

**INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION**

**1. Regarding the Indus Valley Civilization, consider the following statements: (2011)**

1. It was predominantly a secular civilization and the religious element, though present, did not dominate the scene.
2. During this period, cotton was used for manufacturing textiles in India.

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

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

**Ans: C**

**Exp:** The people at the Indus region also worshipped trees. The picture of a deity is represented on a seal in the midst of the branches of a tree. This tree continues to be worshipped to this day. Animals were also worshipped in Harappa times, and also many of them are represented on seals. The most important of them is the one horned animal unicorn which may be identified with the rhinoceros. Next in importance is the humped bull even today when such a bull passes in the market streets the pious Hindus give way to it. Similarly the animals surrounding Pashupati Mahadeva indicate that they were worshipped.

No hoe or ploughshare has been discovered but the furrows discovered in the pre Harappa phase at the Kalibangan show that the fields were ploughed in Rajasthan in the Harappa period. Harappans probably used the wooden ploughshare. We do not know whether the plough was drawn by men or oxen. Stone sickles may have been used for harvesting crops. Gabarbands or nallas enclosed by dams for storing water were a feature in parts of Baluchistan and Afghanistan but canal or channel irrigation seems to have been absent. The Indus people were the earliest people to produce *cotton*. Because cotton was first produced in this area the Greeks called it as Sindon which is derived from Sindh.

**2. Match List-1 with List-2 and select the correct answer:(2002)****LIST-I****(ANCIENT SITE)**

- A. Lothal
- B. Kalibangan
- C. Dholavira
- D. Banawali

**LIST-II****(ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDING)**

- 1. Ploughed field
- 2. Dockyard
- 3. Terracotta replica of a plough
- 4. An inscription comprising ten large sized signs of the Harappan Script

**CODES:**

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

**3. Which one of the following animals was not represented on the seal and terracotta art of the Harappan culture?(2001)**

- (a) Cow
- (b) Elephant
- (c) Rhinoceros
- (d) Tiger

**Ans: A**

**Exp:** The male deity is represented on a seal. This god is three horned. He is represented in the sitting posture of a yogi, placing one foot on the other. The depicted god is identified as Pasupati Mahadeva but the identification is doubtful because horned gods also appear in other ancient civilizations. We also come across the prevalence of the phallus worship which became so intimately connected with Shiva in later times. The Rig Veda speaks of the non-Aryan people who were phallus worshippers. The phallus worship which started in the class at Harappa came to be recognized as a respectable form of worship in Hindu society.

Archaeologists have discovered thousands of seals, usually made of steatite, and occasionally of agate, chert, copper, faience and terracotta, with beautiful figures of animals such as unicorn, bull, rhinoceros, tiger, elephant, bison, goat, buffalo, etc.

**VEDIC PERIOD****4. The religion of early Vedic Aryans was primarily of: (2015)**

- (a) Bhakti
- (b) image worship and Yajnas
- (c) worship of nature and Yajnas
- (d) worship of nature and Bhakti

**Ans: C**

**Exp:** Early Vedic Aryans worshipped different forms of nature such as Indra and Five God and performed yajna to to impress them. The most important divinity in the rig Veda is Indra who is called purandara or breaker of forts. Indra played the role of a warlord. Leading the Aryan soldiers to victory against the demons. Other gods such as Agni, Varuna, Surya, Rudra, Yama, Soma, Marut, Dyaus, Vayu and Prajanaya. Prithvi, Saraswati, Usha, aditi were female deities. They were not given the same position as male Gods. People did not worship for spiritual reasons but for the welfare of Praja & Pashu. Recitation of prayers, chanting of Vedic hymns and sacrifices or yajnas were an important part of the worship.

**5. The "dharma" and "rita" depict a central idea of ancient Vedic civilization of India. In this context, consider the following statements:(2011)**

1. Dharma was a conception of obligations and of the discharge of one's duties to oneself and to others.
2. Rita was the fundamental moral law governing the functioning of the universe and all it contained.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?****Ans: C**

**Exp:** *Dharma* is a Sanskrit word and a concept of central importance with multiple, different meanings in the Indian religions of Hinduism, Buddhism, Sikhism, and Jainism. There is no singular definition for the word, as it has had a long and complex history with a variety of interpretations. There is also no individual word translation for the word Dharma in English or other Western languages.

**Dharma in Hinduism:** In Hinduism, Dharma is followed as a religious and moral law that governs how individuals are meant to act and behave.

**Dharma in Buddhism:** In Buddhism, Dharma translates to 'cosmic law and order'. It is a doctrine that is seen as an absolute truth to be understood by all individuals at all times, as proclaimed by the Buddha. Thus, Dharma in Buddhism does not vary with caste as it does in Hinduism.

**Dharma in Jainism:** In Jainism, Dharma is viewed as a moral virtue. In addition to being universally understood as moral value in Jainism, Dharma is also viewed as an eternal substance that allows beings to move. In Jainism, Dharma also incorporates the teachings of its founder, Mahavira.

Second, the term '*rita*' means cosmic order that required nature and morality to function properly.

**6. What does Budhayan theorem (Baudhayana Sulva Sutras) relate to?(2008)**

- (a) Lengths of sides of a right angled triangle
- (b) Calculation of the value of pi
- (c) Logarithmic calculations
- (d) Normal distribution curve

**Ans: A**

**Exp:**It was Baudhayana who discovered the Pythagoras theorem. Baudhayana listed Pythagoras theorem in his book called Baudhayana Śulbasutra (800 BCE). Incidentally, Baudhayana Śulbasutra is also one of the oldest books on advanced Mathematics, **Which states that in a right-angled triangle, the square of the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides.**

**7. Which one of the following four Vedas contains charms and spells?(2004)**

- (a) *Rig-veda*
- (b) *Yajur-veda*
- (c) *Atharva-veda*
- (d) *Sama-veda*

**Ans: C**

**Exp:** The Atharva Veda is also known as the Brahma Veda. It contains treatment for ninety nine diseases. The source of this Veda is traced to two rishis called atharvah and angiras. The Atharva Veda is as immense value as in represents the religions ideas at an early period civilization. It has two branches are paiparada and saunaka. This book gives detailed information about the family, social and political life of later Vedic period.

**8. The term 'Aryan' denotes (a) an(1999)**

**The term 'Aryan' denotes**

- (a) an ethnic group (b) a nomadic people  
(c) a speech group (d) a supporter race

**Ans: C**

**Exp:** They are called 'Aryans' after their language.

**10. Who among the following was not a contemporary of the other three? (2005)**

- (a) Bimbsara (b) Gautama Buddha  
(c) Milinda (d) Prasenjit

**Ans: A**

**Exp:** Bimbisara (558-491 B.C.), the greatest patron of Gautama Buddha, was one of the early kings of the ancient Indian kingdom of Magadha. He extended his kingdom upto Anga in the east and this expansion is considered to have laid the foundation for the vast expansion of the Maurya Empire in future.

<b>Reign</b>	543-491 BCE
<b>Birth</b>	558 BCE
<b>Death</b>	491 BCE
<b>Father</b>	Bhattiya
<b>Successor</b>	Ajatasatru

**11. The practice of military governorship was first introduced in India by the(2000)**

- (a) Greeks      (b) Sakas  
(c) Parthians    (d) Mughals

**Ans: A**

**Exp:**As agriculture took root in the Indus River Valley one of the world earliest urban civilizations (c. 3300 BC) began to develop. This civilization would be smashed by war with invading Aryans around 1500 BC, but civilization and food production spread to the rest of the subcontinent. Throughout the long military history of ancient India foreign invasion would be reoccurring, but most warfare was between Indian Kingdoms. The formidable Himalayas largely separate India from the rest of Asia leaving the many kingdoms of ancient India to battle for dominance.

**12.Which one of the following dynasties was ruling over North India at the time of Alexander's invasion?(2000)**

- (a) Nanda      (b) Maurya  
(c) Sunga      (d) Kanva

**Ans: A**

**Exp:** In 326 BCE, when Alexander the Great was camped at the river Beas on the westernmost part on India, his army mutinied; they refused to march further east. They had heard about the great Magadha kingdom and were unnerved by stories of its might. Unwillingly, Alexander turned back (and was to die en route). But this was not the first time that the might of Magadha had forced kings westwards.After Shisunga dynasty, Nanda dynasty ruled over Magadha. Mahapadma Nanda was the founder of the dynasty and was the first ruler.

**13. One consistent feature found in the history of southern India was the growth of small regional kingdoms rather than large empires because of(1999)**

- (a) the absence of minerals like iron  
(b) too many divisions in the social structure  
(c) the absence of vast areas of fertile land  
(d) the scarcity of manpower

**Ans: C**

**14. Which one of the following was initially the most powerful city state of India in the 6th century BC?(1999)**

- (a) Gandhar (b) Kamboj  
(c) Kashi (d) Magadh

**Ans: D**

**Exp:**Magadha was an ancient kingdom located on the Indo-Gangetic plains in eastern India and spread over what is today the modern state of Bihar. At the height of its power, it claimed suzerainty over the entire eastern part of the country (roughly the area of England) and ruled from its capital at Pataliputra (modern Patna, Bihar).

**15. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?(1998)**

1. Lothal : Ancient dockyard
2. Sarnath : First Sermon of Buddha
3. Rajgir : Lion capital of Ashoka
4. Nalanda : Great seat of Buddhist learning

**Select the correct answer using the codes given below:**

**CODES:**

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

**Ans: C**

**Exp:**The capital of Magadha was Girivraj (modern Rajgir, Bihar).

**16. A: The Ahm and Puram poems of the Padinen Kilukanakku group formed a continuation of the Sangam composition.**

**R: They were included under the Post-Sangam works as against the Sangam works proper. (2000)**

- (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.

**Ans: C**

**Exp:** Ancient commentators referred to Sangam literature as *சான்றோர்செய்யுள்*. Sangam poetry laid down the foundation for the entire Tamil poetic tradition that has flourished for over two thousand years. It is the root of the massive Tamil literary tree from which branches have spread in many different directions. The predominantly secular Sangam poems influenced the later religious works of Jain, Buddhist, Saivite and Vaishnavite poets. The universality of emotions, which are revealed through the natural elements of the five landscapes, has made the poetry timeless, and for all cultures. There are a total of 18 Sangam Tamil books – Ten long songs (Pāthuppāttu) and eight anthologies (Ettuthokai). Most of the poems are secular in nature.



**RELIGIOUS REFORM MOVEMENTS**

17. Which of the following Kingdoms were associated with the life of the Buddha? (2014)

- |           |             |
|-----------|-------------|
| 1. Avanti | 2. Gandhara |
| 3. Kosala | 4. Magadha  |

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**Ans: C**

**Exp:** The kingdoms of Kosala and Magadha were closely associated with life of the Buddha. The Buddha never visited Avanti, though its ruler Chanda Pradyota became a great follower of Buddhism under the influence of Mahakatyayana.

18. Which of the following statements is/are applicable to Jain doctrine? (2013)

1. The surest way of annihilating Kama is to practice penance
2. Every object, even the smallest particle has a soul
3. Karma is the bane of the soul and must be ended

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

**Ans: D**

**Exp:** Jain philosophy is the oldest Indian philosophy that separates body (matter) from the soul (consciousness) completely. Jain philosophy deals with reality, cosmology, epistemology (study of knowledge) and Vitalism. The concept of non-injury or ahimsā lies at the core of Jain philosophy. Jain philosophy attempts to explain the rationale of being and existence, the nature of the Universe and its constituents, the nature of bondage and the means to achieve liberation.

**19. With reference to the history of ancient India, which of the following was/were common to both Buddhism and Jainism? (2012)**

1. Avoidance of extremities of penance and enjoyment
2. Indifference to the authority of the Vedas
3. Denial of efficacy of rituals

**Select the correct answer using the codes given below:**

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

**Ans: B**

**Exp: Similarities between Buddhism and Jainism**

In Jainism, the way of liberation is the ford (tirtha), and Tirthankaras "those making the ford" (from samsara to moksha) are supreme teachers. Same concept is found in Buddhism which says that through enlightenment (bodhi) an individual crosses the river of samsara and attain liberation. Both religions deny the existence of a creator god. Buddhism and Jainism evince a shared belief in the existence of geographical regions beyond the parameters of Bharatvarsha, access to which could not be gained by ordinary human beings.

**Differences between Buddhism and Jainism**

Jain vegetarianism is required for both monastics and laity. In Buddhism, Mahayana monks in China, Japan (see Shojin-ryori), Korea and Vietnam are vegetarian; however, vegetarianism is not required for lay Buddhists. In Theravada monastic tradition, a monk should eat whatever is placed in his bowl when receiving food. The exceptions not to eat given meat were if the monk knew an animal was killed especially for him or he heard the animal being killed. Jainism regards the existence of an eternal Jiva (soul), Buddhism while denying Atman, uses the term Pudgala for the entity that is reborn

**20. Lord Buddha's image is sometimes shown with the hand gesture called 'Bhumisparsha Mudra'. It symbolizes: (2012)**

- (a) Buddha's calling of the Earth to watch over Mara and to prevent Mara from disturbing his meditation
- (b) Buddha's calling of the Earth to witness his purity and chastity despite the temptations of Mara
- (c) Buddha's reminder to his followers that they all arise from the Earth and finally dissolve into the Earth, and thus this life is transitory
- (d) Both the statements (a) and (b) are correct in this context

**Ans: B**

**Exp:** Among Buddhist symbols, Gautam Buddha used the Bhumisparsha gesture to summon the earth Goddess, Sthavar. This Mudra represents his attainment of Buddhahood. This gesture signifies the state of enlightenment after meditating under the Bodhi tree for four weeks and with standing all the temptations put before him by Mara, the God of evil.

**21. The Jain philosophy holds that the world is created and maintained by (2011)**

- (a) Universal Law      (b) Universal Truth
- (c) Universal Faith      (d) Universal Soul

**Ans: A**

**Exp:** Like all Indian religions, Jainism upholds the universal law of Karma. According to this law, every action - thought, word or deed - produces an effect, which in turn serves as the cause of another action, and so on. And because Jainism, as we have seen, subscribes also to the doctrine of transmigration and rebirth, it follows that the state of the soul at any given time is due to the Karma accumulated over countless ages.

**22. Anekantavada is a core theory and philosophy of which one of the following?(2009)**

- (a) Buddhism      (b) Jainism

(c) Sikhism (d) Vaishnavism

**Ans: B**

**Exp:**Another fundamental teaching of Mahavira was Anekantavada (pluralism and multiplicity of viewpoints)

**23. With reference to ancient Jainism, which one of the following statements is correct?(2004)**

- (a) Jainism was spread in South India under the leadership of Sthulabahu
- (b) The Jainas who remained under the leadership of Bhadrabahu were called Shvetambaras after the Council held at Pataliputra
- (c) Jainism enjoyed the patronage of the Kalinga king Kharavela in the first century BC
- (d) In the initial stage of Jainism, the Jainas worshipped images unlike Buddhists

**Ans: C**

**24. Consider the following statements :(2003)**

1. Vardhaman Mahavira's mother was the daughter of Lichchhavi chief Chetaka
2. Gautama Buddha's mother was a princess from the Kosalan dynasty
3. Parshvanatha, the twenty-third Tirthankara, belonged to Benaras

**Which of these statements is/are correct?**

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

**Ans: C**

**Exp:**Mahavira (Mahāvīra), also known as Vardhamāna, was the twenty-fourth and last Jain Tirthankara (ford maker, spiritual teacher). Mahavira was born into a royal family in what is now Bihar, India, in 599 BC. At the age of 30, he left his home in pursuit of spiritual awakening, and abandoned worldly things, including his clothes, and became a monk. For the next twelve-and-a-half years, Mahavira practiced intense meditation and severe penance, after which he became kevalī (omniscient).

For the next 30 years, he travelled throughout the Indian subcontinent to teach Jain philosophy.

**25. In ancient India Buddhist monasteries, a ceremony called Pavarana, used to be held. It was the:(2002)**

- (a) occasion to elect the Sanghparinayaka and two speakers, one on Dhamma and the other on Vinaya
- (b) confession by monks of their offence committed during their stay in the monasteries during the rainy season
- (c) ceremony of initiation of new person into the Buddhist Sangha in which the head is shaved and yellow robes are offered
- (d) gathering of Buddhist monks on the next day to the full moon day of Ashadha when they take up a fixed abode for the next four months of rainy season

**Ans: B**

**Exp:** As per history, a number of wandering monks sought shelter in a residence during a three months long rainy season. In order to avoid any conflict amongst themselves, these monks decided to keep a silence for the complete three months. When the Buddha came to know about the silence of the monks, He immediately disapproved of it saying that it was not beneficial for any community. Instead, He advised the monks to come out in open about what they liked or disliked about the monastic life so that improvements could be made within.

**26. A: The emphasis of Jainism on non-violence (ahimsa) prevented agriculturalists from embracing Jainism.**

**R: Cultivation involved killing of insects and pests.(2000)**

- (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.

**Ans: A**

**Exp: Five principals that Mahavira propagated are:**

1. Ahimsa - not to injure any living beings.
2. Satya - to speak truth
3. Asteya - not to steal
4. Tyag - not to own property
5. Brahmacharia - to lead a virtuous life

**27. Many of the Greeks Kushanas and Shakas embraced Buddhism rather than Hinduism because.(1998)**

- (a) Buddhism was in the ascendant at that time
- (b) they had renounced the policy of war and violence
- (c) caste-ridden Hinduism did not attract them
- (d) Buddhism provided easier access to Indian society.

**Ans: D**

**28. The concept of Eight-Fold Path forms the theme of(1998)**

- (a) Dipavamsa
- (b) Divyavadana
- (c) Mahaparinirvan Sutta
- (d) Dharma Chakra Pravartana Sutta

**Ans: D**

**Exp:** The dharma wheel (dharmachakra) symbolizes the teachings of the Buddha, who was said to have "turned the wheel of the dharma." The wheel is commonly used as a symbol of Buddhism.

## **MAURYA**

**29. The ancient Indian play *Mudrarakshasa* of Visakhadatta has its subject on(2002)**

- (a) a conflict between Gods and Demons of ancient Hindu lore
- (b) a romantic story of an Aryan prince and a tribal woman

- (c) the story of power struggle between two Aryan tribes
- (d) the court intrigues at the time of Chandragupta Maurya

**Ans: D**

**Exp: The Mudrarakshasa** (“Signet Ring of the Rakshasa, the chief minister of the last Nanda king”), a historical play in Sanskrit by Vishakhadatta (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.

**Storyline:** Chanakya, minister of the king Nanda (Dhana Nanda), allies himself with Chandragupta in the latter’s plans for usurpation and is forced out by the king. Chanakya’s pact with king Parvata from the Northwest ensures his victory over Nanda.

**30.A: Ashoka annexed Kalinga to the Mauryan Empire.**

**R : Kalinga controlled the land and sea routes to south India. (2000)**

- (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.

**Ans: A**

**Exp:** The main cause of Kalinga conquest of Ashoka was the location of Kalinga, as it controlled both the land and sea routes to South Indian which could facilitate the Mauryan trade.

**31. The following persons came to India at one time or another: (1999)**

- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. Fa-Hien      | 2.1-Tsing      |
| 3. Megasthenese | 4. Hieun-Tsang |

**The correct chronological sequence of their visits is:**

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

**Ans: B**

**Exp: list of foreign travellers who came to india:**

**1. Megasthenes (Greek) (302-298 BC):**

Megasthenes was a famous Foreign Envoy and ambassador of Seleucus Nikator of Syria. He visited the Chandragupta Maurya (Sandrokattes) court.

He wrote the great book Indica which explains the reign of Chandragupta Maurya.

He explained Social and administrative status at the time of Mauryas.

Megasthenes was the first foreign envoy who visited India

**2. Fa-Hien (China) (405-411 AD):**

Fa-Hien is a Foreign Envoy who visited India at the time of Chandragupta II, known as Vikramaditya.

He was a Chinese pilgrim. Fa-Hien was the first Chinese pilgrim to visit India.

Fa-Hien came to India to collect Buddhist texts and relics.

Fa-Hien visited Lumbini, the Buddha's birth place.

He compiled his experiences in a travelogue "Record of Buddhist Kingdoms"

**3. Hiuen-Tsang (China) (630-645 AD):**

Hiuen-Tsang is a Foreign Envoy who visited India during the time of Harshavardhana.

He Reached India through Tashkent and Swat Valley

He wrote his experiences in his book Si-yu-ki or the 'Records of Western World.

**4. I-tsing (671-695 AD):**

I-tsing was A Chinese traveler, I-tsing visited India in connection with Buddhism.

**32. Which one of the following ancient Indian records is the earliest royal order to preserve food grains to be utilised during the crises in the country?(1998)**

- (a) Sohogaura Copper-plate  
 (b) Rumminidei pillar-edict of Ashoka  
 (c) Prayag-Prasasti  
 (d) Mehrauli pillar inscription of Chandra
- (1998)**



**Ans: B**

**Exp:** Ashoka's Major Rock Edicts refer to 14 separate major Edicts of Ashoka which are significantly detailed and represent the earliest dated rock inscriptions of any Indian monarch

33. **The given map relates to**

- (a) Kanishka at the time of his death
- (b) Samudragupta after the close of his South Indian campaign
- (c) Ashoka towards close of his reign
- (d) Empire of Thaneswar on the eve of Harsha's accession

Ans: C

34. **A: According to Ashoka's edicts, social harmony among the people was more important than religious devotion.**

**R: He spread the ideas of equity instead of promotion of religion.(1998)**

- (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.

