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**Indian History and Culture**

**1.**

**The Pre-Harappan and Harappan Phase**

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| BookNo  1. | Q.No  1. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which one of the following animals was not represented on the seals and terracotta art of the Harappan Culture (IAS 2001) |
| Choices   1. Cow 2. Elephant 3. Rhinoceros 4. Tiger | | | |

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| Book No  2. | Q.No  2. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The site of Harappa is located on the bank of river (CDS 2012) |
| Choices   1. Saraswati 2. Indus 3. Beas 4. Ravi | | | |

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| Book No  3. | Q.No  3. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which one among the following Indus cities was known for water management? (CDS 2012) |
| Choices   1. Lothal 2. Mohenjodaro 3. Harappa 4. Dholavira | | | |

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| Book No  4. | Q.No  4. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  At which of the following sites the first evidence of the cultivation of cotton has been found? |
| Choices   1. Mohenjadaro 2. Kili-Gul-Muhammad 3. Mehgarh 4. Nal | | | |

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| Book No  5. | Q.No  5. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Megaliths (CDS 2000) |
| Choices   1. are a certain group of Paleolithic caves 2. is the technical term for pre-historic rock-cut caves 3. are pre-historic burial monuments 4. are monoliths belonging to the Neolithic period | | | |

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| Book No  6. | Q.No  6. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  From which one of the following regions the earliest evidence of the rice cultivation has come? |
| Choices   1. Belan Valley 2. Central Ganga Valley 3. Gomal Valley 4. Bolan Valley | | | |

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| Book No  7. | Q.No  7. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Match the following   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I  (Neolithic Site) | List II  (State) | | 1. Pynthor Langtein 2. Sarutaru 3. Kuchai 4. Napchik 5. Pandu Rajan Dhibi | 1. Paschim Banga  2. Manipur  3.Asom  4.Meghalaya  5. Odisha | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D E   1. 1 2 3 4 5 2. 3 2 1 4 5 3. 4 3 5 2 1 4. 4 3 1 5 2 | | | |

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| Book No  8. | Q.No  8. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  ‘Sohan Culture’ is another name of |
| Choices   1. Paleolithic Culture 2. Mesolithic Culture 3. Neolithic Culture 4. Chalcolithic Culture | | | |

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| Book No  9. | Q.No  9. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which one of the following sites is the largest Mesolithic site in India? |
| Choices   1. Bagor 2. Tilwara 3. Valasana 4. Akhaj | | | |

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| Book No  10. | Q.No  10. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Which one of the following Mesolithic sites provides evidence of a battle? |
| Choices   1. Bagor 2. Sarai Nahar Rai 3. Langhanaj 4. Mahadaha | | | |

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| Book No  11. | Q.No  11. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which one of the following Mesolithic sites has the distinction of being the first site to be discovered in the arid zone? |
| Choices   1. Langhanaj 2. Bagor 3. Sidhpur 4. Barasimla | | | |

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| Book No  12. | Q.No  12. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Which animal figures most in the cave paintings of Mesolithic age? |
| Choices   1. Buffalo 2. Deer 3. Tiger 4. Chinkara | | | |

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| Book No  13. | Q.No  13. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  From which one of the following Mesolithic sites charred and corbonised grains of wild rice embedded in the burnt clay remains of wattle and daub walls of huts, has been discovered? |
| Choices   1. Chopani Mando 2. Mahadaha 3. Barkaccha 4. Langhanaj | | | |

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| Book No  14. | Q.No  14. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Match the following   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I  (Various Culture) | List II  (Time Period) | | 1. OPC Culture 2. PGW Culture 3. Malwa Culture 4. Jorwe Culture 5. Ahar Culture | 1. 1400 BC-700 BC  2. 2000 BC-1500 BC  3. 2100 BC-1500 BC  4. 1700 BC-1200 BC  5. 1000 BC-600 BC | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D E  (a) 1 2 4 3 5  (b) 2 5 1 4 3  (c) 1 2 3 4 5  (d) 2 5 4 1 3 | | | |

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| Book No  15. | Q.No  15. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which one of the following statements is not true about the Chalcolithic cultures of India? |
| Choices   1. They were primarily communities in the hilly and riverine areas 2. They mostly used stone and copper objects and occasionally low grade bronze 3. A large number of them appeared after the end of the bronze Harappan Culture 4. They were restricted to the Ganga-Yamuna doab and foothills of the Himalayas | | | |

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| Book No  16. | Q.No  16. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Match the following   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I | List II | | 1. Paleolithic 2. Mesolithic 3. Neolithic 4. Chalcolithic | 1.Domestication of animals and plants  2. Food gatherers  3. Hunters and Herders  4. Farmers | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D  (a) 2 3 4 1  (b) 1 2 3 4  (c) 2 3 1 4  (d) 1 3 2 4 | | | |

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| Book No  17. | Q.No  17. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Match the following   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I  (Culture) | List II  (Period) | | 1. Banas Culture 2. Savalda Culture 3. Chirand Culture 4. Copper Hoards | 1. 2000 BC-1400 BC  2. 2000 BC-1800 BC  3. 1500 BC-750 BC  4. 2000 BC-1500 BC | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D  (a) 2 3 4 1  (b) 1 2 3 4  (c) 1 4 3 2  (d) 4 1 3 2 | | | |

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| Book No  18. | Q.No  18. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Which one of the following pairs is/are correctly matched? (IAS 2000) |
| Choices   1. Harappan Civilization : Painted Grey Ware 2. The Kushans : Gandhara School of Art 3. The Mughals : Ajanta Paintings 4. The Marathas : Pahari School of Painting | | | |

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| Book No  19. | Q.No  19. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  At which one of the following Neolithic sites, the evidence of the unique practice of burying the dogs with their masters in the caves has been found? |
| Choices   1. Burzahom 2. Piklihal 3. Gufkral 4. Chirand | | | |

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| Book No  20. | Q.No  20. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which One of the following cultures is influenced by Harappan culture? |
| Choices   1. Malwa Culture 2. Jorwe Culture 3. Kayatha Culture 4. Megalithic Culture | | | |

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| Book No  21. | Q.No  21. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Match the following   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I | List II | | 1. Fractional Burial 2. Complete Extended Burial 3. Dead body in East-West Portion 4. Dead body in North-South Portion | 1. Maharashtra Chalcolithic  2. South Indian Chalcolithic  3.West Indian Chalcolithic  4. East Indian Chalcolithic | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D   1. 4 1 3 2 2. 2 1 4 3 3. 3 4 1 2 4. 4 3 2 1 | | | |

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| Book No  22. | Q.No  22. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  At which one of the following Mesolithic sites thatched wind screens were constructed? |
| Choices   1. Adamgarh 2. Langhanaj 3. Birbhanpur 4. Bagor | | | |

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| Book No  23. | Q.No  23. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Which is one of the most extensively excavated Chalcolithic age rural sites in the continent? |
| Choices   1. Daimabad 2. Navdatoli 3. kayatha 4. Nindowari | | | |

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| Book No  24. | Q.No  24. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Regarding the Indus Valley Civilisation, consider the following statements (IAS 2011)  1. It was predominantly a secular civilisation 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 statements given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. Both 1 and 2 4. Neither 1 nor 2 | | | |

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| Book No  25. | Q.No  25. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Three most common features of all Indus Valley site were |
| Choices   1. climate, flora-fauna and artifical irrigation 2. desert, rivers and zoological features 3. use of baked bricks and pottery, elaborate drainage system and occurrence of marsh or jungle animals 4. building, town planning and burial system | | | |

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| Book No  26. | Q.No  26. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Consider the following statements  1. The great bath was the most important public place of Mohenjodaro made for ritual bathing.  2. The floor of the bath was made of burnt bricks.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. Both 1 and 2 4. Neither 1nor 2 | | | |

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| Book No  27. | Q.No  27. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  A piece of woven cotton has been recovered from which one of the following Harappan sites? |
| Choices   1. Harappa 2. Lothal 3. Banawali 4. Mohenjodaro | | | |

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| Book No  28. | Q.No  28. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Consider the following statements about Harappan trade  1. A trading colony was established in Northern Afghanistan to facilitate trade with Central Asia.  2. Dilmun and Makan were the two intermediate trading stations between Mesopotamia and Meluha.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. Both 1 and 2 4. Neither 1 nor 2 | | | |

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| Book No  29. | Q.No  29. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Match the following   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I | List II | | 1. Harppa 2. Chanhudaro 3. Kalibangan 4. Banawali | 1. Rajasthan  2. Punjab  3. Haryana  4. Sindh | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D  (a) 1 2 3 4  (b) 2 1 4 3  (c) 2 4 1 3  (d) 2 1 3 4 | | | |

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| Book No  30. | Q.No  30. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following statements regarding Dholavira is correct?  1. It lies in the Kachchh area of Gujarat.  2. They city was fortified.  3. It shows all the three phases of Harappan culture.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. 2 and 3 3. 1 and 2 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  31. | Q.No  31. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Match the following (CDS 2001)   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I  (Important Finds) | List II  (Sites) | | 1. Dockyard 2. Ploughed field 3. Horse 4. Great bath | 1. Harappa  2. Lothal  3. Kalibangan  4. Surkotda  5. Mohenjodaro | |
| Choices  A B C D   1. 1 4 2 5 2. 2 3 4 5 3. 4 3 5 1 4. 2 5 4 3 | | | |

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| Book No  32. | Q.No  32. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  The Harappan towns and cities were divided in…… large-blocks. |
| Choices   1. square 2. rectangular 3. circular 4. semicircular | | | |

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| Book No  33. | Q.No  33. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  One of the Harappan deity not represented in later Hindu religion is |
| Choices   1. Pashupati Shiva 2. Seven Mothers (Sapta Marikas) 3. Compound Creatures 4. Unicorn | | | |

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| Book No  34. | Q.No  34. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following sites excavated recently shows all the three stages of Harappan Occupations (Pre-Harappan, Harappan and Post Harappan)? |
| Choices   1. Rojdi 2. Surkotda 3. Desalpur 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  35. | Q.No  35. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Match the following (IAS 2002)   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I  (Ancient site) | List II  (Archaeological finding) | | 1. Lothal 2. Kalibangan 3. Dholavira 4. Banawali | 1. Ploughed field  2. Dockyard  3. Terracotta replica of a plough  4. An inscription comprising ten large sized signs of the Harappan script | |
| Choices  A B C D   1. 1 2 3 4 2. 2 1 4 3 3. 1 2 4 3 4. 2 1 3 4 | | | |

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| Book No  36. | Q.No  36. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which one of the following was not cultivated in the Harappan Civilisation? |
| Choices   1. Mustard 2. Barley 3. Sugarcane 4. Sesamum | | | |

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| Book No  37. | Q.No  37. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Harappan weapons were made of |
| Choices   1. stone 2. copper 3. bronze 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  38. | Q.No  38. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  The detification/worship of which of the following was not a part of the religion of Indus Valley People? |
| Choices   1. Mother Goddess 2. Forces of Nature 3. Trees and their spirits 4. Certain animal chimeras and their anthropic figures | | | |

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| Book No  39. | Q.No  39. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which one among the following is not the characteristic feature of the Harappan settlement? (NDA 2001) |
| Choices   1. Doorways and windows generally faced the side lanes and rarely opened onto the main streets 2. Houses generally had separate bathing areas and toilets 3. The citadel was walled but the lower town was not walled 4. Drains and water chutes from the second storey were often built inside the wall | | | |

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| Book No  40. | Q.No  40. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Rows of distinctive five altars with the provision of ritual bathing have been found at |
| Choices   1. Mohenjodaro 2. Harappa 3. Kalibangan 4. Lothal | | | |

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| Book No  41. | Q.No  41. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which animal is engraved on most of the Harappan seals? |
| Choices   1. Humpless bull or Unicorn 2. Elephant 3. Bison 4. Tiger | | | |

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| Book No  42. | Q.No  42. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  The most important item of import in the Harappan civilisation were |
| Choices   1. metals and precious stones 2. food grains 3. textiles 4. pottery | | | |

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| Book No  43. | Q.No  43. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which one of the following statements regarding Harappan Civilisation is correct? (CDS 2010) |
| Choices   1. The standard Harappan seals were made of clay 2. The inhabitants of Harappa had neither knowledge of copper nor bronze 3. The Harappan Civilisation was rural based 4. The inhabitants of Harappa grew and used cotton | | | |

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| Book No  44. | Q.No  44. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Copper, used most widely by the Harappans, was obtained from |
| Choices   1. Baluchistan 2. Mesopotamia 3. Khetri mines 4. Both ‘a’ and ‘b’ | | | |

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| Book No  45. | Q.No  45. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following was not a feature of trade links between the Indus Vally and other contemporary West Asian civilisations? |
| Choices   1. Indus Valley seals had been found from Sumer, Elam and Mesopotamia 2. Trade between the Indus Valley and Sumer was carried on by land (through Baluchistan) and partly by sea 3. Literary and archaeological evidences are found at both Harappan and Mesopotamian towns 4. Harappan economy was dependent on imports from West Asia | | | |

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| Book No  46. | Q.No  46. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Which one of the following sites of the Indus Valley Civilisation had an ancient dockyard? | |
| Choices   1. Kalibangan 2. Lothal 3. Rangpur 4. Harappa | | | |

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| Book No  47. | Q.No  47. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  The Harappan site located near the Iranian border is |
| Choices   1. Surkotda 2. Suktagendor 3. Kotla Nihang Khan 4. Alamgirpur | | | |

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| Book No  48. | Q.No  48. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which of the following characteristics distinguishe the Harappan Civilisation from other contemporary civilizations of the world? |
| Choices   1. Religious beliefs and social life 2. Development of science and technology 3. Town planning, drainage and sanitation 4. Uniform weights, measures and commercial contacts | | | |

