dreams and according to the last one, he predicted a famine of twelve years. Chandragupta, who was a follower of Bhadrabahu, gave up his throne. He finally ended his life following the Jain fashion.
403. (b) Mahavira was not the founder and author of Jain religion but simply a reformer. This sect of the Nigranthis was an important sect at the rise of Buddhism. This may be inferred from the fact that they are frequently mentioned in the pitakas as opponents of Buddha and his disciples. This conclusion is further supported by another fact. Mankhali Gosala, a contemporary of Buddha and Mahavira divided mankind into six classes, of these the third class contained the Nigranthis. Hence, statement II is not the correct explanation of statement I.
404. (d) Both the statements are true but statement II is not the correct explanation of statement I. Gandhara School was based on Greco-Roman norms. It is also known as Graeco-Buddhist School of art. The Buddhist sculpture produced by the Kushans in the Swat valley was referred to as Gandharan, and was influenced by Graeco-Roman elements. The ancient kingdoms of Udyana (Swat) and Gandhara (Peshawar) were formed by the Kushans, who were of Chinese origin and took over the area in the first century BC. Under the king Kanishka, who ruled from around 100 AD, Buddhism flourished in Gandhara; at one point there were 1,400 monasteries in the lower Swat Valley alone.
405. (b) Goshala Maskariputra was the founder of Ajivika Sect. He was the contemporary of Mahavir.
406. (a) Rishabha- 1st Tirthankara out of 24. Parshvanatha- 23rd tirthankara. Mahavira 24th tirthankara
407. (c) Canonical texts are those that are linked to Gautama Buddha in one way or another. Canonical texts comprise three different kind of texts - the sutras (discourses), vinaya (discipline) and abhidharma (analytical texts), together they are called the 'Three Baskets' or Tipitaka (in Pali language) and Tripitaka (in Sanskrit).
408. (a) Parshvanath was born on the tenth day of the dark half of the month of Paushto King Asvasena and Queen Vama of Benaras (now Varanasi). He belonged to the Ikshvaku dynasty.
409. (c) First Buddhist Council was held under the patronage of king Ajatshatru with the monk Mahakasyapa presiding, at Rajgriha, in the Sattapani Cave.
410. (a) All the sites given are famous for Jain Temples.
411. (a) The fathers of the mahayana were considered to be Nagarjuna, who lived between the first and second

- centuries of our era and founded what is known as the Madhamika philosophy or philosophy of the Middle Way and Maitreyanatha who lived in the third century of our era. Maiteyanatha's philosophy was developed in the fourth century by two brothers, Asangha and Vasubandhu and was known as Yogacara or Vijnavada philosophy.
412. (b) Ajivika, an ascetic sect that emerged in India about the same time as Buddhism and Jainism and that lasted until the 14th century. It was founded by Goshala Maskariputra (also called Gosala Makkhaliputta).
413. (b) Odantapuri was a Buddhist Mahavihara, established by the Pala Emperor Gopala I in the 8th century what is now Bihar.
414. (a)
415. (a)
416. (a) The Buddhist's texts Anguttara nikaya speaks of 16 mahajanapadas. These were - 1 Kashi 2 - Koshal 3- Anga 4 - Magadha 5 - Vajj 6 - Malla 7 - Chedi 8 - Vatsa 9 - Kuru 10 - Panchal 11 - Matasya 12 - Shuresena 13 - Ashamak 14 - Avanti 15 - Gandhar 16 - Kamboj.
417. (c) Reason for the spread of Buddhism were as following –
 1. Simplicity of Religion.
 2. Special appeals for downstrodden.
 3. Missionary spirit of the religion.
 4. Use of local language.
418. (b) The entry of woman as a Bhikshuni into the Buddhist Sangha was allowed by the Buddha for the first time in vaishali. The first woman who got entry into the Sangha was the Prajapati Gautami the step mother of Buddha.
419. (b) Sravasti was the famous Capital of Kosal state of the Buddha period. Buddhism was most popular here and Buddha stayed here 21 times.
420. (a) Bodhgaya the place where Gautama Buddha obtained Enlightenment is located at the bank of river Niranjana.
421. (d) Subhadda was the last disciple of Lord Buddha.
422. (a) Maurya dynasty ruled over Magadha after Nanda dynasty. Chandragupta destroyed the Nanda dynasty around 321 BC, and became the first king of the great Mauryan empire.
- The Gupta Empire was an ancient Indian empire founded by Sri Gupta. The empire existed at its zenith from approximately 320 to 550 CE and covered much of the Indian subcontinent.
- Kushanas ruled over India from 2nd century BC to 3rd century AD
- The Shunga Empire was an ancient Indian dynasty from Magadha that controlled vast areas of the Indian subcontinent from around 187 to 78 BCE.
423. (b) Indian Emperor Chandragupta Maurya (father of Bindusara and grandfather of Ashoka) lived from 340-298 BCE and was the first ruler of the Mauryan Empire. He ruled from 322-298 BCE.
- Vishnugupta was one of the lesser known kings of the Gupta Dynasty. He is generally considered to be the last recognized king of the Gupta Empire. His reign lasted 10 years, from 540 to 550 CE
424. (d) Kautilya's Arthashastra is a very important source for the knowledge of Mauryan dynasty. Chanakya or Kautilya, the minister of Chandra Gupta throws a flood of light upon the contemporary social, political and economic conditions of the country at that time. It also gave a wealth of information regarding duties of the king, his foreign policy and organization of spies.
425. (c) Megasthenes wrote Indica and the author of Mudrarakshasa was Vishakhadutta.
426. (a) Chandragupta Maurya set up the Mauryan Empire following Alexander's retreat. There is evidence to show that Chandragupta was a contemporary of Alexander.
427. (b) Chanakya was the mentor of Chandragupta Maurya. He was a great scholar, teacher of economics and political science in ancient India. Different lessons of politics and war were taught to Chandragupta by Chanakya. Chandragupta Maurya established Maurya Empire by defeating Dhana Nanda of Nanda dynasty.
428. (b) Chandragupta, the founder of the Mauryan Empire was not only a great warrior but also an able administrator. He set up a sound and efficient system of administration in his vast empire. There was a municipal committee of 30 members to look after the affairs of the city. They looked after public buildings, water supply, sanitation, roads, gardens, hospitals, schools, temples and other works of public utility.
429. (c) Ashoka maintained close relations with Tissa, the ruler of Ceylon. Devaanampiya Tissa was the second son of Mutasiva. He was a friend of Asoka even before he became king.
430. (d) Samapa, modern-day Jaugada was administrative centre of the Mauryan empire after the Kalinga conquered by Ashoka.
431. (b) The Mauryan empire became the first to stretch from sea to sea – from the Bay of Bengal to the Arabian Sea. More probably it was intended to engross the lucrative maritime trade in timbers, textiles, spices, gems and precious metals between the ports of India and the Persian Gulf.
432. (c) Lumbini pillar inscriptions, King Ashoka visited Lumbini and worshipped the Buddha, the sage of the Sakyans was born there. He set up a pillar and the village of Lumbini was exempted from tax and required to pay only one-eighth of the produce because the Lord was born there. The Minor Rock Edict of the Emperor Ashoka at Sasaram is located about two kilometers east of the famous mausoleum of Shershah Suri. The inscription, which is now almost invisible, was engraved on the elongated stone under a very small rock shelter.
- Bhabru Inscription:** It is located at Bairat in Rajasthan and deals with Ashoka's conversion to Buddhism.
- Rock Edict XII:** Promotion to religion of different faiths, change of heart after Kalinga war.

433. (a) Yavana Tushaspha was the Governor of Saurashtra in Ashoka's reign, evidently because Pushyagupta's son had become a Jain monk and left no descendants behind. Pushyagupta was the Governor of Saurashtra appointed by the Chandragupta Maurya.
434. (a) Mauryan Emperor Bindusara had friendly relations with the Greek King Antiochos-I of Syria. Deimachos was a Syrian Ambassador who came in the court of Bindusara. Mauryan Emperor Ashoka the Great also mentions the names of Hellenic king- Antiochus II of Syria in his 13th rock edict. This shows that Mauryan dynasty maintained the diplomatic relations with distant countries like Syria in the West.
435. (d) **Separate edict I :** Ashoka declared all people are my sons.
Pillar Edict VII : Works done by Asoka for Dhamma Policy. He says that all sects desire both self-control and purity of mind.
- Rummindei Pillar Inscription :** Ashoka's visit to Lumbini & exemption of Lumbini from tax.
436. (b) The edicts of Ashoka are a collection of 33 inscriptions on the Pillars of Ashoka. One of the edicts of Asoka's Barbara cave inscription mentions the donation of Barbara hills region to Ajivika sect.
437. (b)
438. (d) The inscriptions of Ashoka are written in two scripts known as Brahmi and Kharosthi. Kharosthi script has been used in the inscriptions found at Shahbazgarhi in Mardan District of Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa province of Pakistan and Manshera also in Pakistan. Three languages were used, Prakrit, Greek and Aramaic. Four scripts were used. The edicts are composed in non-standardized and archaic forms of Prakrit. Prakrit inscriptions were written in Brahmi and Kharosthi scripts, which even a commoner could read and understand. The inscriptions found in the area of Pakistan are in kharoshthi script. The rest are written in Greek or Aramaic. The Kandahar Rock inscription is bilingual Greek-Aramaic.
439. (c) The Buddhist texts mention about the family of Ashoka. His first wife was a princess of Ujjaini called Devi or Vedisa. His two other wives were Karuvaki and Asandhimitra. Asoka's only son mentioned in inscriptions is Tivara, who was born to Karuvaki. The name of Karuvaki and Tivara are mentioned in Queen's edict.
440. (b) Ashoka built the Sarnath pillar to commemorate the site of the first preaching of Lord Buddha, where he taught the Dharma to five monks. The Ashoka Pillar at Sarnath is about 15.24 m in height and weighs 50 tons. The four-lion sculpture placed on top of this pillar is now treasured in the Archaeological Museum of Sarnath.
441. (a)
442. (d) The earliest known copper-plate, known as the Sohgaura copper-plate, is a Maurya record that mentions famine relief efforts. The Sohgaura copper plate refers to a pair of Kosthagara (granaries) to be used in the time of distress. Other Copper plate

inscription describe are not associated with Ashoka's empire.

443. (d) Bhabru minar rock edict was placed near Viratt in Jaipur state dated from 258 to 257 BC. In this inscription, Ashoka expressed or rather confessed his faith in the Buddha, Dharma and the Sangha. He also refers to seven examples of Buddhism which were dear to him and he wished that his subjects should also follow them.
444. (d) Deimachos succeeded Megasthenes as ambassador to the court of Bindusara sent by the Syrian king Antiochus I. **Diodorus of Sicily** was a Greek historian. He is known for writing the monumental universal history *Bibliotheca historica*.
Arrian of Nicomedia was a Greek historian, public servant, military commander and philosopher of the Roman period. The *Anabasis of Alexander* by Arrian is considered the best source on the campaigns of Alexander the Great.
445. (b) In his thirteenth inscription, Ashoka mentions five Greek contemporary kings. Turamaya has been identified with the contemporary ruler of Egypt up to 247 BC.
446. (b) Gujarrā edict is located north of the village Gujarrā at the foot of a low hill locally known as Siddham ki Todiyā. It was discovered in 1953 CE. Gujarrā is located near the town of Datia in Madhya Pradesh. The edict here refers Ashoka with his personal name.
447. (b) The Rock edict XII of Ashoka inscriptions is devoted to the principle of religious tolerance completely. Ashoka pleaded for tolerance of different religious sects in an attempt to create a sense of harmony.
448. (b) Bindusara conquered some of the parts of southern peninsula. He also maintained contact with his Greek counterparts. He asked the Greek kings to send a Sophist to his court.
449. (a) During 4th and 3rd century BCE, Karnataka was part of Nanda and Maurya Empire. The Brahmagiri edicts in Chitradurga dated around 230 BCE belong to emperor Ashoka and says of the nearby region as 'Isila' which means 'fortified region'. These rock edicts indicated that the Isila was the southernmost extent of the Mauryan empire. Samapa was the eastern part, whereas Satiyaputra and Keralputra were the approximate area in the south of Ashoka's Empire.
450. (b) The Allahabad Pillar with Ashoka's edicts talks about the charitable works of **Ashoka's queen Karuwaki** and even mentions that she was the mother of Prince Tivala. Queen Karuwaki in fact is the only Queen of Ashoka who finds her name in the Ashoka's edicts. It is particularly notable for containing later inscriptions attributed to the Gupta emperor, Samudragupta (4th century CE). Also engraved on the stone are inscriptions by the Mughal emperor, Jahangir, from the 17th century.
451. (d) It is believed that Chandragupta Maurya adopted Jainism and became an ascetic under the Jain saint Bhadrabahu and migrated south with him. He ended

his life at Sravanabelgola in present day Karnataka by Jainism custom Santhara (death by fasting).

Sthulabhadra (297-198 BCE) was a disciple of Bhadrabahu. The Śvētāmbara tradition of Jainism trace their lineage through Sthulabhadra.

Haribhadra Suri was a Svetambara mendicant Jain leader and author. According to tradition, he lived c. 459–529 CE.

452. (b) The Greek author Megasthenes wrote 'Indica'. During Alexander's invasion. Indica is the most authentic book to know about the Mauryan period and the regime of Chandragupta Maurya.

Seleucus I Nicator previously served as an infantry general under Alexander the Great, he later established the Seleucid Empire over much of the territory in the Near East which Alexander had conquered.

Kālidāsa was a Classical Sanskrit writer, widely regarded as the greatest poet and dramatist in the Sanskrit language. His plays and poetry are primarily based on the Indian Puranas.

Pliny was a Roman author (Natural history is one of them) and Naval commander, who died in 79 AD

453. (a) Mauryas' India had evolved its own monetary system based on indigenous standards. In the Arthashastra, the silver pana with its sub-divisions is evidently recognized as the standard coin, while the copper mashaka with its divisions ranks as a token currency. **Tola** is a traditional Ancient Indian and South Asian unit of mass, now standardised as 180 troy grains (11.663 8038 grams) or exactly 3/8 troy ounce.

Kakaini was also a unit which was used in ancient India.

Dinar: It was a golden coin used by Kushana during 240-267 CE. It was of 7.9 grams and of 20 mm diameter. Dinar was also in used during Gupta period.

454. (d) The Junagarh inscription gives the information about the Sudharshan Lake that the lake was an artificial reservoir, was built by the Mauryan emperor (Chandra Gupta Maurya) for checking floods. Around 150 AD, the lake was repaired by the Shaka ruler Rudradaman I. And, it was again repaired under the Skandgupta's reign (415 AD-455AD) by his governor Parnadatta.

455. (c)

456. (d) **Pautavadyaksha**: The super intendent of weights and measures in Mauryan administration.

Samthadyaksha: They checked malpractices in trade.

Lavananyadyaksha: They were the salt superintendent, as the manufacture of salt was a government monopoly.

Sulkadhyaksa: He was the collector of customs and tolls.

457. (a)

458. (d) The Arthashastra is an ancient Indian treatise on statecraft, economic policy and military strategy which identifies its author by the names 'Kautilya' and 'Vishnugupta', both names that are traditionally identified with Chanakya. The book, written in

Sanskrit, discusses theories and principles of governing a state.

459. (d) The rock inscriptions of Devanampriya Priyadarshi were being discovered all over India for centuries. But for a long time, the identity of this 'Devanampriya Priyadarshi' remained a puzzle. In the year 1915 near a village called Maski in Raichur District of Karnataka, a rock inscription was discovered on a hill. In this inscription, for the first time, the name of Ashoka was found with titles like Devanampriya and Priyadarshi. It was then certain that Devanampriya Priyadarshi was no other than Ashoka.

460. (b) According to social law of ancient India, a woman was always considered a minor. Divorce was prohibited, although it sometimes took place. According to the Arthashastra, a wife who had been deserted by her husband could seek a divorce.

Kama Sutra: It is an ancient Indian Hindu text written by Vātsyāyana. It is widely considered to be the standard work on human sexual behaviour in Sanskrit literature.

Nitisara: It is a post-Mauryan treatise narrating the elements of the polity.

Mudrarakshasa: It is a historical play in Sanskrit by Vishakhadatta that narrates the ascent of the king Chandragupta Maurya to power in India.

461. (a) The Kharosthi script is an ancient script used by the ancient Gandhara culture of South Asia primarily in modern-day Afghanistan and Pakistan. Kharosthi is mostly written right to left (type A), but some inscriptions (type B) already show the left to right direction that was to become universal for the later South Asian scripts.

462. (d) The personal name of Ashoka is mentioned only in the edicts of Maski, Gurjara, Nettur and Udegolam.

463. (d) Major Rock Edict II mentions Chola, Pandya, Satyaputra and Keralaputra kingdoms in South India. Major Rock Edict XIII speaks of Asoka's annexation of Kalinga. It mentions Asoka's victory by dhamma over Greek kings and the Chola, Pandya, and Andhra kingdoms in South India.

Major Rock Edict I: It says, King prohibited animal Slaughter especially during the festive gatherings. Major rock Edict VII decoded the practical instructions of the King to tolerance for all religions.

Major Rock Edict III: It says that Yuktas along with Rajukas shall go to the all areas of kingdom every five years and spread the Dhamma policy of Ashoka.

464. (a) It is evident from the note of Megasthenes, importance of land and water management was realised even during 300 B.C for social welfare. During this period, famous Sudarshan lake on Girnar hill in Gujarat was built by Chandragupta Maurya.

465. (a) The Buddhist tradition regards Lumbini to be the birthplace of Gautama Buddha, in accord with the Jataka-tales and a 6.5 meters high pillar, erected there by King Ashoka in 245 BCE.

466. (b) Proper rules of conduct of trade were laid by the head of trade guilds, known as Sarthavaha or

- Srenipramukha. The rules were called Samay and Srenidharma. Taxila, Pushkalavati, Kapisa and Vidisha prospered as trade centres, under the Indo-Greek rulers.
467. (b) Megasthenes stayed at Pataliputra for about five years. He wrote a book called 'Indica' in which he gave a detailed account of his observations of Mauryan government and social life. Kautilya's Arthashastra is magnificent work on ancient political thought which was undoubtedly composed between 3rd-2nd Century B.C.
468. (d) James Princep was an English scholar, orientalist and antiquary. Remained unread until James Princep successfully deciphered Ashoka's edicts inscription in 1837. Stories of Ashoka flourished from the time of his death and grew more fanciful with the passing centuries.
469. (a)
470. (a)
471. (b) In rock inscription of Maski, Ashoka was found with titles like Devanampriya and Priyadarshi. It was then certain that Devanampriya Priyadarshi was no other than Ashoka.
472. (d) The division of Mauryan society into seven classes was particularly mentioned in the 'Indica' of Megasthenes.
473. (d) Kautilya's Arthashastra is the most important work on Public Administration in ancient India. It deals with different aspects of management which include strategic management, financial management, accounting, human resource management, corporate governance, social responsibility, etc.
474. (b) Bindusara was the son of the first Mauryan Emperor Chandragupta Maurya. The Greeks called him Amitrochates or Allitrochades.
475. (c) Srinagar was founded more than 2000 years ago, around the 3rd century BC, by King Pravarasena. It soon became part of the Mauryan Empire, one of the largest empires in India at the time. The ruling Mauryan emperor Ashoka built the city of Srinagar (Srinagar).
476. (a) Ashoka sent missionaries to neighbouring states and even to foreign lands. According to tradition, the Ceylonese mission was sent under Ashoka's son Mahendra and daughter Sanghamitra.
477. (b)
478. (a) Kautilya talked of the various heads of the different branches of the civil service. The superintendent of trade (Panyadhyaksha) was to head the commercial service, including internal and external trade.
479. (c)
480. (d)
481. (a) Chandragupta Maurya stretched his empire from Karnataka to Afghanistan and from the river Indus to Bengal. He attacked the Greek Governor of Punjab, Seleucus Nikator and defeated him. There was subsequently a treaty between the two whereby, Seleucus ceded Punjab and Sindh to Chandragupta and also gave his daughter in marriage to Chandragupta.
482. (d) The Mudrarakshasa is a historical play in Sanskrit by Vishakhadatta that narrates the ascent of the king Chandragupta Maurya to power in India.
483. (b)
484. (d)
485. (a) In 3rd century BCE, the great emperor of Magadha Ashoka started to build thousands of Stupas all over the Indian subcontinent and South Asia. It is said that 84 thousand Stupas were built by Ashoka.
486. (c) Buddhist Council

Buddhist Council	King	Presided By	Held at	Time
First	Ajatashatru	Mahakasyapa	Sattapanni caves Rajgraha	400 BCE
Second	Kalasoka	Sabakami.	Vaishali	383 BCE
Third	Asoka	Moggaliputta Tissa.	Pataliputra	250 BCE
Fourth	Kanishka	Vasumitra.	Kundalvana, Kashmir	72 AD
Fifth	Mindon.	Jagarabhiyamsa, Narindabhiyamsa, and Sunnagalasami.	Mandalay, Burma	1871 AD
Sixth	Prime Minister U Nu.	Mahasi Sayadaw and Bhadanta Vicittarabhiyamsa.	Maha Passana Guha, at Kaba Aye in Burma	1954

487. (c) Chanakya was a famous Indian teacher, who taught at Takshashila, an ancient Indian university. Later, he became royal advisor to the Maurya empire and helped the mighty ruler Chandragupta Maurya to establish the Maurya empire by defeating the Nanda empire.

488. (d) Brihadratha Maurya was the last ruler of the Mauryan dynasty. He ruled from 187–180 BC. He was killed by his senapati (commander-in-chief), Pushyamitra Sunga.

489. (a)
490. (b)
491. (a)
492. (b) Hiranya appears as an item of revenue in the land-grants of the period. Hiranya is taken to be the usual taxes paid in cash or in metallic money. Bhaga was levied on agricultural produce and the cattle at the rate of one-sixth (Shadabhaga) whereas Bali was a religious tribute.

- Pranaya was a levy imposed by the state during emergency periods. It amounted to one-third or one-fourth of the produce according to the nature of the soil.

493. (d)
494. (b) Pushyamitra Sunga was the founder and first King of the Sunga Dynasty in Northern India. Pushyamitra, a provincial governor of Chandragupta Maurya, who constructed Sudarshana Lake for irrigation. Pravarasena I (270-330), who maintained the realm as a great power, he was the first Vakataka ruler, who called himself a Samrat.

495. (d) Metronymics is a name derived from the name of a mother or female ancestor. The metronymics are

- borne by the later Satavahanas and not by the early Satavahanas. It was mainly because Satavahanas had to establish matrimonial alliance with maharathis. The metronymics of the Satavahanas was the result of such alliances.
496. (c) Kanishka was the king of the Kushan dynasty that ruled over the northern part of the Indian subcontinent, Afghanistan, and possibly regions north of Kashmir in Central Asia. His territory was administered from two capitals Purushapura (now Peshawar in northwestern Pakistan) and Mathura, in northern India.
497. (a) Charaka was an Ayurvedic physician lived in the period between the third and second Centuries BC. He was the court physician of the Buddhist king Kanishka.
498. (a) Chinese annals tell the story of a Kushana king who was defeated by the General Pan Chao, towards the end of the first century AD.
499. (b) Gautamiputra Satkarni was called by Vindhya Adhipati because his kingdom included the territories of Asika, Assaka, Mulaka, Saurashtra, Kukura, Aparanta, Anupa, Vidarbha, Akara and Avanti and the mountainous regions of Vindhya.
500. (d) The Kushana period saw a great resurgence of Buddhism in Kashmir, especially during the reign of Kanishka. The fourth Buddhist Council was held in Kashmir, under the presidency of Katyayaniputra, in Kanishka's time. The south Indian Buddhist philosopher Nagarjuna lived in Kashmir during the Kushana period.
501. (b) Kujula Kadphises (30–80 AD) established the Kushan dynasty in 78 AD by taking advantage of disunion in existing dynasty of Pahlavas (Parthian) and Scytho-Parthians. Vim Kadphises was the successor of Kadphises. Huviska was also Kushan emperor during 140–180 CE. Kanishka was the descendants of Kadphises and ruled there during 127–150 CE.
502. (c) Ikshvakus were one of the earliest recorded ruling dynasties of the Krishna-Guntur regions of Andhra Pradesh. Their capital Vijayapuri is represented by Nagarjunakonda. Madurai was the capital of Padyas. The Kanheri Caves were situated in Mumbai and were once inhabited by the monks as a refuge from the rains and harsh weather. Paithan, also called Pratisthana in ancient time was one of the capitals of Satavahanas.
503. (a) Prakrit is a language of ancient and medieval India which is the ancestor of Marathi, Konkani, Sinhala and Maldivian. It was used in numerous works of literature and its literary use was made famous by the Sanskrit playwright Kalidasa. Prakrit was commonly spoken until AD 875 and was the official language of the Satavahana dynasty.
504. (c) An important Prakrit inscription at Besnagar of the late 2nd century BCE, inscribed at the instance of Heliodorus, a Greek envoy of Indo-Greek ruler Antialcidas to the court of the Sunga king Bhagabhadra.
505. (d) The coins of the Yaudheyas were influenced in design and motif by the coins of the Kushanas. Kumara Kartikeya was depicted on the most of the Yaudheya coins.
506. (c) The family temple (Devakula in Sanskrit) of the Kushan royal family was where patron deity or deities of the Kushanas should be worshipped. Two Devakulas so far discovered, one at Surkh Kotal in South Bactria (Afghanistan) and another one at Mat near Mathura in north India. The Devakulas contained sculptures of Kushan rulers Kanishka and others.
507. (b) Vima Kadphises was the Kushan emperor to first introduce gold coinage, in addition to the existing copper and silver coinage. The gold weight standard of approximately eight grams.
508. (a) Pliny the Elder, in 77 CE, called "Rome is being drained of its treasure by trading with India" because Roman senators complained that their women used too many Indian spices and luxuries, which drained the Roman Empire of precious metal like gold.
509. (a)
510. (b) According to the Ayodhya inscription of Dhanadeva, Pushyamitra performed two horse sacrifices. The first one was probably during the time when Pushyamitra ascended the throne of Pataliputra, ousting the Mauryas and the second sacrifice was due to his victory over the Bactrian Greeks and to proclaim his dominion.
511. (c)
512. (b) Kushan dynasty achieved remarkable milestones in the state of Jammu & Kashmir. His descendants called him as Devaputra which means son of gods. Satavahana dynasty ruled from Pune in Maharashtra to Coastal Andhra Pradesh in the 2nd century BC onwards. Satakarni I was the first Satavahana King to introduce the ruler's head on the coins. The coins issued by Satavahanas had bilingual legends. The name of the Kings was mentioned in Prakrit as well as some south Indian language.
513. (b) The Vakataka emperor Pravarasena I performed four Asvamedha Yajnas. Vakataka dynasty was the most important after the fall of Satavahanas and before the rise of Chalukyas they ruled in modern Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. They were contemporary of Guptas. The dynasty was founded by Vindhyaashakti but Pravarasena I was the real founder of Vakataka empire.
514. (d) Spices exported from India to the Roman empire. Pepper was most important item of export to Greece and Rome. Its export was in such abundant quantity that it was called Yavanapriya in the Indian literature.
515. (a) Pushyamitra was a supporter of the orthodox brahmanical faith, and revived the ancient Vedic sacrifice including the horse-sacrifice.
516. (d) The military character of the Satavahana rule is evident from the common use of such terms as Kataka and Skandhavaras in their inscriptions. These were military camps and settlements which served as administrative centres so long as the king was there.

517. (b) Arikamedu was an ancient industrial port city located in the South Eastern coast of India near Pondicherry. A large hoard of Roman coins found at Arikamedu along with the archaeological remains of a Roman colony have been discovered.
518. (a) Vindhya Shakti was the founder of Vakataka Empire that originated from the Deccan in the mid-3rd century CE. They were the most important successors of the Satavahanas in the Deccan and contemporaneous with the Guptas in northern India. Pravarsena was the successor of Vindhya Shakti. Ishwarsen was the founder of Abhira dynasty of deccan. Rudrasena (330 – 355 CE) was a ruler of the Pravarapura-Nandivardhana branch of the Vakataka dynasty.
519. (c) The Chedis were the original inhabitants of Maddhyadesa. Chedis are known from the Hatigumpha Pillar inscription. According to this inscription, Mahameghavahana, a member of the Chedi clan founded the Chedi dynasty. Kharvela was the famed king of Chedi dynasty.
520. (d) The writer of Mahabhasya, Patanjali was a contemporary of Pushyamitra Sunga. The Sunga Empire played an imperative role in patronizing Indian culture at a time when some of the most important developments in Hindu thought were taking place.
521. (c) The Rabatak inscription is an inscription written on a rock in the Bactrian language and the Greek script, which was found in 1993 at the site of Rabatak, near Surkh Kotal in Afghanistan. The lines 4 to 7 of the inscription describe the cities which were under the rule of Kanishka, among which six names are identifiable: Ujjain, Kundina, Saketa, Kausambi, Pataliputra, and Champa.
522. (c) A depiction of the Buddha, with the legend “Boddo” in Greek script were found in the gold coin of Kanishka I.
523. (d) When Agnimitra was the crown prince, he showed his administrative capability as the governor of the Vidisha region. By virtue of his courage and heroism, he won many battles for Sunga empire. His heroic deeds seem to have made him a legendary figure. So that Kalidasa, wrote his famous historical drama ‘Malavikagnimitram’, depicting Prince Agnimitra as the hero of the drama.
524. (d)
525. (b) The founder of the Satavahana dynasty was Simuka. He conquered Maharashtra, Malwa and part of Madhya Pradesh. He was succeeded by his brother Kanha who further extended his kingdom to the west and the south.
526. (c) The great rulers of the Satavahana dynasty Gautamiputra Satakarni and Sri Yajna Satakarni were able to defeat the foreign invaders like the Western Kshatrapas and stop their expansion.
527. (d) Devabhuti was the last Sunga ruler who was killed by his own minister Vasudeva Kanya in around 73 BC and founded the Kanya dynasty.
528. (b)
529. (b) The beginning of the practice of land grants with fiscal and administrative immunities to Brahmins and Buddhist monks was made by the Satavahanas.
530. (c) The Satavahana kings mostly used lead as the material for their coins. Next to lead they used an alloy of silver and copper, called ‘potin’. Most of the Satavahana coins have on one side the figure of an elephant, horse, lion or Chaitya. The other side shows the so-called Ujjain symbol – a cross with four circles at the end of the two crossing lines.
531. (a) Rudradaman I was a Saka ruler from the Western Kshatrapas dynasty. He was the grandson of the celebrated Sah king Chastana. Rudradaman I was instrumental in the decline of the Satavahana empire.
532. (a)
533. (d) The Nanaghat inscriptions appear to suggest that King Satakarni was the son of Simuka Satavahana and the husband of queen Naganika.
534. (c)
535. (b)
536. (c) The Sanskrit Junagadh inscription dated 150 CE credits Rudradaman I with supporting the cultural arts and Sanskrit literature and repairing the dam built by the Mauryans. He in fact repaired the embankments of the lake Sudarshana, which was constructed by the Mauryas.
537. (a)
538. (d) Gondophares was representative of the House of Suren in Balochistan as well as founder and first king of the Indo-Parthian Kingdom and dynasty.
539. (a) Gathasaptasati was written by the Satavahana ruler Hall in Prakrit language. The book contains the description of love stories of the king Hall. This book is an example of ancient Muktak-kavya.
540. (b) Ashoka has called himself ‘Devanampiya’ and ‘Priyadarshi’ on his inscriptions. ‘Devanampiya’ means the beloved of the Gods and ‘Piyadasi’ means one whose appearance brings joy. These names are appropriate to Ashoka’s nature. The title of Devanampiya and religious adherence of the Mauryan ruler to Buddhism was continued by Dasaratha. Dasaratha (252–224 BC) was Mauryan Emperor from 232 to 224 BC. He was the grandson of Ashoka and had succeeded his father as the imperial ruler of India. Dasaratha is known to have dedicated three caves in the Nagarjuni Hills to the Ajivikas. Three inscriptions at the cave refer to him as ‘Devanampiya Dasaratha’ and state that the caves were dedicated by him shortly after his accession.
541. (c) The decline of Maurya empire began after the death of Ashoka. He died in 232 BC and his successors were not competent enough to control such a vast empire, which resulted in the gradual decline of the state. Seven kings followed Ashoka in succession in a period of 50 years. The empire was divided into an eastern and western part. Brihadratha Maurya was the last ruler of the Mauryan dynasty. Ashoka was appalled at the grievous results of warfare and initiated a policy of dhamma vijaya

(victory through dhamma). It has been suggested that Ashoka's pacifism has been exaggerated as there is no indication that he disbanded the army.

542. (d) The correct match list is :

Rulers	Country
Antiyoka	Syria
Autkina	Macedonia
Maka	Cyrena
Turmaya	Egypt

In his thirteenth inscription Ashoka mentions five Greek contemporary kings-Antiyoka (Syria 261-246 B. C.) Turamaya (Egypt, upto 247 B.C.), Kairina Kamar (300-250 B.C.) Alika Sundara (Apiran, 272-258 B.C.), Autkina (Macedonia 278—339 B.C.). Historians find that all these rulers were thus before 258 B. C. The ruler of Apiran died in 258 B. C. but it finds mention in Ashoka's inscription.

543. (a) The pillars of Ashoka are a series of columns dispersed throughout the northern Indian subcontinent, erected or at least inscribed with edicts by the Mauryan king Ashoka during his reign in the 3rd century BC. The pillars, listed with crowning animal sculptures and the edicts inscribed, are as follows:

- Sarnath, near Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, four lions, Pillar Inscription, Schism Edict
- Sanchi, near Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, four lions, Schism Edict
- Kolhua Vaishali, Bihar, single lion, with no inscription
- Lauriya-Nandangarh, Champaran, Bihar, single lion, Pillar Edicts I, II, III, IV, V, VI

544. (b) The Kushana kings adopted titles like devaputra (meaning, son of god), shahanushahi (meaning, king of kings) and kaiser (meaning, emperor). In the reign of the Satavahanas, gaulmika implied a military officer. In the Post Mauryan period kalyavana was a land measurement unit, which meant approximately 12 to 16 acres. Ahara, in Gupta administration, implied an administrative unit.

545. (b) Asoka's response to the Kalinga War is recorded in the Edicts of Asoka. The Rock Edict XIII and Minor Rock Edict I state that the Kalinga War prompted Ashoka to take Buddhist religion and to adopt the path of 'Dhamma Vijaya' (win through religion) and 'Ahimsa' (non-violence). After conquering Kalinga, Ashoka stopped the expansion of his empire and concentrated on spreading the Buddhist religion. Ashoka reigned for more than forty years more and brought prosperity and harmony to his sovereignty.

546. (b) The Mauryan empire was divided into provinces and the provinces divided into districts. Provinces during the Mauryan age with their capital were: Uttarapatha-Taxila; Dakshinapatha-Suvarnagiri; Prachya-Pataliputra; Kalinga-Tosali; Avantiratha-Ujjain. Ashoka appointed a representative in each province. The representatives were chosen for their ability and not on the basis of birth or high connections. They enjoyed considerable freedom in the administration of their provinces.

547. (b) In foreign Greek and Latin accounts, Chandragupta is known as Sandrocottus and Androcottus. He became well known in the Hellenistic world for conquering Alexander the Great's easternmost satrapies, and for defeating the most powerful of Alexander's successors, Seleucus I Nicator, in battle.

Bindusara Maurya (c. 320 BC – 272 BC) was emperor of the Maurya Empire from 298 BC – 272 BC. During his reign, the empire expanded southwards. The Greeks called him Amitrochates or Allitrochades – the Greek transliteration for the Sanskrit word 'Amitraghata' (Slayer of enemies).

In the third century B.C., King Ashoka of the Maurya dynasty supported and protected Buddhism and erected stupas and stone pillars at sites associated with Shakyamuni Buddha.

Dasaratha is known to have dedicated three caves in the Nagarjuni Hills to the Ajivikas. Three inscriptions at the cave refer to him as 'Devanampiya Dasaratha'

548. (d) Megasthenes described the seven classes that he found in the Indian society: sophists, farmers, herdsmen, artisans and shopkeepers, overseers and the deliberators. He described the sophists to be the grandest in reputation and helping in sacrifices. The farmers, according to him, were numerous and paid taxes to the king. The herdsmen pastured sheep and cattle and did not reside in the cities or villages, and were nomads. The artisans and shopkeepers performed public duties and paid taxes. The soldiers were devoted to military events. The over-seers had the responsibility to supervise events and activities happening in the country and to report them to the king. The seventh class constituted those who discussed public affairs with the king, and as Megasthenes described, it was from this class that the rulers, treasures and admirals were selected. Megasthenes visited India in the 4th century BC and recorded slavery system to be missing in India. This hypothesis is but not believed to be correct by the Indian authors. His theory about the absence of famines is also not taken literally, since one famine happened soon after the Greeks left India. He also argued of the absence of any writing system in India during the time of his visit.

549. (a) Amatyas, the highest category of officials and were eighteen in numbers. Tirthas, functioned in administration and judicial capacity. Adhyakshya, the Arthashastra uses this term in the sense of a minister. Mahamattas, were concerned with economic function and some military duties.

550. (a) Taxila was the capital of the Northern province called Uttarapatha. Similarly, Ujjain was the capital of Avantiratha, Suvarnagiri was the capital of Dakshinapatha, Tosali was the capital of Prachya and Pataliputra was the capital of the central province.

551. (c) The society during the Satavahana period retained much of its earlier flexibility. Divided into four main classes the social condition during the Satavahanas was then rather contemporary.

The whole society was divided into four main classes, as for example maharathis, mahabhojas and mahasenapatis belonged to the first class and that was the highest class in the society. The Samantas also belonged to this class. Mahabhojas belonged to north konkar whereas maharastis belonged to the western ghats.

The second class comprised of the officials as well as non officials. Amathas, mahamatias and chandrikas were the officials which formed this class.

Among the non-officials were the naigama or merchant, the sarthvaha or the head of a caravan of traders and the stresthin i.e. head of trade guide, lekhaka or scribe, vaidya or physician, halakiya or cultivator, suvarnkara or goldsmith and gandhika or druggist etc. formed the third class.

Lastly the fourth class was comprised of the vardnika or carpenter, malakara or the gardener, lohavanija or blacksmith and dasaka or fisherman.

552. (d) The assertion given is wrong. Buddha was depicted on Kushana coins, which was an indication of the prevalence of non-Brahmanical religion or Buddhism, during the reign of the Kushanas. Such depiction also implied the patronage given to Buddhism by the Kushana rulers. We do not have any evidence of Jaina Tirthankaras being depicted on the Kushana coins.

553. (a)

554. (c) Some of King Agathocles' coins depicted Vasudeva, but not Balarama. These coins had legends in Greek and Brahmi scripts, and showed Vasudeva carrying a chakra and a conch, on one side. The other side showed the king's name in Greek, along with a two handed Sankarsana, carrying a club and a plough in his hands. Both these brothers have been shown as warriors, with swords near their belts.

555. (d)

556. (d) Pusyamitra Sunga is said to have performed the Ashvamedha rite after he toppled Maitrivan rule in 185 BC. A historically documented performance of the Ashvamedha is during the reign of Samudragupta I (died 380), the father of Chandragupta II. Special coins were minted to commemorate the Ashvamedha and the king took on the title of Maharajadhiraja after successful completion of the sacrifice.

Vakataka Dynasty 3rd (Century -5th Century AD) was founded by Vindhya shakti. Pravarasena I was the real founder of Vakataka empire. He performed four Asvamedha Yajnas.

Pulakesin I was a monarch from the Chalukya dynasty in the western Deccan region. Pulakesin performed sacrifices like Asvamedha, Hiranyagarbha, Agnistoma, Vajapeya, Bahusuvarna and Paundarika. These details are provided by his Badami Cliff inscription dated Saka 565 (543 CE).

557. (a)

558. (c)

559. (c)

560. (d) The correct chronological order is :Indo-Greeks, Parthians, Sakas, Kushan

561. (b) The assertion that the Gandhara School is known as the Indo-Greek School is correct, but the reason given is not the correct explanation. The reason is that the Gandhara style of art is a fusion of Greco-Roman and Indian styles. The school drew inspiration from the Indian Mathura School of Art and imbibed a set of artistic trends from it.

562. (c)

563. (b)

564. (b) The Kanva dynasty replaced the Sunga dynasty, and ruled in the eastern part of India from 71 BC to 26 BC. The last ruler of the Sunga dynasty **Devabhuti** was overthrown by Vasudeva of the Kanva dynasty in 73 BC. Susharman, the son of Narayana inherited the throne after his father. Susharman ruled for 10 years and later the Andhras overthrew him from power. The Andhras had captured Magadha in the tenth year of Susharman's reign. Susharman was the final ruler of the Kanva kinship. Vasudeva I was the last of the "Great Kushans." Named inscriptions dating from year 64 to 98 of Kanishka's era suggest his reign extended from at least 191 to 225 AD. He was the last great Kushan emperor.

565. (c) *Brihatkatha* is a mammoth work composed by Gunadhyā. Gunadhyā is told to record them in Paisachi dialect which is the language of the goblins. The *Nāhā Sattasaī* is a collection of poems in Maharashtri Prakrit. The poems mostly have love as a theme. The collection is attributed to the king Hāla, and it is the collection of about forty poems. The Ram epic *Pauma-chariya* by Vimala Suri may be called a Shvetambara work. This was composed 530 years after Mahavira's death, that is, in or about AD 4.

566. (c)

567. (b)

568. (a)

569. (b) Porus was an Indian king who fought Alexander the Great in the Battle of the Hydaspes river in 326 BC and was defeated. He then served Alexander as a client king.

570. (c) Chedi kingdom was one among the many kingdoms ruled during early periods by Paurava kings in the central and western India. Suktimali was the capital of Chedi.

571. (a)

572. (b) Correctly matched pairs are:

Pradyot	— Avanti
Udayana	— Vatsa
Prasenjit	— Kosala
Ajatshatru	— Magadha

- 5 Pradyot kings ruled for 138 years. Pradyotas ruled from Avanti. Their kingdom covered central and western India. It was prosperous due to the trade with Mesopotamia. Their main sea port was Bharoch (Gujarat). 22 Magadha kings ruled for 1000 years. Bimbisara was the most remarkable king of this dynasty. He extended the boundaries of the Magadha kingdom up to Nepal. He built the city of Rajgriha (Rajgir in Bihar). Gautam Buddha and Mahavir Jain,

- preached their teachings during his time. His son Ajatshatru conquered Kosal by defeating Prasenajit. (Prasenajit was a descendant of Rama. He ruled over Kosal from Shravasti.) Ajatshatru founded the city of Pataliputra (Patna). Udayana also known as Udayanacarya (Udyanacharya, or "Master Udayana) lived in the 10th century, in Kariyan village in Mithila, near present day Darbhanga, Bihar state, India.
573. (c) Girivrajapura and Kushagrapura are related to the place now known as Rajgir.
574. (d) The Papanika Sutta deals with the rules and regulations meant for a shopkeeper. One of the traders in the post-vedic period was the kraya-vikrayika, meaning a retailer. Vanija meant Pedlars. One of the craftsmen in the period was the malakara, or the garland maker.
575. (a) One of the bhritakas or free labourers in the post vedic period was the Divasabhayaga, meaning a daily-wager. Other free labourers were the jattabhayaga or the person engaged for the duration of the journey; the uchchattabhayaga, the labourer who was on a contract to complete a work in an agreed time and the kabbalabhayaga, or the earth-digger.
576. (a)
577. (c)
578. (a) In the 6th century BC, Kaushambi was the capital of Vatsa, Shuktimati was the capital of Chedi, Kushinagara was the capital of Malla and Indraprastha was the capital of Kuru.
579. (c) The Arthashastra is a treatise on Political philosophy. The book, written in Sanskrit, discusses theories and principles of governing a state. The meaning of Arthashastra is 'Science of Polity'. It is written by Kautilya.
580. (b) In District administration each district was administered by 3 officers viz. Pradeshika, Rajuka, & Yukta. Pradeshika was senior and Rajukas was subordinate. Yukta was subordinate to both of them. The district administration was under the charge of Rajukas, whose position and functions are similar to modern collectors. He was assisted by Yukta or subordinate officials. The rajukas was responsible for surveying and assessing the land, fixing its rent and record keeping besides judicial functions.
581. (a) **Amaravati School of Art:** In Amaravati, situated in the eastern Deccan, Andhra Pradesh, a different type of art form evolved and flourished for nearly six centuries commencing from 200-100 BC. Patronized first by the Satavahanas and later by the Ikshvakus and also by other groups
 - The lotus and the purnakumbha motifs are typical of Amaravati Art expressing auspiciousness and abundance.
 - White Marble was used in this art and the themes were Buddha's life and Jatakas tales.
 - The curly hair of Buddha is a feature that is influenced by the Greeks
 - The Palaces of Kings, Princes, etc. have got prominence
582. (b) The edicts focus on social and moral precepts rather than religious practices or the philosophical dimension of Buddhism. Major themes are Ashoka's conversion to Buddhism, the description of his efforts to spread Buddhism, his moral and religious precepts, and his social and animal welfare programs.
583. (b) The Pillar Edicts are divided into:
 - Major Rock Edicts: 14 Edicts (termed 1st to 14th) and 2 separate ones found in Odisha Minor Rock Inscriptions:
 - Minor Rock Edicts, the Queen's Edict, Barabar Caves inscriptions and the Kandahar bilingual inscription. In these Edicts there were three South Indian states described as Cholas, Pandayas, Cheras.
584. (d) The ironpillar near Qutub Minar highlights ancient India's achievements in metallurgy. The pillar is made of 98 per cent wrought iron and has stood 1,600 years without rusting or decomposing.
585. (d) Kanishka, was the emperor of the Kushan dynasty in 127-151 A.D; famous for his military, political, and spiritual achievements. Some of the scholars in the Court of Kanishka were Parsva, Vasumitra, Asvaghosa, Nagarjuna, Charaka and Mathara..
586. (d) Mansehra and Shahbazgarhi inscriptions of Ashoka are written in Aramaic language, Kharoshthi script. Shahbaz Garhi is an historic site located in Mardan District in the North West Frontier Province of Pakistan. Mansehra is located in Mansehra District, Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa province of Pakistan.
587. (b) During the rule of Maurya Dynasty Silver and Copper were used for minting coins.
588. (c) Kanishka was the first Indian ruler who has been shown in images as wearing a dress akin to trousers.
589. (b) Both statements are true however, statement II is not the correct explanation of statement I. The **Barabar Caves** are the oldest surviving rock-cut caves in India. They are located in the Bela Ganj Block of Gaya district, Bihar. The caves were used by ascetics from the Ajivika sect. **Lomas Rishi caves** are the arch-like shape facade of Lomas Rishi Caves, imitate the contemporary timber architecture. **Sudama caves** were dedicated by Mauryan Emperor, Ashoka in 261 BC.
590. (a) The highly polished monolithic Ashoka pillar usually with small black spots were quarried from the Chunar near Varanasi.
591. (c) Ashoka's only inscribed stone portrait was found at kanaganahalli, near Bhima river In Gulbarg district, Karnataka.
592. (b) Major Rock Edict II describes about Chola, Pandya, Satyapura and Keralputra Kingdoms of South India. It also provides for care for man and animals.
593. (a) An inscription with fourteen Edicts of Emperor Ashoka is found on a large boulder on the way to mount Girnar, Junagadh District of Gujarat. On the same rock are inscriptions in Sanskrit added around 150 AD by Mahakshatrap Rudradaman I.
594. (a) The Mudrarakshasa is a historical play in Sanskrit by Vishakhadatta that narrates the ascent of the king Chandragupta Maurya.

595. (d) The archaeological remains of Mauryan place, namely the eighty pillared hall and ArogyaVihar are located at Kumrahar about six kms east of Patna railway station.
596. (a) Kalinga war is given in 13th Rock Edict of Ashoka which was fought in 261 BC.
597. (b) Rock cut elephant at Dhauli was one of the earliest art of ancient India, which was made during Ashoka period.
598. (a) Kalinga kingdom was ruled by the Mahameghvahan dynasty, whose third king Kharvela, was the most famous and powerful, ruled from 193 to 170 BC.
599. (c) Silappadikaram is one of the three ancient literary works written by Ilango Adigal in the Sangam period. Main characters of Silappadikaram were Kovalan - Son of a wealthy merchant in Puhar, Kannaki - Wife of Kovalan, Masattuvan - A wealthy grain merchant and the father of Kovalan, Madhavi - A beautiful courtesan dancer and Chitravathi - Madhavi's Mother.
600. (b) Tamil epic, the Manimekalai was composed by Sattanar around 1400 years ago.
601. (a) In Greek and Latin accounts, Chandragupta Maurya is known as Sandrokottos. The Roman writer Justin also called Chandragupta Maurya as Sandrokottos.
602. (b) The Sarnath Stambh was built by Ashoka. The numbers of Stambha built by the Ashoka is not fixed. This number was told as 6 by Fahyana and 15 by Havensanga. This number must be at least 30 out of which 7 are most popular.
603. (a) The 'Yog Philosophy is closely related with Sankhaya. Actually it is the practical side of Sankhaya Philosophy. It was propounded by Patanjali. The text written by Patanjali called the 'Yoga Sutra' is basic text of this Philosophy. The literal meaning of the yoga is the meeting of soul with the God.
604. (c)
605. (c)
606. (b) The capital of Koshal in Buddha period was Shravasti. It was enriched city of then India. Its city plan was crescentic.
607. (b) Kanishka's reverence to Buddhism depicted in the form of representation of Buddha in their coins.
608. (a) Ajatashatru the ruler of Magadha is called as Kunik. He was responsible for the death of his father.
609. (c) Patanjali, the Writer of Mahabhasya was the contemporary of Pushyamitra Sunga.
610. (a) In his inscriptions, Ashoka mentioned contemporary kings where missionaries were sent to propagate Dhamma. Turamaya has been identified as his contemporary Egyptian ruler.
611. (c)
612. (d)
613. (b)
614. (a)
615. (c) Balaiyankutai in the pallava age was the name of a pond or tank. Majority of the irrigation tanks were built from the 6th to the 10th centuries of our era during

the dynasty of the Pallavas. One will understand the importance of these systems of irrigation by noting that about one-third of the surface area of the state is actually irrigated by these omnipresent tanks (about 40,000 such tanks), the two-thirds of water needs come from the exploitation of ground water.

616. (a) Women had comparatively a greater participation in administration under Chalukyas. Some women from the royal family enjoyed political power in administration. Queen Vijayanka was a noted Sanskrit poetess, Kumkumadevi, the younger sister of Vijayaditya (and queen of Alupa king Chitravahana) made several grants and had a Jain Basadi called Anesajjebasadi constructed at Pulingere.
617. (a) Rajendra I was the Chola king and under his reign Brihadishwar temple of Tanjore was constructed. The world's first complete granite temple, the Brihadeshwara temple is a distinctive example of temple architecture during the Tamil Chola dynasty (ca. 3rd cen. BCE-1279 CE). This temple was originally built during the early 9th century CE by Rajaraja Chola I and dedicated to Shiva.
618. (c) Jayasimha Siddharaja had granted one lakh balotras from his own treasury for the restoration of a mosque of Khambhat. Jayasimha Siddharaja was the greatest Chalukya king who, in commemoration of his victory against the Paramaras, adopted the title of Avantinatha. During the reign of Bhima II (1178-1241), Muhammad Ghori made an unsuccessful attempt to subjugate Gujarat in 1178 AD.
619. (d) None of the above had the title 'Amoghavarsha'. The Arab traveller Sulaiman described Amoghavarsha as one of the four great kings of the world. Sulaiman also wrote that Amoghavarsha respected Muslims and that he allowed the construction of mosques in his cities. Because of his religious temperament, his interest in the arts and literature and his peace-loving nature, historian Panchamukhi has compared him to the emperor Ashoka and given him the honorific "Ashoka of the South".
620. (b) The evidence of water tax is provided by the inscriptions of Gahadavalas. The Gahadavalas occupy a very important place in Indian history. They ruled for over a century (AD 1089-1097), over a vast region of North India, which extended from the western bank of Yamuna in the west to Patna, Monghyr and Bodhgaya in Bihar in the east. It extended from the foothills of the Himalayas in the north to Baghelkhanda in Madhya Pradesh in the south.
621. (d) Several coins released by different Kings of Cholas were found with the inscription of fish, tiger, bows but not elephant. A picture of a seated tiger along with lamp-stand, a pair of fish and a bow was found on the coins of Rajendra chola, similarly the picture of seated king facing seated tiger were also found on the coins of Rajadhiraj I.
622. (c) Rajendra I of the Chola dynasty carried out the first naval expedition against south-east Asia. He

- conquered up to the banks of Ganges and assumed the title of "Gangaikonda" (the victor of the Ganges). He established a new capital and named it Gangaikondacholapuram. The conquest of the Andaman and Nicobar islands was his greatest achievement.
623. (a) Dantidurga, the Rashtrakuta rulers, is known to have made the Hiranyagarbha-dana' at Ujjaini. Rashtrakutas were subordinate to the Chalukyas. Dantidurga, a Rashtrakuta chief, threw his Chalukyan overlord and performed Hiranya-garbh a, a ritual that is thought to lead to the rebirth of the sacrificer as a Kshatriya. Dantidurga, thus, founded the Rashtrakuta empire.
624. (c) Rajendra I was ruling the Chola kingdom at the time of Mahmud Ghazni's expedition of Somnath. Rajendra Chola I was the son of Rajaraja Chola I, the great Chola king of present day southern India. He succeeded his father in 1014 CE as the Chola emperor. During his reign, he extended the influences of the already vast Chola empire up to the banks of the river Ganges in the north and across the ocean.
625. (b) 'Gangai Kondacholapuram' became the administrative centre of the Cholas from the time of Rajendra I. His empire extended the whole of southern India to river Thungabathra in the north India, for administrative and strategic purpose he built another capital and named Gangaikondacholapuram. The Gangaikondacholapuram temple, he constructed consists of 3 stories and surrounded by a huge fort like wall, the outer wall was greatly destructed during the English rule (1896 AD).
626. (a) The Chola rulers were generally the worshippers of Shiva. A number of mythical heroes and demi-gods found their place in the ancestry claimed by the later Cholas in the long mythical genealogies incorporated into the copper-plate charters and stone inscription of the tenth and eleventh centuries. The earliest version of this is found in the Aabil Plates which gives fifteen names before Vijayalaya Chola including the genuinely historical ones of Karikala, Perunarkalli and Kocengannan.
627. (a) The Chola rulers were generally Saivites. Among the existing specimens in museums around the world and in the temples of South India may be seen many fine figures of Shiva in various forms, such as Vishnu and his consort Lakshmi, and the Saivaite saints. Though conforming generally to the iconographic conventions established by long tradition, the sculptors worked with great freedom in the 11th and the 12th centuries to achieve a classic grace and grandeur. The best example of this can be seen in the form of Nataraja the Divine Dancer.
628. (c) Kailashnatha temples do not belong to the Cholas. King Rajasimha, of the Pallava dynasty, built this Shiva temple in the early 8th century. It is an early structural temple, built of sandstone, and partly renovated in recent times. The modest scale of the temple, and the closeness of its enclosing wall, lend a feeling of intimacy to the surroundings. Kailasanatha contains in embryo many of the features of the rapidly emerging South Indian style: gopuras, pilastered walls, a pyramidal Shikhara, and a perimeter wall enclosing the complex.
629. (d) Chola dynasty is meant by Arab writers when they say that the women did not cover their faces with veil. This clan came to be known as the Rashtrakutas of Manyakheta, rising to power in South India in 753. At the same time, the Pala dynasty of Bengal and the Pratihara dynasty of Malwa were gaining force in eastern and northwestern India respectively. An Arabic writing Silsilatuttavarikh (851) called the Rashtrakutas one of the four principal empires of the world.
630. (a) Kulotunga I Chola ruler had persecuted Ramanuja and ousted him from his kingdom. Ramanuja was the contemporary of Kulothunga II. It is Kulothunga II who banished Ramanuja from Tamil country and the latter had to seek refuge in Melkote, Karnataka. Hence even bringing Ramanuja into Athirajendra's death would cause more confusion. Till Kulothunga II, all the Chola kings and emperors supported all the religions equally although they were staunch Saivaites.
631. (d) Rajadhiraja I received a letter on golden leaves from the Burmese king Kyansittha. Kyansittha strengthened the foundations of Pagan empire which Anawrahta had built. Although he suppressed the Mon rebellion, he pursued a conciliatory policy towards the Mon. Having spent seven years in the Mon country in exile, the king had great respect for the Mon culture, and kept Mon scholars at his court.
632. (c) Ur was the primary village assembly in the Chola village administration. The 'Ur' was the gatherings of the local residents to discuss matters without any formal rule or procedure. But the Sabha or Mahasabha was the assembly of the Agrahara (only adult men among Brahmis)
- The Chola Empire known as Rajyam or Rastrayam was divided into a number of provinces or Mandalam. The provinces or Mandalam were subdivided into number of divisions known as Kottams or Valanadus. The next administrative subdivisions of Cholas were the districts (Nadus), each of which again consisted of a number of autonomous villages, unions or groups of villages, playing a vital part in the Chola administration system.
633. (a) A Chalukya inscription is dated in the year 556 of the Saka era. It's equivalent to 478 AD. (as Shaka era was started in 78 AD) This undated inscription belongs to the reign of the Chalukya king Vijayaditya Satyasraya. It registers the grant of 20 mattars of red soil, amattar of wet land and 2 mattars of garden land to Talereyar by Vikramaditya, the uncle of Banarja, when the latter was ruling Turamara-vishaya as the king's feudatory. It also states that Vikramaditya had the birudas Taruna-Vasantan and Samanta-kesari and that he was ruling Ayiradi. The inscription was written by Singutti.

634. (a) Rashtrakuta constructed the Ellora Kailash Temple. Kailash Temple is situated near the village of Ellora, 30 km from Aurangabad. The temple is considered as one of the most astonishing buildings in the history of architecture. This is one of the largest 34 excavations at Ellora, which took almost a century. Kailash Temple is dedicated to Lord Shiva. The idol measures 109 feet wide by 164 feet long.
635. (c) The Rock-cut temples of Mahabalipuram were built under the patronage of the Pallava kings. Mahabalipuram lies on the Coromandel coast which faces the Bay of Bengal. This is an elegant place to watch which was a well-established sea port during the 7th and 10th centuries of the Pallava dynasty. This was the second capital of the Pallavas who ruled Kanchipuram.
636. (b) Rath temples of Mahabalipuram were built in the reign of Narasinghavarman I. There are about nine monolithic temples at Mahabalipuram. They are the unique contribution of the Pallavas to Indian art. The monolithic temples are called locally as Ratha (chariot) as they resemble the processional chariots of a temple. The five Rathas, the best of all monolithic temples, are hewn out of a huge boulder.
637. (b) Rajaraja I the Chola Kings conquered Ceylon (Sinhala) first. Rajaraja began his career by the conquest of the Chera country. He defeated Chera king Bhaskara Ravivarman, whose fleet he destroyed in the port of Kandalur. He also seized Pandya Amara Bhujangam and captured the port of Vilinam. By his campaign against the Singhalees he annexed northern Ceylon, building a number of stone temples in the Ceylonese capital Polonnaruva.
638. (a) The seven Pagodas of Mahabalipuram are a witness to the art patronised by the Pallavas. Interestingly, it is documented in "Carta Cartalana", a 14th century Spanish world map as "Setemli" referring to "Sette Templi", the obvious reference to the Seven Shore temples, of which only one exists today.
639. (a) 'Ramayanam' the Tamil version of the great epic Ramayana was made by Kamban. Ramavataram, popularly referred to as Kamba Ramayanam, is a Tamil epic that was written by Kamban during the 12th century. Based on Valmiki's Ramayana in Sanskrit, the story describes the life of king Rama of Ayodhya. However, Ramavataram is different from the Sanskrit original in many aspects – both in spiritual concepts and in the specifics of the story line.
640. (c) Rajashekhar has mentioned the river Narmada as the dividing line between Aryavarta and Dakshinapatha. Sanskrit literature names as the dividing-line between Aryavarta or the Uttarapatha and the Dakshinapatha, i.e. between northern and southern India, sometimes the Vindhya mountains, sometimes the river Nerbudda (Narmada, Narbada) which, flowing close along the south of the Vindhya range, empties itself into the gulf of Cambay near Broach, in Gujarat.
641. (c)
642. (a) Mahendravarman I, a Pallava ruler, contributed much towards Pallava architecture. A great patron of art and architecture, some of the most magnificent temples at Mamallapuram were constructed under his rule. His rule also marked the beginning of rock-cut temples in India. The Pallava king Parameshvaravarman I destroyed the Chalukya capital at Badami, Ranarasika. Simhavishnu Avanisimha was another Pallava ruler who was known as lion of the earth. Narasimhavarman II got constructed the Kailashanath temple, located in Tamil Nadu. It is constructed in the Dravidian architectural style and is dedicated to Lord Shiva.
643. (c)
644. (b)
645. (d) The correct chronological order is:
 Rashtrakutas of Deccan, Banja of Gujarat—Pratihara dynasty, Hindushahi of Punjab and Kabul, Chalukya dynasty of Kalyani.
 Rashtrakuta dynasty, Hindu dynasty that ruled the Deccan and neighbouring areas of India from about 755 to 975 CE. Gujarat—Pratihara dynasty, either of two dynasties of medieval Hindu India. The line of Harichandra ruled in Mandor, Marwar (Jodhpur, Rajasthan) during the 6th to 9th centuries CE, generally with feudatory status. The line of Nagabhata ruled first at Ujjain and later at Kannauj during the 8th to 11th centuries. The Chalukya dynasty was a powerful Indian royal dynasty that ruled large parts of southern and central India between the 6th and the 12th century CE. During this period, they ruled as three related, but individual dynasties. The earliest dynasty, known as the "Badami Chalukyas", ruled from their capital Vatapi (modern Badami) from the middle of the 6th century. Pulakesin II (609 – 642) CE. After the death of Pulakesin II, the eastern Chalukyas became an independent kingdom in the eastern Deccan.
646. (d)
- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| Kachhavaha | Krishna-I |
| Rastrakuta | Man Singh |
| Parmar | Rana Kumbha |
| Sisodia | Bhoja |
- Sawai Man Singh II of Jaipur on an inspection tour in the Middle East in World War II. The Kachwaha are a Suryavanshi Rajput clan who ruled a number of kingdoms and princely states in India, such as Dhundhar, Alwar, and Maihar, while the largest and oldest state was Amber, now part of Jaipur. The Rashtrakuta dynasty was a prominent ancient power flourished in India between the sixth and the tenth century AD. During this timeframe, the Rashtrakuta empire was spread across a large part of the Indian subcontinent. The Parmar dynasty was an early medieval Indian royal house that ruled over the Malwa region in central India. The most significant ruler was Bhoja I. The Sisodias are Suryavanshi Rajputs claiming descent from Lord Rama through his son Lava. They were known as the Ranas of Mewar, which was a princely state under the British Raj. The earliest history of the

- clan claims that they moved from Lahore to Shiv Desh or Chitor in 134 AD. They established themselves as rulers of Mewar in 734 AD, ruling from the fortress of Chittorgarh. They trace their descent from Bappa Rawal (ruled 1734–1753), eighth ruler of the Guhilot dynasty.
647. (b) King Vijayalaya founded the Chola empire. Aditya I was the second king of the empire, who caused a decline of the Pallavas and defeated the Pandyas of Madurai. His son, Parantaka I, was the next ruler. Parantaka I conquered Sri Lanka and also defeated the Rashtrakutas in the Battle of Vallala. Next in line were Rajaraja Chola I and Rajendra Chola I, supposed to be the greatest rulers of the Chola empire, who widened its extent beyond its limits.
648. (b) The Tolkappiyam is a work on the grammar of the Tamil language and the earliest extant work of Tamil literature written by Tholkappiyar.
649. (d)
650. (b) According to legends, the origin of 'Sri Lankan Tamil literature dates back to the Sangam age dated variously from 200 BCE to 600 CE. Eelattu Poothanthevanar was one of the earliest known classical Tamil poets. His poems were included in the Tamil Sangam or Cankam poetry anthologies compiled in Tamilakam before 250 AD.
651. (a) Chera dynasty was one of the most ancient Tamil dynasties in India, ruling over modern-day Tamil Nadu and Kerala. During the Sangam age, Tondi was one of the most flourishing seaports of Kerala.
652. (b)
653. (a)
654. (d) The classical work Tamil literature Tirukkural called the Bible of Tamil land. It consists of series of metrical proverbs and many aspects of life and religion. Tirukkural by Thiruvalluvar has been translated into many languages both Indian and foreign.
655. (c) Pandya were the patrons of Sangam, an assembly of Tamil poets. Pandya kings find mention in a number of poems in the Sangam literature.
656. (a)
657. (c)
658. (d) The Brihadeeswara temple, called the Big Temple, is dedicated to Lord Siva. It was built by the great Chola King Raja Raja I (985–1012 A.D.). It is an outstanding example of Chola architecture. Recognizing its unique architectural excellence, UNESCO has declared it a World Heritage Monument.
659. (b) Rajendra Chola built the artificial lake Chola Gangam in 1020 AD.
660. (c) The Rajarajeswara temple is a Shiva temple located at Taliparamba (Tanjaur) in the Kannur district of Kerala. It is the finest example of Chola's architecture.
661. (b) Rajaraja, the Chola's king permitted an Indonesian king of Sailendra dynasty to make a Buddhist Vihara in Nagapattinam.
662. (b) Dravidian architecture was an architectural idiom that emerged in the Southern part of the Indian subcontinent or South India. It consists primarily of temples with pyramid shaped towers and are

constructed of sandstone, soapstone or granite. This styled architecture can also be found in parts of North India. For example : Teli Ka Mandir, Gwalior and Bhitargaon Baitala Devla, Bhuvaneshwar.

663. (a)
664. (d) The main city of Bundelkhand is the Khajuraho in Chhatarpur district of M.P. It is famous for the temples built by the Chandel rulers during 9th to 12th century.
665. (c)
666. (d) Tripartite struggle between Pratiharas, Palas and Rashtrakutas during the medieval period took place to control parts of Northern India
667. (c) The Gupta king, Chandragupta II had another name Devagupta. Chandragupta II was the third, and most significant of the Gupta kings (C.375–C.415). In different inscriptions, Chandragupta II also named as Devasri and Devaraja in various inscriptions.
668. (b) Chandragupta II ascended the throne in the year 56 of Gupta era. In 319, Chandragupta created for himself the title King of Kings (Maharajadhiraja), and he extended his rule westward to Prayaga, in north-central India.
- Samudragupta** was the son of Chandragupta I and the Licchhavi princess, Kumaradevi.
- Kumargupta I**, also known as Shakraditya and Mahendraditya, was an emperor of the Gupta Empire in 380–415 CE. He was the son of his predecessor, Chandragupta II, and Dhruvadevi (also known as Dhruvasvamini).
- Skandugupta** was the predecessor of Kumargupta I. Bayana was the biggest hoard of Gupta era's coins. The bayana hoard of coins was discovered by A.S. Altekar. Mr. Altekar, the person who had hoarded the coins might be a collector himself since most of the Gupta dynasty coins spanning 200+ years were found together in a single vessel. The Bayan is the place in Rajasthan.
669. (b)
670. (a) During Gupta period, sun was called Lokarka. The Gupta period developed a form of sculpture that was wholly Indian, the foreign influences that had crept in the Gandhara and Mathura schools of arts disappeared. Most sculptures focused on religious and spiritual themes, like the Buddha or Hindu gods like Vishnu and Shiva. The art had been highly developed and the sculptures were exquisite.
671. (a) The guild organization described in the Mandsore inscription of Kumargupta was known as Tantuvaya. This inscription informs us that he was a feudatory of the Gupta emperor Kumargupta I. It was during his reign, a temple dedicated to Surya was constructed by the guild of silk-weavers at Dashapura in the Malava Samvat 493 (436 CE). This temple was renovated in 473 CE by the same guild.
672. (c) Nivartana was a land measure in Gupta period. Different land measures were known in different regions, such as Nivartana, Kulyavapa and Dronavapa. The importance of irrigation to help agriculture was recognized in India from the earliest times. According to Narada, there are two kinds of dykes the bardya which protected the field from

- floods and the Khaya which served the purpose of irrigation.
673. (d) The word Dinara used for the gold coins in the gupta inscription is derived from Latin. The main purpose behind the choice of Gupta coin designs seems to have been one of political propaganda. The king is always shown in ways that emphasize his status as a great ruler and heroic warrior.
674. (d) Vishnugopa was the ruler of Kanchi during the time of Samudragupta. In the southern Pallava kingdom of Kanchipuram, he defeated king Vishnugopa, then restored him and other defeated southern kings to their thrones on payment of tribute.
Hastivarman was the King of Vengi and was conquered by Samundra Gupta.
Samundra Gupta conquered the kingdom of Avamukta under its King called Nilaraja.
675. (c) The guild which migrated from Lata to Daspura during the time of Kumargupta traded in silken textile.
676. (d) Skandgupta was the Gupta ruler who defeated the Hunas. Soon after his accession, Skandagupta had to face the Hunas who had already proved themselves to be terror to both Europe and Asia. About the middle of the fifth century AD, one branch of the Hunas known as White Hunas occupied the Oxus valley and threatened both Persia and India. They conquered Gandhara and threatened the very existence of the Gupta empire. Skandgupta inflicted such a terrible defeat upon the Hunas that they dared not disturb the empire for nearly half a century.
677. (d) Damodarpur copper plate inscription of the Gupta period gives details regarding the sale of land. Damodarpur (in Dinajpur District) Copper Plate No. 1 of Kumargupta I (443–444 AD) is probably the most important for a knowledge of local administrative pattern and is the most popular source for historians. It refers to Visayapati Kumaramatya Vetravarman, who was appointed by (Tanniyukta) the Uparika Ciratadatta, Governor of Pundravardhana Bhukti. Vetravarman being in-charge of Kotivarsa Visaya (dist.) administered the government of the locality in the Administrative Board in company of Dhritipala, the Nagarāresthi, Bandhumitra, the Sarthavaha, Dhritimitra – the Prathamakulika and Śambapala – the Prathama Kayasta. They were seen to come together and consult on the sales of land.
678. (b) Chandragupta I was the first ruler of Gupta dynasty to assume the title of 'Maharajadhiraja'. Chandragupta I assumed the high-sounding title of Maharajadhiraja (Great king of Kings). Conceding the importance of his wife, Chandragupta issued gold coins in the joint names of himself, his queen Kumaradevi and the Lichchhavi nation. Emboldened by his success, he established a new era.
679. (b) In the Gupta inscription, Samudragupta has been called 'Lichchhavi Dauhitra'. There is also evidence of relationship between the early Guptas and the Lichchhavis. Chandragupta I married the Lichchhavi princess Kumaradevi, for which reason their son Samudragupta has been called Lichchhavi – duhitra. It is further indicated by some gold coins which, on the obverse, bear their figures and names and, on the reverse, the name of the Lichchhavis.
680. (c) Chandragupta II, the Gupta king was first to issue silver coins. The large number of beautiful gold coins issued by the Gupta dynasty are a testament to the imperial grandeur of that age. Chandragupta II also started producing silver coins in the Saka tradition. The conquest is indicated by the issue of the new Gupta silver coinage modelled on the previous Saka coinage showing on obverse the King's head, Greek script, and dates as on Saka coins.
681. (c) The Gupta gold coins were known as Dinar. Kushan emperor Vima Kadaphises introduced the first Indian gold coin, which was a gold dinar bearing the image of Shiva. So India's history of issuing gold coins dates back almost 2,000 years.
In the late fifth century, Huns brought with them silver drachms of the Sasanian emperor Piruz (AD 459–84) of Iran. The drachm became the accepted prototype for coinage in the region. Coins, known as dramma, continued being made in western India until the thirteenth century. **Dramma** (Silver Coins) were also used by Yadavas of Devagiri and Rastrakutas. Niska, Satman and Krishal were used as coins by traders in Later Vedic period.
682. (b) Prabhavati Gupta was the daughter of Chandragupta II. Prabhavatigupta was married to the powerful Vakataka dynasty ruler Rudrasena II (r. 380–385 CE). Rudrasena II, died fortuitously after a very short reign in 385 CE, following which Queen Prabhavati Gupta (r. 385–405) ruled the Vakataka kingdom as a regent on behalf of her two sons. During this twenty-year period, the Vakataka realm was practically a part of the Gupta empire.
683. (c) Samudragupta is depicted as playing on a flute on his coins. It was played with the strings being kept parallel to the body of the player, with both hands plucking the strings, as shown on Samudragupta's gold coins. Early literary sources of an ancient instrument called the Saptatantree Veena (7-string Veena) seem to coincide generally with the type of instrument represented on the coin.
684. (c) The concept of Trimurti was propagated during the Gupta period. Trimurti is a Hinduism concept in which the functions of creation, preservation and destruction are personified. They are embodied by the forms of the creator, Brahma, preserver, Vishnu and the destroyer known as Shiva.
685. (b) It is usually held that Chandragupta I was the first imperial ruler who introduced currency system and that the Chandragupta-Kumaradevi type of gold coins were the earliest gold coins of the dynasty. But according to the scholars, it was Samudragupta who first issued Gupta coins that his first gold coins were of standard type and that later on he issued the Chandragupta-Kumaradevi type of coins to

- commemorate his father's marriage to Lichchhavi princess which had proved to be great benefit to the Gupta dynasty. The minting of silver coins was first started in the reign of Chandragupta II and was continued by Kumargupta I and Skandgupta.
686. (c) The first Gupta ruler to assume the title of 'Param Bhagawata' was Chandragupta II. The Bhagavata Purana entails the fully developed tenets and philosophy of the Bhagavata tradition wherein Krishna gets fused with Vasudeva and transcends Vedic Vishnu and cosmic Hari to be turned into the ultimate object of Bhakti.
687. (b) The officer responsible for the safe custody of land records during the Gupta period was known as Karanika. This is the Dhruvadhi-Karanika (otherwise called Dhruvasthanadhikaranika) the officer in-charge of the Dhruvas,' the last term being applied till recent times in Kathiawar and Cutch to denote persons who superintended the collection of land-revenue by the farmers on the king's behalf.
688. (b) Samudragupta (335-375 AD) of the Gupta dynasty is known as the Napoleon of India. Historian AV Smith called him so because of his great military conquests known from the 'Prayag Prashati' written by his courtier and poet Harisena, who also describes him as the hero of a hundred battles.
689. (a) The first inscriptional evidence of satipratha has been found from Eran. According to Axel Michaels, the first clear proofs of the practice is from Nepal in 464 CE, and in India from 510 CE. In India, the earliest of these memorial stones are found in Sagar, Madhya Pradesh, though the largest collections date from several centuries later, and are found in Rajasthan.
690. (a) Mathura was a strong centre of the paupers during the time of Chandragupta II. A large number of coins were found at places like Mathura and Kannauj and in Panchala region which are supposed to be associated with the Mitra rulers. The basis of the coins are generally believed to have flourished between C.100 BC and C.200 AD.
691. (d) Vikramaditya epithet does not belong to Samudragupta. The mother of Samudra Gupta was Kumaradevi, the Lichhvi princess, so he was called Lichhavi Dauhitrah. Samudragupta sacrificed horses to strengthen the position of the Brahmanas and their powerful impact over the society. By performing the Yajna, he intimidated other kings to subjugate and to accept his supremacy and his superior position.
692. (b) Kuberanaga was the mother of prabhavati gupta. Chandragupta II married the Naga Princess Kuberanaga and gave his own daughter, Prabhavati, in marriage to Vakataka king, Rudra Sena II. The Vakataka alliance was master stroke of diplomacy as it secured the subordinate alliance of the Vakataka king who occupied a strategic geographical position. It is noteworthy that Rudra Sena died young and his widow reigned until her sons came of age.
693. (c) The travel account of Fa-hien is known as Fo-kwo-ki. Fa-hien was the first Chinese monk to travel to India in search of great Buddhist scriptures. At the age of sixty-five, he travelled, mostly on foot, from Central China taking the southern route through Shenshen, Dunhuang, Khotan, and then over the Himalayas, to Gandhara and Peshawar.
694. (b) AV Smith complimented Samudragupta as the Indian Napoleon. Samudragupta embarked upon a policy of conquest. In fact, Digvijay became the ultimate call of his life. For his military achievements, he has been aptly complemented by the historian AV Smith as the Indian Napoleon. He has described Samudragupta as the Hero of Hundred Battles.
695. (c) The Hunas invaded India during the reign of Skandgupta. Hunas were Iranian-speaking Xionite tribes who, via Khyber Pass, entered India at the end of the 5th or early 6th century and were defeated by the Hindu Gupta Empire. In its farthest geographical extent in India, the Huna empire covered the region up to Malwa in central India.
696. (a) The silver coins issued by the Guptas were called Rupaka. The silver coin was called Rupaka based on Sakas of Ujjaini weighing 32-36 grains. Karshapana was silver coins during Mauryans and it was Copper coins in the Kingdom of Panchalas. Dinar was the Golden coins during Guptas and kushanas. Mauryan Dynasty also introduced silver punch marked coins in four denominations as 'Pana', 'Ardha-Pana', 'Pada' and 'Asta-bhaga' or 'ardhapadika'.
697. (d) Out of eighteen rulers of the family, at least one-third were women. This statement is applicable to Bhaunakaras. In the course of the 16th and 17th centuries during the Sultanate of Women, women of the imperial Harem had extraordinary influence on politics of Ottoman empire. Many of the Sultans during this time were minors and it was their mothers, sometimes daughters of the sultan as Mihrimah Sultan, leaders of the Harem, who effectively ruled the empire. Most of these women were of slave origin.
698. (a) Rudradev suffered defeat at the hands of Samudragupta. After the death of Hameer Dev, Rudra Dev became the king. He was a brave person. He established the peace in his state. He was married to the daughter of neighbouring state and got that state in dowry. He declared Rudri as his capital of the state. He got the temple of lord Shiva constructed on the bank of Mahanadi. This temple is famous by the name of Rudreshwar.
699. (a) The word Vishti means Forced labour. While the Kshatriyas acquired their share of the social surplus through the force of arms in the form of taxes (Kar, Shulka, Bali, etc.), forced labour (Vishti, Balutam, etc.), tithes and other privileges. The Brahmin clergy enforced its claim to the social surplus through a moral deterrent which was based on strength of the tribal morality of distribution.
700. (c) The royal emblem used by the Gupta period was Garuda. Most people now realize that Rapson was

mistaken in identifying the central bird as a peacock; rather, it is the mythic eagle Garuda, the dynastic symbol of the Guptas. For example, A.S. Altekar says that the three-arched hill in the centre is replaced by Garuda, which was the imperial insignia of the Guptas. The view of earlier writers that the bird is a peacock is clearly untenable.