Ans: A

35. **The Ashokan major rock edicts which tell us about the Sangam kingdom include rock edicts.(1998)**

- (a) I and X
- (b) I and XI
- (c) II and XIII
- (d) II and XIV

**Ans: C**

**Exp:** The edicts of Ashoka are a collection of 33 inscriptions on the Pillars of Ashoka, as well as boulders and cave walls, made by the Emperor Ashoka of the Mauryan dynasty.

**POST MAURYA**

36. The Chinese traveller Yuan Chwang (Hiuen Tsang) who visited India recorded the general conditions and culture of India at that time. In this context, which of the following statements is/are correct ?(2013)
1. The roads and river-routes were completely immune from robbery.

2. As regards punishment for offences, ordeals by fire, water and poison were the instruments for determining the innocence or guilt of a person.
3. The tradesman had to pay duties at ferries and barrier stations.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

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

**Ans: B**

**Exp: Hiuen-Tsang (China) (630-645 AD):**

- Hiuen-Tsang is a Foreign Envoy who visited India during the time of Harshavardhana.
- He Reached India through Tashkent and Swat Valley
- He wrote his experiences in his book Si-yu-ki or the 'Records of Western World'

**37. With reference to the guilds (Shreni) of ancient India that played a very important role in the country's economy, which of the following statements is/are correct ?(2012)**

1. Every guild was registered with the central authority of the State and the king was the chief administrative authority on them.
2. The wages, rules of work, standards and prices were fixed by the guild.
3. The guild has judicial powers over its own members.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

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

**Ans: D**

**Exp:** Kautilya mentioned in Arthashastra regarding the methods devised for the regulation of the guilds wages, rules of work and appointment of special tribunal to administer the laws.

38. **With reference to the invaders in ancient India, which one of the following is the correct chronological order?** (2006)

- (a) Greeks - Sakas - Kushans
- (b) Greeks - Kushans - Sakas
- (c) Sakas - Greeks - Kushans
- (d) Sakas - Kushans – Greeks

**Ans: D**

39. **Consider the following statements :** (2003)

1. The last Mauryan ruler, Brihadratha was assassinated by his commander-in-chief, Pushyamitra Sunga.
2. The last Sunga King, Devabhuti was assassinated by his Brahmana minister Vasudeva Kanva who usurped the throne.
3. The last ruler of the Kanva dynasty was deposed by Andhras.

**Which of these statement (s) is/are correct?**

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

**Ans: D**

**Exp:** Pushyamitra founded the Sunga dynasty by killing the last Mauryan ruler Brihadrath and last Sunga ruler Devebhuti was killed by his minister Vasudeva kanva, who founded Kanva dynasty and the last ruler of Kanva dynasty Susharama was killed by Andhra Simuk who established Satavahana dynasty.

40. **Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?** (2001)

- (a) Harappan Civilization - Painted Grey Ware
- (b) The Kushans - Gandhara School of Art.
- (c) The Mughals - Ajanta Paintings
- (d) The Marathas - Pahari School of Painting

**Ans: B**

41. Who among the following presided over the Buddhist Council held during the reign of Kanishka at Kashmir? (2001)

- (a) Parsva (b) Nagarjuna  
(c) Sudraka (d) Vasumitra

**Ans: D**

42. From the third century AD when the Hun invasion ended the Roman Empire, the Indian merchants relied more and more on the (1999)

- (a) African Trade  
(b) West-European Trade  
(c) South-East Asian Trade  
(d) Middle-Eastern Trade

**Ans: C**

**Exp:** Hun invasion ended the Roman empire. It forced the Indian merchants to look for developed markets in the eastern areas. Already existed South-East Asian trade availed them of opportunities.

43. The Indo-Greek Kingdom set up in north Afghanistan in the beginning of the second century BC was (1999)

- (a) Bacteria (b) Scythia  
(c) Zedraisia (d) Aria

**Ans: A**

44. A : The Gandhara School of Art bears the mark of Hellenistic influence.

**R : Hinayana form was influenced by that art. (1998)**

- (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.

**Ans: C**

**Exp;** The Gandhara region had long been a crossroads of cultural influences. During the reign of the Indian emperor Ashoka (3rd century bce), the region became the scene of intensive Buddhist missionary activity. And in the 1st century

ce, rulers of the Kushan empire, which included Gandhara, maintained contacts with Rome. In its interpretation of Buddhist legends, the Gandhara school incorporated many motifs and techniques from Classical Roman art, including vine scrolls, cherubs bearing garlands, tritons, and centaurs. The basic iconography, however, remained Indian.

The materials used for Gandhara sculpture were green phyllite and gray-blue mica schist which in general, belong to an earlier phase, and stucco, which was used increasingly after the 3rd century ce. The sculptures were originally painted and gilded.

**45. What is the correct chronological order in which the following appeared in India? (1998)**

1. Gold coins
2. Punch-marked silver coins
3. Iron plough
4. Urban culture

**Select the correct answer using the codes given below**

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

**Ans: D**

**GUPTA**

**45. With reference to the scientific progress of ancient India, which of the statements given below are correct ?(2012)**

1. Different kinds of specialized surgical instruments were in common use by 1st Century AD.
2. Transplant of internal organs in the human body had begun by the beginning of 3rd century AD.
3. The concept of sine of an angle was known in 5th century AD.
4. The concept of cyclic quadrilaterals was known in 7th century AD.

**Select the correct answer using the codes given below :**

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

**Ans: C**

47. There are only two known examples of cave paintings of the Gupta period in ancient India. One of these is paintings of Ajanta caves. Where is the other surviving example of Gupta paintings ? (2010)

- (a) Bagh caves                      (b) Ellora caves  
(c) Lomas Rishi cave              (d) Nasik caves

**Ans: A**

**Exp:** Bagh caves are Buddhist rock cut caves situated on the bank of Baghini River, 97 km away from Dhar in Madhya Pradesh, India. Various sculptures and paintings of Buddha and Bodhisattvas can be found in the caves. These rock cut caves were roughly assigned that they were quarried between 5th-6th century AD from its style of painting and architecture.

48. The Allahabad Pillar inscription is associated with which one of the following ?(2006)

- (a) Mahapadma Nanda  
(b) Chandragupta Maurya  
(c) Ashoka  
(d) Samudragupta

**Ans: D**

**Exp:** The Allahabad pillar is an Ashoka Stambha, one of the pillars of Ashoka, an emperor of the Maurya dynasty who reigned in the 3rd century BCE. While it is one of the few extant pillars that carry his edicts, it is particularly notable for containing later inscriptions attributed to the Gupta emperor, Samudragupta (4th century CE).

49. '*Mrichhakatikam*' an ancient Indian book written by Shudraka deals with(2003)

- (a) the love affair of rich merchant with the daughter of a courtesan  
(b) the victory of Chandragupta II over the Shaka Kshtrapas of western India  
(c) the military expeditions and exploits of Samudragupta

(d) the love affair between a Gupta King and a princess of Kamarupta

**Ans: A**

**50.A: The origin of feudal system in ancient India can be traced to military campaigns.**

**R : There was considerable expansion of the feudal system during the Gupta period. (2000)**

- (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.

**Ans: D**

**Exp:**The origin of feudal system can be traced back to land grants given by Satavahanas

**51. Which one of the following ports handled the north Indian trade during the Gupta period ?(1999)**

- (a) Tamralipti                      (b) Broach
- (c) Kalyan                         (d) Cambay

**Ans:A**

**Exp:**Tamralipti ancient settlement is mentioned in early Indian literature. Ceylonese texts and it accounts of Greek geographers and Chinese pilgrims. The texts also indicate that Tamralipti was related to trade routes and frequented by traders, travelers and pilgrims.

**52. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?(1998)**

1. Mrichchakatika-Vasubandhu
2. Buddhacharita-Vasubandhu
3. Mudrarakshasha-Vishakhadatt
4. Harshacharita-Banabhatta

**Select the correct answer using the codes given below :**

**CODES:**



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

**Ans: B**

### POST GUPTA

**53. Why did Buddhism start declining in India in the early medieval times ?(2010)**

1. Buddha was by that time considered as one of the incarnations of Vishnu and thus became a part of Vaishnavism
2. The invading tribes from Central Asia till the time of last Gupta King adopted Hinduism and persecuted Buddhists
3. The Kings of Gupta dynasty were strongly opposed to Buddhism.

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

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

**Ans: A**

**Exp:** Few invaders from Central Asia, till the time of last Gupta king, adopted Buddhist religion. The kings of the Gupta dynasty were not opposed to Buddhism even though they supported Brahmanical faith.

**54. Consider the following statements :(2004)**

1. The Chinese pilgrim Fa-Hien attended the fourth Great Buddhist Council held by Kanishka
2. The Chinese pilgrim Hiuen-Tsang met Harsha and found him to be antagonistic to Buddhism

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?**

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

**Ans: D**

**Exp:**No Chinese pilgrim had attended 4<sup>th</sup> Buddhist council, which was held in the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD. Fa-Hien came in 5<sup>th</sup> century AD.

According to Hiuen Tsang, Harsha though was Shaiva, he was liberal towards the Buddhists.

**55. Emperor Harsha's south ward march was stopped on the Narmada river by(2003)**

- (a) Pulakesin-I                      (b) Pulakesin-II  
(c) Vikramaditya-I                (d) Vikramaditya-II

**Ans: B**

**Exp:** When Pulakeshin II pushed forth up to the Narmada, he came face to face with Harshavardhana of Kanauj who already had the title Uttarapatheshvara (Lord of the North). In a decisive battle fought on the banks of the river Narmada, Harsha lost a major part of his elephant force and had to retreat. 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.

**56. A : Harshavardhana convened the Prayag Assembly.**

**R : He wanted to popularize only the Mahayana form of Buddhism.(2015)**

- (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.

**Ans: C**

**Exp: Kanauj Assembly**

In the year 643 A.D., Harsha held a great religious assembly in his capital at Kanauj on the bank of the river Ganges. The purpose of the assembly was to highlight the teachings of Buddha. On that occasion, Harsha also wanted to honour the Chinese Master of the Law, Hiuen Tsang.

**Prayag Assembly**

The Kanauj Assembly was followed by another spectacular assembly at Prayaga in the same year. While the Kanauj Assembly was a religious assembly to highlight Mahayanism, the Prayaga Assembly was an assembly of universal character for offerings of royal charities to all classes of people. It was known as the Maha Moksha Parishud. Harsha was at his best in the Prayaga Assembly as a generous monarch and an admirer of all the major faiths of his country.

**SOUTH INDIA (800-1200 AD)**

**57. India maintained its early cultural contacts and trade links with Southeast Asia across the Bay of Bengal. For this pre-eminence of early maritime history of Bay of Bengal, which of the following could be the most convincing explanation/explanations ?(2011)**

- (a) As compared to other countries, India had a better ship-building technology in ancient and medieval times
- (b) The rules of southern India always patronized traders, brahmin priests and Buddhist monks in this context
- (c) Monsoon winds across the Bay of Bengal facilitated sea voyages
- (d) Both (a) and (b) are convincing explanations in the context

**Ans: D**

**58. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:(2009)**

**List-I (Famous Temple) List-II (State)**

- A. Vidyashankara temple 1. Andhra Pradesh
- B. Raj rani temple 2. Karnataka
- C. Kandariya Mahadeo temple 3. Madhya Pradesh
- D. Bhimesvara temple 4. Orissa

**CODES:**

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

(c) 1 4 3 2

(d) 1 3 4 2

**59. The initial design and construction of which massive temple took place during the reign of Suryavarman II? (2006)**

- (a) Sri Mariamman Temple
- (b) Angkor Vat
- (c) Batu Caves Temple
- (d) Kamakhya Temple

**Ans: B**

**Exp:** Angkor Wat is a temple complex in Cambodia and the largest religious monument in the world, with the site measuring 162.6 hectares (1,626,000 m<sup>2</sup>; 402 acres). It was originally constructed as a Hindu temple of god Vishnu for the Khmer Empire, gradually transforming into a Buddhist temple toward the end of the 12th century. It was built by the Khmer King Suryavarman II in the early 12th century in Yaśodharapura, the capital of the Khmer Empire, as his state temple and eventual mausoleum. Breaking from the Shaiva tradition of previous kings, Angkor Wat was instead dedicated to Vishnu. As the best-preserved temple at the site, it is the only one to have remained a significant religious center since its foundation. The temple is at the top of the high classical style of Khmer architecture. It has become a symbol of Cambodia, appearing on its national flag, and it is the country's prime attraction for visitors

**60. Who among the following laid foundation of Rashtrakuta Empire?(2006)**

- (a) Amoghavarsha I
- (b) Dantidurga
- (c) Dhruva
- (d) Krishna I

**Ans: B**

**Exp:** Dantidurga (735–756 CE), also known as Dantivarman or Dantidurga II was the founder of the Rashtrakuta Empire of Manyakheta. His capital was based in Gulbarga region of Karnataka. He was succeeded by his uncle Krishna I who extended his kingdom to all of Karnataka.

**61. Consider the following statements ?(2006)**

1. The Ikshvaku Rulers of Southern India were antagonistic towards Buddhism.
2. The Pala rulers of Eastern India were patrons of Buddhism.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?**

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

**Ans: B**

**Exp:** Ikshavaku rulers were patrons of Amaravat school of Art centering on Buddhist theme.

**62. Consider the following statements : (2003)**

1. The Cholas defeated Pandya and Chera rulers and established their domination over peninsular India in the early medieval times.
2. The Cholas sent an expedition against Shailendra Empire of South East Asia and conquered some of the areas.

**Which of these statement (s) is/are correct ?**

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

**Ans: C**

**Exp:**The Later Chola dynasty ruled the Chola Empire from 1070 C.E. until the demise of the empire in 1279 C. E. This dynasty was the product of decades of alliances based on marriages between the Cholas and the Eastern Chalukyas based in Vengi and produced some of the greatest Chola emperors such as Kulothunga Chola I (1070–1120 C. E.).

The extent of the Chola Empire during this period stretched from the island of Lanka to Kalinga in the northeast. The Empire also had active political and trade contacts with the maritime kingdoms of the Malay Archipelago and China.

63. Which of the Chola Kings conquered Ceylon? (2001)

- (a) Aditya 1 (b) Rajaraja 1  
(c) Rajendra (d) Vijayalaya

**Ans: C**

64. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer:

	List I		List II
A	Gupta	1	Badami
B	Chandella	2	Panamalai
C	Chalukya	3	Khajuraho
D	Pallava	4	Deogarh

TIMES IAS ACADEMY

	A	B	C	D
a	4	3	1	2
B	4	2	3	1
C	2	3	4	1
D	3	4	1	2

**65. According to ancient Indian cosmogonic ideas the sequential order of the cycle of four aeons (Yugas) is:**

**(1996)**

- (a) Dvapara, Krita, Treta and Kali
- (b) Krita, Dvapara, Treta and Kali
- (c) Krita, Treta, Dvapara and Kali
- (d) Treta, Dvapara, Kali and Krita

**Ans: C**

**66. The following temples figured in the news regarding the institution of the Devadas is?(1996)**

- (a) Jagannath temple, Puri
- (b) Pasupatinath temple, Khajuraho
- (c) Kandriya Mahadev temple, Khajuraho
- (d) Chaunsath Yogini temple, Bheraghat

**Ans:**

**67. The river most mentioned in early Vedic literature is: (1996)**

- (a) Sindhu
- (b) Sutudri
- (c) Sarasvati
- (d) Ganga

**68. Of the four forms of political protests mentioned below, which one is derived from the name of the person who used it as a political weapon for the first time?(1996)**

- (a) Boycott
- (b) Gherao
- (c) Bandh
- (d) Hartal

**Ans: A**

69. Which one of the following is not a part of early Jaina literature? (1996)

- (a) Therigatha (b) Acarangasutra  
(c) Sutakritanga (d) Brihatkalpasutra

70. Which of the following were common to both Buddhism and Jainism?(1996)

1. Avoidance of extremities of penance and enjoyment.
2. Indifference to the authority of the Vedas
3. Denial of efficacy of rituals
4. Non-injury to animal life Code :

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

71. In the context of ancient Indian society which one the following terms does not belong to the category of the other three?(1996)

- (a) Kula (b) Vansa  
(c) Kosa (d) Gotra

**ANSWERS KEY**

1.	(c)	2.	(b)	3.	(a)	4.	(c)	5.	(c)
6.	(a)	7.	(c)	8.	(c)	9.	(a)	10.	(c)
11.	(a)	12.	(a)	13.	(c)	14.	(d)	15.	(c)
16.	(c)	17.	(c)	18.	(d)	19.	(b)	20.	(b)
21.	(a)	22.	(b)	23.	(c)	24.	(c)	25.	(b)
26.	(a)	27.	(d)	28.	(d)	29.	(d)	30.	(a)
31.	(b)	32.	(b)	33.	(c)	34.	(a)	35.	(c)
36.	(b)	37.	(d)	38.	(a)	39.	(d)	40.	(b)
41.	(d)	42.	(c)	43.	(a)	44.	(c)	45.	(d)
46.	(c)	47.	(a)	48.	(d)	49.	(a)	50.	(d)
51.	(a)	52.	(b)	53.	(a)	54.	(d)	55.	(b)



TIMES IAS ACADEMY

**DELHI SULTANATE**

1. **Assertion (A)** : Muhammad bin Tughluq issued a new gold coin which was called Dinar by the Batutah.

**Reason (R)** : Muhammad bin Tughluq wanted to issue token currency in gold coins to promote trade with West Asian and North African countries. (2006)

- (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.

**Exp:** Muhammad Bin Tughlaq was one of the most interesting personalities of Medieval Indian history. He ruled from 1324 to 1351 AD. Muhammad Bin Tughlaq was interested in Persian poetry, mathematics, medicine, and astronomy and was also noted a philosopher. He was well-versed in the religious topics and fluent in both Arabic and Persian. From the beginning of his kingship, the countrymen had a huge expectation from him. He took some very bold and strong measures to reform the Sultani administration at the advent of his rule.

His rule is also significant for the introduction of token currency. He understood the importance of currency as a medium of commercial exchange and that is why he took keen interest to circulate gold and silver coins. The gold coin was introduced as Dinar. Tughlaq's silver coin was named Adl. However, it was difficult to maintain the supply of gold and silver coins on a large scale. So, Tughlaq replaced those coins and started the circulation of copper and brass coins as the token currency which had the same value of gold or silver coins in 1330-32 CE.

2. **Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of the Afghan rulers to the throne of Delhi ?(2004)**

- (a) Sikandar Shah - Ibrahim Lodi - Bahlol Khan Lodi
- (b) Sikandar Shah - Bahlol Khan Lodi - Ibrahim Lodi
- (c) **Bahlol Khan Lodi - Sikandar Shah - Ibrahim Lodi**
- (d) Bahlol Khan Lodi - Ibrahim Lodi - Sikandar Shah

**Exp:**

Lodī dynasty, (1451–1526), last ruling family of the Delhi sultanate of India. The dynasty was of Afghan origin. The first Lodī ruler was Bahlūl Lodī (reigned 1451–89), the most powerful of the Punjab chiefs, who replaced the last king of the Sayyid dynasty in 1451. Bahlūl's second son, Sikandar (reigned 1489–1517), continued his father's expansion policy. He gained control of Bihar and founded the modern city of Agra on the site known as Sikandarabad.

Sikandar's eldest son, Ibrāhīm (reigned 1517–26), attempted to enhance the royal authority. His harshness built up discontent, however, which led the governor of the Punjab, Dawlat Khan Lodī, to invite the Mughal ruler of Kabul, Bābur, to invade India. Ibrāhīm was killed at the first battle of Panipat (April 21, 1526), whereupon the loose aristocratic confederacy of the Lodīs dissolved.

3. **Who was the last ruler of the Tughluq dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate ?(2004)**

- (a) Firuz Shah Tughluq
- (b) Ghiyas-ud-din Tughluq Shah II
- (c) Nasir-ud-din Mahmud**
- (d) NasratShah

**Exp:**

The Tughlaq dynasty would not survive much after Firoz Shah's death. The Malwa, Gujarat and Sharqi (Jaunpur) Kingdoms broke away from the Sultanate.

**Timur Invasion: (1398-99):** Timur, a Turk, invaded India in 1398 during the reign of Muhammad Shah Tughlaq, the last ruler of Tughlaq dynasty. His army mercilessly sacked and plundered Delhi. Timur returned to Central Asia, leaving a nominee to rule to Punjab which ended the Tughlaq dynasty.

4. **How did Sultan Qutb-ud-din Aibak die ?(2003)**

- (a) He was treacherously stabbed to death by one of his ambitious nobles.
- (b) He was killed in a battle with Taj-u-din Yildiz, the ruler of Ghazni who entered a context with him over the capture of Punjab.
- (c) He sustained injuries while besieging the fortress of Kalinjar in Bundelkhand and succumbed to it later.
- (d) He died after a fall from his horse while playing Chaugan.**

**Exp:**Qutubuddin Aibak was the Founder of Slave Dynasty (also Mamluk Dynasty, Ghulam Dynasty) in India. In 1206 Muhammad Ghuri died. Hearing the news of his death Qutubuddin Aibak declared himself king of Hindusthan and got Khutba read in his name. As the important rulers of this dynasty were slaves in some periods of their lives, the dynasty established by Qutubuddin is known as Slave dynasty or Ghulam Dynasty.

He died in 1210 while playing Chaugan (polo) at Lahore.

**5. The Historian Barani refused to consider the state in India under Delhi sultans as truly Islamic because (2002)**

- (a) the majority of the population did not follow Islam
- (b) the Muslim theologians were often disregarded
- (c) the Sultan supplemented the Muslim law by framing his own regulations**
- (d) religious freedom was accorded to non-Muslims

**Exp:**Ziauddin Barani enjoys a distinguished place among historians in the medieval times. Barani wrote several texts, e.g., Inayatnama-i-Ilahi, Hasaratnama, Fatwah-i-Jahandari, Tarikh- i-Firuz Shahi, etc.

