**UP-PSC Indian History**

**Set-2**

**Question Number: 1**

**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:** Khilji dynasty

**Concept Field:**

Which among the following is correct with regard to the ordinances issued by Alauddin Khilji, the emperor of the Delhi Sultanate?

1. 1st Ordinance: Nobles should not have social gathering
2. 2nd Ordinance: Prohibition on the use of wine
3. 3rd Ordinance: Recognition of the Spy System
4. None of the above

**Answer:** Option D

**Solution:**

Alauddin Khilji issued four ordinances in order to tackle the issues created by the Nobles in the kingdom. These are:

* 1st Ordinance is related to Confiscation of the religious endowments and free grants of lands
* 2nd Ordinance mention about Recognition of Spy System
* 3rd Ordinance is related to Prohibition of the use of wine
* 4th Ordinance is related Nobles should not have any social gathering and they should not inter-marry without the permission of the King.

**Question Number: 2**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

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

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Medieval History**

**Concept: Delhi Sultanate**

**Sub- Concept:** Tughlaq dynasty

**Concept Field:**

Arrange the following in the correct chronological order of their reign in the Delhi Sultanate.

I. Bahram Shah

II. Masud Shah

III. Rukunuddin

IV. Nasiruddin Mahamud

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

**Answer:** Option d

**Solution:**

In the Delhi Sultanate, the following was the correct order of the reign of the concerned rulers:

* Rukunuddin: 1236
* Bahram Shah: 1240-42
* Masud Shah: 1242-46
* Nasiruddin Mahamud: 1246-66

**Question Number: 3**

**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:** Tughlaq dynasty

**Concept Field:**

Mohammad Bin Tughlaq is infamous for hi Qarachil Expedition. It is related to which among the following?

1. His transfer of capital to Daulatabad from Delhi
2. His desire to conquer Iraq and Syria
3. His attempt to counter the Chinese influence in Kumaon Hills
4. None of the above

**Answer:** Option c

**Solution:**

Mohd Bin Tughlaq launched Qarachil Expedition in Kumaon Hills in Himalayas in order to counter the Chinese incursions. It also appeared that the expedition was directed towards some refacrtory tribes in Kumaon-Garhwal region with the main objective of bringing them under the Delhi Sultanate. However, they suffered terribly in this expedition.

**Question Number: 4**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

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

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Modern History**

**Concept: Expansion &consolidation**

**Sub- Concept: British conquest of Bengal**

**Concept Field:**

Which among the following made the Governor of Bengal the Governor General for all the three provinces of Bengal, Bombay and Madras?

1. Regulating Act 1773
2. Pitts India Act 1784
3. Regulating Act 1786
4. Charter Act 1793

**Answer:** Option A

**Solution:**

The Regulating Act 1773 was the first attempt to bring the administration of the East India Company under the British government. This act was implemented based on the report of a committee headed by the British PM Lord North. As per this, the Governor of Bengal was appointed as the Governor General for all the three presidencies and also a supreme court was established in Calcutta in 1774.

**Question Number: 5**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+2, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Modern History**

**Concept: Freedom & Partition 1939-1947**

**Sub- Concept:** Cabinet mission

**Concept Field:** on the eve of cabinet mission plan

The “Cabinet” Mission (1946) is ‘so known’ because:

1. This was the 1st body which comprised all then Indian cabinet Ministers
2. It included all members of the Interim Government of India
3. It was a small group yet representative of all major Indian political parties
4. None of the above

**Answer**: Option D

**Solution:**

After the Second World War, Lord Atlee, British PM, made a historic announcement in which the right to self-determination and the framing of a Constitution for India were conceded.

**Question Number: 6**

**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: Rajputs**

**Concept Field:Palas of Bengal**

Vikramshila University was established by whom among the following?

1. Gopala
2. Devapala
3. Dharmapala
4. None of the above

**Answer:** Option C

**Solution:**

Vikramsila University is a Tantrik university established by the Pala King Dharmapala in 810 AD. It was a hotbed of moral corruption, sorcery and idolatry. In 1198 AD, the soldiers of Ikhtiar Khilji destroyed the university and also killed all the monks in the university.

