**UPPCS History**

**Set-1**

**Question Number: 1**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Ancient History**

**Concept: Vedic period**

**Sub- Concept: Early Vedic period**

**Concept Field: Veda**

Which among the following is known as the book for sacrificial prayers?

1. Rig Veda
2. Sama Veda
3. Yajur Veda
4. Atharva Veda

**Answer:** Option C

**Solution:**

The Yajur Veda is known as the book of sacrificial prayers. It belongs to prose Mantras and its hymns were recited by Adhvaryu priest. There were approx. 730 hymns and about 6,000 Mantras in Yajurveda. This Veda is divided in two parts – Krishna Yajur Veda and Shukla Yajur Veda. This contains content in both verses and prose form. There were 86 Shakas in Yajurveda.

**Question Number: 2**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Ancient History**

**Concept: Mauryan empire**

**Sub- Concept: Causes of the fall of Maurya Empire**

**Concept Field: Oppressive rule**

Agnimitra belonged to which among the following dynasties in the Ancient India?

1. Sunga Dynasty
2. Maurya Dynasty
3. Gupta Dynasty
4. Kushan Dynsty

**Answer:** Option A

**Solution:**

Ancient Sunga Dynasty was established by Pushyamitra Sunga, a Bramhin Commander-in-Chief of the last Mauryan ruler named Brihadratha in 185 BC. He was succeeded by his son Agnimitra. Agnimitra was also the hero of Kalidasa’s Drama ‘Malvikagnimitra’. The capital of this dynasty was in Vidisha (MP).

**Question Number: 3**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Ancient History**

**Concept: Jainism & Buddhism**

**Sub- Concept: Buddhism**

**Concept Field: Spread of Buddhism**

Who among the following is also known as ‘The Future Buddha’?

1. Kshitigriha
2. Amitabha
3. Maitreya
4. Vajrapani

**Answer:** Option C

**Solution:**

There are six Bodhisattvas in the Buddhism and they are:

**Vajrapani:** It is related to Indra who holds a thunderbolt

**Avlikitesvara:** It means a person who is Kind-hearted

**Maitreya:** It refer to the Future Buddha

**Manjushri:** He holds a book describing paramitas

**Kshitigriha:** Guardian of purgatories

**Amitabha:** Buddha of Heaven

**Question Number: 4**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Medieval History**

**Concept: Delhi Sultanate-II**

**Sub- Concept: Lodi Dynasty**

**Concept Field:**

Who among the following shifted his capital from Delhi to Agra, during the Delhi Sultanate?

1. Sikandar Lodi
2. Ibrahim Lodi
3. Bahlol Lodi
4. Masud Khan

**Answer:** Option A

**Solution:**

Sikandar Lodi was the son of Bahlol Lodi who conquered Bihar and West Bengal. He shifted his capital from Delhi to Agra, a city founded by him. He was a fanatical Muslim and broke the sacred image of the Jwalamukhi temple at Nagar Kot and ordered the temples of Mathura to be destroyed completely. He also introduced ‘Gaz-i-Sikandari’, a way of measuring the cultivated fields.

**Question Number: 5**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Modern History**

**Concept: Nehru Era (1947-1964)**

**Sub- Concept: Development of India’s foreign policy**

**Concept Field:**

Who among the following was the Chairman of the Union Powers Committee in the Constituent Assembly?

1. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
2. Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru
3. Dr. BR Ambedkar
4. KM Munshi

**Answer:** Option b

**Solution:**

Important Committees of the Constituent Assembly and their Chairman:

**Dr. Rajendra Prasad:** Committee on the Rules of Procedure, Steering Committee

**Pt. Jawahar L Nehru:** Finance and Staff Committee, Ad hoc Committee on the National Flag, Union Constitution Committee, Union Powers Committee

**Sardar Vallavbhai Patel:** State Committee, Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights, Minorities and Tribal and Excluded Areas

**Dr. BR Ambedkar:** Drafting Committee

**KM Munshi:** Order of Business Committee

**Question Number: 6**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Medieval History**

**Concept: Maratha Empire**

**Sub- Concept:** Rise of Marathas

**Concept Field:**

Consider the following statements.

1. Sardeshmukhi was a land tax levied by the Marathas.
2. Ashtapradhan was a group of local rulers in return for their recognition gave support

to the Maratha King.

1. Chauth system under Marathas promoted arts and crafts by patronizing visiting and distant artisans.
2. 1 and 2 only
3. 1 only
4. 2 and 3 only
5. 1, 2 and 3

**Answer**: Option B

**Explanation:**

Statement 1: It was a tax equivalent to one-tenth of the land revenue levied by the Marathas on all territories.