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| Book No  49. | Q.No  49. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following was not a contemporary of the Indus or Harappan Civilisation? |
| Choices   1. Egypt 2. Mesopotamia 3. Sumer 4. Greek | | | |

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| Book No  50. | Q.No  50. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Traces of rice cultivation have been found at which of the following Harappan sites? |
| Choices   1. Lothal and Rangpur 2. Kalibangan and Ropar 3. Alamgirpur and Harappa 4. All Harappan sites | | | |

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| Book No  51. | Q.No  51. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which one of the following is not a feature of Lothal? |
| Choices   1. A dockyard 2. Rectangular and circular fire altars for animal sacrifice 3. Depiction of a ship on a seal 4. Evidence of the use of the plough | | | |

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| Book No  52. | Q.No  52. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Match the following   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I  (Haappan Settlement) | List II  (River) | | 1. Lothal 2. Kalibangan 3. Ropar 4. Harappa 5. Mohenjodaro | 1. Indus  2. Sutlej  3. Ravi  4. Ghaggar  5. Bhogao | | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D E   1. 5 4 2 3 1 2. 2 5 1 4 3 3. 4 5 2 3 1 4. 5 4 3 2 1 | | | |

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| Book No  53. | Q.No  53. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following was not a religious belief of the Harappan people? |
| Choices   1. Belief in evil spirits and life here after 2. Cults and fire and fertility 3. Adoration of trees and animals 4. Erection of large prayer houses | | | |

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| Book No  54. | Q.No  54. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following statements regarding Kalibangan is not true? |
| Choices   1. The lower town was fortified 2. Drying of the River Ghaggar caused its decline 3. The only site from where traces of ploughing the fields have been found 4. Pre Harappan fire altars have been discovered | | | |

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| Book No  55. | Q.No  55. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  At which one of the following sites a pre-Harappan settlement has not been found? |
| Choices   1. Dholavira 2. Kot Diji 3. Kalibangan 4. Harappa | | | |

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| Book No  56. | Q.No  56. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The worship of fire in Harappan Civilization is proved by the discovery of fire altars at |
| Choices   1. Surkotda and Rangpur 2. Rangpur and Alamgirpur 3. Lothal and Kalibangan 4. Chanhudaro, Kayatha, Prabhas and Daimabad | | | |

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| Book No  57. | Q.No  57. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Four outposts of the Harappan Civilization were |
| Choices   1. Manda in the North, Daimabad in the South, Hulas and Alamgirpur in the East and Suktagendor in the West 2. Manda in the North, Alamgirpur in the East, Shotughai in the West and Daimabad in the South 3. Manda in East, Daimabad in South, Hulas in North and Surkotda in West 4. Alamgirpur in North, Kayatha in South, Manda in East and Kuntas in West | | | |

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| Book No  58. | Q.No  58. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  The latest Harappan site discovered in Gujarat is |
| Choices   1. Dholavira 2. Khandia 3. Kuntasi 4. Manda | | | |

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| Book No  59. | Q.No  59. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The Harappan city which had three divisions named as‘citadel’ or acropolis, ‘middle town’  and ‘lower town’, with elaborate gate complex on its fortifications was |
| Choices   1. Kalibangan 2. Banawali 3. Dholavira 4. Kuntasi | | | |

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| Book No  60. | Q.No  60. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Harappan agricultural economy was mainly based on |
| Choices   1. crop rotation 2. rainfed cultivation 3. wheat and associated winter crops 4. dry farming | | | |

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| Book No  61. | Q.No  61. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Who among the following has been called as the father of Indian Pre-history? |
| Choices   1. Colonel Meadows Taylor 2. Robert Bruce Foote 3. Alexander Cunningham 4. Sir John Marshall | | | |

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| Book No  62. | Q.No  62. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The site of Harappa is located on the bank of river (CDS 2012) |
| Choices   1. Saraswati 2. Indus 3. Beas 4. Ravi | | | |

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| Book No  63. | Q.No  63. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which one among the following Indus cities was known for water management? (CDS 2012) |
| Choices   1. Lothal 2. Mohenjodaro 3. Harappa 4. Dholavira | | | |

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| Book No  64. | Q.No  64. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which one among the following statement regarding Jorwe Culture is not correct? (CDS 2012) |
| Choices   1. Pravara-Godavari Valley was the nuclear s zone of Jorwe Culture 2. The main sites of Jorwe Culture are Daimabad, Inamgaon, Jorwe and Nevasa 3. At Daimabad one gets archaeological evidence of symbolic burial 4. Practically all Jorwe settlements in the Northern Deccan were suddenly deserted | | | |

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| Book No  65. | Q.No  65. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  At Kalibangan a ploughed field showing furrows in two directions cutting each other at right angles shows that |
| Choices   1. it was meant for single crop pattern 2. it was mainly for planting trees 3. it was a method of cropping two different plants on the same field 4. it was meant for crop rotation | | | |

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| Book No  66. | Q.No  66. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  A Harappan site being surrounded by flood barriers in order to protect it with the aid of UNESCO fund is |
| Choices   1. Mohenjodaro 2. Dholavira 3. Lothal 4. Rakhigarhi | | | |

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| Book No  67. | Q.No  67. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Match the following   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I | List II | | 1. Ornamental bricks, used in the floor of a house 2. Gutters of Pottery to drain the rain water 3. First site excavated in India after independence 4. Touchstone 5. Clay model of a plough | 1. Kalibangan  2. Chanhudaro  3. Ropar  4. Banawali  5. Banawali | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D E  (a) 1 2 3 4 5  (b) 2 5 1 4 3  (c) 1 2 4 3 5  (d) 2 5 4 1 3 | | | |

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| Book No  68. | Q.No  68. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  At which of the following Harappan sites has been found a vase depicting the folk tale the ‘Thirsty crow’? |
| Choices   1. Surkotda 2. Lothal 3. Dholavira 4. Banawali | | | |

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| Book No  69. | Q.No  69. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  The first metal most widely used by the Indus Valley People was |
| Choices   1. Copper 2. Bronze 3. Gold and Silver 4. Tin | | | |

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| Book No  70. | Q.No  70. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Which of these settlements witnessed the first introduction of iron before the end of 2nd millenium (2000 to 1000) BC? |
| Choices   1. Nausharo 2. Pirak 3. Atranjikheda 4. Derawer | | | |

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| Book No  71. | Q.No  71. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Terracotta seated figures of women making dough has not been found at which of the following Harappan sites? |
| Choices   1. Harappa 2. Surkotda 3. Mohenjodaro 4. Chanhudaro | | | |

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| Book No  72. | Q.No  72. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  In which of the following respects is there considerable variations in the Harappan Civilization? | |
| Choices   1. --- 2. Brick sizes 3. Weights and measures 4. Size of dwellings | | | |

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| Book No  73. | Q.No  73. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  A combination of three copper Instruments soldered together by their loped ends has been found at |
| Choices   1. Harappa 2. Chanhudaro 3. Mohenjodaro 4. Lothal | | | |

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| Book No  74. | Q.No  74. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which of the following was not a port town in Harappan Civilisation? | |
| Choices   1. Surkotda 2. Rangpur 3. Rojdi 4. Allahdino | | | |

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| Book No  75. | Q.No  75. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Consider the following statements  1. The Harappans looked upon the Earth as a fertility Goddess and worshipped her as Mother Goddess, the terracotta figures being found at Mohenjodaro.  2. The male deity surrounded by an elephant, a tiger; a rhinoceros, a buffalo below his throne and two deer at his feet is identified as Pashupati Mahadeva.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. Both 1 and 2 4. Neither 1 nor 2 | | | |

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| Book No  76. | Q.No  76. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Sir Mortimer Wheeler, referring to the origin of the Harappan Civilization, said: “the Indus Civilization may, in origin, best be visualised as the sudden offspring of opportunity and genius… the idea of civilization came to the land of the Indus from the land of the twin rivers.” The statement refers to the colonization of the Harappan settlement by the \_\_\_\_ people. | |
| Choices   1. Sumerian 2. Mesopotamian 3. Persian 4. Dravidian | | | |

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| Book No  77. | Q.No  77. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The Harappans had developed script and knew writing which is proved by |
| Choices   1. complex system of governance and town-planning 2. remarkable uniformity of weights and measures 3. Both ‘a’ and ‘b’ 4. their developed science and technology | | | |

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| Book No  78. | Q.No  78. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Match the following   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I | List II | | 1. Harappa 2. Dholavira 3. Mehgarh 4. Mohenjodaro 5. Banawali | 1. JF Jarrige  2. Daya Ram Sahani  3. JP Joshi  4. RS Bisht  5. RD Banerjee | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D E  (a) 1 2 3 4 5  (b) 2 3 1 5 4  (c) 2 1 3 4 5  (d) 2 3 5 1 4 | | | |

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| *Directions: In the questions given below there are two statements labelled as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). In the context of the two, which of the following is true?* | | | |
| Book No  79. | Q.No  79. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Assertion (A) North Western India does not have many Middle Paleolithic Age sites.  Reason (R) In Punjab and adjoining areas raw materials for middle Paleolithic tools are not available |
| Choices   1. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A 2. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A 3. A is true, but R is false 4. A is false, but R is true | | | |

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| *Directions: In the questions given below there are two statements labelled as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). In the context of the two, which of the following is true?* | | | |
| Book No  80. | Q.No  80. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Assertion (A) The Indian microlith industry is rooted in the Upper Paleolithic industries.  Reason (R) The archaeological statigraphy continued from the Upper Paleolithic into the Mesolithic. |
| Choices   1. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A 2. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A 3. A is true, but R is false 4. A is false, but R is true | | | |

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| *Directions: In the questions given below there are two statements labelled as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). In the context of the two, which of the following is true?* | | | |
| Book No  81. | Q.No  81. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Assertion (A) Buddha Pushkar lake was an ideal region for Middle Paleolithic people.  Reason (R) Good stone was found in close proximity to a permanent sweet water source. |
| Choices   1. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A 2. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A 3. A is true, but R is false 4. A is false, but R is true | | | |

2.

The Vedic Era

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| Book No  1. | Q.No  1. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  What does Baudhayan theorem (Baudhayan Sulva Sutra) relate to? ( IAS 2008) |
| Choices   1. Lengths of sides of a right-angled triangle 2. Calculation of the value of pi 3. Logarithmic calculations 4. Normal distribution curve | | | |

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| Book No  2. | Q.No  2. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  What is the Vedic name of river Ravi? (HP PSC 2012) | |
| Choices   1. Purushni 2. Chandrabhaga 3. Arjikiya 4. Satadru | | | |

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| Book No  3. | Q.No  3. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Statement I Mahavira initially joined a group of asceties called Nirgranthas.  Statement II The sect was founded 200 years earlier by Parsva (CDS 2013) | |
| Choices  Codes   1. Both the statements are true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I 2. Both the statements are true, but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I 3. Statement its true, but Statement II is false 4. Statement I is false, but Statement II is true | | | |

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| Book No  4. | Q.No  4. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The chief opponents of the Aryans were the indigenous people of non Aryan origin known as Panis and Dasas or Dasyus. The factor which enabled the Aryans to emerge victorious in the struggle against the indigenous tribes was | |
| Choices   1. lack of unity among the indigenous tribe 2. better organization among the Aryans 3. superior military equipment of the Aryans 4. cultural superiority | | | |

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| Book No  5. | Q.No  5. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The term ‘Aryans’ denotes (IAS 1999) | |
| Choices   1. an ethnic group 2. a nomadic people 3. a speech group 4. a superior race | | | |

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| Book No  6. | Q.No  6. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The ‘dharma’ and ‘rita’ depict a central idea of ancient Vedic civilisation of India. In this context, consider the following statements  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? (IAS 2011) | |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. Both 1 and 2 4. Neither 1 nor 2 | | | |

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| Book No  7. | Q.No  7. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which term is used to describe the spread of Buddhism from India through South-East Asia? | |
| Choices   1. Social mobility 2. Cultural diffusion 3. Ethnocentrism 4. Interdependence | | | |

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| Book No  8. | Q.No  8. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which one of the following Vedic God/Goddess depicts an association with the sun? (CDS 2007) | |
| Choices   1. Ashvin 2. Pusan 3. Indira 4. Aranyani | | | |

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| Book No  9. | Q.No  9. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following is correctly matched?  1. Yajuveda : Partly a prose work  2. Brahmanas : Explainatory prose manuals relating to prayer and sacrificial ceremony  3. Brahmasutra : The concept “the world is God and God is my soul”  Select the correct answer using the codes given below (CDS 2005) | |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. 1 and 2 3. 2 and 3 4. 1, 2 and 3 | | | |

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| Book No  10. | Q.No  10. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  What is the correct chronological order in which the following kings ruled in India?  1. Bimbisara  2. Mahapadma Nanda  3. Kanishka I  4. Skanda Gupta  Select the correct answer using the codes given below (CDS 2008) | |
| Choices  Codes   1. 1, 2, 3, 4 2. 4, 3, 2, 1 3. 2, 3, 4 , 1 4. 3, 1, 4, 2 | | | |

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| Book No  11. | Q.No  11. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Match the following (CDS 2001)   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I  (Literary work) | List II  (Author) | | 1. Gatha Saptasati 2. Mahabhashya 3. Kalpasutra 4. Katantra | 1. Bhadrabahu  2. Hala  3. Sarvarman  4. Patanjali | | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D  (a) 2 4 1 3  (b) 1 3 2 4  (c) 1 4 2 3  (d) 2 3 1 4 | | | |