Barani appreciates the value of history. To him, the purpose of history is to impart lessons by citing examples from the past. He was thus the pioneer of the didactic method in medieval history.

Barani taught that history would benefit the Sultans, wazirs and nobles and not the evil, the base and the low borns who has no use of history. He considered history to be used to proclaim the glory of Islam and strengthening the stateand sternly put down all heterodox movements.

Barani considered history to be twin brother of the science of hadis.

**6. With reference to medieval Indian rulers, which one of the following statements is correct ?(2002)**

- (a) Allauddin Khilji first set up a separate Ariz's department.
- (b) Balban introduced the branding system of horses of his military.
- (c) Muhammad bin Tughlaq was succeeded by his uncle to the Delhi throne.
- (d)Feroze Tughlaq set up a separate department of; slaves.**

**Exp:** Firuz Shah took great interest in increasing the number of his slaves. He issued instruction to the governors in different parts of the kingdom to send him slaves. Under him the number of slaves totaled one lakh eighty thousand out of which forty thousand been put in the service of the Sultan's palace. A separate officer with necessary staff was in charge of the slaves and a large sum of money was allocated for the expenses of this department. Slaves would also be posted in different provinces. Firuz Tughlaq made arrangements for the education and training of the slaves but the system was positively pernicious as the slaves like the ulemas began to interfere in the administration and eventually became at least one of main causes of the disintegration of the Delhi Sultanate.

7. **A:** Muhammad<sup>^</sup> bin Tughlaq left Delhi, and for two years lived in a camp called Sarga-dwari.

**R :** At that time, Delhi, was ravaged by a form of plague and many people died.

**(2002)**

**(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.

**Exp:** Due to plague, so many people died in Delhi so that Muhammad Bin Tughlaq left Delhi and lived for camp called Swarge-Dwari for two years.

8. **The Mongols under Chengez Khan invaded India during the reign of (2001)**

(a) Balban

(b) Feroz Tughlaq

**(c) Iltutmish**

(d) Muhammad bin Tughluq

**Exp:** During the times of Iltutmish, the Mongols attacked under Chengez Khan. The Mongols were able to conquer the area around Indus River and crossed to invade Punjab. But fortunately their eyes were set at the west and they returned quickly from the Punjab towards Sind, Multan & Qabacha. Chengez Khan died in 1227. This was followed by an attack of Iltutmish on Western territories won by Mongols and placed Lahore and Multan under Delhi Sultanate.

9. **The shaded area in the given map shows the empire of (2001)**

a. Alauddin Khilji            (b) Mohammad Tughlaq

(c) **Shahjahan**    (d) Aurangzeb

10. **Which of the following pairs is correctly matched ?(2001)**

**(a) Dewn-i-Bandaganj : Tughluq**

(b) Dewan-i-Mustakhraj : Balban

(c) Dewan-i-Kohi: Alauddin Khalji

(d) Dewan-i-Arz : Muhammad Tughluq

**Exp:** Diwan –i-Bandagani was the office which looked after the slaves. It was established by Feroz Tughlaq.

11. **The given map refers to the kingdom of**

(a) Akbar at the time of capture of Khandesh in 1601

(b) Akbar at the time of his death in 1605

(c) Aurangzeb at the time of capture of Hyderabad

**(d) Aurangzeb at the time of his death in 1707**

**12. Consider the following events :(2000)**

1. Reign of Krishna Deva Raya of Vijayanagar
2. Construction of Qutub Minar
3. Arrival of Portuguese in India
4. Death of Feroz Tughlaq

**The correct chronological sequence of these events is :**

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

**Exp:**Construction of Qutub Minar in AD 1201-1206; Death of Firoz Shah Tughlaq in AD 1388; Arrival of Portuguese (Vasco-da-gama) in 1498: and Reign of Krishna Deva Raya of Vijayanagara was from 1505 to 1529.

**13. The king was freed from his people and they form their king'. On whose death did Badauni comment thus? (1999)**

- (a) Balban  
(b) Allauddin Khilji  
(c) **Muhammad-bin-Tughluq**  
(d) Feroz Shah Tughlaq

**14. To which Lodi Sultan does the given map relate and what town does the site marked A on the map represent? (1999)**

- (a) Behlol Lodi, Jaunpur  
(b) Sikandar lodi, Aligarh  
(c) Ibrahim Lodi, Jaunpur  
(d) Ibrahim Lodi, Aligarh

**15.Fawazil in the Sultanate period meant**

- (a) Extra payment made to the nobles  
(b) Revenue assingedin lieu of salary  
(c) **Excess amount paid to the exchequer by the iqtadars**  
(d) Illegal exactions extracted from the peasants

**Exp:** In Sulnante period the excess amount was paid to the exchegures by Iqtatars was known as Fawazil.

16. **The Sultan of Delhi who is reputed to have built the biggest network of canals in India was** (1998)

- (a) Iltutmish                      (b) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq  
(c) **Feroz Shah Tughlaq**      (d) Sikandar Lodi

**Exp:** Firuz Tughlaq is specially credited with the construction of five irrigation canals. The longest and the most important of these was 150 miles long and connected Jamuna and the town of Hissar. One that connected Ghagra and Sutlej was 96 miles long. Two others connected Firuzabad with Ghagra, Firuzabad and Jamuna. The fifth canal connected Sirmur Hills with the town of Hansi.

17. **A** : At first the Turkish administration in India was essentially military.

**R:** The country was parcelled out as Iqtas among leading military leaders. (1998)

- (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. A is true but R is false. A is false but R is true.



## INDO-ISLAMIC CULTURE

18. With reference to the religious history of medieval India, the Sufi mystics were known to pursue which of the following practices ?(2012)

1. Meditation and control of breath
2. Severe ascetic exercises in a lonely place
3. Recitation of holy songs to arouse a state of ecstasy in their audience

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

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

**Exp:** Shah Waliullah divides Sufism into four epochs. The first epoch with the prophet. The Sufis were ascetics. In the second epoch, Sufis lived in a state of continued meditation and contemplation. The last and fourth epoch coincides with India. Sufis of this period recited holy songs.

19. Among the following, who was not a proponent of bhakti cult ?(2010)

- (a) Nagarjuna                      (b) Tukaram  
(c) Tyagaraja                      (d) Vallabhacharya

**Exp:** Kakarla Tyagabrahmam (4 May 1767 – 6 January 1847) or Saint Tyagaraja, also known as Tyāgayya in Telugu, was one of the greatest composers of Carnatic music or Indian classical music. He was a prolific composer and highly influential in the development of the classical music tradition. Tyagaraja composed thousands of devotional compositions, most in Telugu and in praise of Lord Rama, many of which remain popular today. Of special mention are five of his compositions called the Pancharatna Kritis (English: "five gems"), which are often sung in programs in his honour.

20. **Bhakta Tukaram was a contemporary of which Mughal Emperor ?(2006)**

- (a) Babar (b) Akbar  
(c) **Jahangir** (d) Aurangzeb

**Exp:**The period of Bhakta Tukaram is considered between 1608-1649

The period of Jahangir is 1605-1627 and the period of Shah Jahan is 1627-1657.

21. **Which one of the following sequences indicates the correct chronological order ?(2004)**

- (a) **Shankaracharya - Ramanuja - Chaitanya**  
(b) Ramanuja - Shankaracharya - Chaitanya  
(c) Ramanuja - Shankaracharya - Chaitanya  
(d) Ramanuja-Chaitanya-Shankaracharya  
(d) Shankaracharya - Chaitanya – Ramanuja

**Exp:**Shankaracharya(8<sup>th</sup> century AD)– Ramanuja(10<sup>th</sup> century AD)– Chaitanya(15<sup>th</sup> century AD).

22. **Who among the following was the first Bhakti saint to use Hindi for the propagation of his message ?(2002)**

- (a) Dadu (b) Kabir  
(c) **Ramananda** (d) Tulsidas

**Exp:** Ramananda was the first one to use Bhakthi Saint to use Hindi for the propagation of his message in the 14<sup>th</sup> century, which popularized his preaching among local people.

23. **Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists : (2001)**

**LIST-I (BHAkti SAINT)**

- A. Namdev  
B. Kabir  
C. Ravidas  
D. Sena

**CODES:**

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

24. Which among the following ports was called Babul Makka (Gate of Makka) during the Mughal Period ?(2001)

- (a) Calicut (b) Broach  
(c) Cambay (d) **Surat**

**Exp:** Surat was called Babul Makka (Gate of Makka) during Mughal period because the pilgrimage to makka was made from here.

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

LIST-I		LIST-II
A. Iqta	1.	Marathas
B. Jagir	2.	Delhi Sultans
C. Amaram	3.	Mughals
D. Mokasa	4	Vijayanagara

CODES:				
	A	B	C	D
(a)	3	2	1	4
<b>(b)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>
(c)	2	3	1	4
(d)	3	2	4	1

26. The first writer to use Urdu as the medium of poetic expression was (1999)

- (a) AmirKhusro (b) Mirza Ghalib  
(c) Bahadur Shah Zafar (d)Fiz

27. Consider the following statements : (1999)

**The striking feature of the Jama Masjid in Kashmir, completed by Zain-ul-Abidin, include (s)**

1. Turret
2. Similarity with Buddhist pagodas
3. Persian style

**Which of the above statement (s) is/are corect ?**

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

**Exp:**Jama Masjid in Kashmir is situated at Srinagar. It was started by Sultan Sikandar shah and completed by Zim-ul-Abidin

28. Consider the following :(1998)

1. Tughlaqabad Fort
2. Lodi 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

**Exp: Qutb Minar,** (also spelled Qutub Minar) at 73 metres, is world's tallest rubble masonry minaret. Qutb Minar, along with the ancient and medieval monuments surrounding it, form the Qutb complex, which is a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The tower is located in the Mehrauli area of Delhi, India. In 1200 AD, Qutb al-Din Aibak, founder of the Delhi Sultanate, started construction of the Qutb Minar. In 1220, Aibak's successor and son-in-law Iltutmish added three storeys to the tower. In 1369, lightning struck the top storey, destroying it completely. So, Firoz Shah Tughlaq carried out restoration work replacing the damaged storey with two new storeys every year, made of red sandstone and white marble.

**Tughlaqabad Fort** is a ruined fort in Delhi, stretching over 6 km, built by Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq, the founder of Tughlaq dynasty, of the Delhi Sultanate of India in 1321, as he established the third historic city of Delhi, which was later abandoned in 1327.

**Lodhi Gardens** is a city park situated in New Delhi, India. Spread over 90 acres (360,000 m<sup>2</sup>), it contains, Mohammed Shah's Tomb, Tomb of Sikandar Lodi, Shisha Gumbad and Bara Gumbad, architectural works of the 15th century by Lodhis- who ruled parts of northern India and Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province of modern-day Pakistan, from 1451 to 1526. The site is now protected by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)

**Fatehpur Sikri**, is a city in the Agra District of Uttar Pradesh, India. The city was founded in 1569 by the Mughal Emperor Akbar, and served as the capital of the Mughal Empire from 1571 to 1585, when it was abandoned. After his military victories over Chittor and Ranthambore, Akbar decided to shift his capital from Agra to a new location 23 miles (37 km) west south-west , to honour the Sufi saint Salim Chishti.

## THE MUGHALS

### 29. Consider the following;

**The arrival of Babur into India led to the**

1. introduction of gunpowder in the subcontinent.
2. introduction of the arch and dome in the region's architecture.
3. establishment of Timurid dynasty in the region

**Select the correct answer using the code given below,**

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

**Exp:** The use of gunpowder is already prevalent in Indian subcontinent but he used first time in his battles.

- Introduction of the arch and dome in the region's architecture was sultanate period
- Establishment of Timurid dynasty in the region

### 30. Ibadat Khana at Fatehpur Sikri was (2014)

- (a) the mosque for the use of Royal family  
(b) Akbar's private prayer chamber  
(c) **the hall in which Akbar held discussions with scholars of various religions**  
(d) the room in which the nobles belonging to different religions gathered to discuss religious affairs

**Exp:** Ibadat Khana was the hall in which Akbar held discussions with scholars of various religions

### 31. In medieval India, the designations 'Mahattara' and 'Pattakila' were used for (2014)

- (a) military officers  
(b) village headmen  
(c) specialists in Vedic rituals  
(d) chiefs of craft guilds

**Exp:**in Medieval inscriptions, village officials are generally to as Mahattara and the village head men were referred as Pattakila or Pate.

32. **During the time of which Mughal Emperor did the English East India Company establish its first factory in India ?(2008)**

- (a) Akbar                      **(b) Jahangir**  
(c) Shahjahan                (d) Aurangzeb

**Exp:**                                      (1605-1627)                      Jahangir was a son of Akbar, come to the throne after Akbar's death in 1605. He is known for his strict administration of justice. In AD 1608, Captain William Hawkins, a representative of the East India Company came to Jahangir's court. Though initially resisted , he later on granted permission to the English to establish a trading post at Surat. The English also established factories at Madras Masulipatnam and Calcutta.

**33. In Indian history, who was Abdul Hamid Lahori? (2006)**

- (a) An important military commander during Akbar's reign
- (b) An official historian of the reign of Shah Jahan**
- (c) An important noble and confidant of Aurangzeb
- (d) A chronicler and poet during the reign of Muhammad Shah

**Exp:** Abdul Hamid Lahori was the official historian of the time of Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan. Abdul Hamid Lahori is best known for his work called Padshahnamah . Padshahnama is an authoritative account of the reign of Shah Jahan.

**34. Alam Khan who invited Babur to invade India was (2003)**

- (a) an uncle of Ibrahim Lodi and a pretender to the throne of Delhi**
- (b) a cousin of Ibrahim Lodi who was ill-treated and expelled from the country
- (c) the father of Dilawar Khan to whom cruel treatment was meted out by Ibrahim Lodi
- (d) a high official in Punjab province who was very much discontented with Ibrahim Lodi's treatment to his tribe.

**Exp:** an uncle of Ibrahim Lodi and a pretender to the throne of Delhi

**35. A : Emperor Akbar marched towards Afghanistan in 1581 with a huge army.**

**R: He was on his way to reclaim his ancestral country of Ferghana in Central Asia. (2003)**

- (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.

**Exp:** Emperor Akbar marched towards Afkhanistan in 1581 so that he could create a safety value to his empire. He has no intention to reclaim his ancestral country of Ferghana in Central Asia.



**36. The battle of Dharmat was fought between: (2003)**

- (a) Muhammad Ghori and Jai Chand
- (b) Babur and Afghans
- (c) Aurangzeb and Dara Shikoh**
- (d) Ahmad Shah Durrani and the Marathas

**Exp:** Dara Shikoh was the brother of Aurangzeb and they fought against each other for Delhi's throne. The battle of Dharmat was fought in 1658 between them in which Aurangzeb defeated Dara Shikoh.

**37. The motive behind Shahjahan's Balkh campaign was to (2002)**

- (a) secure a friendly ruler in Balkh and Badakhshan which bordered Kabul**
- (b) conquer Samarkand and Farghana, the Mughal homelands
- (c) fix the Mughal frontier on the 'scientific line' the Amu Daria
- (d) expand the Mughal Empire beyond the subcontinent

**Exp:** The motive behind Shah Jahan's Balkh and Badakhshan campaign was to remove the Persian representative and secure a friendly ruler in Balkh and Badakhshan, which bordered Kabul.

**38. A : The Battle of Khanwa was certainly more decisive and significant than the First Battle of Panipat.**

**R : Rana Sanga, the Rajput hero, was certainly a more formidable adversary than Ibrahim Lodi. (2001)**

- (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.

**Exp:** Rana Sanga was more formidable and more brave than Ibrahim Lodi as he had once defeated Ibrahim Lodi, so battle of Khanwa was certainly more significant and decisive than first battle of Panipat.

**39. A : During the time of Akbar for every ten cavalrymen, the mansabdars had to maintain twenty horses.**

**R : Horses had to be rested while on march and replacements were necessary in times of war. (1999)**

- (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.

**Exp:** In order to give horses rest during the war it was necessary for the Mansabdar to maintain 20 horses for the cavalryman . As long as this system was followed the Mughal's horse Army remained very strong.

**40. In the given map the shaded part represents Akbar's empire at a certain juncture. 'A' stands for an independent country and 'B' marks the site of a city. Which one of the following alternative gives all correct informations? (1998)**

- (a) Akbar in 1557 :A. Golkunda B. Lahore
- (b) Akbar in 1557 :A. Khandesh B. Multan
- (c) Akbar in 1605 :A. Gondwana B. Multan
- (d) Akbar in 1605 :A. Gondwana B. Lahore**

41. Consider the following statements :

Ahadis were those troopers who

1. Offered their services singly
2. Did not attach themselves to any chief
3. Had the emperor as their immediate colonel
4. Attached themselves to Mirzas

Of these statements: 1, 2, and 4 are correct 1, 2 and 3 are correct 2 and 3 are correct 1 and 4 are correct

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

	LIST I		LIST II
A	1556	1.	BATTLE OF HALDI GHATI
B	1600	2.	NADIR SHAH'S CAPTURE OF DELHI
C	1686	3.	DEATH OF SHIVAJI
D	1739	4.	GRANT OF CHARTER TO EAST INDIA COMPANY
		5.	ACCESSION OF AKBAR

CODES:

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

**43. A: During the reign of Shahjahan, Dara Shikoh was sent on expedition to Balkh, Badakhshan and Qandahar.**

**R : The expedition sent by Shahjahan to the Middle-East was a marvellous success. (1998)**

- (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.**

**Exp:** During the reign of Shah Jahan , Prince Murad was sent on expedition to Balk, Badakhshan and Qandhar.

**44. The loss of Qandhar was a big blow to the Mughal empire from the viewpoint of: (1998)**

- (a) Natural resources      (b) Buffer territory
- (c) Communication      (d) **Strategic stronghold**

## MARATHAS

**45. A : Marathas emerged as the strongest native power in India after the decline of Mughal empire.**

**R : Marathas were the first to have a clear concept of a united Indian nation.**

(2003)

- (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.

**Exp:**Marathas rose on the spoils of Mughal decline. Aurangazeb's religious policy coupled with growth of Maharashtra dharma grew as a power enough to dominate the political scene. But their feudal division was not a true approach to United India's concept.

**46. Who among the following streamlined the Maratha administration after Sambhaji ?(2000)**

- (a) Raja Ram
- (b) Balaji Viswanath**
- (c) Gangu Bai
- (d) Nanaji Deshmukh

**Exp:**Peshwa Balaji Vishwanath who had an efficient knowledge of both military and finance streamlined the Maratha administration after Sambhaji.

**47. The member of Shivaji's Asthpradhana who looked after foreign affairs was (1998)**

- (a) Peshwa
- (b) Sachiv
- (c) Pandit Rao
- (d) Sumant**

## **VIJAY NAGAR & BAHMANI**

48. **Where is the famous Virupaksha temple located ?(2009)**

- (a) Bhadrachalam (b) Chidambaram  
(c) **Hampi** (d) Srikalahasti

**Exp:** Virupaksha temple is located at Hampi. It was built by Krishna Deva Roy .

49. **Where is the famous Vijaya Vittala temple having its 56 carved pillars emitting musical notes located ?(2007)**

- (a) Belur (b) Bhadrachalam  
(c) **Hampi** (d) Srirangam

**Exp:**The Vittala Temple or Vitthala Temple in Hampi is an ancient monument that is well-known for its exceptional architecture and unmatched craftsmanship. It is considered to be one of the largest and the most famous structure in Hampi. The temple is located in the north eastern part of Hampi, near the banks of the Tungabhadra River.

The Vittala temple is built in the Dravidian style of architecture. It has traits and features that are characteristic of typical south Indian temple architecture. It's elaborate and artistic carvings and magnificent architecture is unmatched by any other structure found in Hampi.

It is believed that the main shrine of the temple originally had one enclosed Mantapa. An open Mantapa was added to it in the year 1554 A.D.

50. **When Raja Wodeyar founded the Kingdom of Mysore, who was the ruler of the Vijayanagar Empire ? (2006)**

- (a) Sadasiva (b) Tirumala  
(c) Rangall (d) **Venkata II**

**Exp:** When Raja wodeyar founded the kingdom of Mysore, Venkata II was the ruler of the vijayanagara empire.

**51. Consider the following statements " (2004)**

1. Narasimha Saluva ended the Sangama dynasty and seized the throne for himself and started the Saluva dynasty.
2. Vira Narasimha deposed the last Saluva ruler and seized the throne for himself.
3. Vira Narasimha was succeeded by his younger brother, Krishnadeva Raya
4. Krishnadeva Raya was succeeded by his half-brother, Achyuta Raya

**Which of the statements given above are correct ?**

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

**Exp:** Narasimha Saluva ended the Sangam dynasty by dethroning Virpaksh II of sangam dynasty. This incident is known as the 'first capture'. Narasimha was an able and just ruler.

**52. How did the dynasty of Nizam Shahis of Ahmadnagar come to an end ?(2004)**

- (a) **Ahmadnagar was annexed into Mughal empire and Husain Shah was consigned to life imprisonment.**
- (b) Mughal troops destroyed Daulatabad fort and killed Nizam-ul Mulk of Ahmadnagar
- (c) Fateh Khan usurped the throne (2003) from Nizam-ul Mulk
- (d) Malik Ambar was defeated in a battle with Mughals in 1631 and the entire royal family was killed by the Mughal troops

**Exp:** Ahmadanagar was annexed in 1633. Mahabat khan stromed the fort of Daulatabad. Nizam Shah was captured and sent for life imprisonment on Gwalior.