Statement 2: It was a Council of eight ministers who acted as advisers to the Maratha king in matters relating to the state. Statement 3: It was one-quarter of the land revenue paid to the government, which was collected as a tax by the Marathas, from people living outside the Maratha kingdom in return for which they were promised security against plunder and raid of their territory by the Marathas.

**Question Number: 7**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Modern History**

**Concept: Era of moderates**

**Sub- Concept:** important leaders

**Concept Field:**

Which of these are famous works of Sri Aurobindo Ghosh, a nominee for Nobel Prize in Literature?

1. Savitri

2. The Life Divine

3. Discovery of India

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

**Answer**: Option A

**Explanation:**

He joined the Indian movement for independence from British rule, for a while was one of its influential leaders and then became a spiritual reformer, introducing his visions on human progress and spiritual evolution with founding the Auroville Ashram in Pondicherry.

**Question Number: 8**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Modern History**

**Concept: Political associations before INC**

**Sub- Concept:** Important political associations

**Concept Field:**

With reference to the Indian Freedom Struggle, which of these events coincides with the formation of Indian National Army (INA)?

1. Swadeshi Movement
2. Khilafat Movement
3. Second World War
4. Civil Disobedience Movement

**Answer**: Option C

**Explanation:**

It was first formed in 1942 under Mohan Singh, by Indian Prisoners of War of the British-Indian Army captured by Japan in the Malayan campaign and at Singapore. When Bose was the president of INC he thought to be a separate group of INC for women. After this in 1943, he formed a regiment of women of INC named as Rani of Jhansi regiment.

**Question Number: 9**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Ancient History**

**Concept: Vedic literature**

**Sub- Concept:** Purana

**Concept Field:**

Consider the following statements.

1. Among ancient religious texts, the term ‘Sati’ has been used most frequently Vedas.

2. The Vishnu Puirana and Padma Purana cite instances of ‘sati’.

3. Early writers on Smriti such as Vasistha and Yajnavalkya have given extensive

commentary on the grave issue of Sati.

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

**Answer**: Option C

**Explanation:**

Statement 2: The Vishnu Parana, the Padma Purana, the Bhagavata and the Brahma Purana also cite instances of sati, thus indicating that the institution was slowly emerging in our society between A.D. 400 and 600.

**Question Number: 10**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Ancient History**

**Concept: Jainism & Buddhism**

**Sub- Concept:** Buddhism

**Concept Field: contribution of Buddhism to Indian culture**

The 2nd Buddhist Council was held in which place on 383 BC?

1. Rajagriha
2. Vaishali
3. Pataliputra
4. Kashmir

**Answer:** Option B

**Solution:**

The 2nd Buddhist Council was organized on 383 BC at Vaishali. Sabhakami was the chairman of that council whereas the patron of the council was the Shishunag dynasty Kalashoka. During this Buddhist council, the monks of Vaishali wanted some changes in the rites and also the Buddhism got divided in Sthaviradins and Mahasanghikas.

**Question Number: 11**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Medieval History**

**Concept: Mughal empire**

**Sub- Concept:** Akbar (1556-1605)

**Concept Field:**

Who among the following propounded the ‘Din-i-Ilahi’ Religion in the Mughal Empire?

1. Akbar
2. Jahangir
3. Aurangzeb
4. Humayun

**Answer:** Option A

**Solution:**

Akbar was one of the liberal kings in the Mughal Empire since he did not believe in the rites and rituals of the religion and also did not impose taxes on other religions than Muslim. He proposed the ‘Din-i-Ilahi’ religion as a revolt against the religious bigotry and priests, in the year 1581. The new religion was based on the values taken from other religions. However, this religion did not become much popular.

**Question Number: 12**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Modern History**

**Concept: Inevitability of partition**

**Sub- Concept:** integration of states

**Concept Field:**

After the departure of the British from India, most princely states joined the Indian Union with the exceptions of

1. Jhansi, Makran and Raxaul
2. Hyderabad, Junagadh and Jammu & Kashmir
3. Jaisalmer, Awadh and Baroda
4. Benaras, Chhatarpur and Faridkot

**Answer**: Option B

**Explanation:**

**Junagadh:** The ruler of Junagadh expressed his willingness to join Pakistan against the wishes of the people of that state. Patel sent Indian troops and after a plebiscite Junagadh joined Indian Union.

**J&K:** When the Pathan tribes led by Pakistan army officers invaded Kashmir, Hari Singh sought the help of India. Nehru pointing out that under international law India could send its troops only after the state’s accession to India.

**Hyderabad:** In the case of Hyderabad the Nizam refused to join the Indian union. After repeated appeals, in 1948 Indian troops moved into Hyderabad and the Nizam surrendered. Finally, Hyderabad acceded to the Indian Union.