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| Book No  12. | Q.No  12. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Which of the following was/were not related to Buddha’s life?  1. Kanthaka  2. Alara Kalama  3. Channa  4. Goshala Maskariputra  Select the correct answer using the codes given below (IAS 2013) | |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 4 3. 1 and 2 4. 3 and 4 | | | |

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| Book No  13. | Q.No  13. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following is correctly matched?  List I List II  1. Gayatri mantra : Rigveda  2. Grihya and Dharma Sutras : Kalpa Vedangas  3. God Aswin : Protector of conjugal love and life  Select the correct answer using the codes given below | |
| Choices   1. 1 and 2 2. 1 and 3 3. 2 and 3 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  15. | Q.No  14. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Statement I There was great exodus of Jaina monks under the leadership of Bhadrabahu to the Deccan following severe famine in the Ganga valley towards the end of Chandragupta’ s reign. Statement II Chandragupta Maurya Joined the jaina order as a monk. ( IBPS PO 2012) |
| Choices   1. Both the statement are true and statement II is the correct explanation of statement I 2. Both the statements are true, but statement II is not the correct explanation of statement I. 3. Statement I is true, but Statement II is false 4. Statement I is false, but Statement II is true. | | | |

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| Book No  16. | Q.No  15. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following kingdoms did not appear in the later-Vedic North India? |
| Choices   1. Kuru Panchala 2. Kosala 3. Kashi 4. Anga | | | |

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| Book No  17. | Q.No  16. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which one of the following scripts of ancient India was written from right to left? |
| Choices   1. Brahmi 2. Nandnagari 3. Sharada 4. Kharoshti | | | |

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| Directions: *In the question given below are two statements labelled as Assertion (A) Reason (R). In the context of the two statements, which of the following is correct?* | | | |
| Book No  18. | Q.No  17. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Assertion (A) The Gandhara School of Art bears the mark of Hellenistic influence. Reason (R) Hinayana from was influenced by that art. |
| Choices  Codes   1. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A 2. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A 3. A is true, but R is false 4. A is false, but R is true | | | |

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| Book No  19. | Q.No  18. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Which Vedic text refers to money lending? |
| Choices   1. Atharvaveda 2. Satapatha Brahmana 3. Yajurveda 4. Gopatha Brahmana | | | |

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| Book No  20. | Q.No  19. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which one among the following is not true with regard to Rigveda Samhita? |
| Choices   1. There are about 300 non-Indo-European words in Rigveda (NDA 2011) 2. There is a reference to dasarajna (battle of ten kings) in the Rigveda 3. It is mentioned in the Rigveda that the Bharata chief Sudas fought against a confederacy of ten tribes 4. Purus sided with Bharata in the battle of ten kings | | | |

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| Book No  21. | Q.No  20. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The 40-year war between ancient Aryan king Divodas and Shambar resulted in the defeat of (IFS 1993) |
| Choices   1. Sakas 2. Khasas 3. Kirats 4. Kinnars | | | |

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| Book No  22. | Q.No  21. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which one of the following four Vedas contains an account of magical charms and spells? (IAS 2004) |
| Choices   1. Rigveda 2. Yajurveda 3. Atharvaveda 4. Samaveda | | | |

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| Book No  23. | Q.No  22. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The term ‘Yavanapriya’ mentioned in ancient Sanskrit texts denoted (IAS 1995) |
| Choices   1. a fine variety of Indian Muslim 2. ivory 3. damsels sent to the Greek court for dance performance 4. pepper | | | |

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| Book No  24. | Q.No  23. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  The themes of the murals of the Ajanta Caves are  1. decorative designs which include a variety of animals, trees and flowers.  2. portraits of various Buddhas and Bodhisattvas.  3. narrative scenes portraying Jataka stories.  Select the correct answer using the codes given below (NDA2011) |
| Choices   1. 1, 2 and 3 2. 2 and 3 3. 1 and 3 4. 1 and 2 | | | |

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| Book No  25. | Q.No  24. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which of the following statements regarding Rigvedic women is not correct? |
| Choices   1. They could attend assemblies and offer sacrifices along with their husband 2. Some unmarried women offered sacrifices on their own 3. Women could occupy the highest positions of authority 4. Women often chose their partners | | | |

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| Book No  26. | Q.No  25. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  The Purushsukta, which refers to the origin of caste, is found in the (CDS 2003) |
| Choices   1. Atharvaveda 2. Rigveda 3. Samaveda 4. Yajurveda | | | |

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| Book No  27. | Q.No  26. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which one of the following is not true regarding the swastika **卐** symbol? |
| Choices   1. The swastika appears to be not only prevedic but also pre-Harappan in origin 2. The swastika spread from Elam and Baluchistan to the Indus valley and Turkmenistan 3. Around 800 BC, the symbol appears as a decorative piece on PGW used for domestic purpose 4. It is an exclusively Aryan symbol | | | |

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| Book No  28. | Q.No  27. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The Rigvedic God Varuna was (CDS 2002) |
| Choices   1. harbinger of peace 2. destroyer of foes 3. guardian of the cosmic order 4. God of prosperity | | | |

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| Book No  29. | Q.No  28. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following is correctly matched?  1. Aitareya : For the first time mentions Brahmana a story related to the origin of kingship  2. Jabala : For the first time mentions Upanishad about all the four ashrams  3. Satapatha : Refers the kings as Brahmana Rastrabhrita  4. Atharvaveda : For the first time refers to the term sthapti  Select the correct answer using the codes given below |
| Choices   1. 1 and 3 2. 1, 2 and 3 3. 2, 3 and 4 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  30. | Q.No  29. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which of the following statements regarding the later vedic age is not correct? |
| Choices   1. It was a fully monetised peasant society and a full fledged class based society 2. Exchange of goods especially gifts and expensive rituals formed a part of later vedic society 3. In the major part of later vedic period ritualism and ritualistic class grew rapidly 4. The tribal militia of the Rigvedic society was replaced by the peasant militia of later vedic society | | | |

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| Book No  31. | Q.No  30. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which the following pairs is not correctly matched? |
| Choices   1. Rigveda : Aitarya and Kaushitaki Upanishad 2. Samaveda : Chhandogya and Kena Upanishads 3. Shukla : Katha and Svetasvatara Yajurveda Upanishad 4. Atharvaved : Prasna and Mundaka Upanishads | | | |

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| Book No  32. | Q.No  31. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which of the following social practice was not pursued during the Vedic period? |
| Choices   1. People could change their occupations 2. Inter caste marriages were allowed 3. Food cooked by the shudras was not taken 4. Sati or self immolation upon death of husband, was not known | | | |

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| Book No  33. | Q.No  32. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Match the following   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I  (Vedic Name) | List II  (River) | | 1. Vitasta 2. Asikni 3. Parusni 4. Satadru 5. Vipasa | 1. Ravi  2. Chenab  3. Jhelum  4. Beas  5. Sutlej | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D E  (a) 3 2 1 5 4  (b) 1 3 4 5 2  (c) 5 4 2 3 1  (d) 3 2 5 1 4 | | | |

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| Book No  34. | Q.No  33. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Match the following   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I  (Era) | List II  (Reckoned from) | | 1. Vikrama era 2. Saka era 3. Gupta era 4. Kali era | 1. 3102 BC  2. AD 320  3. AD 78  4. 58 BC  5. AD 248 | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D  (a) 2 4 5 1  (b) 1 3 2 4  (c) 4 5 2 3  (d) 4 3 2 1 | | | |

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| Book No  35. | Q.No  34. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Which is the correct meaning of the term rule of primogeniture’? (NDA/NA 2012) |
| Choices   1. Favourite son inhiting his father’s estat 2. Eidest son inheriting his father’s estate 3. Division of the inheritance amongst all the sons 4. Divisions of the inheritance amongst all the sons and daughters | | | |

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| Book No  36. | Q.No  35. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which one of the following was initially the most powerful city State of India in the 6th century BC? |
| Choices   1. Gandhar 2. Kamboj 3. Kashi 4. Magadh | | | |

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| Book No  37. | Q.No  36. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which one of the following was a corporation of merchants in ancient India? |
| Choices   1. Parishad 2. Chaturvedimangalam 3. Ashtadikgaja 4. Manigrama | | | |

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| Book No  38. | Q.No  37. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  The river most mentioned in early Vedic literature is |
| Choices   1. Sindhu 2. Sutudri 3. Saraswati 4. Ganga | | | |

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| Book No  40. | Q.No  38. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  The famous grammarian Panini hailed from which of the following mahajanapadas? |
| Choices   1. Gandhara 2. Kamboja 3. Vatsa 4. Avanti | | | |

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| Book No  41. | Q.No  39. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which of the following provides the correct sequence of dynasties ruling at Magadha? |
| Choices   1. Brihdratha, Harayanka, Shisunaga, Nanda 2. Harayanka, Brihdratha, Shisunga, Nanda 3. Harayanka, Shisunga, Nanda, Brihdratha 4. Brihdratha, Shisunga, Harayanka, Nanda | | | |

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| Book No  42. | Q.No  40. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which of the following kings of Magadha transferred the capital from Girivraja to Pataliputra permanently? |
| Choices   1. Ajatshatru 2. Shisunga 3. Kalashoka 4. None of these | | | |

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| Book No  43. | Q.No  41. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  In the context of Indian society, which one of the following terms does not belong to the category of the other three? |
| Choices   1. Kula 2. Vamsa 3. Kosa 4. Gotra | | | |

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| Book No  44. | Q.No  42. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Tundiyas and Akasias were the royal officers connected with which of the following works? |
| Choices   1. Supervision of ganikas 2. Supervision of mints 3. Tax collection 4. Judicial pronouncements | | | |

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| Book No  45. | Q.No  43. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Which one among the following is not a characteristic of Rig-Vedic Aryans? (CDS 2011) |
| Choices   1. They were acquainted with horses, chariots and the use of bronze 2. They were acquainted with the use of iron 3. They were acquainted with the cow, which formed the most important from of wealth 4. They were acquainted with the use of copper and the modern ploughs -- | | | |

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| Book No  46. | Q.No  44. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The Buddhist Law or Doctrine of Karma meant |
| Choices   1. a man reaps what he sows 2. every individual is the maker of his own destiny 3. prayers to a God or Gods alone cannot change the destiny of man 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  47. | Q.No  45. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which of the following statements correctly describe the difference between a chaitya and stupa? |
| Choices   1. Chaitya is a place of prayers /worship while stupa is an architectural term for a mound containing a relic of the Buddha and later on of leading Buddhist saints 2. Chaitya is a place of prayers/worship while stupa is a religious term 3. Chaityas were constructed by the monasteries while stupas were constructed by the kings and rich merchants 4. Chaityas represent Mahayanism and stupas Hinayanism | | | |

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| Book No  48. | Q.No  46. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  On which of the following points both Brahmanism and Buddism are in agreement with each other? |
| Choices   1. On the right of the king to receive taxes 2. On the right of the king to supervise religious centre 3. On the social categories based on varma and jati 4. On the issue of non-killing | | | |

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| Book No  49. | Q.No  47. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following pairs indicating the contents of the sacred Buddhist pitakas is not correctly matched? |
| Choices   1. Vinaya Pitaka : Rules of monastic discipline 2. Abhidhamma Pitaka : Philosophical development of the Buddha’s teachings 3. Sutta Pitaka : Stories of Buddha’s previous births (Jataka stories) 4. Dhamma pada : The original sermon of the Buddha at Sarnath | | | |

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| Directions: *In the question given below are two statements labelled as Asseration (A) and Reason (R). In the context of the two statements,which of the following is correct?* | | | |
| Book No  50. | Q.No  48. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Assertion (A) The merchants, called Setthis, made handsome gifts to Gautama Buddha and his disciples. Reason (R) Gautama Buddha and his disciples preached non-violence, which would put an end to wars and promote trade and commerce (CDS 2004) |
| Choices   1. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A 2. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation A 3. A is true, but R is false 4. A is false, but R is true | | | |

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| Book No  51. | Q.No  49. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Match the following   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | Buddhist Council | Place | Chairman | Development | | 1. First 2. Second 3. Third 4. Fourth | (a) Rajagriha  (b) Vaishali  (c) Pataliputra  (d) Kashmir | (i) Maha Kassapa  (ii) Sabbakarni  (iii) Moggaliputta Tissa  (iv) Vasumitra | 1. Vinaya and Dhamma Pitaka compiled  2. Permanent split of Buddhist Church into sthaviras and mahasanghikas  3. Abhidhamma Pitaka compiled  4. Division into Mahayana and Hinayana | |
| Choices  Codes  (a) A-a-(i)-1 B-b-(ii)-2 C-c-(iii)-3 D-d-(iv)-4  (b) A-b-(iii)-1 B-a-(ii)-2 C-c-(i)-4 D-d-(iv)-3  (c) A-d-(i)-2 B-b-(iii)-1 C-a-(ii)-3 D-c-(iv)-4  (d) A-d-(i)-1 B-a-(ii)-2 C-b-(iii)-4 D-c-(iv)-3 | | | |

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| Book No  52. | Q.No  50. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  In the Mahayana Buddhism, the Bodhisatva Avalokitesvar was also known as |
| Choices   1. Vajrapani 2. Manjusri 3. Padmapani 4. Maitreya | | | |

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| Book No  53. | Q.No  51. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which of the following was the factor behind Magadhan supremacy? |
| Choices   1. Geographical position—Ganga , Gandak and Ghaghra in North and son in South and capital city Rajgriha fortified with five hills 2. Fertile soil and abundance of Iron ore 3. Both ‘a’ and ‘b’ 4. None of the above | | | |

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| Book No  54. | Q.No  52. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Who among the following was a contemporary of Gautam Buddha? (NDA 2009) |
| Choices   1. Nagarjuna 2. Kanishka 3. Kautilya 4. Mahavir | | | |