701. (d) Much is known about Samudragupta through coins issued by him and inscriptions. These were of eight different types and all made of pure gold. His conquests brought him the gold and also the coin-making expertise from his acquaintance with the Kushana. Most certainly, Samudragupta is the father of Gupta monetary system. He started minting different types of coins. They are known as the Standard Type, the Archer Type, the Battle Axe Type, the Ashvamedha Type, the Tiger Slayer Type, the King and Queen Type and the Lute Player Type.
702. (d) Expansion of agricultural land took place on the largest scale in Gupta age. The degeneration of the Vaisya's (the third, or trader caste), which had begun earlier, intensified during this period. Because of advanced agricultural techniques and developments in handicrafts, the condition of the Sudra's (the fourth, or menial caste) improved and there was no great difference between a poor Vaisya and a prosperous Sudra.
703. (b) Varahamihira credited with authoring Brihat Samhita. Varahamihira, also called Varahamihira or simply Varaha, was one of the most celebrated scientists in South Asian history, having made substantial contributions to virtually all branches of the arts and sciences. He wrote three important books: Panchasiddhantika, Brihat Samhita, and Brihat Jataka. Brihat Samhita is a compilation of an assortment of topics that provides interesting details of prevailing beliefs. Brihat Jataka is a book on astrology.
704. (d) Trayipurusha temple at Salotgi was a well known centre of higher education. Shri Narayan, minister to the Rastrakuta king of South India, constructed a temple in Salotgi (Bijapur) which in the twelfth century became a centre of Vedic education. Many buildings were built there for students to stay in. A description of this says that five hundred acres of land were donated (Epigraphia India) for classrooms, lodging and boarding.
705. (c) The Chinese traveller Fa-hein visited India in the reign of Chandragupta-II. The Chinese Buddhist pilgrim Fa-hein, who spent six years (405-411) in India during Chandra-gupta II's reign, spoke highly of the system of government, the means for dispensing charity and medicine (the emperor maintained free rest houses and hospitals), and the goodwill of the people. But he never visited the emperor or his court. Chandra-gupta II was a devout Hindu, but he also tolerated the Buddhist and Jain religions. The court of Chandragupta was made even more illustrious by the fact that it was graced by the Navaratna

(nine jewels), a group of nine who excelled in the literary arts. Amongst these men was the immortal Kalidasa whose works dwarfed the works of many other literary geniuses, not only in his own age but in the ages to come. Kalidasa was particularly known for his fine exploitation of the shringara (romantic) element in his verse.

706. (a) The correct match list of author and their works is:

Author	Work
Sudraka	Mrichhakatikam
Visakhadatta	Mudrarakshasa
Kalidasa	Vikramovasiya
Bhavabhuti	Uttara Ramacharita

Sudraka's Michhakatikam (The Little Clay Cart) is unquestionably a master piece in the realm of ancient Sanskrit drama. If we expect literature of the time to faithfully represent the age, then The Little Clay Cart has achieved this criterion more than any other plays of ancient Sanskrit tradition. The Mudrarakshasa ("Signet Ring of the Rakshasa, the chief minister of the last Nanda king") a historical play in Sanskrit by Visakhadatta (4th century CE) narrates the ascent of the king Chandragupta Maurya to power in Northern India with the aid of Chanakya, his Guru and chief minister. Vikramovasiya (Urvashi Won Through Valor) is based on the old legend of the love of the mortal Pururavaas for the heavenly damsel Urvashi. Uttara Ramacharita (The story of Rama's later life), depicts Rama's coronation, the abandonment of Sita, and their reunion.

The correctly matched pairs are:

Chandragupta-I	Kumaradevi
Samudragupta	Dattadevi
Chandragupta-II	Dhruvadevi

In a breakthrough deal, Chandragupta was married to Kumaradevi, a Lichchhavi princess the main power in Magadha. With a dowry of the kingdom of Magadha (capital Pataliputra) and an alliance with the Lichchhavis. Samudragupta's chief queen was named Dattadevi; and he seems to have had a number of sons by her and others; for we are told that he specially chose one of them, the later Chandragupta II, to succeed him. This seems to indicate that this prince was not the eldest son. Unfortunately, we have no details. Dhruvadevi was a queen of the Gupta dynasty. She reigned as the wife of Chandragupta II (380-415 AD) and mother of Kumaragupta (415-455 AD). Previously she had been married to Chandragupta's brother Ramagupta. She was a great patron of poets and gave shelter to many scholars in the Gupta court. Famed for her beauty and intellect, she was first married to the weak and cowardly son of Samudragupta, Ramagupta. Sometime later the mighty Shaka demanded of the Guptas that they hand over Dhruvadevi as a condition for peace.

708. (b) Bana and Medhatithi are known for their criticism of custom of Sati. In Bana's famous novel Kadambari (Kadambari is the name of the heroine), the hero explains to a young widow, ready to ascend the funeral

pyre, that Sati is absolutely useless and without logic: "It is a mistake of stupendous magnitude Dharma Shastras which criticize Sati, e.g. Medhatithi (10th C.); Sati is "non-scriptural" Sati is not supported by any authoritative law-book. Other critics of sati belong to the twelfth century (170 – 171). The Hindus from Banabhatta a 7th century poet to the Shaivatantrika, Medhatithi emphatically opposes it. The Shruti literature while it alludes to the custom of Sati in the Vedic verses, such as the Rigveda, the references are not unequivocal.

709. (c) The correct match list is:

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| Aryabhatta | — Invention of the digit zero. |
| Bhaskaracharya | — Time taken by the earth to orbit the sun. |
| Budhayana (Pi) | — Calculation of the value of π |
| Gyandeva | — The game of snakes and ladders |

Zero was invented in India by Indian mathematicians dating as early as 5th century. They widely used it in calculations, astronomy and astrology. Zero was spread by Arabians to the Europe and thereon it was spread all over. The famous Hindu mathematician, Bhaskaracharya, in his treatise Surya Siddhanta, calculated the time taken for the earth to orbit the sun to nine decimal places (365.258756484 days). Bhaskaracharya rightly calculated the time taken by the earth to orbit the sun hundreds of years before the astronomer Smart. His calculations was – Time taken by earth to orbit the sun (5th century): 365.258756484 days. The value of PI was first calculated by Budhayana, and he explained the concept of what is known as the Pythagorean Theorem. The game of snakes and ladders is most popular in almost all houses and across all countries of the world. The credit for the game should go to the 13th century Marathi saint poet composer Gyandev Jnanadev, also known as Jnanashwar. When the saint invented the game it was called Mokshapat.

710. (c) The correct chronological order is:

Lagadh, Aryabhatta, Varahamihira, Brahmagupta. The author of the treatise "Dzhetisha-Vedanga" ("Jyotisavedanga"), written between 450 and 350 BC. This work is a guide to determine the time for execution of the Vedic sacrificial. "Dzhetisha-Vedanga" preserved in the revised and corrected, which used Rigvediyya-Brahmins Aryabhata the Elder to distinguish him from a 10th-century Indian mathematician of the same name, he flourished in Kusumapura—near Pataliputra (Patna), then the capital of the Gupta dynasty. Varahamihira, also called Varahamihira or simply Varaha, was one of the most celebrated scientists in South Asian history, having made substantial contributions to virtually all branches of the arts and sciences. Brahmagupta was the foremost Indian mathematician of his time. He made advances in astronomy and most importantly in number systems including algorithms for square roots and the solution of quadratic equations.

711. (c) Srigupta was the founder of Gupta dynasty. The Poona copper inscription of Prabhavati Gupta describes that Srigupta as the Adhiraja of Gupta dynasty. Portion of northern or central Bengal might have been the home of Guptas then. Chandragupta-I was the first ruler of the Gupta dynasty who assume the title of Maharajadhiraj. The title Maharajadhiraja itself explains that Chandragupta-I was a powerful Gupta king, the conquests might have been the strong reasons for the title. It is certain now that Chandragupta was raised by his Lichchhavi connection from the rank of local chief to a dignity that justified him to assume the title Maharajadhiraja. Chandragupta-I was the first ruler of the Gupta dynasty who assume the title of Maharajadhiraja.

712. (c) Samudragupta is also known as 'Kaviraja-Lichchhavi Dauhitra'. 'Samudragupta was man of many sided genius, who put to shame the preceptor of the Lord Gods and Tumburu and Narada and others by his sharp and polished intellect and Chorla-skill and musical accomplishment. The Allahabad inscription, composed by the court poet Harisena in praise of Samudragupta's spectacular victories, lists the names of kings and countries defeated by the Gupta ruler. During Samudragupta's reign, the Gupta empire became one of the largest in the East. Its influence spread and close ties were established with many other states. This assessment made by the court poet of old has considerable influence on many modern scholars who tend to idealise Samudragupta and described him as did Vincent A. Smith as (as the Indian Napoleon) an outstanding individual possessed of remarkable qualities.

713. (b) The correct matched pairs are:

- | | |
|----------|-------------------|
| Kshetra | — Cultivated land |
| Khila | — Waste land |
| Aprahata | — Forest land |

These are the types of land available in the country at that time. Despite these, there is one more class called Charaghah land, which is used as a Pasture land.

714. (c) **Kalidasa's work included:** Abhigyan-Shakuntalam, Meghadootam, Malavikagnimitra, Ritusamhara and Kumarsambhavam. Kalidasa wrote seven works. 'Kumarasambhava' and 'Raghuvamsha' are his two epic poems. 'Malavikagnimitra', 'Vikramoryashiya' and 'Abhigyan Shakuntala' are his celebrated plays. A 'Yaksha', who is forced to be separated from his mistress for a year, sends her a message. The lady is residing at Alakanagari. 'Go and tell her that I told so', instructs the Yaksha to the cloud who becomes his messenger. 'Ritusamhara' is a somewhat small-scale poetical creation depicting the six seasons. However, it is equally appealing. The poet here sees beauty in everything. Each different facet of nature he sees in each of the seasons fascinates him; it is a romantic sight.

715. (d) Kumargupta-I assumed the title of Mahendraditya, Mahendrasinha and Asvamedha-Mahendra. Kumaragupta I (Mahendraditya) was a ruler of the

Gupta empire in 415 – 455 CE. Like his father and predecessor Chandragupta, Kumaragupta was an able ruler. He retained, intact, the vast empire, which extended from Bengal to Kathiawar and from the Himalaya to the Narmada. He ruled efficiently for nearly forty years. However, the last days of his reign were not good. The Gupta empire was threatened by the rebellion of Pushyamitras of central India and invasion of the White Huns. However, Kumaragupta was successful in defeating both threats and performed Ashvamedha (horse sacrifice) to celebrate his victory. He issued new coins with images of Lord Kartikeya.

716. (b) The correct chronological order is:

Chandragupta-I, Samudragupta, Chandragupta-II, Skandagupta

Ghatotkacha (C. 280–319) CE, had a son named Chandragupta. In a breakthrough deal, Chandragupta was married to Kumaradevi, a Lichchhavi—the main power in Magadha. With a dowry of the kingdom of Magadha (capital Pataliputra) and an alliance with the Lichchhavis, Chandragupta set about expanding his power, conquering much of Magadha, Prayaga and Saketa. Samudragupta was not only a warrior but also a great patron of art and literature. The important scholars present in his court were Harishena, Vasubandhu and Asanga. Chandragupta II, the Sun of Power (Vikramaditya), ruled until 413. He married his daughter Prabhavatigupta to Rudrasena II, the Vakataka king of Deccan, and gained a valuable ally. Skandagupta is generally considered the last of the great rulers. He defeated the Pushyamitra threat, but then was faced with invading Hephthalites or “White Huns”, known in India as Indo-Hephthalites or Hunas, from the northwest. He repelled a Hun attack C. 455. But the expense of the wars drained the empire’s resources and contributed to its decline. Skandagupta died in 467 and was succeeded by his son Narasimhagupta Bahaditya.

717. (c) The Kumaramatyas were the high officers and the personal staff of the emperor and were appointed by the king in the home provinces and possibly paid in cash. Recruitment was not confined to the upper varnas only and several offices came to be combined in the hands of the same person, and posts became hereditary. A high ranking official, heard for the first time in the Gupta records was the Sandhivigrahika (the foreign minister).

The provinces or divisions called bhuktis were governed by Uparikas directly appointed by the kings. The province was often divided into districts known as Vishayas which were ruled by Kumaramatyas, Ayuktas or Vishayapatis. His appointment was made by the provincial governors.

Land revenue was the main source of the state’s income besides the fines. In Samudragupta’s time we hear of an officer Gopasramin working as Akshapataladhikrita whose duty was to enter numerous matters in the accounts registers, recover royal dues, to check embezzlement and recover fines.

718. (c)

719. (d) In Gupta administration, Chauroddharanika was the watchman with the Dandaparika, who was a police official. These two officials are believed to have been serving under another official, known as the dandika. The Vinayasthitishapaka discharged the magisterial functions in the Gupta cities. Kulika implied the guild of the artisans in the Gupta times.

720. (c)

Kumaradasa was the king of Ceylon in 6th century AD and wrote the Janakiharana, a text based on the Ramayana. Magha wrote the Shishupalavadha in 8th century AD. Bharavi was the court poet of Simhavishnu and wrote the Kiratarjuniya, based on the Mahabharata. Bhatti wrote the Bhattikavya or Ravanavadha, which illustrated the rules of grammar and rhetoric. The ruler of the Vakataka empire, Pravarasena II wrote the Setubandha in Prakrit.

721. (a)

Fa-hien – there was no provision of death sentence. Alberuni — Indian had no sense of history.

Heiun-Tsang — Indian yield more than fairness required.

Both Fa-hien and Huen Tsang had seen several stone structures built by Ashoka in Pataliputra. These structures were intact when Fa-hien stayed in the city for three years to learn Sanskrit during 399 and 415 AD. Alberuni (973 – 1048 and Firdausi), “commissioned” by Mahmud of Ghazni to produce his monumental commentary on Indian philosophy and culture Kitab fi tahqiq ma li'l-hind. “In his search for pure knowledge, he is undoubtedly one of the greatest minds in Islamic history.” Romila Thapar calls him “perhaps the finest intellect of central Asia ... His observations on Indian conditions, systems of knowledge, social norms, religion ... are probably the most incisive made by any visitor to India.”

722. (c)

The authentic sources are Aihole inscription of Pulakesin II and Travels of Yuan Chwang. Ravikirti, the poet, was the panegyric writer of the Aihole inscription of 634 AD.

He says that Harsha to whom “hosts of feudatories” offered their homage “through Pulakesin II had his joy (Harsha) melted away by fear, with his rows of lordly elephants fallen in battle.” This inscription also indicates that the battle was fought somewhere between the Vindhya and the Rewa (Narmada). Yuan Chang, Yuan Chwang, and Yuen Chwang are another names of Huen Tsang was a Chinese Buddhist monk, scholar, traveller, and translator who described the interaction between China and India in the early Tang dynasty. Born in what is now Henan province in 602, from boyhood he took to reading religious books, including the Chinese classics and the writings of ancient sages.

723. (a)

The correct matchlist of authors and Kavyas is:

Authors

Hemachandra

Jayanka

Padmagupta

Kavyas

Duyasraya Kavya

Prithviraja Vijaya

Navasahshank

Charita

Sandhyakara Nandi Ramacharita

Samrat Hemachandra Vikramaditya (also known as HemuVikramaditya, Raja Vikrama-ditya or simply Hemu) (1501 – 5 November 1556) was a Hindu emperor of north India during the sixteenth century AD. The Prithviraj Vijay is a contemporary account of the 12th century Kingdom of Ajmer ruled by the Chauhan clan. In 1192, outlying portions of the kingdom fell to invading Turks, and the capital Ajmer later in 1195, but other parts under the Chauhan Rajaputras continued to resist the invaders for more than a century. The text helps to dispel many myths from that period, that have developed in later writings, for example the establishment of a Sufi shrine in Ajmer. He was the grandson of Pinaka Nandi and the son of Prajapati Nandi, the Sandhi-Vigrahika (minister of peace and war) of the Pala emperor Ramapala. He wrote the epic poem Ramacharitam.

724. (d) The correct match list of dynasty and states is:

Dynasty	State
Kadamba	Karnataka
Kharavela	Odisha
Chalukya	Gujarat
Pala	Bengal

The Kadamba dynasty (345 – 525 CE) was a primeval majestic dynasty of Karnataka that ruled from Vaijayanti or Banavasi in present day Uttara Kannada district. The decline of the Satavahana power in the Deccan was followed by the rule of many lesser dynasties like the Chutus, the Abhiras and the Ikshvakus. During the third century AD the Karnataka area, however, emerged out of this political confusion in the following century. Kharavela (193 BCE – after 170 BCE) was the third and greatest emperor of the Mahameghavahana dynasty of Kalinga (present-day Odisha). The main source of information about Kharavela is his famous seventeen line rock-cut Hathigumpha inscription in a cave in the Udayagiri hills near Bhubaneswar, Odisha. The Chalukya dynasty was a powerful Indian royal dynasty that ruled large parts of southern and central India between the 6th and the 12th century CE. Pala dynasty, ruling dynasty in Bihar and Bengal, India, from the 8th to the 11th centuries. Its founder, Gopala, was a local chieftain who rose to power in the mid-8th century during a period of anarchy.

725. (d) Suyya is known by his engineering operations, regulated the course of the Vitasta in Kashmir, thereby arresting the devastating periodical floods and consequent famine and promoted irrigation and agricultural operations over an extensive area.

726. (c) Udayin choose Pataliputra as a capital because Pataliputra was located in the centre of Magadhan empire. The earliest capital of Magadha was at Rajgir, which was called Girivraja at that time.

727. (b) 728. (c) Lichhavis established the first republic of the world in Vajji Mahajanapada of ancient India. They were the most famous clan amongst the ruling confederate clans of the Vajji. Vaishali was the capital of the Lichhavis,

729. (a) Many countries claim to have invented the chess game in some incipient form. The most commonly held belief is that chess originated in India, where it was called Chaturanga, which appears to have been invented in the 6th century AD.

730. (c) Kailasanatha Temple at Ellora and the Shore temple at Mamallapuram were built around the same time. Both are Gupta period temples.

731. (a) Tantraloka was written by Abhinavagupta. Which presents the teachings of the Kula and Trika systems

732. (c) The Gupta coinage started with a remarkable series in Gold issued by Chandragupta I, the third ruler of the dynasty.

733. (b) According to Prayag Prashasti, Samudragupta was a great warrior as well as a great musician and poet.

734. (c) **King** **Region**

Shashanka	Bengal
Kharavela	Orissa
Simuka	Maharashtra
Bhaskara	Assam

735. (d) Dandin (8th century) Sanskrit grammarian was a great writer and poet. His works are related with prose romance. His book Dashakumaracharita is a composition of tale of ten princes.

736. (c) Fa-hien was a Chinese monk who travelled India during the age of Chandra Gupta Vikramaditya. He travelled during C 399-414. Fa-hien wanted to go to India to search for the treatises of the Vinaya Pitaka, the monastic rules of Buddhism. Travelling through Central Asia and Northwest India, Fa-hien reached northern India and then visited the holy Buddhist sites located in the Ganges valley: Kapilavastu, the birthplace of Buddha; Bodhgaya, the site of Buddha's enlightenment; Sarnath, where Buddha preached his first sermon, and Kushinagara, the place of Buddha's nirvana.

737. (b) Pulakeshin II (610-642 CE) is the most famous ruler of the Chalukya dynasty. The Aihole inscription describes how the mighty Harsha lost his harsha (joy) when he suffered the ignominy of defeat. Pulakeshin entered into a treaty with Harsha, with the Narmada River designated as the border between the Chalukya Empire and that of Harshavardhana.

738. (a) 739. (a) The village headman became more important in Gupta period and no land transaction could be effected without the headman's consent.

740. (d) Sapphire was the most precious stone in terms of foreign trade in Gupta period.

741. (b) Yasodharman defeated a Huna army and their ruler Mihirakula in 528 AD and drove the Huns out of India

742. (a) Sungyun, a Chinese traveler, came to India in 517 AD. He says: "The People of India do not consider animal-killing a good thing. Those who eat meat, eat of those animals only that die of their own death".

743. (a) 744. (c) During Medieval period 'Bonded Labor/ Unpaid labor/forced labor are called Vishti.

745. (a)

746. (b) In ancient India 'Ujjain' was called as Awantika. It was the capital of Avanti state situated in the ancient Malva area.
747. (c) Samudragupta was the first Gupta king who adopted the title "Param Bhagawata". Other titles adopted by rulers of this dynasty were kaviraja, Devraja, etc
748. (b) Gupta dynasty was founded by Srugupta but we have no coins of him. Chandragupta I was the most powerful king of this dynasty. He bore the title of 'Maharajadhiraj' and issued Coins.
749. (a) Pundravardhana was an important bhukti or territorial division in North Bengal during the Gupta period. Pundravardhana bhukti was further divided into visayas or districts
750. (d) Senas considered themselves 'Brahma-Kshatriya'. Brahmakshatriya or Murdhabhishikta is (a) a term applied in Hindu Varna division to people who have a Brahmin father and a Kshatriya mother; or (b) a term that applies, in the Hindu Varna division, to a Brahmin who pursues royalty, and hence concurrently adopts the Kshatriya Varna. According to Manusmriti, such people are treated equal to Brahmins. Parasurama is a classical example of a Brahmakshatriya.
751. (c) The term 'Mandapika' occurring in early medieval inscriptions denotes rest house. When there are several Mandapas in the temple, it is the biggest and the tallest. It is used for conducting religious discourses. Sometimes, the Mahamandapa is also built along a transversal axis with a transept (bumped-out portions along this transversal axis). At the exterior, the transept ends by a large window which brings light and freshness into the temple.
752. (d) Maharana Kumbha is credited with writing the Sangitaraja, the Rasika-priya commentary on the Gitagovinda, the Sudarabandha, and the Kamaraj-ratisara.
753. (c) Mahmud of Ghazni invaded India 17 times between 1000 to 1027 AD and plundered enormous wealth and moved back with mass destruction of temples and other monuments of mass attraction. During his invasion he invaded Somnath temple in 1025 AD. Nonetheless, he did not attempt to rule Indian territory except for the Punjab, which was his gateway to India, as Ghazni lay in present day Afghanistan.
754. (a) Rajashekhar, the author of 'Karpuramanjri' was the teacher of Mahendrapala I. Rajashekhar was an eminent Sanskrit poet, dramatist and critic. He was court poet of the Gurjara Pratiharas. He wrote Kavyamimamsa between 880 and 920 CE. The work is essentially a practical guide for poets that explains the elements and composition of a good poem. The fame of Rajashekhar rests firmly on his play Karpuramanjari, written in Sauraseni Prakrit.
755. (a) Dharampala established the Somapura Mahavihara, a good educational centre of the time. Somapura Mahavihara, or the Great Monastery, was a renowned intellectual centre until the 12th century. Its layout perfectly adapted to its religious function, this monasteries city represents a unique artistic achievement.
756. (c) Dramma coin name occurs in the Pratihara inscriptions. Mihira Bhoja I's epithet was Srimad-Adivaraha (the fortunate primeval boar incarnation of Vishnu) and therefore there is a broad agreement amongst the scholars on the attribution of Adivaraha dramma billon coins to him. These coins have a depiction of Adivaraha on the obverse.
757. (a) Gahadavalas levied Turushka-danda. They intended to defend his empire from Muslims attack. They established a new tax system which was termed as Turushka Danda (tax to battle the Turushkas or Turks or Muslim power). Chandradeva founded the Gahadavala dynasty at Kanyakubja after defeating a chief named Gopala of Tuar clan. His jurisdiction extended over nearly all of what is modern Uttar Pradesh including this district.
758. (d) The ethnic composition of the armies of Ghaznavids did not invalue the Greeks. The eastern part of the later Roman empire, dating from AD 330 when Constantine I rebuilt Byzantium and made it his capital. Its extent vand greatly over the centuries, but its core remained the Balkan Peninsula and Asia Minor. The empire collapsed when Constantinople fell to the Ottoman Turks in 1453.
759. (a) The Turkish brought with them musical instruments Rabab and Sarangi. During this time, the music of North India began to acquire and adapt to the presence of Persian language, music, and musical instruments, such as the Setar, from which the Sitar got its name; the Kemancheh and Santur, which became popular in Kashmir; and the Rabab [alternately known as Rebab and Rubab], which preceded the Sarod. New instruments were introduced, including the Tabla and Sitar.
760. (a) To propagate the philosophy of Advaita Vedanta and to promulgate the concept of Sanatana dharma, Adi Shankaracharya established four major Mathas in the four corners of the peninsula – north (Jyothirmath, Utrakhand), south (Sringeri, Karnataka), east (Puri, Odisha), west (Dwaraka, Gujarat). Shankara was born at Kaladi in Kerala as a result of austerities and earnest prayers of his childless parents to Lord Shiva. Shankara's father Shivaguru and mother Aryambal were Namboodiri Brahmin couples who led a holy life performing Vedic rituals ordained for a householder.
761. (a) The Lingaraja temple built during the medieval period is at Bhubaneshwar. The Lingaraj temple – the largest of these is an outstanding specimen of the Orissa style of temple building. It is about a thousand years old. Bhubaneshwar, Konarak and Puri constitute the Golden triangle of Orissa, visited in large numbers by pilgrims and tourists.
762. (c) The presiding deity of Bhojsala temple is goddess Saraswati. Bhojshala is one of the most significant monuments of Madhya Pradesh as a whole as it spots the land of Dhar. It is an ancient monument that had been dedicated to goddess Saraswati. This was the only temple that was dedicated to this deity of the Hindu cult.

763. (c) Gopuram is not a feature of north Indian temple architecture. In the north, the Shikhara remains the most prominent element of the temple and the gateway is usually modest. In the south, enclosure walls were built around the whole complex and along these walls, ideally set along the east-west and north-south axes, elaborate and often magnificent gateways called Gopurams led the devotees into the sacred courtyard.
764. (b) The correctly matched pairs are:
 Charasadda — Pushkalavati
 Sirkap — Takshila
 Nagarjunakonda — Vijaypuri
 Pushkalavati (modern-day Charasadda) is an ancient site situated in Peshawar valley in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province (formerly NWFP) of Pakistan. It is located on the banks of Swat river, near its junction with Kabul river. Sirkap is the name of an archaeological site on the bank opposite to the city of Takshila, Punjab, Pakistan. The city of Sirkap was built by the Greco-Bactrian king Demetrius after he invaded India around 180 BCE. A city flourished around 1,800 years ago at Nagarjunakonda, the Hill of Nagarjuna. A great religious and educational centre of Brahmanism and Buddhism, one of the names it had then was Vijayapuri, after king Vijaya Satakarni of the Satavahana dynasty. Thereafter a capital of the Ikshvaku dynasty (225 – 325 CE), it fell into terminal decline after the demise of the last Ikshvaku king. A teacher, S Venkataramayya, discovered the ruins of the ancient city in 1926.
765. (d) In chronological order, Magadha dynasties are Haryanks, Nandas, Mauryas and Sungas. Haryanka dynasty founded the Magadha empire in 600 BC, whose capital was Rajagriha, later Pataliputra, near the present day Patna. This dynasty lasted until 424 BC, when it was overthrown by the Shishunaga dynasty. The Nanda dynasty was established by an illegitimate son of the king Mahanandin of the previous Shishunaga dynasty. Mahapadma Nanda died at the age of 88, ruling the bulk of this 100-year dynasty. Chandragupta Maurya founded the Maurya dynasty after overthrowing the reigning Nanda king Dhanananda to establish the Maurya empire. During this time, most of the subcontinent was united under a single government for the first time. The Sunga dynasty was established in 185 BC, about fifty years after Ashoka's death, when the king Brihadratha, the last of the Mauryan rulers.
766. (c) Arghatta was a device to lift water.
767. (c) 'The deeds of Hamza' and 'The deeds of Babar' are not depicted in the Rajput Paintings.
768. (a) Borobudur is situated at Java in Indonesia. It is famous for stupas constructed in the 12th century A.D., during the reign of the Sailendra Dynasty.
769. (c) Ashtadhyayi, (Sanskrit grammar) written in the 6th to 5th century BCE by the Indian grammarian Panini
770. (a) Bhoga included taxes of fruits, wood, foodgrains etc to the king. They were collected by hereditary chiefs.
771. (d) All of the above are correct. Al-Biruni was the expertise of several language of the world. He translated many Indian books into the different languages of the world and vice versa.
772. (b) Sushruta, one of the earliest surgeons of the recorded history (600 B.C.) is believed to be the first individual to describe plastic surgery. He considered surgery as the highest division of healing.
773. (c) Diseases, cure and medicines were mentioned for the first time in the Atharva Veda. Fever, cough, consumption, diarrhoea, dropsy, sores, leprosy and seizure are the diseases mentioned. The diseases are said to be caused by the demons and spirits entering one's body. The remedies recommended were replete with magical charms and spells.
774. (d) The sculpture, known as 'Parrot Lady', was handed over by Canadian PM, Harper to Modi in April, 2015 in accordance with 1970 UNESCO convention.
775. (c) The Uttararamacharitam is a Sanskrit play in 7 acts in the Nataka style by Bhavabhuti. It covers the event of the Uttarakhand of the Valmiki Ramayana.
776. (b)
777. (b) Anangpal II belonged to Tomardynesty, ruled Delhi in the mid-eleventh century. He gave Mihirawali (now Mehrauli) name to modern Delhi which means path of Mihir and built a fort called LalKot, in which the QutbMinar stands today.
778. (c)
779. (d)
780. (a)
781. (c) Taxila was center of learning (including the religious teachings of Buddhism) at least several centuries BCE, and continued to attract students from around the old world until the destruction of the city in the 5th century.
782. (c) Nyaya, is one of the six systems (darshans) of Indian philosophy important for its analysis of logic and epistemology. It is founded by Gautam. In the 11th century when a new school of Nyaya (Navya-Nyaya, or "New Nyaya") arose in Bengal.
783. (c) Khasi is the tribe of North eastern state of India namely Meghalaya and Assam. Rest others are the ancients of Uttarakhand.
784. (c) Kosali was language spoken by the ancient people of Chhattisgarh.
785. (c) Maharshi Kanad is known for developing the foundations of an atomistic naturalism in Indian philosophy. His text is also known as kanada sutras, or Aphorisms okkanada.
786. (a) The beginning of Gupta Era is 320 AD. The era of muslim rule in India considered to be started from 1526 AD when Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi in the first battle of panipat
787. (c) Trinity of poets Nannayya, Tikkana and Yerrapragada (Errana) commonly referred as Kavitrayam meaning poets who translated the epic Mahabharata into Telugu.
788. (a) Dakshinamurti idol or form represents Lord Shiva as Adi Guru or Supreme Teacher.



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Chapter

Medieval History

Delhi Sultanate/ Chandelas/ Others

- What was the main objective of Sultan Mahmud's Indian conquests?
(a) Propagation of Religion
(b) Extension of Empire
(c) Acquisition of Wealth
(d) None of these
- Who destroyed the Nalanda University in 1202 AD?
(a) Muhammad Ghori (b) Bakhtiyar Khalji
(c) Mahmud of Ghazni (d) Qutbuddin Aibak
- Which of the following sources provides a vivid description of Sindh?
(a) Khazainul Futuh (b) Tarikh-i-Firoz-Shahi
(c) Insha-i-mehru (d) Chachnamah
- Who shifted the Chahamana capital from Sambhar to Ajmer?
(a) Ajayaraja (b) Arnoraja
(c) Vighraharaja (d) Prithviraj III
- Kumardevi, the Queen of Govindachandra Gahadavala, constructed Dharmachakra-jina-vihara at
(a) Bodhgaya (b) Kushinagar
(c) Kannauj (d) Sarnath
- Who among the following issued coins with seated Lakshmi on one side and ruler's name in Devanagri on the other?
(a) Mohammad Ghori (b) Mahmud Ghazni
(c) Jainul Abidin (d) Akbar
- The Kirti-Stambha at Chittor was built by
(a) Rana Sanga (b) Rana Kumbha
(c) Rana Pratap (d) Rana Udaisingh
- Jonaraja, in his Rajatarangini, continued the historical narration of Kalhana upto
(a) Jayasimha (b) Sultan Sikandar
(c) Sultan Zainul Abidin (d) Muhammad Shah
- Who built the Khajuraho temples?
(a) Holkars (b) Scindias
(c) Bundela (d) Chandela
- Which of the following pairs is/are correct matched?
 1. Madanvarma — Chandella
 2. Sindhuraja — Chahmana

3. Vakpati — Parmara
4. Chandradeva — Gahadavala

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

- (a) 1, 2 and 4 (b) 1, 3 and 4
(c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) 2, 3 and 4

11. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Assertion (A): King Dhanga after living for more than hundred years drowned himself in the confluence of Ganga and Yamuna.

Reason (R): Suicide at Prayaga had religious sanction and was considered meritorious.

- Codes:**
- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - (c) A is true, but R is false
 - (d) A is false, but R is true

12. Who was the first ruler of the Slave dynasty?

- (a) Qutubuddin Aibak (b) Iltutmish
(c) Sultan Mahmud II (d) Balban

13. Who abolished Iqta system?

- (a) Qutubuddin Aibak (b) Iltutmish
(c) Balban (d) Alauddin Khilji

14. The ruler of Bundelkhand defeated by Qutubuddin Aibak was

- (a) Parmardi Deva (b) Lakshman Sen
(c) Uday Singh (d) Malayvarma Deva

15. Which Sultan of Delhi founded and built the Fort of Siri?

- (a) Iltutmish (b) Balban
(c) Alauddin Khilji (d) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq

16. Who among the following Amirs was the one publicly flogged by the orders of Sultan Balban?

- (a) Haibat Khan (b) Imaduddin Raihan
(c) Sher Khan (d) Malik Baqbaq

17. Who was the Governor of Kara-Manikpur to have revolted against Sultan Jalaluddin Firoz Khilji?

- (a) Arkali Khan (b) Almas Beg
(c) Jawna Khan (d) Malik Chajju

18. Who among the following were called 'Neo-Muslims' during the reign of Jalaluddin Firoz Khilji?
 (a) Mongols (b) Indian Muslims
 (c) Tazikh (d) Abyssinians
19. Which sultan of Delhi made a rule that, in any given year, the land revenue can be increased only nominally, viz. one-tenth or one-eleventh of the fixed revenue?
 (a) Balban (b) Alauddin Khilji
 (c) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq (d) Firozshah Tughlaq
20. Tarikh-e-Ferozshahi was written by
 (a) Al-Utbi (b) Barni & Afif
 (c) Roomi (d) Amir Khusro
21. The Turkish brought with them musical instruments.
 (a) Rabab and Sarangi (b) Sitar and Flute
 (c) Veena and Tabla (d) Tanpura and Mridanga
22. Who of the following was responsible for the murder of his father?
 (a) Balban (b) Mohammad Bin Tughlaq
 (c) Alauddin Khilji (d) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
23. Which of the following works of Amir Khusro deals with the military expeditions of Alauddin Khilji?
 (a) Qairanus Sadain (b) Miftah-Ul-Futuh
 (c) Nuh Siphar (d) Khazain-Ul-Futuh
24. Who among the following foreign historians is considered an authority on the history of the Delhi Sultanate?
 (a) Richard Fox (b) Peter Jackson
 (c) Aden Southall (d) Chris Bayly
25. Which Sultan of Delhi categorized the Ulema into 'Ulma-i-Akhiral' and 'Ulma-i-Duniya' and praised the former?
 (a) Qutubuddin Aibak (b) Iltutmish
 (c) Balban (d) Alauddin Khilji
26. About which Sultan of Delhi did Barani write that he had his Amirs murdered silently?
 (a) Balban
 (b) Alauddin Khilji
 (c) Qutubuddin Mubarak Khilji
 (d) Mohammad Bin Tughlaq
27. Who was the author of *Futuhat-e-Firozshahi*?
 (a) Shams-i-Siraj Afif (b) Isami
 (c) Ziauddin Barani (d) Sultan Firoz Shah
28. The city of Jaunpur was founded by
 (a) Mohammad Bin Tughlaq (b) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
 (c) Ibrahim Lodi (d) Sikandar Lodi
29. The first Silver Tanka of Delhi Sultanate was issued by
 (a) Qutubuddin Aibak (b) Iltutmish
 (c) Razia Sultan (d) Ghiyasuddin Balban
30. Which one of the following represented the royal secretariat during the Sultanate period?
 (a) Diwan-i-Arz (b) Diwan-i-Insha
 (c) Diwan-i-Wizarat (d) Diwan-i-Barid
31. During the reign of which Delhi Sultan, the state department of translation was established for translating Sanskrit texts into Arabic-Persian and vice-versa?
 (a) Sikandar Lodi
 (b) Qutbuddin Mubarak Shah Khilji
 (c) Mohammad Tughlaq
 (d) Razia Sultan
32. Which one of the following names was not included in the Khutba of Firoz Shah Tughlaq?
 (a) Qutubuddin Aibak
 (b) Balban
 (c) Qutbuddin Mubarak Shah Khilji
 (d) Mohammad Bin Tughlaq
33. Balban failed to expand his territories because of
 (a) Non-co-operation of nobles
 (b) Resistance of the Rajputs
 (c) Fear of Mongol invaders
 (d) Revolt of his son
34. Which one of the following was not constructed by Qutubuddin Aibak?
 (a) Kubbat-ul-Islam mosque (b) Qutub Minar
 (c) Adhai Din Ka Jhopada (d) Alai Darwaja
35. During the time of Alauddin's invasion, Warangal was ruled by
 (a) Chalukya dynasty (b) Chola dynasty
 (c) Kakatiya dynasty (d) Yadava dynasty
36. Which new department was started by Muhammad Bin Tughlaq for the development of agriculture?
 (a) Diwan-i-Risalat (b) Diwan-i-Ashraf
 (c) Diwan-i-Kohi (d) Diwan-i-Mustkharaz
37. Who among the following constituted Turkan-i-Chihalgani?
 (a) Qutubuddin Aibak (b) Iltutmish
 (c) Balban (d) None of these
38. Which one of the following Sultans was an off spring of Iltutmish, and was the last successor of his dynasty?
 (a) Ruknuddin Firoz
 (b) Razia Sultan
 (c) Muizuddin Bahram Shah
 (d) Nasiruddin Mahmud
39. Which one of the following sons of Alauddin Khilji was born of his wife Jhatyapali, the daughter of Raja Ramchandra Dev of Devagiri?
 (a) Shihabuddin Umar (b) Khizra Khan
 (c) Qutbuddin Mubarak (d) Sadi Khan
40. The ethnic composition of the armies of Ghaznavids did not include the
 (a) Arabs (b) Indians
 (c) Tajiks (d) Greeks
41. The 'Tibb-i-Sikandari', which was compiled from Sanskrit sources dealt with
 (a) Astronomy (b) Medicine
 (c) Music (d) Philosophy
42. The term 'Sondhar' as loans to peasants was used during the time of
 (a) Balban (b) Alauddin Khilji
 (c) Muhammad Tughlaq (d) Firoz Tughlaq

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43. Who among the following Sultans invoked Persian monarchical traditions and adjusted them to Indian milieu?
 (a) Iltutmish (b) Ruknuddin Firoz
 (c) Alauddin Khilji (d) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
44. Shashgani was a small silver coin equal to
 (a) 4 Jitals (b) 6 Jitals
 (c) 8 Jitals (d) 10 Jitals
45. The difference between Gaz-i-Sikandari and Gaz-i-Ilahi was
 (a) 39 : 41 (b) 40 : 43
 (c) 42 : 45 (d) 43 : 47
46. Who among the following Sultans received the title of 'Syed-us-Salatin' from the Caliph?
 (a) Iltutmish (b) Balban
 (c) Alauddin Khilji (d) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
47. Who founded Agra?
 (a) Iltutmish (b) Firoz Tughlaq
 (c) Sikander Lodhi (d) Ibrahim Lodhi
48. Ibn Battuta visited India during the reign of
 (a) Jalaluddin Firoz Shah
 (b) Alauddin Khilji
 (c) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
 (d) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq
49. Which one of the following Sultans' currency continued as the medium of exchange till the time of Akbar?
 (a) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq (b) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
 (c) Bahlol Lodhi (d) Ibrahim Lodhi
50. 'Important aspect of the Turkish conquest of North India was the Urban revolution.' Who said this statement?
 (a) K.A. Nizami (b) M. Habib
 (c) R.P. Tripathi (d) Yusuf Hussain
51. Nizamuddin Junaidi was the Wazir of
 (a) Muizzuddin Ghori (b) Qutubuddin Aibak
 (c) Iltutmish (d) Balban
52. Who among the following historians had accompanied Alauddin Khilji in his Deccan campaign?
 (a) Hasan Nizami (b) Mumaj
 (c) Amir Khusro (d) Ziauddin Barani
53. Amir Khusro wrote his famous masanavi 'Ashiq' on the order of
 (a) Alauddin Khilji (b) Khizra Khan
 (c) Rai Karan (d) Rani Kamla Devi
54. Which one of the following was not a slave of Muhammad Ghori?
 (a) Ikhtiyaruddin Bakhtiyar Khilji
 (b) Tajuddin Yaldauz
 (c) Qutbuddin Aibak
 (d) Shamsuddin Iltutmish
55. The statement, "India is not Arabia, it is not practically feasible to convert it into Qarul Islam." is associated with
 (a) Iltutmish
 (b) Balban
 (c) Alauddin Khilji
 (d) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq
56. With which Sultan of Delhi do you associate the compilation of Kingship theory and principles of administration called 'Vassayya'?
 (a) Iltutmish (b) Balban
 (c) Alauddin Khilji (d) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
57. Which one of the following works of Amir Khusro deals with the military expeditions of Alauddin Khilji?
 (a) Nuh Siphar (b) Khajain-ul-Futuh
 (c) Miftah-ul-Futuh (d) Quairanus Sadain
58. Who among the following scholars has been given the title of Hujjat-ul-Islam?
 (a) Shah Wali Ullah
 (b) Abu Yazid Al Bistami
 (c) Shaikh Junaid
 (d) Abu Hamid Mohammad Al-Ghazali
59. Which one of the following was not a currency in circulation under the Sultans of Delhi?
 (a) Dam (b) Tanka
 (c) Jital (d) Dogani
60. What was the name of Jain saint with whom Muhammad Tughlaq held discussions?
 (a) Kishabadeva (b) Hemchandra
 (c) Jinasena Suri (d) Jinaprabha Suri
61. Which one of the following Sultans of Delhi for the first time banned the visit of Muslim women to the tombs situated outside Delhi?
 (a) Balban
 (b) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq
 (c) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
 (d) Alauddin Khilji
62. Which Muslim ruler played Holi for the first time in Medieval India?
 (a) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq (b) Humayun
 (c) Akbar (d) Jahangir
63. Who destroyed the Nalanda University in 1193 AD and burnt it down?
 (a) Muizuddin Muhammad Ghori
 (b) Ikhtiyaruddin Muhammad Bin Bakhtiyar Khilji
 (c) Mahmud Ghazni
 (d) Qutubuddin Aibak
64. Which one of the following Sultans is credited with the appointment of 'Amir-Sadah' in the provinces?
 (a) Alauddin Khilji (b) Muhammad Tughlaq
 (c) Firoz Tughlaq (d) Bahlol Lodi
65. The state language of India during the Turkish period was
 (a) Arabic (b) Persian
 (c) Turkish (d) Urdu
66. According to historian Ziauddin Barani, the ideal Sultan of Delhi was
 (a) Balban (b) Alauddin Khilji
 (c) Firoz Shah Tughlaq (d) Bahlol Lodi

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67. Which one of the following Sultans had close contact with the Jain scholars?
 (a) Qutbuddin Aibak (b) Balban
 (c) Alauddin Khilji (d) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq
68. Which one of the following is an octagonal tomb?
 (a) Tomb of Sikandar Lodi
 (b) Tomb of Balban
 (c) Tomb of Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
 (d) Tomb of Firoz Shah Tughlaq
69. Which Sultan of the Sultanate period introduced irrigation tax for the first time?
 (a) Alauddin Khilji (b) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
 (c) Muhammad Tughlaq (d) Firoz Tughlaq
70. With which Sufi saint of Delhi is associated the famous saying 'Hanooz Dilli Door Ast' ?
 (a) Nizamuddin Aulia (b) Sheikh Salim Chisti
 (c) Bhakhtiyaruddin Kaki (d) Mohammad Ghaus
71. Who established Diwan-i-Mustakharaj?
 (a) Qutubuddin Aibak (b) Razia Sultana
 (c) Balban (d) Alauddin Khilji
72. Who among the following Sultans of Delhi founded the city of Agra?
 (a) Balban (b) Alauddin Khilji
 (c) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq (d) Sikandar Lodi
73. Who among the following historians was made prisoner by the Mongols?
 (a) Hasan Nizami (b) Minhaj-us-Siraj
 (c) Amir Khusrow (d) Ziauddin Barani
74. Who among the following Sultans introduced professional courses in education?
 (a) Balban (b) Alauddin Khilji
 (c) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq (d) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
75. Who among the following has given a detailed account of the postal system during the Sultanate period?
 (a) Amir Khusro (b) Ibn Battuta
 (c) Sultan Firoz Shah (d) Ziauddin Barani
76. Which type of work was looked after by the department of Diwan-i-Kohi under Muhammad Tughlaq?
 (a) Agriculture (b) Army
 (c) Justice (d) Royal correspondence
77. The land which directly yielded revenue to the Sultan was known as
 (a) Khalisa (b) Inam
 (c) Waqf (d) Iqta
78. Ijaradari system was first introduced in
 (a) Khalisa lands (b) Jagir lands
 (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these
79. Which one of the following Sultans brought the Ashokan pillar to Delhi?
 (a) Ghiasuddin Tughlaq (b) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq
 (c) Firoz Shah Tughlaq (d) Alauddin Khilji
80. Who among the following died while playing Chaugan?
 (a) Iltutmish (b) Alauddin Khilji
 (c) Mohammad Tughlaq (d) Qutubuddin Aibak
81. Who of the following Sultans of Delhi had abolished the tax on grain (also called Zakat on grain)?
 (a) Alauddin Khilji (b) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
 (c) Firoz Shah Tughlaq (d) Sikandar Lodi
82. At the time of Qutubuddin Aibak's death, Iltutmish was the Subedar of
 (a) Delhi (b) Gwalior
 (c) Badayun (d) Lahore
83. Which of the following places was named as Khizrabad during the Sultanate period?
 (a) Agra (b) Chittor
 (c) Jaunpur (d) Devagiri
84. Who of the following was the Sultan of Delhi at the time of Timur's invasion?
 (a) Daulat Khan Lodi
 (b) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
 (c) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
 (d) Nasiruddin Mahmud Shah Tughlaq
85. On whose coins, the name of the last Caliph of Baghdad appeared for the first time?
 (a) Qutubuddin Aibak (b) Iltutmish
 (c) Alauddin Khilji (d) Alauddin Masud Shah
86. Which Sultan of Delhi imposed Jaziya on the Brahmins also?
 (a) Balban (b) Firoz Tughlaq
 (c) Alauddin Khilji (d) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq
87. Which Sultan of Delhi assumed the title of Alexander the Great?
 (a) Balban (b) Alauddin Khilji
 (c) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq (d) Sikandar Lodi
88. Which Sultan of Delhi had established a separate agriculture department and had planned the rotation of crops?
 (a) Iltutmish (b) Balban
 (c) Alauddin Khilji (d) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq
89. Who amongst the following Sultans built the fifth storey of Qutub Minar?
 (a) Qutbuddin Aibak (b) Iltutmish
 (c) Firoz Shah Tughlaq (d) Sikandar Lodi
90. Which medieval king of India introduced the Iqta system?
 (a) Iltutmish (b) Balban
 (c) Alauddin Khilji (d) None of these
91. What was 'Dar-ul-Shafa' established by Firoz Tughlaq?
 (a) An alms house (b) A free hospital
 (c) A library (d) A guest house for pilgrims
92. Who were instrumental in deposing Raziya Begum?
 (a) Afghans (b) Mongols
 (c) Turkish (d) Arabs
93. For the first time, the token currency in India was introduced by
 (a) Iltutmish (b) Alauddin Khilji
 (c) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq (d) Sher Shah Suri

94. Which Muslim ruler enforced price control system for the first time?
 (a) Iltutmish (b) Balban
 (c) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq (d) Alauddin Khilji
95. Which of the following was not established by Firoz Tughlaq?
 (a) Diwan-i-Mustakharaj (b) Diwan-i-Khairat
 (c) Diwan-i-Bandagan (d) Darul Shafa
96. Who among the following Sultanate rulers himself encouraged bribery in administration?
 (a) Balban (b) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
 (c) Firoz Tughlaq (d) Ibrahim Lodi
97. Which of the following works describes the qualities of an ideal Muslim ruler?
 (a) Taj-ul-Masir (b) Tabqat-e-Nasiri
 (c) Khazain-ul-Futuh (d) Fatwa-e-Jahandari
98. Which one of the following Sultans assumed the title 'Umdat-ul-Niswan' on the coins?
 (a) Razia Sultana (b) Balban
 (c) Alauddin Khilji (d) Firoz Tughlaq
99. Who was the ruler of Devagiri at the time of Alauddin Khilji's invasion?
 (a) Pratap Rudra Dev (b) Ramchandra Dev
 (c) Malik Kafoor (d) Rana Ratan Singh
100. The transfer of capital from Delhi to Daulatabad was ordered by Sultan
 (a) Mubarak Shah Khilji (b) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
 (c) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq (d) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
101. Which Sultan of Delhi was the first to charge Ghari or House tax?
 (a) Balban (b) Alauddin Khilji
 (c) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq (d) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
102. Ibn Batutta visited India during the reign of
 (a) Ghayasuddin Tughlaq (b) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq
 (c) Firoz Shah Tughlaq (d) Bahlol Lodi
103. Which one of the following kings of the medieval India began the 'Public Distribution System'?
 (a) Balban (b) Mohammad Bin Tughlaq
 (c) Firoz Shah Tughlaq (d) Alauddin Khilji
104. Which Sultan of Delhi is said to have followed the Policy of "Blood and Iron"?
 (a) Jalaluddin Khilji (b) Alauddin Khilji
 (c) Balban (d) Iltutmish
105. For whom did historian Badayuni commented on his death "Sultan got freedom from his masses and the masses from the Sultan"?
 (a) Iltutmish (b) Balban
 (c) Alauddin Khilji (d) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq
106. Which Sultan of Delhi was a contemporary of the Mongol leader Chengiz Khan?
 (a) Iltutmish (b) Razia
 (c) Balban (d) Alauddin Khilji
107. Who among the following established Delhi as the capital of Sultanate?
 (a) Qutubuddin Aibak (b) Iltutmish
 (c) Razia (d) Muizzuddin Ghori
108. Who of the following was the first woman ruler of medieval India?
 (a) Razia Sultan (b) Chand Bibi
 (c) Durgavati (d) Noorjahan
109. The city of Jaunpur was founded in the memory of
 (a) Jalaluddin Khilji (b) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
 (c) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq (d) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
110. Which of the following was not built by Firoz Shah Tughlaq?
 (a) Palace Fort of Firozabad (b) Kotla Firoz Shah
 (c) City of Jahanpanah (d) Hauz-i-Khas
111. Which of the following Sultans had greatest number of slaves in his court?
 (a) Balban (b) Alauddin Khilji
 (c) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq (d) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
112. Who among the following appointed Ibn Battuta as the Chief Qazi of Delhi?
 (a) Ghiyasuddin Balban (b) Alauddin Khilji
 (c) Ghayasuddin Tughlaq (d) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq
113. Who was the last ruler of the Tughlaq dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate?
 (a) Firoz Shah Tughlaq (b) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq II
 (c) Nasiruddin Mahmud (d) Nusrat Shah
114. Who was the founder of Sayyid dynasty?
 (a) Khizr Khan (b) Mubarak Shah
 (c) Muhammad Shah (d) Alauddin Alam Shah
115. The Sultan of Delhi who is reputed to have built the biggest network of canals in India was
 (a) Iltutmish (b) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
 (c) Firoz Shah Tughlaq (d) Sikandar Lodi
116. The term used for the measurement of land in the Delhi Sultanate period was
 (a) Kismat-i-Ghalla (b) Masahat
 (c) Ghalla Bakshi (d) Ghori
117. Which of the dynasties ruled for the shortest period of time during the course of Delhi Sultanate?
 (a) Slave dynasty (b) Khilji dynasty
 (c) Sayyid dynasty (d) Lodi dynasty
118. The Sultan who desecrated the Puri Jagannath temple and Jwalamukhi temple at Kangra was
 (a) Balban (b) Alauddin Khilji
 (c) Firoz Shah Tughlaq (d) Sikandar Lodi
119. The Lodi dynasty was founded by
 (a) Bahlol Lodi (b) Mubarak Shah
 (c) Sikandar Lodi (d) Ibrahim Lodi
120. Who was the first real king of Delhi Sultanate?
 (a) Qutubuddin Aibak (b) Iltutmish
 (c) Balban (d) Alauddin Khilji

121. Muhammad Bin Tughlaq shifted his capital from Delhi to
 (a) Lahore (b) Kalinjan
 (c) Kannauj (d) Daulatabad
122. The famous poet Amir Khusro was associated with the court of
 (a) Qutubuddin Aibak (b) Alauddin Khilji
 (c) Sikandar Lodi (d) Akbar
123. Which of the following Sultans of Delhi was known as Lakh Bakhsh?
 (a) Qutubuddin Aibak (b) Balban
 (c) Alauddin Khilji (d) Jalaluddin Khilji
124. Who has been described by Elliot as the Akbar of Sultanate?
 (a) Iltutmish (b) Balban
 (c) Alauddin Khilji (d) Firoz Tughlaq
125. In the Delhi Sultanate, an administrative unit called paragona was headed by an official known as
 (a) Amil (b) Ariz
 (c) Shiqdar (d) Barid
126. Who among the following Sultans was advised by Qazi Mughisuddin to act according to the laws of Shariat but the Sultan rejected his advice?
 (a) Alauddin Khilji (b) Jalaluddin Khilji
 (c) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq (d) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
127. Malik Kafur was the General of
 (a) Balban (b) Alauddin Khilji
 (c) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq (d) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
128. In the Sultanate period, the highest rural authority for land revenue was
 (a) Rawat (b) Malik
 (c) Chaudhary (d) Patwari
129. Who was the Muslim General to have conquered Bengal in 13th century AD?
 (a) Malik Kafur (b) Nusrat Khan
 (c) Muhammad Ghori (d) Ikhtiarudin Bakhtiar Khilji
130. Who among the following witnessed the reign of Seven Sultans of Delhi?
 (a) Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti (b) Shams Siraj Afif
 (c) Amir Khusro (d) None of these
131. Who was the last ruler of Jaunpur State?
 (a) Muhammad Shah (b) Hussain Shah
 (c) Mubarak Shah (d) Ibrahim Shah
132. Zain-ul-Abdin, who prohibited cow slaughter, was a ruler of
 (a) Bengal (b) Gujarat
 (c) Malwa (d) Kashmir
133. Who of the following Rajput rulers gave donation for the reconstruction of a mosque?
 (a) Mihir Bhoja (b) Bhoj Parmar
 (c) Prithviraj III (d) Jaisingh Siddharaj
134. Jonaraja, in his Rajatarangini continued the narration of Kalhana up to
- (a) Jayasingh (b) Sultan Sikandar
 (c) Sultan Zainul Abidin (d) Muhammad Shah
135. Sugandhadevi, who issued coins with the figure of seated Lakshmi, was a Queen of
 (a) Karnataka (b) Kashmir
 (c) Orissa (d) Saurashtra
136. The capital of the Sharqi dynasty was
 (a) Jaunpur (b) Banaras
 (c) Kara Manikpur (d) Zafarabad
137. Which one of the following works of Amir Khusro deals with the military expedition of Alauddin Khilji?
 (a) Qairanus Sadain (b) Miftah-ul-Futuh
 (c) Nuh Siphar (d) Khazain-ul-Futuh
138. Who is known as the Parrot of India?
 (a) Abul Fazl (b) Raskhan
 (c) Amir Khusro (d) Mirabai
139. Who was called the Akbar of Kashmir?
 (a) Shihabuddin (b) Sultan Sikandar
 (c) Hussain Shah (d) Zainul Abidin
140. Gita Govinda was written by
 (a) Jayant (b) Jayadeva
 (c) Jayasimha (d) Jayachandra
141. Amir Khusrow played a pioneer role in the development of
 (a) Khar Boli (b) Awadhi
 (c) Bhojpuri (d) Maithili
142. Which of the Sultans measured the land for fixing land revenue?
 1. Alauddin Khilji
 2. Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
 3. Muhammad Bin Tughlaq
 4. Sikandar Lodi
- Select the correct answer from using the codes given below:
 (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
 (c) 1, 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
143. Consider the following statements-
Assertion (A): Alauddin Khilji built the Sirifort.
Reason (R): He wished to safeguard Delhi from Mangol invasions.
 Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
 (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 (c) A is true but R is false.
 (d) A is false but R is true.
144. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by from codes given below:
- | List-I | List-II |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| A. Alberuni | 1. Tabquat-i-Nasiri |
| B. Hasan Nizami | 2. Taj-ul-Masir |
| C. Minhaj-us-Siraj | 3. Tarikh-i-Hind |
| D. Amir Khusro | 4. Tughlaq Nama |

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 3	2	1	4
(b) 2	3	1	4
(c) 3	1	4	2
(d) 4	2	3	1

145. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from codes given below:

List-I	List-II
A. Amir Khusro	1. Futuh-us-Salatin
B. Ziauddin Barani	2. Rehla
C. Ibnabatuta	3. Ashika
D. Isami	4. Tarikh-i-Firozshahi

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 4	3	2	1
(b) 3	4	2	1
(c) 3	4	1	2
(d) 4	3	1	2

146. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I	List-II
A. Diwani-Mushtakhraj	1. Jalaluddin Khilji
B. Diwan-i-Amirkohi	2. Firozshah Tughlaq
C. Diwan-i-Khairat	3. Muhammad Tughlaq
D. Diwan-i-Wakuf	4. Alauddin Khilji

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 4	3	2	1
(b) 3	4	2	1
(c) 1	2	3	4
(d) 2	1	4	3

147. Which one of the following was not a reason for Balban abandoning the policy of conquest and adopting the policy of consolidation?

- (a) Threat of external invasion.
- (b) Internal revolts
- (c) Indian kings willing to throw off the Turkish rule.
- (d) His weak nature

148. Which of the following is correct?

- (a) The ministers during the Sultanate period were appointed and dismissed by the Khalifa.
- (b) The ministers during the Sultanate period were appointed and dismissed by the Ulema.
- (c) The ministers during the Sultanate period were appointed and dismissed by the Qazi.
- (d) The ministers during the Sultanate period were appointed and dismissed by the Sultan.

149. Consider the following statements:

Assertion (A): Bahlol's theory was " kingship is kingship".

Reason (R): Bahlol respected Afghan tribal sentiments. Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true, but R is false.
- (d) A is false, but R is true.

150. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I	List-II
A. Alberuni	1. Tarikh-i-Fakhrudi
B. Ainul Mulk	2. Khazan-ul-Futuh Multani
C. Amir Khusro	3. Insha-i-Mahru
D. Fakhre Mudabbir	4. Tarikh-i-Hind

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 1	2	3	4
(b) 4	3	2	1
(c) 1	3	2	4
(d) 2	1	4	3

151. Consider the following statements:

Assertion (A): Balban inscribed coins in the memory of the deceased Khalifa.

Reason (R): The destruction of the Baghdad Khilafat was the heaviest blow on the muslim power.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true, but R is false.
- (d) A is false, but R is true.

152. Consider the following statements:

1. Alauddin Khilji styled himself as the second Alexander. (Sikandar-i-sani)
2. Jalauddin Khilji was the first ruler of Delhi Sultanate to put forward the view that kingship should be based on the willing support of the government.
3. Iltutmish was the first sultan, who requested and obtained letters of investiture from the caliph.
4. The token currency tanka introduced by Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq was made of bronze.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 1, 2 and 3
- (c) 1, 3 and 4
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

153. Consider the following:

1. Tughlaqabad Fort
2. Lodhi Garden
3. Qutub Minar
4. Fatehpur Sikri

The correct chronological order in which they were built is

- (a) 3, 1, 4, 2
- (b) 3, 1, 2, 4
- (c) 1, 3, 2, 4
- (d) 1, 3, 4, 2

154. Consider the following statements about Iltutmish.
1. He was the first sovereign real ruler of the Sultanate of Delhi.
 2. He was the first Sultan of Delhi to issue regular currency and declare Delhi as the capital of his empire.
 3. He created the Turkish nobility called the Turkan-i-chalisa.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
 (c) 1 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3

155. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I	List-II
A. Muftis	1. Intelligence of Agents
B. Barid	2. Expounder of Law
C. Kotwal	3. Minister of Incharge of Army
D. Arz-i-mamalik	4. Head of City Administration

Codes:

- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| (b) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (c) 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| (d) 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |

156. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the list:

List-I	List-II
A. Qazi-ul-Quzat	1. Revenue and Finance
B. Muhatsib	2. Army Organization
C. Diwan-i-kul	3. Custodian of Public Morals
D. Mir Bakshi	4. Administration of Justice

Codes:

- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| (c) 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| (d) 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |

157. Consider the following statements:

Assertion (A): Alauddin Khilji conquered the southern states, but did not annex them.

Reason (R): He wanted to expand his empire but not add to his responsibilities.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 (c) A is true, but R is false.
 (d) A is false, but R is true.

158. Arrange the following programmes of Mohammad Bin Tughlaq in their chronological order.

1. Transfer of capital
2. Increase of Taxation in Doab
3. Promulgation of Token Currency
4. Khurasan Expedition

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

- (a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 (b) 2, 1, 3 and 4
 (c) 2, 3, 1, and 4 (d) 3, 2, 1, and 4

159. Consider the following statements about the Qutub Minar:

1. Its radius decreases after each storey.
2. It is a five storeyed structure.
3. It was completed by Iltutmish.
4. It has characteristics of both Hindu and Islamic architecture.

Which of the above statements about Qutub Minar are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
 (c) 1, 3 and 4 only (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

160. Consider the following statements:

1. The ministers during the Sultanate period were appointed and dismissed by the Sultan.
2. Khajamul Putuh dealt with the military expeditions of Alauddin Khilji.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

161. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I	List-II
A. Alauddin Khilji	1. Agra
B. Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq	2. Siri Fort
C. Feroz Shah Tughlaq	3. Tughlaqabad
D. Sikander Lodi	4. Hissar

Codes:

- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| (c) 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| (d) 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 |

162. Which crops were not cultivated in India during the Sultanate period?

1. Potato
2. Barley
3. Sesame
4. Maize

Select your answer using the codes given below:

Codes:

- (a) 1, 2, 3 (b) 1, 2
 (c) 1, 4 (d) 3, 4

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 163-169) : Read the following statements carefully and answer the questions accordingly.

1. Both A and R are true and R correctly explains A.
2. Both A and R are true but R does not explain A.
3. A is true but R is false.
4. A is false but R is true.

163. **Assertion (A) :** The Turks brought the technique of constructing the true arch on a massive scale.
- Reason (R) :** The Turks introduced into India the technique of preparing lime-mortar.
164. **Assertion (A) :** Muhammad bin Tughlaq wanted to punish the peasants.
- Reason (R) :** Muhammad bin Tughlaq raised the tax in the Doab region.
165. **Assertion (A) :** Firoz Tughlaq prohibited Muslim women from worshipping at the graves of the saints.
- Reason (R) :** Firoz Tughlaq persecuted a number of Muslim sects which were considered heretical by the theologians.
166. **Assertion (A):** Sikander Lodi reimposed the Jeziah on the Hindus.
- Reason (R) :** Sikander Lodi was an orthodox and a bigoted king.
167. **Assertion (A):** Muhammad bin Tughlaq changed the capital from Delhi to Devagiri.
- Reason (R) :** Muhammad Tughlaq needed a place from where he could control the Southern provinces better and which was more centrally located than Delhi.
168. **Assertion (A) :** Promotion of agriculture was the greatest achievement of Firoz Shah Tughlaq's reign.
- Reason (R) :** Iqtas were assigned on hereditary basis to the military and civil officers during Firoz Shah's reign.
169. **Assertion (A) :** Amir Khusrau for the first time mentions jauhar in his work.
- Reason (R) :** Rani Padmini of Chittor committed jauhar to save herself from disgrace.
170. Match the following :
- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| (A) Balban | (1) reimposed jaziya |
| (B) Alauddin Khalji | (2) Sondhar loans |
| (C) Muhammad bin Tughlaq | (3) sizda and paibos |
| (D) Firoz Shah Tughlaq | (4) sarai-i-adl |

Codes:

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | A | B | C | D |
| | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| (b) | A | B | C | D |
| | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| (c) | A | B | C | D |
| | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| (d) | A | B | C | D |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |

171. Consider the following statements about Alauddin Khalji's market policy :

- He placed markets under the control of a high officer called 'Shahna' for strictly controlling the shopkeepers and prices.
- In order to ensure a regular supply of cheap food grains, he ordered the land revenue from Doab region to be paid directly to the State.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

172. The Rihla was written in

- Arabic in the Fourteenth Century by Ibn Battuta
- Persian in the Fifteenth Century by Abdur Razzaq
- Persian in the Thirteenth Century by Ibn Battuta
- Italian in the Thirteenth Century by Marco Polo

173. Ibn Batuta's work, Rihla, completed in 1355, is

[NDA 2013-I]

- an autobiography
- an account of the Delhi Sultans from Aibak to Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
- a religious text
- an account of trade with Morocco

Between 1209 and 1311, Malik Kafur led two campaigns in South India. The significance of the expeditions lies in that

[NDA 2013-I]

- they reflected a high degree of boldness and spirit of adventure on the part of the Delhi rulers.
- the invaders returned to Delhi with untold wealth.
- they provided fresh geographical knowledge.
- Alauddin promoted Malik Kafur to the rank of Malik-naib or Vice-Regent of the empire.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- 1 and 3
- 1, 2 and 4
- 2 and 4
- All of the above

175. Who among the following Sultanate rulers were of Afghan origin?

[UP-PCS (M) 2016]

- Khalji
- Tughlaq
- Sayyid
- Lodi

176. Who amongst the following Sultans of the Sultanate was the first to shift his capital to Delhi? [UP-PCS (M) 2016]

- Aram Shah
- Balban
- Iltutmish
- Qutb-ud-din Aibak

177. Barindra Ghosh was associated with which of the following:

[UP-PCS (M) 2016]

- Sadhan Samaj
- Anushilan Samiti
- Abhinava Bharat
- Swadesh Bandhav Samiti

178. English traveller William Hawkins visited India during the time of which Mughal emperor? [Bihar J. Service 2016]

- Shah Jahan
- Akbar
- Aurangzeb
- Jahangir

179. Recently Archaeological Survey of India cleaned up Hauz-e-Shamsi that allowed arrival of Jal Murgi, a Himalayan bird. Who built Hauz-e-Shamsi?
 (a) Qutb-ud-din Aibak (b) Iltutmish
 (c) Akbar (d) Balban
180. Consider the following sentences with reference to Razia Sultan.
 1. Razia Sultan was the Fourth Mamluk Sultan.
 2. She was the only woman ruler during both the sultanate and the Mughal Period.
 3. She established complete law and order under her rule.
 (a) 1 Only (b) 2 Only
 (c) 2 and 3 (d) All of the above
181. Consider the following sentences with reference to Ibrahim Lodhi.
 1. Ibrahim Lodhi was the first ruler of the Lodhi dynasty.
 2. He could not match his ability as a ruler, and did not have good relations with the nobles.
 3. No Sultan of India except Sultan Ibrahim had been killed on the battle field.
 Which of the above sentence(s) is/are true?
 (a) Only 1 (b) 2 and 3
 (c) 1 and 2 (d) All of the above
182. Consider the following sentences.
 1. The Indian classical work 'raagdarpan' was translated into Persian during the reign of Firoz Tughlaq.
 2. Amir Khusru introduced many new raags such as ghora and sanam.
 3. Amir Khusru is known for the invention of the Tabla.
 Which of the above sentence(s) is/are true?
 (a) Only 1 (b) 2 and 3
 (c) 1 and 2 (d) All of the above
183. Dhankdev was the ruler of which dynasty?
 [MP-PSC (F) 2017]
 (a) Chandelas of Jejakabhukti
 (b) Parmar of malwa
 (c) Kalchuri of Mahishmati
 (d) Kalchuri of Tripuri
184. Ghazi Malik was the founder of which dynasty?
 [MP-PSC (F) 2017]
 (a) Tughlaq (b) Khilji
 (c) Sayyid (d) Lodi
185. Whom had Muhammad Ghori defeated in 1194 in the Battle of Chandawar?
 [MP-PSC (F) 2017]
 (a) Kumarpal (b) Jaichand
 (c) Govindraj (d) Bhim II
186. Which dynasty of Delhi Sultanate ruled for the shortest period?
 [MP-PSC (F) 2017]
 (a) Khilji (b) Tughlaq
 (c) Sayyid (d) Lodi
187. 'Diwan-E-Arj' department was associated with-
 [BPSC (P) 2017]
 (a) Royl correspondence (b) Foreign
 (c) Defence (d) Finance
188. Who was the first Muslim Conqueror of Bihar?
 [BPSC (P) 2017]
 (a) Malik Ibrahim (b) Iltumish
 (c) Bakhityar Khalji (d) Ali Mardan Khalji
189. Nalanda Vihar was destroyed by-
 [BPSC (P) 2017]
 (a) Baktiyar Khalji
 (b) Qutubuddin Aibak
 (c) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq
 (d) Alauddin Khalji
190. Regarding the Revenue System in the Sultanate period, consider the following statements:
 1. Revenue system was generally realized at 1/5 of the total produce.
 2. The Sultans like Ala-ud-Din Khilji and Muhammed Tughlaq raised it to 1/2 of the produce.
 Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
191. The Horse-Shoe arch was first introduced in the-
 [UK-PSC 2016]
 (a) Tomb of Iltumish
 (b) Tomb of Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq
 (c) Alai Darwazah
 (d) Quwwat-ul-islam Mosque
192. Sultan who raised the land revenue to fifty per cent of the produce was-
 [UK-PSC 2016]
 (a) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
 (b) Alauddin Khilji
 (c) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
 (d) Balban
193. Who was the founder Panwar Dynasty?
 [UK-PSC 2016]
 (a) Ajai Pal (b) Kanak Pal
 (c) Kanak Rao (d) Jagat-Pal
194. Which one of the following was the capital of the sultanate during the reign of Iltutmish?
 [UP-RO 2016]
 (a) Agra (b) Lahore
 (c) Badaun (d) Delhi
195. Which one of the following kings was defeated by Muhammad Ghori in the battle of Chandawar?
 [UP-RO 2016]
 (a) Prithviraj Chauhan (b) Jai Chand
 (c) Kumarpala (d) Bhima II
196. In which battle Mohammad Ghori defeated Jaichand?
 [UP-PCS 2008]
 (a) Battle of Tarain (1191 AD)
 (b) Battle of Tarain (1192 AD)
 (c) Battle of Chandawar (1194 AD)
 (d) Battle of Kannauj (1194 AD)

197. Which medieval Indian ruler started the system of "Patta" and "Qabuliya"? **[UP-PCS 2008]**
 (a) Alauddin Khalji
 (b) Mohammad Bin Tughlaq
 (c) Sher Shah Suri
 (d) Akbar
198. Upnishads were translated into Persian during the reign of **[UP-PCS 2009]**
 (a) Aurangazeb (b) Shahjahan
 (c) Jahangir (d) Akbar
199. Who among the following rulers is famous as "Prithvi Raj Chauhan"? **[UP-PCS 2010]**
 (a) Prithvi Raj I (b) Prithvi Raj II
 (c) Prithvi Raj III (d) None of the above
200. What was the boundary between the Delhi Sultan and Mongols during the period of Alauddin Khilji after 1306 A.D.? **[UP-PCS 2014]**
 (a) Beas (b) Ravi
 (c) Indus (d) Sutlaj
201. The original name of Changez (Genghis) khan was : **[UP-PCS 2015]**
 (a) Khasul Khan (b) Yesugai
 (c) Temujin (Tenurjin) (d) Ogadi

Vijaynagar & Bahmani Empire

202. The bone of contention between Bahmani and Vijayanagar kingdom was
 (a) Kavery delta (b) Malabar parts
 (c) Krishna delta (d) Krishna-Tungabhadra doab
203. Most authoritative account of Malik Kafur's deccan campaign is given by
 (a) Amir Khusro (b) Hasan Nizami
 (c) Minhaj (d) Ziauddin Barani
204. Which one of the following Sultans had close contact with the Jain scholars?
 (a) Qutubuddin Aibak (b) Balban
 (c) Alauddin Khilji (d) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq
205. Who was the founder of Gajapati dynasty of Orissa?
 (a) Purushottama (b) Vidhyadhara
 (c) Kapilendra (d) Prataprudra
206. The foreign traveller who visited and described Vijayanagar soon after its fall in the battle of Talikota, was
 (a) Abdur Razzak (b) Ceasar Frederick
 (c) Nicolo Conti (d) Nuniz
207. Who of the following Vijayanagar kings had assumed the title 'Andhra Bhoja'?
 (a) Devaraya I (b) Devaraya II
 (c) Krishnadeva Raya (d) Virupaksha II
208. The first capital of Vijayanagar empire was Hampi. Where was its second capital?
 (a) Vijayanagar (b) Kanchi
 (c) Bellore (d) Penukonda
209. Who among the following was the first Vijayanagar ruler to have the title of Maharajadhiraj?
 (a) Harihar II (b) Harihar I
 (c) Bukka I (d) Bukka II
210. Who among the following kings of Vijayanagar sent an ambassador to China?
 (a) Bukka I (b) Harihar I
 (c) Harihar II (d) Devaraya II
211. What were the districts called in the Vijayanagar empire?
 (a) Nadu (b) Khurram
 (c) Kottam (d) Janpad
212. Who among the following Vijayanagar kings started to recruit Muslim fighters in the army?
 (a) Harihara I (b) Harihara II
 (c) Bukka (d) Devaraya II
213. Which among the following commodities was exported on a large scale from Vijayanagar empire?
 (a) Tea (b) Coffee
 (c) Pepper (d) Perfume
214. Which one of the following places has been referred to by Arab travellers as the "House of Gold"?
 (a) Mysore (b) Multan
 (c) Rajasthan (d) Gujarat
215. Which one of the following was the first ruler of Vijayanagar to have employed Turkish bowmen?
 (a) Harihara I (b) Harihara II
 (c) Bukka I (d) Devaraya I
216. The term 'Amaram' in the Vijayanagar empire stood for
 (a) Grants given to the Brahamanas
 (b) Military grants
 (c) Grants given to scholars and poets
 (d) Grants given to the widows and the poor
217. The historian Sewell has written a book entitled "A Forgotten Empire". What was the name of empire?
 (a) Mauryan Empire (b) Mughal Empire
 (c) Maratha Empire (d) Vijayanagar Empire
218. The kingdom of Vijayanagar was established during the reign of
 (a) Alauddin Khilji (b) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq
 (c) Firoz Shah Tughlaq (d) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
219. The old capital of Vijayanagar is now represented by the extensive ruins of
 (a) Hampi (b) Badami
 (c) Bijapur (d) Vijayanagaram
220. Vidyaranya was associated with
 (a) Harihar II (b) Ramraj
 (c) Devaraya II (d) Sayan
221. Who among the following rulers allowed the Portuguese to build Churches in Vellore?
 (a) Devaraya II (b) Venkat II
 (c) Krishnadeva Raya (d) Achyutadeva Raya
222. Who was the founder of Pushtimarg?
 (a) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu (b) Vallabhacharya
 (c) Madhavacharya (d) Yamunacharya

223. In which capacity, thousands of women were employed in the empire of Vijayanagar?
 (a) Accountants (b) Royal bodyguards
 (c) Palace guards (d) All of these
224. Who built the city of Nagalapura?
 (a) Bukka I (b) Devaraya I
 (c) Krishnadeva Raya (d) Virupaksha
225. In which Hindu Kingdom of medieval India, the image of deity Tirupati or Lord Venkateshvara has been depicted on its gold coins?
 (a) The Vijayanagar empire
 (b) The kingdom of Hoyasalas of Dwarasamudra
 (c) The kingdom of Kakathiyas of Warrangal
 (d) The kingdom of Yadavas of Devagiri
226. What was the religion of the king Krishnadeva Raya?
 (a) Vaishnavism (b) Shaivism
 (c) Jainism (d) Buddhism
227. The famous Hazara Ram temple was built by whom?
 (a) Harihara I (b) Devaraya I
 (c) Narshimha Salva (d) Krishnadeva Raya
228. Who among the following Telugu authors had the honour of Kanakabhiseka at the hands of Vijayanagar ruler Devaraya II?
 (a) Bhairava Kavi (b) Nandi Mallaya
 (c) Potana (d) Srinatha
229. Which one of the following dance traditions developed during the age of the Vijayanagar empire?
 (a) Yakshagan (b) Mohiniattam
 (c) Bharatanatyam (d) Kathakali
230. 'Amuktamalyada' written by Krishnadeva Raya, the ruler of Vijayanagar, was in
 (a) Sanskrit (b) Kannada
 (c) Telugu (d) Tamil
231. The founder of the Bahmani Kingdom was
 (a) Alauddin Mujahid Shah (b) Ahmed Shah
 (c) Alauddin Bahman Shah (d) Tajuddin Firoz Shah
232. The first dynasty of the Vijayanagar Kingdom was
 (a) Hoyasala (b) Sangama
 (c) Saluva (d) Tuluva
233. Who were the Ashta-diggaja in the court of Krishnadeva Raya?
 (a) Eight great Generals (b) Eight Telugu poets
 (c) Eight ministers (d) Eight advisors
234. The Nayakas in the Vijayanagar empire were
 (a) Central ministers
 (b) Cavalry soldiers
 (c) Priests of large and powerful temples
 (d) Military chiefs controlling particular territories
235. The kingdom of Vijayanagar was founded by
 (a) Vijayraj (b) Krishnadeva Raya
 (c) Devaraya (d) Harihara and Bukka
236. When Raja Wodeyar founded the Kingdom of Mysore, who was the ruler of the Vijayanagar empire?
 (a) Sadasiva (b) Tirumala
 (c) Venkata II (d) Ranga II
237. Who among the following Bahmani rulers built the famous "Gol Gumbaz" at Bijapur?
 (a) Mahmud Gawan (b) Ismail Adil Shah
 (c) Muhammad Adil Shah (d) Yusuf Adil Shah
238. Taraf in the Bahmani kingdom signified
 (a) Province (b) Lord grant
 (c) Transit tax (d) Gold coin
239. Where is the famous Virupaksha temple located?
 (a) Bhadrachalam (b) Hampi
 (c) Chidambaram (d) Srikalahasti
240. Nicolo Conti the Italian traveller visited Vijayanagar empire during the times of
 (a) Devaraya I (b) Devaraya II
 (c) Krishnadeva Raya (d) Achyuta Raya
241. When Babur invaded India who was the ruler of Vijayanagar empire in south India?
 (a) Devaraya I (b) Devaraya II
 (c) Krishnadeva Raya (d) Sadashiva Raya
242. Which of the following was not one of the foreign travellers to visit India during the period of Krishnadeva Raya?
 (a) Fernando Nuniz (b) Domingo Paes
 (c) Duarte Barbosa (d) Nicolo Conti
243. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- | List-I | List-II |
|----------------|---------------|
| A. Adil Shahi | 1. Ahmednagar |
| B. Nizam Shahi | 2. Bijapur |
| C. Immad Shahi | 3. Golkonda |
| D. Qutub Shahi | 4. Berar |
- Codes:**
- | | A | B | C | D |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| (b) | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| (c) | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| (d) | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
244. Which two of the following foreign travellers came during the reign of Krishna Deva Raya and were portuguese?
 1. Nicolo Conti 2. Abdur Razzaq
 3. Domingo Paes 4. Fernao Nuniz
- Find the correct answer from the codes given below:
- Codes:**
- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) 1 and 3 | (b) 2 and 3 |
| (c) 1 and 4 | (d) 3 and 4 |

245. Consider the following statements:

1. Krishnadeva Raya was known as Andhra Bhoja.
2. He authored Amuktamalyada book on polity in Telugu and also a Sanskrit drama called Jambavati Kalyanam.
3. His court was adorned by eight celebrated poets called 'Ashtadiggajas'.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

246. Consider the following statements about Vijayanagar empire.

1. The city of Vijayanagar was located on the bank of river Tungabhadra.
2. The Raichur Doab, the permanent bone of contention between the kingdoms of Vijayanagar and Bahmani was the region between the rivers Krishna and Tungabhadra.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

247. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I (Traveller)	List-II (Ruler)
A. Abdur Razzak	1. Achyutadeva Raya
B. Duarte Barbosa	2. Devaraya I
C. Nicolo Conti	3. Devaraya II
D. Nuniz	4. Krishnadeva Raya

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 4	3	2	1
(b) 3	4	2	1
(c) 3	4	1	2
(d) 2	1	4	3

248. Which of the following statements about the Vijayanagara Empire is / are true?

1. The kings claimed to rule on behalf of the God Virupaksha
2. Rulers used the title "Hindu Suratrana"
3. All Royal orders were signed in Kannada Sanskrit and Tamil
4. Royal Portrait sculpture was now displayed in temples

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- (a) 4 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 3
- (d) 1, 2 and 4

249. Jata in medieval India meant:

- (a) land assigned to religious personnel for spiritual purposes
- (b) land revenue from different territorial units assigned to army officers
- (c) charity for educational and cultural activities
- (d) the rights of the zamindar

250. Which kingdom did the temple of Hazara Rama belong to?

- (a) Avadh
- (b) Travancore
- (c) Vijayanagara
- (d) Ahom

251. The Sun Temple of Konark was built by Narasimhadeva I. To which dynasty did he belong to? [NDA 2007-III]

- (a) Somavamsi dynasty
- (b) Imperial Ganga dynasty
- (c) Suryavansi Gajapati dynasty
- (d) Bhoi dynasty

252. Consider the following statements about Vijayanagara empire [NDA 2010-I]

1. Vijayanagara was noted for its markets dealing in spices, textiles and precious stones.
2. Krishnadeva Raya's rule was characterised by the strain within the imperial structure,
3. The Amara-Nayakas were military commanders who were given territories to govern by the Royas.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 3
- (b) 1 and 2
- (c) 1 and 3
- (d) All of these

253. Which one among the following was not a reform measure carried out by Mahmud Gawan of Bahmani kingdom? [NDA 2010-II]

- (a) The kingdom was divided into eight provinces or Tarafs
- (b) Nobles were paid salaries and were asked to maintain contingents of horses
- (c) A tract of land, Khalisa, was set apart for the expenses of the Tarafdar
- (d) Lands were measured and land taxes were fixed on that basis

254. Marco Polo's trip to India (1271 AD) earned much fame in Europe on account of [NDA 2014-III]

- (a) his having discovered a safe route to India
- (b) his having established amicable relations with many Kings of India
- (c) his account of commercial, religious and social conditions in the East
- (d) All of the above

255. The ruins of the Vijayanagara at Hampi were brought to light in 1800 by [NDA 2014-III]

- (a) Colonel Colin Mackenzie
- (b) Sir John Shore
- (c) Andrew Fraser
- (d) John Marshall

256. The Tungabhadra river provided sustenance of which empire? [NDA 2015-I]

- (a) Chola
- (b) Vijayanagara
- (c) Vakataka
- (d) Pandya

257. Which empire did Niccolo de Conti, Abdur Razzaq, Afanasy Nikitin and Fernao Nuniz visit? [NDA 2015-I]
 (a) The empire of Kannauj
 (b) Vijayanagara empire
 (c) Hoysala empire
 (d) Rashtrakuta empire
258. Bahmani kingdom was founded in – [UP-PCS (M) 2016]
 (a) 15th century A.D. (b) 14th century A.D.
 (c) 13th century A.D. (d) 16th century A.D.
259. Krishnadeveraya of the Vijayanagar empire was a contemporary of – [Bihar J. Service 2016]
 (a) Akbar (b) Firuz Shah Tughlaq
 (c) Babur (d) Balban
260. Vijayanagara which was founded in the fourteenth century, was the name of –
 (a) A city
 (b) An empire
 (c) Both a city and an empire
 (d) Neither city nor an empire
261. Where is the famous Vijaya Vittal a temple having its 56 carved pillars emitting musical notes located?
 (a) Balur (b) Bhadrachalam
 (c) Hampi (d) Srirongam
262. Who was the founder of Bahamani Kingdom? [BPSC (P) 2017]
 (a) Alauddin Hassan (b) Firoz Shah
 (c) Mahmud Gaonwa (d) Asaf Khan
263. Which among the following King's reign Persian traveller 'Abdurrajjak' came to India? [BPSC (P) 2017]
 (a) Dev Rai I (b) Krishna Dev Rai I
 (c) Dev Rai II (d) Krishna Rai II
264. What was the name of the Persian translation of Mahabharata? [Bihar J. Service 2016]
 (a) Sakinat-ul-Auliya (b) Sirrul Asru
 (c) Anwar-i-Suhaili (d) Razmnama

Religious Movements: Bhakti/Sufism/Sikhism/Others

265. Which of the following statements is/are not correct about Bhakti tradition in South India?
 1. Earliest Bhakti movements in India were led by Alvar and Nayanar saints.
 2. Nalayira Divyaprabandham, frequently described as Tamil Veda is an anthology of compositions by the Alvars.
 3. Karaikkal Ammaiyan, women Alvar saints, supported patriarchal norms.
 Select the correct answer using the codes given below.
 (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1 and 2 only
 (c) 3 only (d) 2 only
266. Who among the following Sufis has called India a paradise on earth?
 (a) Baba Farid (b) Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya
 (c) Amir Khurd (d) Amir Khusro
267. Which sects of Sufis adopted Yoga?
 (a) Qadiri (b) Shattari
 (c) Chishtiya (d) None of these
268. What was Khanqah?
 (a) Works of poet Amir Khusro
 (b) The place where Sufi mystics lived
 (c) Court of Sikandar Lodi
 (d) Birth place of Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti
269. Which one of the following Sufi Saints of the Chistiya order was called the Chirag-i-Dehalvi?
 (a) Sheikh Nizamuddin Auliya (b) Sheikh Fariduddin
 (c) Sheikh Nasiruddin (d) Sheikh Salim Chisti
270. Who among the following was a disciple of Nizamuddin Aulia?
 (a) Amir Khusro (b) Alauddin Sabir
 (c) Nasiruddin (d) Ibrahim Lodi
271. The Sufi saint who was supposed to be the greatest musician of the age was
 (a) Mansur Din Hallaj (b) Al-Gajjali
 (c) Pir Bodhan (d) Rabia
272. To whom did Sheikh Nizamuddin Auliya bestow the title of 'Ain-i-Hind' (Mirror of India)?
 (a) Sheikh Bahauddin Zakaria
 (b) Sheikh Sirajuddin Usmani
 (c) Sheikh Nasiruddin Chirag Dehlavi
 (d) Khwaja Syed Muhammad Gesudaraj
273. Who among the following Sufi saints witnessed the rule of Seven Sultans of Delhi?
 (a) Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi
 (b) Sheikh Nizamuddin Auliya
 (c) Baba Fareed
 (d) Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti
274. Who among the following Sufis used to wear ladies dress?
 (a) Sheikh Moosa
 (b) Sheikh Hamiduddin Nagauri
 (c) Shah Daula Dariyai
 (d) Shah Muhammad Ghaus
275. Who among the following is the author of Siyarul Aulia?
 (a) Dara Shikoh (b) Amir Hasan
 (c) Amir Khusro (d) Indus
276. Who was the founder of the Sufi order in India?
 (a) Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti
 (b) Khwaja Qutubuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki
 (c) Sheikh Nizamuddin Auliya
 (d) Sheikh Nasiruddin Mahmud
277. Who among the following was the first Bhakti saint to use Hindi for the propagation of his message?
 (a) Dadu (b) Kabir
 (c) Ramananda (d) Tulsidas
278. Which philosophy is known as Advaitvad?
 (a) Shankaracharya (b) Ramanujacharya
 (c) Nagarajuna (d) Vallabhacharya
279. Which Chisti Saint's verses are quoted in the 'Adigranth' of the Sikhs?
 (a) Moinuddin Chisti (b) Bakhtiyar Kaki
 (c) Fariduddin (d) Nizamuddin Auliya

280. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I	List-II
A. Baba Farid	1. Qadiriya order
B. Shaikh Hamiduddin Nagauri	2. Chishtiya order
C. Miyan Mir	3. Suhrawardiya order
D. Shah Waliullah	4. Naqshbandiya order

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 1	2	3	4
(b) 2	3	1	4
(c) 3	4	2	1
(d) 4	1	2	3

281. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I (Sufi Order)	List-II (Sufi Saints)
A. Qadiriya order	1. Khwaja Nizamuddin
B. Firdausiya order	2. Shaikh Shahabuddin
C. Chishtiya order	3. Shaikh Sharfuddin Manairi
D. Suhrawardia order	4. Shaikh Abdul Qadir Gilani

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 2	4	3	1
(b) 3	2	4	1
(c) 1	3	2	4
(d) 4	3	1	2

282. Select the correct chronological order of following reformers of the medieval Bhakti movements by using code given below:

1. Namadeva
2. Vallabhacharya
3. Ramananda
4. Kabir

Codes:

- (a) 1, 2, 3, 4
- (b) 2, 3, 4, 1
- (c) 3, 4, 1, 2
- (d) 4, 1, 2, 3

283. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I (Bhakti Saint)	List-II (Profession)
A. Namdev	1. Barber
B. Kabir	2. Weaver
C. Ravidas	3. Tailor
D. Sena	4. Cobbler

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 2	3	1	4
(b) 3	2	1	4
(c) 2	3	4	1
(d) 3	2	4	1

284. Arrange the following rulers of Kashmir in a chronological order:

1. Avantivarman
2. Didda
3. Harsha
4. Jayasingh

Select the correct chronological order from the codes given below:

Codes:

- (a) 1, 2, 3, 4
- (b) 2, 3, 4, 1
- (c) 3, 4, 1, 2
- (d) 4, 1, 2, 3

285. What is the correct chronological sequence of the following saints?

1. Ramanuja
 2. Shankaracharya
 3. Shankaradeva
 4. Dadu
- (a) 1, 2, 3, 4
 - (b) 4, 3, 2, 1
 - (c) 3, 1, 4, 2
 - (d) 2, 1, 3, 4

286. Consider the following statements:

1. Guru Nanak was interested in all the major forms of contemporary religious beliefs and practices whether 'Hindu' or 'Muslim'.
2. Guru Nanak was soft on the Jain monks.
3. He considered ritual reading of scriptures as waste of time.
4. During the last fifteen years of his life Guru Nanak settled at Kiratpur.