**Question Number: 13**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Modern History**

**Concept: Indian national congress**

**Sub- Concept:** Era of moderates (1885-1905)

**Concept Field:** important leaders

Who was the President of the Indian National Congress (INC) in 1947 at the time of India attaining independence?

1. Mahatma Gandhi
2. Vallabhbhai Patel
3. J. B. Kriplani
4. Rajendra Prasad

**Answer**: Option C

**Explanation:** Kripalani was elected President of the Indian National Congress in November 1946 and steered the organisation through the critical days of the transfer of power. He was succeeded by Dr Rajendra Prasad. In this year also the Indian Independence Act passed and during this period Constituent Assembly of India was declared to be a fully sovereign body

and on the midnight of August 15, 1947 the constituent Assembly bestowed full powers of for the governance of India.

**Question Number: 14**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Ancient History**

**Concept: South Indian kingdoms**

**Sub- Concept:** Literatures

**Concept Field:**

The National Calendar of India is based on the

1. Gupta Era
2. Sakas Era
3. Harsha Era
4. Cheras Era

**Answer**: Option A

**Explanation:** It is used by Gazette of India, All India Radio News Broadcast, and Government of India. The Saka era is believed to have been founded by King Shalivahana of the Satavahana dynasty.

**Question Number: 15**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Ancient History**

**Concept: Prehistoric age**

**Sub- Concept:** Indus valley civilisation

**Concept Field:** Town planning and structure

Consider the following places in the Indus Valley Civilization.

I. Lothal

II. Kalibanga

III. Banawali

IV. Chanhudro

Arrange these places as per their year of discovery in the chronological order.

1. I-III-II-IV
2. II-III-IV-I
3. I-IV-III-II
4. IV-II-I-III

**Answer:** Option D

**Solution:**

The places in the Indus-Valley Civilization and their discovery:

Lothal – SR Rao (1954)

Kalibanga: Amalanand Ghosh (1951) and BV Lal and BK Thapar (1961)

Banawali: RS Bist (1973)

Chanhudro: Mackay (1925) and NG Mazumdar (1931)

**Question Number: 16**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Medieval History**

**Concept: Mughal empire**

**Sub- Concept: causes for the downfall of mughals**

**Concept Field:**

Consider the following about a school of painting.

1. It has miniature paintings inspired from Vaishnavite traditions.

2. It witnessed migration of Mughal artists to the hills from the plains following Nadir Shah’s invasion

Which of the following schools of painting matches this description?

1. Kangra
2. Mathura
3. Bengal Patcitra
4. Kaavi

**Answer**: Option A

**Explanation:** Nadir Shah’s invasion and the conquest of Delhi in 1739 resulted in the migration of Mughal artists to the hills to escape the uncertainties of the plains. Here they establish ready patrons which led to the founding of the Kangra school of painting.

**Question Number: 17**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Ancient History**

**Concept: Indian architecture**

**Sub- Concept:** Indian architecture

**Concept Field:**

If you visit Kanheri Caves in Maharashtra, you will encounter

1. A sculpture of four-armed Vishnu reclining gracefully on the coils of the Adisesha
2. Images of Avalokiteshwara, a Buddhist deity
3. Kapalika-Saiva tradition sculptures
4. Shakta cult images of the 10th Century

**Answer**: Option B

**Explanation:**

It was not very difficult to eliminate other statements because Kanheri is a predominantly Buddhist site. So, other traditions like Shaiva, Vaishnavas and Shaktas would not be predominant.

**Question Number: 18**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Ancient History**

**Concept: Mauryan empire**

**Sub- Concept:** Economic regulation

**Concept Field:** Central administration

With reference to the history of India, offices of sthanika and pradesika were concerned with

1. Management of local water bodies
2. Superintendence of Forest Produce
3. Collection of local legends
4. Tax collection

**Answer**: Option D

**Explanation:**

These were some of the important officials in the Mauryan times. In the administration of Chandra Gupta Maurya, there was a regular Forest Department administered by the Kupyadhyaksha (Superintendent of Forest Products). His duty was to increase the productivity of forests, to sell trees after fixing their price, classifying strong trees etc.

**Question Number: 19**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Ancient History**

**Concept: Indian painting**

**Sub- Concept:** Introduction

**Concept Field:** Miniature painting

The relevance of the ancient text of Rasamanjari to Indian culture is largely associated with

1. Architecture
2. Paintings
3. Music
4. Pak kala

**Answer**: Option B

**Explanation:**

Bhanudatta’s Rasamanjari was one of the most inspiring texts of ancient India that prompted various schools of Indian painting. Basohli miniature paintings and supur schools, has mentioned 80 text of paintings. It is generally done in water color on cloth and paper. At the end of seventeenth century in the state of Himachal Pradesh the origin of bold and intense style of miniature painting was done which is known as Basohli.