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| Book No  55. | Q.No  53. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following is correctly matched?  1. Kumarajiva : Buddhist scholar of Indian origin who propogated Madhyamika Buddhism in China  2. Mahavamsa : Non canonical work of Buddhism provinding information on history of India and Sri Lanka  3. Digha : Contains Nikaya of Mahaparinibbna-Sutta, Sutta Pitaka which is detailed account of the last days of Buddha  4. Khuddaka : Contains Jataka stories Nikaya dealing with previous births of Buddha  Select the correct answer using the codes given below |
| Choices   1. 1 and 3 2. 1, 3 and 4 3. 2 and 4 4. 1, 2, 3 and 4 | | | |

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| Book No  56. | Q.No  54. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The Concept of eight-fold path forms the theme of |
| Choices   1. Dipavasma 2. Divyavadana 3. Mahaparinibban Sutta 4. Dharma Chakra Pravartana Sutta | | | |

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| Book No  57. | Q.No  55. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Milindapanho is in the form of a dialogue between the king Menander and the Buddhist monk |
| Choices   1. Nagasena 2. Nagarjuna 3. Nagabhatta 4. Kumarilabhatta | | | |

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| Book No  58. | Q.No  56. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  According to the Buddha, the cause of all human sorrows is trishna which means |
| Choices   1. desire for worldly things 2. desire for material enjoyments and worldly things 3. worldly attachments 4. hyperactivity of mind | | | |

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| Book No  59. | Q.No  57. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Match the following (CDS 2001)   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I  (Events related to Buddha) | List II  (Place) | | 1. Birth of Buddha 2. Enlightenment 3. First Sermon 4. Death of Buddha | 1. Bodh Gaya  2. Lumbini  3. Kusinagar (or Kasia)  4. Sarnath  5.Rajgriha | |
| Choices  A B C D  (a) 2 1 3 4  (b) 1 3 4 5  (c) 2 1 4 3  (d) 4 2 5 3 | | | |

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| Book No  60. | Q.No  58. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  In ancient Indian Buddhist monasteries, a ceremony called Pavarana used to be held. It was the (IAS 2002) |
| Choices   1. occasion to elect the Sanghaparinayaka and two speakers one on Dhamma and the other on Vinaya 2. confession by monks of their offences committed during their stay in the monasteries during the rainy season 3. ceremony of initiation of new person into the Buddhist Sangha in which the head is shaved and when yellow robes are offered 4. 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 | | | |

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| Book No  61. | Q.No  59. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Consider the following statements  1. The Buddhists in Deccan excavated rock-cut Chaityas and the Vaishnavas, Shaivas and Jainas imitated these in later centuries.  2. The Vaishnavas, Shaivas and Jainas excavated temples at sites far distant from rock-cut Chaityas.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? (NDA 2011) |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. Both 1 and 2 4. Neither 1 nor 2 | | | |

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| Book No  62. | Q.No  60. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  In Buddhism, what does Patiomokkha stand for? (CDS 2009) |
| Choices   1. A description of Mahayana Buddhism 2. A description of Hinayana Buddhism 3. The rules of the Sangha 4. The questions of king Menander | | | |

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| Book No  63. | Q.No  61. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Consider the following kings  1. Ajatshatru  2. Bimbisara  3. Prasenjit  Which of these was/were the contemporary/contemporaries of Gautam Buddha? (CDS 2003) |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. 2 and 3 3. 1 and 3 4. 1, 2 and 3 | | | |

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| Book No  64. | Q.No  62. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which one of the following is not a part of early Jain literature? |
| Choices   1. Therigatha 2. Acarangasutra 3. Sutrakritanga 4. Brihatkalpasutra | | | |

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| Book No  65. | Q.No  63. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The concept of Anuvrata was advocated by |
| Choices   1. Mahayana Buddhism 2. Hinayana Buddhism 3. Jainism 4. the Lokayukta School | | | |

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| Book No  66. | Q.No  64. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Mahamastakabhisheka, a great religious event, is associated with and done for who of the following? (IAS 2009) |
| Choices   1. Bahubali 2. Buddha 3. Mahavir 4. Nataraja | | | |

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| Book No  67. | Q.No  65. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Among the following who is given the credit of carrying Jainism in South India? (CDS 2008) |
| Choices   1. Sudharmana 2. Indrabhuti 3. Bhadrabahu 4. Sthulabhadra | | | |

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| Direction: *In the question given below are two statements labelled as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). In the context of the two statements, which of the following is correct?* | | | |
| Book No  68. | Q.No  66. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Assertion (A) The emphasis of Jainism on non-violence (ahimsa) prevented agriculturalists from embracing Jainism. Reason (R) Cultivation involved killing of insects and pests. |
| Choices  Codes   1. Both A and R are true, but R is the correct explanation of A 2. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A 3. A is true, but R is false 4. A is false, but R is true | | | |

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| Book No  69. | Q.No  67. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The Jainas believe the Jainism is the outcome of the teachings of twenty four Tirthankaras. In the light of this statement which one among the following is correct of Vardhamana Mahavira? (CDS 2011) |
| Choices   1. He was the first Tirthankara and the founder of Jainism 2. He was the twenty third Tirthankara, the first twenty two Tirthankaras being considerd legendary 3. He was the last and twenty fourth Tirthankara, who was not considered as the founder of the new faith but a reformer of the existing religious sect 4. He was not one of the twenty four Tirthankaras | | | |

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| Book No  70. | Q.No  68. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which one of the following statements is not correct? (IAS 2002) |
| Choices   1. The statue of Gomateshwara at Sravanabelagola represents the last Tirthankara of Jains 2. India’s largest Buddhist monastery is in Arunachal Pradesh 3. The Khajuraho temples were built under Chandela kings 4. The Hoysalesvara temple is dedicated to siva | | | |

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| Book No  71. | Q.No  69. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Which of the following were common to both Buddhism and Jainism?  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.  Select the correct answer using the codes given below |
| Choices  (a) 1, 2, 3 and 4  (b) 2, 3 and 4  (c) 1, 3 and 4  (d) 1 and 2 | | | |

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| Book No  72. | Q.No  70. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  With reference to ancient Jainism, which one of the following statements is correct? (IAS 2004) |
| Choices   1. Jainism was spread in South India under the leadership of Sthulabahu 2. The Jainas who remained under the leadership of Bhadrabahu were called Shvetambaras after the Council held at Pataliputra 3. Jainism enjoyed the patronage of the Kalinga king Kharavela in the first century BC 4. In the initial stage of Jainism, the Jainas worshipped images unlike Buddhists | | | |

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| Book No  73. | Q.No  71. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Consider the following statements regarding Jainism  1. The Jain philosophy holds that the world is created and maintained by universal law.  2. Anekantvada is a core theory and philosophy of Jainism.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. Both 1 and 2 4. Neither 1 nor 2 | | | |

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| Book No  74. | Q.No  72. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Consider the following statements  1. Samyak Shradha/Viswas (Right faith), Samyak Jnan (Right Knowledge) and Samyak Karma/Acharana (Right action/conduct) are the triatnas of Janism.  2. Ahimsa, Satya, Asteya, Aparigraha and Brahmacharya are the Panch Mahavaratas of Jainism.  3. In the 1st Jain Council (300 BC) at Pataliputra under the Chairmanship of Sthulabhadra, 12 Angas were compiled.  4. In the 2nd Jain Council (AD 512) at Vallabhi under the Chairmanship of Devardhi Kshmasramana, 12 Angas and 12 Upangas were finally compiled.  Which of the statements given above are correct? |
| Choices   1. 1 and 3 2. 3 and 4 3. 1, 3 and 4 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  75. | Q.No  73. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  With which religion is Kaivalya associated? |
| Choices   1. Buddhism 2. Jainism 3. Hiduism 4. Sikhism | | | |

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| Book No  76. | Q.No  74. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Buddha did not recognise  1. idol worship  2. existence of soul after death  3. sacrifice  Select the correct answer using the codes given below |
| Choices   1. 1 and 3 2. Only 1 3. 2 and 3 4. None of the above | | | |

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| Book No  77. | Q.No  75. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Relics of Buddha are preserved in a |
| Choices   1. Vihara 2. Chaitya 3. Stupa 4. Monastery | | | |
| Book No  78. | Q.No  76. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  The famous Indo-Greek king who embraced Buddhism was |
| Choices   1. Strato I 2. Menander 3. Demetrius 4. Alexander | | | |

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| Book No  79. | Q.No  77. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The meaning of ‘Buddha’ is |
| Choices   1. anything beyond God 2. soul after death 3. the enlighted one 4. the ultimate path for Moksha | | | |

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| Book No  80. | Q.No  78. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Rigveda is divided into 10 books. Which among the following book(s) is /are the oldest? |
| Choices   1. First 2. Second – Eight 3. Third – Ninth 4. Second – Seventh | | | |

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| Book No  81. | Q.No  79. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The Gayatri Mantra contained in the Rigveda is dedicated to which deity? |
| Choices   1. Agni 2. Marut 3. Surya 4. Savitri | | | |

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| Book No  82. | Q.No  80. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  The learned lady who is said to have debated the famous law giver Yajna valkya was |
| Choices   1. Gargi 2. Maitreyi 3. Kamala 4. Kalindi | | | |

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| Book No  83. | Q.No  81. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which one among the following principles was not propagated by the Theosophical Society? (CDS 2012) |
| Choices   1. Belief at Karma and Rebirth 2. Belief in Universal Brotherhood and Humanity 3. Belief in Vedantic Philosophy 4. Belief in the Eradication of Untouchability | | | |

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| Book No  84. | Q.No  82. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Consider the following statements According to Hindu Law, marriage is defined as  1. a contract 2. a sacrament  3. mutual understanding 4. indissoluble  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? (CDS 2012) |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. 1 and 3 4. 2 and 4 | | | |

3.

Mauryan and Post Mauryan Period

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| Book No  1. | Q.No  1. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Staemement I Lomash Rishi and Sudama caves in the Barabar hills, modelled on wooden architectural proto types, are examples of the earliest cave architecture in India.  Statemt II Barabar hills caves were dedicated by Chandragupta Maurya to Ajivika monks. (SBI PO 2012) |
| Choices   1. Both the statements are true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I 2. Both the Statements are true, but statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I 3. Staement I is true, but Statement II is false 4. Statement I is false, but Statement II is true | | | |

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| Book No  2. | Q.No  2. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The highly polished monolithic Ashokan pillars were carved out of single pieces of a buff-coloured sandstone, usually mined from the quarries of (NDA 2012) |
| Choices   1. Chunar near Mirzapur 2. Lauriya in Nandangarh 3. Sarnath near Varanasi 4. Udayagiri near Bhubaneshwar | | | |

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| Book No  3. | Q.No  3. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The ‘Arthasastra’ is a treatise on which one of the following? |
| Choices   1. Economics 2. Enivironment 3. Political Philosophy 4. Religion in Administration | | | |

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| Book No  4. | Q.No  4. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Consider the following statements about Chandragupta Maurya  1. Chandragupta Maurya abdicated the throne in his old age and followed the Jain Saint Bhadrabahu to the South.  2. Justin has stated that Chandragupta Maurya as a young man had met Alexander face to face in Punjab.  3. The Greek sources mention Chandragupta Maurya as Sandrocottus and Androcottus.  4. The Buddhist sources regard him as a Kshatriya of the Maurya clan.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. 2 and 4 2. 1, 3 and 4 3. 1,2 and 3 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  5. | Q.No  5. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Which one among the following statements about Ashokan Edicts is correct? (CDS 2011) |
| Choices   1. The Pillar Edicts were located in all parts of the empire 2. The Edicts give details of his personal concerns but are silent on events of the empire. 3. The subject of inscribed matter on Rock Edicts differs completely with that of the Pillar Edicts 4. The Greek or Aramaic Edicts are versions or translations of the texts used in other Edicts | | | |

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| Book No  6. | Q.No  6. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which one of the following is not correctly matched? (CDS 2006) |
| Choices  Ruler Dynasty   1. Bimbisara : Magadha 2. Bindusara : Maurya 3. Agnimitra : Sunga 4. Shashanka : Kanva | | | |

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| Book No  7. | Q.No  7. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Consider the following statements  1. Mudra Rakshasa, Parisishta Parvan (Jain) and Mahavamsa (Buddhist) describes Chandragupt Maurya’s war with Nanda King Dhanananda.  2. Junagarh Rock Edict of Rudradaman mentions about Chandragupta Maurya’s conquest of Western India (Saurashtra).  3. Chandragupta Maurya conquered Karnataka, Maharashtra and Andhra region of South but not Kalinga.  4. Jain text Parishisthaparvan describes that Chandragupta embraced Jainism towards the end of his life.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. 1, 3 and 4 2. 2, 3 and 4 3. 1, 2 and 3 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  8. | 8. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Consider the following passage and identify the tree tribal principalities referred to therein using the codes given below  In the early history of the far South in India, three tribal principalities are mentioned in Ashokan inscriptions of the 3rd century BC and in Kharavela inscription of the 1st century BC. (CDS 2011) |
| Choices   1. Vakatakas, Cholas and Satvahanas 2. Cholas, Pandyas and Cheras 3. Ikshvakus, Vakatakas and Pandyas 4. Pallavas, Cholas and Pandyas | | | |

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| Book No  9. | Q.No  9. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of the given rulers of ancient India? (NDA 2007) |
| Choices   1. Ashoka-Kanishka-Milinda 2. Milinda-Ashoka-Kanishka 3. Ashoka-Milinda-Kanishka 4. Milinda-Kanishka-Ashoka | | | |