Which of the above statements are not correct?

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 1 and 4
- (c) 2 and 3
- (d) 2 and 4

287. Who like Dara Shikoh considered Vedas as the revealed book?

- (a) Sheikh Abdul Haqq (Qadiriya)
- (b) Mirza Mazhar Jan-i-Jahan (Naqshbandiya)
- (c) Sheikh Kalimuddin (Chistiya)
- (d) None of these

288. Who among the following Sufis is known as Mujaddid or reformer?

- (a) Dara Shikoh
- (b) Khwaja Baqi Billah
- (c) Shah Waliullah
- (d) Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi

289. Guru Granth Sahib in its present form was compiled by

- (a) Guru Nanak Dev
- (b) Guru Ramdas
- (c) Guru Arjun Dev
- (d) Guru Gobind Singh

290. Who among the following was given the title of Shekh-ul-Hind?

- (a) Baba Fariduddin
- (b) Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti
- (c) Khwaja Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki
- (d) Sheikh Salim Chisti

291. The Sikh Khalsa was founded by

- (a) Guru Nanak
- (b) Guru Hargobind
- (c) Guru Teg Bahadur
- (d) Guru Govind Singh

292. Which of the following was the birth place of Guru Nanak?

- (a) Amritsar
- (b) Nabha
- (c) Nankana
- (d) Nander

293. Who of the following Sikh Guru started Gurumukhi script?

- (a) Guru Nanak (b) Guru Angad
(c) Guru Arjundev (d) Guru Govind Singh

294. Arrange the following Sikh Gurus in chronological order.

1. Guru Ram Das 2. Guru Arjun Dev
3. Guru Hargobind 4. Guru Teg Bahadur

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

- (a) 1, 2, 3, 4 (b) 2, 1, 3, 4
(c) 2, 1, 4, 3 (d) 3, 2, 4, 1

295. Match List - I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.

List-I		List-II	
(Sufi Terminology)		(Meaning)	
A. Futuh	1.	Sufi musical gathering	
B. Sama	2.	Conversations of Sufi saints	
C. Barkat	3.	Unasked for charity	
D. Malfuz	4.	Spiritual grace acquired by a Sufi	

Codes:

- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| (b) 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| (c) 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| (d) 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |

296. Sheikh Moin-ud-din, Bakhtiyar Kaki and Farid-ud-din Ganj-i-Shakar were [2009-I]

- (a) prominent military leaders of the Sultanate period
(b) prominent painters from the Sultanate period
(c) prominent chisti saints
(d) prominent poets from the courts of the Sultanate period

297. Which one of the following statements about the teachings of Kabir is not correct? [2010-II]

- (a) He was not against pilgrimage and idol worship
(b) He believed in universal love
(c) He emphasised on one God and the spread of devotionalism
(d) He did not consider it necessary to abandon the normal life of a householder

298. Consider the following statements about Sufism [INDA 2012-II]

- The Sufism were critical of the dogmatic definitions and scholastic methods of interpreting the Quran and Sunna (traditions of the prophet) adopted by the theologians.
- The Sufis sought an interpretation of the Quran on the basis of their personal experience.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

299. What was Ziyarat in the language of the Sufis?

[INDA 2013-I]

- (a) Pilgrimage to the tombs of Sufi saints for seeking barkat (spiritual grace)
(b) Reciting divine name
(c) Offering free kitchens run on *futuh* (unasked for charity)
(d) Setting up of *awqaf* (charitable trusts)

300. Which of the following statements is/are not correct about Bhakti tradition in South India? [INDA 2013-II]

- Earliest Bhakti Movements in India were led by Alvar and Nayanar saints.
- Nalayira Divyaprabandham, frequently described as Tamil Veda is an anthology of compositions by the Alvars.
- Karaikkal Ammaiyar, women Alvar saints, supported patriarchal norms.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) Only 3
(c) Only 2 (d) All of these

301. Consider the following sentences regarding Bhakti-sufi Traditions.

- By the mid – first millennium CE the landscape of the subcontinent was dotted with a variety of religious structures – stupas, monasteries, temples.
- New textual sources available from this period include compositions attributed to poet - saints, most of whom expressed themselves orally in regional languages used by ordinary people.

Select the correct option from the codes given below :

- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

302. Among the following, who was not a proponent of Bhakti cult?

- (a) Nagarjuna (b) Tukaram
(c) Tyagaraja (d) Vallabhacharya

303. Which of the following Sufisaints is known as Mahoobillahi? [UK-PSC 2016]

- (a) Shaikh Muin-ud-din Chishti
(b) Shaikh Nizam-ud-din Auliya
(c) Baba Farid
(d) Shaikh Nasir-ud-din chirag-i-Dehalvi

304. Under which Sikh Guru the Sikhs were transformed into the 'Khalsa'? [UK-PSC 2016]

- (a) Guru Teg Bahadur (b) Guru Arjun
(c) Guru Govind Singh (d) Guru Nanak Dev

305. "Let no man ask a man's sect or caste". This statement has been given by [UP-PCS 2008]

- (a) Kabir (b) Ramananda
(c) Ramanuja (d) Chaitanya

306. Who among the following was the earliest Sufi Saint to have settled at Ajmer? [UP-PCS 2011]

- (a) Sheikh Moinuddin chisti
(b) Sheikh Qutbuddins Bakhtiyar Qaki
(c) Sheikh Nizamuddin Auliaya
(d) Shiekh Salim Chisti

307. Which Sufi Saint was called 'Mahbub - e - Ilahi'?

[UP-PCS 2014]

- (a) Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti
- (b) Baba Farid
- (c) Qutubuddin Bakhtiya Kaki
- (d) Sheikh Niizamuddin Aulya

308. Whose disciple was Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti?

[UP-PCS 2014]

- (a) Khwaja Abdal Chisti
- (b) Shah Wali Ullah
- (c) Mir Dard
- (d) Khwaja Usman Haruni

309. Famous medieval saint Shankardev belonged to

[UP-PCS 2015]

- (a) Shaiva Cult
- (b) Vaishnava Cult
- (c) Advaita cult
- (d) Dvaita - Advaita Cult

Mughal Period/ Sur Dynasty

310. Who was the founder of Mughal dynasty?

- (a) Babur
- (b) Humayun
- (c) Akbar
- (d) Shahjahan

311. Before which of his important battles in India did Babur declare the abolition of Tamgha tax?

- (a) Panipat
- (b) Khanwa
- (c) Chanderi
- (d) None of these

312. Who was favoured by Prime Minister Mir Khalifa as Babur's successor instead of Humayun?

- (a) Mirza Suleiman
- (b) Mirza Kamran
- (c) Mirza Askari
- (d) Mehdi Khwaja

313. Who was the infamous Qazi Fazihat or Qazi Fazilat during the reign of Sher Shah?

- (a) Governor of Bengal
- (b) Qazi-i-Lashkar
- (c) Qazi-ul-Qazzat
- (d) Qazi of Bengal

314. Which of the following works shows Humayun's interest in astronomy and astrology?

- (a) Tarikh-i-Salatin-i-Afghani
- (b) Tarikh-i-Rashidi
- (c) Qanun-i-Humayuni
- (d) Tazkirat-ul-Waqiat

315. Who was proclaimed as Mughal emperor by Asaf Khan on Jahangir's death to ensure Khurram's (Shahjahan's) enthronement?

- (a) Shahryar
- (b) Dawar Baksh
- (c) Tahmurs
- (d) Hoshang

316. Which two sons did Khurram send to Jahangir's court in compliance with the terms of surrender after his revolt?

- (a) Murad and Aurangzeb
- (b) Murad and Shah Shuja
- (c) Shah Shuja and Aurangzeb
- (d) Dara and Aurangzeb

317. Who among the following was the first Mughal ruler to adopt the custom of Tuladan?

- (a) Humayun
- (b) Akbar
- (c) Jahangir
- (d) Shahjahan

318. Who among the following was a noted Jehangiri painter?

- (a) Mir Sayyad Ali
- (b) Abdus Samad
- (c) Daswant
- (d) Abul Hasan

319. Who among the following invitees of Akbar to the Ibadat Khana was not a Jain Monk?

- (a) Hari Vijay Suri
- (b) Meher Ji Rana
- (c) Jin Chandra Suri
- (d) Shanti Chandra

320. Month scale in the Mansabdari system was introduced by

- (a) Jahangir
- (b) Shahjahan
- (c) Aurangzeb
- (d) None of these

321. Who among the following Englishmen was well versed in the Turkish language, received a Mansab of 400 and the title of 'English Khan' or Firangi Khan?

- (a) Fitch
- (b) Mildenhall
- (c) Hawkins
- (d) Sir Thomas Roe

322. In which language did Babar wrote his Autobiography?

- (a) Farsee
- (b) Arabi
- (c) Turki
- (d) None of these

323. When was the famous Treaty of Chittor signed during the reign of Jahangir?

- (a) 1605 AD
- (b) 1610 AD
- (c) 1615 AD
- (d) 1620 AD

324. Which Mughal emperor wrote a will and instructed his sons that they continue Asad Khan as the Vazir?

- (a) Akbar
- (b) Jahangir
- (c) Shahjahan
- (d) Aurangzeb

325. What was Jihat in the Mughal land revenue administrative terminology?

- (a) Access over fixed rates
- (b) A religious tax
- (c) A toll tax
- (d) None of these

326. What was the percentage (of the total revenue charged) of the extra tax charged by Sher Shah for the use of general welfare in calamities and emergencies?

- (a) 7.5%
- (b) 5.0%
- (c) 2.5%
- (d) 1.5%

327. Who among the following had joined Akbar's Din-i-Ilahi?

- (a) Birbal
- (b) Bhagwan Das
- (c) Man Singh
- (d) Surjan Rai

328. Which one of the following officers was the superintendent of port under the Mughals?

- (a) Mir-i-Bahar
- (b) Tahvildar
- (c) Mushrif
- (d) Mutsaddi

329. Who was the member of Ulema, who issued the Fatwa against Akbar from Jaunpur?

- (a) Mirza Hakim
- (b) Mullayazdi
- (c) Abdun Nabi
- (d) Abdullah Sultanpuri

330. On whom emperor, Akbar conferred the title of 'Jagat Guru'?

- (a) Purushottam
- (b) Dastur Meherji Rana
- (c) Hari Vijay Suri
- (d) Devi

331. Which Queen of Jahangir had committed suicide by consuming poison?

- (a) Harkhabai
- (b) Manbhawati Bai
- (c) Jodhpuri Begam
- (d) Zebunnisa

332. What does the term 'Elchi' or 'Safir' denote in the sixteenth century Mughal administrative vocabulary?
 (a) Ambassadors (b) Rebels
 (c) Spies (d) Governors
333. Who among the foreign travellers describes how the Ganga water was carried in copper vessels for Mughal emperors to drink?
 (a) Thomas Coryat (b) Edward Terry
 (c) Ralph Fitch (d) Sir Thomas Roe
334. Which year of Akbar's reign has been regarded by the historian Vicent A. Smith as the most critical time?
 (a) 1556 AD (b) 1561 AD
 (c) 1571 AD (d) 1581 AD
335. Which one of the following had bestowed the title of Jagat Seth to Fatehchand?
 (a) Alivardi Khan (b) Sirajuddaula
 (c) Mir Zafar (d) Muhammad Shah
336. During the Mughal period, what was Narnal or light artillery?
 (a) One carried on elephant back
 (b) One carried on camel back
 (c) One carried by man
 (d) None of these
337. Who was the author of Humayun-nama?
 (a) Humayun (b) Gulbadan Begam
 (c) Badauni (d) Ahmad Yadgar
338. Mansabdari system of the Mughals had its origin in
 (a) Persia (b) Arabia
 (c) Central Asia (d) India
339. Mahzar of 1579 was drafted by
 (a) Sheikh Mubarak (b) Abdun Nabi
 (c) Abul Fazal (d) Faizi
340. Who among the following painters was appointed Diwan of Multan by Akbar?
 (a) Abdul Samad (b) Abu Hasan
 (c) Mir Syed Ali (d) Daswant
341. Among the following, which Mughal emperor introduced the policy of Sulah-i-Kul?
 (a) Akbar (b) Jahangir
 (c) Humayun (d) Aurangzeb
342. How many total Subas did Akbar have in his Empire?
 (a) Ten (b) Eighteen
 (c) Sixteen (d) Fifteen
343. Which among the following became an integral part of Shahjahan's empire?
 (a) Golkunda (b) Ahmednagar
 (c) Bijapur (d) None of these
344. Who among the following rulers gave court protection to Urdu?
 (a) Shahjahan (b) Jahangir
 (c) Aurangzeb (d) Muhammad Shah
345. Which company was authorized by Jahangir to set up a factory in Surat?
 (a) The English East India Company
 (b) The French East India Company
 (c) The United East India Company
 (d) The Portuguese East India Company
346. Peasants who were brought from other villages for tilling were called
 (a) Khud Kasht (b) Pai or Pahi
 (c) Girast (d) Gharuhala
347. The land which was kept reserved for the assignment of land revenue was known as
 (a) Mahal-i-Jagir (b) Mahal-i-Khalsa
 (c) Mahal-i-Paibaqi (d) None of these
348. Which one of the following Mughal Generals was not sent by Shahjahan against the Bundelas?
 (a) Aurangzeb (b) Dara Shikoh
 (c) Mahabat Khan (d) Abdullah Khan
349. As a Subedar of Deccan, for his second term, whose assistance did Aurangzeb take in implementing Todarmal's revenue reforms in this region?
 (a) Marshid Quli Khan (b) Shahnawaz Khan
 (c) Malik Amber (d) Asad Khan
350. Who among the following has written that Babur died of poisoning?
 (a) Abul Fazal (b) Nizamuddin Ahmad
 (c) Gulbadan Begum (d) Abbas Khan Sarwani
351. Who among the following emperors had the highest number of Deccani in his army?
 (a) Akbar (b) Jahangir
 (c) Shahjahan (d) Aurangzeb
352. Which of the following was the court language during the reign of Akbar?
 (a) Hindi (b) Urdu
 (c) Persian (d) Arabic
353. Which of the following commodities constituted the main item of exports in Mughal India?
 (a) Opium and Indigo (b) Cotton and silk fabrics
 (c) Bullion and horses (d) Sugar and Saltpetre
354. Which of the following tombs is placed in the centre of a large garden and resembles as a prototype of the Taj Mahal?
 (a) Akbar's tomb at Sikandara
 (b) Itmaduddaula's tomb at Agra
 (c) Shershah's tomb at Sasaram
 (d) Humayun's tomb at Delhi
355. The largest number of Hindu Mansabdars were in the period of
 (a) Akbar (b) Jahangir
 (c) Shahjahan (d) Aurangzeb
356. Where is Babur's tomb situated?
 (a) Kabul (b) Lahore
 (c) Delhi (d) Ayodhya
357. Which one of the following contemporary sources depicts Humayun's passion for astronomy and astrology?
 (a) Tarikh-i-Rashidi (b) Tuzuk-i-Babri
 (c) Humayun Namah (d) Qanun-i-Humayuni

358. On whose silver coins, Zodiac was depicted?
 (a) Akbar (b) Jahangir
 (c) Humayun (d) Shahjahan
359. In the Mughal land revenue administration, we come across a term 'Mahsul'. What do you mean by it?
 (a) Expected revenue
 (b) Actual revenue
 (c) Revenue arrears
 (d) Revenue from Khalsa lands
360. Which Mughal emperor abolished the old custom of Sizda?
 (a) Akbar (b) Shahjahan
 (c) Aurangzeb (d) Bahadurshah
361. The officer called 'Diwan-i-Bayutat' under Akbar was concerned with
 (a) Examination of expenditure of the Royal Karkhanas
 (b) Maintenance of revenue records
 (c) Administration of Justice
 (d) Supervision of Royal mints
362. Which one of the following tombs of the Mughal emperors does not have a middle dome?
 (a) Akbar's tomb (b) Jahangir's tomb
 (c) Shahjahan tomb (d) Aurangzeb's tomb
363. The Delhi Madarasa known as 'Khairul Manazil' was built by
 (a) Hamida Bano Begum
 (b) Gulbadan Begum
 (c) Maham Angah
 (d) Shah Begum
364. What was the name of the rectangular silver coin during Akbar's reign?
 (a) Rupiyah (b) Mohur
 (c) Dinar (d) Jalali
365. "Both Agra and Fatehpur Sikri are bigger than London." This statement was made by
 (a) Bernier (b) Manuegi
 (c) Ralph Fitch (d) Hawkins
366. The greatest painter of birds at Jahangir's court was
 (a) Basawan (b) Mansur
 (c) Syed Ali Tabrizi (d) Khwaja Abdus Samad
367. Who among the following prohibited the use of Tobacco?
 (a) Akbar (b) Jahangir
 (c) Shahjahan (d) Aurangzeb
368. The noble who introduced important reforms in the land revenue administration of Mughals in Deccan during the reign of Shahjahan, was
 (a) Murshid Quli Khan
 (b) Asaf Khan
 (c) Mahabat Khan
 (d) Khan-i-Zama
369. Who among the following led a deputation of Banaras Pandits to the Mughal emperor to seek abolition of the Banaras and Allahabad?
 (a) Harnath (b) Jagannath
 (c) Kavi Hariram (d) Kavindracharya
370. Who among the following was the official historian of Aurangzeb's reign?
 (a) Ishwardas Nagar (b) Bhimsen Kayastha
 (c) Khafi Khan (d) Mohammad Kazim
371. "Din-i-Ilahi" was a movement of Akbar's folly, not of his wisdom." Who made this statement?
 (a) A.L. Srivastava (b) R.P. Tripathi
 (c) V.A. Smith (d) S.R. Sharma
372. Who among the following painters committed suicide?
 (a) Basawan (b) Lal
 (c) Daswant (d) Mahesh
373. The offsprings of which Mughal emperor were born in a Sufi's Khanqah instead of the Mughal haram?
 (a) Humayun (b) Akbar
 (c) Shahjahan (d) Aurangzeb
374. Historian Abul Fazal was killed by
 (a) Hemu (b) Bairam Khan
 (c) Udai Singh (d) Vir Singh Deo Bundela
375. Which among the following Hindu Painters was sent by Jahangir to portrait Shah Abbas I of Persia?
 (a) Basawan (b) Bishan Das
 (c) Dasrath (d) Manohar
376. Which one of the following Mughal emperors is described in a Sanskrit text entitled "Sarvadeshavrittanta Sangraha"?
 (a) Humayun (b) Akbar
 (c) Jahangir (d) Shahjahan
377. During whose reign did Khan-Jahan Lodi revolt?
 (a) Akbar (b) Jahangir
 (c) Shahjahan (d) Aurangzeb
378. Who among the following poets was given the title of 'Malik-us-Shoara' by Akbar?
 (a) Ashki (b) Qudsi
 (c) Faizi (d) Farebi
379. Jahandar Shah ascended the throne after the death of
 (a) Azam Shah (b) Bahadur Shah I
 (c) Farrukh Siyar (d) Muhammad Shah
380. Which one of the following was not among the 12 Ordinances of Jahangir?
 (a) Prohibition of Wine
 (b) Amnesty to Prisoners
 (c) Abolition of Tamgha and Mir Bahri
 (d) Confiscation of Madad-i-Mash lands
381. Kalanaur is known as a place of
 (a) Akbar's birth place
 (b) Proclamation of Akbar as the emperor
 (c) Marriage ceremony of Humayun
 (d) None of the above
382. What term was used for the advance money given by the merchants to artisans for the required goods?
 (a) Taqavi (b) Dasturi
 (c) Dadni (d) None of these
383. Who among the following Mughal kings had sent Raja Ram Mohan Roy as his envoy to London?
 (a) Alamgir II (b) Shah Alam II
 (c) Akbar II (d) Bahadur Shah II

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384. Who among the following ladies was a poetess?
 (a) Gulbadan Begum (b) Jahanara
 (c) Roshanara (d) Asmat Begum
385. One of the greatest painters of Akbar's court whom he employed as mint officer was
 (a) Basawan (b) Keshav
 (c) Mukund (d) Daswant
386. Which one of the following scholars was given the title of Amir-i-Akbar by Humayun?
 (a) Jauhar (b) Mirza Haidar Daughalat
 (c) Abdul Wahid (d) Khwandmir
387. The famous 'Jama-Masjid' of Delhi was built by
 (a) Humayun (b) Akbar
 (c) Shahjahan (d) Aurangzeb
388. Which among the following was also known as Bandobast system?
 (a) Zabti (b) Dahsala
 (c) Nasaq (d) Kankut
389. Who among the following Mughal ministers was the paymaster general as well?
 (a) Diwan (b) Mir Bakshi
 (c) Khan-i-Saman (d) Vakil
390. A Mansabdar who was paid in cash was called
 (a) Naqdi (b) Jagirdar
 (c) Amir (d) Mirza
391. Who among the following was the Diwan of Akbar?
 (a) Asad Khan (b) Sadulla Khan
 (c) Muzaffar Khan (d) Mahabat Khan
392. Who of the following built the Agra Fort?
 (a) Akbar (b) Jahangir
 (c) Sikandar Lodi (d) Shah Jahan
393. Which one of the following states of Rajputana did not willingly accept Akbar's sovereignty?
 (a) Amer (b) Mewar
 (c) Marwar (d) Bikana
394. The Upanishads were translated into Persian by Dara Sikoh under the title
 (a) Al-Fihrist (b) Kitab-ul-Bayan
 (c) Majm-ul-Bahrain (d) Sirr-i-Akbar
395. The building known as Purana Qila at Delhi were built by
 (a) Babur (b) Firoz Tughlaq
 (c) Sher Shah (d) Shahjahan
396. What was the district called during the Mughal period?
 (a) Iqta (b) Sarkar
 (c) Tarf (d) Subah
397. 'Mal' is Mughal administrative terminology represents
 (a) Land revenue (b) Salary
 (c) Allowances (d) None of these
 (c) Shahjahan (d) Aurangzeb
398. In whose reign was the Treaty of Chittor signed between Mughal and the Rana of Mewar?
 (a) Akbar (b) Jahangir
 (c) Shahjahan (d) Aurangzeb
399. The famous historical book 'Travels of the Mughal Empire' was written by
 (a) Ibn-e-Battuta (b) Francois Bernier
 (c) Al Baruni (d) Thomas Roe
400. Buland Darwaza at Fatehpur Sikri was built by Akbar to commemorate his victory over which province?
 (a) Sindh (b) Punjab
 (c) Gujarat (d) Mewar
401. Which of the following are the hereditary Jagirs?
 (a) Watan Jagirs (b) Tankhwah Jagirs
 (c) Tamgha Jagirs (d) None of the above
402. Who among the following was illiterate?
 (a) Akbar (b) Jahangir
 (c) Shahjahan (d) Aurangzeb
403. The Battle of Khanwa in 1527 was fought between
 (a) Ibrahim Lodi and Rana Sanga
 (b) Babur and Ibrahim Lodi
 (c) Babur and Rana Sanga
 (d) Humayun and Sher Shah
404. At the time, when Nadir Shah attacked Delhi, the Mughal emperor was
 (a) Ahmad Shah (b) Bahadur Shah
 (c) Shah Alam II (d) Muhammad Shah
405. With whose permission, did the English set up their first factory at Surat?
 (a) Akbar (b) Humayun
 (c) Jahangir (d) Shahjahan
406. Painting reached its highest level of development during the reign of
 (a) Akbar (b) Jahangir
 (c) Shahjahan (d) Aurangzeb
407. The original name of Mumtaj Mahal was
 (a) Arjumand Banu Begum (b) Mehrunnisa
 (c) Roshan Ara (d) Ladli Begum
408. What were the Ahdis of Akbar's time?
 (a) Village level money lenders
 (b) Village guards
 (c) Cashiers working in Diwani
 (d) Foot soldiers in the army
409. Which one of the following emperors was known as Alamgir?
 (a) Akbar (b) Jahangir
 (c) Shahjahan (d) Aurangzeb
410. Who built the Ibadatkhana at Fatehpur Sikri?
 (a) Akbar (b) Jahangir
 (c) Shahjahan (d) Aurangzeb
411. In the Mughal administration, Muhatsib was
 (a) Military officer
 (b) Officer of foreign affair
 (c) An officer in charge of public morals
 (d) Office of correspondence department
412. Who among the following was defeated by Babur in the First Battle of Panipat?
 (a) Bahlol Lodi (b) Ibrahim Lodi
 (c) Sikandar Lodi (d) Dawlat Khan Lodi
413. Who among the following Indian rulers was a contemporary of Akbar?
 (a) Rani Durgawati (b) Ahilya Bai
 (c) Martand Verma (d) Swai Jai Singh

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414. Consider these two statements:

Assertion (A): Akbar constructed the Buland Darwaza at Fatehpur Sikri.

Reason (R): Akbar desired to commemorate his victory.

In the context of these two statements which one of the following is correct?

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true, but R is false.
- (d) A is false, but R is true.

415. Which of the following was/were written in the time of Akbar?

- 1. Humayun Namah
- 2. Tarikh-i-Shershahi
- 3. Akbar-Namah
- 4. Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

- (a) 1 and 3 only
- (b) 3 only
- (c) 2, 3 and 4
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

416. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List-I		List-II	
(Monuments)		(Builders)	
A.	Buland Darwaja, Fatehpur Sikri	1.	Alauddin Khilji
B.	Alai Darwaja, Delhi	2.	Akbar
C.	Moti Masjid, Delhi	3.	Shahjahan
D.	Moti Masjid, Agra	4.	Aurangzeb

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	2	3	4
(b)	2	1	4	3
(c)	1	2	4	3
(d)	4	1	3	2

417. Arrange the following events of Akbar's reign in the Chronological order:

- 1. Uzbeq Rebellion
- 2. Introduction of Dagh System
- 3. Conquest of Kashmir

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
- (b) 2, 1 and 3
- (c) 3, 2 and 1
- (d) 2, 3 and 1

418. Which were the two distinctive features of the architecture of Shahjahan's reign?

- 1. Use of Marble
- 2. Cusped arches
- 3. Simplicity
- 4. Use of beams

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 1 and 3
- (c) 2 and 3
- (d) 1 and 4

419. Which of the following Mughal emperors dismissed the chief 'Sadra' of the empire?

- 1. Akbar
- 2. Jahangir
- 3. Shahjahan
- 4. Aurangzeb

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 1 and 3
- (c) 2 and 3
- (d) 1 and 4

420. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I		List-II	
A.	Babur	1.	Tujuk-i-Jahangiri
B.	Gulbadan Begum	2.	Akbar Nama
C.	Abul Fazal	3.	Humayun Nama
D.	Jahangir	4.	Tuzuk-i-Babari

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	2	3	4
(b)	2	1	3	4
(c)	4	3	2	1
(d)	3	4	1	2

421. Consider the following statements about the Mughal Mansabdari System:

- 1. There were three categories of Mansabdars.
- 2. They could be given Dushruti or conditional ranks.
- 3. The sawar rank could not exceed the zat ranks.
- 4. All military and civil officers were granted mansabs or ranks.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

422. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I		List-II	
A.	February 1658	1.	Battle of Dharmat
B.	April 1658	2.	Battle of Samugarh
C.	June 1658	3.	Battle of Bahadurgarh
D.	April 1659	4.	Battle of Deorai

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	2	3	4
(b)	3	1	2	4
(c)	2	1	4	3
(d)	1	3	4	2

423. Consider the following statements regarding duty of the Muhatsibs.

- 1. Check gambling dens and prostitution.
- 2. Check and interfere in the private life of the citizens.
- 3. Check weights and measures.
- 4. See that intoxicants were not consumed in public places.

Which of the above statements regarding the duty of Muhatsibs are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 3 and 4 only
- (c) 1, 3 and 4 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

424. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List-I		List-II	
A.	Babur	1.	Jami Masjid (Sambhal)
B.	Humayun	2.	Din Panah
C.	Akbar	3.	Jahangiri Mahal
D.	Jahangir	4.	Akbar's Mausoleum

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 1	2	3	4
(b) 2	1	3	4
(c) 1	2	4	3
(d) 1	3	4	2

425. Consider the following statements about the Ibadat Khana.

1. The Ibadat Khana was established in 1575 AD.
2. The religious debates of Ibadat Khana did play role in the development of religious views of Akbar.
3. The Ibadat Khana was opened for all religious leaders in the later period.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
 (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

426. Consider the following statements:

Assertion (A): Aurangzeb banned music at the Mughal Court.

Reason (R): He had no time for amusement.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true, but R is false.
- (d) A is false, but R is true.

427. Who among the following were Jahangiri painters?

1. Abdus Samad
2. Abul Hasan
3. Aqa Riza
4. Mir Sayyad Ali

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

Codes:

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
 (c) 3 and 4 (d) 1 and 4

428. Arrange the following battles of the Mughal period in chronological order

1. Battle of Ghagara
2. Battle of Kanouj
3. Battle of Chausa
4. Battle of Khanwa

Select the answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

- (a) 4, 3, 1, 2 (b) 4, 1, 2, 3
 (c) 4, 1, 3, 2 (d) 4, 2, 3, 1

429. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I		List-II	
(Mughal Ruler)	(Place of Tomb)		
A. Babar	1. Lahore		
B. Humayun	2. Sikandara		
C. Akbar	3. Kabul		
D. Jahangir	4. Delhi		

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 1	2	3	4
(b) 2	1	4	3
(c) 4	3	2	1
(d) 3	4	2	1

430. Match the names of the books with that of the authors, and choose your answer using the code given below-

List-I (Books)	List-II (Authors)
A. Alamgir namah	1. Muitamad Khan
B. Tabaqat-i Akbari	2. Munshi Mohd. Kazim
C. Chahar Chaman	3. Chandra Bhan Brahman
D. Iqbal namah-i	4. Nizamuddin Jahangiri

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 1	3	4	2
(b) 3	2	1	4
(c) 4	1	2	3
(d) 2	4	3	1

431. Consider the following statements

1. Shah Jahan discontinued Jharokha darshan and Tula Dana.
2. Shah Jahan refused to grant land to Shanti Das, the leading Jain Jeweller and banker of Ahmedabad to build a resting place for Jain saints.
3. Shah Jahan banned mixed marriages between Hindus and Muslims in Kashmir.
4. Shah Jahan exempted the theologians from offering Sijda.

Which of the above statements are not correct?

Codes:

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
 (c) 2 and 4 (d) 1 and 4

432. The Mansabdari system of the Mughals was a complex system. Its efficient functioning depended upon:

1. The practice of offering the title of 'Mansabdar' to military personnel only.
2. Proper functioning of the dagh (branding) system.
3. Proper functioning of the Jagirdari system.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

- (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 3 only
 (c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

433. Which one of the following books was not illustrated with paintings in Akbar's court?

- (a) Hamzanama (b) Razmnama
 (c) Baburnama (d) Tarikh-i-Alfi

434. The 'Sur Sagar' is

1. a medieval treatise on music composed by Tansen
2. a poetic work of Surdas
3. memories of Bahadur Shah Zafar
4. None of the above

435. Who among the following was not a painter at Akbar's Court?

- (a) Daswanth (b) Abdus Samad
 (c) Kalyan Das (d) Basawan

436. Which one of the following was the original name of Tansen, the famous musician in the court of Akbar?

- [INDA 2008-II]
 (a) Mahananda Pande (b) Lal Kalwant
 (c) Baz Bahadur (d) Ramtanu Pande

437. Who among the following has issued the coin rupee for the first time? **[INDA 2008-II]**
- (a) Muhammad bin Tughluq (b) Ala-ud-din Khilji
(c) Sher Shah (d) Akbar
438. Consider the following statements relating to Sher Shah **[INDA 2009-I]**
1. During Sher Shah's reign, the village Panchayat and Zamindars were not allowed to deal with civil and criminal cases at the local level.
 2. Sher Shah set-up army cantonments in different parts of the empire and a strong garrison was posted in each of them.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
439. Which one among the following books was authored by a lady of the Mughal Royal House? **[INDA 2012-II]**
- (a) Akbar Nama (b) Babur Nama
(c) Humayun Nama (d) Badshah Nama
440. Which one among the following depicts the correct meaning of the term *Tins-i-Kamil* concerning crops in Mughal India? **[INDA 2012-II]**
- (a) Paddy crop (b) Cash crop
(c) Coarse crop (d) Crop grown, in the arid
441. The Mansabdari system of the Mughals was a complex system. Its efficient functioning depended upon **[INDA 2013-II]**
1. the practice of offering the title of 'Mansabdar' to military personnel only.
 2. proper functioning of the dagh (branding) system
 3. proper functioning of the jagirdari system.
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below
- (a) Only 1 (b) 1 and 3
(c) 2 and 3 (d) All of these
442. Which of the following did not constitute part of the army reforms of Sher Shah? **[INDA 2013-II]**
- (a) Keeping a large army at the centre
(b) Introduction of a swiftly moving artillery
(c) Cash payment to soldiers
(d) Introduction of the practice of branding horses
443. Consider the following statements about Sher Shah's administration **[INDA 2014-I]**
1. He divided his empire into Sarkars, which were further subdivided into Parganas.
 2. The Sarkars and the Parganas were directly administered by Sher Shah without the help of any other officials.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
444. Which of the statements given below about the Mughal rule in India is **false**? **[INDA 2014-II]**
- (a) Peasant communities were a united and homogeneous group
(b) There was an abundance of food grain
(c) The State encouraged these crops that brought in more revenue
(d) Most regions produced two crops in a year
445. Who amongst the following got 'Purana Quila' of Delhi built in the present form? **[UP-PCS (M) 2016]**
- (a) Sher Shah Suri (b) Akbar
(c) Babur (d) Shahjahan
446. The system of 'Dagh' and 'Huliya' was introduced by **[Bihar J. Service 2016]**
- (a) Iltutmish (b) Ala-ud-din Khilji
(c) Balban (d) Firuz Shah Tughlaq
447. *Baburanama* was composed in which language? **[Bihar J. Service 2016]**
- (a) Turkish (b) Persian
(c) Arabic (d) Urdu
448. Abul Fazel, One of the nine Jewels (Navaratnas) of Akbar's royal court was killed by –
- (a) Jahangir
(b) Vir Singh Bundela
(c) Qutb – ud – Din Khan Kokah
(d) Firoz – Jang
449. 'Jaswant and Dasawan' famous painters were courtier of Mughal emperor- **[BPSC (P) 2017]**
- (a) Akbar (b) Jahangir
(c) Shahjahan (d) Aurangzeb
450. The Nagbansi ruler Raja Durjan Sal agreed to pay an annual tribute to the Mughal Emperor Jahangir in 1628. The amount of annual tribute was- **[Jharkhand-PSC 2016]**
- (a) ₹ 7,000 (b) ₹ 9,000
(c) ₹ 6,000 (d) ₹ 5,000
451. Which one of the following buildings is known as 'Shan-i-Fatehpur'? **[UK-PSC 2016]**
- (a) Buland Darwazah
(b) Turkey Sultan ka Mahal
(c) Jama Masjid
(d) Shahjadi Umber ka Mahal
452. Who wrote *Tabaqat-i-Akbari*? **[UK-PSC 2016]**
- (a) Abul Fazal (b) Abdul Qadir Badauni
(c) Akbar Khan Sarwani (d) Nizam-ud-din Ahmed
453. Which of the following pair (battle during the Mughal and Maratha period and its year) is correctly matched? **[Chhattis G-PSC 2016]**
- (a) Battle of Chausa - 1538 A.D.
(b) Battle of Kannauj - 1539 A.D
(c) Battle of Haldighati - 1576 A.D
(d) Battle of Khajwa - 1657 A.D
454. Which amongst the following families was the first to have matrimonial alliance with Akbar? **[UP-RO 2016]**
- (a) Rathor (b) Sisodiya
(c) Kachhwaha (d) Chauhan
455. Match List - I with List - II and select the correct answer from the code given below the lists : **[UP-RO 2016]**
- | List - I | List - II |
|-----------------|--------------|
| (A) Hawkins | 1. 1615-1619 |
| (B) Thomas Roe | 2. 1608-1611 |
| (C) Manucci | 3. 1585-1586 |
| (D) Ralph Fitch | 4. 1653-1708 |

Codes:

- | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| (c) | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| (d) | 2 | 1 | 3 |

456. Who among the following translated the Mahabharata into Persian? **[UP-RO 2016]**

- (a) Abdul Qadir Badauni
- (b) Abul Fazl
- (c) Nizamuddin Ahmad
- (d) Shaikh Mubarak

457. Among the following whose tomb is situated outside India? **[UP-RO 2016]**

- (a) Humayun (b) Aurangzeb
- (c) Jahandar Shah (d) Jahangir

458. In whose reign was the "Treaty of Chittor" signed between the Mughals and Rana of Mewar? **[UP-PCS 2008]**

- (a) Akbar (b) Jahangir
- (c) Shahjahan (d) Aurangzeb

459. Which one of the following is correctly matched? **[UP-PCS 2010]**

- (a) Khuldabad – Tomb of Shaikh Salim Chishti
- (b) Fatehpur – Tomb of Itimad - ud - Daulah
- (c) Agra – Tomb of Aurangzeb
- (d) Delhi – Tomb of Abdur - Rahim Khan - i - Khan

460. Match List – I with List – II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists : **[UP-PCS 2010]**

List – I		List – II	
(Monuments)		(Builders)	
A.	Alai Darwaja, Delhi	1.	Alauddin Khilji
B.	Buland Darwaja, Fatehpur Sikri	2.	Akbar
C.	Moti Masjid, Agra	3.	Shahjahan
D.	Moti Masjid, Delhi	4.	Aurangzeb

Code :

- | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D |
| (a) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| (c) 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| (d) 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 |

461. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched? **[UP-PCS 2010]**

- | | | |
|--------------|---|----------------------|
| (a) Babar | – | Battle of Khanwa |
| (b) Humayun | – | Battle of Chausa |
| (c) Akbar | – | Battle of Haldighati |
| (d) Jahangir | – | Battle of Balkh |

462. Which musical instrument was played by the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb? **[UP-PCS 2010]**

- (a) Sitar (b) Pakhawaj
- (c) Veena (d) None of the above

463. Who was the renowned Jain Acharya, who was greatly honoured by Akbar? **[UP-PCS 2012]**

- (a) Chandraprabha Suri
- (b) Harivijaya Suri
- (c) Pushpadanta
- (d) Yasobhadra

464. At the time of Aurangzeb's death the Maratha Leadership was in the hands of

- (a) Shambhuji (b) Rajaram
- (c) Jijabai (d) Tarabai

465. Who among the following were Jahangiri painters? Select the correct answer for the codes given below :

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. Abdus Samad | 2. Abul Hasan |
| 3. Aqa Riza | 4. Mir Sayed Ali |

Code:

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) 1 and 2 | (b) 2 and 3 |
| (c) 3 and 4 | (d) 4 and 1 |

466. Who translated Ramayana into Persian in accordance with the wishes of Akbar? **[UP-PCS 2013]**

- (a) Abul Fazl
- (b) Abdul Qadir Badauni
- (c) Faizi
- (d) Abdur - Rahim Khan - i - Khan

467. Of the following who had rebelled against the Mughal Emperor Jahangir? **[UP-PCS 2013]**

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Aul Khan | 2. Khurram |
| 3. Mahabat Khan | 4. Khusrau |
| (a) 1 and 2 only | (b) 2 and 3 only |
| (c) 2 and 4 only | (d) 2, 3 and 4 only |

468. Akbarnama was completed by Abul Fazl in **[UP-PCS 2014]**

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (a) Seven years | (b) Eight years |
| (c) Nine years | (d) Ten years |

Maratha Kingdom

469. Who was the founder of Maratha dynasty?

- (a) Shahu (b) Shivaji
- (c) Rajaram (d) Balaji Vishwanath

470. Who among the following Maratha Chieftains helped the Syed brothers in dethroning the emperor Farrukhsiyer?

- (a) Balaji Vishwanath (b) Baji Rao I
- (c) Raghunath Rao (d) Raja Ram

471. Who was the Maratha Chieftain who captured Lahore and brought Punjab under Maratha Supremacy for a short period?

- (a) Vishwas Rao (b) Balaji Vishwanath
- (c) Sadashiv Rao Bhau (d) Raghunath Rao

472. Which one of the following wives of Shivaji became Sati?

- (a) Soyrabai (b) Sakawarbai
- (c) Puttabai (d) None of these

473. What was Paga in the Maratha administration?

- (a) Independent soldiers (b) State dependent soldiers
- (c) Professional soldiers (d) Soldiers of other country

474. The English ambassador who had attended the coronation of Shivaji with presents from East India Company at Raigarh, was
 (a) Captain Gray (b) Oxenden
 (c) Humphery Cooke (d) Sir Gervase Lucas
475. Who among the following was the first Peshwa of Shahu?
 (a) Balaji Vishwanath (b) Baji Rao
 (c) Balaji Baji Rao (d) Madhava Rao
476. In the Cavalry of Shivaji, a Jumla commanded
 (a) 9 Havaldars (b) 10 Havaldars
 (c) 15 Havaldars (d) 5 Havaldars
477. Which Fort ceded by Shivaji to the Mughals by the terms of the Treaty of Purandar (1665 AD) could not be won back by Shivaji?
 (a) Purandhar (b) Mahuli
 (c) Lohagadh (d) Shivneri
478. What was Bargir in Maratha army?
 (a) Infantry (b) Front liner
 (c) Cavalry (d) Water carrier
479. Who among the following was the lowest in rank in the Maratha infantry?
 (a) Nayak (b) Hawaldar
 (c) Zumaldar (d) Hazari
480. In the third battle of Panipat, Marathas were defeated by
 (a) Mughals (b) Rohillas
 (c) Britishers (d) Afghans
481. Who among the following Maratha officers looked after the revenue department?
 (a) Peshwa (b) Amatya
 (c) Sachiva (d) Suman
482. What was the stake in the agricultural production in the land revenue system of Shivaji?
 (a) 16% (b) 25%
 (c) 35% (d) 40%
483. The Maratha artillery was mainly organised by
 (a) Mir Habib (b) Kanhoji
 (c) Ibrahim Khan Gardi (d) Khade Rao Dabhade
484. The Maratha power reached its zenith during the Peshwaship of
 (a) Balaji Vishwanath (b) Balaji II
 (c) Baji Rao I (d) Madhav Rao
485. This chief pays his spies liberally which has greatly helped his conquests by the correct information they give. Who gave this account of Shivaji?
 (a) Kafi Khan (b) Peter Mundi
 (c) Abbe Carre (d) Massieur Germain
486. On which aspect of medieval Indian history have Havell, Fergusson and Percy Brown written?
 (a) Literature (b) Art and architecture
 (c) Administration (d) Socio-economic history
487. Who led the Marathas at the third battle of Panipat?
 (a) Baji Rao II (b) Jaswant Rao Holkar
 (c) Mahadji Sindhia (d) Sadashiva Rao Bhau
488. The treaty of Purandar between Shivaji and Raja Jai Singh took place in
 (a) 1665 (b) 1664
 (c) 1666 (d) 1669
489. Who among the following Maratha Peshwas followed the ideal of Hindu Pada Padshahi?
 (a) Balaji Vishwanath (b) Baji Rao I
 (c) Madhav Rao (d) Narayana Rao
490. Who among the following Maratha women led struggles against of Mughal empire from 1700 AD onwards?
 (a) Ahalya Bai (b) Mukta Bai
 (c) Tara Bai (d) Rukmini Bai
491. In Shivaji's Council of Ministers, the Prime Minister was called
 (a) Peshwa (b) Mantri
 (c) Sachiv (d) Sumanta
492. Shivaji died in the year
 (a) 1676 (b) 1677
 (c) 1678 (d) 1680
493. Who was called Chanakya of Maratha politics?
 (a) Mahadji Sindhia (b) Nana Pharnabis
 (c) Balaji Vishwanath (d) Baji Rao II
494. The Maratha kingdom was founded by Shivaji during the reign of
 (a) Muhammad bin Tughlaq (b) Akbar
 (c) Shahjahan (d) Aurangzeb
495. Who among the following was killed by Shivaji?
 (a) Shaista Khan (b) Afzal Khan
 (c) Jai Singh (d) Najib Khan
496. Consider the following statements:
 1. In Shivaji's domain Chauth was mainly a military contribution.
 2. Shivaji demanded Sardeshmukhi on the basis of his claim as the hereditary Sardeshmukh of Maharashtra. Which of the above statements is/are correct?
 (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
497. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- | List-I | List-II |
|-------------|--|
| (Year) | (Events) |
| A. 1627 AD. | 1. Shivaji crowned himself at Raigarh and assumed title of Maharaja Chhatrapati. |
| B. 1659 AD. | 2. Escape of Shivaji from Agra. |
| C. 1666 AD. | 3. Birth of Shivaji |
| D. 1674 AD. | 4. Afzal Khan was killed by Shivaji |

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	2	3	4	1
(b)	3	4	2	1
(c)	3	2	1	4
(d)	1	3	4	2

498. Consider the following statements about Shivaji.

1. He was simple and religious in his personal life.
 2. He did not force any Muslim to embrace Hinduism
 3. He organised Marathas against Mughal empire.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) 2 and 3 only
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3

499. Consider the following statements about the Treaty of Purandhar.

1. Shivaji had to surrender 23 out of 35 forts to the Mughals.
2. Shivaji agreed to send his son Shambhaji in service of the Mughal Emperor.
3. Shambhaji was granted a mansab of 5000.
4. Shivaji assisted the Mughal commanders during the Bijapur expeditions.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 1, 2 and 3
- (c) 1 and 4
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

500. Consider the following statements:

1. Balaji Baji Rao was popularly known as Nana Saheb.
2. Nana Pharanabis was called Chanakya of Maratha.
3. Ramdas was the guru of Shivaji.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

501. Consider the following statements :

1. Shivaji could check the Deccan Power from intruding in to his swaraj territory.
2. He could plunder Surat in 1664.
3. He could withstand the attacks of Shaista Khan and Mirza Raja Jai Singh.
4. Bijapur and Golkunda were annexed by the Mughals to undermine the position of Shivaji.

Which of the given statements are not correct? Select the correct answer from the codes given below?

Codes :

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 1 and 4
- (c) 2 and 3
- (d) 3 and 4

502. After the death of Shivaji, there was a fight for succession between

- (a) Shambhaji and the widow of Shivaji
- (b) Shambhaji and Bajirao
- (c) Rajaram and Shambhaji
- (d) None of them

503. Which one among the following thinkers argued that Maratha rule in general and Shivaji in particular represented early nationalist consciousness in India?

[INDA 2013-II]

- (a) Pandita Ramabai
- (b) MG Ranade
- (c) Bipin Chandra Pal
- (d) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

504. Where was Shivaji formally crowned as Chhatrapati?

[UP-PCS (M) 2016]

- (a) Pune
- (b) Kolhapur
- (c) Raigad
- (d) Ahmednagar

505. Which one among the following wars ended by the treaty of Salbai?

- (a) First Maratha War
- (b) Second Maratha War
- (c) Third Maratha War
- (d) Fourth Maratha War

Regional Powers

506. Who among the following was the patron of the Kota school of painting?

- (a) Balawant Singh
- (b) Govardhan Singh
- (c) Savant Singh
- (d) Umed Singh

507. One of the observatories established by Sawai Jai Singh was at

- (a) Agra
- (b) Indore
- (c) Ujjain
- (d) Jodhpur

508. Name the Hindu ruler of the 18th century who distinguished himself by performing Asvamedha sacrifice twice

- (a) Shivaji
- (b) Abhaya Singh of Marwar
- (c) Rana Jagat Singh of Mewar
- (d) Sawai Jai Singh of Amber

509. The Kirti-Stambha at Chittor was built by

- (a) Rana Kumbha
- (b) Rana Sanga
- (c) Rana Pratap
- (d) Rana Uday Singh

510. Consider the following statements about the Treaty of Chittor

1. Mewar, including Chittor were restored to the Rana.
2. Rana had to be personally present at the Mughal Court.
3. Rana could not repair or re-fortify Chittor.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

511. Who among the following was not a king of the Parmar dynasty?

- (a) Upendra
- (b) Munj
- (c) Gangeyadev
- (d) Udayaditya

512. The Vijaya Stambha at Chittor was built by

[UP-PCS 2010]

- (a) Rana Sanga
- (b) Rana Kumbha
- (c) Rana Pratap
- (d) Rana Uday Singh

513. With which Mughal General did Shivaji sign the famous Treaty of Purandhar in 1665 A.D.?

[UP-PCS 2011]

- (a) Jaswant Singh
- (b) Jai Singh
- (c) Sahishta Khan
- (d) Diler Khan

Miscellaneous

514. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from codes given below the lists:

List-I (Traveller)	List-II (Country)
A. Barbosa	1. Persian
B. Nicolo Conti	2. Italian
C. Abdur Razzaq	3. Russian
D. Nikitin	4. Portuguese

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 2	1	3	4
(b) 4	3	2	1
(c) 4	2	1	3
(d) 3	4	1	2

515. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I	List-II
A. Iqta	1. Maratha
B. Jagir	2. Delhi Sultans
C. Amaram	3. Mughals
D. Mokasa	4. Vijaynagar

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 3	2	1	4
(b) 2	3	1	4
(c) 2	3	4	1
(d) 3	2	4	1

516. Arrange the following in chronological order and find correct answer from the codes given below:

1. Ahilya Bai 2. Durgawati
3. Padmini 4. Tara Bai

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

- (a) 1, 2, 3, 4 (b) 3, 2, 4, 1
(c) 3, 4, 1, 2 (d) 2, 1, 3, 4

517. The followers of Gorakhnath were called:

- (a) Jogis (b) Nath-Panthis
(c) Tantriks (d) Sanyasis

518. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists:

List-I (Author)	List-II (Work)
A. Somadeva	1. Malavikagnimitra
B. Kalidasa	2. Kathasaritsagara
C. Bhasa	3. Chaurapanchasika
D. Bilhana	4. Svapnavasavadatta

Code :

	A	B	C	D
(a)	2	1	4	3
(b)	3	4	1	2
(c)	2	4	1	3
(d)	3	1	4	2

519. Match the following

[NDA 2010-II]

List I (Event)	List II (Place/Person)
A. Tarmashirin Khan's invasion of India	1. Vijayanagara
B. Visit of Farnao Martinz Evangelho, the Portuguese factor	2. Zainul Abidin
C. Visit of the traveller Nuniz	3. Champaner
D. Network of canals in Kashmir valley	4. Muhammad Tughlaq

Codes :

A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
(a) 2	1	3	4	(b) 2	3	1	4
(c) 4	3	2	1	(d) 2	1	3	2

520. Which one among the following was not a possible reason for the success of Nadir Shah's military campaign in Delhi? [2011-II]

- (a) Weak Mughal emperor
(b) Lack of strong defence in the North-West frontier
(c) Late preparation for the defence of Delhi
(d) Use of superior military technology by the invading army

521. The 'Iqtadari' system was introduced by-

[Bihar J. Service 2016]

- (a) Balban (b) Iltutmish
(c) Ala-ud-din Khilji (d) Firoz Shah Tughlaq

522. Who among the following was born in Agra?

[UP-RO 2016]

- (a) Meer (b) Amir Khusro
(c) Firaq (d) Ghalib

523. Which one of the following pairs is NOT correctly matched?

- [UP-PCS 2013]
- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Reimposition of Jizya | – Farrukhsiyar |
| (b) Capture of Muslipattam | – Forde |
| (c) Prohibition of Sati Act | – Lord William Bentinck |
| (d) Suppression of Slavery | – Malcolm |

Hints & Solutions

1. (c) Acquisition of wealth was the main objective of Sultan Mahmud's Indian conquests. In 1001, Mahmud of Ghazni had first invaded India. Mahmud defeated, captured and later released Shahi ruler Jaya Pala who had moved his capital to Peshawar. In 1005, Mahmud of Ghazni invaded Bhatia (probably Bhera) and in 1006 he invaded Multan at which time Ananda Pala's army attacked him.
2. (b) Bakhtiyar Khalji destroyed the Nalanda University in 1202 AD. The prince of perverts – Muhammad Bakhtiyar Khalji – is a blot on the human race. And yet the town of Bakhtiyarpur in Bihar, close to the site of his cruel depredations, bears his name. Bakhtiyar Khalji holds a pride of place because, unlike the other Muslim marauders, he was not content with destroying the areas he traversed.
3. (d) Chachnamah provides a vivid description of Sindh. The Chach namah was written by Kazi Ismail. Kazi Ismail was appointed the first Kazi of Alor by Muhammad Kasim after the conquest of the Sindh. It was translated into Persian by Muhammad Ali bin Hamid bin Abu Bakr Kufi in 1216 CE from an earlier Arabic text. The original work in Arabic is believed to have been composed by the Sakifi family, the Kinsmen of Muhammad bin Qasim.
4. (a) Ajayaraja shifted the Chahamana capital from Sambhar to Ajmer. Arnoraja's fight against Turushka, i.e. the Yaminis of Lahore and Ghazni was inheritance from his father Ajayaraja who, perhaps never succeeded in recovering Nagaur from Muslims. Very early in Arnoraja's reign, the Muslims had reached as far as Ajmer. In the battle that followed on the plain outside the city, the Yamiini commander was decisively beaten and fled before the pursuing Chauhana.
5. (d) Kumardevi, the queen of Govindachandra Gahadavala, constructed Dharmachakra-jinavihar at Sarnath Kumardevi, the Buddhist queen of the great Gahadavala king Govindachandra of Kashi (CE 1114-1154). All the halls and apartments of the monks have disappeared. This monastery had two gateways towards the east, there being a distance of 88.45 m between the two. At the western most edge of the site, a distinct covered passage leads to a small medieval shrine.
6. (a) Mohammad Ghori issued the coins with seated Lakshmi on one side and ruler's name in Devanagri on the other. These were revived by Gangeyadeva the Kalachuri ruler who issued the 'Seated Lakshmi
- Coins' which were copied by later rulers both in gold as well as in debase form. The Hindu symbol of Swastika appears on many of Akbars coins along with the "Kalima" (Islamic affirmation of faith). Some of his silver coins also had the words "Rama" and "Gobind" on them.
7. (b) The Kirti-stambha at Chittor was built by Rana Kumbha. The Kirti-stambha (tower of fame) dedicated to Lord Adinath was constructed by Baghvala merchant Sah Jija by using "Nija-bhujoparjita", i.e. self-earned money, according to an inscription by his great-grandson who had the monument repaired in 1489. The exact date of building of the Kirti-stambha is not known. Some believe that Sah Jija had an older tower rebuilt, perhaps from 12th cent.
8. (c) Jonaraja, in his Rajatarangini continued the historical narration of Kalhana up to Sultan Zainul Abidin. Rajatarangini, which consists of 7,826 verses, is divided into eight books. Book I attempts to weave imaginary tales of Kashmir kings into epic legends. Gonanda was the first king and a contemporary and enemy of the Hindu deity Krishna.
9. (d) Chandela built the Khajuraho temples. Chandela, also spelled Candella, Rajput clan of Gond origin that for some centuries ruled Bundelkhand in north-central India and fought against the early Muslim invaders. The first Chandela is thought to have ruled early in the 9th century CE. Chandela dominion extended from the Yamuna (Jumna) river in the north to the region of Saguar (now Sagar) and from the Dhasan river in the west to the Vindhya hills.
10. (b) The correctly matched pairs are:
 Madanverma — Chandella
 Vakpati — Parmara
 Chandradeva — Gahadavala
 Ascending the throne in about 1130 AD, Madanvarman discarded the passive policy of peace and fought battles to revive the lost reputation of the Chandelas. He was a strong ruler of central Indian territory which included the four strongholds of the Chandelas, viz. Kalinjar, Mahoba, Ajaigarh and Khajuraho. The temples building activity was once again seen in Khajuraho. The Dulhadeo Temple was constructed during his reign, which ended around 1163 AD. Yashovarman II succeeded Madanvarman but had a very brief reign of two years. Vakpati's Bruder and Nachfolger Sinduraja Navasahasanka. The dynastic power became gradually consolidated

in the period of the first three rulers: Yashovigraha, Mahichandra, and Chandradeva (c. 1089–1103). By the period of Chandradeva, the Gahadavalas had taken control of Varanasi, Ayodhya, Kannauj, and Indrasthaniyaka (modern Delhi) and had expanded throughout...

11. (a) King Dhanga after living for more than hundred years drowned himself in the confluence of Ganga and Yamuna. The Candellas, whose kingdom comprised mainly Bundelkhand, were feudatories of the Pratiharas. Among the important rulers was Dhanga (reigned c. 950–1008), who issued a large number of inscriptions and was generous in donations to Jain and Hindu temples. The most beautiful town was Khajuraho (Kharjuravahaka). It was a well-planned and develop town of Chandelas, where they decorated most beautiful monuments. Still there are many ponds and tanks with temples. The most develop fort was Kalinjar and Ajaygarh, those are still decorated with many tanks and ponds, and many temple ruins are there.
12. (a) Qutubuddin Aibak was bought by Muhammad Ghori who later made him his Governor. After the death of Ghori, Aibak took up sovereign powers on 24th June 1206 founding the Slave Dynasty in India. Shams ud-din Iltutmish was the third ruler of the Delhi Sultanate. Iltutmish, a “slave of a slave” is regarded by several historians as the real founder and consolidator of the slave dynasty and the Delhi Sultanate. Sultan Mahmud II, a tughluq dynasty ruler, ruled in delhi (1393–1394) by the name of Mahmud Nasir ud din. Sultan Ghiyas-ud-din Balban ascended the throne of Delhi after the death of Sultan Nasiruddin in 1266 A.D. In his early life he served as a slave of Iltutmish and was included among the famous “Forty”.
13. (d) Alauddin Khilji abolished Iqta system. He succeeded the throne in 1296 after killing Jalaluddin Khilji. The Iqta system was provided institutional status by Iltutmish. Under Iqta System, the land of the empire was divided into several large and small tracts called Iqta and assigned these Iqtas to his soldiers, officers and nobles. In the beginning, an Iqta was based upon salary. Later, under Firoz Shah Tughlaq it became hereditary.
14. (a) Paramardi (1165-1203 CE) was a king of the Chandela dynasty of central India. He was the last powerful Chandela king, and ruled the Jejakabhukti region (Bundelkhand in present-day Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh). Around 1182-1183 CE, he was defeated by Prithviraj Chauhan, who raided the

Chandela capital Mahoba. Paramardi managed to recover the Chandela power over the next few years, but was defeated by the Ghurid general Qutbuddin Aibak around 1202-1203 CE.

15. (c) Alauddin Khilji, Sultan of Delhi, built the fort of Siri during 1297–1307. The main objective of the construction of this fort to protect Delhi from invasion of Mongol.
16. (d) Malik Baqbaq, the governor of Baduan, who had one of his servants beaten to death in drukken condition, was publicly flogged.
17. (d) Chajju rebelled at Kara in 1290. He assumed the title Sultan Mughisuddin, issued coins in his name and had the Khutba read in his honour. Jalaluddin led his forces to meet the rebel. Chajju was captured and punished mildly by sending to Multan in honourable confinement.
18. (a) After battle, the leader of Mongol, Abdullah exchanged friendly greetings with the Sultan Jalaluddin. Another Mongol leader, Ulghu embraced Islam and decided to stay back. The Sultan acceded to their request, arranged for their settlement in Delhi. These were called ‘Neo-Muslims’.
- (c) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq came to power in AD 1320 after killing the last Khilji, Khusrau Khan. He made a rule that, in any given year, the land revenue can be increased only nominally viz-1/10th or 1/11th of the fixed revenue.
20. (b) Tarikh-e-Firozshahi was written by Jiyauddin Barni and Afif. This book gives details from throaning of Balban to the decline of Tughlaq dynasty. Al-Kitāb al-Yamīnī is a history of the early Ghaznavid dynasty, composed in Arabic sometime after 1020 by Al-Utbi. Rūmī, also known as Jalālaluddin Muhammad Balkhī, was a 13th-century Persian Sunni Muslim poet, jurist, Islamic scholar, theologian, and Sufi mystic. His important books are, Early Islamic Mysticism, A Poet and a Mystic: Jalaluddin Rumi and much more. Amir Khusrow, was a South Asian Sufi musician, poet and scholar. His famous writings are Hasht-Bihisht, The Tale of the Four Dervishes and The Bagh O Bahār: Or, The Garden and the Spring.
21. (a)
22. (b) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq was responsible for the murder of his father, Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq. To welcome the Sultan, a temporary wooden pavilion had been hastily constructed at Afganpur, a village some distance away from Tughlaqabad. All of a sudden, the pavillion came crashing down and killing the sultan, Ghiyasuddin.

23. (d) Khazain-ul-Futuh, work of Amir Khusro describes the military expeditions of Alauddin Khilji containing Gujarat (1299), Ranthambhor (1301), Mewar (1303), Malva (1305), Devagiri (1307-08) Warangal (1309-10) and Dwarsamudra (1310-11).
- Qiran-us-Sa'dain:** It is based on the reconciliation meeting of Sultan Kaiqubad of Delhi and his father Sultan Bughra Khan of Bengal on the banks of the river Saryu.
- Miftah-Ul-Futuh:** It describes four victories achieved by Jalaluddin Khilji.
24. (d)
25. (c)
26. (a)
27. (d) Futuhat-i-Firozshashi was written by Sultan Firoz Shah illustrating the rule and regulations passed by him.
28. (b) Firoz Shah Tughlaq founded Jaunpur, Fatehabad, Hissar, Salura, Firozpur, etc. Two hundred towns apparently include those villages abandoned by the people which were repopulated during Firoz's reign due to the increased facilities provided by the state.
29. (b) Iltutmish was the first to introduce a purely Arabic coinage. The credit of introducing the silver Tanka weighing 175 grains and the copper Jital, the two basic coinage of the Sultanate.
30. (b) **Diwan-i-Arz** was the next to wazir, and was the controller general of military. He recruited the troops and maintains the army men and horses.
- Diwan-i-Insha:** He was royal Secretariat and in charge of the royal correspondence and ranked third in the administrative structure.
- Diwan-i-Wizarat:** He was the head of the finance department, by regulating the revenue settlement, fixing the taxes and controlling the expenses of the empire.
- Diwan-i-Barid:** They were the Post and Intelligence officers.
31. (a) During the reign of Sikandar Lodi, the state department of translation was established for translating Sanskrit texts into Arabic-Persian and vice-versa. He was patron of learning. He used to compose poems in the name of 'Gulrukhi'. He got translated the Sanskrit book of 'Ayurveda' into Arabic language in the name of Farhang-i-Sikandari.
32. (a)
33. (c) Balban preferred consolidation over expansion of empire. Because firstly, the Hindu chiefs within the empire were on the lookout for an opportunity to overthrow the yoke of the Delhi Sultan and secondly, the Mongol presence was a source of grave concern.
34. (d) Alai Darwaza was constructed by Alauddin Khilji in 1311 AD situated at Qutub Minar complex in Delhi. It is an entrance door to the Quwatul mosque. It has a dome and a true arch, decorated with merlons. The trellis work is of white marble and there are marble decorative bands setting off the red sand stone.
35. (c) During the time of Alauddin's invasion Warangal was ruled by Kakatiya Dynasty. The king was Rudra Deva who surrendered before Kafur offering him a golden image of himself, 2000 horses, 100 elephants and the diamond Kohinoor.
36. (c) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq created a department of Agriculture named as "Diwan-i-Kohi".
37. (b) Iltutmish constituted Turkan-i-Chihalgani (Chargan). It was a group of forty Turkish slaves. With the help of this group, he ran his administration. Turkan-i-Chihalgani was abolished by Balban.
38. (d) Nasiruddin Mahmud (1246-1265) was seventeen when he took the throne. He was very pious and noble so he was called Darvesi King. He was son of Iltutmish.
39. (a)
40. (d)
41. (b)
42. (c) Muhammad Tughlaq introduced advanced agricultural loans, called Sondhar, to dig wells and to buy seed and implements.
43. (c) Iltutmish invoked Persian monarchial traditions and adjusted them to Indian milie. He consolidated the empire by organising the nobility into a select group of forty known as Chahalgani. He divided the Sultanate into small and large tracts called *iqtas*, these were given to nobles and officers instead of cash salaries.
44. (b)
45. (a)
46. (b)
47. (c) In 1504, Sikandar Shah Lodi founded Agra. He transferred the capital from Delhi to Agra. He was the most capable monarch of the Lodi dynasty.
48. (d) Ibn Battuta visited India during the reign of Muhammad Bin Tughlaq in 1333. He was born in 1304 in Morocco's northern port of Targier. He traversed North Africa, Egypt and the Swahili coast, reached Mecca on the Arabian Peninsula.
49. (d)
50. (b)
51. (c)
52. (c)
53. (a)
54. (a) Iktiyaruddin Bakhtiyar Khilji was a Turkish military general of Qutubuddin Aibak. He was not a slave of Muhammad Ghori.

55. (a)
56. (b)
57. (b)
58. (a)
59. (a) 'Dam' was not a currency in circulation under the Sultans of Delhi. It was circulated during Sher Shah, made up of copper, equal to 1/40th of one rupee coin.
60. (d)
61. (c)
62. (a)
63. (b) Bakhtiyar Khilji destroyed the Nalanda University in 1193 AD and burnt it down. In 1193, the Nalanda University was sacked by Bakhtiyar Khilji, a Turk. This event is seen by scholars as a late milestone in the decline of Buddhism in India. The Persian historian Minhaj-i-Siraj reported this event in his chronicle the Tabaquat-i-Nasiri.
64. (b) Muhammad Tughlaq is credited with the appointment of 'Amir-i-Sadah' in the provinces.
65. (b) The state language of India during the Turkish period was Persian.
66. (c) According to historian Ziauddin Barani, the ideal Sultan of Delhi was Firoz Shah Tughlaq. The Tarikh-i-Firozshahi (Firoz Shah's History) (1357) was an interpretation of the history of the Delhi Sultanate up to the then-present Firoz Shah Tughlaq.
67. (d) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq had close contact with the Jain scholars. The Jain saint Prabhu Suri was named and honoured in the court by Muhammad Tughlaq.
68. (a) The tomb of Sikandar Lodi is an octagonal tomb. The tombs of Muhammad Shah and Sikandar Lodi are the good examples of octagonal tombs. Siyasi and Bara Gumbad are square tombs with imposing dome, turrets on corners and facades giving false impression of being double storeyed.
69. (d) Firoz Tughlaq introduced irrigation tax for the first time. Firoz Shah Tughlaq was the cousin brother of Muhammad Bin Tughlaq and became the ruler of Delhi on 23rd March 1351 AD. He imposed only four taxes sanctioned by Islamic, viz., Kharaj (land tax), Khams (1/5 of the looted property during wars), Jizya (religious tax on the Hindus), and Zakat (2½ per cent of the income of the Muslims which was spent for the welfare of Muslim subjects and their religion). He imposed irrigation tax after getting it sanctioned from the Ulema.
70. (a) Nizamuddin Aulia, Sufi saint of Delhi is associated with the famous saying 'Hanooz Dilli Door Ast'. Sultan Ghiasuddin was annoyed with a Sufi saint, Nizamuddin Auliya. During one of his expeditions he vowed that he would behead the saint in Delhi. The saint responded, "Hunooz Dilli Door Ast", which means 'it's a long way to Delhi'.
71. (d) Alauddin Khilji established Diwan-i-Mustakhraj. To know about the revenue arrears and collect them, he introduced a new department of Diwan-i-Mustakhraj.
72. (d) Sikandar Lodi, Sultan of Delhi, founded the city of Agra. Sikandar Lodi (r. 1489–1517) (born Nizam Khan), the second son of Bahlool, succeeded him after his death on July 17, 1489 and took up the title Sikandar Shah. He was nominated by his father to succeed him and was crowned Sultan on July 15, 1489. He founded Agra in 1504 and constructed mosques.
73. (c) Amir Khusro was made prisoner by the Mongols. Khusro was a great poet and he created much divan poetry like "Tuhfatus-Sighr". He was a loyal servant of Sultan Muhammad who was the second son of Balban. Khusro also fought against the Mongols and he was imprisoned during the war.
74. (d) Firoz Shah Tughlaq introduced professional courses in education.
75. (b) Ibn Battuta has given a detailed account of the postal system during the Sultanate period.
76. (a) Agriculture was looked after by the department of Diwan-i-Koni under Muhammad Tughlaq.
77. (a) The land which directly yielded revenue to the Sultan was known as Khalisa.
78. (d) Jagir system was first introduced in Jagir lands.
79. (d) Firoz Shah Tughlaq brought the Ashokan pillar to Delhi. Feroz Shah Tughlaq (r. 1351–88), the Sultan of Delhi, established the fortified city of Ferozabad in 1354, as the new capital of the Delhi Sultanate on the banks of Yamuna river, the site of the present Feroz Shah Kotla, literally Kotla (fortress or citadel) of Feroz Shah. Here he erected the Lat or Ashoka Column, attributed to Mauryan ruler Ashoka.
80. (d) Qutubuddin Aibak died while playing Chaugan. Qutubuddin Aibak died in 1210 by falling from his horse while playing Cahugan (the precursor of the game of Polo).
81. (d) Sikandar Lodi was the Sultan of Delhi between 1489 to 1517 AD. He was a laborious, generous and just ruler. Owing to a transient shortage of maize, he abolished the Zakat on grain and it was not renewed by any subsequent Sultan. The prices of all necessary articles remained low during his period.
82. (c) At the time of Qutubuddin Aibak's death, Iltutmish was the Subedar of Badayun.
83. (b) Chittor was named as Khizrabad during the Sultanate period. Alauddin Khilji, after the conquest of Gujarat captured Ranthambhor. In 1303, he attacked Chittor, the capital of Mewar which was ruled by the Ghilzai king Ratna Singh. Alauddin captured Chittor which was named Khizrabad, after Alauddin's son Khizr Khan.