**53. Consider the following statements :**

1. Kitab-I-Nauras, a collection of songs in praise of Hindu deities and Muslim saints, was written by Ibrahim Adil Shah II
2. Amir Khurau was the originator in India of the early form of the musical style known Qawali.

**Which of the statements is are correct ?**

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

**Exp:** Amir Khusrao is credited with invention of sitar and tabla and rags such as *aiman , ghota, sanam*

**54. A : Saluva Narsimha put an end to the old dynasty and assumed the royal title.**

**R: He wanted to save the kingdom from further degeneration and disintegration. (2003)**

- (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.

**Exp:** After Devaraya II the empire was in a confusion and its successors neglected the affairs of the state and Saluva Naramsimha usurped the throne.





MISCELLANEOUS

1. After consolidating his power, Balban assumed the grand title of: (1997)

- (a) Tute-i-Hind      (b) Kaisr-i-Hind  
(c) **Zil-i-Ilahi**      (d) Din-i-Ilahi

**Exp:** The Persian court model influenced Balban's conception of Kingship. He took up the title of Zil-i-Ilahi (Shadow of God)

2. The head of the military department under the recognised central machinery of administration during Akbar's reign was (1997)

- (a) Diwan      (b) **MirBakshi**  
(c) Mir Saman      (d) Bakshi

**Exp:** Mir Bakshi was the head of Military department under the recognized central machinery of Administration in Akbar's period. He was also responsible to see the work of royal family and to arrange proper supply of necessities for haram.

3 "They are people of yellow complexion, oblique eyes, high cheek bones, sparse hair and medium height," The reference here is to : (1997)

- (a) Nordic Aryans      (b) Austrics  
(c) Negroids      (d) **Mongoloids**

**Exp:** Mongoloids community live in the Northern East and Southern West Asia. They are of American origin. They have yellowish face. Less and Strait hair and medium height. Their eyes are also not open fully.

**4 Given below are two statements, on labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R): 1997**

**Assertion (A) : The sponsor and the most prominent figure of the Chisti order of Sufis in India is Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti.**

**Reason (R): The Chisti order takes its name from a village Chisti in Ajmer. In the context of the above two statements, which one of the followings 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 a correct explanation of A
- (c) **A is true but R is false**
- (d) (d) A is false but R is true

**5. Which one of the following scripts of ancient India was written from right to left? 1997**

- a) Brahmi      (b) Nandnagari
- (c) Sharada      **(d) Kharoshti.**

**Exp:** The Kharosthi script, also spelled Kharoshthi or Kharoṣṭhī, is an ancient script used in ancient Gandhara (primarily modern-day Afghanistan and Pakistan) to write the Gandhari Prakrit and Sanskrit. It was popular in Central Asia as well. An abugida, it was in use from the middle of the 3rd century BCE until it died out in its homeland around the 3rd century CE. It was also in use in Bactria, the Kushan Empire, Sogdia and along the Silk Road, where there is some evidence it may have survived until the 7th century in the remote way stations of Khotan and Niya. Kharosthi is encoded in the Unicode range U+10A00–U+10A5F, from version 4.1.0.

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.

6. The medieval Indian writer who refers to the discovery of America is: (1997)

- (a) Malik Muhammand Jayasi
- (b) AmirKhusrau
- (c) Raskhan
- (d) AbulFazl**

**Exp:** Abul Fazl Mamuri was a historian of the Mughal Empire during Aurangzeb's reign and author of Tarkikh-i-Aurengzeb, Tarikh-i-Abul Fazl Mamuri and co-author of Shahjahannama.

7. The famous dialogue between Nachiketa and Yama is mentioned in the 1997

- (a) Chhandogyopanishad (b) Mundakopanishad
- (c) Kathopanishad** (d) Kenopanishad

**Exp:** The famous dialogue between Nachiketa and Yama is mentioned in Kathopanishad. Through this dialogue Nachiketa tried to know the privy of death from the Yama.

8. Milindapanho is in the form of a dialogue between King Menander and the Buddhist monk: 1997

- (a) Nagasena (b) Nagarjuna
- (c) Nagabhatta** (d) Kumarilabhatta

**Exp:** Nāgasena was a Sarvastivadan Buddhist sage born in Kashmir and lived around 150 BCE. His answers to questions about Buddhism posed by Menander I (Pali: Milinda), the Indo-Greek king of northwestern India (modern Pakistan), are recorded in the Milinda Pañha and the Sanskrit Nāgasenabhikṣusūtra

9. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer: (1997)

List I

List II

- |                      |           |
|----------------------|-----------|
| A Moplah revolt      | 1. Kerala |
| B Pabna revolt       | 2. Bihar  |
| C Eka Movement       | 3. Bengal |
| D Birsa Munda revolt | 4. Awadh  |

**CODES:**

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

**Exp:** Moplah Revolt took place in Malabar area in 1921 and Pavana revolt took place in Bengal in the decades of 1860-70, while Eka movement took place in 1921 in Avadh, Birsa Munda revolt took place in Bihar in 1899.

10. Which one of the following edicts mentions the personal name of Asoka? (1997)

- (a) Kalsi                      (b) Rummindei  
(c) Special Kalinga Edict    (d) **Maski**

**Exp:** Maski is a village and an archaeological site in the Lingasugur taluk of Raichur district of the state of Karnataka, India. It lies on the bank of the Maski river which is a tributary of the Tungabhadra. Maski derives its name from Mahasangha or Masangi. The site came into prominence with the discovery of a minor rock edict of Emperor Ashoka by C. Beadon in 1915. It was the first edict of Emperor Ashoka that contained the name Ashoka in it instead of the earlier edicts that referred him as Devanampiyepiyadasi. This edict was important to conclude that many edicts found earlier in the Indian sub-continent in the name of Devanampiyepiyadasi, all belonged to Emperor Ashoka.

**11. In Mahayana Buddhism, the Bodhisatya Avlokitesvar was also known as-**

- a. Vajrapani
- b. Manjusri
- c. **Padmapani**
- d. Maitreya

**Exp:** IN the Mahayana fraction of Buddhism, the other name of Bodhisatava Avalokiteswar was Padmapani. The worship of Padmapani was in practice till the 7<sup>th</sup> century.

**12. The silver coins issued by the Guptas were called: (1997)**

- (a) **rupaka**
- (b) karshapana
- (c) dinara
- (d) pana

**Exp:** The silver coins issued by Gupta rulers were called 'Rupka' while the gold coins issued by them were called 'dinara' .these coins have been mostly found in Benbgal, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and as well as in Odisha.

**13.Nastaliq was:**

- (a) **a Persian script used in medieval India** (1996)
- (b) a rage composed by Tansen
- (c) a cess levied by the Mughal rulers
- (d) a manual of code of conduct for the Ulemas.

**Exp:**Nasta'liq is one of the main calligraphic hands used in writing the Persian script, and traditionally the predominant style in Persian calligraphy. It was developed in Iran in the 14th and 15th centuries. It is sometimes used to write Arabic-language text (where it is known as Ta'liq[citation needed] or Persian and is mainly used for titles and headings), but its use has always been more popular in the Persian, Turkic and Urdu sphere of influence. Nasta'liq has extensively been (and still is) practised in Iran, Pakistan, India, Afghanistan and other countries for written poetry and as a form of art.

**14. Who among the following is known for his work on medicine during the Gupta period? (1996)**

- (a) Saumilla                      (b) Sudraka  
(c) Shaunaka                      (d) **Susrutha**

**Exp:** Sushruta, or Suśruta was an ancient Indian physician, known as the main author of the treatise The Compendium of Suśruta (Sanskrit: Suśruta-saṃhitā) (ca. 600 BCE). The Mahabharata, an ancient Indian epic text, represents him as a son of Rishi Vishvamitra, which coincides with the present recension of Sushruta Samhita. Kunjalal Bhisagratna opined that it is safe to assume that Sushruta was of the clan of Vishvamitra

**15. Which on the following sculptures invariably used green schist as the medium? (1996)**

- (a) Maurya sculptures  
(b) Mathura sculptures  
(c) Bharhut sculptures  
(d) **Gandhara sculptures**

**Exp:** The Gandhara sculptures has invariably used green Schist as the medium Mathura sculptures has also used the green schist.

**16. The sufi saint who maintained that devotional music was one way of coming close to God was: (1996)**

- (a) Muin-ud-din Chishti  
(b) **Baba Farid**  
(c) Saiyid Muhammad Gesudaraz  
(d) Shah Alam Bukhari

17. **Mughal painting reached its zenith under :**

- (a) Humayun (b) Akbar  
(c) **Jahangir** (d) Shahjahan

**Exp:** During the Jahangir period Mughal painting reached its zenith because in his court there were many famous painters like Visandas, Manohar, Nadir, etc. Jahangir also took interest in painting, and was able to know the person who made it.

18. **The term 'apabhramsa' was used in medieval Sanskrit texts to denote (1996)**

- (a) outcastes among the Rajputs  
(b) deviations from Vedic rituals  
(c) **early forms of some of the modern Indian languages**  
(d) non-Sanskrit verse metres

19. **Match List I with List II and select the correct answer : (1996)**

**List I**

- A Misakhadatta  
B Varahamihira  
C Charaka  
D Brahmagupta

**List II**

1. Medicine  
2. Drama  
3. Astronomy  
4. Mathematics

**CODES:**

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



20. Which one of the following was a Satva sect in ancient India? (1996)

- (a) Ajivika
- (b) Mattamayura**
- (c) Mayamata
- (d) Isan Sivaguru Deva-paddhati

21. Which one of the following pairs are correctly matched? (1996)

- (a) Guru Amar Das      Miri and Piari
- (b) Guru Arjun Dev      Adi Granth
- (c) Guru Ram Das      Dal Khalsa**
- (d) Guru Gobind Singh Manji

22. Prem Vatika, poems on the life of Krishna, was composed by:(1996)

- (a) Bihari      (b) Surdas
- (c) Raskhan      (d) Kabir**

ANSWERS KEY

1.	(c)	2.	(b)	3.	(d)	4.	(c)	5.	(d)
6	(d)	7.	(c)	8.	a)	9.	(a)	10	(d)
1	(c)	12.	(a)	13.	(a)	14	(d)	15	(d)
1	(b)	17.	(c)	18.	(c)	19	(c)	20	(b)

## LATER MUGHALS

1. **What was the immediate reason for Ahmad Shah Abdali to invade India and fight the Third Battle of Panipat ?(2010)**
  - (a) **He wanted to avenge the expulsion by Marathas of his viceroy Timur Shah from Lahore.**
  - (b) The frustrated governor of Jullundhar Adina Beg Khan invited him to invade Punjab
  - (c) He wanted to punish Mughal administration for non-payment of the revenues of the Chahar Mahal (Gujarat, Aurangabad, Sialkot and Pasrur)
  - (d) He wanted to annex all the fertile plains of Punjab up to the borders of Delhi to his kingdom.
  
2. **Consider the following statements. (2004)**
  1. In the Third Battle of Panipat, Ahmed Shah Abdali defeated Ibrahim Lodi.
  2. Tipu Sultan was killed in the Third Anglo-Mysore War.
  3. Mir Jafar entered in a conspiracy with the English for the defeat of Nawab Siraj-ud-daulah in the Battle of Plassey.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?**

- (a) 1,2, and 3
- (b) **3**
- (c) 2 and 3
- (d) None

**Exp:** The third battle of Panipat was fought between Ahmad Sah Abdali and Marathas in 1761. Marathas were defeated by Ahmad shah Abdali

3. **Which one of the following statements is NOT correct ?(2003)**
  - (a) **Ali Mardan Khan introduced the system of revenue farming in Bengal**
  - (b) Maharaja Ranjit Singh set up modern foundries to manufacture cannons at Lahore
  - (c) Sawai Jai Singh of Amber had Euclid's 'Elements of Geometry' translated into Sanskrit

(d) Sultan Tipu of Mysore gave money for the construction of the idol of Goddess Sarda in the Shringeri temple

**4. A : Shah Alam II spent the initial years as an Emperor outside Delhi.**

**R: There was always a lurking danger of foreign invasion from the north-west frontier. (2003)**

- (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.

**5. How did the Mughal emperor Jahandar Shah's reign come to an early end ?(2003)**

- (a) He was deposed by his Wazir
- (b) He died due to slip while climbing down steps
- (c) **He was defeated by his nephew in a battle**
- (d) He died of sickness due to too much consumption of wine

**6. Who among the following Indian rulers established embassies in foreign countries on modern lines ?(2001)**

- (a) Haider Ali
- (b) Mir Qasim
- (c) Shah Alam II
- (d) **Tipu Sultan**

## ADVENT OF EUROPEANS

7. **With reference to Pondicherry (now Puducherry), consider the following statements :(2010)**

1. The first European power to occupy Pondicherry were the Portuguese
2. The second European power to occupy Pondicherry were the French
3. The English never occupied Pondicherry

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?**

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

8. **Who among the following Europeans were the last to come to pre-Independence India as traders ?(2007)**

- (a) Dutch
- (b) English
- (c) **French**
- (d) Portuguese

9. **Which one of the following was the first fort constructed by the British in India ?(2007)**

- (a) Fort William
- (b) **Fort St. George**
- (c) Fort St. David
- (d) Fort St. Angelo

**Exp:**Fort St George (or historically, White Town) is the name of the first English (later British) fortress in India, founded in 1644at 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. Thus, it is a feasible contention to say that the city evolved around the fortress.

10. **In the year 1613, where was the English East India Company given permission to set up a factory (trading post) ?(2006)**

- (a) Bangalore
- (b) Madras
- (c) Masulipattam
- (d) **Surat**

11. Which one of the following is the correct statement ?(2005)

- (a) The modern Kochi was a Dutch colony till India's Independence.
- (b) The Dutch defeated the Portuguese and built Fort Williams in the modern Kochi.**
- (c) The modern Kochi was first a Dutch colony before the Portuguese took over from them.
- (d) The modern Kochi never became a part of the British colony.

12. With reference to the entry of European powers into India, which one of the following statements is NOT correct ?(2003)

- (a) The Portuguese captured Goa in 1499**
- (b) The English opened their first factory in South India at Masulipattam
- (c) In Eastern India, the English Company opened its first factory in Orissa in 1633.
- (d) Under the leadership of Dupleix, the French occupied Madras in 1746

13. In India, among the following locations, the Dutch established their earliest factor at(2003)

- (a) Surat
- (b) Pulicat**
- (c) Cochin
- (d) Cassimbazar

14. Who amongst the following Englishmen first translated Bhagavad-Gita into English ?(2001)

- (a) William Jones
- (b) Charles Wilkins**
- (c) Alexander Cunningham
- (d) John Marshall

15. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?(1999)

- (a) Jahangir                      William Hawkins
- (b) Akbar                         Sir Thomas Roe
- (c) Shahjahan                  Tavernier
- (d) Aurangzeb                  Manucci

**Exp:** William Hawkins was an ambassador sent to India by James I, the king of England. He reached Jahangir's court in 1608 and lived there till 1611. He wrote about important events of Jahangir's court.

TIMES IAS ACADEMY

## BRITISH CONQUEST

16. What was/were the object/objects of Queen Victoria's Proclamation (1858)?(2014)

1. To disclaim any intention to annex Indian States
2. To place the Indian administration under the British Crown
3. To regulate East India Company's trade with India.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**Exp:** A Royal Durbar was held at Allahabad in November 1, 1858. A proclamation was issued by Queen Victoria. It was read at the Durbar by Lord Canning, who was the last Governor General and the first Viceroy of India. The important features of the Queen's Proclamation were the following.

- The Act laid down that henceforth India shall be governed by and in the name of the Queen.
- It abolished the Board of Control and the Court of Directors. The post of a Secretary of State was created. He was to be assisted by a Council of India which was to consist of fifteen members.
- The Doctrine of Lapse was cancelled and the British stopped the policy of annexation.
- A general amnesty (pardon) was granted to the rebels except those who were directly involved in killing the British subjects.
- The office of the Governor General was changed to that of Viceroy of India.

**17. Which amongst the following provided a common factor for tribal insurrection in India in the 19th Century ? (2011)**

- (a) Introduction of a new system of land revenue and taxation of tribal products.
- (b) Influence of foreign religious missionaries in tribal areas.
- (c) Rise of a large number of money lenders, traders and revenue farmers as middlemen in tribal areas.
- (d) The complete disruption of the old agrarian order of the tribal-communities.**

**18. With reference to the period of colonial rule in India. "Home Charges" formed an important part of drain of wealth from India. Which of the following funds constituted "Home Charges" ?(2011)**

1. Funds used to support the India Office in London.
2. Funds used to pay salaries and pensions of British personnel engaged in India.
3. Funds used for waging wars outside India by the British.

**Select the correct answer using the codes given below :**

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

**Exp:** "Home Charges" meant all the expenditures incurred by the Home Government in England which was officially called "India Office". It also includes payment towards British personnel engaged in India.

**19. Karl Marx explained the process of class struggle with the help of which one of the following theories ?(2011)**

- (a) Empirical liberalism
- (b) Existentialism
- (c) Darwin's theory of evolution
- (d) Dialectical materialism**

**Exp:** Dialectical Materialism is a way of understanding reality; whether thoughts, emotions, or the material world. Simply stated, this methodology



is the combination of Dialectics and Materialism. The materialist dialectic is the theoretical foundation of Marxism (while being communist is the practice of Marxism).

20. **With whose permission did the English set up their first factory in Surat ?(2009)**

- (a) Akbar                      (b) **Jahangir**  
(c) Shahjahan                (d) Aurangzeb

**Exp:** It was during Jahangir's reign that the first English envoy reached Mughal court and received a royal farman in 1607. In 1608, when the English established their first factory at Surat, Captain Hawkins was sent to Jahangir's court for securing trading concessions.

21. **The ruler of which one of the following States was removed from power by the British on the pretext of misgovernance ?(2007)**

- (a) **Awadh**                      (b) Jhansi  
(c) Nagpur                      (d) Satara

**Exp:** Dalhousie was keen on annexing the kingdom of Awadh. But the task presented certain difficulties. For one, the Nawabs of Awadh had been British allies since the Battle of Buxar. Moreover, they had been most obedient to the British over the years.

- The Nawab of Awadh had many heirs and could not therefore be covered by the Doctrine of Lapse. Some other pretext had to be found for depriving him of his dominions. Finally, Lord Dalhousie hit upon the idea of alleviating the plight of the people of Awadh.
- Nawab Wajid Ali Shah was accused of having misgoverned his state and of refusing to introduce reforms. His state was therefore annexed in 1856.

22. Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of the battles fought in India in the 18th Century? (2005)

- (a) Battle of Wandiwash-Battle of Buxar-Battle of Ambur-Battle of Plassey
- (b) **Battle of Ambur-Battle of Plassey-Battle of Wandiwash-Battle of Buxar**
- (c) Battle of Wandiwash-Battle of Plassey-Battle of Ambur-Battle of Buxar
- (d) Battle of Ambur-Battle of Buxar-Battle of Wandiwash-Battle of Plassey

**Exp :** Battle of Ambur was fought in 1749. The Karnatic Nawab was killed in the battle, which demonstrated convincingly, the superiority of European Arms and methods of warfare. The battle was fought with the French.

Battle of Plassey was fought in 1757 and English forces under Robert Clive defeated the army of Siraj-ud-Daula.

23. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched ? (2004)

**LIST-I (PERIOD)      LIST-II (WAR)**

- 1. AD 1767-69      First Anglo-Maratha War
- 2. AD 1790-92      Third Mysore War
- 3. AD 1824-26      First Anglo-Burmese War
- 4. AD 1845-46      Second Sikh War

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

**CODES:**

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

24. At a time when empires in Europe were crumbling before the might of Napoleon, which one of the following Governor-General kept the British flag flying high in India ?(1999)

- (a) Warren Hastings
- (b) Lord Cornwallis
- (c) **Lord Wellesley**
- (d) Lord Hastings

TIMES IAS ACADEMY

**BRITISH REFORMS & VICEROYS  
AND FOREIGN POLICY**

**25. The Government of India Act of 1919 clearly defined (2015)**

- (a) the separation of power between the judiciary and the legislature
- (b) the jurisdiction of the central and provincial governments.**
- (c) the powers of the Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy.
- (d) None of the above.

**Exp: The effect of government of India Act 1919 –**

- (1) To introduce the bicameral or two chamber system in the Indian legislative council
- (2) To increase the size of the provincial legislative council , to increase number of the elected members in each
- (3) To substitute direct for indirect election
- (4) To enlarge the electorate

**26. The Radcliffe Committee was appointed to(2014)**

- (a) solve the problem of minorities in India
- (b) give effect to the Independence Bill
- (c) delimit the boundaries between India and Pakistan**
- (d) enquire into the riots in East Bengal

**27. Which of the following is/are the principal feature(s) of the Government of India Act, 1919 ?(2012)**

- 1. Introduction of diarchy in the executive government of the provinces
- 2. Introduction of separate communal electorates for Muslims
- 3. Devolution of legislative authority by the centre to the provinces

**Select the correct answer using the codes given below :**

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

**Exp: The effect of government of India Act 1919 –**

- (1) To introduce the bicameral or two chamber system in the Indian legislative council
- (2) To increase the size of the provincial legislative council , to increase number of the elected members in each
- (3) To substitute direct for indirect election
- (4) To enlarge the electorate

**28. With reference to Ryotwari Settlement, consider the following statements. (2012)**

1. The rent was paid directly by the peasants to the Government.
2. The Government gave Paltas to the Ryots
3. The lands were surveyed and assessed before being taxed.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?**

- (a) 1                      (b) 1 and 2  
(c) 1,2 and 3          (d) None

**Exp: Ryotwari System**

- Ryotwari System was introduced by Thomas Munro in 1820.
- Major areas of introduction include Madras, Bombay, parts of Assam and Coorgh provinces of British India.
- In Ryotwari System the ownership rights were handed over to the peasants. British Government collected taxes directly from the peasants.
- The revenue rates of Ryotwari System were 50% where the lands were dry and 60% in irrigated land.