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| Book No  10. | Q.No  10. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Consider the following statements about Ashoka’s edicts and inscriptions  1. Kharosthi script was used in the two Northern Major Rock Edicts at Mansehra and Shahbazgarhi.  2. Meerut and Topara pillar inscriptions were shifted to Delhi.  3. In the Queen’s Edict Ashoka ordered that “Who soever monk or nun breaks up the Sangha, after being clothed in white garments, shall take up abode in a place other than a monastery.”  4. Ashoka’s son Tivara and his second wife Karuwaki is mentioned in his Edicts.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. 1, 3 and 4 2. 2 and 4 3. 1, 2 and 4 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  11. | Q.No  11. | Actual Answer  ---- | Question  The notion of saptanga that was introduced in Arthashastra includes (NDA 2010) |
| Choices   1. kings, territory, administration and treasury 2. music, dance, ragas and wrestling 3. ministers, civil servants, subalterns and those involved in Espionage 4. aristocrats, acharyas, traders and monks | | | |

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| Book No  12. | Q.No  12. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The Ashtadhyayi of Panini, the Mahabhashya of Patanjali and the Kashika Vritti of Jayaditya deal with (CDS 2001) |
| Choices   1. Principles of Law 2. Principles of Phonetics 3. Principles of Grammar 4. Principles of Linguistics | | | |

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| Book No  13. | Q.No  13. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following is/are correctly matched? |
| Choices   1. Divyavadan : non-Indian Buddhist texts built around the personality of Ashoka 2. Dionysius : Envoy of Egyptian King Ptolemy Philadelphos in the Mauryan court 3. Deimachos : replaced Megasthenese as the ambasador of Syrian King (Antiochus I soter, son of Seleucus Nikator) in the court of Bindusara 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  14. | Q.No  14. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The ancient Indian play Mudrarakshasa of Vishakhadutt has its subject on (IAS 2002) |
| Choices   1. a conflict between Gods and Demons of ancient Hindu lore 2. a romantic story of an Aryan Prince and a tribal woman 3. the story of the power struggle between two Aryan tribes 4. the court intrigues at the time of Chandragupta Maurya | | | |

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| Book No  15. | Q.No  15. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  The head of a district (Ahara), the principal coordinator of the revenue and the officer in charge of general and military functions in his jurisdiction during Mauryan Empire was known as (CDS 2009) |
| Choices   1. Krori 2. Rajuka 3. Foujdar 4. Chirastadar | | | |

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| Book No  16. | Q.No  16. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which one of the following ancient Indian records is the earliest royal order to preserve food-grains to be utilised during the crisis in the country? (IAS 1998) |
| Choices   1. Sohagaura Copper-Plate 2. Rummindei pillar-Edict of Ashoka 3. Prayaga-Prasasti 4. Mehrauli Pillar inscription of Chandra | | | |

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| Book No  17. | Q.No  17. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which of the following is considered to be the controversial part of the treaty of 303BC between Chandragupta and Seleucus? |
| Choices   1. Seleucus surrendered his large territories to Chandragupta 2. Chandragupta made a gift of 500 elephants to Seleucus 3. Seleucus gave his daughter in marriage to Chandragupta 4. A Greek envoy (Megasthenese) was a credited to the Mauryan court at Pataliputra | | | |

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| Book No  18. | Q.No  18. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The name Dharmasoka was found in the (CDS 2003) |
| Choices   1. Maski Edict 2. Junagarh Inscription 3. Saranath Inscription 4. Allahabad Pillar Inscription | | | |

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| Book No  19. | Q.No  19. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  The first major event of the reign of Ashoka was the Kalinga War and conquest of Kalinga. Which of the following was the actual cause of Kalinga War? |
| Choices   1. Kalinga was a thorn in the body-politic of the empire 2. “Ashoka wished to control both the land and sea routes to South India” 3. Kalinga posed a threat to the Mauryan possessions in Andra and Bengal 4. None of the above | | | |

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| Book No  20. | Q.No  20. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Consider the following statements about Ashoka’s Dhamma  1. Non injury, restraint in behaviour and equal treatment to all, constitutes the doctrinal aspects of dhamma.  2. Fear of sin does not constitute the doctrinal aspects.  3. Doing less sins and more good are the two essential constituents of Dhamma.  Which of the statements given above are correct? |
| Choices   1. 1 and 3 2. 2 and 3 3. 1 and 2 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  21. | Q.No  21. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Match the following (CDS 2003)   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I  (Ruler) | List II  (Title) | | A. Ashoka  B. Kanishka  C. Kharavela  D. Kumaragupta | 1. Vikramaditya  2.Kalinga Chakravarti  3. Mahendraditya  4. Devaputra  5. Priyadarshi | |
| Choices  A B C D   1. 1 2 3 5 2. 5 4 2 1 3. 2 1 4 3 4. 5 4 2 3 | | | |

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| Book No  22. | Q.No  22. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Ashoka himself considered his policy of Dhamma as |
| Choices   1. the essence of original Buddhism as preached by the Buddha 2. a way of life which was both practical and convenient as well as highly moral 3. the ideal of virtuous life based on moral teaching of various thinkers 4. the essence of all religions or the common religion of mankind | | | |

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| Book No  23. | Q.No  23. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  In social matters Ashoka’s most revolutionary concept was |
| Choices   1. proper behaviour to slaves, servants, elders, etc 2. his opposition to wasteful social rituals and ceremonies at marriages, births, journeys etc 3. Both ‘a’ and ‘b’ 4. None of the above | | | |

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| Book No  24. | Q.No  24. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which Rock Edict of Ashoka provides a description of the horrors of Kalinga War? (CDS 2007) |
| Choices   1. 13thRock Edict 2. Kalinga Edict at Dhauli 3. The Edict at Jaugada 4. 10th Rock Edict | | | |

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| Book No  25. | Q.No  25. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Inspite of his gradual conversion to Buddhism and the concept of Dhamma Vijaya,Ashoka was not a total pacifist. Which of the following does not confirm this view? |
| Choices   1. He felt sorry for the suffering caused by Kalinga war, but did not give up the conquered territory 2. After the conquest of Kalinga, Ashoka consolidated his Southern conquests 3. In dealing with the trouble some forest tribes he clearly recognised the possibility of the use of force 4. He did not abolish the capital punishment and granted only a brief reprieve to the condemned prisoners | | | |

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| Book No  26. | Q.No  26. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following administrative measures was not taken up by Ashoka? |
| Choices   1. The practice of royal tours visit of officers once in 5 years 2. Issuing of code of conduct to his officials 3. To save people from miscarriage of justice 4. Release of the convicts on the mercy petition moved by his ministers | | | |

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| Book No  27. | Q.No  27. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which of the following was the single most important social malady of Ashoka’s period, to eliminate which he expounded the policy of Dhamma? |
| Choices   1. Growing materialism 2. Rigidity of the caste system 3. Social tension and sectarian conflicts 4. Wasteful ritualism of Brahmanical practice | | | |

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| Book No  28. | Q.No  28. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which of the following statements about the Mauryan relations with Sri Lanka is not correct? |
| Choices   1. The coming of Mahendra and Sangha Mitra to Sri Lanka was the first official contact between the two countries 2. The King of Sri Lanka, Tissa, adopted the title of Devanapiya and appears to have modelled himself on Ashoka 3. There were frequent exchanges of gifts and envoys 4. Tissa, the Sinhalese King, accepted Buddhism and appears to have made it the state religion | | | |

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| Book No  29. | Q.No  29. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Who of the following dedicated the caves in Nagarjuni hills to the Ajivikas? |
| Choices   1. Kunala 2. Dasharatha 3. Samprati 4. Indrapalit | | | |

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| Book No  30. | Q.No  30. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Match the following   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I  (Major Rock Edict of Ashoka) | List II  (Content) | | A. Rock Edict XIII  B.Rock Edict I  C. Rock Edict V  D. Rock Edict VIII  E. Rock Edict X  F. Rock Edict VII and XII | 1. Prohibition of animal sacrifices and festive gatherings  2. Appointment of Dhamma Mahamatras and their duties  3. System of Dhamma-Yatras  4. Conquest through dhamma instead of war (Bherighosa to Dhammaghosa)  5. Kalinga war, mentions 5 contemporary Greek Kings  6. Need and appeal for tolerance among all religious sects | |  |  | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D E F   1. 5 3 2 4 1 6 2. 3 1 2 6 4 5 3. 5 1 2 3 4 6 4. 5 1 4 3 2 6 | | | |

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| Book No  31. | Q.No  31. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following is/are correctly matched?  Name of the Official Duty  1. Sannidhata : Chief treasury officer  2. Samaharta : Collector general of revenue  3. Yukta : Subordinate revenue officer at the district level  4. Gopa : Responsible to accounts  5. Sitaadhyaksha : Supervised agriculture  Select the correct answer using the codes given below |
| Choices   1. 1, 3 and 5 2. 2, 3 and 5 3. 1, 3, 4 and 5 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  32. | Q.No  32. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  On the death of Ashoka, the empire was probably divided into the Western and Eastern halves. The successor in Western and Eastern half respectively were |
| Choices   1. Kunala and Dasaratha 2. Dasaratha and Kunala 3. Samprati and Shalishuka 4. Shalishuka and Samprati | | | |

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| Book No  33. | Q.No  33. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Match the following   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I  (Province) | List II  (Capital) | | A. Uttar patha (Northern)  B. Avantirashtra (Western)  C. Prachi (Eastern and Central)  D. Kalinga (Eastern)  E. Dakshinapatha (Southern) | 1. Taxila  2. Ujjain  3. Patliputra  4. Toshali  5. Suvarnagiri | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D E   1. 2 1 3 4 5 2. 1 2 3 4 5 3. 4 3 1 5 2 4. 4 1 2 5 3 | | | |

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| Book No  34. | Q.No  34. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following supposed causes of decline and disintegration of the Mauryan empire is most likely? |
| Choices   1. Succession of weak kings and partition of empire after Ashoka 2. Military inactivity on account of Ashoka’s pacifist policies 3. Brahmanical revolt against the pro buddhist policy of Ashoka 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  35. | Q.No  35. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Who among the following scholars were contemporary of Kanishka?  1. Ashvaghosa  2. Nagarjuna  3. Vasumitra  4. Chanakya  Select the correct answer using the code given below (CDS 2012) |
| Choices   1. 1 and 2 2. 3 and 4 3. 2 and 4 4. 1, 2 and 3 | | | |

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| Book No  36. | Q.No  36. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Which of the following statements about the Mauryan Kings is not correct? |
| Choices   1. They had extensive powers encompassing administrative, judicial and legislative functions 2. They laid claim to divinity 3. Appointments to the most important offices were made by the ruler himself 4. The kings often laid down codes of regulation for the guidance of their officers and the people | | | |

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| Book No  37. | Q.No  37. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which one of the following Mauryan Province had a foreign governor (Greek-Yavana)? |
| Choices   1. Southern Province 2. Eastern Province 3. Western Province 4. Saurashtra Province | | | |

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| Book No  38. | Q.No  38. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  The destruction of the Mauryan Empire was followed by a series of invasions, and the first to invade India were the (CDS 2004) |
| Choices   1. Bactrian-Greeks 2. Parthians 3. Kushanas 4. Shakas | | | |

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| Book No  39. | Q.No  39. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following is correctly matched? |
| Choices  Officer Duty   1. Ithijhakha Mahamattas : Super intendence of women 2. Amatyas : Mauryan civil servants 3. Pativedakas : Special reporters who had direct access to the king 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  40. | Q.No  40. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which of the following statements about Antamahamatta is not correct? |
| Choices   1. These officers worked among the frontier and less civilised tribes 2. They were responsible for acquanting the border people with the principle of Dhamma 3. In times of emergency they worked as wardens of frontiers 4. It is quite likely that their duties included the collection of toll duties | | | |

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| Book No  41. | Q.No  41. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  According to the Junagarh Rock inscription of Rudraman, during the reign of one of the following rulers, a dam was built on the Sudarshan lake to facilitate water supply to the neighbouring country side in Saurashtra. The ruler was |
| Choices   1. Chandragupta Maurya 2. Bindusara 3. Ashoka 4. Dasharatha | | | |

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| Book No  42. | Q.No  42. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Kautilya classified the spies into |
| Choices   1. Sansthah-Stationary spies 2. Sancharah-Wandering spies 3. Both ‘a’ and ‘b’ 4. Gudha purusha-Secret agents | | | |

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| Book No  43. | Q.No  43. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Megasthenese states that Indian society was divided into seven classes, namely, philosophers, farmers, herdsmen, artisans, soldiers, overseers and councilors. This division was based on what consideration? |
| Choices   1. Social 2. Economic 3. Political 4. Religious | | | |

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| Book No  44. | Q.No  44. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which of the following gives the correct order of the first three Varnas according to their importance during the Mauryan period? |
| Choices   1. Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaisyas 2. Vaisyas, Brahmins, Kshatriyas 3. Kshatriyas, Brahmins, Vaisyas 4. Kshatriyas, Vaisyas, Brahmins | | | |

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| Book No  45. | Q.No  45. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  According to the indigenous sources, including Ashokan Epigraphs, slavery existed in India during Mauryan period, but Maegasthenese said, “all Indians are free and not one of them is a slave”. On what grounds did he infer so? |
| Choices   1. Their status were not much different from hired labourers 2. They could own property and also earn for themselves 3. In some cases they could also buy back their freedom 4. Both ‘b’ and ‘c’ | | | |

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| Book No  46. | Q.No  46. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which one of the following statements about the guilds of the Mauryan period is not correct? |
| Choices   1. They had developed into fairly large organisations 2. They were registered by local officals and had a recognised status 3. They could move from one area to another without any hindrance 4. They often served the purpose of modern banks | | | |