84. (d) In 1398, Timur invaded northern India, attacking the Delhi Sultanate ruled by Sultan Nasir-ud-Din Mahmud Shah Tughlaq of the Tughlaq dynasty. He was opposed by Ahirs and Jats but the Sultanate at Delhi did nothing to stop him. After crossing the Indus river on 30 September 1398, he sacked Tulamba and massacred its inhabitants. Then he advanced and captured Multan.
85. (c)
86. (b) Firoz shah imposed Jaziya on Brahmins. The Arabs, more specifically, the Umayyad general Muhammad-bin-Qasim, introduced the Jaziya in India in 712 A.D. when he conquered Sind. In India, Islamic rulers Qutb-ud-din Aibak imposed Jaziya on non-Muslims first time which was called kharaj-o-jaziya. Jaziya was abolished by the Mughal ruler Akbar in 16th century but was re-introduced by Aurangzeb in 17th century.
87. (b) Alauddin Khilji, Sultan of Delhi, assumed the title of 'Alexander the Great'. He was a very ambitious person and a warmonger. He liked to call himself 'The Second Alexander'. He took the title 'Sikander-i-Sani'.
88. (d) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq had established a separate agriculture department and had planned the rotation of crops.
89. (c) Qutb Ud-Din-Aibak, founder of the Delhi Sultanate, started construction of the Qutub Minar's first storey around 1192. In 1220, Aibak's successor and son-in-law Iltutmish completed a further three storeys. In 1369, a lightning strike destroyed the top storey. Firoz Shah Tughlaq replaced the damaged storey, and added one more.
90. (a) Iltutmish, the medieval king of India, introduced the Iqta system. Iqta (Ikta) means the land or revenue assigned by a ruler to an individual. Since the early days of Islam, Iqta existed as a form of reward for service to the state and Iltutmish used it to get rid of the existing feudal order and to bring the distant parts of the empire together.
91. (b)
92. (c)
93. (c) For the first time, the token currency in India was introduced by Muhammad Bin Tughlaq. Muhammad Tughlaq decided to introduce bronze coins, which were to have the same value as the silver coins. Muhammad Tughlaq might have been successful, if he could prevent people from forging the new coins. He was not able to do so and soon the new coins began to be greatly devalued in markets.
94. (d) Alauddin Khilji, the muslim ruler, enforced price control system for the first time. The primary reason of controlling the market by Alauddin was not to reduce the salary of his soldiers but to check the rising prices of different articles in terms of inflation. Alauddin did not fix the prices of different articles lower than the prevalent prices of those articles in places around Delhi. Besides, the prices fixed by Alauddin were not very different from what we find then afterwards during the reign of Firoz Shah Tughlaq
95. (a)
96. (c) Firoz Tughlaq, Sultanate ruler himself encouraged bribery in administration. Sultan Feroze Shah Tughlaq's reign has been described as the greatest age of corruption in medieval India. It can be imagined from the fact that Sultan Feroze Shah Tughlaq once gave a golden Tanka to a distraught soldier so that he could bribe the clerk to pass his substandard horse. The case of Imadululk Bashir, the minister of war who began his career as an inherited slave of Sultan Firoz Shah Tughlaq, in course of his service is said to have accumulated wealth to the tune of thirteen crores when the state's yearly income was six crores and seventy-five lakh Tankas.
97. (d) 'Fatwa-e-Jahandari' describes the qualities of an ideal Muslim ruler. The Fatwa-i-Jahandari is a work containing the political ideals to be pursued by a Muslim ruler in order to earn religious merit and the gratitude of his subjects.
98. (a) Razia Sultan assumed the title 'Umdat-ul-Niswan' on the coins. Razia was awarded with the title Raziyat-ul-Din. On the coins she was inscribed as Umdat-ul-Niswan and she assumed the title of Sultan-ul-Duniyal wa'l Din bint-alsultan and Sultan Jaaltudunya-wad-Din.
99. (b) Ramchandra Dev was the ruler of Devagiri at the time of Alauddin Khilji's invasion. In 1294, Alauddin Khilji of the Delhi Sultanate captured Devagiri. Khilji restored it to Ramachandra in return for his promise of payment of a high ransom and an annual tribute. However, this was not paid and the Seuna kingdom's arrears to Khilji kept mounting. In 1307, Khilji sent an army commanded by Malik Kafur, accompanied by Khwaja Haji to Devagiri. The Muslim governors of Malwa and Gujarat were ordered to help Malik Kafur. Their huge army conquered the weakened and defeated forces of Devagiri almost without a battle. Ramachandra was taken to Delhi. Khilji reinstated Ramachandra as governor in return for a promise to help him subdue the Hindu kingdoms in south India. In 1310, Malik Kafur mounted an assault on the Kakatiya kingdom from Devagiri.

100. (c) The transfer of capital from Delhi to Daulatabad was ordered by Muhammad Bin Tughlaq. It appears that the Sultan wanted to make Deogir second capital so that he might be able to control south India better. Deogir was named Daulatabad. However, after a couple of years, Muhammad Tughlaq decided to abandon Daulatabad largely because he soon found that just as he could not control south India from Delhi, he could not control North from Daulatabad.
101. (b) Alauddin Khalji was the First Sultan of Delhi to charge Ghari or House Tax. He enforced some other taxes in the Sultanate such as, Jaziya (poll tax), Kharaj (land tax), Ghari (house tax) and Charah (pasture tax).
102. (b) Ibn Battuta visited India during the reign of Muhammad Bin Tughlaq. Ibn Battuta (1333 – 1347) was a Moroccan Scholar and traveller who visited India during the reign of Muhammad Bin Tughlaq. His book titled 'Rehala' throws a lot of light on Muhammad Tughlaq's reign.
103. (d)
104. (c)
105. (d) Historian Badayuni commented on the death of Muhammad Bin Tughlaq, "Sultan got freedom from his masses and the masses from the Sultan".
106. (a)
107. (b) Iltutmish established Delhi as the capital of Sultanate. After the death of Aibak, the governor of Bengal revolted. He was defeated by Iltutmish. Iltutmish conquered Ujjain, Ranthambh or, Gwalior and Malwa and gained control over the whole of north India. Iltutmish suppressed the revolts of the Amirs in the areas around Delhi. He made Delhi his capital.
108. (a) Razia Sultan was the first woman ruler of medieval India. Sultan Iltutmish had nominated his daughter Razia Sultan as the next Sultan of the Delhi Sultanate. She was much more able and qualified than any of her brothers. Thus she became the first woman ruler of medieval India.
109. (c) The city of Jaunpur was founded in the memory of Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq. Jaunpur historically known as Sheeraz-e-Hind having its historical dates from 1359, when the city was founded by the Sultan of Delhi Feroz Shah Tughlaq and named in memory of his cousin, Muhammad bin Tughluq, whose given name was Jauna Khan. In 1388, Feroz Shah Tughlaq appointed Malik Sarwar, a eunuch, as the governor of the region.
110. (c) Jahanpanah was the fourth medieval city of Delhi established in 1326–1327 by Muhammad Bin Tughlaq (1321–51) of the Delhi Sultanate.
111. (d)
112. (d) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq appointed Ibn Battuta as the Chief Qazi of Delhi. Ibn Battuta has discussed his

- travels and incursions in contemporary Islamic world and documented them in Rihla. He was appointed as Qazi by Muhammad Tughlaq and was also appointed ambassador to China.
113. (c) Nasiruddin Mahmud was the last ruler of the Tughlaq dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate. He was the son of Mahmud Nasiruddin and used to control the east from Delhi.
114. (a) Khizr Khan ibn Malik Sulaiman (reigned 1414–21) was the founder of the Sayyid dynasty, the ruling dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate, in northern India soon after the invasion of Timur and the fall of the Tughlaq dynasty. He was known to be an able administrator.
115. (c) The Sultan of Delhi who is reputed to have built the biggest network of canals in India was Firoz Shah Tughlaq. Canal system of Firoz Shah Tughlaq:
- To support the newly founded city of Hissar-i-Firoza, in 1355, he constructed a double system of canals from Yamuna to Sutlej.
 - They are referred to as rajwasas in the Indo-Persian historical texts.
 - This Yamuna canal was repaired for irrigation purposes during the time of Akbar.
116. (b)
117. (c)
118. (c) Firoz Shah Tughlaq desecrated the Puri Jagannath temple and Jwalamukhi temple at Kangra. In 1360, he invaded Jajnagar to destroy the Jagannath Puri temple. In 1326 AD, he met with success in his expedition to Sindh, before this he had led an invasion to Nagarkot with an idea to destroy the Jwalamukhi temples. The Sultan was not tolerant towards people with different religions.
119. (a) The Lodi dynasty was an Afghan dynasty that ruled parts of northern India and Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province of modern-day Pakistan, from 1451 to 1526. It was founded by Bahlol Khan Lodi when he replaced the Sayyid dynasty.
120. (b) Iltutmish (1210 – 1236) was the real founder of the Delhi Sultanate. He was born in a noble family of the Ilbari tribe of Turkistan. Iltutmish was the son-in-law of Aibak. He rendered great service to the Islamic empire in India. He secured a letter of investiture from the Caliph of Baghdad in 1229 which bestowed him the title of Sultan of Hindustan.
121. (d) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq shifted his capital from Delhi to Daulatabad. It appears that the Sultan wanted to make Deogir second capital so that he might be able to control south India better. Deogir was named Daulatabad. However, after a couple of years, Muhammad Tughlaq decided to abandon Daulatabad largely because he soon found that just as he could not control south India from Delhi, he could not control North from Daulatabad.

122. (b) The famous poet Amir Khusrow was associated with the court of Alauddin Khilji. Amir Khusrow wrote a short auto-biographical Masnavi called "Shah Name mun"—of Alauddin's life. Khusrow in his book "Khazinatul-Futuh" (the treasures of victory) recorded Alauddin's construction works, wars, peace and security, administrative services.
123. (a) Qutubuddin Aibak, Sultan of Delhi, was known as Lakh Baksh. He was called Lakh Baksh because he was generous and donated large sums of money as donations.
124. (d)
125. (a)
126. (a) Alauddin Khilji was advised by Qazi Mughisuddin to act according to the laws of Shariat, but the Sultan rejected his advice.
127. (b) Malik Kafur was the General of Alauddin Khilji. Behind the success of his war strategies was a slave called Malik Kafur. He discovered Malik Kafur during the conquest of Gujarat. Malik Kafur was a powerful Army Chief. He helped Alauddin to conquer many states.
128. (c)
129. (d)
130. (c) Amir Khusro witnessed the reign of Seven Sultans of Delhi. Khusro was a prolific classical poet associated with the royal courts of more than seven rulers of the Delhi Sultanate.
131. (b) Hussain Shah was the last ruler of Jaunpur state. During the reign of Husain Shah (1456-76), the Jaunpur army was perhaps the biggest in India, and Husain decided to attempt a conquest of Delhi. However, he was defeated in three successive attempts by Bahlol Khan Lodi. Finally, under Sikandar Lodi, the Delhi Sultanate was able to reconquer Jaunpur in 1493, bringing that sultanate to an end.
132. (d) Zain-ul-Abidin, who prohibited cow-slaughter, was a ruler of Kashmir. Zain-ul-Abidin was very tolerant towards the Hindus and took into his service such men that deserved his patronage and recognition of merit. The Sultan remitted the Jaziya Poll Tax, banned the killing of cows and granted Jagirs to Hindus. He celebrated Hindu festivals and visited their Tirthas with great reverence.
133. (d) Jaya Singh Siddharaja, Chalukya king of Gujarat was the son of Kama and ascended the throne in 1094 A.D. He gave shelter to many scholars of different religion and castes. He was a Rajput ruler who gave donation of one lac Baloras (coins) for rebuilding a mosque in Cambay.
134. (c)
135. (b)
136. (a) The capital of the Sharqi dynasty was Jaunpur. The Khwajah-i-Jahan Malik Sarwar, the first ruler of the dynasty was a Wazir (Minister) under Sultan Nasiruddin Muhammad Shah IV Tughlaq (1390-1394). In 1394, he established himself as an independent ruler of Jaunpur and extended his authority over Awadh and a large part of Ganges-Yamuna doab.
137. (d)
138. (c) Amir Khusro is known as the parrot of India. It was he, who himself called Tuti-e-Hind' (parrot of India). 'To speak the truth, I am an Indian Parrot. If you want to listen from me some subtle verses, ask me then to recite some of my Hindwi poems.' He himself did not collect and preserve his Hindwi poems but made a gift of them to his friends. His poem, Kaliq Bari is a lexicon composed of synonymous words, from four languages, Arabic, Persian, Turkish and Hindwi.
139. (d) Zainul Abidin may be regarded as the Akbar of Kashmir. He lacked the Mughul's natural genius, spirit of enterprise, and physical vigour, and his outlook was restricted to the comparatively narrow limits of his kingdom, but he possessed a stock of learning and accomplishments from which Akbar's youthful indolence had, to a great extent, excluded him, his views were more enlightened than the emperor's, and he practised a tolerance which Akbar only preached, and found it possible to restrain, without persecution, the bigotry of Muslim zealots.
140. (b) Jayadeva is most known for his composition, the epic poem Gita Govinda, which depicts the divine love of Krishna, and his consort, Radha. This poem, which presents the view that Radha is greater than Hari, is considered an important text in the Bhakti movement of Hinduism.
141. (a)
142. (c) The sultans who measured the land for fixing land revenue were Alauddin Khalji, Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq and Muhammad bin Tughlaq. There were four categories of land. The first was the iqta. For the purpose of administration and revenue collection, the state was parceled out into tracts called iqta under iqtadars on muqtis. Three types of land revenues were levied from the farmers. Kharaj-e-Jizya, Charai and Ghari. He got the whole land measured and then fixed the share of the state on the basis of a pattern called Vishva. According to Barni, Charai was levied from cows and other milchy animals. Farishta states that a pair of oxen, a pair of buffaloes, two cows and ten goats were free from the tax-net. In addition, Ghari was a less important tax which was levied from time to time on some special occasions.

143. (a) Alauddin Khalji built the Siri Fort, because he wished to safeguard Delhi from Mangol invasions. Siri was built by Sultan Alauddin Khilji (ruled 1296-1316 AD), one of the most eminent rulers of the Khilji Dynasty. Alauddin was a militaristic ruler, never the one to shy away from wars and almost always victorious in the battlefield. He subjugated most of India and brought parts of Bengal, Deccan and Odisha under the control of Delhi Sultanate. Besides being a competent general, Alauddin was also a confident man whose ambitions knew no bounds – early in his life he wanted to start a religion in his own name and spread it by the strength of his sword, infused with his numerous victories he disregarded Allah and he proclaimed that his authority to rule superseded the priest's sermons and the religious command.
144. (a) Alberuni wrote the Tarikh-i-Hind. Hasan Nizami wrote the Taj-ul-Masir. Minhaj-us-Siraj had written the Tabquat-i-Nasiri. Amir Khusro wrote the Tughlaq Nama. One such scholar was Alberuni (973-1048; another was Firdausi), "commissioned" by Mahmud of Ghazni to produce his monumental commentary on Indian philosophy and culture Kitab fi tahqiq ma li'l-hind. Khwaja Hasan Nizami (1879-1955), a learned Sufi and a prolific writer, Nizami hailed from a family of hereditary custodians of the shrine of the renowned and widely-venerated Chishti mystic Khwaja Nizamuddin Auliya in Delhi. "Tabaqat-i-Nasiri" of Minhaj Uddin us Siraj is of immense importance to know about the history of this region. A Sufi mystic and a spiritual disciple of Nizamuddin Auliya of Delhi, Amir Khusro was not only a notable poet but also a prolific and seminal musician. He wrote poetry primarily in Persian, but also in Hindavi.
145. (b) Amir Khusro had composed the Ashka Ziauddin Baruani composed the Tarikh-i-Firoz-shahi. Ibnbatuta composed the Rehla. Islami composed the Futuh-us-salatin. Amir Khusro also compiled the Khazainul Futuh, devoted to the achievements of Alauddin Khalji. Khusro also composed five historical masnavis (poems) in each of which historical events are described. Ibn Battuta was born into a family of Islamic legal scholars in Tangier, Morocco, on February 25, 1304, during the reign of the Marinid dynasty. Sultan Firoz Shah Tughluq was the Sultan of Delhi from 1351 to 1388. At his succession after the death of Muhammad Tughlaq, he faced many rebellions, including Bengal, Gujarat and Warangal.
146. (a) In order to gain information about and collect revenue arrears, Alauddin Khalji instituted the department of diwan-i-mustakhraj. The diwan-i-amirkohi was the department of agriculture initiated by Muhammad Tughlaq. The diwan-i-khairat or diwan-i-khairati was the department of charity, established by Firozshah Tughlaq. The diwan-i-waqf was an officer who looked into the papers of expenditure. This system was put into place by Jalaluddin Khilji.
147. (d) His weak nature was not a reason for Balban abandoning the policy of conquest and adopting the policy of consolidation. Ghiasuddin Balban is the greatest Sultan of the Slave dynasty and an extremely shrewd military chief. He belonged to the Ilbari tribe of a well-to-do Turk family. But unfortunately he was captured by the Mongols and sold to Khwajah Jamal-ud-din Basri in Baghdad and later brought to Delhi by Iltutmish, who purchased him as a slave. Balban, well aware of Bengal affairs and the activities of its governors, was determined to curb their power and keep them under control. With his end in view, the sultan appointed his trusted and tried slave Tughral as a deputy of Amin Khan, governor of Bengal.
148. (d) The ministers during the sultanate period were appointed and dismissed by the Sultan. There was no council of ministers. The Sultans often appointed and dismissed the ministers at his own sweet will. The Sultan had a large number of non-official advisers. This circle of advisors was known as Majlis-i-Khalwat. They consisted of the Sultan's personal friends, trusted officials and ulemas. Though the Sultan was not bound to accept their advices yet often they exerted great influence on him. Very often, only one man was appointed to carry on the works of both the departments of the religious endowment and charity and the department of justice.
149. (a) Bahrol's theory was "Kingship is Kingship" because Bahrol respected Afghan tribal sentiments. The Lodis were Afghans and the character of their kingship strongly reflected the tribal set-up of the frontier people. For instance, the army of the sultanate changed from a king's army to a sort of locally recruited tribal units. It was not centrally recruited, maintained or even administered, and hence lacked uniformity. The privilege of using elephants, which was earlier reserved for sultans came to be commonly practised by nobles, who kept and fought on elephants. It was also during this period that the hub of power began to gradually drift towards Agra; from where it was found that regions of both Doab and Marwar could be better administered.
150. (b) Tarikh-i-Hind was written by Alberuni Insha-i-Mahru was written by Ainul Mulk Multani. Khazinat-ul-Futuh was written by Amir Khusrau. Tarikh-i-Fakhurddin Mubarakshahi was written by Fakhre Mudabbir. Al-Biruni wrote an encyclopedic work on India called "Tarikh Al-Hind" (History of India) in which he explored nearly every aspect of Indian

- life, including religion, history, geography, geology, science, and mathematics. Amir Khusro wrote a short auto-biographical Masnavi called "Shah Name mun" of Alauddin's life. Khusro in his book "Khazinat-ul-Futuh" (the treasures of victory) recorded Alauddin's construction works, wars, peace and security, administrative services. Ibn Battuta writes that Sultan Qutbuddin Mubarak Shah Khilji (1316-1320) used to encourage Hindus to accept Islam by presenting a convert with a robe of honour and a gold ornament.
151. (b) Both the given statements are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. Since Sultan Nasiruddin did not have male heir, after his death, Balban declared himself the Sultan of Delhi. Balban ascended the throne in 1266 at the age of sixty with the title of Sultan Ghyasuddin Balban. The nefarious idea behind this strategy was to destroy all the legitimate and legal claimants or successors to this office of Khalifa from the blood of the Holy Prophet. But this was not to be, as the blood-heritage of the Holy Prophet did survive even after this, by the grace of God. Many Muslim saints were born of this sacred heritage to carry on the torch of Islam in the world and Hazrat Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti of Ajmer was one of them to play such a glorious role in preaching Islam.
152. (d) All the given statements regarding the sultan of Delhi are correct. Alauddin Khilji was the sultan of Delhi. He ruled for about twenty years from 1296 to 1316. Jalaluddin Firoz Khilji (died 20 July 1290) was the first sultan of the Khilji dynasty, who reigned from 1290 to 1296. Born and raised in Afghanistan, Jalaluddin went to build his capital at Kilughari, a few miles from the city of Delhi, and completed the unfinished palace and garden of Sultan Qaiqabad. Iltutmish belonged to the slave dynasty and succeeded to the throne after Qutub-ud-din-Aibak. He was one of the leading rulers of the Delhi Sultanate and played a key role in extending the empire to a large part of the country. Muhammad bin Tughluq was the Turkic Sultan of Delhi from 1325 to 1351.
153. (b) The correct chronological order is Qutub Minar, Tughlaqabad Fort, Lodhi Garden, Fatehpur Sikri. Qutub Minar in red and buff standstone is the highest tower in India. It has a diameter of 14.32 m at the base and about 2.75 m on the top with a height of 72.5 m. Qutb-ud-Din Aibak laid the foundation of Minar in AD 1199. Tughlaqabad Fort is a ruined fort in Delhi, stretching across 6.5 km, built by Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq, the founder of Tughlaq dynasty, of the Delhi Sultanate in 1321. Lodhi Garden was set up in between the 15th and 16th centuries by the Sayyid and Lodhi rulers. The city was founded in 1569 by the Mughal Emperor Akbar, and served as the capital of the Mughal Empire from 1571 to 1585.
154. (d) Iltutmish was the first sovereign real ruler of the sultanate of Delhi. He issued regular currency and declared Delhi the capital of his empire. He created the Turkan-i-chalisa. He created the Turkan-i-chalisa. Iltutmish, also called Shams al-Din Iltutmish, died April 29, 1236. Iltutmish was sold into slavery but married the daughter of his master, Qutab al-Din Aibak, whom he succeeded in 1211. He was a Turk, who belonged to the Ilbari tribe. Iltutmish's eldest son died before he died, and his other sons were incompetent. He gave an excellent education to his daughter Raziyya (Raziyyat al-Din) and desired that she should succeed him.
155. (c) Muftis were exponder of law. Barid were Agents of intelligence. Kotwal were the head of city administration. Arz-i-mamalik were the minister of incharge of Army. The barid-i-mumalik was the head of the central office, and his agents sent in reports from all over the country. This system was of great importance in controlling local governments. Kotwals often controlled the fort of a major town or an area of smaller towns on behalf of another ruler. It was similar in function to a British India Zaildar. During his time the army was directly recruited by the army minister (ariz— mamalik). It was paid in cash from the royal treasury.
156. (c) Khan Bahadur Salamatullah Khan was preceded by his father Maulvi Qazi Sana'atullah, who was the son of Qazi Amanatullah. The latter's father was Qazi-ul-Quzat (Chief Justice) Baquaullah Khan (late 18th century AD). A mutasib was a supervisor of bazaars and trade in the medieval Islamic countries. His duty was to ensure that public business was conducted in accordance with the law of sharia. The Mutasib also inspected public eating houses. He could order pots and pans to be re-tinned or replaced; all vessels and their contents had to be kept covered against flies and insects. The Mir Bakshi was in charge of intelligence gathering, and also made recommendations to the emperor for military appointments and promotions.
157. (d) Alauddin Khilji conquered the Southern States, but didn't collaborate them, because he wanted to expand his empire but not add to his responsibilities of them. He was a strategist and military commander who commanded forces across the Indian subcontinent. Sultan Ala-ud-din Khilji is also noted in history for being one of the few rulers in the world to have repeatedly defended his empire against Mongol invasions. He defeated large Mongol armies and then launched punitive expeditions against them in Central Asia, around modern-day Afghanistan. It was only after a fierce battle Malik Kafur was able to occupy the Warangal fort and he was able to force the ruler of Warangal to sue for peace, to surrender all their treasures, and to promise an annual tribute.

158. (c) The correct chronological order of mohammad Bin Tughlaq's programme is; increase of taxation in Doab, promulgation of token currency, transfer of capital, Khurasan expedition. During his reign, Tughluq imposed heavy tax in the land between the Ganga and the Yamuna rivers. Muhammad took a very modern step in introducing bronze coins as the token currency. Nevertheless, the absence of a central mint created a huge problem as the Government was not able to prevent forgery of coins. He transferred his capital in 1327 to Deogir (now Daulatabad). The Sultan had a vision of universal conquest. He decided to conquest Khurasan and Iraq and mobilized a huge army for the purpose. But his expedition proved a failure.
159. (d) Regarding the Qutub Minar its radius decreases after each storey it's a five storeyed structure. It has a diameter of 14.32 m at the base and about 2.75 m on the top with a height of 72.5 m. It consists of a rectangular courtyard enclosed by cloisters, erected with the carved columns and architectural members of 27 Hindu and Jaina temples which were demolished by Qutubd-Din Aibak as recorded in his inscription on the main eastern entrance. Qutab-ud-din Aibak, the first Muslim ruler of Delhi, commenced the construction of the Qutub Minar in 1200 AD, but could only finish the basement. His successor, Iltutmish, added three more storeys, and in 1368, Firoz Shah Tughlak constructed the fifth and the last storey.
160. (a) All important officers of the state were appointed by him in the name of the Sultan. He used to hear complaints against all officials of the administration. During the illness or absence of the Sultan or when he was a minor, the Wazir acted for the king. Khusro in his book "Khazinatul-Futuh" (the treasures of victory) recorded Alauddin's construction works, wars, peace and security administrative services. Further in another poetical work Masnavi "Matta-ul-Anwaar" (Fountain of light) consisted of 3310 verses (completed in 15 days) had the theme of "Love of God". The second masnavi, "Shireen" consisted of 4000 verses. The third Masnavi "Laila Majnu" story of Laila and Majnu and their romance.
161. (c) Alauddin Khilji built the Siri Fort. Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq established Tughlaqa-bad. Feroz Shah Tughlaq established Hiaar. Sikander Lodi established the Agra city. Siri Fort, in the city of New Delhi, was built during the rule of Ala-ud-Din Khalji of the Delhi Sultanate to defend the city from the onslaught of the Mongols. Tughlaqabad Fort is a ruined fort in Delhi, stretching across 6.5 km, built by Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq, the founder of Tughlaq dynasty, of the Delhi Sultanate of India in 1321, as he established the fifth historic city of Delhi, which was later abandoned in 1327.
162. (c)
163. (a) Much of the architecture of the Turks used the arch and the dome. The Turks borrowed the arch-dome style of architecture from the Byzantine Empire of Rome. This style of architecture eradicated the need for a large number of pillars (to support the roof of the structure) and also enabled large halls to be constructed. Since the arches and domes required a strong cement, the Turks utilized fine lime-mortar in their structures.
164. (d) Ibn Batutah says that Muhamrnad-bin-Tughlaq was disgusted with the population of Delhi and thus wanted to punish them. But most of the historians do not agree with Ibn Batutah. The Sultan also made an ill-advised financial experiment in the Doab between the Ganges and Yamuna. He not only increased the rate of taxation but also revived and created some additional Abwabs or cessess. Although the share of the state remained half as in the time of Alauddin, it was fixed arbitrarily and not on the basis of actual produce.
165. (b) Firoz Shah Tughlaq was the first ruler to forbid women from worshipping at the graves of the saints. This prohibition was due to his belief that the Shariat did not prescribe the outdoor movement of the women lot.
166. (a) Sikandar Lodi was an orthodox and bigoted king indeed. He reimposed jaziya on the Hindus and even executed a Brahmana who stated that both the Hindu and the Muslim scriptures are sacred. He also forbade the Muslim women from carrying out activities not mentioned under sharia, for instance, their going out to pray to the graves of their saints. Sikandar Lodi, due to his religious beliefs, also demolished many Hindu temples, one of them being the Hindu temple at Nagarkot.
167. (a) It appears that the Sultan wanted to make Deogir second capital so that he might be able to control south India better. Deogir was named Daulatabad. However, after a couple of years, Muhammad Tughlaq decided to abandon Daulatabad largely because he soon found that just as he could not control south India from Delhi, he could not control North from Daulatabad.
168. (b) Firoz Shah Tughlaq was the first Sultan to impose irrigation tax. But at the same time he dug irrigation canals and wells. The longest canal was about 200 kilometres from Sutlej to Hansi. Another canal was between Yamuna and Hissar. There were about 1200

- fruit gardens in and around Delhi yielding more revenue. The tenor of his policy was very different from that of Muhammad- bin Tughluq. He made the iqtaas hereditary. The land assigned to an official could be taken back along with his official position prior to Firuz Shah Tughlaq but now they functioned like hereditary holders.
169. (c) The assertion that it was Amir Khusrau who mentioned the practice of jauhar in his work, for the first time, is correct. The reason given to substantiate the assertion holds incorrect. Rani Padmini's Jauhar was not to save herself from disgrace, but to save the entire womenfolk of Chittor, when it was attacked by the army of Alauddin Khilji. She had it that suicide was better than facing dishonor at the hands of the enemy.
170. (c)
171. (c) Alauddin Khalji was the second ruler of Khalji dynasty (1296-1316 reigning period). He is famous for market reforms and price control. Actually he did so for maintaining a large army. By controlling the items price, he became able to pay salary to soldiers.
172. (a) Ibn Battuta (1304-1377) was a Muslim scholar and traveller. He was born in Morocco. The book, Rihla is account of his travelling throughout his life in different countries.
173. (d) Abu Abdullah Muhammad Ibn Battuta, better known simply as Ibn Battuta (1304-circa 1377 AD) was a Berber Muslim scholar and traveler, who was born in Tangier, Morocco. He travelled almost 30 years. In that period, he covered nearly the entirety of the known Islamic world and beyond, from North Africa, West Africa, Southern Europe and Eastern Europe.
174. (c) Malik Kafur was the slave general of Sultan Alauddin Khilji who had won for him the Deccan territories of Warangal, Devgiri, Madura and Devrasamudra, etc. Malik Kafur was originally a Hindu slave who fell into the hands of the Muslims at Cambay after the conquest of Gujarat. Alauddin's general Nusrat Khan had paid 1,000 dinars to buy him and that is why Malik Kafur is also known as the "Hazardinari".
175. (d) Bahlol Lodhi was one of the Afghan sardars who established himself in Punjab after invasion of Taimur. He founded the rule of the Lodhi dynasty by usurping the throne from the last of the Sayyid rulers in 1451.
176. (d) Qutubuddin Aibak ruled initially from Lahore as its capital and later he shifted its capital to Delhi.
177. (b) The Anushilan Samiti was established by Pramathanath Mitra, a barrister from Calcutta. The people associated with this Samiti were Sri Aurobindo, Deshabandhu Chittaranjan Das, Surendranath Tagore, Jatindranath Banerjee, Bagha Jatin, Bhupendra Nath Datta, Barindra Ghosh etc.
178. (d) In 1608 Captain William Hawkins came to the court of Jahangir with a letter from James I, King of England, requesting permission for the English merchants to establish in India.
179. (b) The Archaeological Survey of India – protected historical reservoir Hauz - e- shamsi at the Qutub Complex in Mehrauli is seeing a pleasant arrival of Himalayan water bird common moorhen, popularly known as Jal Murgi. The 35,000 - sq m Hauz-e-Shamsi was built by Iltutmish in 1230 CE. According to legend, he saw a vision of the Prophet Muhammad asking him to build a reservoir in the area.
180. (c) Razia Sultan was the fifth Mamluk Sultan (Qutb-ud-din Aibak-1206 –1210, Aram Shah 1210–1211, Shams -ud-din Iltutmish – 1211– 1236, Rukn udin Firuz (1236), Razia Sultana - 1236 – 1240) and also the only woman ruler during both the Sultanate and the Mughal Period. She was a great administrator.
181. (b) In 1451 Bahlol Lodhi succeeded the Sayyids and established the Lodhi dynasty. Ibrahim Lodhi (1517 – 1526 A. D.) was the last ruler of the Lodhi dynasty.
182. (d) The period of Delhi Sultanate witnessed a number of new musical regulations and instruments such as Tabla along with many Raags. Even the Indian musical treatise Rag Darpan was translated into Persian during the reign of Firuz Tughlaq.
183. (a) Dhanga Deva (950 - 999 CE) was a ruler of the Chandela dynasty of India. He ruled in the Jejakabhukti region. Dhanga established the sovereignty of the Chandelas, who had served as vassals to the Pratiharas until his reign. He is also notable for having commissioned magnificent temples at Khajuraho, including the Vishvanath temple.
184. (a) Ghazi Malik or Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq was the founder of Turkic Tughlaq dynasty in India, who reigned over the Sultanate of Delhi from 1320 to 1325. He founded the city of Tughluqabad. His reign was cut short after 5 years when he died under mysterious circumstances in 1325. He was succeeded by Muhammad bin Tughluq.
185. (b) Muhammad Ghori defeated Jainchand of Kannauj of the Gahadavala dynasty in the battle of Chandawar in 1194. It took place at Chandawar on the Jamuna River close to Agra.
186. (a) The Khilji dynasty was a Muslim dynasty of Turkic origin, which ruled large parts of South Asia between 1290 and 1320. It was founded by Jalal ud Din Firoz Khilji and became the second dynasty to rule the Delhi sultanate of India. The time period of Tughlaq dynasty was from 1320 to 1413 A.D. Sayyid dynasty from 1414 to 1451 A.D. and Lodi dynasty ruled from 1451 A.D. to 1526 A.D.
187. (c) Diwan-e- Arj, The department which looked after the military organization, headed by Ariz-i-Mumalik.
188. (c) Iltutmish conquered Bihar in 1193 and destroyed Nalanda University.
189. (a)

190. (c) Land revenue was determined by the different Sultans and ranged from $1/10$ to $1/2$ during Sultanate period. For example Ala-ud-Din Khilji charged 50 per cent of the agricultural produce as state share.
191. (c) The Alai Darwaza is a perfect specimen of architecture belonging to the period of the Delhi Sultanate. The three doorways on the east, west, and south are lofty pointed arches, in the shape of a horseshoe, which rise above the flanking side bays. It is the first example of this type of architect in India.
192. (b) Ala-ud-Din Khilji charged 50 per cent of the agricultural produce as state share. Where as land revenue was determined by the different Sultans and ranged from $1/10$ to $1/2$ during Sultanate period.
193. (b)
194. (d) Iltutmish was a slave of Qutb-ud-din Aibak. He was also his son-in law and the governor of Badaun. In AD 1211, he deposed aram Shah, the successor of Qutb-ud-din and become king himself. Iltutmish made Delhi as his capital on the place of Lahore.
195. (b) The battle of Chandawar was fought between Muhammad Ghori and Jaichand of Kannauj of the Gaharwar dynasty in 1194 A. D. Jaichand was defeated, giving Muhammad control of much of the northern India.
196. (c) After defeating Prithviraj Chauhan Gori also attacked on Jayachanda in 1194. This was fought in chandawar place near Agra
197. (c) Sher Shah Suri introduced Patta and Qabuliya system of land deeds. Patta was lease-deed to peasants and the peasants gave qabuliya or deed of acceptance to the Government.
198. (b) Upnishads were translated into persian during the reign of Shahjahan. These were translated in persian by Darashikoh the son of Shahjahan.
199. (c) The most famous king of the Chauhan dynasty was Prithviraj Chauhan who is also known as Prithivi Raj III. In the fairy tale he has been called as 'Rai Pithaora. The famous poet Chanda Bardai was dwelling in his state council who has written Prithivi Raj Raso.
200. (c)
201. (c)
202. (d) The bone of contention between Bahmani and Vijayanagar kingdoms was Krishna-Tungabhadra doab. The conflict started on a large scale in 1367 during the reign of Bukka I.
203. (a) Amir Khusro gave the most authoritative account of Malik Kafur's deccan campaign Devagiri (1307-08), Warangal (1309-10) & Dwar Samudra (1310-11).
204. (d) Muhammad Tughlaq loved Islam but he was tolerant towards other religions. He invited the scholars of Jain and Hindu religions to his court and conducted religious discussion.
205. (c) The Gajapatis were a medieval Hindu dynasty that ruled over Orissa, large parts of Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal, and the eastern and central parts of Madhya Pradesh and the southern parts of Bihar from 1434-1541. Gajapati dynasty was established by Kapilendra Deva (1434-66) in 1434.
206. (b) The foreign traveller who visited and described Vijayanagar soon after its fall in the battle of Talikota, was Ceaser Frederick.
207. (c) Emperor Krishnadeva Raya, the king of Vijayanagar had assumed the title 'Andhra Bhoja', Mooru Rayara Ganda and Kannada Rajya Rama Ramana. He became the dominant ruler of the peninsula of India by defeating the Sultans of Bijapur, Golconda and the Raja of Odisha.
208. (d)
209. (d)
210. (a)
211. (a) The Vijayanagar empire was divided into six provinces (Mandalam or Rajya). These provinces were placed under a governor, who was responsible for its overall administration. The provinces were further divided into 'Nadu' and 'Grawa'. Villages were governed by hereditary officials.
212. (d) Devaraya II, the king of Vijayanagar, started to recruit Muslim fighters in the army. Since Vijayanagar was a multi-cultural country, Muslims also joined the army. Their strength increased from Devaraya II time and peaked in the time of Aliyaramaraya.
213. (c) Pepper was exported on a large scale from Vijayanagar empire. Spices such as turmeric, pepper, cardamom and ginger grew in the remote Malnad hill region and were transported to the city for trade.
214. (b) Multan has been referred by Arab travellers as the 'House of Gold'. During the early period, Multan was known as the city of gold for its large and wealthy temples. The Sun temple, Suraj Mandir, was considered one of the largest and wealthiest temples in the entire sub-continent. Numerous historians have written about this extremely large Hindu temple that housed over 6,000 people within it.
215. (d)
216. (b)
217. (d)
218. (b) The kingdom of Vijayanagar was established during the reign of Muhammad Bin Tughlaq. During his last days, the whole of India became independent and three major independent states – The empire of Vijayanagar, The Bahmani kingdom and Sultanate of Madura were founded.

219. (a) The old capital of Vijayanagar is now represented by the extensive ruins of Hampi. It is located within the ruins of Vijayanagar, the former capital of the Vijayanagar empire. Predating the city of Vijayanagar, it continues to be an important religious centre, housing the Virupaksha Temple, as well as several other monuments belonging to the old city. The ruins are a UNESCO World Heritage Site, listed as the Group of Monuments at Hampi.
220. (d) One theory identifies Vidyaranya as Madhava, the brother of Sayana. According to the records of the Sringeri Sharada Peetham, Vidyaranya was a different person, and Sayana and Madhava were actually his disciples. This account also claims that Vidyaranya wrote some Veda bhashyas, and his disciples Sayana and Madhava completed these works.
221. (b)
222. (b) Vallabhacharya was the founder of Pushtimarg. He wanted to preach his message of devotion to God and God's grace called Pushtimarg. Vallabhacharya represented the culmination of philosophical thought during the Bhakti Movement in the middle ages. The sect established by him is unique in its facets of devotion to Krishna, especially his child manifestation, and is enriched with the use of traditions, music and festivals. Today, most of the followers of this sect reside in western and northern India.
223. (d) Thousands of women were employed in the empire of Vijayanagar. As accountants, royal bodyguard and palace guards.
224. (c) Krishnadevaraya built a beautiful suburb near Vijayanagara and named it Nagalapuram, after the name of his mother Nagla Devi.
225. (a) In Vijayanagar empire, the Hindu kingdom of medieval India, the image of deity Tirupati or lord Venkateshvara has been depicted on its gold coins.
226. (a)
227. (b) Hazara Rama Temple was built in the early part of the 15th century by the then king of Vijayanagara, Devaraya II. The temple is dedicated to Lord Rama, a Hindu deity.
228. (d)
229. (a)
230. (c)
231. (c) Alauddin Bahamani Shah was the founder of the Bahmani kingdom. The Bahmani kingdom was founded in 1347 by Hasan Gangu who revolted and proclaimed his independence from the Sultanate. He assumed the title of Alauddin Bahamani. Gulbarga was his capital.
232. (b) Sangama was the first dynasty of the Vijayanagar kingdom. Harihara and Bukka were the sons of one Sangama of Warrangal. Drenched in poverty due to the Muslim attack in 1323, they had run away from Warrangal and subsequently laid foundations of their own principality Vijayanagar.
233. (b) Krishnadeva raya was himself a great poet. In his court (called Bhuvana Vijayam), eight great poets known as Ashta-diggaja were flourished.
234. (d)
235. (d) The kingdom of Vijayanagar in the south-western part of Andhra on the banks of the Tungabhadra was founded by two Sangama brothers, Harihara and Bukka, in 1336. Harihara became its first ruler.
236. (c)
237. (c) Muhammad Adil Shah the Bahmani rulers built the famous 'Gol Gumbaj' at Bijapur. The most amazing part of this monument is its huge dome, constructed in the year 1656, the dome is 44 metres in diameter, which made it the second largest dome in the world when it was constructed.
238. (c) Taraf in the Bahmani kingdom signified the province. In Bahmani kingdom, 'Taraf' signified as the province. Alauddin Bahmani divided his kingdom into four Tarafs or provinces and placed each one under a Trarafdar or governor.
239. (b) Virupaksha temple is located in Hampi, 350 km from Bangalore, in the state of Karnataka in southern India. It is part of the Group of Monuments at Hampi. Virupaksha is a form of Shiva.
240. (a) Nicolo Conti, an Italian, was at Vijayanagar in about 1420, just after the accession of Devaraya I. The first known foreign traveller, he mentions that the fortifications of the city and the thousands of men employed in the army of the rulers.
241. (c)
242. (d)
243. (d) Adil Shahi belongs to Bijapur. Nizamshahi belongs to Ahmednagar. Immad shahi belongs to Berar region. Qutub Shahi belongs to Golkunda. The Adil Shahi or Adilshahi, was a Shia Muslim dynasty that ruled the Sultanate of Bijapur in the Western area of the Deccan region of Southern India from 1490 to 1686. Bijapur had been a province of the Bahmani Sultanate (1347–1518). The territory of the sultanate of Ahmednagar was located in the northwestern Deccan, between the sultanates of Gujarat and Bijapur. Initially his capital was in Junnar. The Qutub Shahi rulers were great builders, which included the Char Minar, as well as patrons of learning. Quli Qutb Mulk's court became a haven for Persian culture and literature.

244. (d) Domingo paes and Numiz were portuguese travellers came during the reign of Krishna Deva Raya. Domingos Paes (16th century) was a Portuguese traveller who visited the Vijayanagara Empire around the year 1520. His account of Hampi, the capital of the Vijayanagara Empire is of the most detailed of all historic narrations on this ancient city. He visited the city during the rule of King Krishna Deva Raya. Fernao Nuniz, was a Portuguese traveller, chronicler and horse trader who spent three years in Vijayanagara, capital of the Vijayanagara Empire in the time period 1535-1537 CE. His writings have brought to light many interesting details about Vijayanagara at that time.
245. (d) Krishnadeva Raya was also known as Andhra Bhoja. He authored a book named Amuktamalyada and Jambavati Kalyanam. The group of poets named 'Ashtadiggajas' in his court. Krishna Deva Raya was an emperor of the Vijayanagara Empire who reigned from 1509–1529 CE. He is the third ruler of the Tuluva Dynasty. Presiding over the empire at its zenith, he is regarded as an icon by many Indians. Krishna Deva Raya earned the titles Kannada Rajya Rama Ramana (lit, "Lord of the Kannada empire"), Andhra Bhoja and Mooru Rayara Ganda ("King of three Kings"). The emperor obliged and composed Amuktamalyada which is one of the most famous poetic works in the entire Telugu literature.
246. (c) The Vijaynagar city was located on the bank of river Tungabhadra. The 'Raichur Doab' region situated between the rivers of Krishna and Tungabhadra. The Ancient City of Vijayanagar was the urban core of the imperial city and the surrounding principalities of the capital of the Vijayanagar empire during the 14th century to 16th century CE. Notes by foreign travellers such as Abdur Razzak, the Persian who visited Vijayanagara in 1440, mention six fortifications before the gates to the royal palace. The large area between the first and third fortifications contained agricultural fields, gardens and residences.
247. (b) Abdur Razzak came during the reign of Devaraya II. Nuniz came during the period of Achyutadeva Raya. Abdur Razzaq who was an ambassador at the court of Deva Raya II says: "This prince has in his dominions three hundred ports, each of which is equal to Calicut and his territories comprise a space of three months journey. All travellers agree that the country was thickly populated with numerous towns and villages. Abdur Razzaq also says: "The country is for the most part well cultivated and very fertile. The troops were in number to eleven lakhs." Abdur Razzaq considered Vijayanagar to be one of the most splendid cities anywhere in the world which he had seen.
248. (c) The demonstration of royal portrait in temples was not tradition during vijayanagar empire (1336-1646 CE).
249. (a) In medieval India, the land given to religious persons for spiritual purposes was called Jata.
250. (c) The temple of Hazara Rama belongs to Vijaynagara Kingdom. It was built in the 15th century. by Devaraya II.
251. (b) Narasimhadeva I (AD 1236-1264) was the king of Ganga dynasty.
252. (b) For effective administration the vast territory of the Rajya was divided as vassal states and provinces ruled directly by the king's direct representatives. While the vassal states were administered by the Nayakas or Samantas, the territories directly under the king were called Rajyas, Mandalas and sometimes Chavadis.
253. (c) Mahmud Gawan was a prime minister in the Bahamani Sultanate of Deccan about twenty three years from 1458 to 1481 A.D. Gawan introduced the following administrative reforms:
- (i) The existing four provinces were divided into two each and created eight 'Tarafs'.
 - (ii) He reduced the powers of the governors of these 'Tarafs' (Provinces).
 - (iii) In each of these eight 'Tarafs' some areas were kept reserve for the control of the Central Government and for their administrative control, officials were appointed by the Centre.
 - (iv) Orders were issued by him for placing one fort in each province under the charge of the governor and others under the control of military commanders appointed by the Sultan.
 - (v) He put a check on the powers of the nobles.
 - (vi) He introduced a fair system of justice.
254. (d)
255. (a) The ruins were brought to light by an engineer and antiquarian named Colonel Colin Mackenzie (Surveyor General of India) in 1800 AD.
256. (b) River Tungabhadra was the lifeline of Vijayanagar Kingdom. It provided sustenance to the empire.
257. (b) Niccolo de conti (Venetian merchant), Abdur Razzaq (Persia), Afanacy Nikitin (Russian merchant) and Fernao Nuniz (Portuguese traveller) visited Vijaynagar empire
258. (b) The Bahmani kingdom was founded by Alauddin Hasan Bahman Shah in 1347 (14th Century). It is from this title that the kingdom was called the Bahmani kingdom..
259. (c) Krishnadevaraya (1471-1529) and Babur (1483-1530) were contemporary to each other. Babur in his *Tuzk-e-Babri* (*Baburnama*, *Memoirs of Babur*) described about Krishnadevaraya.

260. (b) The Vijayanagara Empire was established in 1336 by Harihara I and his brother Bukka Raya I of Sangama Dynasty.
261. (c) The Vittala Temple or Vitthala Temple in Hampi is an ancient monument that is well-known for its exceptional architecture and unmatched craftsmanship.
262. (a) The founder of the Bahmani kingdom was Alauddin Bahman Shah also known as HasanGangu in 1347.
263. (c) Abdurraqjak came from Iran in 1442-43 during the reign of Dev Rai II of Vijay Nagar empire.
264. (d) Razmnama (Books of wars) is the persian translation of Hindu epic Mahabharata. It was translated during Akbar.
265. (c) The third sentence is incorrect. Karaikkal Ammaiyan, earlier named Punitavati, was one of the Tamil Shaivite saints. She was married to a merchant but her ardent devotion to Lord Shiva conflicted with her duties as a wife and she thus chose to move out of the marriage, thereby denouncing the patriarchal norms.
266. (d)
267. (c)
268. (b) Khanqah was the place where Sufi mystics lived. The Sufi masters held their assemblies in their Khanqahs. Devotees of all descriptions including members of the royalty and nobility and ordinary people flocked to these Khanqahs.
269. (c) Sheikh Nasiruddin Sufi saint of the Chistiya order was called the Chirag-i-Dehli. Nasiruddin Mahmud Chirag-e-Delhi (or Chiragh-e-Delhi) was a prominent saint of the Chishti order. He was a disciple of the great saint, Hazrat Nizamuddin Auliya and later his Khalifa (successor).
270. (a) Amir Khusro was a disciple of Nizamuddin Auliya. Amir Khusro (or Khusrau) Dehlawi was an Indian musician, scholar and poet. He was an iconic figure in the cultural history of the Indian subcontinent. He was a disciple of Nizamuddin Auliya of Delhi, a Sufi mystic and a spiritual leader.
271. (c) The Sufi saint who was supposed to be the greatest musician of the age was Pir Bodhan. The Indian classical work Ragadarpan was translated into persian during the reign of Firoz Tughlaq. Musical gatherings spread from the abodes of the Sufis to the places of the nobles. The Sufi saint, Pir Bodhan, is supposed to have been one of the great musicians of the age.
272. (b)
273. (b) Sheikh Nizamuddin Auliya (1236-1325) gained the popular title Mehboob-i-Ilahi and Sultan-ul-Auliya, he built his Khanqah in Delhi. He was a famous sufi saints of the chisti order. He witnessed the reign of seven sultan in Delhi. Amir Khusro was his follower.
274. (a)
275. (c)
276. (a) Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti was the founder of the Sufi order in India. The Chisti order was founded by Abu Ishaq Shami ("the Syrian") in Chisht, some 95 miles east of Herat in present-day western Afghanistan. Moinuddin Chisti established the order in India, in the city of Ajmer in North India.
277. (c) Ramananda was the first Bhakti saint to use Hindi for the propagation of his message. He was known for communicating in vernacular Hindi, and accepting disciples of all castes.
278. (a) The philosophy of Sankaracharya is known as Advaitvada. Shankaracharya was one of the most influential philosophers of India. He was born in Kerala in the eighth century. He was an advocate of Advaita or the doctrine of the oneness of the individual soul and the supreme God which is the ultimate reality.
279. (c)
280. (b) Baba Farid founded chishtiya order. Shaikh Hamiduddin Nagauri founded Suhrawardiya order. Miyan Mir founded Qadiriya order. Shah Waliullah founded Naqsh bandiya order. Baba Farid (1173–1266) was a Punjabi poet and saint of the Chishti order of Sufism. He is among the first known Punjabi poets. He is also one of the fifteen Sikh Bhagats within Sikhism and his selected works are included in the Guru Granth Sahib. Mian Mir, was a famous Sufi saint who resided in Lahore, specifically in the town of Dharampura (in present-day Pakistan). He was a direct descendant of Caliph Umar ibn al-Khattab. He belonged to the Qadiri order of Sufism. Abu'l-Fazl, Abu'l Fadl and Abu'l-Fadl 'Allami (January 14, 1551 – August 12, 1602) was the vizier of the great Mughal emperor Akbar, and author of the Akbarnama, the official history of Akbar's reign in three volumes.
281. (d) Shaikh Abdul Qadir Jilani belongs to Qadiriya order. Shaikh Sharfuddin Manairi belongs to Firdausiya order. Khwaja Nizamuddin belongs to Chishtiya order. Shaikh Shahbuddin belongs to Suhrawardia order. Sufi turuq orders may trace many of their original precepts from the Islamic Prophet Muhammad through his cousin and son-in-law Ali ibn Abi Talib, with the notable exception of the Naqshbandi who trace their origins through the first Caliph, Abu Bakr. Prominent orders include Ba 'Alawiyya, Chishti, Rifa'i, Khalwati, Mevlevi, Naqshbandi, Nematullahi, Oveyssi, Qadiria Boutshishia, Qadiriyyah, Qalandariyya, Sarwari Qadiri, Shadhiliyya and Suhrawardiyya.

282. (c) The correct chronological order of the reformers of the medieval Bhakti movements are: Ramananda, Kabir, Namdeva, Vallabhacharya. Bhakti movement in Medieval India is responsible for the many rites and rituals associated with the worship of God by Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs of Indian subcontinent. For example, Kirtan at a Hindu Temple, Qawalli at a Dargah (by Muslims), and singing of Gurbani at a Gurdwara are all derived from the Bhakti movement of medieval India (800-1700). "The word bhakti is derived from Bhakta meaning to serve, honour, revere, love and adore. Bhakti movement in twelfth and thirteenth Century included the saints such as Bhagat Namdev, and Saint Kabir das who insisted on the devotional singing of praises of lord through their own compositions.
283. (d) Namdev was a tailor. Kabir was a weaver. Ravidas was a cobbler. Sena was a barber. Namdev of Maharashtra was a saint of medieval India. He was not a servant of Lord Krishna, but His companion. Namdev was an Amsa (part) of Lord Krishna. Kabir (also Kabira) was a mystic poet and saint, whose writings have greatly influenced the Bhakti movement. The name Kabir comes from Arabic al-Kabir which means 'The Great' – the 37th name of God in Islam. Guru Ravidass Ji (also Raidas, Rohidas and Ruhidas in eastern India) was a North Indian Guru mystic of the bhakti movement who was active in the 15th century CE.
284. (a) The correct chronological order of the rulers of Kashmir is; Avantivarman, Didda, Harsha, Jayasinghe. Utpala dynasty founded by Avantivarman followed the Kakrotas. His successor, Shankaravarman (885–902 CE) led a successful military campaign against Gurjaras in Punjab. Political instability in 10th century made the royal body guards (Tantrins) very powerful in Kashmir. Under the Tantrins, civil administration collapsed and chaos reigned in Kashmir till they were defeated by Chakravarman. Queen Didda, who descended from the Hindu Shahis of Kabul on her mother's side, took over as the ruler in second half of the 10th century. After her death in 1003 CE, the throne passed to Lohara dynasty.
285. (d) The correct chronological sequence of the saints are: Sankaracharya, Ramanuja, Shankaradeva, Dadu. The earliest exponent of the Bhakti movement was Ramanuja who was appointed the successor of his teacher Yamunamuni. He travelled all over India and ultimately settled down at Srirangam. Namadeva, who flourished in the first part of the fourteenth century, was a tailor who had taken to banditry before he became a saint. Other Nirguna saints were Dadu Dayal, who founded the Brahma Sampradaya or Parabrahma Sampradaya, Malukdasa a follower of Kabir, Sundardasa and Dharanidasa.
286. (b) Guru Nanak, a Hindu by birth, denounced the Hindu customs and religious beliefs. His religion, Sikhism, was independent in every sense and did not have its roots in any other religion, be it Hinduism or Mohammedan. Sikhism does not preach the superiority of any single caste and in turn, asks its followers to detach themselves from the worldly things. During his last years, Guru Nanak settled at Kartarpur, Punjab as a farmer peasant.
287. (b) Mirra Marhar Jan-i-Jahan (Naqshbandiya) like Dara Shikoh considered Vedas as the revealed book.
288. (d) Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi is known as Mujaddid or reformer. He is described as Mujaddid Alf Thani meaning the "reviver of the second millennium", for his work in rejuvenating Islam and opposing the heterodoxies prevalent in the time of Mughal emperor Akbar.
289. (c)
290. (b)
291. (d)
292. (c) Guru Nanak's birth place is now called Nankana Sahib, near Lahore, Pakistan. His birthplace is marked by Gurdwara Janam Asthan.
293. (b) Guru Angad Sahib introduced a new alphabet known as Gurmukhi Script, modifying the old Punjabi Script's characters. It became the script of the masses very soon. He took great interest in the education of the children by opening many schools for their instruction and thus increased the number of literates.
294. (a) The correct chronological order of the Sikh Gurus is; Guru Ram Das, Guru Arjun Dev, Guru Hargobind, Guru Teg Bahadur. Guru Ram Das was born on September 24, 1534 to simple god-fearing parents, Hari Das and Anup Devi of Lahore. Known as Jetha meaning the first born, he was a handsome young man. Guru Arjan was the youngest son of Guru Ram Das and Mata Bhani. He was born at Goindwal on April 15, 1563. In 1579 Guru Arjan was eventually married to Ganga Devi, daughter of Krishan Chand in 1579. Guru Har Gobind ji (5 July 1595-19 March 1644) was the sixth of the Ten Gurus of Sikhism. He became Guru on 11 June 1606 following in the footsteps of his father Guru Arjan Dev ji. Guru Teg Bahadur Ji (April 18, 1621 - November 24, 1675) was the ninth of the Ten Gurus of Sikhism, becoming Guru on Saturday, 16 April 1664 following in the footsteps of his grand-nephew, Guru Har Krishan.
295. (b)
296. (c) Qutbuddin Bakhtiar Kaki was disciple of Moinuddin Chishti. His most famous disciple was Fariduddin Ganjshakar. He was a renowned Muslim Sufi mystic,

- saint and scholar of the Chishti Order.
297. (a) Kabir was born in the year 1440 AD and died in 1518 AD in holy city of Varanasi. He did not believe in idol worship. He was also against the performance of rituals and superstitions or pilgrimage to the so-called holy places.
298. (c) Sufism is mystical Islamic belief and practice in which Muslims seek to find the truth of divine love and knowledge through direct personal experience of God.
299. (a) Ziyarat is used to refer to a form of pilgrimage to sites associated with Muhammad and his family members and descendants. Sites of pilgrimage include mosques, graves, battlefields, mountains, and caves.
300. (b) Karaikal Ammaiyan was one of the three women amongst the sixty three Nayanmars, and was one of the greatest figures of early Tamil literature.
301. (c) Both 1 and 2 are correct. The period of first millennium CE the continent was known for the religious structures and popularity of different regional languages.
302. (a) Nāgārjuna (c. 150 – c. 250 CE) is widely considered one of the most important Mahayana philosophers. Rest three are Bhakti Cult.
303. (b) Nizamuddin Auliya is known as Mehboob-e-Ilahi.
304. (c) The Khalsa tradition was initiated in 1699 by the last living Guru of Sikhism, Guru Gobind Singh. It refers to both a special group of initiated Sikh warriors as well as a community that considers Sikhism as its faith.
305. (b) Ramananda propagated Bhakti cult and preached the fundamental equality of all religions.
306. (a)
307. (d) Nizamuddin Auliya was also called as Mehboob-e-Ilahi
308. (d)
309. (b)
310. (a) Babur was the founder of Mughal dynasty. Born on February 14, 1483 at Andkhyan Babur was the eldest of the three sons of Umar Sheikh Mirza. The Mughal emperor Babur is described as a military genius and a skillful warrior.
311. (b)
312. (d) Mehdi Khwaja favoured by prime minister Mir Khalifa as Babur's successor instead of Humayun. Babur's prime minister Mir Khalifa had doubts about Humayun's abilities and tried to raise Mehdi Khwaja, Babur's brother-in-law to the throne.
313. (a) Governor of Bengal was the infamous Qazi Fazihat or Qazi Fazilat during the reign of Sher Shah.
314. (c)
315. (b) Daur Baksh was proclaimed as Mughal emperor by Asaf Khan on Jahangir's death to ensure Khurram's (Shahjahan's) enthronement. Upon the death of Jahangir, in order to secure the accession of Shahjahan, Asaf Khan, the brother of Nur Jahan, brought Daur Baksh out of confinement, declared him king and sent him to Lahore.
316. (d) Khurram sent Dara and Aurangzeb to Jahangir's court in compliance with the terms of surrender after his revolt.
317. (a)
318. (d) Abul Hasan was a noted Jahangiri painter. Abu al-Hasan was the son of Aqa Reza of Herat in western Afghanistan, a city with an artistic tradition. Aqa Reza had taken up employment with Jahangir before the latter's accession to the throne of the Mughal empire.
319. (b) Mehar Ji Rana was the invitee of Akbar to the Ibadat Khana was not a Jain monk. The first Dastur Meher Ji Rana was the undisputed spiritual leader of the Parsi community in India during the sixteenth century.
320. (b) Month scale in the Mansabdari system was introduced by Shahjahan. Under Shah Jahan we have new scales of pay, monthly rations and new regulations prescribing the sizes of contingents under various Sawar ranks.
321. (c) Hawkins was well versed in the Turkish language, received a Mansab of 400 and the title of 'English Khan' or 'Firangi Khan'.
322. (c) Babur wrote his autobiography in Turki language. It is an autobiographical work, written in the Chagatai language, known to Babur as "Turki" (meaning Turkic), the spoken language of the Andijan-Timurids. Babur's prose is highly Persianized in its sentence structure, morphology, and vocabulary, and also contains many phrases and smaller poems in Persian.
323. (c) In 1615 AD, the famous treaty of Chittor signed during the reign of Jahangir. In pursuance of his father's policy of imperialism, Jahangir aimed at the conquest of the entire country. In 1605, he sent his second son to reduce Rana Amar Singh, a Hindu ruler, to submission. It was not easy to conquer the great fort of Chittor. In 1608, the emperor sent another force. Eventually, a treaty of peace was signed in 1615.
324. (d)
325. (a)
326. (c)
327. (a) Birbal had joined Akbar's Din-i-Ilahi. Akbar had started a religion called Din-i-Ilahi, which acknowledges Akbar as God's representative on earth and had a combination of Hindu and Muslim beliefs. In the Ain-i-Akbari (The Institutes of Akbar), it is mentioned that Birbal was one of the few people other than Akbar who were its followers, besides being the only Hindu.

328. (d)
 329. (b)
 330. (c) Emperor Akbar conferred the title of 'Jagat Guru' on Harivijay Suri. 1526–1595 C.E: Muni Hiravijayji Suri was the supreme pontiff of Tapa Gachcha order of Jain Svetambara tradition. He is famous for propounding the Jain philosophy to emperor Akbar and turning him towards vegetarianism. Akbar was so impressed with Hiravijaya Suri that he bestowed on him the title of Jagat Guru. Akbar almost denounced meat eating and almost turned to vegetarianism due to inspiration from him.
331. (b)
 332. (a)
 333. (b) Edward Terry, the foreign traveller, describes how the Ganga water was carried in copper vessels for Mughal emperors to drink.
334. (d) The year 1581 AD of Akbar's reign has been regarded by the historian Vicent A. Smith as the most critical time.
335. (d) Muhammad Shah had bestowed the title of Jagat Seth to Fatehchand. Fatehchand was adopted son of Manik Chand. He obtained the title of "Seth" from the Emperor Farrakhsiyar. Muhammad Shah bestowed him with the title of "Jagat Seth".
336. (c) There were several types of Mughal light artillery. If carried on the back of a man, they were called Narnal; if carried on backs of elephants Gaja, if on backs of camels Shutrnal.
337. (b) Gulbadan Begam was the author of Humayun-nama. The Imperial Princess Gulbadan Begum (1523–1603) was a Perso-Turkic Princess, the daughter of emperor Babur of India, she is most known as the author of Humayun-nama, the account of the life of her half-brother, Humayun.
338. (c) The Mansabdari system introduced by Akbar was a unique feature of the administrative system of the Mughal empire. The term Mansab (i.e. office, position or rank) in the Mughal administration indicated the rank of its holder (Mansabdar) in the official hierarchy. The Mansabdari system was of central Asian origin. According to one view, Babur brought it to north India.
339. (a)
 340. (a)
 341. (a) Akbar introduced the policy 'Sulah-i-Kul.' By Akbar's time, many of the traditional difficulties had been removed, and he was able to take full advantage of the changes in outlook on both sides. One example of this was his enunciation of the principle of Sulah-i Kul, or universal tolerance, by which he accepted responsibility for all sections of the population, irrespective of their religion.
342. (d)
 343. (b)
 344. (d)
 345. (a)
 346. (b)
 347. (c)
 348. (b)
 349. (a)
 350. (c)
 351. (d)
 352. (c)
 353. (b)
 354. (d)
 355. (d)
 356. (a) The Bagh-e-Babur garden is the final resting place of the first Mughal emperor, Babur. Although present-day Afghanistan was not Babur's original homeland (he was born in Ferghana in present-day Uzbekistan), he felt sufficiently enamoured of Kabul that he desired to be buried here. When Babur died in 1530, he was initially buried in Agra against his wishes. Between 1539 and 1544, Sher Shah Suri, a rival of Babur's son Humayun, fulfilled his wishes and interred him at Babur's Garden.
357. (d)
 358. (b) Zodiac was depicted on the silver coins of Jahangir. Mughal coins depicted images and zodiac signs against Islam's belief. The reading of the Mughal coins opens up a whole new world. Each Mughal coin has the full name of the respective emperor and the years of his rule. Jahangir's coins depicted him holding a glass of wine, with a halo. He believed in zodiac signs. However, Shahjahan melted the zodiac coins under pressure from religious leaders.
359. (a)
 360. (b)
 361. (a)
 362. (a)
 363. (c)
 364. (d) The mints during Akbar's time issued gold, silver and copper coins. The silver coin during the Mughal rule of Akbar, known as rupee was round in shape. The weight of the silver coins of Akbar was 172 grains. Akbar also issued a square-shaped rupee coins, called Jalali. The rupee had its one-half, one-fourth, one-eighth, one-sixteenth and one-twentieth pieces.
365. (c)
 366. (b) The greatest painter of birds at Jahangir's court was Mansur. Mansur was the leading nature painter at the court of the Mughal emperor Jahangir. Mansur was extraordinarily talented for scientific documentation. His detailed careful depictions of plants and animals avoided all personal expression and are extremely valuable for their scientific accuracy as well as their artistic perfection. Some of his studies are unsurpassed today.
367. (b)
 368. (a)
 369. (d)
 370. (d) Mohammad Kazim was the official historian of Aurangzeb's reign. During the reign of Aurangzeb, the man picked to write the Alamgir Namah was Mirza Muhammad Kazim Shirazi. He successfully compiled facts about the first 10 years of Aurangzeb's rule. After this, Aurangzeb forbade Kazim Shirazi to continue any further probably because of the extravagant expenditure involved in this work.

371. (c)
 372. (c)
 373. (b)
 374. (d) Historian Abul Fazal was killed by Vir Singh Deo Bundela. Vir Singh Deo was an ally of Jahangir in the latter's struggles against his father, Akbar. Vir Singh killed Abul-Fazal Mubarak, an adviser of Akbar in 1602.
375. (b) Bishandas was a 17th century portrait painter at the court of the Mughal emperor Jahangir. Jahangir praised him as "unrivalled in the art of portraiture". Though little is known of Bishandas' life, his name can indicate that he was a Hindu. In 1613, he was sent on a diplomatic mission to Persia, to paint the Shah's portrait. Here he was so successful that he remained until 1620, when he returned with the gift of an elephant.
376. (b)
 377. (c) Khan-Jahan Lodi's revolt during the reign of Shahjahan. In 1628, Shahjahan faced a major revolt by Khan Jahan Lodi. He had united with the ruler of Ahmednagar and came out in open rebellion against the emperor. The aggression by Khan Jahan came to an end by the year 1660, when he surrendered and died near the fort of Kalinjar.
378. (b)
 379. (b) Jahandar Shah ascended the throne after the death of Bahadur Shah I. The death of Bahadur Shah was followed by the usual struggle among his four sons for the throne. Jahandar Shah, the eldest son of Bahadur Shah, killed his two brothers in the battle which was fought on March 27 to 28, 1712 AD ultimately, Jahandar Shah ascended the throne on March 29, 1712 AD.
380. (d)
 381. (b) Kalanaur is known as a place of proclamation of Akbar as the emperor. In Kalanaur, Punjab, the 13-year-old Akbar was enthroned by Bairam Khan on a newly constructed platform, which still stands. He was proclaimed Shahanshah (Persian for "King of Kings"). Bairam Khan ruled on his behalf until he came of age.
382. (c) Dadni was used for the advance money given by the merchants to artisans for the required goods. Dadni system was the chief mode of business activities of the European merchants. In this system, long before the advent of season for a particular commodity, the merchants used to reach the actual cultivator or manufacturer through the local small agents or Paikars and advanced money to them so as to obtain right for the purchase of a particular commodity.
383. (c) Akbar II had sent Raja Ram Mohan Roy as his envoy to London. Akbar II had little de-facto power due to the increasing British control of India through the East India Company. Shortly before his death, he sent Ram Mohan Roy as an ambassador to Britain.
384. (b) Among the given ladies, Jahanara was a poetess. She was highly educated and well versed in Persian and Arabic, as well as a writer, painter and poet.
385. (d)
 386. (d)
 387. (c) The largest mosque in India, Jama Masjid in Delhi, was built by Mughal emperor, Shahjahan in 1656 AD. The mosque in Old Delhi, displaying both Hindu and Islamic styles of architecture, was built to replicate Moti Masjid at Red Fort in Agra.
388. (b) Dahsala was also known as Bandobast system. In 1580, Akbar instituted a new system called the Dahsala or the Bandobast Arazi or the Zabti system. Under this, the average produce of different crops as well as the average prices prevailing over the last ten years was calculated. One-third of the average produce was the state share, which was, however, stated in cash.
389. (a)
 390. (d) A Mansabdar who was paid in cash was called Naqdi. All those holding ranks below 1,000 began to be called Mansabdars. The Mansabdars who received pay in cash were known as Naqdi and those paid through assignment of Jagirs were called Jagirdars.
391. (c)
 392. (a) Akbar built the Agra Fort. The fort is built alongside the Yamuna river and stretches almost 2.5 km. It consists of a wall built in red sandstone and several buildings inside. The wall has 2 gates, the Delhi Gate and the Amar Singh Gate. You can only enter the fort via the Amar Singh Gate.
393. (b)
 394. (d) Dara Shikoh's spiritual quest for monotheistic strands in Hindu philosophy was a continuous process. This led him to study the Upanishads and with the help of some scholars of Banaras, he translated 50 Upanishads from Sanskrit to Persian. The text he prepared, the Sirr-i-Akbar, 'the Great Secret' was completed in 1657. He was of the firm opinion that the 'Great Secret' of the Upanishads is the monotheistic message, which is identical to that on which the Quran is based.
395. (c) The building known as Purana Qila at Delhi was built by Sher Shah. Three main gates on the north, south and west are part of the fortifications of the Purana Qila, the sixth city of Delhi, built by Sher Shah Suri (1538-45). Sher Shah Suri raised his citadel after demolishing Dinpanah, the city built by Humayun. The fortifications of the Qila extended to a boundary of 2 km (1.2 mi) on an irregularly oblong plan.

396. (b) During the Mughal period, district was called Sarkar. In the 16th century, the Mughal emperor Akbar organised the empire into Subahs, which were further subdivided into Sarkars, roughly the equivalent of districts, which were themselves organised into Parganas. In the Mughal system, Parganas served as the local administrative units of a Sarkar
397. (a)
398. (b)
399. (b)
400. (c)
401. (a) Watan Jagirs are the hereditary Jagirs. Watan jagirs were assigned to local Zamindars or Rajas and were hereditary and non-transferable in nature. Many Rajput princes were also the recipients of such Jagirs from the Mughals.
402. (a) Akbar spent his childhood in the rough terrain of Afghanistan. His early years were spent learning how to hunt, fight and mature into a skilful warrior. He did not find time to read and write and was illiterate. But his illiteracy did not hamper his quest for knowledge and desire to know about new things. Akbar had a huge library and a vast collection of books and scriptures.
403. (c) The battle of Khanwa in 1527 was fought between Babur and Rana Sanga. The Rajput forces of Rana Sanga, supplemented by the contingents of Hasan Khan Mewati and the Afghan, Mehmud Lodi and Raja Medini Rai of Alwar, met Babur's army at Khanwa near Fatehpur Sikri in 1527.
404. (d) At the time of Muhammad Shah, Nadir Shah attacked Delhi. In the year 1739, Nadir Shah invaded the Mughal empire and defeated the Mughal emperor Muhammad Shah during the battle of Karnal, then occupied and looted Delhi and much of the northern regions of the Mughal empire.
405. (c)
406. (b) Painting reached its highest level of development during the reign of Jahangir. He showed a leaning towards painting and had an atelier of his own. His interest in portraiture led to much development in this artform. The art of Mughal painting reached great heights under Jahangir's reign.
407. (a) Arjumand Banu Begum (also called Mumtaz Mahal) was the third wife of Shahjahan, the Mughal emperor. Mumtaz Mahal (meaning 'Jewel of the palace') was the nickname her husband gave to her.
408. (d)
409. (d)
410. (a) Akbar built the Ibadatkhana at Fatehpur Sikri. Ibadatkhana (House of Worship) was a meeting house built in 1575 CE by the Mughal emperor Akbar, where the foundations of a new Syncretistic faith, Din-e-Ilahi were laid by Akbar.
411. (c)
412. (b) Ibrahim Lodi was defeated by Babur in the first battle of Panipat. The first battle of Panipat was fought on 21 April 1526 between Ibrahim Lodi, Sultan of Delhi, and the Timurid warlord Zaheeruddin Babur. Babur's force defeated Ibrahim's much larger force of over one lakh (one hundred thousand) soldiers. This first battle of Panipat thus ended the 'Lodi Rule' established by Bahlol Lodi in India.
413. (b) Rani Durgavati was a contemporary of Akbar. The riches of Rani Durgavati's state drew Abdul Mazid Khan's attention. He sought and gained permission from Akbar to attack the Rani. Akbar's interest in the invasion was his wish to expand his rule over central India.
414. (a) Akbar constructed the Buland Darwaza at Fatehpur Sikri, because he desired to commemorate his victory over Gujarat. A Persian inscription on eastern gateway of the Buland Darwaza records Akbar's conquest over Uttar Pradesh and the victory over Gujarat in 1601. The Buland Darwaza is made of red and buff sandstone, decorated by white and black marble and towers above the courtyard of the mosque. The total height of the Structure is about 54 metres from the ground level. It is a 15-storey high gateway that guards the southern entrance of the city of Fatehpur Sikri.
415. (d) Humayun Nama, Tarikh-i-Shershahi, Akbar Nama and Muntakhab-ul-Tawarikh were written in the time of Akbar. Akbar was a great patron of literature. Humayun Nama was written by Gulbadan Begam, Tarikh-i-Shershahi was written by Tahiya-bin-Ahmad Sirhindi, Akbar-Namah was written by Abul Fazl, and Muntakhab-ul-Tawarikh was written by Mullah Abdul Qadir Bada'uni.
416. (b) Akbar built the Buland Darwaza and Fatehpur Sikri. Alauddin Khilji built the Alai Darwaja of Delhi. Aurangzeb built the moti masjid of Delhi. Shahjahan built the moti masjid of Agra.
417. (a) The correct chronological order of the events of Akbar's reign were; Uzbek Rebellion, introduction of Dagh System and Conquest of Kashmir. Uzbek chiefs broke out in rebellion in 1564, Akbar decisively defeated and routed them in Malwa and then Bihar. He pardoned the rebellious leaders, hoping to conciliate them. But they rebelled again, so Akbar had to quell their uprising a second time. Ali Shah surrendered immediately to the Mughals, but another of his son, Yaqub, crowned himself as

king, and led a stubborn resistance to Mughal armies. Finally, in June, 1589, Akbar himself travelled from Lahore to Srinagar to receive the surrender of Yaqub and his rebel forces.

418. (a) Mughal architecture flourished under the patronage of Shah Jahan. The Taj Mahal, the mausoleum at Agra and the fortress-palace complex at Delhi are some of his remarkable creations. The architectural style of Shah Jahan constituted double domes, cusped arches and parks around the monuments. The builders of the period took extra care of symmetry and balance and paid great attention to ornamental intricacies. White marble was used incessantly and was a preferred building material.
419. (d) Akbar and Aurangzeb were the Mughal emperors who dismissed the chiefs 'Sardars' of the empire.
420. (c) Turuk-i-Babri was composed by Babar. Humayun Nama was composed by Gulbadan Begum. Akbarnama was composed by Abul Fazal while Tujuk-i-Jahangiri was composed by Jahangir.
421. (d) All the given statements are correct about the Mughal Mansabdari system. Akbar introduced Mansabdari system which was common to both the military and the civil department. Mansabdar was referred to as the official, rank, or the dignity. The Mansabdars were differentiated by the Zat and the Sawar Rank. There was three categories of mansabdar according to the number of Zats an sawars. Mansabdars were also categorized according to their rank into Aman, Amir Kabir and Amir-al Umara. Appointment, promotion, suspension or dismissal of mansabdars rested entirely with the emperor. No portion of a mansabdar's property was hereditary. Senior mansabdars were awarded a jagir rather than a salary.
422. (b) Battle of Bahadurgarh occurred in Feb. 1658. Battle of Dharmat happened in April, 1658. Battle of Samugarh happened in June 1658. Battle of Deorai happened in April, 1659.
423. (c) Regarding the duty of Muhatsibs, they checked gambling dens and prostitution. They checked weights and measures. They also saw that intoxicants were not consumed in public places. The Muhatsibs appointed by Aurangzeb failed to improve the lives of the people.
424. (a) Babar — Jami Majid (Sambhal)
Humayun — Din Panah
Akbar — Jhangiri Mahal
Jahangir — Akbar's Mausoleum
425. (d) All the given statements are correct about the Ibadat Khana. In 1575, Akbar built the Ibadat Khana ("House of Worship") at Fatehpur Sikri, to which he invited theologians, mystics and selected courtiers renowned

for their intellectual achievements and discussed matters of spirituality with them. These discussions, initially restricted to Muslims but later he opened the Ibadat Khana to people of all religions as well as atheists, resulting in the scope of the discussions broadening and extending even into areas such as the validity of the Quran and the nature of God. His interaction with various religious theologians had convinced him that despite their differences, all religions had several good practices, which he sought to combine into a new religious movement known as Din-i-Ilahi.