29. The tendency for increased litigation was visible after the introduction of the land settlement system of Cornwallis in 1793. The reason for this is normally traced to which of the following provisions?(2011)

- (a) Making Zamindar's position stronger vis-a-vis the ryot
- (b) Making East India Company an overlord of Zamindars
- (c) Making judicial system more efficient
- (d) **None of the above**

**Exp: Zamindari System**

- Zamindari System was introduced by Cornwallis in 1793 through Permanent Settlement Act.
- It was introduced in provinces of Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Varanasi.
- Also known as Permanent Settlement System.
- Zamindars were recognized as owner of the lands. Zamindars were given the rights to collect the rent from the peasants.
- The realized amount would be divided into 11 parts. 1/11 of the share belongs to Zamindars and 10/11 of the share belongs to East India Company.

30. Who among the following Governor General created the Covenanted Civil Service of India which later came to be known as the Indian Civil Service?(2010)

- (a) Warren Hastings
- (b) Wellesley
- (c) **Cornwallis**
- (d) William Bentinck

**Exp:** Many changes took place in Indian Civil services since Lord Cornwallis introduced it in India. The Indian Civil services were created to foster the idea of unity in diversity. The civil service was expected to give continuity and change to the administration no matter the political scenario and turmoil affecting the country. Indian civil service has also played the part of giving this continuous support to the nation.

**31. By a regulation in 1793, the District Collector was deprived of his judicial powers and made the collecting agent only. What was the reason for such regulation ? (2010)**

- (a) Lord Cornwallis felt that the District Collector's efficiency of revenue collection would enormously increase without the burden of other work
- (b) Lord Cornwallis felt that judicial power should compulsorily be in the hands of Europeans while Indians can be given the job of revenue collection in the districts
- (c) Lord Cornwallis was alarmed at the extent of power concentrated in the District Collector and felt that such absolute power was undesirable in one person**
- (d) The judicial work demanded a deep knowledge of India and a good training in law and Lord Cornwallis felt that District Collector should be only a revenue collector.

**32. Who was the Viceroy of India when the Rowlatt Act was passed ?(2008)**

- (a) Lord Irwin            (b) Lord Reading
- (c) Lord Chelmsford** (d) Lord Wavell

**Exp:** Lord Chelmsford served as Governor General and Viceroy of India from 1916 to 1921. Important events during his tenure included Lucknow Pact (1916), Khilafat Movement, Emergence of Gandhi as national leader, passing of Rowlatt Act and Jallianwalla Bagh Tragedy (1919), Non-Cooperation Movement, Third Afghan War and Treaty of Rawalpindi, August Declaration (1917), Montague-Chelmsford Reforms (1919)

**33. Consider the following statements :(2007)**

- 1. Robert Elive was the first Governor-General of Bengal.
- 2. William Bentinck was the first Governor-General of India.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?**

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

**Exp:** Lord William Bentinck assumed the office of the Governor-General in 1828. Born in 1774 he commenced his career as a soldier and later at the young age of twenty two he became a Member of Parliament. He was appointed the Governor of Madras in 1803. He supported Sir Thomas Munroe on revenue administration. The Vellore Mutiny of 1806 had resulted in Bentinck's recall. However, his appointment again to the higher office as Governor-General shows his real greatness. As Governor-General, Bentinck had initiated an era of progress and reforms. He was undoubtedly the first Governor- General of British India who acted on the dictum that "the welfare of the subject peoples was a main, perhaps the primary, duty of the British in India".

34. **The First Factory Act, restricting the working hours of women and children and authorizing local government to make necessary rules, was adopted during whose time?(2007)**

- (a) Lord Lytton      (b) Lord Bentinck  
(c) **Lord Ripon**      (d) Lord Canning

**Exp:** Lord Ripon remained India's Viceroy from 1880-84. This liberal politician is known for many reforms in the internal administration of India.

*The most important events during this time were as follows:*

- The Vernacular Press Act was repealed in 1882 A Resolution in 1882 set off the institution of local self-government in India.
- Hunter Commission came in 1882 for the purpose of education reforms.
- The age for entry in the Civil Services was once again raised to 21 years.
- The First factory Act was enacted in 1881
- Introduction of Ilbert Bill in severely compromised state.

The years 1882 and 1883 are memorable for these great measures. One important one was the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act, which was passed by his predecessor Lord Lytton in 1878.



35. Consider the following statements :(2006)

1. The Charter Act 1853 abolished East India Company's monopoly of Indian trade
2. Under the Government of India Act 1858, the British Parliament abolished the East India Company altogether and undertook the responsibility of ruling India directly.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?**

(a) 1 (b) 2

(c) 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Exp:** The East India Company Act 1813, also known as the Charter Act of 1813, was an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom which renewed the charter issued to the British East India Company, and continued the Company's rule in India. However, the Company's commercial monopoly was ended, except for the tea trade and the trade with China. Reflecting the growth of British power in India,

1. The Act expressly asserted the Crown's sovereignty over British India.
2. It allotted Rs 100,000 to promote education in Indian masses.
3. This act permitted Christian missionaries to propagate English and preach their religion.

The power of the provincial governments and courts in India over European British subjects was also strengthened by the Act. Financial provision was also made to encourage a revival in Indian literature and for the promotion of science.

The Company's charter had previously been renewed by the Charter Act of 1793, and was next renewed by the Charter Act of 1833.

36. Consider the following statements: (2006)

**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

**Exp: The most significant aspects of the Act were:**

- The grant of a large measure of autonomy to the provinces of British India (ending the system of dyarchy introduced by the Government of India Act 1919).
- Provision for the establishment of a “Federation of India”, to be made up of both British India and some or all of the “princely states”.
- The introduction of direct elections, thus increasing the franchise from seven million to thirty-five million people.
- A partial reorganization of the provinces:
  - Sindh was separated from Bombay.
  - Bihar and Orissa were split into separate provinces of Bihar and Orissa.
  - Burma was completely separated from India.
  - Aden was also detached from India, and established as a separate colony.
- Membership of the provincial assemblies was altered so as to include more elected Indian representatives, who were now able to form majorities and be appointed to form governments.
- The establishment of a Federal Court.

**37. Consider the following statements :(2005)**

1. Warren Hastings was the first Governor General who established a regular police force in India on the British pattern.
2. A Supreme Court was established at Calcutta by the Regulating Act, 1773.
3. The Indian Penal Code came into effect in the year 1860.

**Which of the statements given above are correct ?**

- a. 1 and 3                      **b. 2 and 3**  
c. 1 and 3                      d. 1,2 and 3

**Exp: Provisions of the Regulating Act**

- It prohibited the servants of company from engaging in any private trade or accepting presents or bribes from the natives.
- The Act elevated Governor of Bengal, Warren Hastings to Governor-General of Bengal and subsumed the presidencies of Madras and Bombay under Bengal's control. It laid the foundations for a centralized administration in India. Governor of Bengal became the Governor General of Bengal with an executive council of four to assist him. Decisions would be taken by majority and Governor General could only vote in case of tie.
- The Act named four additional men to serve with the Governor-General on the Supreme Council of Bengal: Lt-Gen John Clavering, George Monson, Richard Barwell, and Philip Francis.
- A supreme court was established at Fort William at Calcutta. British judges were to be sent to India to administer the British legal system that was used there.

38. Who among the following repealed the Vernacular Press Act?(2005)

- (a) Lord Dufferin (b) **Lord Ripon**  
(c) Lord Curzon (d) Lord Hardinge

39. The Montagu-Chelmsford Report formed the basis of (2004)

- (a) The Indian Councils Act, 1909  
(b) **The Government of India Act, 1919**  
(c) The Government of India Act, 1935  
(d) The Indian Independence Act, 1947

40. Consider the following statements : (2004) Some of the main features of the Government of India Act, 1935 were the

1. Abolition of diarchy in the Governor's provinces
2. Power of the Governors to veto legislative action and to legislate on their own
3. Abolition of the principle of communal representation

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

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

**Exp: The most significant aspects of the Act were:**

- The grant of a large measure of autonomy to the provinces of British India (ending the system of dyarchy introduced by the Government of India Act 1919).
- Provision for the establishment of a “Federation of India”, to be made up of both British India and some or all of the “princely states”.
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- Aden was also detached from India, and established as a separate colony.
- Membership of the provincial assemblies was altered so as to include more elected Indian representatives, who were now able to form majorities and be appointed to form governments.
- The establishment of a Federal Court.

41. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?(2004)

- |                          |                 |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| (a) Pitt's India Act     | Warren Hastings |
| (b) Doctrine of Lapse    | Dalhousie       |
| (c) Vernacular Press Act | Curzon          |
| (d) Illbert Bill         | Ripon           |

42. Consider the following Viceroy's of India during the British rule : (2004)

- |                 |                   |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Lord Curzon  | 2. Lord Chemsford |
| 3. Lord Harding | 4. Lord Irwin     |

Which one of the following is the correct chronologies order of their tenure ?

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

43. During the colonial period in India, what was the purpose of the Whittlay Commission ?(2003)

- (a) To review the fitness of India for further political reforms
- (b) To report on existing conditions of labour and to make recommendations**
- (c) To draw up a plan for financial reforms for India
- (d) To develop a comprehensive scheme for Civil Services in India

44. **The aim of education as stated by the Wood's dispatch of 1854 was:(2003)**

- (a) The creation of employment opportunities for native Indians
- (b) the spread of Western culture in India
- (c) **the promotion of literacy among the people using English medium of language**
- (d) the introduction of scientific research and rationalism in the traditional Indian education

**Exp:** Sir Charles Wood, the President of the Board of Control of the English East India Company, had an important effect on spreading education in India when in 1854 he sent a despatch to Lord Dalhousie, the then Governor-General of India. Suggested that Primary Schools Must Adopt vernacular languages, High school must adopt Anglo Vernacular Language and on College Level English medium for education. This is known as Wood's despatch. the draw backs was the technical and women's education were neglected .

45. **Which one of the following provisions was NOT made in the Charter Act of 1833 ?(2003)**

- (a) The trading activities of the East India Company were to be abolished
- (b) The designation of the supreme authority was to be changed as the Governor-General of India-in-Council
- (c) All law-making powers to be conferred on Governor-General-in-Council
- (d) **An Indian was to be appointed as a Law Member in the Governor-General's Council**

○ **Exp:** As this Act was also intended to provide for an extension of the royal charter granted to the East India Company, it is also called the Charter Act of 1833.[3] This Act extended the charter by 20 years. It contained the following provisions:

- It redesignated the Governor-General of Bengal as the Governor-General of India. Under this provision Lord William Bentinck became the first Governor-General of India.

- It deprived the Governors of Bombay and Madras of their legislative powers. For the first time, the Governor-General's Government was known as the 'Government of India' and his council as the 'India Council'. The Governor-General and his executive council were given exclusive legislative powers for the whole of British India.
- It ended the activities of the British East India Company as a commercial body and it became a purely administrative body. In particular, the Company lost its monopoly on trade with China and other parts of the Far East.
  - It attempted to introduce a system of open competitions for the selection of civil servants. However this provision was negated after opposition from the Court of Directors who continued to hold the privilege of appointing Company officials.

46. **With reference to colonial rule in India what was sought by the Illbert Bill in 1883 ?(2003)**

- (a) **To bring Indians and Europeans on par as far as the criminal jurisdiction of courts was concerned**
- (b) to impose severe restrictions on the freedom of the native press as it was perceived to be hostile to colonial rulers
- (c) to encourage the native Indians to appear for civil service examinations by conducting them in India
- (d) To allow native Indians to possess arms by attending the Arms Act

47. **The real intention of the British to include the princely states in the Federal Union proposed by the India Act of 1935 was to (2002)**

- (a) exercise more and direct political and administrative control over the princely states
- (b) involve the princes actively in the administration of the colony
- (c) finally effect the complete political and administrative take-over of all the princely states by the British.
- (d) **use the princes to counter-balance the anti-imperialist doctrines of the nationalist leaders**

48. Which one of the following Act of British India strengthened the Viceroy's authority over his executive council by substituting "portfolio" or departmental system for corporate functioning ?(2002)

- (a) Indian Council Act, 1861
- (b) Government of India Act, 1858
- (c) Indian Council Act, 1909
- (d) Indian Council Act, 1909

**Exp:**From 1858 to 1909 the government of India was an increasingly centralized paternal despotism and the world's largest imperial bureaucracy. The Indian Councils Act of 1861 transformed the viceroy's Executive Council into a miniature cabinet run on the portfolio system, and each of the five ordinary members was placed in charge of a distinct department of Calcutta's government—home, revenue, military, finance, and law. The military commander in chief sat with that council as an extraordinary member.

49. With reference to colonial period of Indian history, Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer : (2002)

**LIST – I (PERSON)**

- A. Macdonald
- B. Linlithgo
- C. Dalhousie
- D. Chelmsford

**LIST-II (EVENT)**

- 1. Doctrine of Lapse
- 2. Communal Award
- 3. August Offer
- 4. Dyarchy

**Codes**

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



**50. Under the Permanent Settlement of 1793, the Zamindars were required to issue pattas to the farmers which were not issued by many of the Zamindars. The reason was:(2001)**

- (a) the Zamindars were trusted by the farmers
- (b) there was no official check upon the Zamindars**
- (c) it was the responsibility of the British government
- (d) the farmers were not interested in getting pattas

**51. The last major extension of British Indian territory took place during the time of(2000)**

- (a) **Dufferin**                      (b) Dalhousie
- (c) Lytton                        (d) Curzon

**Exp:** The last major extension of British Indian territory took place during the administration of Dufferin the annexation of upper Burma in January 1886.

**52. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists :(2000)**

**LIST -1**

- A. Land allotted to big feudal landlords
- B. Land allotted to revenue farmers or rent collectors
- C. Land allotted to each peasant with the right to sublet, mortgage, transfer, gift or sell
- D. Revenue settlements made at village level

**53. The term 'Imperial Preference' was applied to the(1999)**

- (a) special privileges on British imports in India**
- (b) racial discrimination by the Britishers
- (c) subordination of Indian interests to that of the British
- (d) preference given to British political agents over Indian Princes

54. **The most short-lived of all the Britain's constitutional experiments in India was the(1999)**

- (a) Indian Council Act of 1861
- (b) Indian Council Act of 1892
- (c) **Indian Council Act of 1909**
- (d) Government of India Act of 1919

**Exp: Major provisions**

**The Act amended the Indian Councils Act 1861 and the Indian Councils Act 1892**

1. The members of the Legislative Councils, both in the centre and in the provinces, were to be of four categories: ex officio members (Governor General and the members of their Executive Councils), nominated official members (those nominated by the Governor General and were government officials), nominated non-official members (nominated by the Governor General but were not government officials) and elected members (elected by different categories of Indian people).
2. The maximum number of nominated and elected members of the Legislative Council at the Center was increased from 16 to 69, excluding ex officio members
3. The maximum number of nominated and elected members of the provincial legislative councils, under a governor or lieutenant governor, was also increased. It was fixed as 50 in Bengal, Bombay, Madras, United Provinces, and Eastern Bengal and Assam, and 30 in Punjab, Burma, and any lieutenant-governor province created thereafter. Legislative councils were not created for provinces under a chief commissioner
4. The right of separate electorate was given to the Muslims.
5. Official members were to form the majority but in provinces, nonofficial members would be in majority.
6. The members of the Legislative Councils were permitted to discuss budgets, suggest amendments and even vote on them except items that were included as non-vote items. They were also entitled to ask supplementary questions during the legislative proceedings.
7. The Secretary of State for India was empowered to increase the number of the Executive Councils of Madras and Bombay from two to four.
8. Two Indians were nominated to the Council of the Secretary of State for Indian Affairs.

9. The Governor-General was empowered to nominate one Indian member to his Executive Council.

55. **The Governor-General who followed a spirited forward policy toward Afghanistan was(1999)**

- (a) Minto
- (b) Dufferin
- (c) Elgin
- (d) Lytton

56. **Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists : (1999)**

**LIST-I (YEAR) LIST-II (EVENT)**

- |         |                            |
|---------|----------------------------|
| 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) | <b>3</b> | <b>4</b> | <b>1 2</b> |
| (d) | 3        | 4        | 2 1        |

57. **A: The first ever Bill to make primary education compulsory in India was rejected in 1911.**

**R: Discount would have increased if every cultivator could rea(d)(1998)**

- (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.

## REVOLTS

58. **Who was the Governor-General of India during the Sepoy Mutiny ?(2006)**

- (a) **Lord Canning** (b) Lord Dalhousie
- (b) Lord Hardinge (d) Lord Lytton

**Exp:** Lord Canning served as Governor General of India from 1856 to 1862.

During his tenure, the Government of India Act, 1858 was passed which created the office of Viceroy to be held by the same person who was Governor General of India. Thus, Lord Canning also served as first Viceroy of India. The important events during his tenure include – the Mutiny of 1857, which he was able to suppress successfully, Passing of Indian Councils Act, 1861 which introduced portfolio system in India, withdrawal of “Doctrine of Lapse” in which was one of the main reasons of mutiny of 1858, introduction of Code of Criminal Procedure, enactment of Indian High Courts Act, Indian Penal Code (1858), Bengal Rent Act (1859), introduction of Income tax on experimental basis etc.

59. **Which one of the following revolts was made famous by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee in his novel Anand Math ?(2006)**

- (a) Bhil uprising
- (b) Rangpur and Dinapur uprising
- (c) Bishnupur and Birbhum rebellion
- (d) **Sanyasi rebellion**

**Exp:** Sanyasi rebellion occurred in 1770 against the ban on visiting the religious places. It was a rebellion that took place in 1773 and continued upto 1800 in North Bengal. Heroic figures like Majunu Saha, Bhawani Pathank, Devi Chaoudharni were the leaders of the rebellion.

60. **With reference to the revolt of the year 1857, who of the following was betrayed by a friend; captured and put to death by the British ?(2006)**

- (a) Nana Sahib
- (b) Kunwar Singh

(c) Khan Bahadur Khan

(d) **TantiaTope**

61. **Which one of the following territories was not affected by the Revolt of 1857 ?(2005)**

- (a) Jhansi                      (b) **Chittor**  
(c) Jagdishpur                (d) Lucknow

62. **Which one of the following places did Kunwar Singh, a prominent leader of the Revolt of 1857, belong to ? (2005)**

- (a) **Bihar**                      (b) Madhya Pradesh  
(c) Rajasthan                (d) Uttar Pradesh

**Exp:** Babu Veer Kunwar Singh , one of the leaders of the Indian rebellion of 1857 belonged to a royal Ujjaini house of Jagadidpur, currently part of of Bhojpur district, Bihar.

63. **Consider the following Princely States of the British rule in India:(2004)**

1. Jhansi                      2. Sambalpur  
3. Satara

**The correct chronological order in which they were annexed by the British is**

- (a) 1-2-3                      (b) 1-3-2  
(c) **3-2-1**                      (d) 3-1-2

64. Which one of the following mountain tribes did the British first come into contact with after the grant of Diwani in the year 1765 ?(2002)

- (a) Garos (b) Khasis  
(c) Kukis (d) Tipperahs

65. "In this instance we could not play off the Mohammedons against the Hindus". To which one of the following events did this remark of Aithison relate ?(2000)

- (a) Revolt of 1857  
(b) Champaran Satyagraha (1917)  
(c) Khilafat and Non-Cooperation Movement (1919-22)  
(d) August Movement of 1942

66. Consider the following events :(1999)

1. Indigo Revolt 2. Santhal Rebellion  
3. DeccanRiot 4. Mutiny of the sepoy

The correct chronological sequence of these events is :

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

67. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists :(1999)

**LIST-I (BOOKS)**

**LIST-II (A UTHORS)**

- A. The first Indian War of Independence 1. Rabindranath Tagore  
B. AnandaMath 2. SriAurobindo  
C. Life Divine 3. Bankim Chandra Chatterji  
D. Sadhana 4. Vinayak Damodar Savarkar

**CODES:**

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

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

**68. The educated middle class in India**

- (a) **opposed the revolt of 1857**
- (b) supported the revolt of 1857
- (c) remained neutral to the revolt of 1857
- (d) fought against native rulers

**SOCIAL REFORMS**

**69. Consider the following statements :(2014)**

1. 'Bijak's is a composition of the teachings of Saint Dadu Dayal.
2. The Philosophy of Pushti Marg was propounded by Madhvacharya.

**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**

**Exp:** Bijak is a composition of the teachings of Kabir, Pushti Marg was propounded by Vallabhacharya.

**70. Which one of the following pairs does not form part of the six systems of Indian Philosophy ?(2014)**

- (a) Mimamsa and Vedanta
- (b) Nyaya and Vaisheshika
- (c) Lokayata and Kapalika**
- (d) Sankhya and Yoga

71. **Annie Besant was:(2013)**

1. responsible for starting the Home Rule Movement
2. the founder of the Theosophical Society
3. once the President of the Indian National Congress

**Select the correct statement/statements using the codes given below.**

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

**Exp:**

Indian history is rich of the contributions of many European and American women who played a vital role in the important religious movements. Annie Besant is thus a significant figure in this context. She was a prominent Theosophist and women's rights activist who was born on October 1 1847. She was a renowned orator and supporter of Indian self rule.