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| Book No  47. | Q.No  47. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which of the following statements about trade regulations in the Mauryan period is not correct? |
| Choices   1. There was general control over process and profits 2. The sale of merchandise was strictly supervised by the state 3. The general tax levied on merchandise was fixed at one tenth 4. The state directly employed some of the artisans, such as armourers, ship-builders etc | | | |

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| Book No  48. | Q.No  48. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The entire fourth book of Kautilyas Arthashastra deals with Kantaka Sodhana, which means |
| Choices   1. the suppression of criminals and other anti social elements 2. criminal justice 3. Both ‘a’ and ‘b’ 4. Intelligence and espionage | | | |

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| Book No  49. | Q.No  49. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  The five Hellinic kings all contemporaries of Ashoka, found mentioned in Rock Edict XIII are |
| Choices   1. Antiochus, Ptolemy, Antigonus, Magas and Alexander 2. Antiochus, Arrian, Appian, Plutarch and Magas 3. Antiochus, Nearchus, Hercules, Magas and Alexander 4. Diogenes, Hercules, Diodotus, Magas and Alexander | | | |

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| Book No  50. | Q.No  50. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Consider the following statements  1. The Gandhara art of the Peshawar Valley is known for some of the finest sculptures made in dark grey schist.  2. The Kushanas were the first Indian Kings to have portraits of themselves made in their shrines.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? (CDS 2008) |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. Both 1 and 2 4. Neither 1 nor 2 | | | |

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| Book No  51. | Q.No  51. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Match the following   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I  (Dynasty) | List II  (King) | | A. Satvahana  B. Shunga  C. Saka  D. Tocharian | 1. Maues  2. Pushyamitya  3. Simuka  4. Kujula Kadphises | |  |  | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D   1. 2 1 4 3 2. 1 2 3 4 3. 3 2 1 4 4. 2 3 4 1 | | | |

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| Book No  52. | Q.No  52. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  “Use of white marble, long legs and slender frames, human beings as central characters and prominence of kings, princes and palaces” were the characteristic features of which one of the following ancient art forms of India? (CDS 2010) |
| Choices   1. Amaravati School of Art 2. Gandhara School of Art 3. Mathura School of Art 4. Pahari School of Art | | | |

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| Book No  53. | Q.No  53. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Consider the following statements  1. Kalinganagar was the ancient Indian city destroyed by cyclone.  2. Charsada and Taxila are described as caravan cities in the post Mauryan context.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. Both 1 and 2 4. Neither 1 nor 2 | | | |

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| Book No  54. | Q.No  54. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Consider the following statements (IAS 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 the Andhras.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. 1 and 2 2. Only 2 3. Only 3 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  55. | Q.No  55. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Consider the following statements  1. Shungas issued the first Indian cast coins.  2. Shungas retained the title of senapati even after becoming the ruling dynasty.  3. Patanjali was the chief priest in the Asvamedha Yajna performed by Pushyamitra.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. 1 and 2 2. 2 and 3 3. 1 and 3 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  56. | Q.No  56. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which one of the following was a Saiva sect in ancient India? (IAS1996) |
| Choices   1. Ajivika 2. Mattamayura 3. Mayamata 4. Isana siva gurudeva paddhati | | | |

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| Book No  57. | Q.No  57. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Match the following   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I  (Dynasty) | List II  (Feature) | | A. The Kushanas  B. The Satavahanas  C. The Sakas (Western)  D. Parthians | 1. The restorer of varna srama-dharma  2. First inscription in chaste Sanskrit  3. Visit of St Thomas  4. Largest number of copper coins | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D   1. 1 2 3 4 2. 4 1 2 3 3. 4 1 3 2 4. 1 2 4 3 | | | |
| Book No  58. | Q.No  58. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  With reference to the invaders in ancient India, which one of the following is the correct chronological order? (IAS 2006) |
| Choices   1. Greeks-Sakas-Kushans 2. Greeks-Kushans-Sakas 3. Sakas-Greeks-Kushans 4. Sakas-Kushans-Greeks | | | |

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| Book No  59. | Q.No  59. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Which of the following items were introduced in India by the Chinese traders?  1. Vermillion (Sindoor)  2. Bamboo  3. Coconut  4. Watermelon  Choose the correct answer using the codes given below |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. 1 and 2 3. 1 and 3 4. 2 and 4 | | | |

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| Book No  60. | Q.No  60. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which one of the following statements regarding Ashokan Stone Pillars is incorrect? (IAS 1997) |
| Choices   1. These are highly polished 2. These are monolithic 3. The shaft of pillars is tapering in shape 4. These are parts of architectural structures | | | |

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| Book No  61. | Q.No  61. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Consider the following statements  1. Naradasmriti is the earliest texts to deal exclusively with legal matters.  2. Asvaghosa was the first dramatist to use Sanskrit for the composition of plays.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. Both 1 and 2 4. Neither 1 nor 2 | | | |

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| Book No  62. | Q.No  62. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Who among the following anticipated Newton by declaring that all things gravitate to the Earth? (IAS 1995) |
| Choices   1. Aryabhatta 2. Varahamihira 3. Buddhagupta 4. Brahmagupta | | | |

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| Book No  63. | Q.No  63. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  The rulers of which dynasty adopted titles like Svamin, Bhadramukha, Sugrihitanaman and Rastriya? |
| Choices   1. The Shakas of Western India 2. The Kushanas 3. The Guptas 4. The Ikshvakus | | | |

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| Book No  64. | Q.No  64. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  In India, the first to put forward the theory that the Earth revolves round the Sun was (CDS 2001) |
| Choices   1. Kalhana 2. Brahmagupta 3. Bana 4. Aryabhatta | | | |

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| Book No  65. | Q.No  65. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Match the following Books, Author and Language and select the correct answer using the codes given below the table   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | Book | Author | Language | | 1. Brihatkatha  2. Gatha Saptasati  3. Paumchariya  4. Pra bodha chandodaya | A.Hala  B. Asvaghosha  C. Gunadhya  D. Vimalasuri | (i) Ardha-Magadhi  (ii) Paisachi  (iii) Prakrit  (iv) Sanskrit | |
| Choices  Codes   1. 1-C(ii), 2-A-(i), 3-D-(iv), 4-B-(iii), 2. 1-C-(i), 2-B-(ii), 3-A-(iv), 4-D-(iii), 3. 1-C-(ii), 2-A-(iii), 3-D-(i), 4-B-(iv), 4. 1-D-(iv), 2-C-(ii), 3-B-(i), 4-A-(iii) | | | |

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| Book No  66. | Q.No  66. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which one of the following Edicts mentions the personal name of Ashoka? (IAS 1997) |
| Choices   1. Kalsi 2. Rummindei 3. Special Kalinga Edict 4. Maski | | | |

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| Book No  67. | Q.No  67. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following was not a feature of the post Mauryan terracotta art? |
| Choices   1. It was interded mainly for domestic worship and household decoration 2. Terracotta was the chief medium for making children’s toys and for popular religious and magical practices 3. The indigenous terra cottas were made from single moulds and double moulds was the result of Greek influence 4. It was produced mainly in South India and from there it dispersed to other parts | | | |

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| Book No  68. | Q.No  68. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Many of the Greeks, Kushanas and Shakas embraced Buddhism rather than Hinduism because (IAS 1998) |
| Choices   1. Buddhism was in the ascendant at that time 2. they had renounced the policy of war and violence 3. caste-ridden Hinduism did not attract them 4. Buddhism provided easier access to Indian society | | | |

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| Book No  69. | Q.No  69. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which one of the following is not a feature of North Indian temple architecture? (CDS 2008) |
| Choices   1. Sikhara 2. Garbha Griha 3. Gopura 4. Pradakshina | | | |

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| Book No  70. | Q.No  70. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  In which of the following regions, the evidence of rock-cut architecture is not found? |
| Choices   1. Karnataka 2. Andhra 3. Odisha 4. Maharashtra | | | |

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| Book No  71. | Q.No  71. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which one of the following texts of ancient India allows divorce to a wife deserted by her husband? (IAS 1996) |
| Choices   1. Kamasutra 2. Manavad harmas hastra 3. Sukra Nitisara 4. Arthashastra | | | |

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| Book No  72. | Q.No  72. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Which one of the following statements is not true about the condition of slaves in post-Mauryan period? |
| Choices   1. Slaves working on the Mauryan State farms were now in the process of being transformed into tax-paying peasants 2. They could not be emancipated in any case 3. On failure of competent witnesses even slaves could give evidence 4. They did not have the right to acquire property for themselves | | | |

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| Book No  73. | Q.No  73. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which one of the following dynasties was ruling over North India at the time of Alexander’s invasion? (IAS 2000) |
| Choices   1. Nanda 2. Maurya 3. Sunga 4. Kanva | | | |

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| Book No  74. | Q.No  74. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Which one of the following is not true about the social condition during the post-Mauryan period? |
| Choices   1. There is no evidence of the existence of independent Sudra peasants 2. Sudras could attain a higher social status 3. The distinctions between the *sudra* and Vaisya categories were becoming thinner 4. The artisans and craftsmen were largely drawn from the Sudra category | | | |

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| Book No  75. | Q.No  75. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which one of the following sculptures invariably used green schist as the medium? (IAS 1996) |
| Choices   1. Maurya sculptures 2. Mathura sculptures 3. Bharhut sculptures 4. Gandhara sculptures | | | |

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| Book No  76. | Q.No  76. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which one of the following is not true about the difference between Varna and Jati? |
| Choices   1. The *Varna* are divided on the basis of their functions whereas the *Jati* hierarchy is organised on the principle of the absolute purity of the brahmana caste and the relative impurity of all other castes 2. The *Varna* are broad categories subsuming within them a large number of *Jati* in a rather loose fashion 3. The *Varna* system operates at the pan-India level where as *Jati* generally operates at local level 4. The *Varna* is a religious category whereas *Jati* is a social category | | | |

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| Book No  77. | Q.No  77. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Zero was invented by (IAS 1995) |
| Choices   1. Aryabhatta 2. Varahamihira 3. Bhaskara I 4. an unknown Indian | | | |

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| Book No  78. | Q.No  78. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Match the following   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I | List II | | 1. Sadabhagin 2. Gramasamika 3. Strategos 4. Satrap | 1. The military governor  2. The king  3. The village headman  4. The provincial governor | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D   1. 2 3 1 4 2. 1 2 3 4 3. 4 3 1 2 4. 1 3 4 2 | | | |

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| Book No  79. | Q.No  79. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which one of the following is not true about the Agrarian system of post-mauryan period? |
| Choices   1. The person who brought the land under cultivation was the owner 2. The private individuals had limited right to alienation of land 3. There is no record of transfer of land for non-religious purposes 4. The private individuals had absolute right over their land | | | |

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| Book No  80. | Q.No  80. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Consider the following statements  1. Pulumavi IInd (Satvahavan King) founded the town of Navanagar.  2. Yajna Satkarni, (Satvahan King) was described as Trismudradhipati by Bana.  3. The office of Amatya and Pratiha appears first in the inscription of Satvahans.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. 1 and 2 2. 2 and 3 3. 1 and 3 4. 1, 2 and 3 | | | |

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| Book No  81. | Q.No  81. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Which of the following dynasties arose after the decline of the Satvahana Empire?  1. The Abhiras  2. The Ikshvakus  3. The Chutus  4. The Pallavas  Choose the correct answer using the codes given below |
| Choices   1. 1, 2 and 4 2. 1, 2, 3 and 4 3. 2 and 4 4. Only 2 | | | |

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| Directions: *In the questions given below are two statements labelled as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). In the context of the two statements, which of the following is correct?* | | | |
| Book No  82. | Q.No  82. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Assertion (A) The Aham and Puram poems of the Padinen Kilukanakku group formed a continuation of the Sangam composition. Reason (R) They were included under the Post Sangam works as against the Sangam works proper. (IAS 2000) | |
| Choices   1. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A 2. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A 3. A is true, but R is false 4. A is false, but R is true | | | | |

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| Directions: *In the questions given below are two statements labelled as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). In the context of the two statements, which of the following is correct?* | | | |
| Book No  83. | Q.No  83. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Assertion (A) According to Asoka’s edicts social harmony among the people was more important than religious devotion. Reason (R) He spread ideas of equity instead of promotion of religion. (IAS 1998) |
| Choices   1. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A 2. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A 3. A is true, but R is false 4. A is false, but R is true | | | |

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| Directions: *In the questions given below are two statements labelled as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). In the context of the two statements, which of the following is correct?* | | | |
| Book No  84. | Q.No  84. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Assertion (A) Chandragupta Maurya failed in his first campaign against Magadh.  Reason (R) He did not begin with the frontiers, but invaded the heart of Magadh. (CDS 2003) |
| Choices   1. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A 2. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A 3. A is true, but R is false 4. A is false, but R is true | | | |

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| Directions: *In the questions given below are two statements labelled as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). In the context of the two statements, which of the following is correct?* | | | |
| Book No  85. | Q.No  85. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Assertion (A) The trade between India and the Mediterranean countries was brisk during certain parts of the first century BC. Reason (R) This situation arose following the discovery of Hippalus. |
| Choices   1. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A 2. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A 3. A is true, but R is false 4. A is false, but R is true | | | |

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| Directions: *In the questions given below are two statements labelled as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). In the context of the two statements, which of the following is correct?* | | | |
| Book No  86. | Q.No  86. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Assertion (A) The Kushanas proclaimed association of divine elements with the rulers. Reason (R) This was done to counterbalance the centrifugal forces operating during the early historical period. |
| Choices   1. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A 2. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A 3. A is true, but R is false 4. A is false, but R is true | | | |