426. (c) The Mughal Emperor, Aurangzeb, is said to have banned music in the year 1668. Niccolao Manucci, a contemporary Italian historian, stated that Aurangzeb issued an order to ban every sort of music possible. Any music would lead to arrests and the breaking of musical instruments. Manucci also mentioned that music was not banned for the ladies in the harem.
427. (b) Abul Hasan and Aqa Riza were the Jahangiri painters. Jahangir encouraged artists to paint portraits and court scenes. His most talented portrait painters were Abul Hasan and Bishan Das. Bahadur Shah I (1707-1742 AD.) also tried to restore the court patronize of paintings.
428. (c) The correct chronological order of the Battles are: Battle of Khanwa (17 March 1527), Battle of Ghagra (6 May, 1529), Battle of Chausa (1539), Battle of Kanauj (1540).
429. (d) Babar's tomb is in Kabul. Humayun's tomb placed in Delhi. Akbar's tomb placed in Sikandara. Jahangir's tomb placed in Lahore.
430. (d) The Alamgir Namah was a book written on the emperor Aurangzeb, by Munshi Mohammad Kazim. The Tabaqat-i-Akbari, written by Nizamuddin Ahmad, is a crucial text for the reconstruction of the history of the Muslim rulers in Bengal. Chahar Chaman was the history of Shah Jahan's rule, written by Chandra Bhan Brahman. The Tabaqat-i-Akbari, written by Muitamad Khan, describes Indian history from the period of the early Muslim invasions to Akbar's reign.
431. (a) During the beginning of his rule, Shahjahan used to favour Islam, but as the time rolled by he became tolerant to other religions, and he kept continue the 'Jharokha Darshan' 'Tuladaan' and Tilak on the forehead of the Hindu Kings. He donated lands to Shanti Das, a jeweller and banker, to construct inns for Jain saints. He also had Hindu poets like Pt. Jagannath, Kavindracharya, Chintamani, and Sunder Das.
432. (d) The functioning of the Mughal Mansabdari system depended upon a number of factors. The Mansabdari

system was meant for the military personnel and issued mainly for the territorial commands. The dagh system was another factor responsible for the proper functioning of the system. Dagh or branding ensured that the horses so supplied could participate in war and was also used to ensure that there was no corruption. Jagirdari system was also integral to mansabdari system because the mansabdars obtained land revenue and paid the salary of their cavalrymen, through the jagirs assigned to them.

433. (a) Hamzanama (an epic) depicts the exploits of Amir Hamza (uncle of the prophet Muhammad). Most of the stories within it are fanciful. Its paintings are not related with Akbar's Court.
434. (b) Surdas (1479-1586) was a saint, poet and musician, famous for devotional songs for Lord Krishna. Sur Sagar is a great composition (a poetic work) and two other works - Sur Sarawali and Sahitya Lahiri.
435. (c) Akbar (1556-1605) took interest in paintings. His court had some famous painters as - Daswanth, Abdus Samad, Basawan and Mir Sayyid Ali etc.
436. (d) Tansen, who was one of the nine jewels or navaratnas in the court of Emperor Akbar, was born in a Hindu family at Behat near Gwalior in the Madhya Pradesh state. Father of Tansen was Makarand Pande, who named him Ramtanu Pandey.
437. (c) The first Rupee (Silver coin) was introduced by Sher Shah and was called "Rupia" which remained in use throughout the Mughal rule.
438. (b) Sher Shah's biggest achievement was the re-establishment of law and order across his empire. The village headmen and zamindars were made responsible for losses due to robberies. If they were not able to catch the robbers, they were themselves punished as criminals. At the local level, village panchayats and zamindars settled disputes and punished the guilty. Above them was the qazi in each state.
439. (c) Gulbadan Begum (daughter of Babur) was the author of Humayun Nama.
440. (b) In Mughal period Cash crops were called Tins-i-Kamil or jins-i-ala.
441. (c) Mansabdari was a system of army and civil services introduced by Akbar in place of the Jagirdari system. The 'Mansab' is an Arabic word meaning rank or position or status of a person. During the early reign of Akbar, the lowest grade was ten and the highest was 5000. Akbar introduced the rank of 'Zat' and 'Sawar' in the Mansabdari system.
442. (b) Sher Shah did not introduce swiftly moving artillery. Sher Shah effected many military reforms in order to save the country from foreign invasions and internal revolt. With the object of organising the Army, Sher Shah began to pay the soldiers their salary in cash;
443. (a) Sher Shah divided the entire Kingdom in 47 divisions and called them "Sarkars". These Sarkars were divided into Parganas. Every Pargana was under a Shikqdar, who looked into the law and order of his Pargana.
444. (a) Peasant Communities were heterogeneous group on the basis of caste and other caste like distinctions.
445. (a) Purana Qila is one of the oldest forts in Delhi. Its current form was built by Sher Shah Suri, the founder of the Sur Empire.
446. (b)
447. (a) Baburnama is also known to be the first true autobiography in the Islamic literature. Baburnama was written in Chagatai Turkic, which was Babur's mother tongue.
448. (b) Abul Fazl was assassinated while he was returning from the Deccan by Vic. Singh Bundela.
449. (a) Jaswant and Daswan were two famous painters of Akbar's court.
450. (c)
451. (c) Jama Mosque, FatehpurSikri (Friday Mosque) is a 17th-century mosque in the World Heritage Site of FatehpurSikri in India is also known as also known as Shan-i-Fatehpur.
452. (d) Tabaqat-i-Akbari a medieval text by Nizamuddin Ahmad is a history of India from the early Musalman invasions to the thirty-sixth year of the reign of Akbar.
453. (c) The Battle of Haldighati was fought on 18 June 1576 between Rana of Mewar, Maharana Pratap, and the Mughal emperor Akbar's forces, led by Man Singh I of Amber.
454. (c) Akbar made the Rajputs not only his friends but also took many Rajput princesses as his bride. He established matrimonial alliances with the royal families of the Rajput states, such as Amber, Bikaner and Jaisalmer. Raja Bharmal, Kachhwaha of Amber married his eldest daughter to Akbar.
455. (b) Hawkins - 1608 - 1611
Thomas Roe - 1615 - 1619
Manucci - 1653 - 1708
Ralph Fitch - 1653 - 1586
456. (a) Akbar set up a 'Translation Department' for translating the religious books of the Hindus into Persian. The Mahabharat, the great Hindu Epic of India was translated into persian language by Abdul kadir Badayuni, Nakib Khan and Sheikh Sultan comes to be known as 'Razm-namah' or The Book of War.
457. (d) Jahangir's tomb is situated outside India, at Lahore.
458. (b) In the reign of Mughal Emperor Jahangir the treaty of Chittor was signed. This treaty was concluded

maintained their respective roles; brandished the horses etc.

- between Rana Amar Singh and Jahangir by which Rana accepted sovereignty of mughal empire over Chittor. By this treaty the fort of Chittorgarh was returned to Rana on the condition that he will not new construction work of the fort.
459. (d) 460. (a) Alai Darwaja in Delhi was built by Allauddin Khilji, While Buland Darwaja was built by Akbar at Fatehpur Sikri and Moti Masjid at Agra was built by Shahjahan while Moti Masjid in Red fort complex in delhi was built by Aurangzeb.
461. (d) The battle of Balkh was fought in the period of Shahjahan in 1646.
462. (c) The Mughal emperor Aurangzeb was a good player of Veena. He provided shelter to the music in the first ten years of his reign.
463. (b) Akbar honoured Jain Acharya Harivijaya Suri with the title "Jagadguru".
464. (d) After death of sivaji's younger son Rajaram in 1700 his widow Tarabai, assumed control of Maratha Kingdom in the name of her son, Ramaraja (Shivaji II).
465. (b) Aqa Riza and Abul Hasan were the painters under the reign of great painting enthusiast Jahangir. Iranian painters Mir Syed Ali and Abdus Samad were the painters working for Humayun.
466. (b) 467. (d) 468. (a) 469. (b) Shivaji was the founder of Maratha dynasty. The Maratha empire (also spelled Mahratta and also called the Maratha Confederacy) of India, was founded by Chhatrapati Shivaji in 1674 when he carved out an independent Maratha zone around Pune from the Bijapur Sultanate.
470. (a) 471. (d) 472. (c) 473. (b) 474. (b) The English ambassador who had attended the coronation of Shivaji with presents from East India Company at Raigarh was Oxendon.
475. (a) Balaji Vishwanath was the first Peshwa of Shahu. Balaji Vishwanath assisted a young Maratha emperor Shahu to consolidate his grip on a kingdom that had been racked by civil war and persistent attack by the Mughals under Aurangzeb.
476. (d) In the cavalry of Shivaji, a Jumla commanded 5 Havaldars. The most significant part of his army was the Paga on state cavalry. There were two classes in the cavalry, the Bargirs and the Shiladars. There were regular grades in the cavalry, the unit formed by 25 troopers over 25 troopers, there was a Havaldar. Five Havaldars were placed under one Jumladar and over 10 Jumladars, there was one Hazari, five one Hazaris were under a Panj Hazari.
477. (d) Shivneri Fort ceded by Shivaji to the Mughals by the terms of the Treaty of Purandar (1665 AD) could not be won back by Shivaji.
478. (c) Bargir was the Royal cavalry of the Maratha army system. There were two kinds of cavalry, viz. Bargirs and the Shiledars. Bargirs were provided horses from the state and thus, the horses were property of the royal household and were looked after by state officers. Shiledars used to keep their own horses.
479. (a) 480. (d) In the third battle of Panipat, Marathas were defeated by Afghans. Battle of Panipat fought on January 14th 1761 between the forces of the Maratha Confederacy and the coalition of the kings of Afghanistan, Ahmad Shah Durrani (also known as Ahmed Shah Abdali) and his two Indian Muslim allies; The Rohilla Afghans of Doab and the Nawab of Oudh, Shuja-ud-aula.
481. (b) 482. (d) 483. (c) 484. (b) The Maratha power reached its zenith during the Peshwaship of Balaji II. The Maratha state under him reached its territorial zenith extending from Cuttack to Agra and in July 1760 the Marathas occupied Delhi.
485. (a) 486. (b) 487. (d) Nana Saheb Peshwa was then at the zenith of his power having defeated the Nizam at Udgir. He chose Sadashiv Rao Bhau to lead the Maratha army to Delhi. Both Malhar Rao Holkar and Raghunath Rao had deep knowledge of north India having lived there and fought many battles there but Sadashiv Rao Bhau was totally new to north India.
488. (a) 489. (b) 490. (c) 491. (a) In Shivaji's time, the king was the supreme head of the state. He was assisted by a Council of Ministers known as the Ashta Pradhan. The Prime Minister or the Mukhya Pradhan was called the Peshwa.
492. (d) Shivaji died on April 3, 1680. He was 50 years of age during his time of death. He died at Raigad due to high fever for three weeks. His son Sambhaji took over the title of the emperor of the Maratha empire.
493. (b) 494. (d) 495. (b) 496. (c) In Shivaji's domain chauth was mainly a military contribution. Shivaji demanded Sardeshmukhi on the basis of his claim as the hereditary sardeshmukh of Maharashtra. Shivaji first demanded chauth in 1665

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and the Deccan sultanates of Bijapur and Golconda began to pay him a combined sum of 800,000 after he was made a raja by Aurangzeb in 1668. In 1719, the Mughal emperor granted Shahu the chauth and sardeshmukhi rights over the six Deccan provinces in exchange for his maintaining a contingent of 15,000 troops for the emperor. The revenues from chauth were in turn divided into four parts that went to various functionaries of the Maratha empire.

497. (b) Birth of Shivaji (1627 AD.), Afzal Khan was killed by Shivaji (1659 AD.), Escape of Shivaji from Agra (1666 AD.), Shivaji crowned himself at Raigarh and assumed title of Maharaja Chhatrapati (1674 AD.). Shivaji's life and achievements were such as to thoroughly justify Carlyle's "Great Man Theory". Before Shivaji, the scene in Maharashtra was of sadness, helplessness, suffering and humiliation at the hands of the Muslim powers. This is best described in the words of Sabhasad, a contemporary observer and the author of *Sabhasad Bhakhara*.
498. (d) Shivaji was simple and religious in his personal life. He did not force any Muslim to embrace Hinduism. He organised Marathas against Mughal empire. Shivaji Bhonsle, venerated in Maharashtra as the father of "the Maratha nation", was born in 1627 into a family of Maratha bureaucrats. His father, Shahji, was the jagirdar of the Sultan of Ahmadnagar in Pune, but he shifted his allegiance to the Sultan of Bijapur; Shivaji's mother, Jija Bai, was devoted to her son, particularly after her husband took a second wife.
499. (d) Regarding the treaty of Purandar, Shivaji had to surrender 23 out of 35 forts to the Mughals. He agreed to send his son Shambhaji in service of the Mughal. Shambhaji granted a mansab of 5000. Shivaji also assisted the mughal commanders during the Bijapur expeditions. On 11th June 1665, Mirza Raja Jai Singh received Shivaji at the foot of the Purandar fort, then being besieged by him, the fall was imminent. Shivaji now agreed to conclude the famous treaty of Purandar (12-13 June 1665). He had to give up his forts at Purandar, Rudramal, Kondhana, Khandagla, Lohagad, Isagad, Tung, Tikona, Rohida, Nardurga, Mahuli, Bhandardurga, Palaskhol, Rupgad, Bakhtgad, Morabkhan, Manikgad, Saroopgad, Sakargad, Marakgad, Ankola, Songad, and Maangad.
500. (d) Balaji Baji Rao was popularly known as Nana Saheb. Nana pharanabis was called the chankya of Maratha. Ramdas was the guru of Shivaji. Nana Saheb Peshwa (8 December 1720 – 23 June 1761), also known as Balaji Baji Rao, was the son of Bajirao from his

marriage with Kashibai and one of the Peshwa of the Maratha Empire. Nana Phadnavis (February 12, 1742 – March 13, 1800), born Balaji Janardan Bhanu, was an influential minister and statesman of the Maratha Empire during the Peshwa administration in Pune. Samarth Swami Ramdas was a religious guru of Shivaji.

501. (d) Shivaji executed Treaty of Purandar with Jai Singh in 1665 and in 1680 Shivaji expired. Mughals won Bijapur in 1686 and Golkunda in 1687.
502. (c) Chhatrapati Shivaji (1630-1680) had two heirs for throne. The eldest son Sambhaji was irresponsible person, towards subjects. So younger son Rajaram was crowned.
503. (d) Gopal Krishna Gokhale was a senior leader of the Indian National Congress and founder of the Servants of India Society. According to him Maratha rule in general and Shivaji in particular represented the early national spirit and consciousness in India.
504. (c) In 1674, Shivaji was formally crowned as the Chhatrapati (Monarch) of his realm at Raigad.
505. (a) Treaty of Salbai, was signed on 17 May 1782, and was ratified by Hastings in June 1782 and by Nana Phadnavis in February 1783. The treaty ended the First Anglo-Maratha War.
506. (d) Umed Singh was the patron of the Kota School of Painting. The Kota school of painting is one of the finest examples of this technique. Kota paintings are known for their depiction of nature and hunting scenes. Painting comprises a very integral part of Rajasthani culture. Woven into these splendid visuals are images of everyday life of the olden times. The development of miniature paintings has been one of the most important contributions of Rajasthan to Indian art.
507. (c) One of the observatories established by Sawai Jai Singh was of Ujjain. Sawai Jai Singh built the three small observatories at Ujjain, Mathura, and Banaras with the help of Hindu astronomers who themselves had limitations in civil engineering (architectural engineering).
508. (d)
509. (a) The Vijay Stambh (tower of victory) is located in Chittorgarh, which was built by Rana Kumbha in 1440 AD to celebrate his victory over Mahmud Khilji of Malwa.
510. (c) Regarding the treaty of Chittor Mewar including Chittor was restored to the Rana. The treaty between Amar Singh and Mughal King Jahangir had some obligations that fort of Chittor would not be repaired and Mewar would have to keep a contingent of 1000

horse in the Mughal service. Besides Amar Singh would not have to be present at any of the Mughal Darbars.

511. (c) Gangeyadeva (1015-1041 CE) was a ruler of the Kalachuri dynasty of Tripuri in Central India. His kingdom was centered around the Chedi or Dahala region in present - day Madhya Pradesh.
512. (b) After getting victory over Malva the ' Vijaya Stambha' was built by Rana Kumbha in Chittor.
513. (b)
514. (c) Duarte Barbosa (C. 1480, Lisbon, Portugal – 1 May 1521, Philippines) was a Portuguese writer and Portuguese India officer between 1500 and 1516–1517, with the post of scrivener in Cannanore factory and sometimes interpreter of the local language (malayalam). Niccolò de' Conti (1395–1469) was a Venetian merchant and explorer, born in Chioggia, who travelled to India and Southeast Asia, and possibly to Southern China, during the early 15th century. Kamal-ud-Din Abdur-Razzaq ibn Ishaq Samarkandi, (1413–1482), was a Uzbek chronicler and Islamic scholar. He was the ambassador of Shah Rukh, the Timurid dynasty ruler of Persia to Calicut, India, from January 1442 to January 1445. Afanasy Nikitin (died 1472) was a Russian merchant and one of the first Europeans to travel to and document his visit to India.
515. (c) Iqta was introduced by Delhi Sultans while Jagir was introduced by Mughals. Amaram was introduced by Vijayanagar empire. Mokasa was introduced by Maratha. 'Iqta' is an Arabic word, which became a tool of administration in Islamicate traditions. The land pieces assigned to military chiefs were called as Amaram during Vijayanagar empire. Two-thirds of the collections however remained with the Maratha sardars who collected the taxes and they used it for maintaining their troops for the chhatrapati. This part of the levy was called mokasa. The chauth along with sardeshmukhi levies ensured a steady and large stream of income for the Marathas and helped them expand their armies beyond the swarajya territories of Shivaji.
516. (b) The correct chronological order is; padmini, Durgawati, Tara Bai, Ahilya Bai. Rani Padmini (Padmavati) (died 1303 CE), the wife of King Rawal Ratan Singh and the daughter of the contemporary Sinhala king was the queen of Chittor. She features in Padmavat, an epic poem written by Malik Muhammad

Jayasi in 1540 CE. Rani Durgavati maravi (October 5, 1524 – June 24, 1564) was born in the family of famous Rajput Chandel Emperor Keerat Rai. She is acclaimed for her role in keeping alive the resistance against Mughal occupation of Maratha territories after the death of her husband in 1700. Maharani Ahilya Bai Holkar (31 May 1725 – 13 August 1795), was the Holkar Queen of the Maratha ruled Malwa kingdom, India. Rajmata Ahilyabai was born in the village of Chondi in Jamkhed, Ahmednagar, Maharashtra.

517. (a) The followers of Gurv Gorakshanath (also known as Gorakhnath) were called 'yogis' (Jogis).
518. (a)

Author	Work
Somadeva	Kathasaritsagara
Kalidasa	Malavikagnimitra
Bhasa	Svapnavasavasdatta
Bilhana	Chaurapanchasika
519. (c) Option c is correct answer.
520. (d) Nadir Shah, was the founder of the Afsharid dynasty. Nadir Shah led his army which consisted of 80,000 army men. He placed 3,000 of his army men in the front as a clear line of defence against the Mughal army. Nadir Shah advanced towards India in 1738. At the battle of Karnal on 13 February 1739, Muhammad Shah was defeated and surrendered. The whole city of Delhi was destroyed, looted, plundered and ruined by the army of Nadir Shah. Nadir Shah took with him the Peacock throne built by Shah Jahan. He also took the legendary "Koh-i-noor" diamond.
521. (b) The Iqta system was provided institutional status by Iltutmish and later this system became the main stay of the sultanate administration under slove dynasty. Under Iqta system, the land of the empire was divided into several large and small tracts called Iqta and assigned these Iqta to his soldiers, officers and nobles. In the beginning, an Iqta was based upon salary. Later, under Firoz Shah Tughlaq it become hereditary.
522. (d) Mirza Ghalib was born in Kala Mahal, Agra into a family descended from Aibak Turks who moved to Samarkand after the downfall of the Seljuk Kings. His paternal, grandfather, Mirza Qoqan Baig Khan, was a Saljuq Turk who had immigrated to India from Samarkand during the regin of Ahmed Shah (1748-54). Ghalib was the pre-eminent Urdu and Persian language poet during the last years of the Mughal Empire.
523. (d)

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Chapter

Modern History

Arrival of Europeans

1. Who among the following was the first English man to visit western India?
(a) Captain Hawkins (b) John Mildenhall
(c) Ralph Fitch (d) Thomas Stephens
2. Which one of the following was the first English ship that came to India?
(a) Elizabeth (b) Titanic
(c) Red Dragon (d) Mayflower
3. Who were the first European to set up sea trade centres in India?
(a) The Portuguese (b) The French
(c) The English (d) The Dutch
4. Who was the first Portuguese Viceroy in India?
(a) Vasco da Gama (b) Diaz
(c) Francisco de Almeida (d) Albuquerque
5. Which one of the following factories in Bengal was established by Portuguese?
(a) Kasim Bazar (b) Chinsura
(c) Hoogly (d) Srirampur
6. Vasco da Gama discovered the sea route to India in which one of the following years?
(a) 1453 (b) 1492
(c) 1494 (d) 1498
7. Which one of the following European trading companies adopted the "Blue Water Policy" in India?
(a) Dutch company (b) French company
(c) Portuguese company (d) British East India company
8. Which of the following European wars flared up the first Karnatic Wars in India?
(a) War of Spanish succession
(b) War of Austrian succession
(c) War of devolution
(d) Franco-Prussian war
9. Where in India, did the Portuguese build their first fortress?
(a) Cochin (b) Goa
(c) Anjidiv (d) Cannanore
10. What was the name of the first ship of East India Company of England which reached here on August 24, 1600 AD?
(a) Edward (b) Hector
(c) Henary (d) William
11. How many times did Vascoda Gama come to India?
(a) One only (b) Two times
(c) Three times (d) Four times
12. Who among the following Europeans were the last to come to pre-independence India as traders?
(a) French (b) English
(c) Dutch (d) Portuguese
13. Who among the following introduced Cashewnut, Pineapple and Tobacco in India?
(a) Dutch (b) English
(c) French (d) Portuguese
14. The greatest Portuguese governor who laid the real foundation of Portuguese power in India was
(a) Francisco de Almedia (b) Francis Drake
(c) Albuquerque (d) Vascoda Gama
15. The Peshwa who engineered the capture of Salsette and Bassein from the Portuguese in 1739 was
(a) Balaji Vishwanath (b) Baji Rao I
(c) Baji Rao II (d) Madhava Rao
16. Who among the following Europeans was first to come India to establish trade relation with their country?
(a) Dutch (b) Portuguese
(c) British (d) French
17. During whose tenure, did the incident of Black Hole take place?
(a) Mir Zafar (b) Mir Qasim
(c) Alivardi Khan (d) Siraj-ud-Daulah
18. Which one of the following had for the first time accepted that British victory at Plasy was the victory of breach of faith?
(a) Lord Clive (b) Vansittort
(c) Hector Munro (d) None of these
19. In India, among the following locations, the Dutch established their earliest factory at
(a) Surat (b) Pulicat
(c) Cochin (d) Cassimbazar
20. Who among the following was the first European to initiate the policy of taking part in the quarrels of Indian Princes with a view to acquire territories?
(a) Lord Clive (b) Dupleix
(c) Albuquerque (d) Warren Hastings

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21. With reference to the entry of European powers into India, which one of the following statements is not correct?
 (a) The Portuguese captured Goa in 1499.
 (b) The English opened their first factory in south India at Masulipatam.
 (c) In eastern India, the English company opened its first factory in Odisha in 1633.
 (d) Under the leadership of Dupleix, the French occupied Madras in 1746.
22. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:
Assertion (A): The European traders introduced the Hundi system in India.
Reason (R): The Hundis were prevalent in Mughal India.
- Codes:**
 (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 (c) A is true, but R is false.
 (d) A is false, but R is true.
23. Where did Maharaja Jai Singh built observatories?
 1. Delhi 2. Jaipur
 3. Ujjain 4. Varanasi
 Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
Codes:
 (a) 1 and 2 (b) 1 and 3
 (c) 2 and 3 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
24. Which among the following statements are correct with regard to the Portuguese in India?
 1. They had the monopoly over the Eastern trade in the 16th century.
 2. They possessed Mumbai in the beginning.
 3. They had trading settlements at Cochin, Diu and Daman.
 4. The Mughals denied them any trading concessions
 Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Codes:
 (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 2, 3 and 4
 (c) 1, 2 and 4 (d) 1 and 3 only
25. Which one among the following was a reason for which the French could not succeed in India in the 18th century?
 [NDA/NA 2011-II]
 (a) They sided with the weak Indian sides such as Chanda Sahib and Muzaffar Jang
 (b) Dupleix was called back at a crucial time
 (c) They conspired against the Indian powers
 (d) Their trading company was heavily dependent on the French Government
26. Which of the following was/were reason/reasons for the success of European trading companies in South India, during the 17th century?
 [NDA/NA 2011-II]
1. The presence of the Mughals in the South was not as much as in the North.
 2. The Vijayanagara kingdom had been overthrown in the late 16th century.
 3. The South had many small and weak states. Select the correct answer using the codes given below
 (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1 and 2
 (c) 2 and 3 (d) Only 1
27. Which one among the following was not true about the Kerala king, Marthanda Verma?
 [NDA 2011-II]
 (a) He ruled over Travancore
 (b) He subdued the feudatories
 (c) He gave heavy bribes to the European officers to maintain peace
 (d) He organised a strong modern army
28. Consider the following statements about the European travellers to India
 [NDA 2012-II]
 1. Sir Thomas Roe, the Representative of the East India Company, was granted the permission by Jahangir to open a factory at Surat.
 2. Captain Hawkins was driven out from Agra by the Mughals at the instigation of Portuguese.
 3. Father Monserrate travelled with Akbar on his journey to Kashmir.
 Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
 (a) 2 and 3 (b) Only 2
 (c) 1 and 2 (d) 1 and 3
 Who among the following Europeans were the last to come to Preindependent India as traders?
 (a) Dutch (b) English
 (c) French (d) Portuguese
29. Which one of the followings is connected with 'Blue Water policy'?
 [UK-PSC 2016]
 (a) De Almeida (b) Albuquerque
 (c) Dupleix (d) Robert Clive
30. Name the French Commander who was co-defeated in the battle of Wandiwash in 1760
 [UK-PSC 2016]
 (a) Count Lally (b) Francis Martin
 (c) Dupleix (d) None of the above
31. Who among the following was the envoy of the British King James I at Jahangir's Court?
 [UP-PCS 2013]
 (a) William Hawkins (b) William Finch
 (c) Pietra Della Vella (d) Edward Terry
- British Establishment & Regional Powers**
33. In 1600, the charter to the English East India Company for monopoly of eastern trade for 15 years was given by
 (a) Queen Victoria (b) Queen Elizabeth I
 (c) James Princep (d) Oliver Cromwell
34. Which one of the following was the first fort constructed by the British in India?
 (a) Fort St. Angelo (b) Fort St. George
 (c) Fort St. David (d) Fort William

35. The battle of Wandiwash was fought between
 (a) British and French companies
 (b) British and Dutch companies
 (c) Dutch and Portuguese companies
 (d) French and Dutch companies
36. In the beginning, the motive of British East India Company was
 (a) Trade and territory (b) Trade, not territory
 (c) Only territory (d) None of the above
37. Which European power did assist Balaji Baji Rao against the Angres?
 (a) The Portuguese (b) The Dutch
 (c) The English (d) The French
38. The British East India Company was formed during the reign of
 (a) Henry VIII (b) James I
 (c) Charles I (d) Elizabeth I
39. Where did the British East India Company open its first factory in India?
 (a) Masulipatnam (b) Surat
 (c) Bharuch (d) Mumbai
40. Who granted the permission to establish the first British factory of Hoogly in Bengal?
 (a) Shah Shuja (b) Murshid Quli Khan
 (c) Shujauddin (d) Alivardi Khan
41. Who founded independent state of Bengal?
 (a) Ilias (b) Hussain Shah
 (c) Murshid Quli Khan (d) Alivardi Khan
42. Who was Sir George Oxenden?
 (a) First president of Council of Surat
 (b) First governor of Bombay
 (c) First president of Council of Madras
 (d) None of the above
43. Which English governor of East India Company in India was expelled by Aurangzeb?
 (a) Aungier (b) Sir John Child
 (c) Sir John William (d) Sir Nicholas Waite
44. Which one of the following Mughal emperors gave an important Firman to the English of facilitating their trade in India?
 (a) Bahadur Shah I (b) Bahadur Shah II
 (c) Shah Alam II (d) Farrukhsiyar
45. Who was the first Indian native ruler to accept the system of subsidiary alliance?
 (a) Sindhia of Gwalior (b) Nawab of Awadh
 (c) Dilip Singh of Punjab (d) Nizam of Hyderabad
46. The book "Zij Muhammad Shahi" related to knowledge of astrology produced in 1733 is written by
 (a) Jaswant Singh of Jodhpur
 (b) Raja Bharmal of Amber
 (c) Sawai Jai Singh of Jaipur
 (d) Maharana Amar Singh of Udaipur
47. Who among the following Mughal emperors granted permission to trade free of tax in the territories of Bengal, Hyderabad and Gujarat to the British?
 (a) Muhammad Shah (b) Aurangzeb
 (c) Bahadur Shah (d) Farrukhsiyar
48. In 1757, Sirajuddaulah attacked British factory at
 (a) Dhaka (b) Calcutta
 (c) Kasimbazar (d) Murshidabad
49. Which one of the following states was a Milk-cow for the British?
 (a) Hyderabad (b) Punjab
 (c) Mysore (d) Awadh
50. In which year, did the Nawab of Awadh virtually become independent of the Mughal rule?
 (a) 1740 (b) 1753
 (c) 1756 (d) 1665
51. The first English translation of Kalidasa's 'Shakuntala' was published in 1781. Who translated it?
 (a) Charles Wilkins (b) Johann Wolfgang Von Goethe
 (c) James Princep (d) William Jones
52. In which year, did the British introduce Gregorian calendar in their dominion in India?
 (a) 1740 (b) 1752
 (c) 1765 (d) 1772
53. What was the real number of prisoners who died in the 'Black Hole Tragedy' according to the available reports?
 (a) 146 (b) 169
 (c) 210 (d) 300
54. After his defeat in the battle of Plassey, Siraj-ud-Daulah fled from the battlefield, which one of the following carriers he used?
 (a) Camel (b) Elephant
 (c) Horse (d) Palanquin
55. By which treaty, did the English East India Company gain the Diwani rights of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa?
 (a) Treaty of Murshidabad (b) Treaty of Hoogly
 (c) Treaty of Allahabad (d) Treaty of Hariharpur
56. First decisive military success of English East India Company in India is marked by
 (a) Battle of Buxar (b) Battle of Plassey
 (c) Battle of Wandiwash (d) Battle of Chillianwala
57. Who was appointed Deputy Diwan of Bengal by Robert Clive after Allahabad treaty?
 (a) Rai Durlabh (b) Raja Shitab Rai
 (c) Syed Ghulam Hussain (d) Mohammed Raza Khan
58. Who among the following joined Mir Qasim and Shuja-ud-Daula in declaring war upon the English East India Company and was later defeated by the British at the Battle of Buxar?
 (a) Farrukhsiyar (b) Jahandar Shah
 (c) Muhammad Shah (d) Shah Alam II

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59. Identify the districts of Bengal whose revenue administration was transferred to the East India Company for the acquisition of the Nawabship of Bengal by Mir Qasim in 1760
- Burdwan, Midnapur and Hoogly
 - Decca, Chattagaon and Hoogly
 - Howrah, Midnapur and Hoogly
 - Murshidabad, Balasore and Chandranagar
60. Who of the following led the army of the East India Company in the battle of Buxar in 1764?
- Hector Munro
 - Watson
 - Warren Hastings
 - Lord Clive
61. At the time when empires in Europe were crumbling before the might of Napoleon, which one of the following Governors General kept the British flag flying high in India?
- Warren Hastings
 - Lord Cornwallis
 - Lord Wellesley
 - Lord Hastings
62. Match List-I with List-II and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:
- | List-I
(Battle) | List-II
(Period) |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. Battle of Plassey | 1. Jan. 22, 1760 |
| B. Battle of Ambur | 2. Oct. 22, 1764 |
| C. Battle of Buxar | 3. 1749 |
| D. Battle of Wandiwash | 4. Jun. 23, 1757 |
- Codes:**
- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| (c) 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| (d) 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
63. Which one of the following statements is not correct about the fourth Anglo-Mysore war?
- Tipu Sultan was killed in the battle field.
 - A subsidiary alliance was concluded with the former Raja of Mysore.
 - Rule of Tipu's successors ended.
 - Mysore was completely amalgamated in the British empire.
64. At the beginning of British rule in India, fortified factory meant to protect
- The trading place where officers of the company worked.
 - The centre of manufacturing of goods.
 - The godown where goods were stored for shipment to Europe.
 - None of these
65. Who among the following was not a party to the coalition that fought against the English in the Battle of Buxar?
- [NDA 2008-I]
- Mir Kasim
 - Mir Jafar
 - Shuja-ud-daulah
 - Shah Alam II

66. Who among the following was not a party to the league that was defeated by the British in the Battle of Buxar?
- [NDA 2008-II]
- Shuja-ud-daulah
 - Shah Alam
 - Mir Jafar
 - Mir Kasim
67. Which British military officer defeated Tipu Sultan in India, Napoleon Bonaparte in Europe and eventually, became the Duke of Wellington?
- [NDA 2009-I]
- Arthur Wellesley
 - Robert Clive
 - Warren Hastings
 - Richard Wellesley
68. The 'dual government' recommended by Lord Clive provided that the
- [NDA 2009-II]
- criminal justice would be left to the Nawabi officials, while civil and fiscal matters would be controlled by the company
 - company will look after fiscal matters and all the rest would be dealt by the Indian rulers
 - Indian rulers will deal with all the matters of administration under the supervision of a company official
 - Indian rulers will be only titular heads and all the powers shall be directly dealt by the company
69. Which of the following statements about Fourth Anglo-Mysore War are correct?
- [NDA 2011-I]
- The Madras Council suggested a policy of rigorous and intense attack on Mysore.
 - Lord Wellesley tried to revive the triple alliance.
 - Tipu sent emissaries to Arabia, Versailles, Mauritius and Kabul enlisting support against the English.
 - The war was of a very short duration though decisive.
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below
- 2, 3 and 4
 - 1, 3 and 4
 - 2 and 4
 - 1 and 3
70. Who among the following Governor Generals formed the Triple Alliance against Tipu Sultan?
- [NDA 2012-I]
- Warren Hastings
 - Lord Cornwallis
 - Lord Wellesley
 - Lord William Bentinck
71. Which one among the following was the immediate cause of attack by Nawab Siraj-ud-Daula on Calcutta in 1756?
- [NDA 2012-II]
- Refusal of the English Company to pay the overdue trade tax
 - The English conspired against the Nawab with a view to depose him from the Throne
 - Siraj-ud-Daula wanted to drive out the English from Bengal
 - Refusal of the English to demolish the fortification of Calcutta
72. The fortification of Calcutta by the British in 1756 was regarded by the Nawab of Bengal, Siraj-ud-Daulah, as
- [NDA 2013-I]
- growth of large-scale British trade
 - an attack upon his sovereignty
 - insecurity of the British in India
 - British control over Bengal

73. Consider the following statements [INDA 2014-I]
1. Battle of Buxar provided the key to the English to establish their rule in India.
 2. The Treaty of Allahabad, concluded in 1765, enabled the British to establish their rule in Bengal.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- Only 1
 - Only 2
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
74. Which of the following statements about the penetration of English into Bengal is/are correct? [INDA 2014-II]
1. Job Charnock arrived in Sutanati in August 1690 and laid the foundation of Calcutta which later became the heart of the British Indian Empire.
 2. The French East India Company built a fort near the Fort William in Calcutta.
- Select the correct answer using the code given below:
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
75. Which of the following features of the State of Arcot in 18th century South India are correct? [INDA 2015-I]
1. The founders of the dynasty that ruled Arcot were Daud Khan Panni and Sa'adatullah Khan.
 2. Arcot became the site of a protracted struggle between the English and Dutch East India Companies from the 1740s.
 3. Decentralization was a key feature of the State of Arcot in the 18th century.
 4. The other major State to emerge in South India at this time was Mysore.
- Select the correct answer using the code given below:
- 1 and 2 only
 - 1, 2 and 4
 - 3 and 4 only
 - 2 and 4 only
76. The interest of the British Government of India in Afghanistan in the nineteenth century came about in order to [INDA 2015-I]
- make use of the natural resources of Afghanistan.
 - ensure that the Russian empire did not have an influence over Afghanistan.
 - increase the reach of the British Empire.
 - establish a monopoly over the markets of Afghanistan.
77. Who was the Nawab of Bengal when the Battle of Buxar was fought? [UP-PCS (M) 2016]
- Sirajuddaula
 - Mir Jafar
 - Mir Qasim
 - Najmuddaula
78. Out of the following the most decisive battle fought by the English East India Company was – [UP-PCS (M) 2016]
- Battle of Buxar
 - Battle of Plassey
 - First Anglo – Sikh War
 - First Anglo – Mysore War
79. There were a number of reasons that led to the defeat of the Rajputs, the rulers of Northern India. Consider the following sentences regarding causes for the failure of the Indian army.

1. Indian rulers lacked unity; they were busy in their mutual conflicts.
2. The military techniques used by Indian army were out of date and far inferior to those used by Muslims.
3. Indian army mainly depended on elephants while Muslims possessed fast moving cavalry.

Select the correct option from the codes given below :

- 1 and 2
- 1 Only
- 2 and 3
- All of the above

East India Company Rule & Regional Powers (till 1857)

80. What was the bone of contention between Nizam Ali, the ruler of Hyderabad and the English?
- Masulipatnam
 - Karnataka
 - The Sarkar of Guntur
 - The Northern Sarkars
81. The statement, "We have crippled our enemy without making our friends too formidable", is associated with
- Fourth Anglo-Mysore War
 - Third Anglo-Mysore War
 - Second Anglo-Mysore War
 - First Anglo-Mysore War
82. Whom did Sir Charles Napier replace as British resident of Sind?
- Alexander Burnier
 - James Outram
 - Sir John Karne
 - Sir Eyre Coote
83. When was the East India Company brought under the parliamentary control?
- 1773
 - 1784
 - 1793
 - None of these
84. "The emergence of British power in India is from the battle of Buxar." Who made this statement?
- Sir Stephen
 - Ramsay Muir
 - Dr. K.K. Datta
 - Dr. R.C. Majumdar
85. The permanent settlement of Lord Cornwallis gave the ownership of land to
- Zamindars
 - Peasants
 - State
 - Nobles
86. From which year, did the British start striking Indian coins with the portrait of the British king?
- 1835
 - 1858
 - 1860
 - 1758
87. Which building constructed in India by the British was known as White Town?
- Fort William (Calcutta)
 - Residency (Lucknow)
 - St. George (Madras)
 - Victoria Memorial (Calcutta)
88. The British resident in Awadh at the time of its annexation into British dominion was
- Bishop R. Heber
 - Colonel Napier
 - James Outram
 - W.H. Sleeman

89. Who was the founder of the renowned Presidency College (Former Hindu College) of Calcutta?
 (a) Nathaniel Wallich (b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
 (c) Devendra Nath Tagore (d) William Carey
90. The first all-Hindi newspaper 'Udanta Martanda' was published from Calcutta in the year 1826. Who was its editor?
 (a) Pandit Jugal Kishore Shukla
 (b) Pandit Sadal Mishra
 (c) Bhartendu Harishchandra
 (d) Mahavir Prasad Dwivedi
91. Who was the Nawab of Bengal when Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa was granted to East India Company?
 (a) Siraj-ud-Daulah (b) Nazam-ud-Daulah
 (c) Mir Kasim (d) Mir Jafar
92. Eden Gardens of Calcutta was built in 1840. It was named 'Eden' after the name of a sister of a Governor General of India. Who was the Governor General?
 (a) Lord William Bentinck (b) Charles Metcalfe
 (c) Lord Auckland (d) Lord Ellenborough
93. Who was the first President of Fort William?
 (a) Job Charnoka (b) Sir John Clive
 (c) Sir Lord Clive (d) Sir Charles Ayar
94. The first Vernacular newspaper of India was published on May 31, 1818 by Carey and Marshman from Serampore. It was in Bengali language. What was its name?
 (a) Samachar Sandhya (b) Samachar Bhumi
 (c) Samachar Darpan (d) Pratham Samachar
95. Who was the Governor General who changed the official language of the courts of Justice from Persian to English?
 (a) Lord Cornwallis (b) Lord William Bentinck
 (c) Lord Hardinge (d) Lord Dalhousie
96. Who was the Scholar who deciphered the ancient Brahmi script for the first time?
 (a) William Carey (b) William Jones
 (c) James Princep (d) Nathaniel Wallich
97. Who said, "We have effectively crippled our enemy without making our friends too formidable"?"
 (a) Lord Hastings (b) Lord Wellesley
 (c) Sir John Shore (d) Lord Cornwallis
98. The first financial bank under European guidelines was established in India in 1770 in Calcutta by Alexander and Co. What was the name of that bank?
 (a) People Bank (b) Indian Bank
 (c) European Bank (d) Bank of Hindustan
99. The 'Filtration Theory' in educational policy of India was propagated by
 (a) W.C. Wood (b) Lord Macaulay
 (c) J. Mill (d) Lord Cornwallis
100. Which one of the following Governors General was conversant with Arabic, Persian and Bengali
 (a) Sir John Shore (b) Lord Cornwallis
 (c) Lord William Bentinck (d) Warren Hastings
101. Which one of the following Indians was appointed as Deputy Diwan of Bihar?
 (a) Manik Chand (b) Omi Chand
 (c) Rai Durlabh (d) Raja Shitab Rai
102. The ruler of which one of the following states was removed from power by the British on the pretext of misgovernance?
 (a) Awadh (b) Jhansi
 (c) Nagpur (d) Satara
103. Who founded the independent state of Awadh?
 (a) Shujauddaula (b) Aasfuddaula
 (c) Safdarjung (d) Saadat Khan
104. Who among the following had started the Public Works Department in India in 1848?
 (a) Lord William Bentinck (b) Lord Dalhousie
 (c) Lord Wellesley (d) Lord Cornwallis
105. Between which stations was the first railway line opened in India?
 (a) Calcutta to Raniganj (b) Bombay to Pune
 (c) Calcutta to Jamshedpur (d) Bombay to Thane
106. In the permanent settlement, the share of Zamindar stood at
 (a) 1/4 (b) 1/6
 (c) 1/11 (d) 1/2
107. The Ryotwari settlement of Madras was introduced by
 (a) Cornwallis (b) Wingate
 (c) Clive (d) Munro
108. The drain of wealth from India to England began after the
 (a) Permanent settlement (b) Grant of Diwani
 (c) Removal of Mir Qasim (d) Conquest of Mysore
109. "A single shelf of a good European library was worth the whole native literature of India and Arabia." Who made this statement?
 (a) Lord Macaulay (b) Lord William Bentinck
 (c) Raja Ram Mohan Roy (d) Sir Charles Wood
110. Who started the practice of granting the rights of collecting land revenue to the highest bidder?
 (a) Lord Clive (b) Lord Cornwallis
 (c) Lord Wellesley (d) Warren Hastings
111. The first tribal group which rose against the British was
 (a) Kolarian (b) Mundas
 (c) Khasis (d) Santhals
112. Which one of the following settlements did comprise Zamindar as middleman to collect the land revenue?
 (a) Mahalwari settlement (b) Ryotwari settlement
 (c) Permanent settlement (d) None of the above
113. Who was the Governor General of India at the time of Sindh-annexation?
 (a) Lord Auckland (b) Lord Mayo
 (c) Lord Dalhousie (d) Lord Ellenborough
114. Who among the following was the advisor of Lord Cornwallis in his judicial reforms?
 (a) Jonathan Duncan (b) Charles Grant
 (c) James Grant (d) Sir William Jones

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115. Who of the following introduced the revenue system called Permanent Settlement?
- Lord William Bentinck
 - Lord Cornwallis
 - Lord Wellesley
 - Lord Dalhousie
116. Who was the father of Civil Service?
- Lord Minto
 - Lord Wellesley
 - Lord William Bentinck
 - Lord Cornwallis
117. Whom did Sir Charles Napier replace as the British resident of Sindh?
- Alexander Burner
 - Major James Outram
 - Sir John Karne
 - Sir Eyer Coote
118. Who of the following laid the first rail line in India?
- Lord Ellenborough
 - Lord Canning
 - Lord Dufferin
 - Lord Dalhousie
119. Which one among the following states was first annexed by Lord Dalhousie under the Doctrine of Lapse?
- Hyderabad
 - Jhansi
 - Sambalpur
 - Satara
120. Who was the first Governor General of Bengal?
- Lord Clive
 - Warren Hastings
 - Lord Wellesley
 - Lord Hastings
121. Who among the following was the first Governor General of India?
- Robert Clive
 - Lord Canning
 - Lord William Bentinck
 - Lord Wellesley
122. Which British Commander was defeated by the Sikhs in 1855?
- Captain Nek Feville
 - Lt. Bastain
 - Major Burrough
 - Colonel White
123. The tomb of Lord Cornwallis is situated at
- Ghazipur
 - Gorakhpur
 - Varanasi
 - Balna
124. Which Governor General had abolished slavery in India?
- Lord Cornwallis
 - Lord Wellesley
 - Lord William Bentinck
 - Lord Ellenborough
125. Who among the following was the British residence in Awadh at the time of its annexation into British dominion?
- James Outram
 - W.H. Sleeman
 - General Low
 - Bishop R. Heber
126. Who among the following has been called as a "Heaven Born General"?
- Francis Dupleix
 - Robert Clive
 - Albuquerque
 - Lord Cornwallis
127. Who of the following was impeached in the British Parliament?
- Warren Hastings
 - Lord Hastings
 - Lord Clive
 - None of the above
128. The kingdom of Ranjeet Singh included
- Delhi
 - Kabul
 - Makran
 - Srinagar
129. Who among the following formulated and implemented the 'Doctrine of Lapse'?
- Lord Wellesley
 - Lord Clive
 - Lord Hastings
 - Lord Dalhousie
130. Cornwallis code of 1793 separated
- Revenue collection for administration of civil justice
 - Civil administration from judicial administration
 - The Bengal administration from central administration
 - The civil administration from military administration
131. Consider the following statements:
- Robert Clive was the first Governor General of Bengal.
 - William Bentinck was the first Governor General of India.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
132. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:
- | List-I | List-II |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. Lord Bentinck | 1. The Partition of Bengal |
| B. Lord Dalhousie | 2. Local Self-Government |
| C. Lord Rippon | 3. Abolition of Sati Pratha |
| D. Lord Curzon | 4. Doctrine of Lapse |
- Codes:
- | | A | B | C | D |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| (b) | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| (c) | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| (d) | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
133. Consider the following statements:
- Warren Hastings was the first Governor General of India.
 - Lord Canning was the first Viceroy of India.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
134. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:
- | List-I | List-II |
|---------|----------------------------|
| A. 1775 | 1. First Anglo-Burmese war |
| B. 1780 | 2. First Anglo-Afghan war |
| C. 1824 | 3. First Anglo-Maratha war |
| D. 1838 | 4. Second Anglo-Mysore war |
- Codes:
- | | A | B | C | D |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (b) | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| (c) | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| (d) | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |

135. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

- | List-I | List-II |
|---|---------------------|
| A. Land allotted to big feudal landlords | 1. Jagirdari System |
| B. Land allotted to revenue farmers or rent collectors | 2. Ryotwari System |
| C. Land allotted to each peasant with the right to sublet, mortgage, gift or sell | 3. Mahalwari |
| D. Revenue settlements made at village level | 4. Zamindari System |

Codes:

- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| (b) 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| (c) 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| (d) 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |

136. Which one of the following statements is not correct?

- Ali Mardan Khan introduced the system of revenue farming in Bengal.
- Maharaja Ranjit Singh set up modern foundries to manufacture Cannons at Lahore.
- Sawai Jai Singh of Amber had Euclid's 'Elements of Geometry' translated into Sanskrit.
- Sultan Tipu of Mysore gave money for the construction of the idol of Goddess Sharda in the Shringeri temple.

137. Consider the following princely states of the British rule in India:

- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| 1. Jhansi | 2. Sambhalpur |
| 3. Satara | 4. Naepur |

The correct chronological order in which they were annexed by the British is

- 1, 2, 3, 4
- 2, 1, 3, 4
- 4, 3, 2, 1
- 3, 2, 1, 4

138. Consider the following statements:

- Warren Hastings was the first Governor General who established a regular police force in India on the British pattern.
- A Supreme Court was established at Calcutta by the Regulating Act, 1773.
- The Indian Penal Code came into effect in the year 1860.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- 1 and 2
- 2 and 3
- 1 and 3
- 1, 2 and 3

139. Match List-I with List-II and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

- | List-I (Wars) | List-II (Period) |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. Second Anglo-Sikh war | 1. 1814-16 |
| B. Second Anglo-Maratha war | 2. 1890-92 |
| C. Third Anglo-Mysore war | 3. 1803-05 |
| D. Anglo-Nepal war | 4. 1848-49 |

Codes:

- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| (c) 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (d) 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |

140. With reference to Ryotwari settlement, consider the following statements:

- The rent was paid directly by the peasants to the Government.
- The Government gave Pattas to the Ryots.
- The lands were surveyed and assessed before being taxed.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 1 and 2
- 2 and 3
- 1, 2 and 3

141. In British India, the Home Charge was an important part of Dran of wealth. Which of the following funds constituted home charges?

- Funds used to support the India office in London.
- Funds used to pay salaries and pensions of British personnel engaged in India.
- Funds used for waging wars outside India by the British.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

- 1 only
- 1 and 2 only
- 1 and 3 only
- 1, 2 and 3

142. Which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched?

- Father of Civil Service – Lord Cornwallis
- Father of Police Service – Lord Clive
- Father of Judicial Service – Warren Hastings

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

- 1 only
- 1 and 2 only
- 1 and 3 only
- 1, 2 and 3

143. Which one of the following statements is not a feature of the Permanent Land Settlement?

- It was implemented in Bengal, Bihar and Odisha.
- There were three parties in it, viz. the Government, Zamindar and the Ryots.
- Land revenue was permanently fixed by it.
- The total amount of the land revenue to be collected was rupees four crores.

144. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List-I

- A. Mahalwari Settlement 1. Jonathan Duncan
- B. Permanent Settlement 2. Thomas Munro of Bengal
- C. Ryotwari Settlement 3. Cornwallis
- D. Permanent Settlement 4. Halt Mackenzie of Banaras

Codes:

- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| (c) 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| (d) 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |

145. Find the correct chronological order of the following events from the codes given below:

- 1. Abolition of dual government in Bengal
- 2. Treaty of Allahabad
- 3. Battle of Plassey
- 4. Battle of Wandiwash

Codes:

- (a) 1, 2, 3, 4
- (b) 2, 3, 4, 1
- (c) 3, 4, 2, 1
- (d) 4, 1, 3, 2

146. Arrange the following in the chronological order of their rule:

- 1. Balaji Vishwanath
- 2. Balaji Bajirao
- 3. Bajirao I
- 4. Madhavrao

Select the correct chronological order using the codes given below:

Codes:

- (a) 1, 2, 3, 4
- (b) 1, 3, 2, 4
- (c) 1, 4, 2, 3
- (d) 1, 2, 4, 3

147. Consider the following statements regarding the Mahalwari System of land revenue:

- 1. It was introduced in the Ganga valley, the north west provinces, parts of central India and the Punjab.
- 2. The revenue settlement under this system was done with landlords or heads of families who collectively claimed to be landlords of the village or the estate.
- 3. Under this system, the land revenue was determined on permanent basis.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

148. Consider the following statements in regard to the event during the rule of Lord Cornwallis as the Governor General:

- 1. He brought in the separation of revenue administration and civil jurisdiction through the Cornwallis code.
- 2. He introduced the civil services in India.
- 3. Subsidiary alliance system was started under his rule.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

149. Consider the following statements regarding the administrative policies of East India Company in India during 1757 to 1857:

- 1. The administrative policies remained same without any major change during this period.
- 2. The main emphasis of the administration was placed on the maintenance of law and order.
- 3. In 1772, the Company ended the dual government in Bengal and undertook the administration directly.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1 and 3 only

150. Consider the following statements:

- 1. Cornwallis established a regular police force in India to maintain law and order and Zamindars were relieved from their police work.
- 2. Indians were excluded from all the superior posts in the police department during 19th century under the British rule.
- 3. In the beginning, the British police model was followed to organize Indian police.

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

151. Consider the following statements regarding Subsidiary Alliances introduced in India by Lord Wellesley.

- 1. Wellesley followed the policy of the annexation of the territories of previously subordinated rulers.
- 2. The protected states under the Alliance could not employ any European in their service without the approval of the British.
- 3. The British promised not to interfere in the internal affairs of the protected states and they often kept it.
- 4. Though the armies of the protected states were remained but they were to be used by the British.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

152. Which of the following statements regarding Permanent Settlement is/are correct?

- 1. The Permanent Settlement was introduced in parts of the Madras and Bombay presidencies.
- 2. The Permanent Settlement created a new class of landlords with hereditary rights on land.
- 3. The landlords created by the Permanent Settlement could never be removed under any circumstance.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

Codes:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

153. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?

- (a) Lord Cornwallis : Subsidiary Alliance
- (b) Lord Dalhousie : Permanent Settlement of Bengal
- (c) Lord Lytton : Doctrine of Lapse
- (d) Lord Curzon : Partition of Bengal

154. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A): With the acquisition of Diwani of Bengal the company directly organised the 'drain of wealth'.

Reason (R): The company began to send to England the revenue of Bengal through what were called 'Investment'.

In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct?

Codes:

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

155. **Assertion (A):** The Doctrine of Lapse was introduced under Lord Dalhousie.

Reason (R): Many native states lost their suzerainty under Doctrine of Lapse and the deposed leaders led the rebels in their region

- (a) Both A and B are true and R is the correct explanation.
- (b) Both A and B are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true.

156. Who was the Governor General of India during the Sepoy mutiny?

- (a) Lord Dalhousie
- (b) Lord Canning
- (c) Lord Hardinge
- (d) Lord Lytton

157. Who among the following British persons admitted the Revolt of 1857 as a national revolt?

- (a) Lord Dalhousie
- (b) Lord Canning
- (c) Lord Ellenborough
- (d) Disraeli

158. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Assertion (A): First war of independence broke out in India in 1857, soon after the departure of Lord Dalhousie from India.

Reason (R): Lord Dalhousie's annexationist policy had caused great discontent.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true, but R is false.
- (d) A is false, but R is true.

159. Which of the following statements about the Hastings Plan of 1772 is/ are correct?

1. Each district was to have a civil and a criminal Court.
2. The Judges were helped by native assessors who were skilled in Hindu and Islamic laws.

3. The Sadar Diwani Adalat was mainly meant to settle mercantile cases exceeding ₹ 10,000 in value.

4. These Courts did not put into place any procedural improvements.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) 1 and 2 | (b) 3 and 4 |
| (c) 2 and 4 | (d) 2 only |

160. Arrange the following in correct chronological order

[NDA 2008-I]

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Third Carnatic War | 2. First Burmese War |
| 3. First Mysore War | 4. Second Afghan War |

Codes:

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (a) 1, 4, 3, 2 | (b) 1, 3, 2, 4 |
| (c) 2, 4, 1, 3 | (d) 3, 1, 2, 4 |

161. Who among the following was the first Governor General of India?

[NDA 2008-I]

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| (a) Lord Amherst | (b) Lord William Bentinck |
| (c) Sir Charles Metcalfe | (d) Robert Clive |

162. In which of the following years was the first Railway line between Bombay and Thane laid?

[NDA 2008-II]

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (a) 1853 | (b) 1854 |
| (c) 1856 | (d) 1858 |

163. Who among the following has started the Public Works Department in India in AD 1848?

[NDA 2008-II]

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Lord William Bentinck | (b) Lord Dalhousie |
| (c) Lord Wellesley | (d) Lord Cornwallis |

164. Under which one of the following systems of assessment, the British Government collected revenue directly from the farmers?

[NDA 2008-II]

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| (a) Zamindari | (b) Ryotwari |
| (c) Annawari | (d) Desaiwari |

165. Assertion (A) First War of independence broke out in India in 1857, soon after the departure of Lord Dalhousie from India.

Reason (R) Lord Dalhousie's annexationist policy had caused great discontent.

[NDA 2009-I]

Codes :

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true, but R is false
- (d) A is false, but R is true

166. Prior to 1813, which among the following measures, was not adopted by the British to exploit the Indians economically?

[NDA 2010-I]

- (a) Monopolising the trade of raw goods wherever possible and selling them at high rates
- (b) Forcing Indian craftsman to produce quality products in fixed quantity and at fixed price
- (c) Free Trade Policy
- (d) Elimination of Indian traders from competition by every means

167. Which of the following statements above Ryotwari settlement is/are correct? **[NDA 2010-I]**

 - It recognised the cultivators as the owner of land.
 - It was a temporary settlement.
 - It was introduced later than the permanent settlement.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

 - 1 and 2
 - 2 and 3
 - Only 1
 - All of these

168. In 1856, Awadh would not have been annexed with the British empire if the Nawab of Awadh had **[NDA 2011-II]**

 - allied with the British
 - not refused to introduce reforms as suggested by the British
 - fought against the British
 - a natural heir

169. Which of the following statements regarding Permanent Settlement is/are correct? **[NDA 2011-II]**

 - The Permanent Settlement was introduced in parts of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies.
 - The Permanent Settlement created a new class of landlords with hereditary rights on land.
 - The landlords created by the Permanent Settlement could never be removed under any circumstance.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

 - Only 1
 - Only 2
 - 2 and 3
 - 1, 2 and 3

170. Who introduced Subsidiary Alliance System in administration to establish the British power over Indian States? **[UP-PCS (M) 2016]**

 - Warren Hastings
 - Lord Wellesley
 - Lord Cornwallis
 - Lord Dalhousie

171. Which of the following social reforms is/are associated with Lord William Bentick?

 - Prohibition of Sati
 - Suppression of Thugee
 - Banning of female infanticide
 - All of the above

172. Who among the following Governor Generals created the covenanted Civil Services of India which later came to be known as the Indian Civil services?

 - Warren Hastings
 - Wellesley
 - Carnwallis
 - William Bentinck

173. Who was the Governor General of India during the revolt of 1857? **[UK-PSC 2016]**

 - Lord Hastings
 - Lord Canning
 - Lord Amherst
 - Lord Auckland

174. Battle of Khurbura was fought in the year- **[UK-PSC 2016]**

 - 1800 A.D.
 - 1804 A.D.
 - 1710 A.D.
 - 1805 A.D.

175. James Andrew Ramsay was the real name of which Governor-General India? **[UK-PSC 2016]**

 - Lord Dalhousie
 - Lord Canning
 - Lord North
 - Lord Curzon

176. When was the first tea company in Assam established? **[UP-RO 2016]**

 - 1835
 - 1837
 - 1839
 - 1841

177. Who among the following British Officers lost his life at Lucknow? **[UP-PCS 2008]**

 - General John Nicholson
 - General Neill
 - Major General Havelock
 - Sir Henry Lawrence

Select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Code :

 - 1, 2 and 3
 - 1, 3 and 4
 - 2, 3 and 4
 - All the above

178. With which uprising is Mangal Pandey associated? **[UP-PCS 2010]**

 - Barrackpur
 - Meerut
 - Delhi
 - None of the above

179. Match List – I with List – II and select the correct answer using the code given below **[UP-PCS 2010]**

List – I	List – II
A. Jhansi	I. Moulavi Ahmadullah
B. Lucknow	2. Azimullah Khan
C. Kanpur	3. Begum Hazrat Mahal
D. Faizabad	4. Rani Laxmi Bai

Code :

A	B	C	D
(a) 4	3	2	1
(b) 4	2	3	1
(c) 3	4	2	1
(d) 1	2	3	4

180. Which one of the following rulers established embassies in foreign countries on modern lines? **[UP-PCS 2011]**

 - Haider Ali
 - Mir Qasim
 - Shah Alam II
 - Tipu Sultan

181. Who among the following was/were associated with the introduction of Ryotwari Settlement in India during the British rule? **[IAS 2017]**

 - Lord Cornwallis
 - Alexander Reed
 - Thomas Munro

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

 - 1 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - 1, 2 and 3

British Rule & Its Impacts & Regional Powers (1858-1947)

182. State the sectors where highest amount of British capital was invested in India?

 - Tea, coffee and indigo
 - Railways, banking, insurance and shipping
 - Taxiles
 - Jute Mills

183. The last King of Sikh Kingdom was

 - Ranjeet Singh
 - Navnihal Singh
 - Duleep Singh
 - Sher Singh

184. Who was the first Viceroy of India?
 (a) Lord Canning (b) Warren Hastings
 (c) Lord William Bentinck (d) Lord Curzon
185. In whose viceroyalty, the white mutiny took place?
 (a) Lord Curzon (b) Lord Minto
 (c) Lord Hardinge (d) Lord Ripon
186. Who among the following had repealed the Vernacular Press Act?
 (a) Lord Lytton (b) Lord Ripon
 (c) Lord Dufferin (d) Lord Lansdowne
187. Lord Curzon is best known for which of the following?
 (a) Universities Act 1904
 (b) Partition of Bengal in 1905
 (c) Indian Council Act 1892
 (d) Government of India Act 1909
188. King George V visited India during the viceroyship of
 (a) Lord Hardinge (b) Lord Mayo
 (c) Lord Ripon (d) Lord Curzon
189. Who is rightly called the 'Father of Local Self Government' in India?
 (a) Lord Curzon (b) Lord Hardinge
 (c) Lord Lytton (d) Lord Ripon
190. Who was the Viceroy of India when the British India's capital was shifted from Calcutta to Delhi?
 (a) Lord Curzon (b) Lord Hardinge
 (c) Lord Dalhousie (d) Lord Dufferin
191. Among the following viceroys of India in whose time Indian Penal Code, Civil Procedure Code, and Criminal Code were passed?
 (a) Lord Canning (b) Lord Mayo
 (c) Lord Lytton (d) Lord Dufferin
192. Which viceroy is regarded as the catalyst of Indian nationalism?
 (a) Lord Minto (b) Lord Dalhousie
 (c) Lord Canning (d) Lord Curzon
193. Who among the following is remembered for the annulment of the Partition of Bengal?
 (a) Lord Chelmsford (b) Lord Hardings
 (c) Lord Minto (d) Lord Curzon
194. The capital of India was shifted from Calcutta to Delhi in
 (a) 1910 (b) 1911
 (c) 1912 (d) 1913
195. Queen Victoria's proclamation was read out by Lord Canning on 1st November 1858 at
 (a) Allahabad (b) Calcutta
 (c) Bombay (d) Madras
196. The system of indirect election was introduced in India in the year
 (a) 1861 (b) 1892
 (c) 1909 (d) 1919
197. The conspiracy to divide Bengal was aimed at
 (a) To weaken the National Freedom Movement
 (b) To break the Hindu-Muslim Unity
- (c) To bring Hindu in minority in the new state
 (d) All of the above
198. Which one of the following policies was adopted by the British towards native states after the revolt of 1857?
 (a) To annex Indian states into the British empire.
 (b) To give greater power to Indian states.
 (c) To allow Indian states to establish relations with foreign power.
 (d) To maintain status quo of Indian states.
199. With reference to the Colonial rule in India, consider the following events.
 1. Morley-Minto Reforms Act
 2. Transfer of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi
 3. First world war
 4. Lucknow pact
 The correct chronological order of these events is
 (a) 2, 1, 3, 4 (b) 1, 2, 3, 4
 (c) 2, 1, 4, 3 (d) 1, 2, 4, 3
200. Which of the following were intentions of British Indian rule behind the partition of Bengal?
 1. To create a majority of Bengal against non-Bengalis in the parent Bengal.
 2. To keep Bengal, Oriya and Hindi speaking people together in the parent Bengal.
 3. To create a majority of Muslims in the East Bengal.
 Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
Codes:
 (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
 (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
201. Consider the following statement and identify with the help of the codes given below. The Viceroy who made the statement and when:
 In my belief, Congress is tottering to its fall and one of my great ambitions while in India is to assist it to a peaceful demise.
Codes:
 (a) Lord Curzon, in a letter to the Secretary of States in 1900
 (b) Lord Curzon, while announcing the partition of Bengal
 (c) Lord Dufferin, during the farewell speech at Calcutta
 (d) Lord Minto, while addressing the Muslim delegation which met him at Shimla in 1906
202. Who was the architect of Communal Award?
 (a) Lord Linlithgow (b) Lord Reading
 (c) Lord Irwin (d) Ramsay Macdonald
203. Where was the 'Jatiya Sarkar' formed during the Quit India Movement?
 (a) Ballia (b) Nagpur
 (c) Satara (d) Tamluk
204. Vinoba Bhave was chosen as the first Satyagrahi of the individual Satyagraha. Who was the second?
 (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
 (b) Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru
 (c) C. Rajgopalachari
 (d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

205. Where was the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association founded in 1928?
 (a) Kanpur (b) Delhi
 (c) Allahabad (d) Lahore
206. A Provisional Government of India with Raja Mahendra Pratap as its president was established during the First World War in
 (a) Afghanistan (b) Germany
 (c) Singapore (d) Turkey
207. Who out of the following had told "Destruction is the best method of dealing with the foreign clothes"?
 (a) Ravindranath Tagore (b) Mahatma Gandhi
 (c) Chittaranjan Das (d) Subhas Chandra Bose
208. Where was Mahatma Gandhi when a raid was made by Congress Volunteers on Dharsana Salt Depot?
 (a) In Yervada Jail
 (b) In Sabarmati Jail
 (c) In Agha Khan Palace Poona
 (d) In Ahmadnagar Fort Jail
209. Who was the leader of the 'Red Shirt Party'?
 (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Maulana Azad
 (c) Jawahar Lal Nehru (d) Abdul Gaffar Khan
210. Who was the founder of the Swaraj Party?
 (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Jawahar Lal Nehru
 (c) Chittaranjan Das (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
211. Who among the following was the one to have escaped being hanged in the Kakori conspiracy case?
 (a) Ashfaqullah Khan (b) Rajendra Lahiri
 (c) Ram Prasad Bismil (d) Chandra Shekhar Azad
212. Who among the following attended all the three Round Table Conferences?
 (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Bhimrao Ambedkar
 (c) Vallabhbhai Patel (d) Jawaharlal Nehru
213. Who among the following female revolutionary fired at the English Governor (Chancellor) while receiving her degree at the convocation?
 (a) Shanti Ghosh (b) Sudhi Chaudhary
 (c) Bina Das (d) Kalpana Dutta
214. The freedom fighter who died in jail due to hunger strike was
 (a) Ram Prasad Bismil (b) Bipin Chandra Pal
 (c) Jatin Das (d) C.R. Das
215. Who of the following was not amongst the lawyers to fight the case of Indian National Army in 1946 in the Delhi Red Fort trial?
 (a) Bhulabhai Desai
 (b) Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru
 (c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
 (d) Dr. Kailash Nath Katju
216. Name the first recorded Muslim revolutionary who was hanged for India's independence?
 (a) Mohammad Ali (b) Shaukat Ali
 (c) Ashfaque-ullah-Khan (d) Azizuddin
217. Which one of the following revolutionaries is not associated with Kakori Conspiracy Case?
 (a) Ram Prasad Bismil (b) Ashfaque-ullah-Khan
 (c) Roshan Singh (d) Bhagat Singh
218. The province where Indian National Congress did not form Ministry after the general election of 1937 was
 (a) Odisha (b) Bihar
 (c) Madras (d) Bengal
219. In which of the following jails, the book "Discovery of India" was written by Jawahar Lal Nehru?
 (a) Ahmadnagar Fort Jail (b) Alipur Central Jail
 (c) Yervada Jail (d) Deoli Camp Jail
220. The person who on April 4, 1919 delivered a speech on Hindu-Muslim Unity from the pulpit of Jama Masjid in Delhi was
 (a) Mahatma Gandhi
 (b) Mohammad Ali
 (c) Mahamana Madan Mohan Malviya
 (d) Swami Shraddhanand
221. The person who returned his token of honour to Government of India on May 30, 1919 was
 (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Tej Bahadur Sapru
 (c) Ravindranath Tagore (d) Jamna Lal Bajaj
222. The title given by the British Government to Mahatma Gandhi and which was surrendered during the Non-cooperation Movement was
 (a) Hind Kesari (b) Kaiser-e-Hind
 (c) Rai Bahadur (d) Rt. Honourable
223. Which of the following came to India after the Second World War in 1946?
 (a) Cripps Mission (b) Cabinet Mission
 (c) Wavell Plan (d) Simon Commission
224. Which of the following parties did not support Quit India Movement?
 (a) The Hindu Mahasabha
 (b) The Communist Party of India
 (c) The Unionist Party of Punjab
 (d) All the above
225. Which portfolio was held by Rajendra Prasad in the interim government formed in 1946?
 (a) External Affairs (b) Defence
 (c) Food and Agriculture (d) None of these
226. Who amongst the following made regular broadcast on Congress radio operated during Quit India Movement?
 (a) Jay Prakash Narayan (b) Subhas Chandra Bose
 (c) Ram Manohar Lohia (d) Sucheta Kriplani
227. Kakori conspiracy case took place in the year
 (a) 1920 (b) 1925
 (c) 1930 (d) 1935
228. Which one of the following was directly related to the Poona Pact of 1932?
 (a) Indian women (b) Indian labour class
 (c) Indian farmers (d) Indian depressed class

229. Tinkathia system in Champaran meant
 (a) Cultivation of Indigo on the 3/20 area of land.
 (b) Cultivation of Indigo on the 3/19 area of land.
 (c) Cultivation of Indigo on the 3/18 area of land.
 (d) None of these
230. Lahore Session of Muslim League (1940) was presided over by
 (a) Liaqat Ali Khan
 (b) Chaudhary Khaliquzzaman
 (c) Mohammad Ali Jinnah
 (d) Fatima Jinnah
231. Which one of the following had led the defense pleaders in the famous Indian National Army trial in the Red Fort of Delhi
 (a) Jawahar Lal Nehru (b) Asaf Ali
 (c) Sir Tej Bahadur Saprau (d) Bhulabhai Desai
232. Which operation was started by the British Government to arrest the leaders of Quit India Movement?
 (a) Operation Reander Paste (b) Operation Zero Hour
 (c) Operation Thunderbolt (d) Operation Blue Star
233. The party which observed the 'Black Day' on 3 July, 1947 against partition of India was
 (a) Indian National Congress
 (b) Forward Bloc
 (c) Hindu Mahasabha
 (d) Communist Party of India
234. In which of the following session of Muslim League "Two-Nation Theory" was propounded?
 (a) Lahore Session, 1940 (b) Bombay Session, 1915
 (c) Delhi Session, 1918 (d) Calcutta Session, 1917
235. The provision for the establishment of All India Federation was included in the
 (a) Government of India Act 1919
 (b) Government of India Act 1925
 (c) August offer 1940
 (d) Cabinet Mission Proposal 1946
236. Gandhiji's Champaran Movement was for
 (a) The security of the rights of Harijans
 (b) Civil disobedience Movement
 (c) Maintaining of Unity of Hindu Society
 (d) Solving the problems of Indigo workers
237. The Muslim League demanded separate Pakistan for the first time in the year
 (a) 1939 (b) 1940
 (c) 1941 (d) 1942
238. Which one of the following is not true about the First Round Table Conference?
 (a) It was held in 1930
 (b) It was to discuss the Report of the Simon Commission
 (c) It was held in London
 (d) It was attended by the Congress delegation
239. Two independent states of India and Pakistan were created by
 (a) The Shimla Conference
 (b) The Crips Proposal
 (c) The Cabinet Mission Plan
 (d) The Indian Independence Act
240. Which one of the following commissions was appointed by British Government to investigation into the massacre in Jallianwala Bagh?
 (a) Hunter Commission (b) Simon Commission
 (c) Welby Commission (d) Butler Committee
241. During whose tenure as the Viceroy of India, were the great martyrs Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev hanged?
 (a) Lord Curzon (b) Lord Irwin
 (c) Lord Minto (d) Lord Chemsford
242. The main reason for the boycott of Simon Commission in India was
 (a) Appointment before time
 (b) All the members were Englishmen
 (c) Chairman was a member of British Liberal Party
 (d) None of these
243. Who was invited by Lord Wavell to form the Interim Government in India in 1946?
 (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (b) Jawahar Lal Nehru
 (c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (d) C. Rajagopalachari
244. Read the following events connected with Indian freedom struggle and find the correct chronological order of the events from the codes given below:
 1. Muslim Deliverance Day
 2. Direct Action Day
 3. Resignation of Congress Ministries
 4. Individual Satyagraha
- Codes:**
 (a) 3, 1, 4, 2 (b) 1, 2, 3, 4
 (c) 4, 3, 2, 1 (d) 1, 3, 2, 4
245. Consider the following events related to India's freedom struggle and find their correct chronological order from the codes given below the events:
 1. Bomb-hurling at the Central Legislative Assembly Hall in Delhi.
 2. Martyrdom of Jatin Das.
 3. Martyrdom of Bhagat Singh.
 4. Karachi session of the Indian National Congress.
- Codes:**
 (a) 1, 2, 3, and 4 (b) 4, 3, 2, and 1
 (c) 3, 4, 1 and 2 (d) 2, 1, 3, and 4
246. Which one of the following statements is not correct about the book Indian struggle written by Subhash Chandra Bose?
 (a) It covers the period of India's Struggle for freedom between 1920 and 1942.
 (b) It comprises the Haripura (1938) and Tripura (1939) sessions.
 (c) It has a chapter 'The Gandhi-Irwin Pact and after.'
 (d) It depicts the comprehensive history of the Peasant Movement in India.

247. Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A. Amritsar Incident
- B. Chauri Chaura Incident
- C. Champaran Movement
- D. Moplah Revolt

Codes:

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (a) A, B, C, D | (b) B, A, C, D |
| (c) C, A, D, B | (d) C, A, B, D |

248. Which of the following newspapers advocated revolutionary terrorism during the period of Indian freedom struggle?

- 1. Sandhya
- 2. Yugantar
- 3. Kaal

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

- | | |
|----------|----------------|
| (a) 1, 2 | (b) 1, 3 |
| (c) 2, 3 | (d) 1, 2 and 3 |

249. Who of the following had started the Khilafat Movement?

Choose the answer from the codes given below:

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. Shaukat Ali | 2. Mohammad Ali |
| 3. Shariatullah | 4. Abul Kalam Azad |

Codes:

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| (a) 1 and 2 | (b) 1, 2 and 3 |
| (c) 1, 3 and 4 | (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4 |

250. Arrange the following in the chronological order and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- 1. The August offer
- 2. The Cabinet Mission Plan
- 3. The Cripps Mission Plan
- 4. The Wavell Plan

Codes:

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (a) 1, 2, 4, 3 | (b) 4, 3, 2, 1 |
| (c) 1, 3, 4, 2 | (d) 3, 4, 1, 2 |

251. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Assertion (A): The Congress boycotted the Simon Commission.

Reason (R): The Simon Commission did not have a single Indian member.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true, but R is false.
- (d) A is false, but R is true.

252. Put the following events in chronological order and choose your answer with the help of given codes:

- A. Formation of an interim government.
- B. The arrival of the Cabinet Mission.
- C. Muslim League Launches Direct Action.
- D. Jinnah's Wrecking of the Shimla Conference.

Codes:

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (a) B, D, C, A | (b) D, B, C, A |
| (c) A, B, D, C | (d) D, B, A, C |

253. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists:

List-I (Act)	List-II (Largely based on)
A. Indian Council Act 1909	1. Mountbatten Plan
B. Government of India Act 1919	2. Simon Commission Report and joint select committee recommendation
C. Government of India Act 1935	3. Montague-Chelmsford Reforms
D. Independence Act 1947	4. Morley-Minto Reform

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 1	2	3	4
(b) 4	3	2	1
(c) 3	4	1	2
(d) 4	1	2	3

254. Given below are four events connected with India's struggle for independence. Select their correct chronological order by using the codes given below the events:

- 1. Second Round Table Conference.
- 2. Karachi session of India National Congress.
- 3. Execution of Bhagat Singh.
- 4. Gandhi-Irwin Pact.

Codes:

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (a) 1, 2, 3, 4 | (b) 4, 3, 2, 1 |
| (c) 2, 1, 3, 4 | (d) 2, 4, 3, 1 |

255. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists:

List-I (Event)	List-II (Year)
A. Non-Cooperation Movement	1. 1942
B. Civil Disobedience Movement	2. 1937
C. Formation of Congress Ministries	3. 1930
D. Quit India Movement	4. 1920

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 1	2	3	4
(b) 4	3	2	1
(c) 2	1	4	3
(d) 3	4	1	2

256. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Assertion (A): Lord Linlithgow described the August Movement of 1942 as the most serious rebellion since Sepoy Mutiny.

Reason (R): There was massive upsurge of the peasantry in certain areas.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true, but R is false.
- (d) A is false, but R is true.

257. Consider the following statements:

The government of India Act 1935 provided for

1. The provincial autonomy.
2. The establishment of Federal Court.
3. All India Federation at the centre.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 1 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3

258. Consider the following statements:

1. In the First Round Table conference, Dr. Ambedkar demanded separate electorates for the depressed classes.
2. In the Poona Act, special provisions for representation of the depressed people in the local bodies and civil services were made.
3. The Indian National Congress did not take part in the Third Round Table Conference. [CDS 2017-21]

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 1 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3

259. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Assertion (A): The Congress rejected the Cripps' proposals.

Reason (R): The Cripps Mission consisted solely of Whites.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not a correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true, but R is false.
- (d) A is false, but R is true.

260. Consider the following statements:

Indian nationalists were bitterly disappointed at the closing stages of the First World War due to the reason that

1. Only few Indian princess participated in the Imperial Conference and Peace Conference.
2. The closing of the World War brought to India not peace but the sword.

3. Gandhi was prevented by the government from proceeding to Delhi in 1919.

4. The Rowlatt Act was passed in 1919. [CDS-2017-21] Which of these statements are correct?

- (a) 1 and 3 (b) 1 and 4
- (c) 2 and 4 (d) 2 and 3

261. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Assertion (A): According to the Wavell Plan, the number of Hindu and Muslim members in the Executive Council were to be equal.

