**HISTORY (UGC.NET)**

**Question Number: 1**

Question Type: MCQ

Marking: (+2, 0)

Difficulty Level: Easy

Expected time to solve: 60

Topic: History

Concept:

Sub Concept:

Concept Field:

Question: That of the subsequent is said to Madhyamika and Yogachara Schools?  
  
Options:  
  
(a) Hinayana Buddhism  
(b) Mahayana Buddhism  
(c) Vajrayana Buddhism  
(d) Vanprastha Buddhism  
  
Correct Option: (b) Mahayan Buddhism  
  
Explanation: The Madhyamika and Yogachara colleges square measure associated with Mahayana.  
Yogachara, (In Sanskrit it means “Practice of Yoga [Union]”) and also known as Vijnanavada (“Doctrine of Consciousness”) or Vijnaptimatra (“Consciousness Only”), A prestigious and idealistic faculty related to Mahayana.  
Mādhyamika, (in Sanskrit it means “Intermediate”), important faculty within the Mahāyāna (“Great Vehicle”) Buddhist tradition. Its name profound from its having wanted a middle position between the realism of the Sarvāstivāda (it means “Doctrine that every one Is Real”) faculty and also the idealism of the Yogachara (“Mind Only”) faculty. The foremost  thinker was Nāgarjuna he related to 2nd century AD, United Nations agency developed the idealism that everyone is void (śūnyavāda). So, we can say that (b) is correct.

**Question:** Consider the following statements about the Non-Cooperation Movement with reference to the Indian freedom struggle :

1. Indian National Congress accept it in a special session which was held at Calcutta under the leadership of Lala Lajpat rai.

2. During this movement M. Gandhi founded 'Rashtriya Vidyapith' in Ahmedabad.

3. During this movement the merchants & mill owners get good profits.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

Options:

1. 1 and 3 only
2. 2 and 3 only
3. 1 and 2 only
4. 1, 2 and 3

**Correct Option:** (d) 1,2 and 3

**Explanation: indian national** Congress organise a special session in Calcutta in Sept 1920 in which the president was Lala Lajpat Rai. The meeting was held to pass the resolution of the Non-Cooperation Movement. So, among them Statement 1 is incorrect.

‘Rashtriya Vidyapith' was founded by mahatma Gandhi in Ahmedabad during the movement in 1920. So, Statement 2 is incorrect.

Due to the boycott of British goods indian merchants and mill owners get a good profit in this period . So, Statement 3 is correct.

The programme of Non-Cooperation movement was to include—

• Government schools and colleges should be boycotted;

• law courts and dispensation of justice should be boycott through panchayats instead;

• legislative councils was boycotted; (some differences were there over this as many leaders like C.R. Das were not willing to include a boycott of councils, but bowed to Congress discipline; these leaders boycotted elections held in November 1920 and the majority of the voters too stayed away);

• use of khadi and foreign clothes should be boycotted instead; also hand spinning process is done ;

• Abdication of government honours and titles; the 2nd phase could include mass civil disobedience including people resign from government service, and non-payment of taxes.

**Question Number: 3**

Question Type: MCQ

Marking: (+2, 0)

Difficulty Level: Easy

Expected time to solve: 60

Topic: History

Concept:

Sub Concept:

Concept Field:

**Question:** In regard of Indian freedom strugglefrom the aboce option given below which one of the following statements is not give correct explanation about the “early nationalists” who lived during the latter half of the 19th century?

Options:

1. They supported import duties on items used by the rich and the middle classes in India
2. They had faith in the British sense of justice, honesty and integrity
3. They opposed holding of the Imperial Civil Services examination in England and India simultaneously
4. They advocated for the separation of judiciary from the executive in India

**Correct Option:** (C) They opposed holding of the Imperial Civil Services examination in England and India simultaneously

**Explanation:** Growth of industries through trade protection.it means that a heavy tax should be penalise on imported goods and the government should give loans for the development of iron, coal, paper and sugar industries in India. Hence , Option (a) is correct.

The moderate phase of the national movement had a narrow social base and the masses played a passive role. This was because the early nationalists lacked political faith in themasses; they felt that there were numerous divisions and subdivisions in the Indian society, and the masses were generally ignorant and had conservative ideas and thoughts. Hence, they did not Involve the Common people in the freedom struggle. So, Option (b) is correct.

Early nationalists demand for simultaneous Indian Civil Service examinations in England and India. So, Option (c) is not correct.

Complete separation of the executive and the judiciary. They made this demand to protect Indians from arbitrary acts by the police and the bureaucracy. So, Option (d) is correct.

The Early Nationalists wanted certain political and economic reforms with the view to unify the people of India.

**Question Number: 4**

Question Type: MCQ

Marking: (+2, 0)

Difficulty Level: Easy

Expected time to solve: 60

Topic: History

Concept:

Sub Concept:

Concept Field:

**Question:** Consider the following pairs:

(Ancient text) (Author)

1. Ratnavali - Kalidasa

2. Saundarananda - Ashvaghosha

3. Devichandraguptam - Vishakhadatta

Which of the pairs given above is/are not correctly matched?

Options:

1. 1 only
2. 2 and 3 only
3. 1 and 2 only
4. 1, 2 and 3

**Correct Option:** (a) 1 only

**Explanation:**Harshavardhana wrote three plays in Sanskrit namely Ratnavali, Priyadarsika and Nagananda. So, pair 1 is not correct.

Ashvaghosha was a Buddhist philosopher, dramatist, poet and orator. He wrote an epic life of the Buddha called Buddhacharita. He also wrote Saundarananda, a kavya poem with the theme of conversion of Nanda, Buddha's half-brother, so that he might reach salvation. So, pair 2 is correct.

Vishakhadatta was one of the famous Sanskrit poet and play writer. He wrote magnum opus two plays, the Mudraraksasa and the Devichandraguptam. Devichandraguptam is the story between Devi and Chandragupta. So, pair 3 is correct.

**Question Number: 5**

Question Type: MCQ

Marking: (+2, 0)

Difficulty Level: Easy

Expected time to solve: 60

Topic: History

Concept:

Sub Concept:

Concept Field:

**Question:** He was a mathematician and later turned astronomer, historian, journalist, philosopher and political leader of India further he wrote a book on the origin of Aryan People. He was one of the founders of the Deccan Education Society. He was

Options:

1. B.L Mitra
2. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
3. Gopal Krishna Gokhale
4. Bal Gangadhar tilak

**Correct Option:** (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

**Explanation:** The Arctic Home in the Vedas is a seminal work on the origin of Aryans presented by Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, a mathematician turned astronomer, historian, journalist, philosopher and political leader of India during 1880 to 1920.

It propounded the theory that North Pole was the original home of Aryans during pre-glacial period which they had to leave due to the ice deluge around 8000 B.C. and had to migrate to the Northern parts of Europe and Asia in search of lands for new settlements.

In support to his theory Tilak has presented certain Vedic hymns, Avestic passages, Vedic chronology and Vedic calendars with interpretations of the contents in detail. The book waswritten at the end of 1898 but was first published in March 1903 in Pune.

So, Option (b) is correct