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| Book No  87. | Q.No  87. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The word ‘Sanga’ m is associated in Tamil history with |
| Choices   1. the literature produced during the reign of the great Pallava dynasty of Kanchi 2. the poems written in praise of the Pandyan Kings of the early Christian era 3. the court poetry of Chola Kings who were famous for patronizing artists 4. a college or assembly (literary academy) of Tamil scholars held under the royal patronage of Pandyan Kings at Madurai | | | |

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| Book No  88. | Q.No  88. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which of the following does not testify to the impact of Aryan Culture on the Sangam Age? |
| Choices   1. Incorporation of Sankritic ideas into Sangam literature 2. The anxiety to content the local dynasties with the events of Mahabharata 3. The worship of the forest tree and animal deities 4. The concept of marriage as a sacrement attended with rituals | | | |

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| Book No  89. | Q.No  89. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The centre of Sangam literature and the patrons of Sangam poets were |
| Choices   1. the Cheras of Vanji 2. the Cholas of Uraiyur 3. the Pandyas of Madurai 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  90. | Q.No  90. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Match the following   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I  (Physiographic Division) | List II  (Deity) | | A.Kurunji  B.Palai  C. Mullai  D.Marudam  E. Neytal | 1. Korravai  2. Tirumal  3. Vendan  4. Varunan  5. Murugan | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D E   1. 1 2 3 5 4 2. 4 3 1 2 5 3. 5 1 2 3 4 4. 4 3 5 2 1 | | | |

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| Book No  91. | Q.No  91. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Frequent allusions to the Romaka Siddhanta and Paulisa Siddhanta, by the great Indian astronomer Varahmihira, indicate |
| Choices   1. Roman influence on Indian astronomy 2. knowledge of Roman Geography 3. adoption of Western astronomical terms by the Indian astronomers 4. close interaction between Romans and Indian astronomers | | | |

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| Book No  92. | Q.No  92. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Which of the following statements about the social structure of the Sangam Age is not correct? |
| Choices   1. The difference in the status and economic conditions was well accepted and rarely challenged by the people 2. Sangam literature mentions three regular Varnas, namely, Brahmins, Kshatriyas and Vaisyas 3. There were four castes namely, Tudiyan, Panar, Paraiyan and Kadamban 4. People were organised into professional social groups living apart from one another | | | |

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| Book No  93. | Q.No  93. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Which of the following non-Aryan social beliefs has been continuing in Tamil Nadu since the Sangam Age? |
| Choices   1. Children wearing an ornament on which the five weapons of Tirumala are punched 2. Wearing of Tali by bride or married woman 3. Shaving the head of the widows 4. Offering a ball of cooked rice of the departed soul | | | |

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| Book No  94. | Q.No  94. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  During the Sangam Age a tutelary tree called Kadimaram or Kavalmaram was planted by the rulers at a central place in the town and they took great care to protect the tree because |
| Choices   1. it was believed that the tree had power to protect the town 2. the destruction of the tree was symbolic of the defeat of the ruler 3. Both ‘a’ and ‘b’ 4. the tree was symbolic of dynastic, growth | | | |

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| Book No  95. | Q.No  95. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Consider the following statements  1. At Puhar of Kaveripumpattinam, a great festival, described vividly by Sangam epics was held in honour of Lord Indra.  2. The Goddess Kannagi of Sangam age was the Goddess of chastity.  Which of the statements given above is /are correct? |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. Both 1 and 2 4. Neither 1 nor 2 | | | |

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| Book No  96. | Q.No  96. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  In which of the following texts was the first mention of sage Krishna, son of Devaki made |
| Choices   1. Bhagavata Purana 2. Mahabharata 3. Chhandogya Upanishad 4. Atharvaveda | | | |

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| Book No  97. | Q.No  97. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following kinds of devotion is ‘Primary Devotion’ according to Bhagavatism? |
| Choices   1. Devotion of total detachment 2. Devotion of the inquisitive 3. Devotion of the distressed 4. Unmotivated and selfless devotion | | | |

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| Book No  98. | Q.No  98. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Bhagavatim has been regarded as a completely democratic religion because |
| Choices   1. it opened the portals of salvation to all irrespective of caste, creed or sex 2. it preached a simple religion in the language of the masses 3. it was totally non-ritualistic religion emphasising only individual’s devotion 4. it was free from high sounding philosophical speculations | | | |

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| Book No  99. | Q.No  99. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Ashokan inscription of Mansehra and Shahbazgadhi are written in (CDS 2012) |
| Choices   1. Prakrit language, Kharoshthi script 2. Prakrit language, Brahmi script 3. Prakrit language, Brahmi script 4. Aramic language, kharoshthi script | | | |

**4.**

**Gupta and Post Gupta Period**

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| Book No  1. | Q.No  1. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Arrange the following ruling dynasties of ancient India in correct chronological order. (HP PSC 2012)  1. Mauryas  2. Guptas  3. Nandas  4. Kushans |
| Choices   1. 4, 2, 1, 3 2. 2, 3, 4, 1 3. 3, 1, 4, 2 4. 3, 2, 4, 1 | | | |

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| Book No  2. | Q.No  2. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Who among the following took the title of ‘Vikramaditya’? (CDS2004) |
| Choices   1. Chandragupta I 2. Chandragupta II 3. Samudragupta 4. Skandagupta | | | |

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| Book No  3. | Q.No  3. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which one of the following statements about Chandragupta II is not correct? (NDA 2009) |
| Choices   1. Kalidas and Amarsingh were famous scholars in his court 2. He expanded his empire both through matrimonial alliance and conquests 3. He married a Naga princess, named Kubera Naga 4. He married his daughter Prabhawati to an Ahom prince | | | |

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| Book No  4. | Q.No  4. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Match the following   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I  (Dynasty) | List II  (Capital City) | | A. The Maghas  B. The Vakatakas  C. The Rashtrakutas  D. Dakshina Kosal  E. The Nalas | 1. Chanaka  2. Manapura  3. Kaushambi  4. Pushkari  5. Shripura | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D E   1. 3 1 5 2 4 2. 1 2 3 4 5 3. 3 1 2 5 4 4. 1 2 5 4 3 | | | |

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| Book No  5. | Q.No  5. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  In which one of the following are Samudragupta’s achivements mentioned? (CDS 2007) |
| Choices   1. Allahabad Pillar Inscription 2. Junagadh Rock Inscription 3. Mehrauli Iron Pillar Inscription 4. Hathigumpha Edict | | | |

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| Book No  6. | Q.No  6. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Who among the following scholars were contemporary of Kanishka?  1. Ashvaghosa  2. Nagarjuna  3. Vasumitra  4. Chanakya  Select the correct answer using the codes given below (CDS 2012) |
| Choices   1. 1 and 2 2. 3 and 4 3. 2 and 4 4. 1, 2 and 3 | | | |

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| Book No  7. | Q.No  7. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Ibn Batuta’s work, Rihla completed in 1355, is (IBPS PO 2012) |
| Choices   1. an autobiography 2. an account of the Delhi sultans from Aibek to Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq 3. a religious text 4. an account of trade with Morocco | | | |

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| Book No  8. | Q.No  8. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The first major inscription in classical Sanskrit is that of (CDS 2005) |
| Choices   1. Chandragupta Vikramaditya 2. Kanishka I 3. Rudradaman 4. Samudragupta | | | |

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| Book No  9. | Q.No  9. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  In the Gupta age, Varahamihira wrote the famous book, Brihat Samhita. It was a treatise on (IBPS PO 2012) |
| Choices   1. astronomy 2. statecraft 3. ayurvedic system of medicine 4. economics | | | |

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| Book No  10. | Q.No  10. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Fahien’s mission to India was to (CDS 2009) |
| Choices   1. learn about the administrative system of the Gupta kings 2. understand the social position of women during the Gupta period 3. visit the Buddhist institutions and collect copies of Buddist manuscripts 4. get full knowledge about the condition of peasants during the period of Gupta kings | | | |

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| Book No  11. | Q.No  11. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which one of the following persons was not one of the nine jewels of Chandragupta II’s court? |
| Choices   1. Virasena Shaba 2. Acharya Dignaga 3. Varahamihira 4. Charaka | | | |

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| Book No  12. | Q.No  12. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  In Sanskrit plays written during the Gupta period women and sudras speak (IAS 1995) |
| Choices   1. Sanskrit 2. Prakrit 3. Pali 4. Sauraseni | | | |

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| Book No  13. | Q.No  13. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Titles such as Mahendraditya, Mahendra-Simha, Ashvamedha-Mahendra were assumed by which one of the following kings? |
| Choices   1. Kumaragupta I 2. Skandagupta 3. Buddhagupta 4. Purugupta | | | |

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| Book No  14. | Q.No  14. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which one of the following Gupta kings had to face the first Huna invasion? |
| Choices   1. Kumaragupta I 2. Skandagupta 3. Buddhagupta 4. Purugupta | | | |

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| Book No  16. | Q.No  15. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  The erstwhile Satavahan dominion was divided by several dynasties. Which of the following is not one of them? |
| Choices   1. The Gangas 2. The Abhiras 3. The Iksvakus 4. The Vakatakas | | | |

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| Book No  17. | Q.No  16. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  What is the correct chronological order in which the following appeared in India?  1. Gold coins  2. Punch marked silver coins  3. Iron plough  4. Urban culture  Select the correct answer using the codes given below (IAS 1998) |
| Choices   1. 3, 4, 1, 2 2. 3, 4, 2, 1 3. 4, 3, 1, 2 4. 4. 3, 2, 1 | | | |

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| Book No  18. | Q.No  17. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which one of the following was not responsible for the disintegration of the Gupta Empire? |
| Choices   1. Too much building activity during the Early Gupta period led to empty coffers 2. Feudalisation of administrative structure resulted in the weakening of control over its feudatories 3. Problen of succession in the dynasty led to the weakening of king’s authority and legitimacy 4. The growing practice of land grants, along with the surrender of revenue and administrative rights, resulted in huge loss of revenue tot the Gupta treasury and undermining of Gupta authority in general. | | | |

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| Book No  19. | Q.No  18. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Match the following   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I | List II | | A. Gupta  B. Chandella  C. Chalukya  D. Pallava | 1. Badami  2. Panamalai  3. Khajuraho  4. Deogarh | |
| Choices   1. 4 3 1 2 2. 4 2 3 1 3. 2 3 4 1 4. 3 4 1 2 | | | |

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| Book No  20. | Q.No  19. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which one of the following kings took the unique title Samrat? |
| Choices   1. Vidhyashakti Vakataka 2. Samudragupta 3. Harshavardhana 4. Pravarasena I Vakataka | | | |

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| Book No  21. | Q.No  20. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Consider the following statements  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? (IAS 2004) |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. Both 1 and 2 4. Neither 1 nor 2 | | | |

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| Book No  22. | Q.No  21. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which one of the following is not correctly matched? |
| Choices   1. The last known member of the main branch of the Vakatakas-Prithvisena II 2. The last known king of the Traikutaka dynasty-Vikramasena 3. The last king of the Vardhana dynasty-Harshavardhan 4. The last known king of the Vatsagulma branch of Vakataka dynasty-Sarvasena | | | |

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| Book No  23. | Q.No  22. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The famous Jain scholar Hemachandra was patronised by (CDS 2001) |
| Choices   1. Amoghavarsha 2. Dharmapala 3. Chandragupta Maurya 4. Kumarapala Chalukya | | | |

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| Book No  24. | Q.No  23. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  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? (IAS 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 tradesmen had to pay duties at ferries and barrier stations.  Select the correct answer using the codes given below |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. 2 and 3 3. 1 and 3 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  25. | Q.No  24. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  The Silver coins issued by the Guptas were called (IAS 1997) |
| Choices   1. rupaka 2. karshapana 3. dinara 4. pana | | | |

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| Book No  26. | Q.No  25. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Match the following   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I  (Finding/Invention/Calculation) | List II  (Ancient Indian Scholar) | | A. Time Taken by the Earth to orbit the Sun  B. Calculation of the value π (‘pi’)  C. Invention of the digit zero  D. The game of snakes and ladders | 1. Aryabhatta  2. Bhaskaracharya  3. Budhayana  4. Gyandev | |
| Choices  A B C D   1. 2 4 1 3 2. 1 3 2 4 3. 2 3 1 4 4. 1 4 2 3 | | | |

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| Book No  27. | Q.No  26. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which one of the following is the correct sequence of dynasties ruling in the lower Krishna Valley? |
| Choices   1. The Satavahanas → The Ikshvakus → The Brihatphalayans → The Anandas → The Shalankayanas 2. The Satavahanas → The Ikshvakus → The Anandas → The Brihatphalayans → The Shalankayanas 3. The Satavahanas → The Ikshvakus → The Anandas → The Brihatphalayans → The Shalankayanas 4. The Satavahanas → The Shalankayanas → The Anandas → The Ikshvakus → The Brihatphalayans | | | |

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| Book No  28. | Q.No  27. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which one of the following is not correctly matched? |
| Choices   1. Pushyavarman →First historical king of Kamarupa 2. Shashanka →The first historical ruler of Bengal to establish an empire and carry his victorious arms as far as Kanauj 3. Gopachandra → established an independent kingdom in vanga country also known as Samatata 4. Shilabhadra → The head of the Vikramshila monastery | | | |

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| Book No  29. | Q.No  28. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Harsha’s inscription mention the administrative divisions in the descending order. Which of the following is the correct order? |
| Choices   1. Vishya → Bhukti → Pathaka → Grama 2. Bhukti → Vishaya → Pathaka → Grama 3. Pathaka → Bhukti → Vishaya → Grama 4. Vishaya → Pathaka → Bhukti → Grama | | | |