Reason (R): Wavell thought that this arrangement would have avoided the partition of India.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are individually true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true, but R is false.
- (d) A is false, but R is true.

262. Consider the following statements in regards to the Gandhi-Irwin Pact:

1. According to the Pact, British Government accepted to release all the political prisoners.
2. Irwin agreed on giving the right to peaceful and non-aggressive picketing of liquor and foreign cloth shops.
3. British government allowed making of salt for personal consumption in coastal regions.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

263. Consider the following statements in regards to the Swaraj Party:

1. Swaraj Party was formed out of Congress to function as an independent political party.
2. The Swarajist believed in participation of the council elections.
3. Swarajist got the majority in November 1923 election due to which they were able to outvote the government in central assembly repeatedly.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

264. Consider the following statements in regard to the Indian Council Act, 1919:

1. It introduced bicameral legislature.
2. It separated provincial budgets from the central budget.
3. It introduced the separate representation of chambers of commerce, universities and Zamindars.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

265. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Assertion (A): The Congress Ministries in all the provinces resigned in the year 1939.

Reason (R): The Congress did not accept the decision of the viceroy to declare war against Germany in the context of the Second World War.

Codes:

- (a) A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) A and R are individually true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true, but R is false.
- (d) A is false, but R is true.

266. Consider the following statements:

1. The Gandhi-Irwin Pact 1931, placed the Indian National Congress on an equal footing with the British Indian Government.
2. The participation of Muslims in the Civil Disobedience Movement was less than that of the Non-Cooperation Movement.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

267. Which of the following statements in regard to the 3rd June Plan are correct?

1. The successor governments would be given dominion status.
2. There was a provision for the Boundary Commission to determine boundaries of the successor states as India and Pakistan.
3. It was mandatory for India and Pakistan to remain within the British Commonwealth.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

Codes:

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

268. There are two statements one labelled as the Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).

Assertion (A): The British sovereignty continued to exist in free India.

Reason (R): The British sovereign appointed the last Governor General of free India.

Examine these two statements carefully and select the answers by using the codes given below:

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not a correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true, but R is false.
- (d) A is false, but R is true.

269. consider the following statements:

1. The province of Assam was created in the year 1911
2. Eleven districts comprising Assam were separated from the Lieutenant Governorship of Bengal and established as an independent administration under a Chief Commissioner in the year 1874

Which of the statements given above is / are correct ?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

270. Who among the following was the Governor-General of India immediately preceding Chakravarthi Raja gopalachari?

[NDA 2007-II]

- (a) The Marquess of Linlithgow (b) Lord Mountbatten
- (c) Lord Wavell (d) Lord Chelmsford

271. After 1857, which of the following announced, at a Darbar at Allahabad, the assumption of the Government of India by the Sovereign of Great Britain?

[NDA 2008-I]

- (a) Lord Canning (b) Sir John Lawrence
- (c) Lord Mayc (d) Lord Northbrok

272. Arrange the following in chronological order

[NDA 2008-I]

1. Partition of Bengal
2. Aligarh-Chaura Incident
3. First Round Table Conference

Codes :

- (a) 1, 2, 3 (b) 3, 2, 1
- (c) 1, 3, 2 (d) 2, 1, 3

273. Who among the following was the Viceroy of India at the time of the formation of Indian National Congress?

[NDA 2008-I]

- (a) Lord Mayo (b) Lord Ripon
- (c) Lord Dufferin (d) Lord Lansdowne

274. Who among the following was not a member of the Cabinet Mission?

[NDA 2008-II]

- (a) Sir Stafford Cripps (b) AV Alexander
- (c) Radcliffe (d) Patrick Lawrence

275. 'A Forgotten Empire', written by the renowned historian Robert Sewell is about which one of the following empires?

[NDA 2008-II]

- (a) Kushan empire (b) Mauryan empire
- (c) Vijayanagar empire (d) Mughal empire

276. Which among the following was not one of the provisions of the 'Communal Award'?

[NDA 2009-I]

- (a) Member of the depressed classes were assigned reserved seats and separate electorates
- (b) Separate electorates for the Muslims
- (c) Separate electorates for the Europeans and the Sikhs
- (d) The separate electorates were to lapse at the end of 10 years

277. Consider the following statements relating to the famous Muzaffarpur murders (1908) [NDA 2009-II]
- The bomb, which was hurled at their carriage of Mrs Pringle and her daughter was actually intended for Mr Kingsford, the District Judge of Muzaffarpur.
 - The revolutionaries wanted to kill Mr Kingsford, because he had inflicted severe punishments on Swadeshi activists.
 - Khudiram and Prafulla Chaki had to pay the penalty for their action by death.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- Only 1
 - Only 2
 - 2 and 3
 - All of these
278. When Lord Mountbatten became the first Governor-General of India, who among the following became the Governor-General for Pakistan? [NDA 2009-II]
- Lord Mountbatten
 - Muhammad Ali Jinnah
 - Liaquat Ali Khan
 - Shaukat Ali
279. Which one of the following was not a result of British colonial rule in India? [NDA 2010-I]
- Ruin of Indian agriculture
 - Ruin of Indian industries
 - Ruin of Indian trade
 - Ruin of Indian feudalism
280. In addition to Macaulay's Minutes on Education, another landmark draft is also attributed to him. Identify the draft from the following. [NDA 2011-II]
- Draft of Indian Penal Code
 - Draft of Indian Forest Policy
 - Draft of the Zamindari Abolition Act
 - Draft of the Maritime Trade Policy
281. What was the 'privy purse' in the context of the history of modern India? [NDA 2011-II]
- A purse given privately by one organisation to another
 - A purse given by the Government of India to dignitaries for services rendered
 - A grant given by the Government of India to the erstwhile Prince of India
 - A gift given by an erstwhile Prince of India to the Government of India
282. The Constituent Assembly of India was chosen on the basis of the provincial elections of 1946. With the withdrawal of the Muslim League from the Constituent Assembly, it turned out that majority of the assembly members were also members of the Congress. Under that circumstance, how was the Constituent Assembly given a broader social basis? [NDA 2011-II]
- By nominating independent members from various minority groups
 - By nominating independent members from various caste and religious groups
 - By nominating independent members of different castes, religious groups and women and also by taking in representatives of the princely states and asking for written submission from the public at large
 - By taking in representatives of the princely states and asking for written submission from the public at large
283. The first effort at drafting a Dominion Status Constitution for India was made in response to the [NDA 2011-II]
- Minto-Morley reforms
 - Montague-Chelmsford reforms
 - Simon Commission
 - First Round Table Conference
284. The Viceregal Lodge at Shimla is a well-known ancient monument. Which of the following statements about the monument are correct? [NDA 2012-I]
- The Lodge was built by 17th Viceroy, Earl Dufferin.
 - The present shape of the building was given by Earl of Marquis of Lansdowne.
 - It is famous for holding three meetings before Independence of India including the Cabinet Mission.
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below
- 1, 2 and 3
 - 2 and 3
 - 1 and 3
 - 1 and 2
285. The Cabinet Mission Plan for India envisaged a [NDA 2012-I]
- Federation
 - Confederation
 - Unitary form of Government
 - Union of States
286. British colonialism in India saw the emergence of new cities. Calcutta, now Kolkata, was one of the first cities. Which of the following villages were amalgamated to form the city of Calcutta? [NDA 2013-I]
- Midnapur, Chittagong, Burdwan
 - 24-Parganas, Kalikata, Thakurgaon
 - Sutanuti, Kalikata, Gobindapur
 - Midnapur, Thakurgaon, Gobindapur
287. **Statement I:** The economy of India in the 19th century came to a state of ruin under English East India Company. **Statement II:** English East India Company's acquisition of Diwani right led to the miseries of the peasants and those associated with the traditional handicrafts industry of India.
288. Which among the following was the reason of the resignations of the Indian Ministers in all the provinces in the year 1939? [NDA 2014-I]
- The Governors refused to act as constitutional heads
 - The Centre did not provide the required financial help to provinces
 - The Governor-General converted Indian administration from federal to unitary one because of the beginning of the World War II
 - India was declared a party to the World War II without the consent of the provincial government

307. Consider the following statements : **[UP-RO 2016]**
Assertion (A) : Jawaharlal Nehru represented the Indian National Congress in the Second Round Table Conference (1932).
Reason (R) : It was implicit in the Gandhi Irwin Pact (1931) that the Indian National Congress will participate in the Second Round Table Conference (1932).
 Choose the correct answer from the code given below :
 (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true
308. Who among the following was the President of the Central legislative Assembly in August 1925? **[UP-RO 2016]**
 (a) C. R. Das (b) Motilal Nehru
 (c) M. R. Jayakar (d) Vitthal Bhai Patel
309. Consider the following provinces of British India and identify those where the Indian National Congress did not form ministry in 1937? **[UP-RO 2016]**
 1. Central Provinces 2. Orissa
 3. Bengal 4. Punjab
 Select the correct answer from the code given below-
 (a) 1 and 2 (b) 3 and 4
 (c) 2 and 3 (d) 1 and 4
310. The Ghadar Party was formed in **[UP-PCS 2008]**
 (a) Afghanistan
 (b) Burma
 (c) England
 (d) United States of America
311. Given below are four events connected with India's struggle for independence. Select their correct chronological order by using the codes given below the events. **[UP-PCS 2009]**
 1. Second Round Table Conference.
 2. Karachi Session of Indian National Congress.
 3. Execution of Bhagat Singh.
 4. Gandhi - Irwin Pact.
 Code :
 (a) 1, 2, 3, 4 (b) 2, 1, 3, 4
 (c) 4, 3, 2, 1 (d) 2, 4, 3, 1
312. The institution of local self government got a fillip during the Viceroyalty of **[UP-PCS 2010]**
 (a) Lord Mayo (b) Lord Ripon
 (c) Lord Dufferin (d) Lord Curzon
313. Put the following events in chronological order and choose your answer with the help of given code: **[UP-PCS 2010]**
 A. Formation of an interim Government
 B. The arrival of the Cabinet Mission
 C. Muslim League launches Direct Action
 D. Jinnah's wrecking of the Shimla Conference
 Code :
 (a) B D C A (b) D B C A
 (c) A B D C (d) D B A C
314. Given below are two statements labelled as : **[UP-PCS 2010]**
Assertion (A) : The Congress boycotted the Simon Commission.
Reason (R) : The Simon Commission did not have a single Indian member.
 In the context of the above, which one of the following is correct?
 Code :
 (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
315. Arrange the following in the Chronological order the select the correct answer from the code given below : **[UP-PCS 2011]**
 1. The August Offer
 2. The Cabinet Mission Plan
 3. The Cripps Mission Plan
 4. The Wavell Plan
 Code :
 (a) 1, 2, 4, 3 (b) 4, 3, 2, 1
 (c) 1, 3, 4, 2 (d) 3, 4, 1, 2
316. Who among the following led the agitation against the Partition of Bengal (1905)?
 (a) Surendranath Banerjee
 (b) C. R. Das
 (c) Ashutosh Mukherjee
 (d) Rabindra Nath Tagore
317. A Provisional Government of India with Raja Mahendra Pratap as its President was established during the First World War in
 (a) Afghanistan (b) Germany
 (c) Singapore (d) Turkey
318. The National Leader who was elected President (Speaker) of the Central Legislative Assembly in 1925 was
 (a) Motilal Nehru (b) C. R. Das
 (c) Vallabhbhai Patel (d) Vithalbhai Patel
319. The Mountbatten Plan became the basis for **[UP-PCS 2013]**
 (a) Continuity of British rule
 (b) Transfer of power
 (c) Partition of the country
 (d) Solution of communal problems
320. After the formation of ministries in the provinces in 1937, Congress rule lasted for **[UP-PCS 2013]**
 (a) 28 months (b) 29 months
 (c) 30 months (d) 31 months
321. When were High Courts established in Bombay, Madras and Calcutta? **[UP-PCS 2013]**
 (a) 1861 (b) 1851
 (c) 1871 (d) 1881

322. Who of the following had pleaded from the side of Indian National Army officers in their Red Fort trial?

[UP-PCS 2013]

- (a) C. R. Das (b) Motilal Nehru
(c) M. A. Jinnah (d) Sir T.B. Sapru

323. Who among the following had resigned from the Viceroy's Executive Council protesting Jallianwala Bagh Massacre?

[UP-PCS 2013]

- (a) Rabindranath Tagore
(b) Madan Mohan Malviya
(c) Sir Shankaran Nair
(d) All three are above

324. In which of his following books did Mahatma Gandhi call British Parliament as sterile and prostitute?

[UP-PCS 2014]

- (a) Sarvodaya or Universal dawn
(b) An Autobiography or the story of my experiments with truth
(c) Hind Swaraj
(d) The Story of a Satyagrahi

325. The task of drafting Congress Inquiry Committee report on Jallianwala Bagh Massacre was entrusted to

[UP-PCS 2014]

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Mahatma Gandhi
(c) C. R. Das (d) Fazlul Haq

326. Along with Mahatma Gandhi who amongst the following Muslims did lift the bier of Bal Gangadhar Tilak?

[UP-PCS 2014]

- (a) Shaukat Ali (b) Muhammad Ali
(c) Maulana A.K. Azad (d) M. A. Ansari

327. Which one of the following statements is not correct about Dadabhai Naoroji?

[UP-PCS 2014]

- (a) He was the first Indian to be appointed as professor of Mathematics and Physics at Elphinstone College, Bombay
(b) He was elected as the member of British Parliament in 1892
(c) He started a Gujarati Journal, 'Rast Goftar'.
(d) For four times he had presided over the Indian National Congress.

328. After the sentence of B.G. Tilak, who among the following had pleaded for mercy and said : "My interest in Tilak is that of a Sanskrit scholar".?

[UP-PCS 2014]

- (a) Rabindranath Tagore
(b) Max Muller
(c) Bipin Chandra Pal
(d) William Jones

329. Consider the following events connected with Indian National Movement and the find the correct chronological order of the events from the codes given below :

[UP-PCS 2014]

- Demise of B.G. Tilak
- Passing of Rowlatt Bill as an Act
- Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
- Amritsar Session of Indian National Congress, 1919

Code :

- (a) 2,3,4,1 (b) 4,3,2,1
(c) 3,4,2,1 (d) 1,2,3,4

330. Under whose chairmanship a committee was formed to defend the accused in Kakori Case? [UP-PCS 2014]

- (a) Acharya Narendra Dev
(b) Govind Ballabh Pant
(c) Chandrabhanu Gupta
(d) Motilal Nehru

331. Who amongst the following revolutionaries refused to drink the given milk on the eve of his execution and said "Now, I shall take my mother's milk only".? [UP-PCS 2014]

- (a) Rajguru (b) Ashfaqulla
(c) Ramprasad Bismil (d) Bhagat Singh

332. Who of the following took the passing of resolution on partition on the meeting of the Congress Committee (1947) as a "Surrender of Nationalism, in favour of Communalism"? [UP-PCS 2014]

- (a) Dr. Kitchlew
(b) Purushottam Das Tandon
(c) Jawaharlal Nehru
(d) G.B Pant

333. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched? [UP-PCS 2015]

- (a) Howrah Conspiracy Case – 1910
(b) Delhi Conspiracy Case – 1915
(c) Lahore Conspiracy Case – 1930
(d) Kakori Conspiracy Case – 1924

334. The revolutionary association "Abhinav Bharati" was setup in 1903 in [UP-PCS 2015]

- (a) Odisha (b) Bengal
(c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Maharashtra

335. At which one of the following Round Table Conferences held in London was Mahatma Gandhi present? [UP-PCS 2015]

- (a) First (b) Second
(c) Third (d) None of the above

336. 'Hali System' concerned [UP-PCS 2015]

- (a) Bonded labour (b) Exploitation of peasants
(c) Untouchability (d) Illiteracy

337. In the context of Indian history, the principle of "Dyarchy (diarchy)" refers to [IAS 2017]

- (a) Division of the central legislature into two houses.
(b) Introduction of double government i.e., Central and State governments.
(c) Having two sets of rulers; one in London and another in Delhi.
(d) Division of the subjects delegated to the provinces into two categories.

Movements/ Satyagrah/ Revolts/

338. Jaitrang Movement started in

- (a) Nagaland (b) Tripura
(c) Manipur (d) Mijoram

339. Aruna Asaf Ali was connected with which one of the following movements as a woman organiser of underground activity?
- Civil Disobedience Movement
 - Non-cooperation Movement
 - Quit India Movement
 - Swadeshi Movement
340. Which one of the following had seconded the 'Quit India Resolution' of 1942?
- A. K. Azad
 - Rajendra Prasad
 - Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
 - Jawahar Lal Nehru
341. Who among the following leaders escaped from the prison and organised underground activities during the Quit India Movement?
- J.B. Kriplani
 - Ram Manohar Lohia
 - Achyut Patwardhan
 - Jayaprakash Narayan
342. The statement, "On bended knees I asked for bread and received stone instead", is associated with
- Khilafat Movement
 - Non-cooperation Movement
 - Dandi March
 - Quit India Movement
343. Which one of the following had drafted the Quit India Resolution
- Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
 - Jawahar Lal Nehru
 - Mahatma Gandhi
 - Acharya Narendra Deo
344. Which one of the following leaders was not a part of Non-cooperation Movement?
- M.A. Ansari
 - M.A. Jinnah
 - Abul Kalam Azad
 - Hazrat Ajmal Khan
345. Who hailed Gandhi's call for 'Quit India' as an 'Epic Movement'?
- Ram Manohar Lohia
 - Jai Prakash Narayan
 - Subhash Chandra Bose
 - Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
346. Which one of the following books is associated with rise of National Movement in India?
- Gitanjali
 - Anand Math
 - Satyarthi
 - Gita Rahasya
347. Which movement inspired Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to become a follower of Gandhiji?
- Kheda
 - Champaran
 - Salt
 - Khadi
348. On which of the following fleet, the naval revolt of 1946 was started?
- I.N.S. Virat
 - I.N.S. Crown
 - I.N.S. Talwar
 - None of these
349. Who of the following gave the slogan "Do or Die" during Quit India Movement?
- Jawahar Lal Nehru
 - Mahatma Gandhi
 - Subhash Chandra Bose
 - Lokmanya Tilak
350. Bal Gangadhar Tilak was given the epithet 'Lok-Manya' during
- Swadeshi Movement
 - Revolutionary Movement
 - Home Rule Movement
 - Quit India Movement
351. When did Gandhiji give the slogan of 'Swaraj in one year'?
- During Non-cooperation Movement
 - During Round Table Conference
 - During Dandi March
 - During Civil Disobedience Movement
352. Who among the following took the burning of the foreign clothes as the 'insensate waste' during the Non-cooperation Movement?
- C.R. Das
 - Moti Lal Nehru
 - Ravindra Nath Tagore
 - Vallabhbhai Patel
353. The leader of Bardoli Satyagrah was
- Mahatma Gandhi
 - Vitthalbhai Patel
 - Vallabhbhai Patel
 - Mahadev Desai
354. Which of the following movements came to abrupt end because of Chauri Chaura incident?
- Non-cooperation Movement
 - Home Rule Movement
 - Civil Disobedience Movement
 - Quit India Movement
355. Due to leadership and success in which one of the following, did Vallabhbhai Patel get the title of Sardar?
- Kheda Satyagrah
 - Non-cooperation Movement
 - Bardoli Satyagrah
 - Civil Disobedience Movement
356. Which of the following movements drew women out from the seclusion of home?
- Swadeshi Movement
 - Home Rule Movement
 - Non-Cooperation Movement
 - Civil Disobedience Movement
- Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- 1 and 3 only
 - 2 and 4 only
 - 3 and 4 only
 - 1, 2, 3 and 4
357. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- Assertion (A):** The Khilafat Movement did bring the Urban Muslims into the fold of the National Movement.
- Reason (R):** There was a predominant element of anti-imperialism in both the National and Khilafat Movements.
- Codes:**
- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - Both A and R are true, but R is not a correct explanation of A.
 - A is true, but R is false.
 - A is false, but R is true.

358. Consider the following statements regarding the revolt of the Royal Indian Navy in 1946:

1. The revolt was launched to protest against racial discrimination and unpalatable food.
2. Lord Wavell the concurrent viceroy of India condemned the response of the Indian Army towards the revolt.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

359. Consider the following statements in regard to the parallel government emerged during the Quit India Movement.

1. The first such government emerged in Satara.
2. The government which emerged in Tamluk was known as 'Jatiya Sarkar'.
3. The longest lasting and effective parallel government was in Satara.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- 1 and 2 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1 and 3 only
- 1, 2 and 3

360. Consider the following statements regarding Non-Cooperation Movement:

1. The Indian National Congress unanimously accepted the proposal of non-cooperation.
2. Before launch of the movement, Gandhiji gave a notice to the viceroy about the movement.
3. Lokmanya Tilak passed on the day the movement was launched.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- 1 and 2 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1 and 3 only
- 1, 2 and 3

361. Where was Mahatma Gandhi when a raid was made by Congress Volunteers on Dharsana Salt Depot?

[IUP-PCS 2010]

- In Yervada Jail
- In Sabarmati Jail
- In Agha Khan Palace Poona
- In Ahmadnagar Fort Jail

Socio-Religious & Cultural Reforms

362. Who influenced Mahadev Govind Ranade to establish Prarthana Samaj in Bombay?

- Keshav Chandra Sen
- Devendra Nath Tagore
- Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- Tek Chand

363. Dharma Sabha was founded in Calcutta in opposition to the Brahma Samaj of Raja Ram Mohan Roy. Who was its founder?

- Madhusudan Dutt
- Ram Narayan Tarkaratana
- Radha Kant Dev
- Man Mohan Ghosh

364. Who among the following was the author of a Drama "Nila Darpana"?

- Sharat Chandra
- Harishchandra Mukherji

(c) Bankimchandra Chatterji

(d) Dinabandhu Mitra

365. Which one of the following founded the 'Atmiya Sabha'?

- Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- Devendra Nath Tagore
- Swami Vivekanand
- Akshay Kumar Dutt

366. "Tuhafat-ul-Muwahidin" a tract written by Ram Mohan Roy is

- First tract against idolatry
- First tract against Kulinism
- First tract against system of Sati
- First tract against widow remarriage

367. The Rahnumai Mazadayasan Sabha was started in 1851 to bring about socio-religious reforms amongst the Parsees. Whose name does not occur in its founder's list?

- Naoroji Furdonji
- Dadabhai Naoroji
- S.S. Bengali
- Shibli Nomani

368. Who started the socio-religious organization "Tattvabodhini Sabha" and its appended journal 'Tattvabodhini'?

- Ram Mohan Roy
- Radhakant Dev
- Devendranath Tagore
- Dwarkanath Tagore

369. In which year, Raja Ram Mohan Roy founded the Brahmo Samaj?

- 1822
- 1828
- 1830
- 1833

370. Who among the following immediately succeeded Ram Mohan Roy as the head of the Brahma Samaj?

- Keshav Chandra Sen
- Devendra Nath Tagore
- Akshay Kumar Datta
- Shinath Shastri

371. Who among the following had said, "God intended me to look upon all religions with one eye, that is why he took away the light from the other"?

- Maharaja Dalip Singh
- Maharaja Sher Singh
- Maharaja Ranjeet Singh
- None of the above

372. Who among the following was founded the Asiatic Society of Bengal?

- J.A. Hickey
- Max. Muller
- Willkins
- William Jones

373. The leading light of the Renaissance Movement in India was

- Devendra Nath Tagore
- Keshav Chandra Sen
- Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
- Raja Ram Mohan Roy

374. The Bengali leader who opposed socio-religious reforms and supported orthodoxy was

- Radhakant Dev
- Nemisadhan Bose
- Hemchandra Biswas
- Hemchandra De

375. Ram Mohan Roy was given the title of Raja by

- Lord William Bentinck
- Akbar II
- Followers of Brahma Samaj
- Intellectuals opposing the custom of Sati

376. The Brahmo Samaj is based on the principle of
 (a) Monotheism (b) Polytheism
 (c) Atheism (d) Monism
377. Match the following and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:
 A. Raja Rammohan Roy 1. Tatva Bodhini Sabha
 B. Devendranath Tagore 2. Atmiya Sabha
 C. Vivekanand 3. Ram Krishna Mission
 D. Atmaram Pandurang 4. Prarthana Samaj
- Codes:**
- | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D |
| (a) 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| (c) 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| (d) 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
378. Consider the following statements:
 1. Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar founded the Bethune school at Calcutta with the main aim of encouraging education for women.
 2. Bankimchandra Chattopadhyay was the first graduate of the Calcutta University.
 3. Raja Rammohan Roy's campaign against Sati led to the enactment of a law to ban Sati.
 Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2
 (c) 2 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3
379. Consider the following statements in regard to the modern education in India:
 1. The Christian missionaries played a significant role in the spread of modern education.
 2. The Christian missionaries supported the religious education.
 Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
380. Consider the following statements:
 1. Indian social reformers during 19th century prepared primer books of Indian languages.
 2. Modern and reformist ideas were spread among the mass of people in India, primarily through English literature.
 Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
381. J.E.D. Bethune was closely associated with
 (a) Abolition of Pardah system (b) Female education
 (c) Widow remarrage (d) Abolition of slavery
382. Who among the following was not associated with Prarthana Samaj?
 (a) Atmaram Pandurang (b) R.G. Bhandarkar
 (c) M.G. Ranade (d) Devendra Nath Tagore

383. Who influenced Mahadev Govind Ranade to establish Prarthana Samaj in Bombay?
 (a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy (b) Devendra Nath Tagore
 (c) Keshav Chandra Sen (d) Tek Chand Mitra
384. Who was the founder of Ram Krishna Mission?
 (a) Ram Krishna Paramahansa
 (b) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
 (c) Swami Vivekanand
 (d) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
385. Who among the following is known as 'Martin Luther' of India?
 (a) Swami Vivekanand
 (b) Swami Shraddhanand
 (c) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
 (d) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
386. Who among the following had founded the Theosophical Society in the United States of America?
 (a) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
 (b) Lala Hardayal
 (c) Madam Blavatsky
 (d) Madam Bhikaji Cama
387. Which one among the following was not a demand of the Prarthana Samaj?
 (a) Women education
 (b) Widow remarriage
 (c) Raising the age of marriage for boys and girls
 (d) Abolition of untouchability
388. The call of "Back to the Vedas" was given by
 (a) Swami Vivekanand
 (b) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
 (c) Aurobindo Ghosh
 (d) Vishnu Shastri Pandit
389. Rahnumai Mazdayasan Sabha is associated with
 (a) Sikhs (b) Parsis
 (c) Sindhis (d) Muslims
390. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:
- | List-I | List-II |
|--------------------------------|-------------|
| A. Arya Samaj | 1. Bombay |
| B. Arya Mahila Samaj | 2. Pune |
| C. Mohammadan Literary Society | 3. Calcutta |
| D. Veda Samaj | 4. Madras |
- Codes:**
- | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D |
| (a) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| (c) 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| (d) 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 |

391. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

1. Brahma Samaj : Swami Brahmanand
2. Dev Samaj : Pandit Shiv Narayan Agnihotri
3. Arya Samaj : Swami Dayanand Saraswati
4. Ram Krishna Mission : Swami Ram Krishna Paramhansa

Codes:

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) 1 and 2 | (b) 2 and 3 |
| (c) 3 and 4 | (d) 1 and 4 |

392. Match the following and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I	List-II
A. Raja Rammohan Roy	1. Tatva Bodhini Sabha
B. Devendranath Tagore	2. Atmiya Sabha
C. Vivekanand	3. Ram Krishna Mission
D. Atmaram Pandurang	4. Prarthana Samaj

Codes:

- | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D |
| (a) 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| (c) 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| (d) 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |

393. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List-I	List-II
A. Theosophical Society	1. Blavatski
B. Satya Shodhak Samaj	2. Jyotiba Phule
C. Sewa Samiti	3. Hridaynath Kunjji
D. Sharda Sadan	4. Rama Bai

Codes:

- | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D |
| (a) 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| (b) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (c) 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| (d) 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |

394. Which among the following statements with regard to Raja Rammohan Roy are correct?

1. He started the Atmiya Sabha
2. He wrote the Gift of Monotheist
3. He published the Precepts of Jesus
4. He founded the Brahmo Sabha

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| (a) 2, 3 and 4 only | (b) 1, 2, and 3 only |
| (c) 1, 3 and 4 only | (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4 |

395. The Act Prohibiting Child Marriages was passed in 1891 due to the efforts of

- (a) Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar and Jyotiba Phule
- (b) Mahadev Govind Ranade and Jyotiba Phule
- (c) Keshab Chandra Sen and Behramji Malabari
- (d) Keshab Chandra Sen and Mahadev Govind Ranade

396. The first session of All India Trade Union Congress held in Bombay was presided over by

- (a) S.A. Dange
- (b) N.M. Joshi
- (c) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (d) Jawahar Lal Nehru

397. Match the following individuals with places and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| A. Baba Ram Chandra | 1. Bihar |
| B. Swami Sahayanand | 2. Awadh |
| C. Vallabhbhai Patel | 3. Gujarat |
| D. N.C. Ranga | 4. Andra Pradesh |

Codes:

- | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D |
| (a) 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (c) 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| (d) 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 |

398. Who among the following had founded the Theosophical Society in the United States of America? [NDA 2008-II]

- (a) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
- (b) Madam Blavatsky
- (c) Madam Cama
- (d) Lala Hardayal

399. Consider the following statements relating to Raja Rammohan Roy [NDA 2009-II]

1. He knew that the spread of Western education was necessary to develop a national and scientific attitude in the Indian society.
2. He played a pioneering role in the religious and social reform movements of 19th century, Bengal.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

400. Consider the following statements about Swami Vivekananda [NDA 2009-II]

1. He said that Vedanta was the religion of all.
2. He believed in reviving all the best traditions of Hinduism.
3. He was impressed by the status of women in the West.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
- (b) 1 and 2
- (c) 2 and 3
- (d) 1 and 3

401. After the death of Raja Rammohan Roy, the Brahmo Samaj split into two sections; the Brahmo Samaj of India and the Adi Brahmo Samaj. Who were the leaders of the two sections, respectively? [NDA 2009-II]

- (a) Keshab Chandra Sen and Debendranath Tagore
- (b) Radhakanta Deb and Debendranath Tagore
- (c) Keshab Chandra Sen and Radhakanta Deb
- (d) Debendranath Tagore and Radhakanta Deb

402. Which of the statements given below about Vivekananda are correct? [NDA 2011-II]

1. He believed that Vedanta was fully rational.
2. He criticised his contymen for having lost touch with the outside world.
3. He condemned the caste system.
4. He considered the Veda to be infallible.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (a) 1, 2 and 3 | (b) 2, 3 and 4 |
| (c) 1, 3 and 4 | (d) 1 and 2 |

403. Which one among the following was not a demand of the Prarthana Samaj? [NDA 2012-I]

- (a) Women education
- (b) Widow remarriage
- (c) Raising the age of marriage for boys and girls
- (d) Abolition of untouchability

404. Match the following [NDA 2012-I]

List I		List II	
A. lyothere Thass	1. Satyashodhak Samaj		
B. Jyotiba Phule	2. Dravida Kazhagam		
C. John Rathinam	3. Self Respect Movement		
D. E V Ramaswami Naicker	4. Dravida Mahajana Sabha		

Codes :

- | A | B | C | D | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 | (b) 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| (c) 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | (d) 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |

405. Which one among the following principles was not propagated by the Theosophical Society? [NDA 2012-II]

- (a) Belief in Karma and Rebirth
- (b) Belief in Universal Brotherhood and Humanity
- (c) Belief in Vedantic Philosophy
- (d) Belief in the Eradication of Untouchability

406. Several socio-political organisations were formed in the 19th and 20th centuries in India. Anjuman-e-Khawatin-e-Islam founded in the year 1914 was [NDA 2013-I]

- (a) All India Muslim Ladies Conference
- (b) A radical wing of the All India Muslim League
- (c) All India Muslim Student's Conference
- (d) All India Islamic Conference

407. Consider the following statements about Syed Ahmed Khan, the founder of Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh [NDA 2014-I]

1. He was a staunch supporter of Indian National Congress.
2. Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College was set-up with the objective of promoting learning of Islamic education among the Muslims.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Only 1 | (b) Only 2 |
| (c) Both 1 and 2 | (d) Neither 1 nor 2 |

408. Which of the following statement(s) about caste movements in early 20th century Kerala is/are false? [NDA 2015-I]

1. Kerala's first modern novel *Indulekh* attacked the social dominance of Nambudiri Brahmins in Kerala.
2. C.V. Raman Pillai's novel *Marthanda Varma* was written against the exploitation of peasants by Nair landlords.
3. Sree Narayana Guru was one of the founders of the Sree Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam that was engaged in the upliftment of the Ezhavas in Kerala.
4. Dr. Palpu, the first Ezhava graduate was one of the founders of the S Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam that was engaged in the upliftment of the Ezhavas in Kerala.

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| (a) 1 only | (b) 1 and 3 |
| (c) 2 only | (d) 2 and 4 |

409. Which of the following sets of newspapers reflected the concerns of educated Indian Muslims during the Khilafat Movement? [NDA 2015-I]

- (a) Comrade and Hamdard
- (b) Comrade and Hindustan Times
- (c) Zamindar and Muslim Voice
- (d) Comrade, Hamdard, Zamindar and Al Hilal

410. Which of the following statements about the social reformer, Raja Rammohun Roy, is false? [NDA 2015-I]

- (a) Rammohan Roy belonged to the gentry class whose power had been diminished because of the imposition of the Permanent Settlement.
- (b) He studied both Vedantic Monism and Christian Unitarianism.
- (c) He translated the Upanishads into Bengali.
- (d) His first organization was the Atmiya Sabha, founded in Calcutta in 1815.

411. Which of the following statements about the musical culture in 18th and 19th century North India is/are not correct? [NDA 2015-I]

1. The period was marked by the growing eminence of Sadarang Neamat Khan who introduced the khayal form.
2. A large number of musicians moved out of regional centres to Delhi where they hoped they would receive more employment and patronage.
3. The period was marked by the formation of specific region based gharanas.

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

- | | |
|------------|------------------|
| (a) 1 only | (b) 1, 2 and 3 |
| (c) 2 only | (d) 2 and 3 only |

412. Which of the following statements about the musical culture in 18th and 19th century South India is/are correct?

[INDA 2015-I]

1. Musical developments were spearheaded by the Arcot court.
2. Tanjavur replaced Madras as the cultural capital of classical music in the second half of the nineteenth century.
3. Three great composers, Tyagaraja, Diksitar and Syama Sastri experimented with the kriti form to set the foundations for modern Carnatic music.

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

- (a) 1 and 3 only (b) 2 only
(c) 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

413. Which of the following statements about visual culture in 18th and early 19th century North India is/are correct?

[INDA 2015-I]

1. Painters from Patna and Murshidabad flocked to Calcutta and produced water colours in the English mode.
2. Landscape and portraiture became extremely important at this time.
3. The artists Zayan-al-Din, Bhawani Das and Ram Das were adopted by the English East India Company to produce albums of Indian birds and animals.
4. While Indians were influenced by European artistic styles, European artists did not visit regional courts.

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1, 3 and 4 (d) 4 only

414. Who was the founder of the Servants of India Society?

[UP-PCS (M) 2016]

- (a) M. G. Ranade (b) Amanat Batwardhan
(c) G.K. Gokhale (d) B.G. Tilak

415. 'Servants of Indian Society' was founded by –

[Bihar J. Service 2016]

- (a) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
(b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(c) Mahatma Gandhi
(d) Govind Ranade

416. "Go back to the Vedas". Who gave this slogan?

[Bihar J. Service 2016]

- (a) Raja Rammohan Roy
(b) Keshav Chandra Sen
(c) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
(d) Swami Dayanand Saraswati

417. Arya Samaj was established in –

[Bihar J. Service 2016]

- (a) 1870 (b) 1872
(c) 1873 (d) 1875

418. Who among the following woman social reformers was called 'Pandit'?

[Bihar J. Service 2016]

- (a) Gangabai (b) Ramabai
(c) Annie Besant (d) Sister Subbalakshmi

419. Who was elected the first President of All India Kisan Sabha at Lucknow in 1936?

[BPSC (P) 2017]

- (a) N. G. Ranga
(b) E.M.S. Namboodripad
(c) Swami Sahajananda Saraswati
(d) Acharya Narendra Dev

420. Akhil Bhartiya Kisan Congress was founded in –

[BPSC (P) 2017]

- (a) 1936 AD (b) 1939 AD
(c) 1942 AD (d) 1945 AD

421. Who among the following had started 'Mitra Mela' Association?

[UP-PCS 2011]

- (a) Shyamji Krishna Verma
(b) Vinayak Damodar Savarkar
(c) Lala Hardayal
(d) Sohan Singh Bhakna

422. Which of the following colleges was the first to be established?

- (a) Hindu College, Calcutta
(b) Fergusson College
(c) Mayo College
(d) Muslim Anglo - Oriental College

423. Who was associated with the formation of the Deccan Educational Society?

[UP-PCS 2013]

- (a) Justice Ranade (b) Feroz Shah Mehta
(c) B. G. Tilak (d) Dayanand Saraswati

424. The founder president of All India Kisan Sabha was

[UP-PCS 2015]

- (a) Acharya Narendra Dev
(b) Swami Sahajanand Saraswati
(c) Bankim Mukherjee
(d) Jayprakash Narayan

425. Consider the following pairs:

[IAS 2017]

1. Radhakanta Deb: First President of the British Indian Association
2. GazuluLakshminarasuChetty: Founder of the Madras Mahajana Sabha
3. Surendranath Banerjee: Founder of the Indian Association

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

- (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

Indian National Congress/ Muslim League

426. The first official history of Indian National Congress was written by

- (a) Pattabhi Sitaramaya (b) B.N. Pande
(c) Dr. R.C. Majumdar (d) Dr. Tarachand

427. Who was the Viceroy of India at the time of the formation of the Indian National Congress?

- (a) Lord Canning (b) Lord Curzon
(c) Lord Dufferin (d) Lord Dalhousie

428. "My own belief is that Congress is tottering and one of my great ambitions is to assist it to peaceful death." Who said it?
 (a) Winston Churchill (b) Mohammad Ali Jinnah
 (c) Lord Curzon (d) Lord Dufferin
429. Who among the following never became President of Indian National Congress?
 (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
 (c) Subhash Chandra Bose (d) Mahatma Gandhi
430. Indian National Congress was founded by
 (a) Womesh Chandra Banerjee (b) Mahatma Gandhi
 (c) Allan Octavian Hume (d) Dadabhai Naoroji
431. Who was the founder of All India Muslim League?
 (a) Syed Ahmed Khan (b) Mohammad Iqbal
 (c) Agha Khan (d) Nawab Salimullah Khan
432. The number of delegates who attended the first session of the Indian National Congress, held in Bombay in 1885, was
 (a) 72 (b) 304
 (c) 556 (d) 1500
433. Who was the first Muslim President of Indian National Congress?
 (a) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (b) Shaukat Ali
 (c) Badruddin Tyabji (d) Muhammad Ali
434. The first President of Muslim league was
 (a) Nawab Vakar-ul-Mulk (b) Miyan Abdul Aziz
 (c) Hidayat Hussain Khan (d) Mohammad Ali Jinnah
435. Who was the President of Lucknow Session of Indian National Congress (1916)?
 (a) Mohammad Ali Jinnah
 (b) Ambika Charan Majumdar
 (c) Madan Mohan Malaviya
 (d) Annie Besant
436. In which of the following sessions of Indian National Congress, the resolution of Swadeshi was adopted?
 (a) Madras Session 1903 (b) Bombay Session 1904
 (c) Banaras Session 1905 (d) Calcutta Session 1906
437. The first Secretary of Indian National Congress was
 (a) Allan Octavian Hume (b) George Yule
 (c) Feroz Shah Mehta (d) William Wedderburn
438. Who was the first President of Indian National Congress?
 (a) Dadabhai Naoroji (b) William Wedderburn
 (c) Allan Octavian Hume (d) W.C. Banerjee
439. When did the Indian National Congress accept the theory of Drain of Wealths?
 (a) In 1896 (b) In 1902
 (c) In 1906 (d) In 1935
440. In which session of the Indian National Congress, Vande Mataram was first sung?
 (a) 1886 (b) 1890
 (c) 1896 (d) 1905
441. The famous Lucknow Pact was signed between the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League in
 (a) 1912 (b) 1914
 (c) 1916 (d) 1918
442. Who brought about a compromise between Muslim League and Congress in 1916?
 (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
 (c) Annie Besant (d) Surendranath Banerjee
443. The President of the Surat Session of Indian National Congress (1907) was
 (a) Dadabhai Naoroji
 (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 (c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
 (d) Ras Bihari Bose
444. Who had ridiculed Congress as representing only a microscopic minority of the people?
 (a) Lord Ripon (b) Lord Curzon
 (c) Lord Wellesley (d) Lord Dufferin
445. Which of the following is not correctly matched?
 (a) The Congress session of 1887 — Madras
 (b) The Congress session of 1888 — Allahabad
 (c) The Congress session of 1890 — Calcutta
 (d) The Congress session of 1892 — Bombay
446. Consider the formation of the following associations before the establishment of the Indian National Congress:
 1. The Indian Association
 2. Madras Native Association
 3. Poona Sarvajanik Sabha
 4. Indian League
 Find the correct chronological order of the formation of the Associations by the codes given below:
Codes:
 (a) 2, 3, 4, 1 (b) 1, 2, 3, 4
 (c) 4, 3, 2, 1 (d) 3, 2, 1, 4
447. Consider the following statement in regards to the session of Congress during freedom struggle of India:
 1. Both the wings of Congress got reunited for the first time after the split of 1907.
 2. Muslim League and Congress came up with common political demands before the British Indian government.
 The events given above took place in which session of Congress?
 (a) 1911 (b) 1912
 (c) 1916 (d) 1920
448. Which of the following reasons for the emergence of revolutionary terrorism in India, after the split in the Indian National Congress in 1907?
 1. The British Indian government took an arrogant and repressive step against the national movements.
 2. The extremist national leaders failed to give a positive lead to the people.
 3. The revolutionists succeeded to develop a well-planned system to struggle against the British rule.
 Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
Codes:
 (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2 only
 (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

449. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List-I (Session of Congress)	List-II (President)
A. First session	1. George Yule
B. Second session	2. Badruddin Taiyabjee
C. Third session	3. Dadabhai Naoroji
D. Fourth session	4. W.C. Banerji

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 1	2	3	4
(b) 2	1	3	4
(c) 4	3	2	1
(d) 4	3	1	2

450. Which one of the following had supported the Non-cooperation Resolution of Mahatma Gandhi in the special session of the Indian National Congress at Calcutta in 1920?

- (a) C.R. Das (b) B.C. Pal
(c) Madan Mohan Malviya (d) Moti Lal Nehru

451. In which of the following sessions of Indian National Congress, Mahatma Gandhi had said, "Gandhi may die but Gandhism will remain forever"?

- (a) Calcutta Session 1928 (b) Lahore Session 1929
(c) Karachi Session 1931 (d) Ramgarh Session 1940

452. Who addressed Gandhiji as the "Father of the Nation" for the first time?

- (a) Subhash Chandra Bose
(b) Rabindranath Tagore
(c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(d) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

453. Who among the following had moved the Non-cooperation resolution in the Nagpur session of the Indian National Congress in 1920?

- (a) C.R. Das (b) Jawahar Lal Nehru
(c) Moti Lal Nehru (d) Bipin Chandra Pal

454. 1929 Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress was presided over by

- (a) Moti Lal Nehru (b) Jawahar Lal Nehru
(c) C.R. Das (d) Vallabhbhai Patel

455. In which of the following sessions of the Indian National Congress, Subhash Chandra Bose had defeated Pattabhi Sitaramayya in the election of the Congress President?

- (a) Haripura Session 1938 (b) Tripura Session 1939
(c) Madras Session 1927 (d) Lahore Session 1929

456. Who among the following presided over the Karachi session of the Indian National Congress?

- (a) Jawahar Lal Nehru (b) Subhash Chandra Bose
(c) J.M. Sengupta (d) Vallabhbhai Patel

457. Which one of the following had drafted the fundamental rights resolution at the Karachi Session, 1931?

- (a) Jawahar Lal Nehru
(b) Acharya Narendra Deo

(c) Subhash Chandra Bose

(d) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

458. Who among the following had read the English version of Presidential address in Tripura session of Indian National Congress, 1939?

- (a) Acharya Narendra Deo
(b) Sarat Chandra Bose
(c) Subhash Chandra Bose
(d) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

459. In which session, did the Muslim League give the slogan 'Divide and Quit'?

- (a) Lucknow 1931 (b) Karachi 1933
(c) Lahore 1940 (d) Karachi 1943

460. In which one of the following sessions of the Indian National Congress, 'Poorna Swaraj' was declared the goal of Congress?

- (a) Lahore 1929 (b) Karachi
(c) Delhi (d) Bombay

461. Who among the following was nominated by Mahatma Gandhi for the presidency of the Congress in 1939 against Subhash Chandra Bose?

- (a) Pattabhi Sitaramayya (b) Govind Ballabh Pant
(c) Jawahar Lal Nehru (d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

462. While delivering the presidential address, the Congress President who advocated the introduction of Roman script for Hindi language was

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Jawahar Lal Nehru
(c) Subhash Chandra Bose (d) Abul Kalam Azad

463. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List-I **List-II**

(Congress presidents) **(Venues of session)**

A. Dr. M. A. Ansari	1. Haripura
B. Purushottam Das Tandon	2. Kanpur
C. Sarojini Naidu	3. Madras
D. Subhashchandra Bose	4. Nasik

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 1	2	4	3
(b) 2	3	1	4
(c) 3	4	2	1
(d) 4	1	3	2

464. Match the following

List I **List II**

(Session of Indian National Congress) **(Venue)**

A. 1st session	1. Allahabad
B. 2nd session	2. Madras
C. 3rd session	3. Calcutta
D. 4th session	4. Bombay

[NDA 2008-I]

Codes :

A	B	C	D
(a) 4	3	2	1
(b) 1	3	2	4
(c) 4	2	3	1
(d) 1	2	3	4

465. Who among the following was the founder of the Muslim League? **[NDA 2008-II]**

- (a) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- (b) Shaukat Ali
- (c) Nawab Salimullah
- (d) Aga Khan

466. Who among the following was thrice elected President of the Indian National Congress? **[NDA 2008-II]**

- (a) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (b) Surendranath Banerjee
- (c) Gopal Krishna Gokhle
- (d) Shankaran Nair

467. Who drafted the Constitution of Muslim League, 'The Green Book'? **[NDA 2009-II]**

- (a) Rahamat Ali
- (b) Muhammad Iqbal
- (c) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- (d) Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar

468. **Statement I:** Annie Besant worked together with the Congress and the Muslim League during the Home Rule Movement.

Statement II: Annie Besant felt that this was necessary to get the support of the masses for the Home Rule Movement. **[NDA 2011-III]**

Codes :

- (a) Both the statements are true and Statement I is the correct explanation of Statement II
- (b) Both the statements are true, but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I
- (c) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false
- (d) Statement II is false, but Statement II is true

469. Consider the following statements about the First Session of the Indian National Congress. **[NDA 2014-I]**

1. It was held in Bombay in 1885.
2. Surendranath Banerji could not attend the session due to the simultaneous session of the Indian National Conference.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

470. Who among the following was the President of Indian National Congress continuously for six years? **[UP-PCS (M) 2016]**

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Abul Kalam Azad
- (c) G. K. Gokhale
- (d) Dadabhai Naoroji

471. Which of the following session of the Indian National Congress was presided over by C. Vijay Raghav Chariar? **[UP-PCS (M) 2016]**

- (a) Lucknow Session (1916)
- (b) Nagpur Session (1920)
- (c) Gaya Session (1922)
- (d) None of the above

472. Who among the following was the youngest person to become the President of the Indian National Congress?

[IMP-PCS (F) 2017]

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Abul Kalam Azad
- (c) Ananda Mohan Bose
- (d) Bhupendra Nath Bose

473. Who among the following were official Congress negotiators with Cripps Mission?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Patel
- (b) Acharya J. B. Kripalani and C. Rajgopalachari
- (c) Pandit Nehru and Maulana Azad
- (d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Rafi Ahmad Kidwai

474. In which of the following sessions of Indian National Congress, Mahatma Gandhi had said, "Gandhi may die but Gandhism will remain forever."? **[UP-PCS 2008]**

- (a) Ramgarh Session, 1940
- (b) Lahore Session, 1929
- (c) Calcutta Session, 1928
- (d) Karachi Session, 1931

475. Who of the following presided over the session of Indian National Congress when resolution of 'Poorna Swaraj' was passed? **[UP-PCS 2009]**

- (a) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (d) Surendranath Banerjee

476. Who of the following had presided over the annual session of Indian National Congress held at Lucknow in 1916? **[UP-PCS 2009]**

- (a) Annie Besant
- (b) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (c) Motilal Nehru
- (d) A. C. Majumdar

477. Who among the following had moved the Non co-operation resolution in the Nagpur session of the Indian National Congress in 1920? **[UP-PCS 2011]**

- (a) C.R. Das
- (b) Annie Besant
- (c) B. C. Pal
- (d) Madan Mohan Malviya

478. The only session of the Indian National Congress which was addressed by Mahatma Gandhi was held at

[UP-PCS 2011]

- (a) Amravati
- (b) Belgaum
- (c) Karachi
- (d) Nagpur

479. Match List – I with List – II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists :

List – I **List – II**

(Congress Presidents) **(Venues of Session)**

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| A. Dr. M. A. Ansari | 1. Haripura |
| B. Purushottam Das Tandon | 2. Kanpur |
| C. Sarojini Naidu | 3. Madras |
| D. Subhas Chandra Bose | 4. Nasik |

Code :

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	2	4	3
(b)	2	3	1	4
(c)	3	4	2	1
(d)	4	1	3	2

480. By whom the 'Quit India' resolution was moved in the Bombay Session of the Congress in the year 1942?

[UP-PCS 2013]

- (a) Jawahar Lal Nehru (b) Narendra Deo
- (c) Rajendra Prasad (d) J.B. Kripalani

481. Lahore Session of Muslim League (1940) was presided over by

[UP-PCS 2013]

- (a) Liaqat Ali Khan
- (b) Chaudhary Khaliquzzaman
- (c) Mohammad Ali Jinnah
- (d) Fatima Jinnah

482. The last session of Indian National Congress attended by Bal Gangadhar Tilak was

[UP-PCS 2014]

- (a) Calcutta Session, 1906
- (b) Surat Session, 1907
- (c) Calcutta Session, 1917
- (d) Amritsar Session, 1919

483. Who among the following had seconded the resolution on partition in the meeting of All India Congress Committee held in New Delhi in 1947?

[UP-PCS 2014]

- (a) Govind Ballabh Pant (b) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (c) J.B. Kripalani (d) Abul Kalam Azad

484. Who of the following had regarded the Karachi Session of Indian National Congress (1931) as the 'pinnacle of Mahatma Gandhi's popularity and prestige?

[UP-PCS 2014]

- (a) S.C. Bose
- (b) Pattabhi Sitaramayya
- (c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (d) Sardar Krishan Singh

485. The first President of Indian National Congress was

[UP-PCS 2014]

- (a) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (b) Surendra Nath Banerjee
- (c) Omesh Chandra Banerjee
- (d) A.O. Hume

486. In which one of the following sessions the Congress declared its policy towards Indian states for the first time?

[UP-PCS 2015]

- (a) Nagpur session (b) Gaya session
- (c) Calcutta session (d) Lucknow session

Persons/Miscellaneous

487. Which one of the following poets had said that the Battle of Plassey was 'A Night of Eternal Gloom'?

- (a) Navin Chandra Sen
- (b) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
- (c) Ravindranath Tagore
- (d) Subramania Bharti

488. The journal 'Bengal Gazette' was

- (a) daily (b) weekly
- (c) fortnightly (d) monthly

489. Who said, "Bentinck infused into oriented despotism the spirit of British freedom"?

- (a) Jeremy Bentham (b) J.S. Mill

- (c) Lord Macaulay (d) Grenville

490. The first newspaper published in India was

- (a) The Calcutta Chronicle (b) The Calcutta Gazette
- (c) The Indian Gazette (d) The Bengal Gazette

491. Who among the following historians has remarked that the government of Bengal during the period 1765 AD to 1772 AD was a Robber State?

- (a) K. M. Panikkar (b) G.W. Forest
- (c) Lord Macaulay (d) Nand Lal Chatterjee

492. Who among the following authored the book entitled "The Precepts of Jesus, the Guide to Peace and Happiness"?

- (a) Ram Mohan Roy
- (b) Michael Madhusudan Dutt
- (c) Thomas Babington Macaulay
- (d) William Carey

493. The first Englishman to acquire the knowledge of Sanskrit was

- (a) James Princep (b) Sir William Jones
- (c) Charles Wilkins (d) Max Muller

494. Which one of the following had received the title of 'Jagat Seth' from Muhammad Shah?

- (a) Hiranand Shah (b) Omichand
- (c) Fatehchand (d) None of the above

495. Who was the Marathee Sardar when Alivardi Khan ceded the revenues of a part of Orissa?

- (a) Raghuji Bhonsle (b) Trimbak Rao Dhabade
- (c) Ranoji Sindhia (d) Malhar Rao Holkar

496. Who among the following started the newspaper Shome Prakash?

- (a) Dayanand Saraswat
- (b) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
- (c) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- (d) Akshay Kumar Datta

497. Who among the following was the founder of Calcutta?

- (a) Charles Ayar (b) Job Charnock
- (c) Garold Angiyar (d) William Novris

498. Who is considered as the prophet of Indian Nationalism?

- (a) M.K. Gandhi (b) Ravindra Nath Tagore
- (c) Raja Ram Mohan Roy (d) Dayanand Saraswati

499. Consider the following landmarks in Indian education:

1. Hindu College, Calcutta
2. University of Calcutta
3. Adam's Report
4. Wood's Despatch

The correct chronological order of these landmarks is

- (a) 1, 3, 4, 2 (b) 3, 1, 4, 2
- (c) 3, 2, 4, 1 (d) 1, 4, 3, 2

500. Match List-I with List-II and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I (States)	List-II (Founder)
A. Maratha	1. Shivaji
B. Hayderabad	2. Chinkilich Khan
C. Bengal	3. Sayadat Khan
D. Awadh	4. Murshid Kuli Khan

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 1	2	3	4
(b) 1	2	4	3
(c) 2	1	3	4
(d) 4	3	1	2

501. Who produced for the first time statistical estimate of average per capita income of India?
- (a) Dadabhai Naoroji
(b) Ramesh Chandra Dutta
(c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
(d) Pherozshah Mehta
502. Who wrote the book entitled 'Ghulamgiri'?
- (a) B.R. Ambedkar (b) Narayan Guru
(c) Jyotiba Phule (d) M.P. Pillai
503. Which one of the following is known as Mother of Indian Revolutionaries?
- (a) Annie Besant (b) Sarojini Naidu
(c) Madam Cama (d) Usha Mehta
504. Who propagated 'Jehad' against the Britishers during the Rebellion of 1857?
- (a) Maulvi Ahsanullah (b) Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah
(c) Maulvi Barkal Ali (d) Maulvi Kudial Ali
505. Who was the propounder of the Drain Theory in India?
- (a) R.C. Dutta (b) Henry Cotton
(c) S.N. Banerjee (d) Dadabhai Naoroji
506. Who was not associated with the Gadar Party?
- (a) Lala Hardayal (b) Kartar Singh
(c) Ganesh Vishnu Pingle (d) Shyamji Krishna Verma
507. Who was the founder of Seva Sadan in Bombay?
- (a) Shiva Narayan Agnihotri (b) Baharamji Malabari
(c) R.G. Bhandarkar (d) B.K. Jayakar
508. The Revolt of 1857 was witnessed by the poet
- (a) Taqi Mir (b) Zauq
(c) Ghalib (d) Iqbal
509. Vande Mataram the national song was a part of
- (a) Durgesh Nandini (b) Anand Math
(c) Grihadaha (d) Bhagvad-Gita
510. Who of the following organized the East India association in London to mobilize public
- (a) Ananda Mohan Bose (b) Bhikaji Cama
(c) Dadabhai Naoroji (d) Surendranath Banerjee
511. In which one of the following cities, was the East India Association founded by Dadabhai Naoroji in 1866?
- (a) Paris (b) London
(c) New York (d) Tokyo

512. The word 'Adivasi' was used for the first time to refer to the tribal people by
- (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Thakkar Bappa
(c) Jyotiba Phule (d) B.R. Ambedkar
513. Who was the first Indian to become member of the British Parliament?
- (a) Badruddin Tyabji (b) W.C. Banerjee
(c) D.N. Wacha (d) Dadabhai Naoroji
514. "Poverty and the Un-British Rule in India" was written by
- (a) Dadabhai Naoroji (b) Ramesh Chandra Dutta
(c) Gopal Krishna Gokhle (d) Surendranath Banerjee
515. Who was the founder of Indian Association of Calcutta?
- (a) Dadabhai Naoroji
(b) Womesh Chandra Banerjee
(c) Surendranath Banerjee
(d) Feroz Shah Mehta
516. Who founded Anushilan Samiti at Dhaka?
- (a) Pulin Behari Das (b) Pramath Nath Mitra
(c) Swami Shraddhanand (d) Barindra Kumar Ghosh
517. Who said, "Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it"?
- (a) Gopal Krishna Gokhale (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(c) Bipin Chandra Pal (d) Mahatma Gandhi
518. Who was the biographer of A.O. Hume?
- (a) Valentine Chirol (b) W. Wedderburn
(c) George Yule (d) None of these
519. Who established the first Women's University of India?
- (a) D.K. Karve (b) Annie Besant
(c) Ramabai Ranade (d) Hirabai Tata
520. Who among the following gave call to 'one religion, one creed and one God' for mankind?
- (a) Jyotiba Phule (b) Vivekanand
(c) B.R. Ambedkar (d) Sri Narain Guru
521. Who was the president of the provisional government formed in Kabul in 1915 by Indians?
- (a) Anand Mohan Sahay (b) Ras Bihari Bose
(c) Shyamji Krishna Verma (d) Mahendra Pratap
522. Gopal Krishna Gokhale founded
- (a) Poona Sarvajanik Sabha
(b) Bombay Presidency Association
(c) Servants of India Society
(d) Land Holders Society
523. Who called Bal Gangadhar Tilak "The Father of Indian Unrest"?
- (a) Lord Curzon (b) Vincent Smith
(c) Valentine Chirol (d) Henry Cotton
524. Who characterised the policies of moderate leaders as the political mendicancy?
- (a) Bipin Chandra Pal (b) Aurobindo Ghosh
(c) Lala Lajpat Rai (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
525. In which of the following places, Hindu Mahasabha was for the first time organised in 1915?
- (a) Haridwar (b) Varanasi
(c) Allahabad (d) None of these

526. Who is known as the father of Muslim Renaissance in Bengal?
 (a) Abdul Latif (b) Mirza Ghulam Ahmed
 (c) Muhammad Qasim (d) Rashid Ahmed Gangohi
527. Who was the first Chief Justice of Supreme Court of Calcutta?
 (a) Hyde (b) Elijah Impey
 (c) Lemaistre (d) Monson
528. 'Abhinav Bharat' a secret society of revolutionaries was organised in 1904 by
 (a) Aurobindo Ghosh (b) Bipin Chandra Pal
 (c) Rash Bihari Bose (d) V.D.Savarkar
529. Who among the following said, "India has to unite and conquer the whole world once again with its might"?
 (a) Swami Dayanand
 (b) Ram Krishna Param Hansha
 (c) Swami Vivekanand
 (d) Annie Besant
530. Which one of the following freedom fighters of first war of independence of 1857 was conferred the title of Mahak Pari?
 (a) Zeenat Mahal (b) Hazarat Mahal
 (c) Lakshmi Bai (d) None of these
531. Who had hoisted the national flag of India at the International Socialist Congress held at Stuttgart?
 (a) M.N. Roy (b) V.D. Savarkar
 (c) S.C. Bose (d) Madam Bhikaji Cama
532. Who of the following termed the revolt of 1857 as Indian War of Independence for the first time?
 (a) Ramesh Chandra Majumdar (b) V.D. Savarkar
 (c) Ishwari Prasad (d) Tara Chand
533. Maulavi Liaqat Ali who played a significant role during the freedom struggle of 1857 belonged to which of the following cities?
 (a) Bareilly (b) Faizabad
 (c) Allahabad (d) Lucknow
534. Who compared Curzon's administration in India to that of Aurangzeb?
 (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
 (c) Dadabhai Naoroji (d) Lala Lajpat Rai
535. Who was the first to suggest the boycott of British goods in Bengal?
 (a) Aurobindo Ghosh (b) Krishna Kumar Mitra
 (c) Motilal Ghosh (d) Satish Chandra Mukherji
536. In which one of the following languages was the first issue of journal Ghadar published?
 (a) Urdu (b) Hindi
 (c) English (d) Marathi
537. Shyamji Krishna Verma established Indian Home rule society in
 (a) London (b) Paris
 (c) Berlin (d) San Francisco
538. Who among the following led the agitation against the partition of Bengal (1905)?
 (a) C.R. Das (b) Ashutosh Mukherjee
 (c) Ravindra Nath Tagore (d) Surendra Nath Banerjee
539. Who among the following had started 'Mitra Mela' Association?
 (a) Shyamji Krishna Verma
 (b) Vinayak Damodar Savarkar
 (c) Lala Hardayal
 (d) Sohan Singh Bakna
540. Aurobindo Ghosh was defended in the Alipore Bomb case by
 (a) Bipin Chandra Pal (b) Moti Lal Nehru
 (c) Bhula Bhai Desai (d) C.R. Das
541. The real name of which one of the following leaders of 1857 was Ram Chandra Pandurang?
 (a) Kunwar Singh (b) Tantiya Tope
 (c) Nana Saheb (d) Mangal Panday
542. Ganpati Festival in Maharashtra was started by
 (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
 (c) Aurobindo Ghosh (d) Bipin Chandra Pal
543. Who was the founder of Gadar Party?
 (a) Lala Hansraj (b) Lala Hardayal
 (c) Shyamji Krishna Verma (d) Ajeet Singh
544. Under whose suggestion was 'Bhartiya Rashtriya Sangh' changed to 'Bhartiya Rashtriya Congress' in 1885 AD?
 (a) Feroz Shah Mehta (b) Kashinath Telang
 (c) Dadabhai Naoroji (d) W.C. Banerjee
545. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:
- | List-I | List-II |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Lala Hardayal | 1. Ghadar |
| B. Surendranath | 2. Bengali |
| C. Bipinchandra Pal | 3. Vande Mataram |
| D. Shyamji Krishna Verma | 4. Indian sociologist |
- Codes:**
- | | A | B | C | D |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| (c) | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| (d) | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
546. Balgangadhar Tilak worked to inspire the national spirit in people
 (a) By publishing atrocities made by British government against Indian in his paper 'Kesari'.
 (b) By organising festivals in honour of Lord Ganesh and by reviving the cult of Shivaji.
 (c) By supporting the Khilafat Movement.
 (d) All the above

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547. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below:

List-I		List-II	
A. Laxmi Bai	1. Deported to Rangoon		
B. Tatya Tope	2. Fled to Nepal		
C. Nana Saheb	3. Captured and executed		
D. Bahadur Shah	4. Killed in battle		

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 4	3	2	1
(b) 2	4	3	1
(c) 1	2	3	4
(d) 4	2	3	1

548. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

(a) Jhansi	:	Laxmi Bai
(b) Gwalior	:	Tatya Tope
(c) Kanpur	:	Nana Saheb
(d) Allahabad	:	Kunwar Singh

549. Two statements are given below, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):

Assertion (A): Dadabhai Naoroji founded East India Association in London.

Reason (R): He wanted to influence the British Public Opinion.

In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct?

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true, but R is false.
- (d) R is true, but A is false.

550. Match the following leaders and their places of the first war of Independence and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I (Leaders)		List-II (Places)	
A. Begum Hazarat Mahal	1. Lucknow		
B. Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah	2. Faizabad		
C. Begum Zinat Mahal	3. Delhi		
D. Kunwar Singh	4. Arrah		

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 1	2	3	4
(b) 2	3	1	4
(c) 3	2	4	1
(d) 3	2	1	4

551. Match the names of authors with their books and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I (Author)		List-II (Book)	
A. S.N. Banerjee	1. A Nation in Making		
B. Dadabhai Naoroji	2. Gita Rahasya		
C. Balgangadhar Tilak	3. Poverty and Un-British Rule in India		

D. Bankimchandra

4. Anandmath

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 1	2	3	4
(b) 1	3	2	4
(c) 4	3	2	1
(d) 1	2	4	3

552. Match the following organisations with their founding members.

List I

(Organisation)

A. Indian National Union	1. Anand Mohan Bose
B. British India Association	2. Dadabhai Naoroji
C. East India Association	3. A.O. Hume
D. Indian Society	4. Devendranath Tagore

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 3	2	4	1
(b) 1	2	3	4
(c) 3	4	2	1
(d) 4	3	2	1

553. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List-I

(Author)

A. Bankimchandra	1. Shatranj Ke Khilari
B. Rabindranath Tagore	2. Devi Chaudharani
C. Premchand	3. Nil Darpan

Codes:

A	B	C
(a) 2	1	3
(b) 3	1	2
(c) 2	3	1
(d) 3	2	1

554. Consider the following statements regarding moderate leaders of the Indian National Movement:

- 1. They lacked faith in the common people.
- 2. They did not organize any all India campaign.
- 3. The British rulers always respected them.
- 4. After first decade of 20th century, their own failures made their politics obsolete.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 4 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 4 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

555. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List-I

(List-II)

A. James Outram	1. Delhi
B. John Nicholson	2. Lucknow
C. Collin Campbell	3. Jhansi
D. Heurose	4. Kanpur

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 1	2	3	4
(b) 2	1	4	3
(c) 2	1	3	4
(d) 1	2	4	3

556. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List-I (Association)		List-II (Founder)	
A. Indian Association	1. Dadabhai Naoroji		
B. East India Association	2. Surendranath Banerjee		
C. Poona Sarvajanik Sabha	3. A.O. Hume		
D. Indian National Congress	4. M.G. Ranade		

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 1	2	3	4
(b) 2	1	3	4
(c) 2	1	4	3
(d) 1	2	4	3

557. Give below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):

Assertion (A): The basic weakness of the early nationalist movement lay in its narrow social base.

Reason (R): It fought for the narrow interests of the social groups which joined it.

In the context of the above two statements, which of the following is correct?

- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- A is true, but R is false.
- R is true, but A is false.

558. Consider the following statements about Madam Bhikaji Cama

- Madam Cama unfurled the National Flag at the international socialist conference in Paris in the year 1907.
- Madam Cama served as private secretary to Dadabhai Naoroji.
- Madam Cama was born in Parsi family.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 1 and 2
- 2 and 3
- 3 only
- 1, 2 and 3

559. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List-I (Person)		List-II (Journal)	
A. Shyamji Krishna Verma	1. Bande Mataram		
B. Madam Bhikaji Cama	2. Indian Sociologist		
C. Annie Basant	3. The Talwar		
D. Aurobindo Ghosh	4. Commonwealth		

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 2	3	4	1
(b) 3	2	1	4

- (c) 2 3 1 4
(d) 3 2 4 1

560. Arrange the following events in correct chronological order and answer the questions on the basis of the codes given below:

- Ilbert Bill Controversy
- The First Delhi Darbar
- The Queen's Proclamation
- First Factory Act

Codes:

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (a) 1, 2, 3, 4 | (b) 2, 1, 3, 4 |
| (c) 3, 4, 1, 2 | (d) 3, 2, 4, 1 |

561. With reference to the Indian freedom struggle, which one of the following is the correct chronological order of the given events?

- Partition of Bengal—Lucknow Pact—Surat split of Congress
- Partition of Bengal—Surat split of Congress—Lucknow Pact
- Surat split of Congress—Partition of Bengal—Lucknow Pact
- Surat split of Congress—Lucknow Pact—Partition of Bengal

562. Match the list of the Editors with that of the Papers / Magazines they were editing.

List-I (Editors)		List-II (Papers/Magazines)	
A. S. A. Dange	1. Navayug		
B. Muzaffar Ahmad	2. Inqilab		
C. Ghulam Hussain	3. Labour Kissan Gazette		
D. M. Singaravelu	4. The Socialist		

Codes:

- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| (c) 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| (d) 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |

563. Match List-I with List-II and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I		List-II	
A. Rajendra Lahiri	1. Gonda Jail		
B. Sukhdeo	2. Lahore Jail		
C. Roshan Singh	3. Gorakhpur Jail		
D. Ram Prasad Bismil	4. Allahabad Jail		

Codes:

- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| (c) 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| (d) 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |

564. Which one of the following statements is not correct about Shyamji Krishna Verma?

- He was a native of Kathiawar.
- He started a monthly journal 'Indian Sociologist'.
- He established a hostel for Indian students in London which was called 'India House'.
- He was the editor of Journal 'Ghadar'.

565. Who addressed whom as the spiritual father of Indian Nationalism?

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| (a) Lala Hardayal | - Tilak |
| (b) Subhashchandra Bose | - Swami Vivekanand |
| (c) Bipinchandra Pal | - Swami Dayanand Sarswati |
| (d) Balgangadhar Tilak | - Madan Mohan Malviya |

566. Which one of the following statements about Subhashchandra Bose is not correct?

- (a) He appeared in the I.C.S. examination in 1920 and stood 4th in order of Merit.
- (b) He was president of Indian National Congress in the year of 1938 and 1939.
- (c) He had spent his incarcerated life in Mandalay Jail.
- (d) He took part in the Quit India Movement.

567. Arrange the following in a chronological order of their establishment:

1. Ghadar Party
2. Communist Party of India
3. Congress Socialist Party
4. Hindustan Socialist Republican Association

Codes:

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (a) 1, 2, 4, 3 | (b) 2, 1, 3, 4 |
| (c) 3, 4, 2, 1 | (d) 4, 3, 1, 2 |

568. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List-I

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| A. V.S. Srinivas Shastri | 1. Indian National Liberation Federation |
| B. V.D. Savarkar | 2. Communist Party of India |
| C. Ramaswamy Naikkar | 3. Hindu Mahasabha |
| D. B.T. Ranadive | 4. Justice Party |

Codes:

- | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D |
| (a) 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| (c) 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| (d) 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 |

569. Which of the following were the two Newspapers published by Annie Besant?

1. Commonwealth
2. New India
3. New Hindu
4. The Aryans

Codes:

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) 1 and 2 | (b) 1 and 3 |
| (c) 2 and 4 | (d) 3 and 4 |

570. Consider the following statements:

1. In Hind Swaraj, Mahatma Gandhi formulates a conception of part life for the individual as well as the society.

2. Hind Swaraj was the outcome of the experience of Gandhi's prolonged struggle against colonial raj in India

Which of the statement given above is / are correct?

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| (a) 1 only | (b) 2 only |
| (c) Both 1 and 2 | (d) Neither 1 nor 2 |

571. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists :

List-I
(Leader)

- A. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee
- B. Minoo Masani
- C. S. A. Dange
- D. Ashok Mehta

List-II
(Party)

- 1. Communist Party of India
- 2. Bharatiya Jana Sangh
- 3. Swatantra Party
- 4. Praja Socialist Party

Code :

- | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D |
| (a) 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| (b) 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| (c) 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| (d) 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |

572. Who among the following is the author of the autobiography entitled Aamar Kutha (1913)?

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Satyajit Ray | (b) Rassundari Devi |
| (c) Gopal Chandra Ghosh | (d) Binodini Dasi |

573. In which one of the following cities, was the East India Association founded by Dadabhai Naoroji in 1866?

[NDA 2008-I]

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| (a) Paris | (b) London |
| (c) New York | (d) Tokyo |

574. 'The Musalman', the handwritten daily newspaper in circulation since 1927, is published from which one of the following places?

[NDA 2008-I]

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| (a) Chennai | (b) Hyderabad |
| (c) Mysore | (d) Lucknow |

575. Who among the following Urdu poets was invited to the Second and Third Round Table Conference?

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| (a) Faiz Ahmad | (b) Josh Malihabadi |
| (c) Muhammad Iqbal | (d) Firaq Gorakhpuri |

576. Match the following

List I
(Person)

- A. GK Gokhale
- B. MM Malaviya
- C. CR Rajagopalachari
- D. VD Savarkar

List II
(Associated in Formation of)

- 1. Servants of Indian Society
- 2. Banaras Hindu University
- 3. Free India Society
- 4. Swatantra Party

Codes :

- | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D |
| (a) 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| (b) 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| (c) 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| (d) 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |

577. In which of the following years was the All India Trade Union Congress formed in Bombay? [NDA 2008-II]

- (a) 1918 (b) 1919
(c) 1920 (d) 1921

578. Who among the following was elected as the President of All India Khilafat Conference met at Delhi in 1919? [NDA 2008-II]

- (a) Motilal Nehru (b) Mahatma Gandhi
(c) M A Jinnah (d) Shaukat Ali

579. Who among the following was not a member of the Constituent Assembly? [NDA 2008-II]

- (a) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (b) Acharya JB Kriplani
(c) Lok Nayak Jayprakash (d) K M Munshi

580. Who among the following had moved the objectives resolution which formed the basis of the Preamble of the Constitution of India in the Constituent Assembly on December 13, 1946? [NDA 2008-II]

- (a) Dr B R Ambedkar
(b) Dr Rajendra Prasad
(c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(d) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

581. The Doctrines of 'Non-Violence' and 'Civil Disobedience' associated with Mahatma Gandhi were influenced by the works of [NDA 2009-I]

- (a) Churchill-Irwin-Tolstoy
(b) Ruskin-Tolstoy-Thoreau
(c) Thoreau-Humen-Shaw
(d) Cripps-Tolstov-Howes

582. Which of the following statements about Annie Besant are correct? [NDA 2009-II]

1. She founded the Central Hindu College at Benares
2. She organised the Home Rule League.
3. She introduced the Theosophical Movement in India.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1 and 2
(c) 2 and 3 (d) 1 and 3

583. October 26, 1947 is an important date in the Indian history, because of [NDA 2009-II]

- (a) Maharaja Hari Singh's signing on Instrument of Accession
(b) ceasefire with Pakistan
(c) merger of Sind
(d) declaration of war over India by Pakistan

584. Consider the following statements and identify the person referred to therein with the help of the codes given below: During his stay in England, he endeavoured to educate the British people about their responsibilities as rulers of India. He delivered speeches and published articles to support his opposition to the unjust and oppressive regime of the British Raj. In 1867, he helped to establish the East India Association of which he became the Honorary Secretary. [NDA 2009-II]

- (a) Pherozeshah Mehta (b) Mary Carpenter
(c) Dadabhai Naoroji (d) Anand Mohan Bose

585. Which of the following statements regarding Mahatma Gandhi's philosophy of Satyagraha is/are correct? [NDA 2010-I]

1. Truth and non-violence are its two vital ingredients.
2. The follower of Satyagraha would resist evil but not hate the evil doer.
3. The Satyagrahi would, if necessary, inflict suffering on himself, and also the evil doer.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 2 and 3
(c) Only 1 (d) 1 and 2

586. **Statement I :** Bal Gangadhar Tilak sought to diffuse the spirit of nationalism among the masses.

Statement II : Tilak organised a corps of volunteers to help the famine stricken people in the Deccan. [NDA 2010-I]

Codes :

- (a) Both the statements are true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I
(b) Both the statements are true, but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I
(c) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false
(d) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true

587. Consider the following statements about Dr Ram Manohar Lohia. [NDA 2010-I]

1. He believed the Satyagraha without constructive work is like a sentence without a verb.
2. He wrote his PhD thesis paper on the topic of Salt Satyagraha, focusing on Mahatma Gandhi's socio-economic theory.
3. He recognised that caste, more than class, was the huge stumbling block to India's progress.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 3 (d) All of these

588. Consider the following statement and identify the author of the statement using the codes given below [NDA 2010-II]

I shall work for an India in which the poorest shall feel that it is their country, in whose making they have an effective voice, an India in which there shall be no high class and low class of people, an India in which all communities shall live in perfect harmony.