Annie Besant succeeded Olcott as president of the theosophical Society and clearly identified its role as a religious and cultural one to the exclusion of politics. Thereafter, she continued to participate in concrete political struggles and joined the Indian National Congress. By 1915, she founded the All-India Home Rule League in to impose a more radical political programme on to the Indian National Congress. On the other hand, the theosophical society played a significant political role. In India, theosophy became an integral part of a wider movement of neo-Hinduism, which helped to provide Indian nationalists with a decriminalizing ideology.

Annie Besant launched the Home Rule League in 1916, by modeling demands for India on Irish models. Thus this was for the first time that India had a political party to fight for change. In June 1917 Mrs. Besant was arrested and captivated at a hill station. However she found a strong support on Congress and the Muslim League. Both the organizations together threatened to launch protests if she were not set free. Thus, Annie Besant's arrest focused for protest, giving those who wanted long-term independence for India. Her arrest also gave a chance to work the Indians together for an achievable goal. Annie Besant thus provided her support for the betterment of the country. Living her impact, she died on September 20th 1933 in Adyar, India.



**72. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding Brahmo Samaj ?(2012)**

1. It opposed idolatry.
2. It denied the need for a priestly class for interpreting the religious texts.
3. It popularized the doctrine that the Vedas are infallible

**Select the correct answer using the codes given below :**

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

**Exp: The fundamental principles of the Brahmo Samaj are:**

- (1) There is only one God, who is the Creator and the Saviour of this world. He is spirit, infinite in power, wisdom, love, justice and holiness, omnipresent, eternal and blissful.
- (2) The human soul is immortal and capable of infinite progress, and is responsible to God for its doings.
- (3) Man's happiness in this and the next world consists in worshipping God in spirit and in truth.
- (4) Loving God, holding communion with Him and carrying out His will in all the concerns of life, constitute true worship.
- (5) No created object is to be worshipped as God, and God alone is to be considered as infallible.

**73. In collaboration with David Hare and Alexander Duff, who of the following established Hindu College at Calcutta ?(2009)**

- (a) Henry Louis Vivian Derozio
- (b) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
- (c) Keshab Chandra Sen
- (d) Raja Rammohan Roy**

**Exp:**

The Brahma Samaj was a theistic organisation founded by Raja Ram Mohan Roy, an educated Bengali, at Calcutta in 1828. It was initially

known as the "Brahmo Sabha". Two factors contributed to the formation of the Brahmo Samaj during the 19th century. Firstly the Hindu social system had begun to stagnate and placed too much emphasis on traditional rituals. Secondly, an English educated class of Indians began to emerge to fulfill the administrative and economic needs of British rule.

74. **Who among the following started the newspaper Shome Prakash ?(2009)**
- (a) Dayanand Saraswati
  - (b) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar**
  - (c) Raja Rammohan Roy
  - (d) Surendranath Banerjee
75. **Who among the following wrote the book *Bahuvivah* ?(2007)**
- (a) Raja Rammohan Roy
  - (b) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar**
  - (c) Pandita Rambai
  - (d) Rabindranath Tagore
76. **"Lectures from Colombo to Almora" is based on the experiences of which one of the following ?(2006)**
- (a) Veer Savarkar
  - (b) Annie Besant
  - (c) Ramakrishna Paramhansa
  - (d) Swami Vivekanand**
77. **Consider the following statements :(2001)**
1. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar founded the Bethune School at Calcutta with the main aim of encouraging education for women
  2. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay was the first graduate of the Calcutta University.
  3. Keshav Chandra Sen's campaign against Sati led to the enactment of a law to ban Sati by the then Governor General.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?**

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

**78. Consider the following statements :(2001)**

1. Arya Samaj was founded in 1835.
2. Lala Lajpat Rai opposed the appeal of Arya Samaj to the authority of Vedas in support of its social reform programmes.
3. Under Keshab Chandra Sen, the Brahmo Samaj campaigned for women's education.
4. Vinoba Bhave founded the Sarvodaya Samaj to work among refugees.

**Which of these statements are correct ?**

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

**Exp:** Arya Samaj: Dayanand Saraswati founded a movement Arya Samaj on April 7, 1875 in Bombay (Now Mumbai). The Arya Samaj, which means "Noble Society" was an Indian religious movement. It has a great contribution in social and religious changes during the 19th century India as well as a positive effect on the Indian general conscience. The movement was to promote the values and practices based on the infallibility of the Vedas.

## FREEDOM STRUGGLE

79. **With** reference to Rowlatt Satyagraha, which of the following statements is/ are correct? (2015)

1. The Rowlatt Act was based on the recommendations of the 'Sedition Committee'.
2. In Rowlatt Satyagraha, Gandhiji tried to utilize the Home Rules League.
3. Demonstrations against the arrival of Simon Commission coincided with Rowlatt Satyagraha.

**Select the correct answer using the code given below**

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

**Exp:Rowlatt Satyagraha:** In March 1919, the government passed the Rowlatt Act even though every single Indian member of the Central Legislature Council opposed it. This act authorised the government to imprison a person without trial and conviction Endicott of law. The Act, thus, severely curtailed the civil liberties of Indians in the name of curbing terrorist violence.

Gandhiji suggested that a Satyagraha to be launched against the Rowlatt Act. A Satyagraha Sabha was formed in 1919. 6 April was fixed as the date on which Satyagraha would be launched. Delhi observed the hartal want hotkey at March because of some confusion about dates.

Gandhiji was arrested on April 9, 1919, but was set free. The news of his arrest provoked serious disturbances in Bombay, Ahmedabad, Nadiad and elsewhere. Ghandhi decided to suspend non-violent civil disobedience as he felt that the people were not yet fit for the moment. The Rowlatt Satyagraha as a political campaign was a failure as it did not attain its objective of the repeal of the Rowlatt Act.

80. Who of the following was/were economic critic/critics of colonialism in India?(2015)

1. Dadabhai Naoroji
2. G. Subramania Iyer
3. R.C. Dutt

Select the correct answer using the code given below

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

**Exp:** The most outstanding contribution of the moderates was critics of economic colonialism of British.

**Dadabhai Naoroji-** Poverty and Unbritish rule India

**G Subramaniya Aiyar-** Essays on colonial economy

**RC Dutt-** Economic history of British India

81. With reference to Congress Socialist Party, consider the following statements. (2015)

1. It advocated the boycott of British goods and evasion of taxes.
2. It wanted to establish the dictatorship of proletariat.
3. It advocated separte electorate for minorities and oppressed classes.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (a) 1 and 2 only              (b) 3 only  
(c) 1,2 and 3 (d)None

**Exp:** Congress Socialist Party, or (CSP), was a left-wing group within the Congress. It was formed with Acharya Narendra Deva as President and Jay Prakash Narayan as General Secretary in 1934. The rise of this party was due to the increased left influence in the Indian National Congress. By 1935, one third of the Congress members were Congress Socialists. These leaders rejected the idea of Gandhi (which they saw as anti-rational). Though, they remained active in the workers and peasants movement, they rejected the sectarian attitude of the Communist Party of India.

82. **Who of the following organized a march on the Tanore coast to break the Salt Law in April 1930(2015)**

- (a) V. O. Chidambaram Pillai
- (b) C. Rajagopalachari**
- (c) K. Kamaraj
- (d) Annie Besant

83. **With reference to the Cabinet Mission, Which of the following statements is/are correct?(2015)**

1. It recommended a federal government.
2. It enlarged the powers of the Indian courts.
3. It provided for more Indians in the ICS.

**Select the correct answer using the code given below**

- (a) **1 only**
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 1 and 3
- (d) None

**Exp:**The United Kingdom Cabinet Mission of 1946 to India aimed to discuss and plan for the transfer of power from the British government to Indian leadership to provide India with independence. Formulated at the initiative of Clement Attlee, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, the mission had Lord Pethick-Lawrence, the Secretary of State for India, Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, and A. V. Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty. Lord Wavell, the Viceroy of India, did not participate in every step but was present.

Promulgated on 16 May 1946, the plan, to create a united dominion of India as a loose confederation of provinces, came to be known by the date of its announcement:

- A united Dominion of India would be given independence.
- The Muslim-majority provinces would be grouped, with Sind, Punjab, Baluchistan and North-West Frontier Province forming one group, and Bengal and Assam would form another.

- The Hindu-majority provinces in central and southern India would form another group.
- The central government, stationed in Delhi, would be empowered to handle nationwide affairs, such as defense, currency, and diplomacy, and the rest of powers and responsibility would belong to the provinces, coordinated by groups.

84. **Which one of the following movements has contributed to a split in the Indian National Congress resulting in the emergence of 'moderates' and extremists'?(2015)**

- (a) Swadeshi Movement
- (b) Quit India Movement
- (c) Non-Cooperation Movement
- (d) Civil Disobedience Movement

**Exp:** The split took place in 1907. It initiated during Swadeshi movement over the methods and techniques of agitation.

85. **The Partition of Bengal made by Lord Curzon in 1905 lasted until(2014)**

- (a) the First World War when Indian troops were needed by the British and the partition was ended.
- (b) **King George V abrogated Curzon's Act at the Royal Durbar in Delhi in 1911**
- (c) Gandhiji launched his Civil Disobedience Movement
- (d) the Partition of India in 1947 when East Bengal became East Pakistan

86. **The 1929 Session of Indian National Congress is of significance in the history of the Freedom Movement because the(2014)**

- (a) attainment of Self-Government was declared as the objective of the Congress
- (b) **attainment of Poorna Swaraj was adopted as the goal of the Congress**
- (c) Non-Cooperation Movement was launched.
- (d) decision to participate in the Round Table Conference in London was taken

**Exp:**The Congress session at Calcutta marked an almost split among the leaders who wanted dominion and leaders who wanted complete Independence. Ultimately it was

resolved that if the British parliament accepts the Nehru report by 31 December 1929, Congress would adopt the report as it is. If the report is not accepted by the British parliament, Congress would insist in Complete Independence and would organize a nonviolent Non cooperation movement. The one year deadline passed and no positive reply came from the Government. This was followed by Lahore Session of Congress which was presided by Jawahar Lal Nehru. The most land mark resolution was that the Nehru Committee Report had now lapsed and Dominion status will not be acceptable. A Poorna Swarajya Resolution was passed and it was Swarajya means complete Independence. In pursuance with this resolution, the Central and Provincial Legislatures had to be boycotted completely and all the future elections were also to be boycotted. A Programme of the Civil Disobedience was to be launched. On the midnight of December 31, 1929 and January 1, 1930, the deadline of the Nehru Committee report expired and Jawahar Lal Nehru unfurled the Flag of India's independence on the bank of River Ravi in Lahore. The Congress working committee met on January 2, 1930 and on that day it was decided that the January 26, 1930 should be observed as Poorna Swarajya Day., as on that day, a Poorna Swarajya pledge was drafted by Mahatma Gandhi.

**87. The people of India agitated against the arrival of Simon Commission because(2013)**

- (a) Indians never wanted the review of the working of the Act of 1919
- (b) Simon Commission recommended the abolition of Dyarchy (Diarchy) in the Provinces
- (c) **There was no Indian member in the Simon Commission**
- (d) The Simon Commission suggested the partition of the country

**88. Quit India Movement was launched in response to(2013)**

- (a) Cabinet Mission Plan
- (b) **Cripps Proposals**
- (c) Simon Commission Report
- (d) WavellPlan



**Exp:**Cripps Mission was sent by the British Government in March 1942 to India with key objective to secure Indian cooperation and support for British War Efforts. Headed by Sir Stafford Cripps, this mission sought to negotiate an agreement with Indian leaders.

### **Important Facts on Cripps Mission**

Through the Cripps mission for the first time, British government recognized the “Right of Dominion’ for India. Indians were given promise of liberty to frame their own constitution. The Cripps mission which was a move to appease the Congress, Muslim League and Indian states at the same time was rejected by all of them. Gandhi wanted an undivided India, Muslim league wanted a separate Pakistan , Congress demanded a full control over defense “stating that a slave country cannot have any inspiration” . Muslim league said there was inadequate representation of Muslims. Sikhs rejected because of non accession of provinces. Hindu Mahasabha rejected because the “Pakistan Virus” was alive. The Dalits and depressed classed also rejected because there was nothing new for them.

**With reference to Indian History, the Members of the Constituent Assembly from the Provinces were(2013)**

- (a) directly elected by the people of those provinces
- (b) nominated by the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League
- (c) **elected by the Provincial Legislative Assemblies**
- (d) selected by the Government , for their expertise in constitutional matters

90. **The demand for the Tabhaga Peasant Movement in Bengal was for(2013)**

- (a) **the reduction of the share of the landlords from one-half of the crop to one-third**
- (b) the grant of ownership of land to peasants as they were actual cultivators of the land
- (c) the uprooting of Zamindari system and the end of serfdom
- (d) writing off all peasant debts

91. **The Ilbert Bill controversy was related to the(2013)**

- (a) imposition of certain restrictions to carry arms by the Indians
- (b) imposition of restrictions on newspapers and magazines published in Indian languages
- (c) **removal of disqualifications imposed on the Indian magistrates with regard to the trial of the Europeans**
- (d) removal of a duty on imported cotton cloth.

92. **The Congress ministries resigned in the seven provinces in 1939 because(2012)**

- (a) the Congress could not form ministries in the other four provinces
- (b) emergence of a 'left wing' in the Congress made the working of the ministries impossible
- (c) there were widespread communal disturbances in their provinces
- (d) **none of the statements (a), (b) and (c) given above is correct**

93. **During the freedom struggle, the National Social Conference was formed. What was the reason for its formation ?(2012)**

- (a) Different social reform groups or organizations of Bengal region united to form a single body to discuss the issues of larger interest and to prepare appropriate petitions/representations to the government.
- (b) Indian National Congress did not want to include social reforms in its deliberations and decided to form a separate body for such a purpose
- (c) Behramji Malabari and M.G. Ranade decided to bring together all the social reform groups of the country under one organization.
- (d) **None of the statements (a), (b) and (c) given above is correct in this context.**

94. Which of the following parties were established by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar?  
(2012)

1. The Peasants and Workers Party of India
2. All India Scheduled Castes Federation
3. The Independent Labour Party

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

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

95. Mahatma Gandhi undertook fast unto death in 1932, mainly because (2012)

- (a) Round Table Conference failed to satisfy Indian political aspirations
- (b) Congress and Muslim League had differences of opinion
- (c) **Ramsay Macdonald announced the Communal Award**
- (d) None of the statements (a), (b) and (c) given above is correct in this context

**Exp:** The Communal Award was announced by the British Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, in August 1932. This was yet another expression of British policy of divide and rule.

The Muslims, Sikhs and Christians had already been recognised as minorities. The Communal Award declared the depressed classes also to be minorities and entitled them to separate electorates.

96. **Consider the following statements :(2012)**

**The most effective contribution made by Dadabhai Naoroji to the cause of Indian National Movement was that he**

1. exposed the economic exploitation of India by the British
2. interpreted the ancient Indian texts and restored the self-confidence of Indians
3. stressed the need for eradication of all the social evils before anything else

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?**

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

**Exp:** Dadabhai Naoroji was the first Indian to show that India was being drained of its wealth under the British rule and thus was fast succumbing to poverty. In 1876, he published a paper titled “Poverty of India” a prelude to “Poverty and Un British rule in India” published in 1901.

97. **The Rowlatt Act aimed at(2012)**

- (a) compulsory economic support to war efforts
- (b) **imprisonment without trial and summary procedures for trial**
- (c) suppression of the Khilafat Movement
- (d) imposition of restrictions on freedom of the press

**Exp:** A sedition committee was constituted under Justice Rowlatt in 1918. On its recommendations Rowlatt Act 1919 was passed. Which gave imbridled powers to the government to arrest and imprison the suspect without trial.



101. **With reference to the period of Indian freedom struggle, which of the following was/were recommended by the Nehru report ?(2011)**

1. Complete Independence for India.
2. Joint electorates for reservation of seats for minorities.
3. Provision of fundamental rights for the people of India in the Constitution.

**Select the correct answer using the codes given below :**

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

**Exp:**The Motilal Nehru Report 1928 was a report by a committee headed by Pt. Motilal Nehru. This committee was created when Lord Birkenhead, Secretary of State of India asked the Indian leaders to draft a constitution for the country. The report, which demanded a Dominion Status for India was considered by the Congress.

**Key Points of Nehru Report :**

The main points of the Nehru report were as follows:

- India would be given Dominion status. This means independence within the British Commonwealth. India will be a federation which shall have a bicameral legislature at the centre and Ministry would be responsible to the legislature.
- Governor General of India would be the constitutional head of India and will have the same powers as that of British Crown.
- There will be no separate electorate.
- The draft report also defined the citizenship and fundamental rights.

102. **Which one of the following observations is not true about the Quit India Movement of 1942 ?(2011)**

- (a) **It was a non-violent movement**
- (b) It was led by Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) It was a spontaneous movement
- (d) It did not attract the labour class in general

**Exp:** Though the revolt of 192 was originally meant to be a non-violent movement like earlier Gandhian movement , it became a violent mass movement from the beginning due to the British crackdown on the all leaders from top to the bottom

**103. What was the reason for Mahatma Gandhi to organize a satyagraha on behalf of the peasants of Kheda ?(2011)**

1. The Administration did not suspend the land revenue collection in spite of a drought.
2. The administration proposed to introduce Permanent Settlement in Gujarat.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?**

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

**104. With reference to Simon Commission's recommendations, which one of the following statements is correct ?(2010)**

- (a) It recommended the replacement of diarchy with responsible government in the provinces
- (b) It proposed the setting up of inter-provincial council under the Home Department
- (c) It suggested the abolition of bicameral legislature at the Centre
- (d) It recommended the creation of Indian Police Service with a provision for increased pay and allowances for British recruits as compared to Indian recruits

**Exp:**

- Provincial Dyarchy should be abolished and responsibilities of ministers to the provincial legislatures should be enlarged.
- The special power for the safeguarding of province and the protection of minorities comes under the Governor powers.
- The representation of provinces and other areas constituted on the basis of population at the Federal Assembly ( at the Centre).
- Recommended Dominion Status for Burma and should be provided its own Constitution.

- Recommended the representation of Council of State could not be chosen on the basis of Direct Election but by Indirect Election through Provincial Council which is more or less just like Modern day election procedure as Proportional Representation.

**105. Four resolutions were passed at the famous Calcutta session of Indian National Congress in 1906. The question of either retention OR of rejection of these four resolutions became the cause of a split in Congress at the next Congress session held in Surat in 1907. (2010)**

**Which one of the following was not one of those resolutions ?**

- (a) Annulment of partition of Bengal
- (b) Boycott
- (c) National education
- (d) Swadeshi

**Exp:** During 1901, Bengal had become the nerve centre for Indian nationalism. At that time it was the biggest province of British India and included parts of Bihar and Orissa. To weaken it, Lord Curzon (1899–1905) the Viceroy of India, proposed partition of Bengal. The official reason was stated as administrative inconvenience due to the size of Bengal. But partition itself was based on a religious and political agenda. Bengal was to be divided into two regions i.e. East Bengal and Assam out of



the rest of Bengal. Thus to reduce the nationalist movement in Bengal and thereby in the entire country, Bengal partition was to take place on 16 October 1905.

106. **After Quit India Movement, C. Rajagopalachari issued a pamphlet entitled "The Way Out". Which one of the following was a proposal in this pamphlet ?(2010)**

- (a) The establishment of a "War Advisory Council" composed of representative of British India and the Indian States
- (b) Reconstitution of the Central Executive Council in such a way that all its members, except the Governor General and the Commander-in-Chief should be Indian leaders
- (c) Fresh elections to the Central and Provincial Legislatures to be held at the end of 1945 and the Constitution making body to be convened as soon as possible
- (d) **A solution for the constitutional deadlock**

107. **What was the immediate cause for the launch of the Swadeshi Movement ?(2010)**

- (a) **The partition of Bengal done by Lord Curzon**
- (b) A sentence of 18 months rigorous imprisonment imposed on Lokmanya Tilak
- (c) The arrest and deportation of Lala Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh; and passing of the Punjab Colonization Bill
- (d) Death sentence pronounced on the Chapekar brothers

**Exp:** During 1901, Bengal had become the nerve centre for Indian nationalism. At that time it was the biggest province of British India and included parts of Bihar and Orissa. To weaken it, Lord Curzon (1899–1905) the Viceroy of India, proposed partition of Bengal. The official reason was stated as administrative inconvenience due to the size of Bengal. But partition itself was based on a religious and political agenda. Bengal was to be divided into two regions i.e. East Bengal and Assam out of the rest of Bengal. Thus to reduce the nationalist movement in Bengal and thereby in the entire country, Bengal partition was to take place on 16 October 1905.

108. **Consider the following statements : (2010)**

1. The "Bombay Manifesto" signed in 1936 openly opposed the preaching of socialist ideals
2. It evoked support from a large section of business community from all across India

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?**

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

109. **Consider the following statements :(2010)**

1. Dr. Rajendra Prasad persuaded Mahatma Gandhi to come to Champaran to investigate the problem of peasants.
2. Acharya J.B. Kriplani was one of Mahatma Gandhi's colleagues in his Champaran investigation.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?**

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

**HO.For the Karachi session of Indian National Congress in 1931 presided over by Sardar Patel, who drafted the Resolution on Fundamental Rights and Economic Programme ?(2010)**

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi  
(b) **Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru**  
(c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad  
(d) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

**111.Who among the following were official Congress negotiators with Cripps Mission ?(2010)**

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Patel  
(b) Acharya J.B. Kriplani and C. Rajagopalachari  
(c) **Pandit Nehru and Maulana Azad**  
(d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Rati Ahmed Kidwai

112. In the 'Individual Satyagraha', Vinoba Bhave was chosen as the first Satyagrahi. Who was the second ? (2009)

- (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (b) **Pandit Jawahar Lai Nehru**
- (c) C. Rajagopalachari
- (d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

**Exp:** On October 17, 1940, the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi had chosen Acharya Vinoba Bhave as the first satyagrahi (proponent of satyagraha) to start personal satyagraha (movement which meant holding to the truth) and Jawaharlal Nehru as the second. The British Colonial government had committed India into the Second World War without the consent of the Indian people. To oppose this decision by the foreign government, the Congress party decided to launch individual satyagraha.