**Question Number: 7**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

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

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Modern History**

**Concept: National movements**

**Sub- Concept:** Growth of Militant nationalism

**Concept Field:** New forms of struggle

Consider the following statements:

1. Bhikhaiji Cama brought the journal ‘Bande Mataram’.

2. Aruna Asaf Ali hoisted the Indian National flag at the Gowalia Tank maidan in Bombay during the Quit India Movement, 1942.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

1. 1 only
2. 2 only
3. Both 1 and 2
4. Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer**: Option C

**Solution:**

Madame Bhikaji Cama operated from Paris and Geneva and brought out journal Bande Mataram. Aruna Asaf Ali was an Indian independence activist. She is usually remembered for hoisting the Indian National flag at the Gowalia Tank maidan in Bombay during the Quit India Movement, 1942.

**Question Number: 8**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

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

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Modern History**

**Concept:**

**Sub- Concept: Development of Education**

**Concept Field:** Raleigh Commission

Which of the following act was enacted based on the recommendation of the ‘Raleigh commission?

1. Indian Universities Act, 1904
2. Indian Council Act, 1909
3. Calcutta Corporation Act, 1899
4. Sharda Act, 1930

**Answer**: Option A

**Solution:**

In 1902, Raleigh Commission was set up to go into conditions of universities in India: to suggest measures for improvement in their constitution and working. The commission not allowed from reporting on primary or secondary education. Based on its commendations, the Indian Universities Act was passed in 1904.

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**Question Number: 9**

**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:** Congress rule in provinces

**Concept Field:** Social welfare reforms

Which of the following organization organized ‘Pledge Movement’?

1. Arya Samaj
2. Harijan Sevak Sangh
3. Indian Social Conference
4. Servants of India society

**Answer**: Option C

**Solution:**

Indian Social Conference was founded by M.G. Ranade and Raghunath Rao, the conference met annually from its first session in Madras in 1887 at the same time and venue as the Indian National Congress. It focused attention on the social issues of importance; it could be called the social reform cell of the Indian National Congress. It propelled the "Pledge Movement" to inspire people to take a pledge against child marriage.

**Question Number: 10**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

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

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Modern History**

**Concept: Revolutionary activities 1907-17**

**Sub- Concept:** Revolutionaries activity abroad

**Concept Field:** Komagata Maru Incident & the Ghadar

What was the purpose behind the setting up of ‘Shore Committee’?

1. To inquire the Jallianawalabagh Massacre
2. To review the Rowlatt Act
3. To suggest measures for improving the relationship with Princely states.
4. To assist the passengers of the Komagata Maru with food, provisions and legal challenges.

**Answer**: Option D

**Solution:**

The Komagata Maru incident involved the Japanese steamship Komagata Maru, on which a group of citizens of the British Raj attempted to emigrate to Canada in 1914, but were denied entry and forced to return to Caluctta. Shore Committee was an group set up by the local Indian community to assist the passengers of the Komagata Maru with food, provisions and legal challenges.

**Question Number: 11**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

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

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Modern History**

**Concept: Era of Mass nationalism begins**

**Sub- Concept:** Civil Disobedience movement & Round table conference

**Concept Field:** Civil disobedience movement- The salt satyagraha & other Upsurges

During which of the following freedom struggle movement the infamous ‘Cunningham Circular’ was passed?

1. Swadeshi Movement
2. Khilafat Movement
3. Civil Disobedience Movement
4. Quit India movement.

**Answer**: Option C

**Solution:**

During Civil Disobedience Movement, a powerful agitation was organized in Assam against the infamous 'Cunningham circular' which forced parents, guardians and students to furnish assurances of good behavior.

**Question Number: 12**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

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

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Modern History**

**Concept: Beginning of modern nationalism**

**Sub- Concept:** Factors in the growth of Modern nationalism in India

**Concept Field:** Fowler Committee

The Fowler Committee set up by the British Government in 1898 was related to?

1. Education
2. Famine
3. Currency
4. Irrigation

**Answer**: Option C

**Solution:**

The Indian Currency Committee or Fowler Committee was a government committee appointed by the British Government on 29 April 1898 to examine the currency situation in India.