- (a) Baba Saheb Ambedkar (b) Mahatma Gandhi
(c) Gurudev Tagore (d) Pandit Nehru

589. Consider the following statement and identify with the help of the codes given below, the person who made the statement

'It would be quite impossible for a few hundred British to administer against the active opposition of the whole of the politically minded of the population. [NDA 2011-I]

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru in April, 1947 in an address to Congressmen at Lucknow
(b) Clement Attlee January, 1947 in a private letter addressed to Ernest Bevin
(c) Lord Mountbatten in December, 1946 in a note given to British Parliament
(d) Viceroy Wavell in January, 1946 in a letter to Secretary of State

590. Which one among the following statements appropriately defines the term 'Drain Theory' as propounded by Dadabhai Naoroji in his work 'Poverty and Un-British Rule in India'? **[NDA 2011-III]**

- (a) That a part of India's national wealth or total annual product was being exported to Britain for which India got no material returns
- (b) That the resources of India were being utilised in the interest of Britain
- (c) That the British industrialists were being given a opportunity to invest in India under the protection of the imperial power
- (d) That the British goods were being imported to India making the country poorer day by day

591. The Name of Ram Prasad Bismil is associated with **[NDA 2012-I]**

- (a) Kanpur Conspiracy Case
- (b) Alipore Conspiracy Case
- (c) Kakori Conspiracy Case
- (d) Meerut Conspiracy Case

592. Identify the correct sequence of the following events of Indian history (starting with the earliest) **[NDA 2012-I]**

- 1. The Doctrine of Lapse
- 2. The Subsidiary Alliance
- 3. The Treaty of Lahore
- 4. T Pitt's India Act

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- (a) 4, 2, 3, 1
- (b) 1, 2, 3, 4
- (c) 2, 1, 4, 3
- (d) 3, 2, 1, 4

593. Which one among the following statements regarding Bal Gangadhar Tilak is not correct? **[NDA 2012-I]**

- (a) He propounded the theory of the Arctic Home of the Aryans
- (b) He founded the Anti-Cow Killing Society
- (c) He set-up the Home Rule League at Poona
- (d) He supported the Age of Consent Bill

594. Which one among the following correctly describes Gandhiji's attitude towards the Swarajist leaders? **[NDA 2012-III]**

- (a) He was not opposed to their entry into councils
- (b) He had full trust in their bona fides and considered them most valued and respected leaders
- (c) He was not in favour of maintaining warm personal relations with them
- (d) He was neutral to government's offensive against the Swarajists and did not defend them

595. Who among the following first used the word 'Swarajya' in its political sense and accepted Hindi as the national language of India? **[NDA 2013-II]**

- (a) Rammohan Roy
- (b) Swami Vivekananda
- (c) Mahatma Gandhi
- (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

596. Consider the following statements about Satyagraha

- 1. It was first experimented by Gandhiji in South Africa.
- 2. It was first experimented in India at Champaran

[NDA 2013-II]

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

597. The social ideals of Mahatma Gandhi were first put forth in **[NDA 2014-I]**

- (a) Hind Swaraj
- (b) An Autobiography—The Story of My Experiments with Truth
- (c) History of the Satyagraha in South Africa
- (d) The Bhagavad Geeta According to Gandhi

598. Consider the following statements **[NDA 2014-I]**

- 1. B G Tilak founded the Home Rule League in April 1916, in Maharashtra.
- 2. N C Kelkar was not associated with Home Rule Movement.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

599. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists : **[NDA 2015-I]**

List I

(Editor)

- A. S.A. Dange
- B. Muzaffar Ahmed
- C. Ghulam Hussain
- D. M. Singaravelu

List II

(Journal / Newspaper)

- 1. Labour-Kisan Gazette
- 2. Inquilab
- 3. Navayug
- 4. The Socialist

Code :

- (a) A-4; B-3; C-2; D-1
- (b) A-4; B-2; C-3; D-1
- (c) A-1; B-2; C-3; D-4
- (d) A-1; B-3; C-2; D-4

600. Who among the following is the author of 'Poverty and Un-British Rule in India'? **[UP-PCS (M) 2016]**

- (a) R. C. Dutt
- (b) Henry Cotton
- (c) Mahatma Gandhi
- (d) Dadabhai Naoroji

601. In August 1947, who of the following leaders did not participate anywhere in Independence Day celebrations? **[UP-PCS (M) 2016]**

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) Vallabhbhai Patel
- (d) Rajendra Prasad

602. S. C. Bose had founded 'Forward Bloc' in the year – **[UP-PCS (M) 2016]**

- (a) 1936
- (b) 1937
- (c) 1938
- (d) 1939

603. Who amongst the following was one of the founders of the Bombay Presidency Association in 1885? **[UP-PCS (M) 2016]**

- (a) Pheroz Shah Mehta
- (b) P. Anand Charlu
- (c) M.V. Raghav Cheriyar
- (d) S.N. Benerjee

604. Who of the following continuously from 1904 onwards emphasized on the grant of 'self-rule' to India? **[UP-PCS (M) 2016]**

- (a) S.N. Benerjee
- (b) Aurobindo Ghosh
- (c) Phiroz Shah Mehta
- (d) Dadabhai Naoroji

605. Who was the author of *History of British India*? **[Bihar J. Service 2016]**

- (a) James Mill
- (b) V. A. Smith
- (c) V. D. Savarkar
- (d) R. C. Majumdar

606. Which was the first newspaper published in India? **[Bihar J. Service 2016]**

- (a) Bengal Gazette
- (b) Calcutta Gazette
- (c) Bombay Herald
- (d) Bengal Journal

607. 'Abhinav Bharat' Founded in 1904 was – **[Bihar J. Service 2016]**

- (a) a secret organization of revolutionary activities
- (b) a newspaper
- (c) a cultural organization
- (d) a trade union movement

608. The famine code for India was recommended by which Commission? **[Bihar J. Service 2016]**

- (a) MacDonnell Commission
- (b) Campbell Commission
- (c) Lyall Commission
- (d) Strachey Commission

609. Who was associated with the newspaper, *Mooknayak?* [Bihar J. Service 2016]
 (a) Jyotiba Phule (b) B. R. Ambedkar
 (c) M. N. Roy (d) Annie Besant
610. Who among the following has called Tilak as 'Father of Indian Unrest'? [Bihar J. Service 2016]
 (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Jawahar Lal Nehru
 (c) Powell Price (d) Valentine Chirol
611. Who among the following persons was considered by Gandhiji as his 'Political Guru'? [Bihar J. Service 2016]
 (a) Dadabhai Naoroji
 (b) M. G. Ranade
 (c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
 (d) Bal Gangadhar Tialk
612. New India and Commonwealth newspapers were associated with – [Bihar J. Service 2016]
 (a) R. C. Dutt (b) Mahatma Gandhi
 (c) Raja Rammohan Roy (d) Annie Besant
613. Who was the founder of Deccan Education Society? [Bihar J. Service 2016]
 (a) Jyotiba Phule (b) Firoz Shah Mehta
 (c) M. G. Ranade (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
614. The manuscript of *Arthashastra* was discovered by – [Bihar J. Service 2016]
 (a) Sir William Jones (b) Shamshastri
 (c) Ram Gopal Bhandarkar (d) James Mill
615. Who adorned Rammohan Roy with the title of 'Raja'? [MP-PSC (F) 2017]
 (a) Aurangzeb
 (b) Robert Clive
 (c) Mahatma Gandhi
 (d) Mughal Emperor Akbar II
616. From which year was regular and scientific Census started in India? [MP-PSC (F) 2017]
 (a) 1861 (b) 1871
 (c) 1881 (d) 1891
617. "The Muslims, if contented and satisfied, would become the greatest bulwark of British power in India." Who wrote it? [BPSC (P) 2017]
 (a) Hebert Risley (b) Lord Lytton
 (c) W. W. Hunter (d) H. N. Brailsford
618. "In my belief, Congress is to tottering to its fall and one of my great ambitions while in India is to assist it to a peaceful demise." Who wrote it? [BPSC (P) 2017]
 (a) Lord Lytton (b) Lord Dufferin
 (c) Lord Curzon (d) Lord Minto
619. Who became champion of socialism and wanted to overthrow of British rule, Princely states, Landlordism and Capitalism in 1933? [BPSC (P) 2017]
 (a) Rajendra Prasad (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
 (c) Bhulabhai Desai (d) Sardar Patel
620. Who is regarded as "the Mother of Indian Revolution"? [BPSC (P) 2017]
 (a) Mrs. Annie Besant
 (b) Snehla Wadekar
 (c) Sarojini Naidu
 (d) Madam Bhikhaji Rustam Cama
621. Which journal was not associated with the revolutionary activities? [BPSC (P) 2017]
 (a) Sandhya (b) Yugantar
 (c) Ghadr (d) None of the above
622. The author of 'Rajaniti Ratnakara' is- [BPSC (P) 2017]
 (a) Chandesvara (b) Vidyapati
 (c) Jyotiresvara (d) Haribrahmadeva
623. The author of 'Udwant Prakash' is- [BPSC (P) 2017]
 (a) Mauli Kavi (b) Bodhraj
 (c) Paramala (d) Vidyapati
624. The first collection of Santhali short stories was- [Jhharkh-PSC 2016]
 (a) Handmawak Ato (b) Kukmu
 (c) Mahila Chechet Dai (d) Samir
625. What is Langade? [Jhharkh-PSC 2016]
 (a) Musical instrument (b) A dance form
 (c) Kind of magic (d) (a) and (c) both
626. Who among the following was not an official of Bhuihari-Parha of Munda tribe in the earlier period? [Jhharkh-PSC 2016]
 (a) Kuar (b) Lal
 (c) Karto (d) Pat-Munda
627. Who was the sub-head of Manjhi in the community system of Santals? [Jhharkh-PSC 2016]
 (a) Pradhan (b) Mustangir
 (c) Paranik (d) Gorait
628. The British officer who recognized 'Munda-Manaki System' was- [Jhharkh-PSC 2016]
 (a) Thomason (b) Carleyle
 (c) Cleveland (d) Thomas Wilkinson
629. Who was felicitated by Rabindranath with the title 'Swar Saraswati'? [Jhharkh-PSC 2016]
 (a) Jadu Bhatt
 (b) Gyanendra Prasad Goswami
 (c) Zopeswa Bandopadhyay
 (d) Radhika Prasad Goswami
630. What is the historical name of Uttarakhand? [UK-PSC 2016]
 (a) Govishan (b) Gangadwar
 (c) Brahmpur (d) Barahat
631. Who is regarded as the Pioneer of Irrigation works in South India? [UK-PSC 2016]
 (a) Sir Arthur Cotton (b) Col. Baird Smith
 (c) Lt. Blaine (d) Col. Robert Smith
632. Who among the following was not associated with the Kakori incident? [UK-PSC 2016]
 (a) Ram Prasad Bismil (b) Surya Sen
 (c) Rajendra Lahiri (d) Ashfaq Ullah
633. Who demanded the separate Administrative Division for hill area in 1946 A.D.? [UK-PSC 2016]
 (a) Sridev Suman (b) Badridutt Pande
 (c) P. C. Joshi (d) Manvendra Shah
634. Who was the prominent Indian Historian he did not accepted 1857 Revolution as a Revolution? [Chhatis G-PSC 2016]
 (a) Tarachand (b) Dr. S. N. Sen
 (c) Sawarkar (d) Dr. R. C. Majumdar
635. The writer of 'Satyarthi Prakash' is- [Chhatis G-PSC 2016]
 (a) Swami Vivekanand (b) Swami Nishchalanand
 (c) Swami Chinmayanand (d) None of the above
636. Which of the following statement is true about the active revolutionary movement in India during the years of Word War? [Chhatis G-PSC 2016]
 (a) Chandrashekhar Azad founded the Anushilan Samiti
 (b) Bhagat Singh was the founder of Naujawan Bharat Sabha
 (c) Prafulla Chaki established the Hindustan Republican Association.
 (d) Surya Sen Organized the Hindustan Socialist Republic Association

637. Match List- I with List - II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists: [UP-RO 2012]

List - I (Name of the Revolutionaries)		List - II (Place)	
(A) Nana Saheb	1. Delhi		
(B) Nawab Hamid Ali Khan	2. Kanpur		
(C) Moulvi Ahmad Ullah	3. Lucknow		
(D) Mani Ram Diwan	4. Assam		

Codes :

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
(a) 1	2	4	3
(b) 1	2	3	4
(c) 2	1	4	3
(d) 2	1	3	4

638. Consider the following passage: [UP-RO 2016]

“Born in 1853 he was a Parsi from Western India. He was the editor of ‘Indian Spectator’ and ‘Voice of India’. He was a social reformer and was the chief crusader for the Age of Consent Act 1891.”

Who is being described in the above paragraph?

- (a) Dadabhai Naoroji (b) B. M. Malabari
(c) B. P. Wadia (d) Naoroji Furdon Ji

639. Who amongst the following wrote the book ‘Politics in India’? [UP-RO 2016]

- (a) Rajni Kothari (b) M. N. Srinivas
(c) Ashish Nandy (d) D. L. Sheth

640. Consider the following organizations : [UP-RO 2016]

1. Bangabhasha Prakasika Sabha
2. Landholders Society
3. Bengal British India Society
4. Indian League

Select the correct chronological order of founding of these organizations from the code given below:

- (a) 1, 2, 3, 4 (b) 1, 3, 2, 4
(c) 2, 1, 3, 4 (d) 2, 3, 4, 1

641. Who addressed Gandhiji as the “Father” of the Nation for the first time? [UP-PCS 2008]

- (a) Subhash Chandra Bose
(b) Ravindra Nath Tagore
(c) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
(d) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

642. Who of the following had called Subhash Chandra Bose as ‘Desh Nayak’? [UP-PCS 2009]

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
(b) Ram Manohar Lohia
(c) Rabindranath Tagore
(d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

643. Who out of the following had told “Destruction is the best method of dealing with the foreign clothes”? [UP-PCS 2010]

- (a) Ravindra Nath Tagore (b) Mahatma Gandhi
(c) Chitranjan Das (d) Subhas Chandra Bose

644. The official historian of India’s freedom movement was [UP-PCS 2010]

- (a) R. C. Majumdar (b) Tarachand
(c) V. D. Savarkar (d) S. N. Sen

645. The statement “ I am a socialist and a republican and am no believer in Kings and Princes” is associated with [UP-PCS 2011]

- (a) Narendra Dev (b) Achyut Patwardhan
(c) Jai Prakash Narayan (d) Jawaharlal Nehru

646. Who among the following leaders of the Revolution of 1857 had the real name of Ram Chandra Pandurang? [UP-PCS 2011]

- (a) Kunwar Singh (b) Nana Saheb
(c) Tatiya Tope (d) Mangal Pandey

647. Ram Mohan Roy was given the title of Raja by

- (a) Lord William Bentinck
(b) Akbar II

- (c) Followers of Brahma Samaj
(d) Intellectuals opposing the custom of Sati

648. Match List – I with List – II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists :

List - I (Newspaper)		List - II (Language)	
A. Bharat Mitra		1. Bengali	
B. Rashtramat		2. Gurjarati	
C. Prajamitra		3. Hindi	
D. Nayak		4. Marathi	

Code :

A	B	C	D
(a) 1	2	4	3
(b) 2	3	1	4
(c) 3	4	2	1
(d) 4	1	3	2

649. The Chinese writers mentioned India by the name of

[UP-PCS 2013]

- (a) Fo - Kwo - Ki (b) Yin - tu
(c) Si - Yu - Ki (d) Sikia - Pono

650. “Tilakathia System” in Champaran meant

[UP-PCS 2013]

- (a) Cultivation of Indigo on the $\frac{3}{20}$ area of land.
(b) Cultivation of Indigo on $\frac{3}{19}$ area of land.

- (c) Cultivation of Indigo on $\frac{3}{18}$ area of land.
(d) None of the above.

651. Who said ?

[UP-PCS 2013]

“ Tilak is the father of Indian unrest ”.

- (a) V. Chirol (b) Louis Fischer
(c) Web Miller (d) Lord Reading

652. Who among the following established “Indian Society of Oriental Art”? [UP-PCS 2015]

- (a) Nihar Ranjan Ray
(b) Narendra Mohan Mukherjee
(c) Abanindra Nath Tagore
(d) Barindra Kumar Ghosh

653. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched? [UP-PCS 2015]

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| (a) Asiatic Society of Bengal | – 1784 A.D. |
| (b) Asiatic Society of Bombay | – 1804 A.D. |
| (c) Royal Asiatic Society | – 1813 A.D. |
| Great Britain | |
| (d) Land Holders Society | – 1844 A.D. |
| Bengal | |

654. Vivekanand attended the ‘Parliament of World’s Religions’ held at Chicago in [UP-PCS 2015]

- (a) 1872 (b) 1890
(c) 1893 (d) 1901

655. “Kings are made for Public; Public is not made for the King.” Who among the following made this statement during the national movement? [UP-PCS 2015]

- (a) Surendra Nath Banerjee
(b) R.C. Dutt
(c) Dadabhai Naoroji
(d) Gokhale



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1. (d)
2. (c) Red Dragon was the first English ship that came to India. The Red Dragon fought the Portuguese at the Battle of Swally in 1612, and made several voyages to the East Indies.
3. (a) The Portuguese were the first Europeans to set up Sea trade centres in India. The first successful voyage to India was by Vasco da Gama in 1498, when he arrived in Calicut, now in Kerala. The colonial era in India began in 1502, when the Portuguese empire established the first European trading centre at Kollam, Kerala.
4. (c) Francisco de Almeida was the first Portuguese viceroy in India. In 1505, the King of Portugal appointed Dom Francisco de Almeida as the first Portuguese viceroy in India, followed in 1509 by Dom Afonso de Albuquerque. In 1510, Albuquerque conquered the city of Goa, which had been controlled by Muslims.
5. (c) The factory of Hoogly in Bengal was established by Portuguese.
6. (d) Vasco da Gama discovered the sea route to India in 1498. The first Portuguese encounter with India was on 20 May 1498 when Vasco da Gama reached Calicut on Malabar Coast. Vasco da Gama sailed to India for a second time with 15 ships and 800 men, arriving at Calicut on 30 October 1502, where the ruler was willing to sign a treaty.
7. (c) Portuguese trading company adopted the 'Blue Water Policy' in India. Francisco de Almeida became the 1st Portuguese viceroy in India initiated the Blue Water Policy, which aimed at the Portuguese Mastery of the Sea and confined Portuguese relationship with India only for the purpose of trade and commerce.
8. (b) War of Austrian succession flared up the first Carnatic War in India. The First Carnatic War (1746 – 1748) was the first of a series of Carnatic Wars that established early British dominance on the east coast of the Indian subcontinent. The war demonstrated to French, British, and Indian observers the extraordinary advantage of European-trained military forces over those of the local Indian powers, and set the stage for the rapid growth of French hegemony in southern India under the command of French Governor-General Joseph François Dupleix in the Second Carnatic War.
9. (a) 10. (b)
11. (c) Vasco Da Gama came to India for three times. He arrived in India in September 1524 and died in the city of Cochin on Christmas Eve in 1524, three months after his arrival. As per royal instructions, Gama was succeeded as governor of India by one of the captains who had come with him, Henrique de Menezes.
12. (a) The French were last to come to pre-independence India as traders. France was the last of the major European maritime powers of the 17th century to enter the East India trade in a significant way. Six decades after the foundation of the English and Dutch East India companies (in 1600 and 1602 respectively), and at a time when both companies were multiplying factories on the shores of India, the French still didn't have a viable trading company and a single permanent establishment in the East.
13. (d) The Portuguese introduced cashewnut, pineapple and tobacco in India. The Portuguese introduced into India the following agricultural products: cashewnut, tobacco, the custard apple, guava, the pineapple, and the papaya, and also an improved variety of coconut seeds.
14. (c) The greatest Portuguese Governor who laid the real foundation of Portuguese power in India was Albuquerque. On 4 November 1509, Albuquerque became the second Governor of the State of India, a position he would hold until his death. Albuquerque speedily showed the energy and determination of his character. He intended to dominate the Muslim world and control the spice trade.
15. (b) The Peshwa who engineered the capture of Salsette and Bassein from the Portuguese in 1739 was Baji Rao I. In 1720, one of the ports of Bassein, Kalyan, was conquered by the Marathas and in 1737, they took possession of Thane including all the forts in Salsette island and the forts of Parsica, Trangipara, Saibana, Ilha das Vaccas - (Island of Arnala), Manora, Sabajo, the hills of Santa Cruz and Santa Maria.
16. (b) Portuguese were first to come to India to establish trade relation with their country. The colonial era in India began in 1502, when the Portuguese empire established the first European trading centre at Kollam, Kerala. In 1505, the King of Portugal appointed Dom Francisco de Almeida as the first Portuguese viceroy in India.
17. (d)
18. (d)
19. (c) Merchants of the Dutch East India Company first established themselves in Dutch Coromandel, notably Pulicat, as they were looking for textiles to exchange with the spices they traded in the East Indies.
20. (b) Dupleix was the first European to initiate the policy of taking part in the quarrels of Indian princes with a view to acquire territories.
21. (a) The Portuguese captured Goa in 1510, except this statement, all the statements are correct.
22. (d) The Hundi system was not introduced by the European traders in India. This system, also called the hawala system, existed since the 8th century, probably between the Muslim and Arabic traders alongside the Silk Road. It was used as a protection

- against any form of theft. It was also probably used in the early medieval period for financing long-distance trade.
23. (d) Maharaja Jai Singh built observatories at five places; Delhi, Mathura, Jaipur, Ujjain and Varanasi. Jai Singh was a great astrologer.
24. (a)
25. (d) Jean-Baptiste Colbert, founded the French East India Company in 1664 with the intention of rivalling the success of the English and the Dutch in India. Their trading company was heavily dependent on the French government.
26. (a) All statements are true.
27. (c) Anizham Thirunal Veerabaala Marthanda Varma was king of Travancore from 1729 until his death in 1758. He was the only Indian King to beat the European armed force at the 1741 Battle of Colachel against the Dutch.
28. (d) Sir Thomas Roe was sent by James I in 1615. He reached Surat in September 1615 and proceeded to Ajmer where Jahangir was. He remained at the court of Jahangir from 1615 to 1618. Father Monserrate travelled with Akbar on his journey to Kashmir.
29. (c) 30. (a) 31. (a)
32. (a) Captain William Hawkins as English representative was received by emperor Jahangir with warmth hospitality. It is said that the discussions between Emperor and Hawkins took place in Turkish as both were well versed in the language.
33. (b) The charter to the English East India Company for monopoly of eastern trade for 15 years was given by Queen Elizabeth I in 1600. Initially, the company struggled in the spice trade due to the competition from the already well-established Dutch East India Company. The company opened a factory in Bantam on the first voyage and imports of pepper from Java were an important part of the company's trade for twenty years. The factory in Bantam was closed in 1683. During this time, ships belonging to the company arriving in India docked at Surat, which was established as a trade transit point in 1608.
34. (b) Fort St. George was the first fort constructed by the British in India. Fort St George was founded in 1644 at the coastal city of Madras, the modern city of Chennai. The construction of the fort provided the impetus for further settlements and trading activity, in what was originally an uninhabited land. The fort is one of the 163 notified areas (megalithic sites) in the state of Tamil Nadu.
35. (a) The battle of Wandiwash was fought between the British and French companies. This was the Third Carnatic War fought between the French and the British. After making substantial gains in Bengal and Hyderabad, the British, after collecting huge amount of revenue, were fully equipped to face the French in Wandiwash. Thus, they defeated the French comprehensively in this battle.
36. (b) 37. (c)
38. (d) The British East India Company was formed during the reign of Elizabeth I. Commonly associated with trade in basic commodities, which included cotton, silk, indigo dye, salt, saltpetre, tea and opium, the Company received a Royal Charter from Queen Elizabeth in 1600, making it the oldest among several similarly formed European East India Companies.
39. (b) The British East India Company opened its first factory in India at Surat.
40. (a)
41. (c) Murshid Quli Khan founded independent state of Bengal. Murshid Quli Khan united his force and position and in the year 1719 he renamed his capital city from Makhsusabad to Murshidabad after his name. This change of name was approved by the then Mughal emperor and thus Murshid Quli Khan became the independent Nawab of Bengal.
42. (b) Sir George Oxenden was the first Governor of Bombay. In March 1667, Charles II ceded Bombay to the East India Company, and they commissioned Oxenden to take possession of the island of Bombay. In August of that year, the court of directors appointed him governor and commander-in-chief of Bombay.
43. (b) Sir John Child, the English Governor of East India Company in India, was expelled by Aurangzeb. Child became involved in a war with the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb, whose troops captured Surat and forced Child to make peace. One of the peace terms required Child to leave India, but he died while the matter was still pending.
44. (d) Farrukhsiyar gave an important Firman to the English for facilitating their trade in India. It was during Farrukhsiyar's reign, in 1717, that the British East India Company purchased duty-free trading rights in all of Bengal for a mere three thousand rupees a year.
45. (b) Nawab of Awadh was the first Indian native ruler to accept the system of subsidiary alliance. Tipu Sultan of Mysore refused to accept it but after the British victory in the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War, Mysore was forced to become a subsidiary ally. Later the Maratha ruler Baji Rao II also accepted subsidiary alliance in the treaty of Bassein.
46. (c) The book 'Zij Muhammad Shahi' related to knowledge of Astrology produced in 1733 is written by Sawai Jai Singh of Jaipur. Zij is the generic name applied to Islamic astronomical books that tabulate parameters used for astronomical calculations of the positions of the Sun, moon, stars, and planets. The Zij-i Muhammad Shahi, was one of the most famous Zij compiled at Jai Singh II of Amber's Jantar Mantar observatories. It is notable for employing the use of telescopic observations.
47. (d) Farrukhsiyar granted permission to trade free of tax in the territories of Bengal, Hyderabad and Gujarat to the British.
48. (c) In 1757, Sirajuddaulah attacked British factory at Kasimbazar. Sirajuddaulah asked the Company

- to stop meddling in the political affairs of his dominion, stop fortification, and pay the revenues. After negotiations failed, the Nawab marched with 30,000 soldiers to the English factory at Kasimbazar, captured the Company officials, locked the warehouse, disarmed all Englishmen, and blockaded English ships. Then he marched to Calcutta to establish control over the Company's fort there.
49. (d) 50. (b) 51. (d) 52. (b)
53. (a) The real number of prisoners who died in the 'Black Hole Tragedy', according to the available reports, was 146. The Black Hole of Calcutta was a dungeon in colonial India in which a large number of British prisoners of war allegedly died on the night of 20 June 1756.
54. (a) 55. (c)
56. (a) First decisive military success of English East India Company in India is marked by the battle of Buxar. The victory at the Buxar was solely due to superior military power. The defeat of the confederacy was inherent in the defects of the Indian army and state organization.
57. (d) Mohammad Raza Khan was appointed Deputy Diwan of Bengal by Robert Clive after the Allahabad treaty. For the exercise of Diwani functions, the Company appointed two deputy Diwans, Mohammad Raza Khan for Bengal and Raja Sitab Roy for Bihar. Mohammad Raza Khan also acted as deputy Nazim or deputy Subahdar.
58. (d) Shah Alam II joined Mir Qasim and Shuja-ud-Daula in declaring war upon the English East India Company and was later defeated by the British at the battle of Buxar.
59. (a) Burdwan, Midnapur and Hoogly were the districts of Bengal whose revenue administration was transferred to the East India Company for the acquisition of the Nawabship of Bengal by Mir Qasim in 1760.
60. (a) Hector Munro led the army of the East India Company in the battle of Buxar in 1764. The combined armies of Mir Kasim, the Nawab of Awadh and Shah Alam II were defeated by the English forces under Major Hector Munro at Buxar.
61. (d) When empires in Europe were crumbling before the might of Napoleon. On the other hand, Lord Hastings the Governor General kept the British flag flying high in India.
62. (d) The Battle of Plassey held on 23rd June, 1757. The Battle of Ambur held on 1749. The Battle of Buxar held on 22nd Oct. 1764. The Battle of Wandiwash held on 22nd Jan, 1760.
63. (d) During the fourth Anglo-Mysore war, Mysore was not completely amalgamated in the British empire.
64. (a) At the beginning of British rule in India, fortified factory meant to protect the trading place where officers of the company worked.
65. (b) It was a significant battle fought between the forces under the command of the British East India

- Company on the one side and the combined army of Mir Kasim, the Nawab of Bengal, Nawab of Awadh and Shah Alam II, the Mughal Emperor. Mir Jafar was a puppet of British East India Company.
66. (c) The battle of Buxar was fought between British East India Company and combined forces of Mir Qasim, The Nawab of Awadh and Shah Alam II (Mughal Emperor). Mir Jafar was not a party to the league that was defeated by the British in this war.
67. (d) Lord Wellesley defeated Tipu Sultan in India and Napoleonic Bonaparte in Europe.
68. (b) Robert Clive established the military and political supremacy of the East India Company in Bengal. Under the dual Government company will look after fiscal matters and all the rest would be dealt by the Indian rulers.
69. (a) The Fourth Anglo-Mysore War (1798-1799) was a war in South India between the Kingdom of Mysore and the British East India Company under the Earl of Mornington. In the battle, Tipu Sultan was shot and killed.
70. (b) Triple Alliance consisted of British, Nizam and Marathas against Tipu Sultan in 1791-92.
71. (d) His charges against the company were mainly threefold. Firstly, that they strengthened the fortification around the Fort William without any permission and approval; secondly, that they grossly abused the trade privileges granted to them by the Mughal rulers, which caused heavy loss of customs duties for the government; and thirdly, that they gave shelter to some of his officers, for example Krishnadas, son of Rajballav, who fled Dhaka after misappropriating government funds. Hence, when the East India Company started further enhancement of military preparedness at Fort William in Calcutta, Siraj asked them to stop. The Company did not heed his directives, so Siraj-ud-Daulah retaliated and captured Kolkata (Shortly renamed as Alinagar) from the British in June 1756.
72. (b) When the elderly Alivardi Khan died in 1756, he was succeeded as Nawab of Bengal by his grandson, Siraj ud-Daulah. He was particularly distrustful of the British, and aimed to seize Calcutta and the large treasure he believed would be held there. From the moment he became Nawab, he began searching for a pretext to drive the British from his lands. It resulted in a battle between British East India Company and Siraj ud-Daulah. The British were unprepared for the attack on June 20th. Entire European population of the city fell almost immediately leaving the city in Indian hands.
73. (c) The Battle of Buxar was fought between British East India Company and the combined forces of Mir Qasim, the Nawab of Bengal, Shuja-ud-Daulah, the Nawab of Awadh and Shah Alam II, the Mughal Emperor on 23rd October, 1764. Shah Alam II, signed the Treaty of Allahabad that secured Diwani Rights for the Company to collect and manage the revenues

- of almost 100,000,000 acres (400,000 km²) of real estate, which helped establish the English rule.
74. (a) Sutanuti was one of the three villages which were merged to form the city of Kolkata (formerly Calcutta) in India. Job Charnock, an administrator with the British East India Company is traditionally credited with the honour of founding the city. Fort William was established to protect the East India Company's trade in the city of Calcutta, the principal town of the Bengal Presidency. In 1756, with the possibility of conflict with French forces, the British began building up the fort's strengths and defences.
75. (b)
76. (b) The British became the major power in the Indian sub-continent after the Treaty of Paris (1763) and began to show interest in Afghanistan as early as their 1809 treaty with Shuja Shah Durrani. It was the threat of the expanding Russian Empire beginning to push for an advantage in the Afghanistan region that placed pressure on British India, in what became known as the "Great Game". The Great Game set in motion the confrontation of the British and Russian empires, whose spheres of influence moved steadily closer to one another until they met in Afghanistan.
77. (c) The Battle of Buxar was fought on October 22, 1764 between the forces under the command of the British East India Company led by Hector Munro and the combined army of Mir Qasim, the Nawab of Bengal, the Nawab of Awadh; and the Mughal King Shah Alam II.
78. (a) Battle of Buxar, was a decisive battle fought between British and Indian forces at Buxar, a town on the Ganges River. Mir Kasim, the Nawab (governor) of Bengal, wanted to rid his territory of British control. He formed an alliance with the Nawab of Oudh and Shah Alam II, the Mughal emperor. The combined Indian armies invaded Bengal and clashed with British troops, led by Major Hector Munro, in October 1764. A hotly contested battle resulted in victory for the British. As a result of this triumph, in 1765, Robert Clive signed the Treaty of Allahabad with the Nawab of Oudh and Shah Alam II. The treaty effectively legalized the British East India Company's control over the whole of Bengal.
79. (d)
80. (c) The Sarkar of Guntur was the bone of contention between Nizam Ali, the ruler of Hyderabad and the English.
81. (b) The statement, "We have crippled our enemy without making our friends too formidable", is associated with the Third Anglo-Mysore War.
82. (b)
83. (a) The East India Company was brought under the parliamentary control in 1773. The Parliament of Great Britain imposed a series of administrative and economic reforms by the Regulating Act of 1773 and by doing so clearly established its sovereignty and ultimate control over the Company.
84. (a)
85. (a) The permanent settlement of Lord Cornwallis gave the ownership of land to Zamindars. The Zamindars were made the owners of the whole land in their Zamindaris as long as they paid their dues to the state and they worked as agents of government in collecting the land revenue.
86. (a) In 1835, the British started striking Indian coins with the portrait of the British king. British India Coins (1862 – 1947) were struck under the authority of the crown. The new coins minted under the Coinage Act, 1835 had the effigy of William IV on the obverse and the value on the reverse in English and Persian. The coins issued after 1840 bore the portrait of Queen Victoria. The first coinage under the crown was issued in 1862 and in 1877 Queen Victoria assumed the title of the Empress of India.
87. (c) 88. (c)
89. (b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy was the founder of the renowned Presidency College of Calcutta. Initially established as the Manapathshala wing of Hindu College, it was renamed Presidency College, i.e. the college of the Bengal Presidency, in 1855. He is also regarded as the "Father of the Bengal Renaissance". The "superstitious practices" to which Rammohan Roy objected included Sati, caste rigidity, polygamy and child marriages.
90. (a) Pandit Jugal Kishore Shukla was the editor of the first all Hindu newspaper "Udanta-Martanda" published from Kanpur in the year 1826. The newspaper was started on May 20, 1826; with it for the first time a newspaper was published completely in Hindi, using Devanagari script. Udant Martand employed a mix of Khari Boli and Braj Bhasha dialects of Hindi. The first issue printed 500 copies, and the newspaper was published every Tuesday.
91. (b) Nazam-ud-daulah was the Nawab of Bengal when Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa was granted to East India Company. In 1765, the Company was granted the Diwani, or the right to collect revenue, in Bengal and Bihar.
92. (c) Lord Auckland was the Governor General when the Eden Gardens of Calcutta was built in 1840. The Gardens came into being when the Governor General Lord Auckland desired to create a circus and a garden. A pleasure ground with an oblong tank in centre was laid out on this site. The site was initially named 'Auckland Circus Gardens'.
93. (d)
94. (c) Samachar Darpan, the first vernacular newspaper of India, was published on May 31, 1818 by Carey and Marshman from Serampore. It started during the period of Lord Hastings. The first Indian newspaper was the 'Bengal Gazette' started in 1780 by James Augustus Hickey.
95. (b) Lord William Bentinck was the Governor General who changed the official language of the courts of justice from Persian to English. Printing of English

- books were made free and these were available at a relatively low price.
96. (c) 97. (d)
98. (d) Bank of Hindustan, the first financial bank under European guidelines, was established in India in 1770 in Calcutta by Alexander and company. The origin of western type commercial banking in India dates back to the 18th century. The story of banking starts from Bank of Hindustan established in 1770 and it was first bank at Calcutta under European management. In 1786, General Bank of India was set up. Since Calcutta was the most active trading port in India, mainly due to the trade of the British empire, it became a banking centre.
99. (b) The 'Filtration Theory', in educational policy of India, was propagated by Lord Macaulay. The British planned to educate a small section of upper and middle classes, thus creating a class who would act as interpreters between the government and masses and would enrich the vernaculars by which knowledge of western sciences and literature would reach the masses. This was called the 'Downward Filtration Theory'.
100. (d) Warren Hastings was conversant with Arabic, Persian and Bengali languages besides English. He was a gifted personality endowed with 'strong will, great energy and resourcefulness'. His long stay in Bengal 'in the shadow of the Mughal cultural tradition' gave him enough opportunity to learn oriental languages, such as Bengali (the local language) and Persian (the diplomatic language) and to develop 'oriental tastes'. Since he considered Indian culture as a basis for sound Indian administration, he patronised the learning of Indian languages and arts.
101. (d) Raja Shitab Rai was appointed as Deputy Diwan of Bihar. For the exercise of Diwani functions, the company appointed two deputy Diwans, Mohammad Raza Khan for Bengal and Raja Sitab Roy for Bihar.
102. (a)
103. (d) Saadat Khan founded the independent state of Awadh. Saadat Khan was popularly known as Burhan-ul-Mulk. He had joined in a conspiracy against the Sayyid brothers, later, driven out of the court; he was promoted to found a new independent state.
104. (b) Lord Dalhousie had started the Public Works Department in India in 1848. Before the period of Dalhousie, the job of the Public Works Department was done by the Military Board. Dalhousie created a separate Public Works Department and allotted more funds for making canals and roads. The Upper Ganges Canal was completed in 1854. Many bridges were constructed. By modernizing the Public Works Department, he laid the foundations of the engineering service in India.
105. (d)
106. (c) In the Permanent settlement, the share of Zamindar stood at 1/11. The Zamindar was required to pay about 89 per cent (10/11) of what he received as land revenue to the government and retain 11 per cent (1/11) with himself for his service.
107. (d) The Ryotwari settlement of Madras was introduced by Munro. In this system, revenue settlement was done directly with the ryots. Ryots would be periodically revised generally after 20 to 30 years. But the government retained the right to enhance the land revenue at will.
108. (b) 109. (a) 110. (d) 111. (c)
112. (c) Permanent settlement comprised Zamindar as middleman to collect the land revenue. The Zamindars were made the owners of the whole land in their Zamindari as long as they paid their dues to the state and they worked as agents of government in collecting the land revenue.
113. (d)
114. (d) Sir William Jones was the advisor of Lord Cornwallis in his judicial reforms. In the work of judicial reorganization, Cornwallis secured the services of Sir William Jones, who was a judge and a great scholar. Civil and criminal courts were completely reorganized.
115. (b) Lord Cornwallis introduced the revenue system called permanent settlement. Lord Cornwallis' most conspicuous administrative measure was the Permanent Land Revenue Settlement of Bengal, which was extended to the provinces of Bihar and Orissa. The Zamindars of Bengal were recognised as the owners of land as long as they paid the revenue to the East India Company regularly. The amount of revenue that the Zamindars had to pay to the Company was firmly fixed and would not be raised under any circumstances. In other words, the government of the East India Company got 89% leaving the rest to the Zamindars.
116. (d) Lord Cornwallis was the father of Civil Services. The term 'civil service' was used for the first time by the East India Company to distinguish its civilian employee from their military counterparts. Lord Cornwallis started the Civil Service in India to effectively administer British territories in India.
117. (b)
118. (d) Lord Dalhousie laid the first rail line in India. Railways were first introduced to India in 1853 from Bombay to Thane.
119. (d) Satara was first annexed by Lord Dalhousie under the Doctrine of Lapse. The Doctrine of Lapse was applied by Dalhousie to Satara and it was annexed in 1848. Jhansi and Nagpur were annexed in 1854. As a result of these annexations, a large part of the central provinces came under the British rule. The new province was governed by a Chief Commissioner from 1861.
120. (b) Warren Hastings was the first Governor General of Bengal. When Warren Hastings assumed the administration of Bengal in 1772, he found it in utter chaos. The financial position of the Company became worse and the difficulties were intensified by famine.

- Therefore, Warren Hastings realized the immediate need for introducing reforms and was responsible for lot of reforms in Bengal.
121. (c) Major Burrough the British Commander was defeated by the Santhals in 1855. The British weren't ready for such a revolt from Santhals, a small contingent of force under Major Burrough was called to suppress the rebels but he met tremendous resistance and was defeated at Pirpainati. The victory of the Santhals over the all mighty British further fuelled the rebellion and it spread like wildfire.
122. (c) The tomb of Lord Cornwallis is located at Ghazipur, a small town in the eastern part of Uttar Pradesh approximately seventy kilometres east of Varanasi. It is well connected by road and railways with different parts of the country. Lord Cornwallis is known as a great administrator and a successful commander-in-chief in the history of India during British period.
123. (a) Lord Ellenborough had abolished slavery in India. The Indian Slavery Act, 1843, also Act V of 1843, was an act passed in British India under East India Company rule, which outlawed many economic transactions associated with slavery.
124. (d) James Outram was the British resident in Awadh at the time of its annexation into British Dominion. In 1854, he was appointed resident at Lucknow, in which capacity two years later he carried out the annexation of Oudh and became the first chief commissioner of that province.
125. (b) Robert Clive has been called as a 'Heaven-born General.' Clive's brilliant leadership at Agra gave him an immense reputation in Europe. When he went home in 1753, William Pitt the Elder called him a "heaven-born general." After running unsuccessfully for Parliament, Clive returned to India in 1755 as governor of Fort St. David and as lieutenant colonel in the royal army.
126. (a) In 1787, Warren Hastings was impeached in the Parliament by Edmund Burke and the Whigs for his administrative excess. Burke brought forward 22 charges against him. The most important of them were related to the Rohilla War, the Case of Nanda Kumar, the treatment of Raja Chait Singh of Banaras and the pressures on the Begums of Oudh. After a long trial which lasted till 1795, Warren Hastings was completely acquitted. He received pension from the Company and lived till 1818.
127. (d) Lord Dalhousie formulated and implemented the 'Doctrine of Lapse.' It was customary for a ruler without a natural heir to ask the British Government whether he could adopt a son to succeed him. According to Dalhousie, if such permission was refused by the British, the state would "lapse" and thereby become part of the British India. Dalhousie maintained that there was a difference in principle between the right to inherit private property and the right to govern. This principle was called the Doctrine of Lapse.
130. (b) Cornwallis code of 1793 separated civil administration from judicial administration. The greatest work of Cornwallis was the purification of the civil service by the employment of capable and honest public servants. He aimed at economy, simplification and purity. Another major reform that Cornwallis introduced was the separation of the three branches of service, namely commercial, judicial and revenue.
131. (b) Warren Hastings was the first Governor-General of Bengal as per the Regulating Act of 1773.
132. (a) Abolition of Sati Pratha took place during the period of Lord Bentinck in 1828. Doctrine of Lapse regulated by Lord Dalhousie. Local Self-Government took place during the period of Lord Ripon. The partition of Bengal announced in 1905 in the period of Lord Curzon.
133. (c) Warren Hastings was the first Governor General of India. Lord Canning was the first Viceroy of India.
134. (c) First Anglo-Burmese war was fought in 1824. First Anglo-Afghan war was fought in 1838-42. First Anglo-Maratha war was fought in 1775-82. Second Anglo-Mysore war was fought in 1780-84.
135. (b) The system in which Land allotted to a big landlords was called Jagirdari system. The system in which land allotted to revenue farmers of rent collectors was Zamindari system. The land allotted to each peasant with the right to sublet, mortgage transfer was called Ryotwari system. The settlement made at village level was called Mahalwari system.
136. (a) Murshid Quli Khan introduced the system of revenue farming in Bengal.
137. (d) These states were annexed by Dalhousie in the sequence of:
Satara – 1848, Sambhalpur – 1849,
Jhansi – 1853, Nagpur – 1854
138. (b) Cornwallis was the first Governor General who established a regular force on the British pattern in India.
139. (c) Second Anglo-Sikh war (1848 – 49)
Second Anglo-Maratha war (1803 – 05)
Third Anglo-Mysore war – (1890 – 92)
Anglo-Nepal war – (1814 – 16)
140. (d) Under the Ryotwari system, every registered holder of land was recognised as its proprietor and paid direct to government. The registered agreement called pattas were given to the Ryots to recognise their ownership rights.
141. (d) Home charges, as the British called them, included the expenses to function the India office in London. This also included the pensions to retired officials. These charges also constituted the interest on the public debt which was raised in England at higher rates, the annuities for railway and irrigation and for the payments to the civil departments, where the English people were appointed. Home charges so

- sent were also used to wage any wars outside India by the Englishmen.
142. (c) Lord Cornwallis was the father of civil service. Warren Hastings was the father of Judicial Services.
143. (d) The amount of land revenue to be collected under Permanent Settlement was not fixed. The zamindars were required to pay a fixed amount every year, which could not be increased later. The lands of the zamindars who failed to pay the amount to the Company on the fixed date, were auctioned.
144. (d) Mahalwari settlement belongs to Halt Mackenzie, permanent settlement of Bengal belongs to Cornwallis, Ryotwari settlement belongs to Thomas Munro, permanent settlement of Banaras belongs to Jonathan Duncan.
145. (c) The Battle of Plassey occurred in 1757. The Battle of Wandiwash occurred in 1760. The treaty of Allahabad held in 1765. Abolition of dual Government in Bengal took place in 1772.
146. (b) Balaji Vishwanath (1713–20), Bajirao I – (1720–40), Balaji Bajirao (1740–61), Madhavrao – (1761–72).
147. (a) Under the Mahalwari system, the land revenue was periodically revised.
148. (a) Subsidiary Alliance system was introduced by Lord Wellesley. He introduced the civil services in India.
149. (a) The administrative policies of the East India Company, in India, during 1757 to 1857, underwent frequent changes according to the British needs.
150. (a) Cornwallis, who established Indian Police followed and modernised old Indian system of 'thanas' because there was not developed yet police system in Britain and in this matter India became ahead of it.
151. (a) The British promised not to interfere in the internal affairs of the protected states under the Subsidiary Alliance but they seldom keep it. The Alliance also led to the disbandment of the armies of the protected states.
152. (b) The Permanent Settlement was introduced in the provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Odisha. The landlords lost their proprietary rights over the lands in case they couldn't submit the land revenue to the Company at the fixed time.
153. (d) Subsidiary Alliance was introduced by Lord Wellesley. Permanent Settlement was introduced by Lord Cornwallis. The Doctrine of Lapse was introduced by Lord Lytton.
154. (a) With the acquisition of Diwani of Bengal the company directly organised the 'drain of wealth' as labelled by Dadabhai Naoroji.
155. (b) The Doctrine of Lapse was an annexation policy purportedly devised by Lord Dalhousie. According to Hindu law, an individual or a ruler without natural heirs could adopt a person who would then have all the personal and political rights of a son. Dalhousie asserted the paramount power's right of approving such adoptions and of acting at discretion in their absence in the case of dependent states. Annexation in the absence of a natural or adopted heir was enforced in the cases of Satara (1848), Jaitpur and Sambalpur (1849), Baghat (1850), Chota Udaipur (1852), Jhansi (1853), and Nagpur (1854).
156. (b) Lord Canning was the Governor General of India during the Sepoy mutiny. Lord Canning had the unique opportunity to become the Governor-General as well as the first Viceroy according to the Act of 1858.
157. (d) Disraeli admitted the Revolt of 1857 as a national revolt.
158. (a) Both the given statements are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
159. (a) The Governor General of India, Waren Hastings (1772–1774) proposed a judicial plan –
 - (i) Each district will have a civil and criminal court.
 - (ii) The judges will be assisted by native experts in Hindu and Islamic laws.
160. (b) 1. Third Carnatic War (1756–1763)
2. The First Anglo-Mysore War – (1767–1769)
3. The First Anglo-Burmese War – (1824–1826)
4. The Second Anglo-Afghan War (1878–1880)
161. (b) Lord William Bentinck was the first governor General of India.
162. (a) The country's first railway, built by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway (GIPR), opened in 1853 between Bombay and Thane.
163. (b) A separate Public Works Department was established by Lord Dalhousie. The main works of this department were to construct roads, bridges and government buildings.
164. (b) Ryotwari System was introduced by Thomas Munro in 1820. In this System, the ownership rights were handed over to the peasants. British Government collected taxes directly from the peasants.
165. (a) The Doctrine of Lapse was introduced by Lord Dalhousie. The states annexed by the application of this doctrine of lapse were Satara, Jaitpur and Sambalpur, Baghat, Udaipur, Jhansi and Nagpur. Due to this annexation policy discontent simmered among many sections of Indian society and the largely indigenous armed forces; these rallied behind the deposed dynasties during the Indian rebellion of 1857 also known as the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857.
166. (c) British did not adopt Free trade policy to exploit the Indians economically.
167. (d) The Ryotwari system, instituted in some parts of British India, was one of the two main systems used to collect revenues from the cultivators of agricultural land. Features of Ryotwari System
 - 1. Government claimed the property rights to all the land, but allotted it to the cultivators on the condition that they pay taxes. In other words, it established a direct relation between the landholder and the government.
 - 2. Farmers could use, sell, mortgage, bequeath, and lease the land as long as they paid their taxes. In other words Ryotwari system gave a proprietary right upon the landholders.

3. If they did not pay taxes, they were evicted
 4. Taxes were only fixed in a temporary settlement for a period of thirty years and then revised.
 5. Government had retained the right to enhance land revenue whenever it wanted
 6. Provided measures for revenue relief during famines but they were seldom applied in real life situation.
168. (d) Lord Dalhousie was keen on annexing the kingdom of Awadh. But the task presented certain difficulties because the Nawab of Awadh had been a British ally since the Battle of Buxar and had been most obedient to the British over the years. Lord Dalhousie hit upon the idea of alleviating the plight of the people of Awadh and accusing Nawab Wajid Ali on the ground of misgovernance and annexed his state in 1856.
169. (b) As per the Permanent Settlement system, the Zamindars who formerly collected revenues were "recognized" as Landlords and the ownership of the Land was made hereditary. This means that now onwards there would be no auctioning. The son of Zamindar would be a Zamindar.
170. (b) The doctrine of subsidiary alliance was introduced by Lord Wellesley, British Governor General in India from 1798 to 1805. Early in his governorship Wellesley adopted a policy of non – intervention in the princely states, but he later adopted the policy of forming subsidiary alliances. This policy was to play a major role in British expansion in India.
171. (d) 172. (b) 173. (b) 174. (b)
 175. (a)
 176. (b) In 1837, the first English tea garden was established at Chabua in upper Assam. In 1840 the Assam tea company started commercial production of tea
 177. (c) General John Nicholson lost his life in Delhi and others were killed in Lucknow
 178. (a) The Mangal Pandey is associated with Barrackpur uprising. He started uprising on 29 March 1857 in Barrackpur Cantonment.
 179. (a) Correct matching will be as following :

List – I	List – II
A. Jhansi	4. Rani Laxmi Bai
B. Lucknow	3. Begum Hazrat Mahal
C. Kanpur	2. Azimullah Khan
D. Faizabad	1. Moulavi Ahmadullah

 180. (d) Tipu was the first Indian ruler who Mixed elements of foreign administration in Native administration. With the objectives of friendship and help he send his ambassadors to different countries. Tipu's connection with french is well documented.
 181. (c) New NCERT Std. 8, Our Past-III, Chapter 3 Ruling the Country Side lists following combinations: Lord Cornwallis: Permanent settlement system (1793). So, #1 is wrong and by elimination we are left with answer "C".
 182. (b)
 183. (c) The last king of Sikh kingdom was Daleep Singh. In 1849, the British Government deposed the Maharaja Daleep Singh and annexed the Punjab; since which

- time it has been under British rule, and the Maharaja has been a pensioner of the British Government.
184. (a) Lord Canning was the first Viceroy of India. The title of viceroy was created in 1858 after the mutiny of 1857. The office was created in 1773.
185. (d) In Lord Ripon viceroyalty, the white mutiny took place.
186. (b) Lord Ripon was a staunch liberal democrat with faith in self-government. He repealed the Vernacular Press Act and earned much popularity among Indians.
187. (b) Lord Curzon is best known for partition of Bengal in 1905. The partition of Bengal into two provinces was effected on 4 July 1905. The new province of Eastern Bengal and Assam included the whole of Assam and the Dacca, Rajshahi and Chittagong divisions of Bengal with headquarters at Dacca. Though Curzon justified his action on administrative lines, partition divided the Hindus and Muslims in Bengal.
188. (a) King George V visited India during the viceroyship of Lord Hardinge.
189. (d) Lord Ripon is rightly called the " Father of Local Self-Government" in India. Ripon believed that self-government is the highest and noblest principles of politics. Therefore, Ripon helped the growth of local bodies like the Municipal Committees in towns and the local boards in Talukas and villages.
190. (b) Lord Hardinge was the Viceroy of India when the British India's capital was shifted from Calcutta to Delhi.
191. (a) In the period of Lord Canning, Indian Penal Code, Civil Procedure Code and Criminal Code were passed. The First Law Commission was established in 1834 by the British Government under the Chairmanship of Lord Macaulay. It suggested various enactments to the British Government, most of which were passed and enacted and are still in force in India. Few of the most important recommendations made by this First Law Commission were those on, Indian Penal Code (first submitted in 1837 but enacted in 1860 and still in force), Criminal Procedure Code (enacted in 1898, repealed and succeeded by the Criminal Procedure Code of 1973), etc.
192. (d) The Viceroy, Lord Curzon is regarded as the catalyst of Indian Nationalism.
193. (b) Lord Hardings is remembered for the annulment of the partition of Bengal. Lord Hardings, who succeeded Lord Minto, finally announced the annulment of the partition of Bengal in December 1911. Formal reunification of the Bengal was effected on April 1912 and Lord Carmichael was appointed as the first Governor of the reunited Bengal.
194. (c) In 1911, when King George V was crowned in England, a Durbar was held in Delhi to celebrate the occasion. The decision to shift the capital of India from Calcutta to Delhi was announced at this Durbar.
195. (a) Queen Victoria's proclamation was read out by Lord Canning on 1st November 1858 at Allahabad.

196. (b) The system of indirect election was introduced in India in the year 1892. The Indian Councils Act 1892 was an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom that authorized an increase in the size of the various legislative councils in British India.
197. (d) All the above given aspects were aimed at the conspiracy to divide Bengal.
198. (d) The policies that were adopted by the British towards native states after the revolt of 1857 were to maintain status quo of Indian states.
199. (b) Morley-Minto Reforms Act (1909). Transfer of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi (1911). First World War (1914). Lucknow pact held in 1916.
200. (b) The intention of British Indian rule behind the partition of Bengal was to keep Bengali, Oriya and Hindi speaking people together in the parent Bengal and to create a majority of Muslims in the East Bengal.
201. (a) Lord Curzon was the Viceroy of India in 1898. He was mainly famous for the partition of Bengal. He was very much keen to suppress the Indian national movement.
202. (d) The Communal Award was made by the British Prime Minister Ramsay Macdonald on 16 August 1932 granting separate electorates in British India for the Forward Caste, Lower Caste, Muslims, Buddhists, Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians, Europeans and Untouchables (then known as the Dalits), etc. The 'award' attracted severe criticism from Mahatma Gandhi, the Akali Dal, etc.
203. (d) Satish Chandra Samanta became the president of Tamluk Congress Committee and remained an active Congress member for decades. He was known for his leadership qualities and other constructive work. His leadership qualities could be observed during the formation of a parallel government named Tamlipta Jatiya Sarkar (Tamlipta National Government) in Tamluk during the Quit India Movement.
204. (b) Vinoba was chosen by Mahatma Gandhi as the first Satyagrahi in the individual Satyagraha initiated in 1940. The first Satyagrahi was initiated on 17th October, 1940. It is important to recall that Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru was the second Satyagrahi. Gandhiji declared Vinayak as the first Satyagrahi and also gave him the name 'Vinoba'. This is the first instance that drew everybody's attention to Vinoba. Vinobaji continued to work in Gandhiji's constructive programmes.
205. (b) Hindustan Socialist Republican Association before 1928 was known as the Hindustan Republican Association. It is reckoned as one amongst the Indian independence associations during the time of freedom struggle. Bhagat Singh, Yogendra Shukla and Chandrashekhar Azad were the key functionaries of Hindustan Socialist Republic Association.
206. (a) A Provisional Government of India with Raja Mahendra Pratap as its President was established during the first world war in Afghanistan.
207. (b) Mahatma Gandhi had told, "Destruction is the best method of dealing with the foreign clothes."
208. (a) When a raid was made by Congress Volunteers on Dharsana salt depot Mahatma Gandhi was in Yervada Jail. On May 21, 1930, Sarojini Naidu, Imam Sahib and Manilal took up the task of leading a raid on Dharsana salt works.
209. (d) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan's educational and social reform work among the Pathans had politicised them. Gaffar Khan, also called Badshah Khan and Frontier Gandhi had started the first Pushto political monthly, Pukhtoon and had organised a volunteer brigade 'Khudai Khidmatgars', popularly known as the 'Red Shirts' who were pledged to the freedom struggle and non-violence.
210. (c) The suspension of the Non-cooperation Movement led to a split within Congress in the Gaya session of the Congress in December 1922. Leaders like Motilal Nehru and Chittaranjan Das formed a separate group within the Congress known as the Swaraj Party on 1 January 1923. The Swarajists wanted to contest the council elections and wreck the government from within.
211. (d) Chandrashekhar was the one to have escaped being hanged in the Kakori Conspiracy case.
212. (b) Dr. Ambedkar attended all the three Round Table Conferences in London and forcefully argued for the welfare of the "untouchables". Meanwhile, British Government decided to hold provincial elections in 1937. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar set up the "Independent Labour Party" in August 1936 to contest the elections in the Bombay province. He and many candidates of his party were elected to the Bombay Legislative Assembly.
213. (c) Bina Das was the female revolutionary who fired at the English Governor (Chancellor) while receiving her degree at the convocation. With a fierce resolution to gain freedom, Bina Das plunged into action by joining "Chhatri Sangha", a revolutionary group in Calcutta.
214. (c) Many revolutionaries were tried in a series of cases. In jail, these revolutionaries protested against the horrible conditions through a fast, and demanded honourable and decent treatment as political prisoners. Jatin Das became the first martyr on the 64th day of his fast.
215. (c) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel was not amongst the lawyers to fight the case of Indian National Army in 1946 in the Delhi Red Fort trial.
216. (c) Ashfaque-ullah Khan the first recorded Muslim revolutionary who was hanged for India's independence.
217. (d) Bhagat Singh was not associated with Kakori conspiracy case. He was a part of Hindustan Socialist Republican Association. Bhagat Singh, Azad and Rajguru shot dead Saunders, the police official responsible for the lathi charge in Lahore.

218. (d) The province where Indian National Congress did not form ministry after the general election of 1937 was Bengal.
219. (a) In Ahmadnagar Fort Jail, the book "Discovery of India" was written by Jawahar Lal Nehru. Written over five months when Jawaharlal Nehru was imprisoned in the Ahmadnagar Fort. The Discovery of India has acquired the status of a classic since it was first published in 1946. In this work of prodigious scope and scholarship, one of the greatest figures of Indian history unfolds the panorama of the country's rich and complex past, from prehistory to the last years of British colonial rule.
220. (d) The person who on April 4, 1919 delivered a speech on Hindu-Muslim unity from the pulpit of Jama Masjid in Delhi was Swami Shraddhanand.
221. (c) The person who returned his token of honour to Government of India on May 30, 1919 was Rabindra Nath Tagore. In 1915, the British Crown granted Tagore a knighthood. He renounced it after the 1919 Jallianwala Bagh massacre.
222. (b) By Non-cooperation Movement, Gandhi meant a peaceful rebellion. He appealed everybody to adopt the policy of 'progressive, non-violent, non-cooperation' movement. The programme of Non-cooperation Movement was multidimensional. It included surrender of all titles and government posts. The boycott programme had its tremendous impact upon the people of India. Gandhi himself surrendered the title of Kaiser-i-Hind. Chittaranjan Das, Motilal Nehru, Rajendra Prasad; Jawaharlal Nehru, etc. left their legal practices. Students started to boycott the government or government aided institutions.
223. (b) Cabinet Mission came to India after the Second World War in 1946. After the end of the Second World War, the British authorities in India released all political prisoners who had participated in the Quit India Movement. The Indian National Congress, the largest Indian political party, which had long fought for national independence, agreed to participate in elections for a constituent assembly, as did the Muslim League. The newly elected government of Clement Attlee dispatched the 1946 Cabinet Mission to India to formulate proposals for the formation of a government that would lead to an independent India.
224. (d) All the above given parties did not support Quit India Movement.
225. (c) The Food and Agriculture Portfolio was held by Rajendra Prasad in the interim government formed in 1946.
226. (c) Ram Manohar Lohia made regular broadcast on Congress radio operated during Quit India Movement. During the Quit India Movement of 1942, Congress radio operated for about three months. It was organized by Usha Mehta, a veteran freedom fighter of India with the help of Ham radio operators. Eminent personalities like Ram Manohar Lohia, Achyutrao Patwardhan, and Purushottam Trikamdas were also associated with the Congress Radio.
227. (b) The most important "action" of the HRA (Hindustan Republican Association) was the Kakori robbery in the year 1925. The men held up the 8-Down train at Kakori, an obscure village near Lucknow and looted its official railway cash. Government crackdown after the Kakori robbery led to arrests of many of whom 17 were jailed, four transported for life and four – Bismil, Ashfaqullah, Roshan Singh and Rajendra Lihiri – were hanged. Kakori proved to be a setback.
228. (d)
229. (a) Gandhi was requested by Raj Kumar Shukla to look into the problems of the indigo planters of Champaran in Bihar. The European planters had been forcing the peasants to grow indigo on 3/20 of the total land called Tinkathia system.
230. (c) Lahore session of Muslim League (1940) was presided over by Mohammad Ali Jinnah.
231. (d) When three captured Indian National Army (INA) officers, Shahnawaz Khan, Prem Kumar Sahgal and Gurbaksh Singh Dhillon were put on trial for treason, the Congress formed a defence committee composed of 17 advocates including Bhulabhai Desai. The court-martial hearing began in October 1945 at the Red Fort. Bhulabhai was the leading counsel for the defence. Undeterred by poor health, Bhulabhai made an emphatic and passionate argument in defence of the charged soldiers.
232. (b) 'Operation Zero Hour' was started by the British Government to arrest the leaders of Quit India Movement
233. (c) The party which observed the 'Black Day' on 3 July, 1947 against partition of India was Hindu Mahasabha. 3 June Plan or Mountbatten Plan was the partition of British India on the basis of religious demographics. This led to the creation of the sovereign state of the Dominion of Pakistan.
234. (a) In the Lahore Session, 1915 of Muslim League, "Two-Nation Theory" was propounded. Fazlul Haq, the premier of Bengal, who along with Muslim League had formed the government of Bengal Province, moved a resolution, which was passed by Muslim League. In this session, Jinnah in his presidential address gave the famous Two-Nation Theory as follows: "India cannot be assumed today to be Unitarian and homogeneous nation, but on the contrary, there are two nations in the main – the Hindus and Muslims". The term Pakistan was not used in this session. Gandhiji rejected the Two-Nation Theory.
235. (b) The provision for the establishment of All India Federation was included in the Government of India Act 1935.
236. (d) Gandhi was requested by Raj Kumar Shukla to look into the problems of the indigo planters of Champaran in Bihar. The European planters

- had been forcing the peasants to grow indigo on 3/20 of the total land called Tinkathia system.
237. (b) The Muslim League demanded separate Pakistan for the first time in the year 1940. In 1937, elections were held under the provisions of the Government of India Act of 1935. Congress Ministries were formed in seven states of India. On 1 September 1939, the Second World War broke out. The British Government without consulting the people of India involved the country in the war. The Congress vehemently opposed it and as a mark of protest the Congress ministries in the provinces resigned on 12 December 1939. The Muslim League celebrated that day as the Deliverance Day. In March 1940, the Muslim League demanded the creation of Pakistan
238. (d) The first Round Table conference was not attended by the Congress delegation. The British Government summoned Indian leaders and spokesmen in the First Round Table conference (1930) to discuss the Simon Commission report. But the Indian National Congress boycotted the conference and this conference of Indian affairs was held without the Congress.
239. (d) On July 18, 1947, the British Parliament ratified the Moutbatten Plan as the "Independence of India Act - 1947". The act was implemented on August 15, 1947. The Act provided for the creation of two independent dominions of India and Pakistan with effect from August 15, 1947.
240. (a) Hunter Commission was appointed by British Government to investigate into the massacre in Jallianwala Bagh. The Jallianwala Bagh massacre was followed by establishment of a non-official enquiry committee by Congress. The British Government did not initiate such inquiry till Congress had set up such committee. Later, the Government established a committee headed by Lord Hunter a Senator of the "College of Justice of Scotland". This committee had 7 members, viz. 4 British and 3 Indians.
241. (b) During the tenure of Lord Irwin as the Viceroy of India, the great martyrs Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev were hanged.
242. (b) The Indian response against the commission was immediate and nearly unanimous. What angered the Indians most was the exclusion of Indians from the commission and the basic notion behind the exclusion that foreigners would discuss and decide upon India's fitness for self-government. This notion was seen as a violation of the principle of self-determination and a deliberate insult to the self-respect of Indians.
243. (b) J.L. Nehru was invited by Lord Wavell to form the interim Government in India in 1946. The interim government of India, formed on 2 September 1946 from the newly elected Constituent Assembly of India, had the task of assisting the transition of India and Pakistan from British rule to independence. It remained in place until 15 August 1947, the date of the independence of the two new nations of India and Pakistan.
244. (a) The correct chronological order of the events is:
 Resignation of Congress Ministries 29 Oct 1939
 Muslim Deliverance Day 22 Dec 1939
 Individual Satyagraha 17 Oct 1940
 Direct Action Day 16 Aug 1946
245. (c) The correct chronological order of the events related to India's freedom struggle is:
 Bomb-hurling at the Central legislative Assembly Hall in Delhi (8 Apr. 1929)
 Martyrdom of Jatin Das (13 Sep. 1929)
 Martyrdom of Bhagat Singh (23 March, 1931)
 Karachi Session of Indian National Congress (March, 1931)
246. (d) The book 'Indian Struggle' was written by Subhashchandra Bose. It does not depict the comprehensive history of the peasant movement in India.
247. (c) The correct chronological orders of the events is:
 Champaran Movement 1917
 Amritsar Incident 1919
 Moplah Revolt 1921
 Chauri Chaura Incident 1922
248. (d) The newspapers Sandhya, Yugantar and Kaal advocated revolutionary terrorism during the period of Indian freedom struggle.
249. (a) Shaheed Ali and Mohammad Ali had started the Khafaf movement in 1919.
250. (c) The correct chronological order is:
 The August Offer – 1940
 The Cripps Mission Plan – 1942
 The Wavell Plan – 1945
 The Cabinet Mission Plan – 1946
251. (a) The both given statements are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
252. (b) The correct chronological order of the events is:
 Formation of an interim government – 1937.
 Jinnah's wrecking of the Shimla Conference – 1945.
 The arrival of the Cabinet Mission – 24 March, 1946.
 Muslim League launches Direct Action – 16 Aug. 1946.
253. (b) (Acts) (Based on)
 Indian Council Act 1909 – Morley-Minto Plan
 Government of India Act 1919 – Montague-Chelmsford Reforms
 Government of India Act 1935 – Simon Commission Report
 Independence Act, 1947 – Mount Batten Plan
254. (b) Gandhi-Irwin Pact held on 5th March, 1931.
 Execution of Bhagat Singh on 23 March, 1931 in Lahore Jail. Karachi Session of Indian National Congress held in March 1931.
 The second Round table conference held on Sept. 1931.
255. (b) Non-Cooperation Movement started in 1920. Civil Disobedience Movement started in 1930. The

- formation of Congress ministries took place in 1937. The Quit India Movement began in 1942.
256. (a) The involvement of the peasants in Quit India movement made the struggle more fierce. This forced Linlithgow to describe the Quit India movement launched on 8th August 1942 as the most serious rebellion since Sepoy Mutiny.
257. (d) The Government of India Act 1935 provided for the provincial autonomy, the establishment of federal court and all India Federation at the centre.
258. (c) The Poona Pact, an agreement between Ambedkar and Gandhi in 1932, was too generous to the depressed classes. It asked for 148 seats to be allotted to them in the provincial legislature. A certain percentage of the seats earlier reserved for the Muslims was also to be reserved for the depressed classes. The Congress agreed to adequately represent these classes in the civil services as well.
259. (b) The congress rejected the Cripps proposal because it proposed dominion status for India after the end of the world war-II and congress demanded complete independence. The Cripps Mission consisted of all whites.
260. (c) Statement 2 and 4 are correct, i.e. the closing of the World brought to India not peace but the sword and the Rowlatt Act was passed in 1919.
261. (c) In October 1943 the British Government decided to replace Lord Linlithgow with Lord Wavell as the Viceroy of India. Right after assuming charge as Viceroy, Wavell's most important task was to present a formula for the solution of the Indian problem which was acceptable for both the Congress and the Muslim League.
262. (b) The Gandhi-Irwin Pact was a political agreement signed by Mahatma Gandhi and the then Viceroy of India, Lord Irwin on 5 March 1931 before the second Round Table Conference in London. The British Government agreed to
1. Withdraw all ordinances and end prosecutions
 2. Release all political prisoners except those guilty of violence
 3. Permit peaceful picketing of liquor and foreign cloth shops
 4. Restore confiscated properties of the satyagrahis
 5. Permit free collection or manufacture of salt by persons near the sea-coast
 6. Lift the ban over the congress.
263. (b) Both the Swarajists and the No-Changers were engaged in a fierce political struggle, but both were determined to avoid the disastrous experience of the 1907 split at Surat. On the advice of Gandhi, the two groups decided to remain in the Congress but to work in their separate ways. There was no basic difference between the two. Swarajist members were elected to the councils.
264. (a) Statements 1 and 2 are correct in accordance with the Indian Council Act, 1919. The separate representation of Chambers of Commerce, universities and Zamindars was introduced by the Indian Council Act, 1909.
265. (a) In 1939 Indian nationalists were angry that British Governor-General of India, Lord Linlithgow, had without consultation with them brought India into the war. So the congress ministries in all the provinces resigned in the year 1939 and did not accept the decision of the viceroy to declare war against Germany.
266. (c) The Gandhi-Irwin Pact 1931, placed the Indian National Congress on an equal footing with the British Indian Government. The participation of Muslims in the Civil Disobedience Movement was less than that of the Non-Cooperation Movement.
267. (a) Regarding the 3rd June plan. The successor governments would be given dominion status. There was a provision for the Boundary Commission to determine boundaries of the successor states as India and Pakistan.
268. (d) On 15th August 1947 when India got the freedom, it became sovereign country. So, British Sovereignty ceased to exist after that date. But on the request of India, British Sovereign appointed the last Governor General of Free India Lord Mountbatten.
269. (b) Assam Province was constituted in the year (1874-1875) when eleven districts comprising it were separated from the Lt. Governorship of Bengal and established as an independent administration under a chief commissioner.
270. (b) Lord Mountbatten was preceded by C Rajgopalachari. Lord Mountbatten was the last Viceroy of India (1947) and the first Governor-General of the independent Dominion of India (1947-48). He was preceded by C. Rajgopalachari.
271. (a) After 1857 Lord Canning announced at a Darbar at Allahabad.
272. (a) The partition of Bengal took place on 16 October 1905. The Chauri Chaura incident occurred at Chauri Chaura in the Gorakhpur district of the United Province, British India on 5 February 1922. The first Round table conference was opened officially by King George V on November 12, 1930 in London.
273. (c) Lord Dufferin was the viceroy of India at the time of the formation of Indian national Congress.
274. (c) Cabinet Mission was composed of three Cabinet Ministers of England
 - Sir Pethick Lawrence, Secretary of State for India.
 - Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade,
 - A.V Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty
 - Sir Cyril Radcliffe was appointed to chair two Boundary Commissions in June 1947 -one for Bengal and one for Punjab.
275. (c) Robert Sewell was a civil servant of Madras presidency. He was Keeper of the Record Office of Madras. He authored 'A Forgotten Empire- Vijayanagar', a contribution to the History of India.

276. (d) On August 16, 1932, the British Prime Minister McDonald announced the Communal Award. The Communal Award was basically a proposal on minority representation. Important proposals were as follows:
- The existing seats of the provincial legislatures were to be doubled.
 - The system of separate electorates for the minorities was to be retained.
 - The Muslims, wherever they were in minority, were to be granted a weightage.
 - Except NWFP, 3 % seats for women were to be reserved in all provinces.
 - The depressed, dalits or the untouchables were to be declared as minorities.
 - Allocation was to be made to labours, landlords, traders and industrialists.
277. (d) On the evening of 30 April 1908, Khudiram threw a bomb on the carriage of Kingsford but it was occupied not by Kingsford but the wife and daughter of barrister Pringle Kennedy were killed instead of Kingsford.
278. (b) Mohammed Ali Jinnah was Indian Muslim politician, founder and first governor-general (1947-48) of Pakistan. He was born on Dec. 25, 1876 at Karachi (now in Pakistan) and died Sept 11, 1948, at Karachi. As the first Governor-General of Pakistan, Jinnah worked to establish the new nation's government and policies and to help settle the millions of Muslim migrants who had emigrated from the new nation of India to Pakistan after the partition. He is revered in Pakistan as Quaid-i-Azam.
279. (d) Ruin of Indian Feudalism was not a result of British colonial rule in India.
280. (a) The Indian Penal code was drafted in 1860 on the recommendations of first law commission of India established in 1834 under the Charter Act of 1833 under the Chairmanship of Thomas Babington Macaulay. It came into force in British India in 1862. Indian Penal Code (IPC) is the main criminal code of India. It is a comprehensive code intended to cover all substantive aspects of criminal law.
281. (c) Privy Purse in India was a payment that was made to the royal families of the former princely states of India. The Privy Purse was created as part of the agreements made by them to merge with Union of India in the year 1947.
282. (c) For the first time in 1934, the idea of a Constituent Assembly for India was put forward by M. N. Roy. Under the cabinet mission plan of 1946, elections were held for the first time for constituent Assembly. The Constitution of India was drafted by the constituent assembly and it was set up under the cabinet Mission plan on 16 May 1946. The members of the constituent assembly were elected by the Provincial assemblies by method of single transferable vote system of proportional representation.
283. (c) Simon Commission was appointed under the chairmanship of Sir John Simon in November 1927 by the British government to report on the working of the Indian constitution established by the Government of India Act of 1919. The commission consisted of seven members. None of the Indians was appointed in the commission.
284. (c) The Viceregal Lodge, also known as Rashtrapati Niwas, is located on the Observatory Hills of Shimla, Himachal Pradesh. It was built during the regime of Lord Dufferin. Its construction started in 1880 and was completed in 1888. The cabinet Mission 1946 was held in the The Viceregal Lodge.
285. (d) The cabinet Mission plan for India envisaged a Union of State. Cabinet Mission of 1946 to India aimed to discuss and plan for the transfer of power from the British Government to Indian leadership, providing India with independence. The mission consisted of Lord Pethick-Lawrence, the Secretary of State for India, Sir Stafford Cripps.
286. (c)
287. (a) Both statements are true and statement II is correct explanation of statement I. Britain ruined India's previous economy and industries as a result of Britain forcing them to import their goods from Britain and not buy their own goods from India. Industries such as the handmade cloth industry, clock-making, metal, and carpentry industries, fell because cloth was made of better quality for cheaper in Britain because of mass production.
288. (d) At the outbreak of the World War II, the Viceroy proclaimed India's involvement without prior consultations with the main political parties. When Congress demanded an immediate transfer of power in return for cooperation of the war efforts, the British government refused. As a result Congress resigned from power in all the provinces.
289. (a) 290. (b) 291. (b) 292. (b)
293. (d) 294. (b) 295. (c) 296. (d)
297. (c) 298. (d) 299. (a)
300. (b) In 1892, Naroji was elected to the British Parliament on the liberal ticket from Central Finsbury.
301. (d) 302. (d) 303. (d) 304. (b)
305. (d) 306. (b) 307. (d)
308. (d) Vitthal Bhai Patel was an Indian legislator and political leader, co-founder of the Swaraj Party and elder brother of Sardar Patel. In 1923 he was elected to the Central Legislative Assembly, a Chamber of elected and appointed Indian and British representatives with limited legislative powers and in 1925 became the Assembly's president, or speaker.
309. (b) Provincial elections were held in British India in the winter of 1936-37 as mandated by the Government of India Act 1935. Elections were held in eleven provinces. The final result were declared in February 1937. The Indian National Congress emerged in power in eight of the provinces the three exceptions

- being Bengal, Punjab and Sindh. The All India Muslim League failed to form the government in any province.
310. (d) Ghadar Party was formed in United states of America at Nov. 1, 1913 by Lala Hardayal and Sohan Singh Bhakna.
311. (c) The correct chronological order will be as following
- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| 4. Gandhi Irwin Pact | – 5 March 1931 |
| 3. Execution of Bhagat Singh | – 23 March 1931 |
| 2. Karacnhi Session of I.N.C. | – 29 March 1931 |
| 1. Second Round Table Conference | – 17 September, 1931 |
312. (b) The most important work of the period of Lord Ripon was the government at proposal for local government. He wanted to develop Municipal Boards of the country. According to him the political education of the country will begin from it. He is also called as the father of local self governance.
313. (b) The correct chronological order of the above incidents will be as following:
- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| D. Jinnah's wrecking of Simla Conference | – 24 June 1945 |
| B. Arrival of Cabinet mission | – 24 March 1946 |
| C. Muslim League Launches – 16 August 1946 Direct Action | |
| A. Formation of interim Government | – 2 September 1946 |
314. (a)
315. (c) Correct matching will be as following :
- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. August Offer | – 8 August 1940 |
| 3. The Cripps mission Plan | – 3 March 1943 |
| 4. Wavell Plan - 14 June | – 1945 |
| 2. Cabinet Mission Plan | – 1946 |
316. (a) Surendranath Banerjee and Krishna Kumar Mitra led the agitation against Bengal partition in 1905.
317. (a) In 1915 Raja Mahendra Pratap established the first Provisional Government of India in Afghanistan .He worked as the president while Maulana Barkatullah as Prime Minister, Maulana Ubaidullah Sindhi as Home Minister.
318. (d) Vithalbhai Patel was the political leader and co-founder of Swaraj Party with Chittaranjan Das and Motilal Nehru. He was elected to Central Legislative Assembly in 1925.
319. (c)
320. (a) As per Government of India Act 1935, elections were held in provinces and congress emerged victorious. The party remain in the power for nearly 28 months between 1937 to 1939.
321. (a)
322. (d) Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru led the defense counsel in Red Fort Trial.
323. (c) Former president of Indian National Congress (Amravati, 1897) and a member of Viceroy's Executive Council, resigned from the council following Jalianwala Bagh massacre on April 13, 1919.
324. (c)
325. (b)
326. (a) Among others who shouldered the bier by turn were Mahatma Gandhi, Lala Lajpat Rai , Shaukat Ali.
327. (d) He was the congress president during 1886, 1893 and 1906 sessions.
328. (b)
329. (a)
330. (d) Under the chairmanship of Motilal Nehru a committee had been formed to defend the accused in the Kakori conspiracy. Members in the committee were Acharya Narendra Dev, Govind Ballabh Pant, Chandra Bhanu Gupta, Jawaharlal Nehru, Sriprakasha.
331. (c)
332. (a) Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew was an Indian freedom fighter. He strongly opposed acceptance of the Partition of India by Congress Party and called it a blatant "surrender of nationalism in favour of communalism".
333. (d)
334. (d) Abhinav Bharat Society was founded by Savarkar brothers Vinayak Damodar and Ganesh Damodar as Mitra Mela at Nasik in 1903
335. (b)
336. (c) Hali was related with bonded labour system. It was known by other names such as Begar, Sagri, Jeetham etc. in different region of India.
337. (d) Government of India act 1919 provided for dyarchy in provinces i.e. provincial subjects were classified into two parts 1) transferred and 2) reserved. Jiatrang Movement started in Manipur.
338. (c)
339. (c) Aruna Asaf Ali was connected with Quit India Movement. The members of the Socialist Party including Ram Manohar Lohia, Jayaprakash Narayan and Aruna Asaf Ali started consolidating underground networks. The role of the underground movement was seen as one keeping up popular morale by providing a line of command and guidance to activists across the country.
340. (d) J.L. Nehru had seconded the "Quit India Revolution" of 1942.
341. (d) Jaya Prakash Narayan escaped from the prison and organised underground activities during the Quit India Movement.
342. (c) The statement, "On bended knees I asked for bread and received stone instead", is associated with Dandi March.
343. (b) J.L. Nehru had drafted the Quit India Revolution. The All India Congress Committee met at Bombay on 8 August 1942 and passed the famous Quit India Resolution. On the same day, Gandhi gave his call of 'do or die'.
344. (b) M.A. Jinnah was not a part of Non-cooperation Movement.
345. (c) Subhash Chandra Bose hailed Gandhi's call for 'Quit India' as an Epic Movement.
346. (b) Anand Math is associated with rise of National Movement in India.