113. Consider the following statements : (2009)

**The Cripps Proposals include the provision for**

1. Full independence for India.
  2. Creation of Constitution-making body. Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?
- (a) 1
  - (b) **2**
  - (c) 1 and 2
  - (d) Neither 1 nor 2

114. During the freedom struggle, Aruna Asaf Ali was a major woman organizer of underground activity in (2009)

- (a) Civil Disobedience Movement
- (b) Non-Cooperation Movement
- (c) **Quit India Movement**
- (d) Swadeshi Movement

115. Consider the following statements :(2009)

1. The discussions in the Third Round Table Conference eventually led to the passing of the Government of India Act of 1935.
2. The Government of India Act of 1935 provided

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?**

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

116. Who of the following Prime Ministers sent Cripps Mission to India?(2009)

- (a) James Ramsay Mac Donald  
(b) Stanley Baldwin  
(c) Neville Chamberlain  
(d) **Winston Churchill**

117. During the Indian Freedom Struggle, why did Rowlatt Act arouse popular indignation ? \_ (2009)

- (a) It curtailed the freedom of religion  
(b) It suppressed the Indian traditional education  
(c) **It authorized the government to imprison people without trial**  
(d) It curbed the trade union activities

118. Which one of the following began with the Dandi March?(2009)

- (a) Home Rule Movement  
(b) Non-Cooperation Movement  
(c) **Civil Disobedience Movement**  
(d) Quit India Movement

**Exp:**The Salt March, also known as the Dandi March and the Dandi Satyagraha, was an act of nonviolent civil disobedience in colonial India initiated by Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi to produce salt from the seawater in the coastal village of Dandi, as was the practice of the local populace until British officials introduced taxation on salt production, deemed their sea-salt reclamation activities illegal, and then repeatedly used force to stop it. The 24-day march began on 12 March 1930 as a direct

action campaign of tax resistance and nonviolent protest against the British salt monopoly, and it gained worldwide attention which gave impetus to the Indian independence movement and started the nationwide Civil Disobedience Movement.

**119. With which one of the following movements is the slogan "Do or die" associated ?(2009)**

- (a) Swadeshi Movement
- (b) Non-Cooperation Movement
- (c) Civil Disobedience Movement
- (d) Quit India Movement**

**Exp:** The Quit India Movement or the India August Movement (August Kranti), was a civil disobedience movement launched at the Bombay session of the All-India Congress Committee or more simply by Gandhi (Mahatma Gandhi) on 8 August 1942, during World War II, demanding an end to British Rule of India. The Cripps Mission had failed, and on 8 August 1942, Gandhi made a call to Do or Die in his Quit India speech delivered in Bombay at the Gowalia Tank Maidan. The All-India Congress Committee launched a mass protest demanding what Gandhi called "An Orderly British Withdrawal" from India.

**120. Who of the following founded the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association ?(2009)**

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi**
- (b) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (c) N.M. Joshi
- (d) J.B. Kripalani

**121. In the context of the Indian freedom struggle, 16th October 1905 is well known for which one of the following reasons ?(2009)**

- (a) The formal proclamation of Swadeshi Movement was made in Calcutta town hall
- (b) Partition of Bengal took effect**
- (c) Dadabhai Naoraji declared that the goal of Indian National Congress was Swaraj
- (d) Lokmanya Tilak started Swadeshi Movement in Poona

122. Who among the following rejected the title of Knighthood and refused to accept a position in the Council of the Secretary of State for India ?(2008)

- (a) Motilal Nehru (b) M.G. Ranade  
(c) **G.K. Gokhale** (d) B.G. Tilak

123. During the Indian Freedom Struggle, who of the following raised an army called 'Free Indian Legion' ?(2008)

- (a) Lala Hardayal (b) Rashbehari Bose  
(c) **Subhas Chandra Bose** (d) V.D. Savarkar

124. Which one of the following suggested the reconstitution of the Viceroy Executive Council in which all the portfolios including that of War Members were to be held by the Indian leaders ?(2008)

- (a) Simon Commission  
(b) **Simla Conference**  
(c) Cripps Proposal  
(d) Cabinet Mission

**Exp:** The Simla Conference 1945 was a meeting between the Viceroy and the major political leaders of British India at Simla, India. Convened to agree on and approve the Wavell Plan for Indian self-government, it reached a potential agreement for the self-rule of India that provided separate representation for Muslims and reduced majority powers for both communities in their majority regions.

125. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the Lists :(2008)

**LIST-II (WORK)**

- A. *Bankimchandra*  
B. *Debi Chaudhurani*  
C. *Premchand*

**LIST – II (WORK)**

1. *Shatranj Ke Khilari*  
2. *Debi Chaudhurani*  
3. *Nil-Darpan*  
4. *Chandrakanta*

CODE:

A		B	C
(a)	2	4	1
(b)	3	4	2
(c)	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>
D	3	1	4

126. Who among the following Gandhian followers was a teacher by profession ?(2008)

- (a) A.N. Sinha      (b) Braj Kishore Prasad  
(c) **J.B. Kriplani**      (d) Rajendra Prasad

127. Which one of the following was a journal brought out by Abul Kalam Azad ?(2008)

- (a) **Al-Hilal**  
(b) Comrade  
(c) The Indian Sociologist  
(d) Zamindar

128. Where was the First Session of the Indian National Congress held in December?(2008)

- (a) Ahmadabad      (b) **Bombay**  
(c) Calcutta      (d) Delhi

129. Who among the following wrote the poem, Subh-e-Azadi ?(2008)

- (a) Sahir Ludhianvi  
(b) **Maulana Abul Kalam Azad**

130. 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.(2008)

- (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.

**131. Which one of the following places was associated with Acharya Vinoba Bhave's Bhoodan Movement at the beginning of the movement ?(2007)**

- (a) Udaygiri            (b) Rapur
- (c) **Pochampalli**      (d) Venkatagiri

**Exp:**The Bhoodan Movement ,Land Gift Movement was a voluntary land reform movement in India, started by Acharya Vinoba Bhave in 1951 at Pochampally village in Telangana which is now known as Bhoodan Pochampally.

**132. A : According to the Wavell Plan, the number of Hindu and Muslim members in the Executive Council were to be equal.**

**R : Wavell thought that this arrangement would have avoided the partition of India.(2007)**

- (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.

**Exp:**There was a deadlock with the congress since 1939 resignations. On June 14, 1945, Lord Wavell came out with a plan which had the following schemes: A new Executive Council was to be formed at the Centre in which all but the Viceroy and the Commander in Chief will be Indians. This executive council was for the time being till a new permanent constitution could be agreed upon and come to force. All portfolios except the Defense would be held by the Indian Members.



133. Which one of the following aroused a wave of popular indignation that led to the messacre by the British at Jallianwala Bagh ?(2007)

- (a) The Arms Act
- (b) The Public Safety Act
- (c) **The Rowlatt Act**
- (d) The Vernacular Press Act

**Exp:** Emboldened with this success, Gandhiji in 1919 decided to launch a nationwide satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act 1919. This Act had been hurriedly passed through the Imperial Legislative Council despite the united opposition of the Indian members. It gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities, and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years. Mahatma Gandhi wanted non-violent civil disobedience against such unjust laws, which would start with hartal on 6 April

134. At which one of the following places did Mahatma Gandhi first start his Satyagraha in India ?(2007)

- (a) Ahmedabad
- (b) Bardoli
- (c) **Champanan**
- (d) Kheda

**Exp:** The first Satyagraha movements inspired by Mahatma Gandhi occurred in Champanan district of Bihar and the Kheda district of Gujarat on 1917 to 1918. Champanan Satyagraha was the first to be started, but the word Satyagraha was used for the first time in Anti Rowlatt Act agitation.

Champanan, is a district in the state of Bihar, tens of thousands of landless serfs, indentured labourers and poor farmers were forced to grow indigo (poppy/opium) and similar cash crops by the British East India company and subsequently, the British government in colonized India. The farmers and labourers were forced to grow indigo instead of food crops which were necessary for their survival. This indigo was bought from them at a very low price to export to China as opium

135. The song 'Amar Sonar Bangla' written during the Swadeshi Movement of India inspired the liberation struggle of Bangladesh and was adopted as the National Anthem of Bangladesh. Who wrote this song ?(2007)

- (a) Rajni Kanta Sen
- (b) Dwijendralal Ray
- (c) Mukunda Das
- (d) Rabindra Nath Tagore**

136. Consider the following statements about Madam Bhikaji Cama:(2006)

1. Madam Cama unfurled the National Flag at the International Socialist Conference in Paris in the year 1907.
2. Madam Cama served as private secretary to Dadabhai Naoroji.

3. Madam Cama was born to Parsi parents.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

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

137. Under whose presidency was the Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress held in the year 1929 wherein a resolution was adopted to gain complete independence from the British ?(2006)

- (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (c) Jawaharlal Nehru**
- (d) Motilal Nehru

138. Who among the following was the Chairman of the Union Constitution Committee of the Constituent Assembly ?(2005)

- (a) B.R. Ambedkar
- (b) J.B. Kripalani
- (c) **Jawaharlal Nehru**
- (d) Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar

139. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched ?(2005)

MOVEMENT/ Satyagraha	PERSON ACTIVELY Associated with
1. Champaran	Rajendra Prasad
2. Ahmedabad Mill Workers	Morarji Desai
3. Kheda	Vallabhbhai Patel

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

**CODES:**

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

140. Consider the following statements :(2005)

- 1. Lord Mountbatten was the Viceroy when Simla Conference took place.
- 2. Indian Navy Revolt, 1946 took place when the Indian sailors in the Royal Indian Navy at Bombay and Karachi rose against the Government.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

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

141. Who among the following was not associated with the formation of UP Kisan Sabha in February 1918 ?(2005)

- (a) Indra Narain Dwivedi
- (b) **Gauri Shankar Misra**
- (c) Jawaharlai Nehru
- (d) Madan Mohan Malviya

142. Who among the following drafted the resolution on fundamental rights for the Karachi Session of Congress in 1931?(2005)

- (a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- (b) Pandit Jawahar Lai Nehru
- (c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

143. In October 1929, who of the following headed a group of Indians gathered at Tashkent to set up a Communist Party of India?(2005)

- (a) H.K. Sarkar
- (b) PC. Joshi
- (c) M.C. Chagla
- (d) M.N. Roy

144. At which Congress Session was the Working Committee authorised to launch a programme of Civil Disobedience?(2005)

- (a) Bombay
- (b) Lahore
- (c) Lucknow
- (d) Tripura

145. In which one of the following provinces was a Congress ministry not formed under the Act of 1935 ? (2005)

- (a) Bihar
- (b) Madras
- (c) Orissa
- (d) Punjab

146. Consider the following statements :(2015)

**On the eve of launch of Quit India Movement, Mahatma Gandhi**

1. asked the government servants not to resign.
2. asked the soldiers not to leave their posts.
3. asked the Princes of the Princely States to accept the sovereignty of their own people.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?**

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

**Exp:** The Congress Working Committee meeting at Wardha (14 July 1942) passed a resolution demanding complete independence from the British government. The draft proposed massive civil disobedience if the British did not accede to the demands.

However, it proved to be controversial within the party. A prominent Congress national leader Chakravarti Rajgopalachari quit the Congress over this decision, and so did some local and regional level organisers. Jawaharlal Nehru and Maulana Azad were apprehensive and critical of the call, but backed it and stuck with Gandhi's leadership until the end. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad and Anugrah Narayan Sinha openly and enthusiastically supported such a disobedience movement, as did many veteran Gandhians and socialists like Asoka Mehta and Jayaprakash Narayan.

**147. Consider the following statements :(2004)**

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.

**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

**148. Which party was founded by Subhash Chandra Bose in the year 1939 after he broke away from the Congress ?(2005)**

- (a) Indian Freedom Party
- (b) Azad Hind Fauj
- (c) Revolutionary Front
- (d) **Forward Bloc**

**149. Consider the following statements : (2004)**

1. The First Session of the Indian National Congress was held in Calcutta.
2. The Second Session of the Indian National Congress was held under the presidentship of Dadabhai Naoroji.
3. Both Indian National Congress and Muslim League held their sessions at Lucknow in 1916 and concluded the Lucknow Pact.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?**

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

**150. During the Indian Freedom Struggle, who among the following proposed that Swaraj should be defined as complete independence free from all foreign control ?(2004)**

- (a) Mazharul Haque  
(b) **Maulana Hasrat Mohanti**  
(c) Hakim Ajmat Khan  
(d) Abul Kalam Azad

**151 The name of the famous person of India who returned the Kinghood conferred on him by the British Government as a token of protest against the atrocities in Punjab in 1919 was(2004)**

- (a) Tej Bahadur Sapm  
(b) Ashutosh Mukherjee  
(c) **Rabindra Nath Tagore**  
(d) Syed Ahmad Khan

**152. Consider the following events during India's freedom struggle:(2004)**

1. Chauri-Chaura Outrage
2. Minto-Morley Reforms
3. Dandi March
4. Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms

Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of the events given above ?

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

**153. A : In 1916, Maulana Mohammad Ali and Abul Kalam Azad resigned from the Legislative Council.**

**R : The Rowlatt Act was passed by the Government in spite of being opposed by all Indian members of the Legislative Council. (2003)**

- (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.**

**154. Who headed the Interim Cabinet formed in the year 1946?(2003)**

- (a) Rajendra Prasad  
(b) **Jawaharlal Nehru**  
(c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel J  
(d) Rajagopalachari .J

**155. With reference to Indian freedom struggl/e, which one of the following statements is NOT correct 'rC2003)**

- (a) The Rowlatt Act aroused a wave of popular indignation and led to the Jallianwala Bagh massacre  
(b) **Subhash Chandra Bose formed the Forward Bloc**  
(c) Bhagat Singh was one of the founders of Hindustan Republican Socialist Association  
(d) In 1931, the Congress Session at Karachi opposed Gandhi-Irwin Pact

**156. An important aspect of the Cripps Mission of 1942 was(2003)**

- (a) the all Indian States should join the Indian Union as a condition to consider any degree of autonomy for India

- (b) **the creation of an Indian Union with dominion status very soon after the Second World War**
- (c) the active participation and cooperation of the Indian people, communities and political parties in the British war effort as a condition for granting independence with full sovereign status to India after war
- (d) the framing of a constitution for the entire Indian Union, with no separate constitution for any province, and a Union constitution to be accepted by all provinces

157. **When Congress leaders condemned the Montague-Chelmsford Report, many moderates left the party to form the(2003)**

- (a) Swaraj Party
- (b) Indian Freedom Party
- (c) Independence Federation of India
- (d) **Indian Liberal Federation**

158. **The leader of the Bardoli Satyagraha (1928) was: (2003)**

- (a) **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel**
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) Vitthalbhai J. Patel
- (d) Mahadev Desai

159. **With reference to the Indian freedom struggle, which one of the following statements is not correct ?(2002)**

- (a) Hakim Ajma Khan was one of the leaders to start a nationalist and militant Ahrar movement



- (b) When the Indian National Congress was formed, Sayyid Ahmad Khan opposed it
- (c) **The All-India Muslim League which was formed in 1906 vehemently opposed the partition of Bengal and separate electorates**
- (d) Maulana Barakataullah and Maulana Obeidullah Sindhi were among those who formed a Provisional Government of India in Kabul.

160. **Which one of the following submitted in 1875 a petition to the House of Commons demanding India's direct representation in the British Parliament ?(2002)**

- (a) The Decan Association
- (b) **The Indian Association**
- (c) The Madras Mahajan Sabha
- (d) The Poona Sar

161. **The President of Indian National Congress at the time of partition of India was(2002)**

- (a) C. Rajagopalachari
- (b) **J.B. Kriplani**
- (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (d) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

162. **During the Indian freedom struggle, the Khudai Khidmatgars, also known as Red Shirts, called for(2002)**

- (a) the Union of Pashtun tribal areas in north-west Afghanistan
- (b) the adoption of terrorist tactics and methods for terrorising and finally ousting the colonial rulers
- (c) the adoption of communist revolutionary ideology for political and social reform
- (d) **the Pathan regional nationalist untiy and a struggle against colonialism**

163 .**The last opportunity to avoid the partition of India was lost with the rejection of(2002)**

- (a) Cripps Mission

- (b) Rajagopalachari Formula
- (c) **Cabinet Mission**
- (d) Wavell Plan

**Exp:**The United Kingdom **Cabinet Mission** of 1946 to India aimed to discuss and plan for the transfer of power from the British government to Indian leadership to provide India with independence. Formulated at the initiative of Clement Attlee, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, the mission had Lord Pethick-Lawrence, the Secretary of State for India, Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, and A. V. Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty. Lord Wavell, the Viceroy of India, did not participate in every step but was present.

- A united Dominion of India would be given independence.
- The Muslim-majority provinces would be grouped, with Sind, Punjab, Baluchistan and North-West Frontier Province forming one group, and Bengal and Assam would form another.

The Hindu-majority provinces in central and southern India would form another group.

The central government, stationed in Delhi, would be empowered to handle nationwide affairs, such as defense, currency, and diplomacy, and the rest of powers and responsibility would belong to the provinces, coordinated by groups.

**164. With reference to the period of extremist nationalist movement in India with its spirit of Swadeshi, which one of the following statements is not correct ?(2002)**

- (a) **Liakat Hussain led the Muslim Peasants of Barisal in their agitations**
- (b) In 1898, the scheme of national education was formulated by Satish Chandra Mukherjee
- (c) The Bengal National College was founded in 1906 with Aurobindo as the principal.
- (d) Tagore preached the cult of Atmashakti, the main plan of which was social and economic regeneration of the villages

**165. A: The effect of labour participation in the Indian nationalist upsurge of the early 1930s was weak.**

**R: The labour leaders considered the ideology of Indian National Congress as bourgeois and reactionary.(2002)**

- (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.

**166. Who among the following was the President of the All India States People's Conference in 1939 ?(2001)**

- (a) Jaya Prakash Narayan
- (b) **Jawaharlal Nehru**
- (c) Sheikh Abdullah
- (d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

**167. Who among the following organised the famous Chittagong armoury raid ?(2001)**

- (a) Laxmi Sehgal
- (b) **Surya Sen**
- (c) Batukeshwar Datta
- (d) J.M. Sengupta

**168. Who among the following leaders proposed to adopt Complete Independence as the goal of the Congress in the Ahmedabad session of 1920 ?(2001)**

- (a) Abul Kalam Azad
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) **Hasrat Mohani**
- (d) Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi

**169. A London branch of the All India Muslim League was established in 1908 under the presidency of(2001)**

- (a) Aga Khan
- (b) Ameer Ali**
- (c) Liaquat Ali Khan
- (d) M. A. Jinnah

170. **The Hunter Commission was appointed after the(2001)**

- (a) Black-hole incident
- (b) Jalianwalla Bagh massacre**
- (c) Uprising of 1857
- (d) Partition of Bengal

171. **Consider the following statements about the Indian National Congress: (2000)**

1. Sarojini Naidu was the first woman to be the President of the Congress
2. C.R. Das was in prison when he functioned as the President of the Congress
3. The first Britisher to become the President of the Congress was Alan Octavian Hume
4. Alfred Webb was the President of the Congress in 1894

**Which of these statements are correct ?**

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

172. **A: The basic weakness of the early nationalist movement lay in its narrow social base.**

**R: It fought for the narrow interests of the social groups which joined it.(2002)**

- (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.

173. Which one of the following is NOT a feature of the Government of India Act of 1935 ?(2002)

- (a) Dyarchy at the Centre as well as in the provinces
- (b) A bicameral legislature
- (c) Provincial autonomy
- (d) An All-India federation

174. The Indian National Army (INA) came into existence in 1943 in(2000)

- (a) Japan
- (b) Burma Myanmar
- (c) Singapore
- (d) Malaya

175. As an alternative to the partition of India, Gandhiji suggested to Mountbatten that he(2000)

- (a) postpone granting of independence
- (b) invite Jinnah to form the government
- (c) invite Nehru and Jinnah to form the government together
- (d) invite the army to take over for some time

176. After returning from South Africa, Gandhiji launched his first successful Satyagraha in(2000)

- (a) Chauri Chaura (b) Dandi
- (c) Champaran (d) Bardoli

**Exp:**The first Satyagraha movements inspired by Mahatma Gandhi occurred in Champaran district of Bihar and the Kheda district of Gujarat on 1917 to 1918. Champaran Satyagraha was the first to be started, but the word Satyagraha was used for the first time in Anti Rowlatt Act agitation.

Champaran, is a district in the state of Bihar, tens of thousands of landless serfs, indentured labourers and poor farmers were forced to grow indigo (poppy/opium) and similar cash crops by the British East India company and subsequently, the British government in colonized India. The farmers and

labourers were forced to grow indigo instead of food crops which were necessary for their survival. This indigo was bought from them at a very low price to export to China as opium

**177. A: Lord Linlithgo described the August Movement of 1942 as the most serious revolt after the Sepoy mutiny. R: Peasants joined the movement in large number in some places.(2000)**

- (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.