**Question Number: 13**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

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

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Modern History**

**Concept: Constitutional & judicial Development**

**Sub- Concept:** Developments after 1858 till independence

**Concept Field:** Government of India act 1919

With reference to the ‘Government of India, Act, 1919’, consider the following statements:

1. It replaced the Indian Legislative Council at the Centre by a bicameral system.

2. It separated for the first time the provincial and central budgets.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

1. 1 only
2. 2 only
3. Both 1 and 2
4. Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer**: Option C

**Solution:**

The Act of 1919, clarified that there would be only a gradual development of self-governing institutions in India. Under the 1919 Act, the Indian Legislative Council at the Centre was replaced by a bicameral system consisting of a Council of State (Upper House) and a Legislative Assembly (Lower House). Each house was to have a majority of members who were directly elected. Hence, statement 1 is correct. The Act separated for the first time the provincial and central budgets, with provincial legislatures being authorized to make their budgets. Hence, statement 2 is correct.

**Question Number: 14**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

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

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Ancient History**

**Concept: Jainism and Buddhism**

**Sub- Concept:** Buddhism

**Concept Field:**

Which among the following is NOT correct regarding the 4th Buddhist Council?

1. It took place in 98AD
2. It was presided over by Sabhakami
3. It happened during the reign of Kanishka
4. Both b and c

**Answer:** Option B

**Solution:**

The 4th Buddhist Council was held in 98AD in Kundala Vana, Kashmir and it took place during the reign of Kanishka of Kusana Dynasty. The chairman of the council was Vasumitra whereas the vice-chairman was Ashvaghosa. The main consequence of this council was that Mahavibhasha shastra was compiled during this.

**Question Number: 15**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

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

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Modern History**

**Concept: Reform movements**

**Sub- Concept:** Socio-religious reform movements

**Concept Field:** Gopal Ganesh Agarkar

Which among the following is correct regarding the socio-religious movements in the 19th-20th Century in India?

1. Deccan Education Society: GG Agarkar
2. Poona Seva Sadan: NM Joshi
3. Seva Samiti: GK Devadhar
4. Dar-ul-Ulum: Syed Ahmed Khan

**Answer:** Option A

**Solution:**

The socio-religious movements and their leaders:

* Deccan Education Society: GG Agarkar (Pune)
* Poona Seva Sadan: Mrs Ramabai Ranade and GK Devadhar (Pune)
* Seva Samiti: HN Kunzru (Allahabad)
* Dar-ul-Ulum: Maulana Hussain Ahmed (Deoband)

**Question Number: 16**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

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

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Modern History**

**Concept: constitutional & Judicial development**

**Sub- Concept:** Development after 1858 till independence

**Concept Field:** Government of India act, 1919

Which among the following introduced the concept of transferred subjects and reserved subjects in India?

1. Charter Act 1793
2. Charter Act 1813
3. Government of India Act 1919
4. Government of India Act 1909

**Answer:** Option C

**Solution:**

The Government of India Act 1919 is also known as Morley-Minto Reforms and in this legislation, the concept of ‘dyarchy’ was again introduced and also the subjects were divided into provincial subjects and transferred subjects. On the other hand, provincial subjects were further divided into transferred subjects and reserved subjects. The first one was administered by the Governor with the aid of Council of Ministers whereas the reserved subjects were mainly administered by the Executive Council of the Viceroy.

**Question Number: 17**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

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

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Modern History**

**Concept:**

**Sub- Concept:** inevitability `of partition

**Concept Field:** Reasons why congress accepted partition

Which party observed the ‘Black day’ on July 3, 1947 against the Partition of India?

1. Forward Bloc
2. Hindu Mahasabha
3. Communist Party of India
4. Indian National Congress

**Answer:** B

**Solution:**

The ‘Black Day’ was observed by Hindu Mahasabha on July 3, 1947 to express resentment regarding partition of India. The observation met with considerable success in Maharashtra – in Mumbai, Pune and Sholapur.

**Question Number: 18**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

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

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Modern History**

**Concept: World war I & India**

**Sub- Concept:** Home rule League movement

**Concept Field:** The home rule league program

Who among the following also launched a Home Rule Movement in India, together with Annie Besant?