347. (a) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel became a follower of Gandhiji inspired by the Kheda Movement.
348. (c) The naval revolt of 1946 was started on the fleet I.N.S. Talwar.
349. (b) Mahatma Gandhi gave the slogan "Do or Die" during Quit India Movement. The failure of the Cripp's Mission and the fear of an impending Japanese invasion of India led Mahatma Gandhi to begin his campaign for the British to quit India. Mahatma Gandhi believed that an interim government could be formed only after the British left India and the Hindu-Muslim problem sorted out. The All India Congress Committee met at Bombay on 8 August 1942 and passed the famous Quit India Resolution. On the same day, Gandhi gave his call of 'do or die'.
350. (c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak was given the epithet 'Lok-Manya' during the Home Rule Movement. He was one of the popular leaders of the Indian Independence Movement. The British colonial authorities called him "Father of the Indian unrest." He was also conferred with the honorary title of "Lokmanya", which literally means "Accepted by the people" (as their leader).
351. (a) During the Non-cooperation Movement, Gandhiji gave the slogan of Swaraj in one year.
352. (c) Rabindra Nath Tagore took the burning of the foreign clothes as the "insensate waste" during the Non-cooperation Movement.
353. (c) The Bardoli Taluqa in Surat district had witnessed intense politicisation after the coming of Gandhi on the national political scene. In February 1926, Vallabh Bhai Patel was called to lead the movement. The women of Bardoli gave him the title of "Sardar". Under Patel, the Bardoli peasants resolved to refuse payments of the revised assessment until the Government appointed an independent tribunal or accepted the current amount as full payment.
354. (a) Non-cooperation Movement was abruptly called off on 11 February 1922 by Gandhi following the Chauri Chaura incident in the Gorakhpur district of UP. Earlier on 5th February, an angry mob set fire to the police station at Chauri Chaura and twenty two policemen were burnt to death. Many top leaders of the country were stunned at this sudden suspension of the Non-Cooperation Movement. Mahatma Gandhi was arrested on 10 March 1922.
355. (c) The Bardoli Taluqa in Surat district had witnessed intense politicisation after the coming of Gandhi on the national political scene. In February 1926, Vallabh Bhai Patel was called to lead the movement. The women of Bardoli gave him the title of "Sardar".
356. (d) Women participated quite actively in the Indian national movement. They participated in the boycott of foreign goods, picketing of liquor shops, non-payment of taxes and so on. They also appeared in huge numbers in the Non-cooperation movement of 1921 and the civil disobedience movement of 1930.

- Some prominent women nationalists were Kalpana Dutt, Bhikaji Cama and Kamladevi Chatterjee. Annie Besant, the founder of the Home Rule Movement, too was a prominent leader and advocated the emancipation of the women lot (Indian women).
357. (a) Both the given statements are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
358. (a) Lord Wavell, the concurrent viceroy of India, gave a clean chit to the Indian Army for its role during the revolt of RIN as it, on a whole, had been most commendably steady.
359. (b) Although at the national level the ability to galvanize rebellion was limited, the movement is notable for regional success especially at Satara in Maharashtra, Talcher in Odisha, and Midnapore. In Tamluk and Contai subdivisions of Midnapore, the local populaces were successful in establishing parallel governments, which continued to function, until Gandhi personally requested the leaders to disband in 1944.
360. (b) The Indian National Congress unanimously accepted the proposal of non-cooperation. Before launch of the movement, Gandhiji gave a notice to the viceroy about the movement.
361. (a) Keshav Chandra Sen influenced Mahadev Govind Ranade to establish Prarthana Samaj in Bombay. M.G. Ranade worked for the emancipation of women. In 1861, he founded the Widow Marriage Association. In 1870, Ranade rendered help in the establishment of Sarvajanik Sabha at Poona.
362. (a) Dharma Sabha was founded in Calcutta in 1830, in opposition to the Brahma Samaj of Raja Ram Mohan Roy by Radha Kant Dev. An orthodox society, it stood for the preservation of the status quo in socio-religious matters opposing even the abolition of Sati. However, it favoured the promotion of western education, even for girls.
363. (c) Dinabandhu Mitra was the author of a Drama "Nila Darpana". Mitra stormed the social and the literary circle of Bengal by his most notable play Nildarpan in the year 1860. It was published from Dhaka and soon after its publication it ignited a major argument in the newspapers.
364. (d) Raja Ram Mohan Roy founded the 'Atmiya Sabha.' In 1814, he set up a Amitya Sabha in Calcutta to campaign against idolatry, caste rigidities, meaningless rituals and other social ills.
365. (a) 'Tuhafat-ul-Muwahidin', a tract written by Ram Mohan Roy, is the first tract against idolatry. He believed that prayers, meditation and reading of the Upanishads were to be forms of worship and no graven image. Statue or sculpture, craving, painting, picture, portrait, etc. were to be allowed in the society building thus proclaiming opposition to idolatry and meaningless rituals.
366. (d)
367. (d)

368. (c) Devendranath Tagore started the socio-religious organization 'Tattvabodhini Sabha' and its appended journal 'Tattvabodhini.' Before Debendranath joined the Brahmo Samaj, he had organized a Tattvaranjini Sabha at Calcutta. The same Sabha was later known as Tattvabodhini Sabha. The objectives of Tattvabodhini Sabha were to encourage religious inquiries and disseminate the essence of Upanishads.
369. (b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy founded the Brahmo Samaj in 1828. He founded Brahmo Samaj in order to institutionalise his ideas and mission which aimed at political uplift of the masses through social reform and to that extent can be said to have had nationalist undertones.
370. (b)
371. (c) Maharaja Ranjeet Singh had said "God intended me to look upon all religions with one eye, that is why he took away the light from the other."
372. (d) William Jones founded the Asiatic Society of Bengal on 15 January 1784. It was started to enhance the cause of Oriental research. It was presided over by Sir Robert Chambers, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at the Fort William in Calcutta.
373. (d)
374. (a) Radhakant Dev opposed the socio-religious reforms and supported orthodoxy. Despite his contribution to the cause of educational improvement, Radhakanta Dev was a strong upholder of social conservatism. He became the leader of a party of orthodox Hindus who were bitterly opposed to the liberal-minded Hindus like Ram Mohan Roy who advocated social and religious reforms.
375. (b) Ram Mohan Roy was given the title of Raja by Akbar II. He was the first educated Indian to sail to England. At the time, Roy was an ambassador of the Mughal emperor Akbar II, who conferred on him the title of Raja to lobby the British government for the welfare of India and to ensure that the Lord Bentick's regulation banning the practice of Sati was not overturned.
376. (a)
377. (a) Raja Rammohan Roy founded the Atmiya Sabha. Devendranath Tagore founded the Tatva Bodhini Sabha. Vivekanand founded the Ram Krishna Mission. Atmaram Pandurang founded the Prarthana Samaj.
378. (c) John Eliot Bethune was the founding father of Bethune College. Bankimchandra Chattopadhyay was one of the first graduate of Calcutta University. Raja Rammohan Roy's campaign against Sati led to the enactment of a law to ban Sati (1829).
379. (a) Christian missionaries did not support religious education. In other words, they wanted the natives to give up on their religious practices and planned to achieve this aim by educating them. They hoped to eradicate rituals such as idol worship, bigotry, polygamy etc. by educating the Indians. These missionaries made regular Bible lessons a norm in their schools, to acquaint the people with Christianity and attract them towards it.
380. (a) Modern and reformist ideas in India generated as a result of the rediscovery of India's past. Scholars such as Mueller and Jones translated great Indian texts, which made the educated Indians proud of their own culture. Another factor in instilling such ideas was the growth of the Indian press, which made the Indians work towards the revival of Indian culture. Spread of western education and that of the ideas of liberty, democracy, nationalism and equality too generated reformist ideas in Indians.
381. (b) The Bethune School, founded in Calcutta was the first fruit of the powerful movement of women's education that arose in the 1840s and 1850s.
382. (d) The Prarthana Samaj was founded in 1867 in Bombay by Dr. Atmaram Pandurang. It was a reform movement within Hinduism and concentrated on social reforms like inter-dining, inter-marriage, widow remarriage and uplifting of women and depressed classes. Justice M.G. Ranade and R.G. Bhandarkar joined it in 1870.
383. (c) Keshav Chandra Sen influenced Mahadev Govind Ranade to establish Prarthana Samaj.
384. (c) Swami Vivekananda, spread Ramakrishna's message and tried to reconcile it to the needs of contemporary Indian society. He founded Ramkrishna Mission for humanitarian relief and social work.
385. (d) Dayanand Saraswati was called the 'Martin Luther of Hinduism'. Dayanand's vision of India included a classless and casteless society, a united India and an India free from foreign rule, with Aryan religion being the common religion of all.
386. (c) A group of westerners led by Madam H.P. Blavatsky (1831–1891) and colonel M.S. Olcott, who were inspired by Indian thought and culture founded the Theosophical Society in the United States in 1875.
387. (d) There was a four-point social agenda propagated by Prarthana Samaj.
1. Disapproval of caste system
 2. Women's education
 3. Widow remarriage
 4. Raising the age of marriage for both males and females
388. (b) Dayanand Saraswati gave the slogan "Back to the Vedas". He took inspiration from the Vedas and considered them to be "India's Rock of Ages", the infallible and the true original seed of Hinduism.
389. (b) The Rahnumai Mardyasan Sabha was founded in 1851 by a group of English educated Parsis for the "regeneration of the social conditions of the Parsis and the restoration of the Zoroastrian religion to its pristine purity".
390. (a) Arya Samaj is related to Bombay. Arya Mahila Samaj belongs to Pune. Moham-madan Literary society related to Calcutta and Ved Samaj belongs to Madras.

391. (b) Dev Samaj was founded by Pandit Shiv Narayan Agnihotri at Lahore in 1887. It was atheistic in belief and served the people by establishing schools and colleges. Swami Dayanand Saraswati was the founder of the Hindu reform organisation Arya Samaj, which he established on April 7th 1875 in Bombay, India.
392. (a) Raja Rammohan Roy related to Atmiya Sabha. D.N. Tagore belongs to Tatva Bodhini Sabha. Vivekanand related to Ram Krishna Mission. Atmaram Pandurang associated to Prarthana Samaj.
393. (b) Theosophical society was founded by Blavatsky. The Theosophical Society was officially formed in New York City, United States, in November 1875 by Helena Blavatsky, Henry Steel Olcott, William Quan Judge and others. Satya Shodhak Samaj was founded by Jyotirao Phule. Jotirao formed 'Satya Shodhak Samaj' (Society of Seekers of Truth) with himself as its first president and treasurer. The main objectives of the organisation were to liberate the Shudras to prevent their 'exploitation' by the upper caste like Brahmins. Seva Samiti was founded by Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru. Sharda Sadan was founded by Ramabai. Ramabai started Sharda Sadan, which also provided housing, education, vocational training and medical services for many needy groups including widows, orphans and the blind.
394. (d) Raja Rammohan Ray born in Brahmin family in Bengal on 22nd of May 1772 and died 27 September 1833. He advocated the study of English, Science, Western Medicine and Technology. He was given the title 'Raja' by the Mughal emperor.
395. (a) Ishwarchand Vidyasagar & Jyotiba Phule.
396. (c) The first session of All India Trade Union Congress held in Bombay was presided over by Lala Lajpat Rai. All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) was founded on 31 October 1920 in Bombay by N. M. Joshi, Lala Lajpat Rai and a few others and, until 1945 when unions became organised on party lines, it was the primary trade union organisation in India. Since then it has been associated with the Communist Party of India.
397. (a) Baba Ram Chandra was associated with Awadh, Swami Sahajanand was associated with Bihar, Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel was associated with Gujarat and N.C. Ranga was associated with Andhra Pradesh.
398. (b) The Theosophical Society was formed by Helena Petrovna Blavatsky, Henry Steel Olcott, William Quan Judge and others in November 1875 in New York. The aim of the society was to promote spiritual principles and search for truth known as Theosophy.
399. (c) Raja Ram Mohan Roy was an Indian socio-educational reformer who was also known as 'Maker of Modern India' and 'Father of Modern India'. He was born on May 22, 1774 into a Bengali Hindu family. He was the founder of the Brahmo Samaj, one of the first Indian socio-religious reform movements. He advocated the study of English, Science, Western Medicine and Technology. He was given the title 'Raja' by the Mughal Emperor.
400. (a) All statements are correct.
401. (a) The conflict between Sen and Debendranath Tagore was broadened in 1865, when Tagore allowed the Brahmos conducting services to wear their sacred threads. Sen objected this decision and withdrew from the Brahmo Samaj along with his followers. Keshab Chandra Sen and his disciples established the Brahmo Samaj of India on 15th November, 1866 and Debendranath Tagore grouped themselves into the Adi (original) Brahmo Samaj.
402. (a) Swami Vivekananda, known in his pre-monastic life as Narendranath Datta, was born in an affluent family in Kolkata on 12 January 1863. He was a major force in the revival of Hinduism in India, and contributed to the concept of nationalism in colonial India. His vast knowledge of Eastern and Western culture as well as his deep spiritual insight, fervid eloquence, brilliant conversation, broad human sympathy, colourful personality, and handsome figure made an irresistible appeal to many types of Americans who came in contact with him. Vivekananda founded the Ramakrishna Math and the Ramakrishna Mission. He later travelled to the United States, representing India at the 1893 Parliament of the World Religions.
403. (c) Prarthana Samaj was founded by M.G. Ranade and R.G. Bhandarkar in 1867 with an aim to make people believe in one God and worship only one God. The main reformers were the intellectuals who advocate reforms of the social system of the Hindus. He never demanded abolition of untouchability.
404. (c)
405. (d) The Theosophical Society was officially formed in New York City, United States, in November 1875 by Helena Petrovna Blavatsky, Henry Steel Olcott, William Quan Judge and others.
406. (a) It is founded in Aligarh in 1914. It claimed to represent the interests of all Muslim women. Besides working for the social and educational uplift of Muslim women the Anjuman's main contribution was to popularize a new style of burqa pattern on the Turkish model.
407. (d) He was not supporter of Indian national Congress. He was one of those early pioneers who recognized the critical role of education for the empowerment of the poor and backward Muslim community. In more than one ways, Sir Syed was one of the greatest social reformers and a great national builder of modern India. So with the aim of promoting social and Economic development of Indian Muslim community, Syed Ahmad Khan founded the Muhammadan Anglo Oriental College (Now Aligarh Muslim University) in 1875.
408. (c) Marthanda Varma is written by C.V. Raman Pillai which was published in 1891. It is presented as a historical romance recounting the history of Venad (Travancore) during the final period of Rajah Rama Varma's reign and subsequently to the accession of Marthanda Varma.

409. (d) Educated muslims were the editors of Comrade, Hamdard, Zamindar and Al Hilal. Maulana Mohammad Ali Jauhar launched the Urdu weekly Hamdard and in English The Comrade in 1911. The founding editor of this newspaper was Zafar Ali Khan, a poet, intellectual, writer, Muslim nationalist and supporter of All India Muslim League's Pakistan Movement. The Al-Hilal was a weekly Urdu language newspaper established by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.
410. (a)
411. (b)
412. (a) Nawab Mohammed Abdul Ail(Prince of Arcot) is a patron of music, art and literature. The musical trinity consists of Dikshitar, Tyagaraja and Syama Sastri although, unlike the Telugu compositions of the others, his compositions are predominantly in Sanskrit. He also had composed some of his Kritis in Manipravalam.
413. (a)
414. (c) Servants of India Society was founded in 1915 by Gopal Krishna Gokhale to build a dedicated group of people for social service and reforms.
415. (a) 416. (d) 417. (d) 418. (b)
419. (c) 420. (a) 421. (b)
422. (a) Hindu College, Calcutta was established in year 1817 with active efforts of Raja Ram Mohan Roy and his associates.
423. (c)
424. (b) All-India Kisan Sabha was formed in April 1936 at Lucknow with Swami Sahajanand Saraswati as President and. Other members of the sabha were N.G. Ranga, Jayaprakash Narayan, Acharya Narendra Dev, Bankim Mukerji and Ram Manohar Lohia.
425. (b) Tamilnadu board History Textbook Class 12, page 142
 - Madras Mahajansabha (1884) was setup by M. Viraghavachari, B. Subramanya Aiyer and P. Ananda Charlu. So pair #2 is wrong, this eliminates "C" and "D".
 - India Association (1876): Surendranath Banerjee and Ananda Mohan Bose. So, #3 is right. Only Option B fits this combination.
426. (a) The first official history of Indian National Congress was written by Pattabhi Sitarammaya.
427. (c) Lord Dufferin was the Viceroy of India at the time of the formation of the Indian National Congress.
428. (c) Lord Curzen said, " My own belief is that Congress is tottering and one of my great ambitions is to assist it to peaceful death."
429. (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak never became President of Indian National Congress. Tilak joined the Indian National Congress in 1890. He opposed its moderate attitude, especially towards the fight for self-government. He was supported by fellow Indian nationalists Bipin Chandra Pal in Bengal and Lala Lajpat Rai in Punjab. They were referred to as the Lal-Bal-Pal triumvirate.
430. (c) Indian National Congress was founded by Allan Octavian Hume. Allan Octavian Hume, a retired civil servant in the British Government took the initiative to form an all-India organization. Thus, the Indian National Congress was founded and its first session was held at Bombay in 1885. W.C. Banerjee was its first president.
431. (d) Nawab Salimullah Khan was the founder of All India Muslim League. Nawab Salimullah of Dacca proposed the setting up of an organisation to look after the Muslim interests. The proposal was accepted. The All-India Muslim League was finally set up on December 30, 1906. Like the Indian National Congress, they conducted annual sessions and put their demands to the British government.
432. (a) The Indian National Congress was founded and its first session was held at Bombay in 1885. W.C. Banerjee was its first president. It was attended by 72 delegates from all over India. Persons attending the session belonged to different religious faiths. They discussed the problems of all the Indians irrespective of their religion, caste, language and regions.
433. (c) Badruddin Tyabji was the first Muslim president of Indian National Congress. He was an Indian lawyer who served as the third president of the Indian National Congress. He was considered among the moderate Muslims during the freedom movement of India. He along with Pherozshah Mehta, K.T. Telang and others formed the Bombay Presidency Association in 1885.
434. (a) The first president of Muslim league was Nawab Vakar-ul-Mulk. Muslim League, a political organization of India and Pakistan, founded in 1906 as the All-India Muslim League by Aga Khan III. Its original purpose was to safeguard the political rights of Muslims in India. Nawab Mushtaq Husain Vakar-ul-Mulk, also known as Mushtaq Hussain, was a Muslim politician and one of the founders of All India Muslim League. He is also known for his involvement in the Aligarh Movement.
435. (b) Ambika Charan Majumdar was the President of Lucknow Session of Indian National Congress (1916).
436. (d) The resolution of Swadeshi was adopted in the Calcutta Session, 1906 of Indian National Congress. The Swadeshi Movement involved programmes like the boycott of government service, courts, schools and colleges and of foreign goods, promotion of Swadeshi goods, promotion of national education through the establishment of national schools and colleges. It was both a political and economic movement.
437. (a) The first secretary of Indian National Congress was Allan Octavian Hume. The Congress was founded by Indian and British members of the Theosophical Society movement, most notably A.O. Hume. It has been suggested that the idea was originally conceived in a private meeting of seventeen men

after a Theosophical Convention held at Madras in December 1884. Hume took the initiative, and it was in March 1885 that the first notice was issued convening the first Indian National Union to meet at Poona the following December.

438. (d) W. C. Banerjee in his presidential address outlined the following objectives: promotion of friendship among all those working for the cause of the country; development and consolidation of the feeling of national unity irrespective of race or creed; formulation and presentation of the people's grievances before the government and the mobilisation of public opinion.
439. (a) In 1867, Dadabhai Naoroji put forward the famous 'Drain Theory'. In 1896, in its annual session held at Calcutta, the Indian National Congress adopted the Drain Theory by proclaiming that the famines in the country and poverty of the people had been brought on by the drain of wealth from the country.
440. (c) In 1896 in the Calcutta Session of the Indian National Congress, Vande Mataram was first sung.
441. (c) During the 1916 Congress session at Lucknow, two major events occurred. The divided Congress became united. An understanding for joint action against the British was reached between the Congress and the Muslim League and it was called the Lucknow Pact. The signing of the Lucknow Pact by the Congress and the Muslim League in 1916 marked an important step in the Hindu-Muslim unity.
442. (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak brought about a compromise between Muslim league and Congress in 1916. Two Home Rule Leagues were established, one by B.G. Tilak at Poona in April 1916 and the other by Mrs. Annie Besant at Madras in September 1916. The two leagues cooperated with each other as well with the Congress and the Muslim League in putting their demand for home rule.
443. (d) The President of the Surat session of Indian National Congress (1907) was Ras Bihari Ghose.
444. (d) Lord Dufferin had ridiculed Congress as representing only a microscopic minority of the people.
445. (d) The Congress session of 1892 was not held in Bombay. Womesh Chunder Bonnerjee or Umesh Chandra Banerjee was the president of the Indian National Congress again in the 1892 session in Allahabad where he denounced the position that India had to prove her worthiness for political freedom.
446. (a) The first organization in the Madras Presidency to vent for the rights of Indians was the Madras Native Association which was established by Gazulu Lakshminarasu Chetty in 1849. Poona Sarvajanik Sabha was founded by MG Ranade in 1870 to represent the aspirations of the people to government. It published a quarterly journal to put forth the problems of people before the government. Sisir Kumar Ghosh along with a group of progressive leaders founded the India League in 1875. The league aspired to represent not only the middle classes but the masses as well and to stimulate a sense of nationalism among the people. Indian National Association was the first declared Nationalist Organization founded in British India by Surendranath Banerjee and Anand Mohan Bose in 1876. It was originally established as Bharat Sabha and held its first annual conference in Calcutta. It merged in INC in 1885.
447. (c) In the session of Congress in 1916 of Lucknow, both the wings of congress got reunited by the effort of Tilak. Muslim League and Congress came up with common political demands by the efforts of Annie Besant.
448. (b) After the split in the Indian National Congress in 1907, the British Indian government took an arrogant and repressive step against the national movement. The extremist national leaders failed to give a positive lead to the people.
449. (c) The president of first session of Congress was W.C. Banerjee in 1885. The second session was presided over by Dadabhai Naoroji in 1886. The third session of Congress was presided over by Badruddin Taiyabjee in 1887. The fourth session of congress was presided over by George yule in 1888.
450. (d) Moti Lal Nehru had supported the Non-cooperation Resolution of Mahatma Gandhi in the special session of the Indian National Congress at Calcutta in 1920.
451. (c) In the Karachi Session 1931 of India National Congress, Mahatma Gandhi had said "Gandhi may die but Gandhism will remain forever."
452. (a) Subhash Chandra Bose addressed Gandhiji as the "Father of the Nation" for the first time. Mahatma Gandhiji is revered in India as the Father of the Nation. Much before the Constitution of Free India conferred the title of the Father of the Nation upon the Mahatma, it was Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose who first addressed him as such in his condolence message to the Mahatma on the demise of Kasturba.
453. (a) C.R. Das had moved the Non-cooperation resolution in the Nagpur session of the Indian National Congress in 1920. In December 1920, Congress met once again in the Nagpur. This time the differences of C.R. Das had melted away. He moved the main resolution of Non-cooperation. A programme of surrender of titles, the boycott of schools, courts and councils, the boycott of foreign goods, the promotion of a Hindu-Muslim unity and strict non-violence was adopted.
454. (b) The Lahore session of the Indian National Congress was held in 1929 under the presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru. The Lahore session of the Indian National Congress witnessed significant developments in the Indian national movement. It was in this session that the Congress for the first time raised the demand for complete independence. Such demand was not raised from the Congress platform earlier.
455. (b) In Tripura, session 1939 of the Indian National Congress, Subhash Chandra Bose had defeated Pattabhi Sitaramayya in the election of the Congress President.

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| 456. (d) | The Karachi session was presided over by Sardar Patel. The Congress adopted a resolution on Fundamental rights and economic policy which represented the Party's social, economic and political programmes. | 9 th Session | Lahore Dec. 27-30, 1893 |
| 457. (a) | The Congress met at Karachi in March 1931 to endorse the Gandhi-Irwin or the Delhi Pact. It was presided over by Sardar Patel. This session became memorable for its resolution on the Fundamental Rights and the National Economic Programmes. In short, it set the parameters of the Swaraj reflecting the then dominant leftwing tint of the national movements. It was drafted by the Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. | 22 nd Session | Dadabhai Naoroji |
| 458. (b) | Sarat Chandra Bose had read the English version of presidential address in Tripura session of Indian National Congress, 1939. | 467. (c) | Calcutta Dec. 26-29, 1906 |
| 459. (d) | In Karachi 1943 session, the Muslim League gave the slogan "Divide and Quit." | 468. (a) | Dadabhai Naoroji |
| 460. (a) | In Lahore 1929 session of the Indian National Congress, 'Poorna Swaraj' was declared the goal of Congress. In the prevailing atmosphere of restlessness, the annual session of the Congress was held at Lahore in December 1929. During this session presided over by Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress passed the Poorna Swaraj resolution. Moreover, as the government failed to accept the Nehru Report, the Congress gave a call to launch the Civil Disobedience Movement. | 469. (c) | Muhammad Ali Jinnah drafted the constitution of Muslim league 'The green Book'. |
| 461. (a) | Pattabhi Sitaramayya was nominated by Mahatma Gandhi for the Presidentship of the Congress in 1939 against Subhash Chandra Bose. He ran for the presidency of the Indian National Congress as the candidate closest to Mohandas Gandhi, against the more radical Netaji Subash Chandra Bose in Tripura session of 1939. | 470. (b) | The first session of INC was held in Bombay. Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee was the first President of the INC. It was held from 28-31 December 1885, and was attended by 72 delegates. |
| 462. (c) | Subhash Chandra Bose, while delivering the presidential address has advocated the introduction of Roman script for Hindi language. | 471. (b) | Abul Kalam Azad was twice elected President of the Indian National Congress, the first time in 1923, and the second time in 1940. He continued as the President of the Congress till 1946, for no election was held during this period as almost every Congress leader was in prison on account of the Quit India Movement in 1942. |
| 463. (c) | Dr. M.A. Ansari became the President in Madras session. Purushottam Das Tandon became the President in Nasik session. Srinivasa Iyer became the President in Kanpur session. Subhash Chandra Bose became the President in Haripura session. | 472. (b) | C. Vijay Raghav Chariar was elected as the President of Indian National Congress Session held in 1920 at Nagpur, where Gandhiji's advocacy of 'Poorna Swaraj through non - violent non - cooperation was debated and accepted. |
| 464. (a) | 1 st Session | 473. (c) | 474. (d) |
| | Bombay Dec. 28-30, 1885 | 475. (b) | The 45th session of Indian National Congress was held in Karachi in 1931. Which was chaired by Vallabhbhai Patel. In this session Gandhiji said that "Gandhi may die but Gandhism will remain forever". |
| | 2 nd Session | 476. (d) | Annual session of INC was held at Lucknow under the Presidentship of A.C. Mazumdar. It was a joint session with Indian Muslim League and Lucknow pact was signed. |
| | Calcutta Dec. 27-30, 1886 | 477. (a) | |
| | Dadabhai Naoroji | 478. (b) | Belgaum was the only session of India National Congress which was addressed by Mahatma Gandhi. |
| | Madras Dec. 27-30, 1887 | 479. (c) | The mentioned personalities were the presidents of Indian National Congress held at Kanpur (1925), Madras (1927), Haripura (1938) and Nasik (1950). |
| | Badruddin Tyabji | 480. (a) | |
| | Allahabad Dec. 26-29, 1888 | 481. (c) | Pakistan resolution was passed by Muslim league in Lahore session (1940) |
| | George Yule | 482. (d) | Tilak attended his last INC session in Amritsar (1919). He passed away in 1920. |
| 465. (c) | The All India Muslim League, a political organization was founded in 1906 by Aga Khan under the Nawab of Dhaka Salimullah. Its main purpose was to safeguard the political rights of Muslims in India. | 483. (d) | 484. (a) 485. (c) 486. (a) |
| 466. (a) | Dadabhai Naoroji | 487. (a) | 488. (b) 489. (c) |
| | 2 nd Session | 490. (d) | The first newspaper published in India was the Bengal Gazette. James Augustus Hickey published the first newspaper in India on January 29, 1780. It was the liberal policy of the Press Act of 1835, which continued till 1856, that encouraged the growth of newspapers in the country. |
| | Calcutta Dec. 27-30, 1886 | 491. (a) | |
| | Dadabhai Naoroji | 492. (a) | Ram Mohan Roy authored the book entitled 'The Precepts of Jesus, the Guide to Peace and Happiness.' In this book, he tried to separate the moral and |

- philosophical message of the New Testament, which he praised from its miracle stories.
493. (c) The first Englishman to acquire the knowledge of Sanskrit was Charles Wilkins. He was encouraged by Warren Hastings to study with the Pundits at Banaras.
494. (c) Fatehchand had received the title of 'Jagat Seth' from Muhammad Shah. Fatehchand was adopted son of Manik Chand. He obtained the title of "Seth" from the Emperor Farrakhsiyar. Muhammad Shah bestowed him with the title of "Jagat Seth".
495. (a)
496. (b) Newspapers were an important medium for the dissemination of information on various problems. It is great help in the campaigns for social reform and to influence activities of the state. The first newspaper in India was the Bengal-Gazette started in 1780. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar started Shome Prakash in 1890.
497. (b) Job Charnock was the founder of Calcutta. In March 1690, the Company received permission from Aurangzeb in Delhi to re-establish a factory in Bengal, and on 24 August 1690 Charnock returned to set up his headquarters in the place he called Calcutta; the appointment of a new Nawab ensured this agreement was honoured, and on 10 February 1691, an imperial grant was issued for the English to "contentedly continue their trade".
498. (c) Raja Ram Mohan Roy is considered as the prophet of Indian Nationalism. His influence was apparent in the fields of politics, public administration, and education, as well as religion. He was described by Rabindranath Tagore as the "Father of Indian Renaissance" and the "Prophet of Indian Nationalism".
499. (a) Hindu College, Calcutta was established in 1817. three Adam's reports on education in Bengal and Bihar in 1835, 1836 and in 1838. Wood's dispatch by Charles wood in 1854, Calcutta university was established in 1857.
500. (b) The founder of Maratha states was Shivaji. The founder of Hyderabad states was Chinkilich Khan. The founder of Bengal states was Murshid Kuli Khan. The founder of Awadh states was Sayadat Khan.
501. (a) Dadabhai Naoroji produced the statistical estimate of average per capita income of India for the first time. Drain Theory is attributed to Naoroji because of his decision to estimate the net national profit of India and the effect that colonization has on the country.
502. (c) Jyotiba Phule's works Sarvajanik Satyadharma and Gulamgiri became sources of inspiration for the common masses. Phule aimed at complete abolition of caste system and the socio-economic inequalities.
503. (c) Madam Cama is known as Mother of Indian revolutionaries. Bhikaji Cama is also known as Madam Cama and is considered as the mother of Indian revolution because of her contributions to Indian freedom struggle. Madam Cama holds an important place in the annals of Indian freedom movement. Her name symbolised courage, integrity and perseverance.
504. (b) Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah of Faizabad was an outstanding leader of the revolt. He was a native of Madras and had moved to Faizabad in the north where he fought a stiff battle against the British troops.
505. (d) The early nationalists, led by Dadabhai Naoroji, R.C. Dutt, Dinshaw Wacha and others, carefully, analysed the political economy of British rule in India, and put forward the "Drain Theory" to explain British exploitation of India.
506. (d) The Gadar Party was an organisation founded by Punjabi Indians in the United States and Canada. Lala Hardayal set up the 'Gaddar Party in USA to organise revolutionary activities from outside India.
507. (b) A Parsi social reformer Behramji M. Malabari, founded the Seva Sadan in 1885. The organisation specialised in taking care of those women who were exploited and then discarded by society.
508. (c) Ghalib was in Delhi when the uprising of 1857 was at its peak. He observed the revolutionary changes taking place during his lifetime.
509. (b) Vande Mataram the national song was a part of Anand Math.
510. (c) Dadabhai Naoroji organised the East India association in London to mobilize public opinion for Indian welfare.
511. (b) London was the city where the East India Association founded by Dadabhai Naoroji in 1866.
512. (b) Phalkar Bappa was an Indian social worker who worked for upliftment of tribal people in Gujarat state in India. He became a member of the Servants of India Society founded by Gopal Krishna Gokhale in 1914.
513. (d) Dadabhai Naoroji was known as the 'Grand old Man of India'. He is regarded as India's unofficial Ambassador in England. He was the first Indian to become a member of the British House of Commons.
514. (a) Dadabhai Naoroji did the analysis of the colonial economy and put forward the theory of economic drain in his book 'Poverty and unbritish Rule in India'.
515. (c) Surendra Nath Banerjee was the founder of Indian Association of Calcutta.
516. (a) Pulin Behari Das founded Anushilam Samiti at Dhaka.
517. (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak attacked the British through his weeklies, the Mahratta and the Kesari. He was jailed twice by the British for his nationalist activities and in 1908 deported to Mandalay for six years. He set up the Home Rule League in 1916 at Poona and declared "Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it."
518. (b) W. Wedderburn was the biographer of A.O. Hume.
519. (a) D.K. Karve established the first women's university in India. After reading about the Japan Women's University, Karve was inspired to set up the first women university in India in Pune in the year 1916. The University started with just five students. The University expanded rapidly when in 1920 an industrialist and philanthropist, Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, donated 1.5 million rupees.

520. (d) Sri Narayan Guru in Kerala led a lifelong struggle against upper caste domination. He coined the slogan "One religion, one caste, one God for mankind".
521. (d) The provisional Government of India was a provisional government-in-exile established in Kabul, Afghanistan on December 1, 1915 by Muslim Indian nationalists during World War I with support from the Central Powers. The provisional government was composed of Mahendra Pratap as President and Maulana Barkatullah as Prime Minister.
522. (c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale founded Servants of India Society in Pune, Maharashtra, on June 12, who left the Deccan Education Society to form this association. Along with him were a small group of educated Indians, as Natesh Appaji Dravid, Gopal Krishna Deodhar and Anant Patwardhan who wanted to promote social and human development and overthrow the British rule in India.
523. (c) The man who really blazed the trial of extremism in India was Bal Gangadhar Tilak, who has been called the "Father of Indian Unrest" by Valentine Chirol.
524. (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak characterised the policies of moderate leaders as the political mendicancy. Tilak joined the Indian National Congress in 1890. He opposed its moderate attitude, especially towards the fight for self-government. He was one of the most-eminent radicals at the time.
525. (a) In Haridwar, the Hindu Mahasabha was for the first time, organised in 1915. Hindu Mahasabha was founded in 1915 by Madan Mohan Malviya. It worked with Arya Samaj and other Hindu communal organizations. It was directly linked with Rashtriya Swam Sevak Sangh founded in 1925 at Nagpur by K.B. Hegewar. The first All India Hindu Mahasabha Conference was organized at Haridwar in 1915. The Sabha became more aggressive after 1929 and started propagating Hindu Rashtra which was totally different from Gandhiji's Ram Rajya.
526. (d) Nawab Abdul Latif Khan (1828–1893) a prominent personality of mid-19th century Bengal, the pioneer of Muslim modernization and the architect of the Muslim Renaissance, was one of those great men who appeared as saviours of their frustrated, humiliated, demoralized and disorganized fellow countrymen under colonial rule. His chief contribution was in the field of education. He was among the first to understand that young Bengali Muslims should receive modern education. He understood that the Muslims of Bengal had fallen behind in everything because of their prejudices against modern education. He devoted his whole life to removing this self-destructive prejudice from their minds.
527. (b) Elijah Impey was the first chief justice of Supreme Court of Calcutta.
528. (d) 'Abhinav Bharat' a secret society of revolutionaries was organised in 1904 by V.D. Savarkar. Abhinav Bharat Society (Young India Society) was a secret society founded by Vinayak Damodar Savarkar in 1904. Initially founded at Nasik while still a student of Fergusson College at Pune, the society developed from an organisation called Mitra Mela.
529. (c) Swami Vivekanand said, " India has to unite and conquer the whole world once again with its might."
530. (b) Hazarat Mahal the freedom fighter of first war of independence of 1857 was conferred the title of 'Mahak Pari.'
531. (d) On 22 August 1907, Cama attended the International Socialist Conference in Stuttgart, Germany, where she described the devastating effects of a famine that had struck the Indian subcontinent. In her appeal for human rights, equality and for autonomy from Great Britain, she unfurled what she called the "Flag of Indian Independence".
532. (b) It was at the beginning of the twentieth century that the 1857 revolt came to be interpreted as a "planned war of national independence", by V.D. Savarkar in his book, First War of Indian Independence.
533. (c) Maulvi Liaquat Ali was a Muslim religious leader from Allahabad. He was one of the leaders in the revolt of 1857 against the British, what is now known as the Indian Mutiny, or the Sepoy Mutiny.
534. (b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale compared Curzon's administration in India to that of Aurangzeb.
535. (b) Krishan Kumar Mitra was the first to suggest the boycott of British goods in Bengal. The Swadeshi Movement had its genesis in the antipartition movement which was started to oppose the British decision to partition Bengal. The formal proclamation of the Swadeshi movement was made on August 7, 1905 at a meeting held at the Calcutta Town hall. At the August 7 meeting, the famous Boycott resolution was passed. Boycott was first suggested by Krishan Kumar Mitra in Sanjivani in 1905.
536. (a) The first issue of Journal Ghadar was published in Urdu language.
537. (a) Shyamji Krishna Verma established Indian Home rule society in London. The Indian Home Rule Society (IHR) was an Indian organisation founded in London in 1905 that sought to promote the cause of self-rule in British India. The organisation was founded by Shyamji Krishna Varma, with support from a number of prominent Indian nationalists in Britain at the time, including Bhikaji Cama, Dadabhai Naoroji and S.R. Rana.
538. (d) Surendranath was one of the most important public leaders who protested the partition of the Bengal province in 1905.
539. (b) Vinayak Damodar Savarkar had founded the society called Mitra Mela (Friends' Group) which later became Abhinav Bharat (Young India Society) on the model of the Italian revolutionary Giuseppe Mazzini's 'Young Italy'.
540. (d) When Bengal was partitioned, it sparked an outburst of public anger against the British. The anger led to civil unrest and a nationalist campaign was carried out by groups of revolutionaries, led by

Aurobindo Ghosh, Rasbihari Bose and Bagha Jatin and organized into groups like Yugantar. The British cracked down hard on the activists and the conflict came to a head on April 30, 1908 when Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki attempted to kill Magistrate Kingsford. Aurobindo Ghosh was also arrested on charges of planning and overseeing the attack and imprisoned in solitary confinement in Alipore Jail. The trial continued for a year (1908–1909), and Bose was found guilty and later hanged. Aurobindo Ghosh, however, was defended by the young lawyer Chittaranjan Das, who concluded his defence.

541. (b) The real name of Tantiya Tope the leader of 1857 was Ram Chandra Pandurang Tope. He was an Indian Maratha leader in the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and one of its more renowned generals. He was a personal adherent of Nana Saheb of Bithur.
542. (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak used religious orthodoxy as a method of mass contact through his alignment against reformers on the age of Consent Bill in 1891 followed by the organisation of the Ganapati festival from 1894 and the development of a patriotic-cum-historical culture as a central symbol of nationalism, through the Shivaji festivals from 1896 onwards.
543. (b) Lala Hardayal was the founder of Gadar Party.
544. (c) Bhartiya Rashtriya Sangh, was changed to 'Bhartiya Rashtriya Congress' in 1885 under the suggestion of Dadabhai Naoroji.
545. (a) Lala Hardayal related to gadhar movement. Surendranath Banerjee belongs to Bengali. Bipinchandra Pal related to Vande Matram. S.K. Verma associated to Indian sociologist.
546. (d) Balgangadhar Tilak worked to inspire the national spirit in people by publishing articles and by organising festivals. He used religious orthodoxy as a method of mass contact through his alignment against reformers on the Age of Consent Bill in 1891 followed by the organization of the Ganapati festival from 1894 and the development of a patriotic-cum-historical cult as a central symbol of nationalism, through the Shivaji festivals from 1896 onwards.
547. (a) Laxmi Bai was killed in the battle. Tatya Tope was captured and executed. Nana Saheb fled to Nepal. Bahadur Shah was deported to Rangoon.
548. (d) Kunwar Singh guided the revolt of 1857 from Buxar of Bihar. Kunwar Singh led the rebellion in Bihar. He assumed command of the soldiers who had revolted at Danapur on 5 July 1857. Five days later he occupied Arrah, the district headquarters. Major Vincent Eyre relieved the town on 3 August, defeated Kunwar Singh's force and destroyed Jagdishpur. Kunwar Singh left his ancestral village and reached Lucknow in December 1857.
549. (a) Dadabhai Naoroji founded the East India Association in London to raise the grievances that India was facing and to influence England's public opinion. He believed the British government to be just and

fair and had a firm belief that they would address his concerns. His Association asked for the removal of the Vernacular Press Act and the abolition of the cotton duties.

550. (a) Begum Hazrat Mahal led from Lucknow. Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah led from Faizabad. Begum Zinat Mahal led from Delhi and Kunwar Singh led from Arrah.
551. (b) S.N. Banerjee authored the book 'A Nation in Making'. D.B. Naoroji authored the book 'Poverty and Un-British Rule in India'. Bal Gangadhar Tilak authored the book 'Gita Rahasya'. Bankimchandra had written the book 'Anand Math'.
552. (c) The Founder of Indian National Union is A.O. Hume. British India Association founded by Debendranath Tagore. East India Association founded by Dadabhai Naoroji. Indian Society founded by Anand Mohan Bose.
553. (c) 'Devi Chaudhurani' was written by Bankimchandra Chatterjee. 'Nil Darpan' was authored by Dinabandhu Mitra. 'Shatranj Ke Khiladi' was written by Premchand.
554. (c) Moderate leaders of the Indian National Movement lacked faith in the common people. They did not organize an all India Campaign.
555. (b) James Outram resisted the revolt in Lucknow. John Nicholson resisted in Delhi. Collin Campbell resisted in Jhansi and Heurose resisted the revolt in Kanpur.
556. (c) "Indian Association" was founded by S.N. Banerjee. "East India Association" was founded by Dadabhai Naoroji. "Poona Sarvajanik Sabha" was founded by M.G. Ranade. "Indian National Congress" was founded by A.O. Hume.
557. (c) The early national movement was weak basically due to its narrow social base. It failed to reach to the masses and lacked their support. There were contradictions in the politics of the moderate leaders, which further alienated them from the greater masses. Most of the participants belonged to the propertied classes such as landlords, lawyers, traders, teachers and doctors, and thus, the movement lacked any touch with the masses.
558. (b) Madam Cama served as private secretary to Dadabhai Naoroji. Madam Cama was born in a Parsi family.
559. (a) Shyamji Krishna Verma was associated to the Journal 'Indian Sociologist'. Madam Bhikaji Cama was related to the 'Talwar Journal'. Annie Besant published the journal 'Commonweal'. Aurobindo Ghosh associated with 'Vande Matram'.
560. (d) The Queen's proclamation announced in 1858. The first Delhi Durbar was organised in 1877. First Factory Act passed in 1881. The Ilbert Bill had unleashed a vitriolic controversy in 1884.
561. (b) The correct chronological order of the given events is as follows:
Partition of Bengal (1905); Surat split (1907) and Lucknow Pact (1916).
562. (b)

563. (b) Rajendra Lahiri was hanged in Gonda Jail, Sukhdeo (associated with Rajguru and Bhagat Singh) was hanged in Lahore Jail, Roshan Singh was hanged in Allahabad jail and Ram Prasad Bismil was hanged in Gorakhpur Jail. Rajendra Lahiri, Roshan Singh and Ram Prasad Bismil were all associated with Kakori Kand.
564. (c) The India House, based in London and established by Shyamji Krishna Verma, aimed to promote nationalism amongst the Indians in Britain. It published 'The Indian Sociologist', an Indian newspaper which had 'An Organ of Freedom, and Political, Social, and Religious Reform' as its subtitle.
565. (b) Subhashchandra Bose addressed Swami Vivekanand as the Spiritual father of Indian Nationalism.
566. (d) Subhashchandra Bose had not participated in the Quit India Movement. He appeared in I.C.S. examination in 1920 and stood 4th in order of Merit. He was president of Indian National Congress in 1938 and 1939.
567. (a) The correct chronological order of the establishment of revolutionary institution is:
 Ghadar Party 1913
 Communist Party of India 1925
 Hindustan Socialist Republican Association 1928
 Congress Socialist Party 1934
568. (c) (Person) (Organisation)
 V.S. Srinivas Shastri Indian National Liberation Federation
 V.D. Savarkar Hindu Mahasabha
 Ramaswami Naicker Justice Party
 B.T. Ranadine Communist Party of India
569. (a) The two newspapers published by Annie Besant were New India and Commonweal.
570. (b) Hind Swaraj or Indian Home Rule is a book written by Mahatma Gandhi in which he expresses his views on Swaraj, modern civilisation, mechanisation, etc.
571. (a) Leader Party
 Shyama Prasad Mukherjee - Bhartiya Jana Sangh
 Minoo Masani - Swatantra Party
 S.A. Dange - Communist Party of India
 Ashok Mehta - Praja Socialist Party
572. (d) Binodini Dasi (1862-1941) was a renowned actress in Kolkata. Her autobiography- Amarkatha was published in 1913, this book reveals the contemporary sketch of Bengali society.
573. (b) The "Grand Old Man of India" Dadabhai Naoroji initiated establishment of East India Association at London.
574. (d) The Musalman is the oldest Urdu language daily newspaper published from Chennai in India. The newspaper was founded by Syed Azmatullah in 1927. The Musalman is possibly the only handwritten newspaper in the world.
575. (c) Muhammad Iqbal was invited to the second and third round table conference.
576. (a) • G.K. Gokhale established The Servants of India Society in Pune, Maharashtra, on June 12, 1905.
 • Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya founded Banaras Hindu University (BHU) at Varanasi in 1916.
 • The Swatantra Party was founded by C. Rajagopalachari, was Indian conservative political party that existed from 1959 to 1974.
 • Vinayak Damodar Savarkar founded Free India Society (student society).
577. (c) All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) was founded on 31 October 1920 with Lala Lajpat Rai as its first president. Upto 1945 Congressmen, Socialists, Communists worked in the AITUC which was the central trade union organisation of workers of India. It is the oldest trade union federation in India.
578. (b) Gandhiji was elected President of the All-India Khilafat Conference which met at Delhi on November 23, 1919. They decided to withdraw all cooperation from the government if their demands were not met.
579. (c) The Constitution of India was drafted by the constituent assembly and it was setup under the cabinet Mission plan on 16 May 1946. The members of the constituent assembly were elected by the Provincial assemblies by method of single transferable vote system of proportional representations. Members of the committee: Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, K. M. Munshi, Acharya J.B. Kriplani. Lok Nayak Jai Prakash was not the member of the constituent assembly.
580. (d) The historic Objective Resolution was moved by Jawaharlal Nehru on 13 December 1946, and was adopted unanimously on 22 January 1947.
581. (b) Walden Pond Thoreau wrote an essay on Civil Disobedience where he advocated the doctrine of peaceful resistance. He thought that if any law was felt to be unjust, or unnecessary, it was incumbent on the individual to refuse to obey that law in any nonviolent way that they could harness. John Ruskin (an English art critic), Leo Tolstoy (a Russian count) and Henry David Thoreau (an American naturalist/backwoodsman), three apparently very different individuals, each from very different backgrounds, but all shared similar, interwoven values. The book that had made such an immediate and profound impact on Gandhi was John Ruskin's seminal work Unto This Last. Another deep influence on Gandhi's thinking was the writings of Leo Tolstoy, especially the essay The Kingdom of God is Within You which mapped out Tolstoy's individualistic interpretation of Christian living.
582. (a) Annie Besant (1847-1933) was the second President of The Theosophical Society from 1907 to 1933. She founded Central Hindu College at Banaras. Besant launched the All India Home Rule League along with Lokmanya Tilak in 1916.
583. (a) Maharajah Hari Singh of Jammu and Kashmir signed the instrument of accession, on 26 October 1947.

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- By executing this document Maharajah Hari Singh agreed to accede to the Dominion of India.
584. (c) Dadabhai Naoroji was a Parsi intellectual and Indian political and social leader. His book *Poverty and Un-British Rule in India* brought attention to the draining of India's wealth into Britain.
585. (d) Principles of Satyagrah
 - Nonviolence (ahimsa)
 - Truth - this includes honesty, but goes beyond it to mean living fully in accord with and in devotion to that which is true
 - Not stealing
 - Chastity (brahmacharya) - this includes sexual chastity, but also the subordination of other sensual desires to the primary devotion to truth
 - Non-possession (not the same as poverty)
 - Body-labour or bread-labour
 - Control of the palate
 - Fearlessness
 - Equal respect for all religions
 - Economic strategy such as boycott of exported goods (swadeshi)
586. (b)
587. (d) Ram Manohar Lohia- An Indian politician and activist who was a prominent figure in socialist politics and in the movement toward Indian independence. In 1934 Lohia became actively involved in the Congress Socialist Party (CSP), Lohia wrote his PhD thesis paper on the topic of Salt Taxation in India, focusing on Gandhi's socio-economic theory. "Where caste prevails, opportunity and ability are restricted to ever-narrowing circles of the people" these words from Ram Manohar truly project what he thought of ever-existent caste system in India.
588. (c)
589. (b) This statement was made by Clement Attlee. He was a British Labour Party leader and prime minister of Britain during the period of 1945-51. He was known for the granting of independence to India.
590. (a) Dadabhai Naoroji was the first man to say that internal factors were not the reasons of poverty in India but poverty was caused by the colonial rule that was draining the wealth and prosperity of India. In 1867, Dadabhai Naoroji put forward the 'drain of wealth' theory in which he stated that the Britain was completely draining India. He mentioned this theory in his book *Poverty and Un-British Rule in India*.
591. (c) Ram Prasad Bismil was the famous freedom fighter who was involved in the historic Kakori train robbery. He was born in 1897 at Shahjahanpur, Uttar Pradesh. On 9th August, 1925, Ram Prasad Bismil along with his fellow followers looted the money of the British government from the train while it was passing through Kakori, Lucknow. Except Chandrashekhar Azad, all other members of the group were arrested. Ram Prasad Bismil along with others was given capital punishment. This great freedom fighter of India was executed on 19th December, 1927.
592. (a)
593. (d) Considered as Father of Indian National Movement; Founded "Deccan Education Society" to impart quality education to India's youth; was a member of the Municipal Council of Pune, Bombay Legislature, and an elected 'Fellow' of the Bombay University; formed Home Rule League in 1916 to attain the goal of Swaraj. The Age of Consent Act, 1891 was a legislation enacted in British India on 19 March 1891 which raised the age of consent for sexual intercourse for all girls, married or unmarried, from ten to twelve years in all jurisdictions, its violation subject to criminal prosecution as rape. It was opposed by Hindu nationalists including Bal Gangadhar Tilak.
594. (b) Gandhiji had full trust in their bona fides and considered them most valued and respected leaders.
595. (d) The word *Swarajya* was first coined by Bal Gangadhar Tilak. He is known for his quote "Swarajya is my birthright, and I shall have it!"
596. (c) The term *Satyagraha* was coined by Gandhi Ji. He used it in South Africa for Indian rights. And in India it was first experimented in Champaran District of Bihar.
597. (c) Hind Swaraj- Gandhi ji's views on Indian Home Rule My Experience with Truth- Autobiography of Gandhi
598. (a) He deployed satyagraha in the Indian independence movement and also during his earlier struggles in South Africa for Indian rights and social Justice. Bhagavad Gita- Spiritual Lives of Common people. B G Tilak setup the Home Rule League at the Bombay Provincial conference held at Belgaum in April 1916. Narasimha Chintaman Kelkar (N. C. Kelkar) was associated with Shikshana Prasarak Mandali in Pune established in 1904
599. (a) S.A Dange- The Socialist
Muzaffar Ahmad- Navayug
Ghulam Hussain- Inquilab
M. Singaravelu- Labour- Kisan Gazette
600. (d) Dadabhai Naoroji In his work *Poverty and Un-British rule in India*, condemned British policies and explained how India was losing all its wealth and possessions.
601. (b) It was Gandhi who did not participate anywhere in Independence Day Celebrations.
602. (d) In April 1939, Subhash left Congress and on 3 May, 1939, he established the "Forward Bloc" of the Indian National Congress. This formation was announced in a Public Rally at Calcutta.
603. (a) The Bombay Presidency Association was started by Badruddin Tyabji, Pherozshah Mehta and K.T. Telang in 1885.
604. (d) Dadabhai Naoroji emphasized continuously on the grant of self-rule to India.
605. (a) 606. (a) 607. (a) 608. (a)
609. (b) 610. (d) 611. (c) 612. (d)
613. (d) 614. (b)

615. (d) Raja Rammohan Roy is considered as the pioneer of Modern Indian Renaissance for the remarkable reforms he brought in the 18th and 19th century India. Among his efforts, the abolition of the brutal and inhuman Sati Pratha was the most prominent. His efforts were also instrumental in eradicating the purdah system and child marriage. The title Raja was bestowed upon him by the Mughal Emperor II, in 1831.
616. (c) The first census of India was conducted in 1872 during the time of Lord Mayo. However the first synchronous census in India was held in 1881 during Lord Rippon's time.
617. (c) 618. (c) 619. (b) 620. (d)
 621. (d) 622. (d) 623. (a) 624. (d)
 625. (b) 626. (d) 627. (c) 628. (d)
 629. (c) 630. (d) 631. (a) 632. (b)
 633. (b) 634. (d) 635. (d) 636. (b)
 637. (d)
- | Name of Revolutionaries | Place |
|-------------------------|---------|
| Nana Saheb | Kanpur |
| Nawab Hamid Ali Khan | Delhi |
| Moulvi Ahmad Ullah | Lucknow |
| Mani Ram Diwan | Assam |
638. (b)
 639. (a) 'Politics in India' book was written by Rajni Kothari in 1970.
 640. (a)
- | Organization | Year |
|------------------------------|------|
| Bangabhasha Prakasika Sabha | 1836 |
| Landholders Society | 1838 |
| Bengal British India Society | 1843 |
| Indian League | 1875 |
641. (a) Gandhiji was called as father of Nation by Subhash Chandra Bose at 4th August, 1944 from the Rangoon Radio.
642. (c)
 643. (b) The above statement was said by Mahatma Gandhi.
 644. (b) The official historian of India's freedom movement was Tarachand.
 645. (d) The above statement was made by Nehru.
 646. (c) The real Name of Tatiya Tope was Ram Chandra Pandurang. It said that he was the only leader of the struggle of 1857 who fought bravely without only selfishness.
 647. (b) The title 'Raja' was bestowed upon Ram Mohan Roy by the Mughal emperor Akbar II, in 1831. He visited England as an emissary of the Mughal King to ensure that Lord Bentick's regulation banning the practice of Sati was not overturned.
 648. (c)
 649. (b) Yintu or Yindu is the Chinese term for India and derived from word Hindu or Sindhu. Tianzhu is the Chinese historical name for India.
 650. (a) Tinkathia system was the illegal practice through which European planters forced the Indian farmers to cultivate Indigo on 3/20th part of their land holding. It was in Champaran where Mahatma Gandhi organized Satyagraha for the first time inside India.
 651. (a) Valentine Chirol was a British journalist and author referred Tilak as father of unrest. Tilak filed a civil suit against the journalist for the alleged remarks in the book titled Indian Unrest penned by the Britisher.
 652. (c) Abanindranath Tagore was the co-founder of ISOA along with his brother and artist Gaganendranath Tagore in 1907.
 653. (d) Landholder's society was established in year 1838 by Radhakanta Deb, Ramkamal Sen Dwarkanath Tagore, Prasanna Kumar Tagore, and Bhabani Charan Mitra.
 654. (c)
 655. (c)

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4

Chapter

World History

25. Match the following places in List I with the year of the beginning of industrialization in List II.

List I	List II
i. Great Britain	(a) 1825
ii. United States	(b) 1890
iii. France	(c) 1800
iv. Japan	(d) 1812
(a) i – C, ii – D, iii – A, iv – B	
(b) i – A, ii – B, iii – D, iv – C	
(c) i – A, ii – C, iii – B, iv – D	
(d) i – B, ii – A, iii – C, iv – D	

26. What is meant by 'Imperialism'?

 - Economic and political control over weaker nations.
 - A devotion to the interest and culture of one's nation
 - Economic development of a nation.
 - i & iii
 - i & ii
 - Only iii
 - Only ii

27. Match the following events with the year of their occurrence:

List I	List II
i. American civil war	(a) 1989
ii. First World War	(b) 1939 - 1945
iii. Second World War	(c) 1914 - 1918
iv. Fall of Berlin Wall	(d) 1861 – 1865
(a) i – C, ii – D, iii – A, iv – B	
(b) i – A, ii – C, iii – D, iv – B	
(c) i – D, ii – A, iii – C, iv – B	
(d) i – D, ii – C, iii – B, iv – A	

28. Which statement is correct regarding Battle of Britain (1940)?

 - This battle was fought between the German Luftwaffe and the Royal Airforce of Britain.
 - Britain lost this battle to Germany.
 - Only i
 - Only ii
 - Both i & ii
 - None of the above

29. Which statement is correct regarding Operation Barbarossa (1941)?

 - Germany invaded Russia breaking the Non Aggression Pact (1939)
 - Germany attacked from the north, south and centre, and marched towards Leningrad, Ukraine and Moscow respectively using Blitzkrieg tactics
 - Germany was successful in its mission
 - i & iii
 - i & ii
 - Only iii
 - All the above

30. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the war on Pearl Harbour?

 - Japan attacked Pearl Harbour.
 - After the attack on Pearl Harbour made Hitler declare war on USA.
 - In return US attacked Japan with the nuclear bombs.
 - i & ii
 - ii & iii
 - none of the above
 - all the above

31. Which of the following statements are correct regarding Karl Marks?

 - He founded the doctrine of Marxism in the Communist Manifesto (1848).
 - His work is more relevant to an industrialized society.
 - His important works include the Communist manifesto (1848) and the Das Kapital (1867).
 - i & ii
 - ii & iii
 - Only iii
 - All the above

32. Which statement is correct regarding Lateran Treaty (1929)?

 - Through this treaty Mussolini reached an understanding with the Pope.
 - It was the treaty between US and USSR.
 - Only i
 - Only ii
 - Both i & ii
 - None of the above

33. What was Iron Curtain?

 - It symbolized non-interaction between Eastern and Western Europe in all domains viz economic and trade ties, political relationship and people to people contact.
 - Iron Curtain speech was given by Churchill.
 - West Berlin Blockade (1948-9) and Berlin Wall (1961-89) were validation of existence of an Iron Curtain in Europe.
 - i & ii
 - only ii
 - iii & ii
 - all the above

34. Which statement is correct regarding Marshall Plan (June 1947)?

 - This was also called the European Recovery Programme.
 - It helped Europe economically to increase its prosperity, increase US influence in Europe and thus to contain communism.
 - This plan failed terribly.
 - i & iii
 - i & ii
 - Only ii
 - All the above

35. After Yalta Conference which are the zones in which Germany was divided?

 - Britain, France, US, USSR
 - Britain, France, Italy, Rome
 - Britain, France, Japan, US
 - None of the above

36. Which statement is correct regarding West Berlin Blockade (1948-9)?

 - The relationship between US and USSR became better.
 - US, Britain and France united their zones into German Federal Republic
 - US formed NATO (1949) after the West Berlin Blockade because the capitalist bloc found itself unprepared for a military conflict.
 - i & ii
 - ii & iii
 - i & iii
 - all the above

37. Match the following List I with List II

List I	List II
i. Russian revolution	(a) 1948
ii. French Revolution	(b) 1917
iii. Formation of UNO	(c) 1789
iv. Truman Doctrine	(d) 1945
(a) i – B, ii – C, iii – D, iv – A	
(b) i – C, ii – D, iii – A, iv – B	
(c) i – A, ii – B, iii – D, iv – C	
(d) i – B, ii – C, iii – A, iv – D	

38. The European Renaissance of the fifteenth century is noted for great advances in:

- (a) Mathematics (b) Art and Architecture
(c) Medicine (d) All the above

39. Which statement is correct regarding Industrial Revolution?

- i. New chemical manufacturing and iron production processes were started
ii. Machines were used rather than hand production methods
iii. Industrial revolution started in USSR.
(a) i & ii (b) ii & iii
(c) Only ii (d) All the above

40. Which statement is correct regarding Japanese Expansionism?

- (a) In 1931 Japan invaded Manchuria for raw materials.
(b) In 1931, Japan began to attack China, with full-scale war breaking out in 1937 in the Sino-Japanese War.
(c) In 1938, war broke out between Japan and the Soviet Union in what were known as the Soviet-Japanese Border Wars.
(d) All the above

41. Match the following weapons in List I with the year of their invention in List II:

List I	List II
i. Atomic Bomb	(a) 1944
ii. Hydrogen Bomb	(b) 1957
iii. ICBM	(c) 1949
iv. Nuclear Supplier Group	(d) 1952
(a) i – B, ii – C, iii – D, iv – A	
(b) i – C, ii – D, iii – B, iv – A	
(c) i – A, ii – C, iii – D, iv – B	
(d) i – B, ii – D, iii – A, iv – C	

42. Which statement is correct regarding Multiple Independently Targeted Re-entry Vehicle (MIRVs)?

- i. It was 1st developed by US.
ii. These vehicles carried multiple missiles which could be independently launched when in flight towards multiple targets located in different directions.
(a) Only i (b) Only ii
(c) Both i & ii (d) None of the above

43. Which statement is correct regarding Helsinki Agreement?

- i. It was signed by Brezhnev from USSR and Gerald Ford from US.
ii. Russia promised to respect Human Rights, Right to Speech and Right to Leave the country in the communist states.
iii. Division of Germany was accepted.
(a) i & ii (b) ii & iii
(c) Only ii (d) All the above

44. What is CTBT?

- i. It was established in 1996 and it bans all nuclear explosions in all environments, for military or civilian purposes.
ii. CTBT requires ratification by 44 nations before it can come to force.
iii. India has not signed it yet.
(a) i & ii (b) ii & iii
(c) Only ii (d) All the above

45. What was the Baghdad Pact renamed as?

- (a) SEATO (b) CENTO
(c) Non Aligned Movement (d) None of the above

46. Match the following List I with List II:

List I	List II
i. Benelux Customs Union	(a) 1967
ii. Treaty of Brussels	(b) 1979
iii. European Community	(c) 1947
iv. Exchange Rate Mechanism	(d) 1948
(a) i – C, ii – D, iii – A, iv – B	
(b) i – B, ii – C, iii – D, iv – A	
(c) i – A, ii – D, iii – B, iv – C	
(d) i – C, ii – A, iii – D, iv – B	

47. Which statement is correct regarding Eurozone?

- i. It comprises of 17 nations.
ii. Britain and Denmark have voluntarily kept out of it.
iii. After joining Eurozone the control of Monetary policy passes on to ECB.
(a) i & ii (b) ii & iii
(c) Only ii (d) All the above

48. What is Schengen Group?

- i. It is a the group of 26 European countries.
ii. This group was set up to abolish passport and immigration controls at their common borders.
iii. It functions as a single country for international travel purposes, with a common visa policy.
(a) i & ii (b) ii & iii
(c) Only ii (d) All the above

49. Match the following countries of Africa in List I with the year of their decolonization from Britain in List II:

List I	List II
i. Gold Coast	(a) 1963
ii. Nigeria	(b) 1962
iii. Uganda	(c) 1960
iv. Kenya	(d) 1957
(a) i – C, ii – D, iii – A, iv – B	
(b) i – B, ii – D, iii – A, iv – C	
(c) i – D, ii – C, iii – B, iv – A	
(d) i – D, ii – A, iii – C, iv – B	

50. Match the following countries of Africa in List I with the country which rule them in List II:

List I	List II
i. Zimbabwe	(a) Portuguese
ii. Tunisia	(b) British
iii. Congo	(c) French
iv. Angola	(d) Belgium
(a) i – C, ii – D, iii – A, iv – B	
(b) i – B, ii – C, iii – D, iv – A	
(c) i – D, ii – A, iii – B, iv – C	
(d) i – A, ii – C, iii – D, iv – B	

Hints & Solutions

1. (a) These series of 1767 laws placed taxes on lead, paints, glass, paper and tea. Colonist became outraged at this final straw in taxes and with many violent protests they had caused the Crown to repeal taxes on all but Tea and send more British troops to control colonist.
2. (b) On March 5, 1770 a group of protesting colonist encountered British Soldiers patrolling the streets of Boston. In a scuffle that neither side can agree on, 5 colonist were shot, one (Crispus Attacks) ended up dead. Battle of Bunker Hill took place on June 17, 1775 during the Siege of Boston; it took place mostly on Breed's Hill. In the Battle of Trenton (December 26), Washington defeated a formidable garrison of Hessian mercenaries before withdrawing. Treaty of Paris, signed on September 3, 1783, between the American colonies and Great Britain, ended the American Revolution and formally recognized the United States as an independent nation.
3. (c) The American Revolution proved consequential to world history. The revolution split the colonies three ways. Economically, it helped establish the American financial system and bankrupted France. The revolution inspired revolts in France, Latin America, and continues to aspire today. It also inspired movements within the United States. In the end, a small band of revolutionaries defeated the British Empire and ushered in the modern era as democracies began to spread around the world following the Peace of Paris.
4. (d) The First Estate, which made up about one percent of the total population, was divided into two groups: upper and lower. The upper clergy included archbishops, bishops, and abbots. Due to the power of the Roman Catholic Church, these people were exempt from most taxes. These men of high status and privilege enjoyed luxurious lives in their large palaces. Meanwhile, the lower clergy, which included poorly-paid village priests, had to suffer along with the third class peasants.
5. (d) These were the changes under the National Assembly: Abolishment of guilds and labor unions, Abolition of special privileges, Constitution of 1791, Declaration of the Rights of Man, Equality before the law (for men), Many nobles left France and became known as émigrés, Reforms in local government, Taxes levied based on the ability to pay.
6. (a) 1792: The National Assembly voted for declaration of war against Prussia and Austria. Revolutionary wars brought losses and economic difficulties to the people. Large sections of people continued with the revolution and formed numerous political clubs such as the Jacobins. 10th August, 1792: The Jacobins entered the Palace of the Tuileries, held the king as hostage for several hours. The Assembly voted for imprisonment of the royal family. Elections were held and all men of 21 years and above got the right to vote. The newly elected assembly was called the Convention. 21st September, 1792: The Convention abolished the monarchy and declared France a Republic.
7. (d) 1804, Napoleon Bonaparte crowned himself emperor of France. He set out to conquer neighbouring European countries, dispossessing dynasties and creating kingdoms where he placed members of his family. Napoleon saw his role as a modernizer of Europe. He introduced many rules such as protection of private properties and a uniform system of weights and measures provided by the decimal system. Initially many saw Napoleon as a liberator who would bring freedom for the people. But soon the Napoleonic armies came to be viewed everywhere as an invading force. He was finally defeated at Waterloo in 1815.
8. (b) By 1890 the strongest nation militarily in Europe was Germany.
9. (b) On December 16, 1944, the Germans tried for the last time to win on the Western Front by attacking the Allies in the Ardennes, Belgium, known as the Battle of the Bulge, which was also the last German major attack in the war, yet it failed every target. But it also made clear, that the war could not be won in a short period of time, as predicted, because of immense German defense efforts.
10. (c) The Cold War was a sustained state of political and military tension between powers in the Western Bloc (the United States with NATO and others) and powers in the Eastern Bloc (the Soviet Union and its allies in Warsaw Pact). Historians have not fully agreed on the dates, but 1947-1991 is common. It was "cold" because there was no large-scale fighting directly between the two sides, although there were major regional wars in Korea and Vietnam. The Cold War split the temporary wartime alliance against Nazi Germany, leaving the USSR and the US as two superpowers with profound economic and political differences over capitalism and democracy.
11. (a) They aimed to make plans for reconstruction of Europe after the defeat of Germany. The leaders

- wanted to sort out a number of political problems which would arise after Germany's defeat.
12. (d) Above all the points were agreed in The Yalta Conference - (1945).
13. (d) In 1955, West Germany was admitted into NATO. This made the Soviet Union very uncomfortable, therefore in that same year, the Warsaw Pact was set up. It was a military alliance between the Communist countries in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. Its members were made up of the Soviet Union, Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland and Romania. All the members of the Warsaw Pact, agreed to help each other if any of them was attacked by the West.
14. (d) The First Duma (1906) was not democratically elected; landowners and middle classes were in majority. Even so, it put forward demands such as: Confiscation of large estates, democratic electoral system, and right of the Duma to approve czar's ministers, right to strike and abolition of death penalty. The demands put forward by First Duma were too radical for Czar and he dispersed it within 10 weeks. The Second Duma (1907) also met the same fate. Nicholas decided to deprive peasants and urban workers of the vote.
15. (a) Three phases of Japan are:
 1. 1853-1867: Period of slavery
 2. 1868-1894: Rise of Modern Japan
 3. 1894-1910: World Power
16. (c) Korea was the link for Japan with mainland of Asia. Korea was theoretically under the control of China but was practically it was an autonomous state as China itself was facing political and economic instability. Japan took advantage of this situation and introduced economic and political reforms in Korea. This led to the first Sino Japanese war in which China was defeated and was compelled to accept the Treaty of Shimonoseki. By this treaty China accepted supremacy of Japan on Korea. Russia got alarmed as it feared Japanese move towards Manchuria which had a vast coal and iron reserves.
17. (b) The Second World War, like the First, started in Europe and assumed the character of a world war. In spite of the fact that Western countries had acquiesced in all the aggressions of Japan, Italy and Germany from the invasion of Manchuria to the annexation of Czechoslovakia, the fascist countries' ambitions had not been satisfied. These countries were planning another redivision of the world and thus had to come into conflict with the established imperialist powers. The Western policy of diverting the aggression of the fascist countries towards the Soviet Union had failed with the signing of the Soviet German Non-Aggression Pact. Thus the war began in Europe between the fascist countries and the major West European Powers—Britain and France. Within a few months it became a world war as it spread to more and more areas, ultimately involving almost every country in the world.
18. (d) In 1937, the Japanese had started another invasion of China. Japan was one of the three members of the AntiComintern Pact along with Germany and Italy. In September 1940, these three countries had signed another pact which bound them together even more.
19. (c) In 1949, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was formed for defense against the Soviet Union. The members of this alliance were the United States, Canada, Denmark, Norway, Iceland, Portugal, Britain, France, Belgium, Holland and Luxemburg. Turkey, Greece, the Federal Republic of Germany and Spain became its members later. A NATO army was created which established its bases in many countries of Europe. Similar military alliances were set up by the United States and Britain in other parts of the world.
20. (a)
21. (b) Japan was the first country in Asia to industrialize. Traditionally, Japan produced mainly such articles as silk, porcelain and toys. By the end of the 19th century, Japanese production included steel, machinery, metal goods and chemicals—and in quantities large enough for export.
22. (d) The Second Estate was composed of about 30,000 families who belonged to the nobility like Duke and Duchess, count and countess, and marquis and marquesses. Like the clergy, the nobility represented another privileged Estate. They held the highest position in the Church, the army, and the government. As well, they were exempt from paying taxes of any kind.
23. (d) Some of the declarations are: Freedom of religion, Freedom of speech, Freedom of the press, Right of the people to create laws, Right to a fair trial.
24. (d) Maximilian Robespierre was the leader of the Jacobins. They practiced a policy of severe control and repression. Those suspected as the enemies of the republic were arrested, imprisoned and then tried by a revolutionary tribunal. They imposed a maximum ceiling on wages and prices. Meat and bread were rationed. Peasants were forced to sell their grain at the prices fixed by the government. Churches were shut down and their buildings converted into barracks or offices. All citizens were required to eat the pain d'egalite (equality bread) and discard the use of expensive white flour.
25. (a) Industrial revolution spread from Mid-1800s Great Britain, the world leader in the Industrial Revolution, attempted to ban the export of its methods and technologies, but this soon failed. 1812 United States industrialized after the War of 1812. After 1825 France joined the Industrial Revolution following the French Revolution and Napoleonic wars. Circa

- 1870 Germany industrialized at a rapid pace, while Belgium, Holland, Italy, Sweden, and Switzerland were slower to industrialize. By 1890 Russia and Japan began to industrialize.
26. (b) IMPERIALISM is Economic and political control over weaker nations. For many centuries, European nations built empires. Colonies supplied European nations with raw materials and provided markets for manufactured goods. As Germany industrialized it competed directly with France and Britain. Major European countries also competed for land in Africa.
27. (d)
28. (c) This Battle was fought in the air between the German Luftwaffe and the Royal Airforce of Britain. It is crucial because it was a turning point and served as the first defeat for Germany. Although Britain served huge loss of infrastructure in its cities due to bombing by the Luftwaffe, yet Germany could not defeat the British Airforce. Germany lost 1400 airplanes while Britain lost only 700. The answer to why Britain won the war lies in the early warning of the airplanes given by the British Radar stations. Also German Airplanes focused on bombing London and during this the British airfields got time to mobilize the air-force.
29. (b) Here Germany invaded Russia breaking the Non Aggression Pact (1939) which was signed for 10 years. Germany attacked from the north, south and centre, and marched towards Leningrad, Ukraine and Moscow respectively using Blitzkrieg tactics which involved simultaneous and rapid attacks by airplanes, tanks and men. Germans were highly successful initially as they faced an inexperienced Russian army. The Stalin purges of 1937 had led to inexperienced young officers replacing the experienced Generals. Slow mobilization procedures were also a reason. But Germany failed to capture Moscow and Leningrad (now called St Petersburg) in 1941. This was due to high rains in October that turned the Russian roads to mud and then the frost during November- December (temperature as low as minus 38 degree Celsius) also limited the forward march by the Germans. German army was short of winter clothes as they had expected to defeat Russia by November. In 1942, the Germans lost the Battle of Stalingrad.
30. (d) Japan attacked Pearl Harbour and got control of the Pacific. It captured the British colonies of Malaya, Singapore, Burma and Hong Kong. It captured the Dutch East Indies, Philippines, Guam and Wake Island, the latter three being US colonies. The attack on Pearl Harbour made Hitler declare war on USA. This was a second serious mistake after the first mistake of attacking USSR.
31. (d) Karl Marx (1818-83), founded the doctrine of Marxism in the Communist Manifesto (1848). Karl Marx formulated his ideas by studying the society around him during his stay in England. It was an industrial setting which he analyzed and thus his work is more relevant to an industrialized society. He focused on the negatives of the Capitalist system, as he analyzed it in post-Industrial revolution England, and tried to provide an alternative form of system which would ensure the welfare of the masses (which were workers). His important works include the Communist manifesto (1848) and the Das Kapital (1867). The ideas of Karl Marx were published in the mid 19th century which also a time of protests against Feudalism and Capitalism in Europe.
32. (a) Lateran Treaty was the treaty through which Mussolini reached an understanding with the Pope and thus further consolidated his supremacy in the domain of political sphere. The treaty made religious instructions compulsory in all schools. In return, the papacy recognized the Kingdom of Italy.
33. (d)
34. (b)
35. (a) Germany and Berlin were divided into 4 occupation zones (Britain, France, US, USSR) after Yalta Conference (1945).
36. (b) After the West Berlin Blockade (1948-9) The relationship between US and USSR became bitter. It was certain now that Germany was to remain divided in foreseeable future. US, Britain and France united their zones into German Federal Republic (1949). USSR also followed suit by declaring its zone as German Democratic Republic (1949). This completed the division of Germany into two nation states. US formed NATO (1949) after the West Berlin Blockade because the capitalist bloc found itself unprepared for a military conflict. The Brussels Defence Treaty (1948) was the precursor to NATO and it included Britain, France, Holland, Luxembourg and Belgium.
37. (a)
38. (b) The term Renaissance literally means "rebirth" or "revival". It also refers to the significant changes that took place in Europe during the transition period between the medieval and modern. It led to the progress of science, art, architecture, sculpture, painting, literature, geography and religion and also Spirit of individualism and humanism. Religious transformation was symbolized by the Reformation.
39. (a) The Industrial Revolution marks a major turning point in history; almost every aspect of daily life was influenced in some way. More was created in the last 250+ years than in the previous 2500+ years of known human history. The Industrial Revolution was the transition to new manufacturing processes in the period from about 1760 to sometime between 1820

- and 1840. It began in Great Britain and within a few decades had spread to Western Europe and the United States.
40. (d) 41. (b) In 1949 US and then USSR developed the Atomic Bomb. US developed Hydrogen Bomb at end of 1952. This bomb was much more powerful than the Atomic Bomb. By 1953, even USSR was able to develop the Hydrogen Bomb. USSR was first to develop ICBMs (Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles) in 1957. ICBM was a nuclear warhead carried by a rocket so powerful that it could reach US from USSR itself. Soon US developed its American counterpart called ATLAS missiles. Nuclear Supplier Group was setup in 1974 when India conducted nuclear tests in the same year. The NSG is a group of nations which have the nuclear technology and the aim of NSG is to prevent nuclear proliferation.
42. (c) MIRVs (Multiple Independently Targeted Re-entry Vehicle) was first developed by US. These vehicles carried multiple missiles which could be independently launched when in flight towards multiple targets located in different directions. USSR developed its own version named SS-20 missiles but they were inferior as they could only be used against three targets.
43. (d) Helsinki Agreement (1975) was signed by Brezhnev from USSR and Gerald Ford from US along with Canada and many European nations (totaling 35 signatory nations). Here Russia promised to respect Human Rights, Right to Speech and Right to Leave the country in the communist states. The member nations recognized the existing frontiers in Europe (and thus accepted division of Germany). But the accord was non-binding as it did not have treaty status.
44. (d) CTBT (Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty) was established in 1996 and it bans all nuclear explosions in all environments, for military or civilian purposes. But it has still not been able to come into force because it has not been ratified by the required minimum number of nations. CTBT requires ratification by 44 nations before it can come to force. Recently, Indonesia has ratified it and now 8 more ratifications are left. India along with US, North Korea, China, Egypt, Iran, Israel and Pakistan has not ratified it.
45. (b) The Baghdad Pact was signed which brought Iraq, Iran, Turkey and Pakistan into a military alliance with US. When Iraq left the Baghdad Pact after a revolution which overthrew the monarchy, the Baghdad Pact was renamed as the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO). These military alliances were used to support many undemocratic regimes in Asia.
46. (a) 47. (d) It comprises of 17 nations (out of total 28) who have adopted Euro as the common currency. Euro as a single currency was launched in 1999. Britain and Denmark have voluntarily kept out of it - the 'opt-out' states- for reasons of economic sovereignty. 'Derogation states' are the EU member nations who are taking steps to adopt Euro. All EU member nations except 'opt-out states' have to adopt Euro, though each member is given time to take measures to be eligible to adopt Euro i.e. They are given time to meet the Convergence Criteria. The monetary policy for Euro is the sole prerogative of European Central Bank i.e. after joining Eurozone the control of Monetary policy passes on to ECB.
48. (d) Schengen is in Luxembourg. It is a the group of 26 European countries which have abolished passport and immigration controls at their common borders. It functions as a single country for international travel purposes, with a common visa policy. Of 26, 12 are EU member states and 4 are EFTA members. Bulgaria, Cyprus and Romania (all EU members) will join once they meet the criteria.
49. (c) 50. (b) In Belgium Congo, there were sudden protests in 1959 against unemployment and poor standard of living. This made Belgium to grant independence in 1960 because it feared a costly guerrilla war and thought it better to deploy policy of neocolonialism over an independent but weak Congo. In Tunisia, the independence struggle was led by a moderate leader named Habib Bourghiba. France sent troops to thwart the movement but it failed to cope with the guerrilla tactics and the mass support with the nationalists. At the same time France was facing problems in Indo China and Morocco. Also the Guerrillas were slowly drifting towards the left wing ideology. The main problem lay in Zimbabwe i.e. Southern Rhodesia where the whites were most deeply entrenched against the Blacks and resisted the Black rule for the longest. The whites in Southern Rhodesia opposed any share in governance of the country to the Blacks.

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