**178. While delivering the presidential address, the Congress President who advocated the introduction of Roman script for Hindi language was(2000)**

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Abul Kalam Azad
- (d) Subhash Chandra Bose

**179. At the time of partition of India, which one of the following provinces of British India came forward with a plan for a united and independent existence?(2000)**

- (a) Punjab
- (b) Assam
- (c) Bengal
- (d) Bihar

**180. The Balkan Plan for fragmentation of India was the brainchild of(2000)**

- (a) W.Churchill
- (b) M.A. Jinnah
- (c) Lord Mountbatten
- (d) V.P. Menon

**Exp:** Mountbatten prepared a “Dickie Bird Plan” for India’s independence. This plan was prepared by a committee of General Sir Hastings Ismay, Sir George Abell and Lord Mountbatten himself. The Plan Balkan was completed and presented on 15-16 April 1947 by Hastings Ismay to assembly of provincial governors in Delhi. Due to this, this plan was also called “Ismay Plan“. The main proposal of this plan was to that provinces should become first independent

successor states rather than an Indian Union or the two dominions of India & Pakistan. As per this plan all the provinces viz. Madras, Bombay, United Provinces of Bengal, Punjab & North West Frontier etc. were proposed to be declared Independent. The states later would decide whether to join constituent assembly or not. This plan was not discussed in details with leaders of India and Mountbatten discussed just informally. He gave the plan a final touch and sent to London. Later when he moved to Shimla, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru joined him as a guest. Here the details of the plan were put by Mountbatten before Nehru. Nehru rejected the plan right away and told him that this plan would invite Balkanization of India and would provoke conflict and violence. Consequently, Mountbatten cabled to England that this plan was cancelled. So it was also called as Plan Balkan.

181. **Which Indian nationalist leader looked upon the war between Germany and Britain as a godsent opportunity which would enable Indians to exploit the situation to their advantage ?(1999)**

- (a) C. Rajagopalachari
- (b) M.A. Jinnah
- (c) **Subhash Chandra Bose**
- (d) Jawaharlal Nehru

182. **The first venture of Gandhi in all-India politics was the(1999)**

- (a) Non-Cooperation Movement
- (b) **Rowlatt Satyagraha**
- (c) Champaran Movement
- (d) Dandi March

183. **Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists :(1999)**

**List I (Person)**

**List- II ( Journals)**

- |                          |                       |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Shyamji Krishna Verma | 1. Bande Matram       |
| B. Madame Bhikaji Cama   | 2. Indian Sociologist |
| C. Annie Besent          | 3. The Talwar         |
| D. Aurobindo Ghosh       | 4. Commonweal         |

**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 |

184. Which one of the following leaders of the Congress was totally in favour of Cabinet Mission Plan ?(1999)

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) **Jawaharlal Nehru**
- (c) Sardar Patel
- (d) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

185. The Congress policy of pray and petition ultimately came to an end under the guidance of(1999)

- (a) Aurobindo Ghosh
- (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (c) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (d) **Mahatma Gandhi**

186.It made its proposals in May. It still wanted a united India. There was to be a federal Union composed of British provinces.' (1999) The above question is related to

- (a) Simon Commission
- (b) Gandhi-Irwin Pact



- (c) Cripps Mission
- (d) Cabinet Mission**

187. Which one of the following Indian leaders was dismissed by the British from the Indian Civil Service ?(1999)

- (a) Satyendranath Tagore
- (b) Surendranath Banerji**
- (c) R.C. Dutt
- (d) Subhash Chandra Bose

188. The paintings of Rabindranath Tagore are classified as(1999)

- (a) realistic
- (b) socialistic
- (c) revivalistic**
- (d) impressionistic

189. "The Congress is tottering to its fall and one of my great ambitions while in India, is to assist it to a peaceful demise." This statement is attributed to(1998)

- (a) Lord Dufferin
- (b) Lord Curzon**
- (c) Lord Lytton
- (d) None of these

190. Lord Mountbatten came to India as Viceroy along with specific instruction to(1998)

- (a) Balkanise the Indian sub-continent
- (b) Keep India united if possible
- (c) Accept Jinnah's demand for Pakistan
- (d) Persuade the Congress to accept partition**

191. **A: Partition of Bengal in 1905 brought an end to the Moderates role in the Indian freedom movement.**

**R: The Surat Session of Indian National Congress separated the Extremists from the Moderates.(1998)**

- (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.**

**192. A: The Congress rejected the Cripps proposals.**

**R: The Cripps Mission consisted solely of whites.(1998)**

- (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.

**193. A: Gandhi stopped the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922.**

**R: Violence at Chauri-Chaura led him to stop the movement.(1998)**

- (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.

**194. When the Indian Muslim League was inducted into the interim government in 1946, Liyaqat Ali Khan was assigned the portfolio of(1998)**

- (a) Foreign Affairs      (b) Home
- (c) Finance**                      (d) Defence

**195. Which one of the following events was characterised by Montague as 'Preventive Murder'?(1998)**

- (a) Killing of INA activists
- (b) Massacre of Jallianwala Bagh**
- (c) Shooting of the Mahatma
- (d) Shooting of Curzon-Wylle

**196. What is the correct sequence of the following events?(1998)**

1. The August Offer

2. The INA Trial
3. The Quit India Movement
4. The Royal Indian Naval Ratings Revolt Selected the correct answer using the codes given below:

**CODES:**

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

**197. What is the correct sequence of the following events ?(1998)**

1. Tilak's Home Rule League
  2. Kamagatamaru incident
  3. Mahatma Gandhi's arrival in India
- CODES:**
- (a) 1,2,3                      (b)3,2, 1  
(c) 2,1,3                      (d)2,3, 1

**198. Simon Commission of 1927 was boycotted because(1998)**

- (a) **There was no Indian member in the Commission**  
(b) It supported the Muslim League  
(c) Congress felt that the people of India are entitled to Swaraj  
(d) There were differences among the members

**199. A: The Khilafat Movement did bring the urban Muslims into the fold of the National Movement.**

**R: There was a predominant element of anti-imperialism in both the National and Khilafat Movements.(1998)**

- (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.

**200. At the time of India's Independence Mahatma Gandhi was(1998)**

- (a) A member of Congress Working Committee  
(b) **Not a member of the Congress**

- (c) The President of Congress
- (d) The General Secretary of the Congress

201. **The Indian National Congress agreed in 1947 to the partition of the country mainly because(1998)**

- (a) The principle of two-nation theory was then acceptable to them
- (b) It was imposed by the British Government and the Congress was helpless in this regard
- (c) **They wanted to avoid large-scale communal riots**
- (d) India would have otherwise lost the opportunity to attain freedom.

### **REVOLUTIONARIES**

202. **The Ghadr (Ghadar) was a(2014)**

- (a) **revolutionary association of Indians with headquarters at San Francisco**
- (b) nationalist organization operating from Singapore
- (c) militant organization with headquarters of Berlin
- (d) communist movement for India's freedom with headquarters at Tashkent

203. **Who among the following gave a systematic critique of the moderate politics of the Indian National Congress in a series of articles entitled New Lamps for Old ?(2008)**

- (a) **Aurobindo Ghosh**
- (b) R.C. Dutt
- (c) Syed Ahmad Khan
- (d) Viraraghavachari

204. **Who among the following used the phrase 'Un-British' to criticize the English colonial control of India ?(2008)**

- (a) Anandmohan Bose
- (b) Badruddin Tyabji
- (c) **Dadabhai Naoroji**
- (d) Pherozeshah Mehta

**205. Where were the Ghadar revolutionaries, who became active during the outbreak of the World War I based ?(2005)**

- (a) Central America
- (b) North America**
- (c) West America
- (d) South America

**206. What was Komagata Maru ?(2005)**

- (a) A political party based in Taiwan
- (b) Peasant communist leader of China
- (c) A naval ship on voyage to Canada**
- (d) A Chinese village where Mao Tse Tung began his long march

**207. Who among the following was a proponent of Fabianism as a movement ?(2005)**

- (a) Annie Beasant**
- (b) A.O.Hume
- (c) Michael Madhusudan Dutt
- (d) R. Palme Dutt

**208. Match List-I with List-II and select the correctg the codes given below the lists :(2000)**

	<b>LIST-I</b>		<b>LIST-II</b>
A	Chittagong Armouiy	1.	Kalpana-Dutt Rao
B	Abhinav Bharat	2.	Guru Ram Singh
C	Anushilan Samiti	3.	Vinayaka Damodar
			Savarkar
D	Kuka Movement	4.	Aurobindo Ghosh

**Codes:**

	A	B	C	D
<b>(a)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>

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

209. **The native state of Tripura became involved in the Freedom movement early in the 20th century because(2000)**

- (a) the Kings of Tripura were always anti-British
- (b) the Bengal revolutionaries took shelter in Tripura**
- (c) the tribes of the state were fiercely freedom loving
- (d) there were already some groups fighting against the kingship and its protector, the British

210. **'Abhinava Bharat' a secret society of revolutionaries was organised by(1999)**

- (a) Khudiram Bose
- (b) V.D. Savarkar**
- (c) Prafulla Chaki
- (d) Bhagat Singh

211. **Which one of the following defines extremist ideology during the early phase of Indian freedom movement?(1998)**

- (a) Stimulating the production of indigenous articles by giving them preference over imported commodities
- (b) Obtaining self-government by aggressive means in place of petitions and constitutional ways**
- (c) Providing national dedication according to the requirements of the country
- (d) Organising coups against the British empire through military revolt.

212. **The Indian Muslims, in general, were not attracted to the Extremist movement because of the(1998)**

- (a) Influence of Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan
- (b) Anti-Muslim attitude of Extremist leaders
- (c) Indifference shown to Muslim aspirations

(d) **Extremists policy of harping on Hindu past**

213. **Who was the leader of the Ghadar party ?(1998)**

- (a) Bhagat Singh
- (b) LalaHardayal**
- (c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (d) V.D. Savarkar

### **COLONIAL POLICIES & IMPACT**

214. **H.Consider the following :(2012)**

1. Assessment of land revenue on the basis of nature of the soil and the quality of crops
2. Use of mobile canons in warfare
3. Cultivation of tobacco and red chillies

**Which of the above was/were introduced into India by the English ?**

- (a) 1
- (b) 1 and 2
- (c) 2 and 3
- (d) None**

215. **The distribution of powers between the Centre and the States in the Indian Constitution is based on the scheme provided in the(2012)**

- (a) Morley-Minto Reforms, 1909
- (b) Montagu-ChelmsfordAct, 1919
- (c) Government of India Act, 1935**
- (d) Indian Independence Act, 1947

**Exp:**The Government of India Act 1935 was the last constitution of British India. It lasted until 1947, when British India was split into Pakistan and India.

The act

- Gave Indian provinces very less independence
- It did not allow the establishment of an All India Federation. Princely states were also invited.





College, Aligarh

2. Illbert Bill                                  Ripon
3. Pherozeshah Mehta    Congress
4. Badruddin Tyabji                          Muslim League

**Select the correct answer using the codes given below :**

**CODES:**

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

TIMES IAS ACADEMY

## Answer Key

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (c)  
6. (d) 7. (a) 8. (c) 9. (b) 10. (d)  
11. (b) 12. (a) 13. (b) 14. (b) 15. (b)  
16. (a) 17. (d) 18. (b) 19. (d) 20. (b)  
21. (a) 22. (b) 23. (d) 24. (c) 25. (b)  
26. (c) 27. (c) 28. (b) 29. (d) 30. (c)  
31. (c) 32. (c) 33. (b) 34. (c) 35. (d)  
36. (d) 37. (b) 38. (b) 39. (b) 40. (a)  
41. (c) 42. (a) 43. (b) 44. (c) 45. (d)  
46. (a) 47. (d) 48. (a) 49. (c) 50. (b)  
51. (a) 52. (b) 53. (a) 54. (c) 55. (d)  
56. (c) 57. (a) 58. (a) 59. (d) 60. (d)  
61. (b) 62. (a) 63. (c) 64. (b) 65. (a)  
66. (d) 67. (a) 68. (a) 69. (d) 70. (c)  
71. (d) 72. (b) 73. (d) 74. (b) 75. (b)  
76. (d) 77. (b) 78. (d) 79. (b) 80. (d)  
81. (d) 82. (b) 83. (a) 84. (a) 85. (b)  
86. (b) 87. (c) 88. (b) 89. (c) 90. (a)  
91. (c) 92. (d) 93. (d) 94. (b) 95. (c)  
96. (a) 97. (b) 98. (a) 99. (d) 100. (a)  
101. (b) 102. (a) 103. (a) 104. (a) 105. (a)  
106. (d) 107. (a) 108. (a) 109. (b) 110. (b)  
111. (c) 112. (b) 113. (b) 114. (c) 115. (c)  
116. (d) 117. (c) 118. (c) 119. (d) 120. (a)  
121. (b) 122. (c) 123. (c) 124. (b) 125. (c)  
126. (c) 127. (a) 128. (b) 129. (b) 130. (a)  
131. (c) 132. (c) 133. (c) 134. (c) 135. (d)  
136. (b) 137. (c) 138. (c) 139. (c) 140. (b)  
141. (b) 142. (b) 143. (d) 144. (b) 145. (d)  
146. (d) 147. (c) 148. (d) 149. (c) 150. (b)  
151. (c) 152. (b) 153. (d) 154. (b) 155. (b)  
156. (b) 157. (d) 158. (a) 159. (c) 160. (b)  
161. (b) 162. (d) 163. (c) 164. (a) 165. (c)  
166. (b) 167. (b) 168. (c) 169. (b) 170. (b)  
171. (b) 172. (c) 173. (a) 174. (d) 175. (b)  
176. (c) 177. (a) 178. (d) 179. (a) 180. (c)  
181. (c) 182. (b) 183. (a) 184. (b) 185. (d)  
186. (d) 187. (b) 188. (c) 189. (b) 190. (d)  
191. (d) 192. (c) 193. (a) 194. (c) 195. (b)  
196. (a) 197. (d) 198. (a) 199. (a) 200. (b)  
201. (c) 202. (a) 203. (a) 204. (c) 205. (b)  
206. (c) 207. (a) 208. (a) 209. (b) 210. (b)  
211. (b) 212. (d) 213. (b) 214. (d) 215. (c)  
216. (a) 217. (d) 218. (d) 219. (d)

TIMES IAS ACADEMY

## MISCELLANEOUS

1. "A graduate at 18, professor and associate editor of the Sudhakar at 20, Secretary of the Sarvjanik Sabha and of the Provincial Conference at 25, Secretary of the National Congress at 29, leading witness before and important Royal Commission at 31, Provincial legislator at 34, Imperial legislator at 36, President of the Indian National Congress at 6 a patriot whom Mahatma Gandhi himself regarded as his master". 1997

This is how a biographer describes :

- (a) Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya
- (b) Mahadev Govind Ranade
- (c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

### CODES:

A	B	C	D
(a) 4	3	1	5
(b) 4	3	2	1
<b>(c) 2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>
(d) 1	4	2	3

2. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer:

	List I (Events)		List II (Results)
A	Morley Minto Reforms	1	Country wide agitation
	Simon commission movement	2	Withdrawal of
C	The Chauri-Chaura Electratorates Incident	3	Communal
D	The Dandi March	4	Communal outbreaks
		5	Illegal manufacture of salt

**CODES:**

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

3. The Poona Pact which was signed between the British Government and Mahatma Gandhi in 1934 provided for: 1997

- (a) the creation of dominion status for India
- (b) separate electorates for the Muslims
- (c) separate electorate for the Harijans
- (d) joint electorate with reservation for Harijans

4. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer: (1997)

**List I**

A Suraj Split

**B Communal Award**

C All party Convention

D Poorna Swaraj Resolution

**List II**

1. 1929

2. 1928

3. 1932

4. 1907

5. 1905

5. Consider the map given below :(1997) The predominant languages spoken in the areas marked A, B, C and D are respectively:

- (a) Brajbhasha, Bhojpuri, Maithili and Awadhi
- (b) Awadhi, Maithili, Bhojpuri and Brajbhasha
- (c) **Brajbhasha, Awadhi, Bhojpuri and Maithili**
- (d) Maithili, Bhojpuri, Brajbhasha and Awadhi

6. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer: (1997)

**List I**

a. Chittagaon Armoury raid

b. Kakori Conspiracy

c. Lahore Conspiracy

d. Ghadar Party

**List II**

1. Lal Hardayal

2. Jatin Das

3. Surya Sen

4. Ram Prasad Bismil

5. Vasudeo Phadke

<b>CODES:</b>			
<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>
(a) 3	4	1	5
(b) 4	3	2	5
<b>(c) 3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
(d) 2	4	3	1

7. **M.C Setalvad, B.N. Rao and Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer were distinguished members of the : (1997)**

(a) Swaraj Party

**(b) All India National Liberal Federation**

(c) Madras Labour Union

(d) Servants of Indian Society

8. **What is the correct chronological sequence of the following?(1997)**

1. Wood's Education Despatch.

2. Macauley's minute on education.

3. The Sargent Education Report.

4. Indian Education (Hunter Commission)

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

(c) 1,2,4,3            (d) 4,3,1,2

9. **The Sarabandi (no tax) campaign of 1922 was led by 1996**

(a) Bhagat Singh            (b) Chittaranjan Das

(c) Rajguru            **(d) Vallabhbhai Patel**

10. Which one of the following first mooted the idea of a constituent assembly to frame a Consitution for India? **(1996)**

**(a) Swaraj Party in 1934**

(b) Congress Party in 1936

(c) Muslim League in 1942

(d) All Parties Conference in 1946

**11. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R): (1996)**

**Assertion (A) : The British sovereignly continued to exist in free Indian**

**Reason (R): The British sovereign appointed the last Governor General of free India. In the context of the above 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 a correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true**

**12. Which one of the following is an important crop of the Barak valley?(1996)**

- (a) Jute
- (b) Tea
- (c) Sugarcane
- (d) Cotton

**13. His principal was social and religious reform. He relied upon legislation to do away with social ills and worked incessingly for the eradication of child marriage, the purdah system... To encourage consideration of social problems on a national scale, he inaugurated the Indian National Social Conference, which for many years met for its annual sessions alongside the Indian National Congress. The reference in this passage is to.- (1996)**

- (a) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
- (b) Behramji Merwanji Lalabari
- (c) Mahadev Govind Ranade**
- (d) B.R.Ambedkar

**14. Who among the following leaders did not believe in the drain theory of Dababhai Naoroj i? 1996**

- (a) B. G. Tilak
- (b) R. C. Dutt
- (c) M. G. Ranade
- (d) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan**

15. 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 acquired territories?(1996)

- (a) Clive                      (b) Dupleix  
(c) Albuquerque      (d) Warren Hastings

16. Consider the following landmarks in Indian education : 1996

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

17. Which one of the following works has recently been made into a full length feature film?(1996)

- (a) R. K. Narayan's Malgudi Days  
(b) Salman Rushdie's Midnight's Children  
(c) Vikram Seth's A Suitable Boy  
(d) Upamanya Chatterjee's English August

18. Match List I with List II and select the correct

	List I		List II 1996
A	Surenranath Banerjee	1.	Hind Swaraj
B	M.K. Gandhi	2.	The Indian Struggle
C	Subhash Chandra	3.	Autobiographical Writings
D	Lajpat Rai	4.	A Nation in Making

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



(d)	1	4	2	3
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19. Consider the following statement about Jawaharlal Nehru:(1996)

1. He was the president of the Congress Party in 1947
2. He presided over the Constituent Assembly
3. He formed the first congress ministry in United Province before India's Independence.

Of these statements-

- (a) 1,2 and 3 are correct    (b) 1 and 3 are correct  
 (c) 1 and 2 are correct    **(d) None is correct**

20. Match List I with List II and select the correct

List I		List II 1996
A Abhinav Bharat Society.	1.	Sri Aurobindo Chose
B Anushilan Samiti	2.	Lala Hardayal
C Ghader Party	3.	C. R. Das
D Swaraj Party	4.	V. D. Savarker

Codes:				
	A	B	C	D
a	4	1	3	2
b	1	4	3	2
c	1	4	2	3
<b>d</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>

21. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer: (1996)

**List I (Period)**

**List II (Event)**

A 1883

1. Announcement of Communal Award from White Hall

B 1906

2. Farmation of the All India State Peoples Conference

C 1927

3. Foundation of Muslim League at Dacca

D 1932

4. First session of National Conference at  
Calcutta

CODES:			
A	B	C	D
(a) 4	3	1	2
(b) 3	4	1	2
<b>(c) 4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
(d) 3	4	2	1

22. Consider the following statements: 1996

**The Non-Cooperation Movement led to the-**

1. Congress becoming a mass movement for the first time
2. growth of Hindu-Muslim unity
3. removal of fear of the British 'might' from the minds of the people
4. British government's willingness to grant political concessions to Indians

Of these statements-

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

23. Which one of the following is an important historical novel written during the latter half of the nineteenth century? (1996)

- (a) Rast Goftar (b) **Durgesh Nandini**  
(c) Mahratha (d) Nibandhamala

24. Who among the following suggested the winding up of the Indian National Congress after India attained Independence? 1996

- (a) C. Rajagopalachari (b) Acharya Kripalani  
**(c) Mahatma Gandhi** (d) Jayaprakash Narain

ANSWERS KEY

1.	(c)	2.	(d)	3.	(d)	4.	(b)
5.	(c)	6.	(c)	7.	(b)	8.	(a)

9.	(d)	10.	(a)	11.	(d)	12.	(a)
13.	(c)	14.	(d)	15.	(b)	16.	(a)
17.	(d)	18.	(a)	19.	(d)	20.	(d)
21.	(c)	22.	(b)	23.	(b)	24.	(c)

TIMES IAS ACADEMY