**Question Number: 20**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Ancient History**

**Concept: Schools of Philosophy**

**Sub- Concept:** Introduction

**Concept Field:** Samkhya school

With reference to Shankara’s philosophy, consider the following statements.

1. He was very close to the ideology of Samkhya school.

2. He taught that the Ultimate Reality was formless.

3. He considered the world around us to be an illusion or maya.

4. He did not believe that renunciation of the world was necessary for ultimate realization.

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

**Answer**: Option C

**Explanation:**

Shankara was an advocate of Advaita or the doctrine of the oneness (monism) of the individual soul and the Supreme God which is the Ultimate Reality. Samkhya was a dualist school, so, 1 is wrong. He educated that Brahman, the only or Ultimate Reality, was formless and without any attributes. He well thought-out the world around us to be an illusion or maya, and preached renunciation ofthe world and adoption of the path of knowledge to understand the true nature of Brahmanand attain salvation.

**Question Number: 21**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Medieval History**

**Concept: Harshvardhana**

**Sub- Concept:** Society and culture

**Concept Field:**

Renowned saint Purandara Dasa during the time of Vijayanagara empire belong to which state?

1. Kerala
2. Karnataka
3. Tamilnadu
4. Andhra Pradesh

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Karnataka government will commence field research at Keshavapura in Karnataka to solve the mystery regarding the birth place of Purandara Dasa.Till now, it was believed that Purandara Dasa was born in Purandaragarh near Pune, Maharashtra. However, an expert committee constituted by Karnataka Government reported that there is enough evidence to suggest Keshavapura as his birth place and recommended further research. Purandara Dasa (1484- 1564) was a saint, poet and singer during the Vijayanagara empire.He was the disciple of Vyasatirtha, Rajaguru of Vijayanagara empire.

**Question Number: 22**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Medieval History**

**Concept: Early medieval India**

**Sub- Concept: art and architecture**

**Concept Field:**

Basava Jayanthi has celebrated recently for the birth of Vishwaguru Basaveshwara. He belongs to which of the following sect?

1. Buddhism
2. Shaivism
3. Lingayat
4. Vaishnavism

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Basava Jayanthi is celebrated in the honour of the birth of Vishwaguru Basaveshwara or Basavanna. He was the 12th century philosopher and social reformer. He is considered to be the founder of Lingayatism or Lingayat sect or Veershaivism. His writing include his practical experiences in a novel form of literature called Vachana (poetry).

**Question Number: 23**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Ancient History**

**Concept: Gupta empire**

**Sub- Concept:** sources of Gupta empire

**Concept Field:** Background

The plays written in Sanskrit during the Gupta period in which women and Sudras speak in which Language?

1. Pali
2. Sanskrit
3. Prakrit
4. Magadhi

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

In Sanskrit plays of Gupta period women and Sudras speaks Prakrit and the Elite class speak Sanskrit. The most important ruler of this dynasty was Chandragupta I and he started the Gupta Era in 319-20 AD. The Gupta period was decline due to the invasion of Hunas. One of the important poet in the Gupta period was Bhasa.

**Question Number: 24**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Modern History**

**Concept: Indian national congress**

**Sub- Concept:** Era of Moderates (1885-1905)

**Concept Field:** important leaders

Which of the following was the person whose Famous work is Gulamgiri and he also establish the first indigenously run school for girls in Pune?

1. Jyotirao Govindrao Phule
2. K.K wadekar
3. Aurobindo Ghosh
4. N.M Joshi

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Jyotirao Phule was born on 11th April 1827. He was a social Activist, thinker and social reformer and writer from Maharashtra. He and His wife Savitribai phule, were pioneers of women education in India. They formed the Sattyasodhak samaj also known as Society for truth seekers in 1873 to attain equal rights for people from lower Castes. He advocated widow remarriage, opposed idolatory and denounced the caste system.

**Question Number: 25**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Modern History**

**Concept: National movement 1905-1918**

**Sub- Concept: contribution of Moderate Nationalists**

**Concept Field:**

Which of the following is the leader of Brahmo Samaj whose Jayanti is celebrated in 2020?

1. Keshab Chandra Sen
2. Rabindranath Tagore
3. Debendranath Tagore
4. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Rabindranath Tagore was the youngest son of Debendranath Tagore, a leader of Brahmo Samaj. He was the first non-european to win the noble prize in literature in 1913 for his work Geetanjali. He renounced his knighthood in response to Jallianwala Bagh Massacre in 1919. He composed national anthem of India and Bangladesh (Amar Sonar Bangla).