1. Gopal Krishna Gokhale
2. Madan Mohan Malviya
3. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
4. Arubindo Ghosh

**Answer:** C

**Solution:**

The Rule Movement was launched under the leadership of Annie Besant and Bal Gangadhar Tilak. Tilak constituted the first home rule league at Belgaum in April 1916. Annie Besant founded the second Home Rule league at Adyar, Madras in September 1916.

**Question Number: 19**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

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

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Modern History**

**Concept: First day of Independence India**

**Sub- Concept:** First cabinet after Independence

**Concept Field:**

Who was the Vice President of the executive council formed during the interim government in 1946?

1. KM Munshi
2. Jawaharlal Nehru
3. Raj Gopalachari
4. Dr. Rajendra Prasad

**Answer:** B

**Solution:**

The formation of the interim government was announced on 24th August 1946. Viceroy was to be the President of the executive council. And Jawaharlal Nehru was designated the Vice President of the executive council.

**Question Number: 20**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

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

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Medieval History**

**Concept: Bhakti and Sufi movement**

**Sub- Concept:** key principle

**Concept Field:**

“God knows man’s and inquires not his; in the next world there is no caste.” Whose teaching is this?

1. Ramananda
2. Guru Nanak
3. Kabir
4. Chaitanya

**Answer:** B

**Solution:**

Guru Nanak said that a man was to be honored for his devotion to God and not for his social position., “ and;  there ”

**Question Number: 21**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

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

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Ancient History**

**Concept: Jainism and Buddhism**

**Sub- Concept:** Buddhism

**Concept Field:**

At which among the following places, the Dharma-Chakra Jina Vihara was constructed by Gahadavala Queen Kumaradevi?

1. Sarnath
2. Kushinagar
3. Rahgirh
4. Bodh Gaya

**Answer:** A

**Solution:**

The Dharma - Chakra Jina Vihara was constructed in the 12th century in Sarnath, Varanasi. Dharma chakra Jina Vihara was the gift of Kumaradevi, the Buddhist queen of the great Gahadavala king, Govindrachandra of Kannauj (CE 1114-1154).

**Question Number: 22**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

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

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Ancient History**

**Concept: Post Mauryan India**

**Sub- Concept:** Satavahans

**Concept Field:**

Which among the following dynasty and founder pair is not correctly matched?

1. Maurya Empire – Chandragupta Maurya
2. Shunga Dynasty – Pushyamitra Shunga
3. Satvahana Dynasty – Gautamiputra Satkarni
4. All are correct.

**Answer:** C

**Solution:**

The founder of Satvahana Dynasty was and not.

**Question Number: 23**

**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:** Tughlaq dynasty

**Concept Field:**

Ibn Battuta, the famous Muslim explorer who came to India during regime of Mohammad Bin Tughlaq, belonged to which country?

1. Turkey
2. Morocco
3. Oman
4. Iraq

**Answer:** B

**Solution:**

Ibn Battuta was a Muslim Moroccan explorer who is known for his extensive travels, accounts of which were published in the Rihla. is reflected one of the greatest travellers of all time. He visited India during the rule of 

**Question Number: 24**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

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

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Medieval History**

**Concept: Mughal Dynasty**

**Sub- Concept:** Shahjahan (1627-1658)

**Concept Field:**

During the reign of which among the following Mughal Emperors, Mughal Architecture reached its zenith?

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

**Answer:** D

**Solution:**

The Mughal emperor, Shahjahan was the last great Mughal emperor who patronized the architecture. Taj Mahal was built during his reign. Architecture declined completely after Aurangzeb.

**Question Number: 25**

**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:** Muslim Invasion

**Concept Field: Mahmud of Ghazni**

Which of the following was the first ruler in history to assume the title of “sultan”?

1. Subuktagin
2. Muhammad bin Qasim
3. Mahmud of Ghazni
4. Alaptgin

**Answer:** C

**Solution:**

Mahmud of Ghazni who the eldest son of Sabuktigin was born on Nov. 2, 971. He climbed the throne after his father’s death. He was the first ruler in history to assume the title of “sultan”.