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| Book No  30. | Q.No  29. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which one of the following is not true about Harshavardhana? |
| Choices   1. He versified the story of the Bodhisatva Jimutavahahana 2. He had the play called Nagananda set to music and performed by a band and also wrote Ratnavali and Priya Darshika 3. He very often organised discourses on Hinayana Buddhism 4. He was a patron of Maurya, Divakara and the Nalanda Mahavihara | | | |

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| Book No  31. | Q.No  30. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Where is the famous Khandariya Mahadeva temple located? (CDS 2007) |
| Choices   1. Amaravati 2. Haridwar 3. Khajuraho 4. Nasik | | | |

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| Book No  32. | Q.No  31. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which one of the following is not a Characteristic feature of the post Gupta Period? |
| Choices   1. The focus shifted to the region South of vindhyas 2. Increase in the number of independent kingdoms 3. Development of feudal relationships 4. Increase in the volume of trade | | | |

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| Book No  33. | Q.No  32. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Consider the following foreign visitors to India  1. Alberuni  2. Fa-Hien  3. Hiuen Tsang  4. Megasthenese  The Correct chronological order in which these person visited India is (CDS 2001) |
| Choices   1. 4, 3, 1, 2 2. 2, 4, 3, 1 3. 4, 2, 3, 1 4. 1, 2, 4, 3 | | | |

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| Book No  34. | Q.No  33. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which one of the following is not true about the Pallavas? |
| Choices   1. The Pallavas rose into prominence in the service of the Satavahans 2. All their early charters are in Prakit 3. For some time the Pallava power was eclipsed by the Kalabhra 4. pallavas began the practice of making structural temples in the South | | | |

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| Book No  35. | Q.No  34. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Which one of the following inscriptions mentions Pulakesin II’s military success against Harshavardhana (CDS 2010) |
| Choices   1. Allahabad Pillar Inscription 2. Aihole Inscription 3. Dhamodarpur Copperplate Inscription 4. Bilsad Inscription | | | |

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| Book No  36. | Q.No  35. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  The decimal numeral system, including the concept zero was invented in India during which one of the following dynasty? (CDS 2007) |
| Choices   1. Saka 2. Gupta 3. Pala 4. Chola | | | |

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| Book No  37. | Q.No  36. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Match the following   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I | List II | | A.Mahendra Varman I  B. Parameshvara - Varman I  C. Simhavishnu  D.Narasimha – Varman II | 1. Destroyer of the city of Ranarasika  2. Avanishmha (lion of the Earth)  3. Construction of Kailashnat temple  4. Beginning of rock – cut temples | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D   1. 4 1 2 3 2. 1 2 3 4 3. 2 3 4 1 4. 4 2 1 3 | | | |

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| Book No  38. | Q.No  37. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which one of the following temples was not built by Narasimha Varman II? |
| Choices   1. Shore temple at Mamallapuram 2. Airavateshvara temple at Kanchipuram 3. Shiva temple at Panamalai 4. Varaha temple at Mamallapuram | | | |

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| Book No  39. | Q.No  38. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  There are only two known examples of cave paintings of the Gupta period in ancient India. One of these is painting of Ajanta caves, Where is the other surviving example of Gupta Paintings? (IAS 2010) |
| Choices   1. Bagh caves 2. Ellora caves 3. Lomas Rishi cave 4. Nasik caves | | | |

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| Book No  40. | Q.No  39. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Which one among the following statements is not correct? (IAS 2011) |
| Choices   1. Gandhara School of Arts owed its origin to the Indo-Greek rules but the realpatrons of the school were the Kushans, especially Kanishka 2. Rich carving elaborate ornamentations and complex symbolism were not the main features of the Gandhara sculpture 3. The Greece-Roman architectural impact modified the structure of the Buddhist Stupas 4. The artists of the Amravati School of Arts main used white marble | | | |

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| Book No  41. | Q.No  40. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Who is the only king of the Chalukas of Badami known to perform the Ashvamedha sacrifice? |
| Choices   1. Ramaraga 2. Pula Keshin I 3. Pula Keshin II 4. Mangalesh | | | |

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| Book No  42. | Q.No  41. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which of the following ports handled the North Indian trade during the Gupta period? (IAS 1999) |
| Choices   1. Tamralipti 2. Broach 3. Kalyan 4. Cambay | | | |

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| Book No  43. | Q.No  42. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  The rulers of which of the following dynasties were fond of the titles Vallabha, Prithivivallabha or Vallabhisvara?Gupta period? |
| Choices   1. The Chalukyas of Badami 2. The Rashtrakutas 3. The Gangas of Talakada 4. The Pallavas | | | |

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| Book No  44. | Q.No  43. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Who among the following is known for his work on medicine during the Gupta period? (IAS 1996) |
| Choices   1. Saumilla 2. Sudraka 3. Shaunaka 4. Susrutha | | | |

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| Book No  45. | Q.No  44. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which one of the following is not associated with Pulakesin II Chalukya? |
| Choices   1. His court poet was Ravikriti who wrote the famous prashati of Aihole 2. He defeated Harshavardhan of Kannauj 3. He was defeated by the Pallavas under Narasimhavarman I 4. He performed a horse sacrifice after defeating Harsha vardhan | | | |

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| Directions: Match List I with List II, List II and List IV and select the correct answering using codes given below | | | |
| Book No  46. | Q.No  45. | Actual Answer  B. | Question   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | List I  (Ruler) | List II  (Important Battle) | List III  (Dynasty | List IV  (Significant work) | | A. Ashoka  B. Samudragupta  C. Kanishka  D.Harshavardhana | 1. Against several rules of Northern and Southern India  2. Kalinga war  3.Battle of Pundravardhana  4. Against the Chinese and the Parthians | I.Kushana  II. Maurya  III. Pushpavati  IV. Gupta | i. Writer and poet, patron of learning besides an empire builder  ii. Political conquest, patron of learning  iii. Holding the 4th Buddhist Council and patron of learning  iv.Spread of Dharma, ahimsa and welfare activities | |
| Choices  List I List II List III List IV   1. A 1 II (iv) 2. A 2 II (iv) 3. B 1 IV (iii) 4. B 2 IV (iii) | | | |

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| Directions: Match List I with List II, List II and List IV and select the correct answering using codes given below | | | |
| Book No  47. | Q.No  46. | Actual Answer  C. | Question   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | List I  (Ruler) | List II  (Important Battle) | List III  (Dynasty | List IV  (Significant work) | | A. Ashoka  B. Samudragupta  C. Kanishka  D.Harshavardhana | 1. Against several rules of Northern and Southern India  2. Kalinga war  3.Battle of Pundravardhana  4. Against the Chinese and the Parthians | I.Kushana  II. Maurya  III. Pushpavati  IV. Gupta | i. Writer and poet, patron of learning besides an empire builder  ii. Political conquest, patron of learning  iii. Holding the 4th Buddhist Council and patron of learning  iv.Spread of Dharma, ahimsa and welfare activities | |
| Choices  List I List II List III List IV   1. B 1 III (i) 2. C 4 IV (ii) 3. B 1 IV (ii) 4. C 4 III (i) | | | |

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| Directions: Match List I with List II, List II and List IV and select the correct answering using codes given below | | | |
| Book No  48. | Q.No  47. | Actual Answer  A. | Question   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | List I  (Ruler) | List II  (Important Battle) | List III  (Dynasty | List IV  (Significant work) | | A. Ashoka  B. Samudragupta  C. Kanishka  D.Harshavardhana | 1. Against several rules of Northern and Southern India  2. Kalinga war  3.Battle of Pundravardhana  4. Against the Chinese and the Parthians | I.Kushana  II. Maurya  III. Pushpavati  IV. Gupta | i. Writer and poet, patron of learning besides an empire builder  ii. Political conquest, patron of learning  iii. Holding the 4th Buddhist Council and patron of learning  iv.Spread of Dharma, ahimsa and welfare activities | |
| Choices  List I List II List III List IV   1. C 4 I (iii) 2. D 3 III (i) 3. C 4 I (i) 4. D 3 III (ii) | | | |

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| Directions: Match List I with List II, List II and List IV and select the correct answering using codes given below | | | |
| Book No  49. | Q.No  48. | Actual Answer  D. | Question   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | List I  (Ruler) | List II  (Important Battle) | List III  (Dynasty | List IV  (Significant work) | | A. Ashoka  B. Samudragupta  C. Kanishka  D.Harshavardhana | 1. Against several rules of Northern and Southern India  2. Kalinga war  3.Battle of Pundravardhana  4. Against the Chinese and the Parthians | I.Kushana  II. Maurya  III. Pushpavati  IV. Gupta | i. Writer and poet, patron of learning besides an empire builder  ii. Political conquest, patron of learning  iii. Holding the 4th Buddhist Council and patron of learning  iv.Spread of Dharma, ahimsa and welfare activities | |
| Choices  List I List II List III List IV   1. A 1 II (iii) 2. D 3 III (ii) 3. A 1 II (iii) 4. D 3 III (i) | | | |

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| Book No  50. | Q.No  49. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which one of the following is not true about the gupta political system? |
| Choices   1. They are repeatedly compand to Gods like Yama, Varuna, Kubera, Indra and Vishnu 2. Despite the divine elements attributed to Gupta kings, the Brahmanas as chief custodians and interpreters of laws exercised a check on royal power 3. The Gupta kings were entitled to taxes not because they protected the people but because they owned the land 4. The Gupta political system was characterised by the number of administrative officials | | | |

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| Book No  51. | Q.No  50. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Match the following (IAS 1996)   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I | List II | | A. Visakhadatta  B. Varahamihira  C. Charaka  D. Brahmagupta | 1. Medicine  2. Drama  3. Astronomy  4. Mathematics | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D   1. 1 3 4 2 2. 2 1 3 4 3. 2 3 1 4 4. 3 4 1 2 | | | |

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| Book No  52. | Q.No  51. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which one of the following is not a Gupta innovation in the field of administration? |
| Choices   1. The office of Sandhivigraha 2. Beginning of the process of the devolution of authority 3. Introduction of the office of Pilupati, the commander of elephants 4. The first systematic provincial and local administraction | | | |

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| Book No  53. | Q.No  52. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Consider the following Greek Philosophers  1. Aristotle  2. Plato  3. Pythagoras  4. Socrates  Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of the Greek Philosophers given above? (CDS 2007) |
| Choices   1. 1, 2, 3, 4 2. 3, 4, 2, 1 3. 4, 3, 1, 2 4. 2, 3, 1, 4 | | | |

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| Book No  54. | Q.No  53. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which one of the following is the correct sequence of administrative divisions during the Gupta period? |
| Choices   1. Bhukti → Vishaya → Vithi → Grama 2. Vishaya → Bhukti → Vithi → Grama 3. Vithi → Bhukti → Vishaya → Grama | | | |

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| Book No  55. | Q.No  54. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which one of the following is not a difference between the Mauryan imperial system and the Gupta imperial system? |
| Choices   1. The Mauryan kings took modest titles whereas the Gupta kings took mega eloquent and pompous titles 2. The royal power was more circumscribed in Gupta times than in Mauryan times 3. In Mauryan system the officers tented to become hereditary whereas in Gupta system the official were recruited only for one man’s lifetime 4. In Mauryan system the Bureaucracy was very large whereas there was a reduction in the number of the bureaucratic staff during the Gupta rule | | | |

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| Book No  56. | Q.No  55. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Who translated the collection of South Indian tales into Sanskrit and titled the work as Kathasaritsagara? (HP PSC 2012) |
| Choices   1. Somdev 2. Kalhana 3. Jaideva 4. Shankaracharya | | | |

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| Book No  57. | Q.No  56. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which one of the following personalities is not associated with the repair of Sudarshan lake during Gupta period? |
| Choices   1. Skandgupta 2. Parnadatta 3. Chakrapalita 4. Nandana | | | |

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| Book No  58. | Q.No  57. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Match the following   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I  (Official) | List II  (Duty) | | A. Kumaramatya  B. Sandhivigrahika  C.Uparika  D. Akshapataladhikrita  E. Divira  F. Audrangika | 1. Minister of peace and war  2. The provincial governor  3. The chief cadre for recruiting high functionaries  4. Scribe  5. Accountant  6. The official who collected the royal share in kind | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D E F   1. 5 4 3 2 6 1 2. 3 1 5 4 6 2 3. 3 1 2 5 4 6 4. 2 1 5 4 6 3 | | | |

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| Book No  59. | Q.No  58. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Who among the following Chinese travelers visited the Kingdoms of Harshavardhana and Kumar Bhaskar Varma? (CDS 2012) |
| Choices   1. A I – Tsing 2. Fa – Hien 3. Hiuen Tsang 4. Sun Shuyun | | | |

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| Book No  60. | Q.No  59. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Statement I Sculptures of the Gandhara School stylistically are typically linked to the Greco-Roman and the Parthian art of Iran.  Statements II The earliest stone Buddha images in the Swat valley pre-dated the Kushana period, which suggests that certain iconographic conventions were already well-established in the pre-kushana period (IBPS PO 2012) |
| Choices  Codes   1. Both the statements are true and Statements II is the correct explanation of statement I 2. Both the statements are true and Statements II is not the correct explanation of statement I 3. Statement I is true, but Statement II is false. 4. Statement I is false, but Statement II is true. | | | |

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| Book No  61. | Q.No  60. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following is not a work of Kalidasa? |
| Choices   1. Ritusamhara 2. Meghaduta 3. Kumarasambhava 4. Dashakumaracharita | | | |

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| Book No  62. | Q.No  61. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Match he following   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I  (Book) | List II  (Author) | | A. Janakiharana  B. Kiratajuniya  C. Ravanavadha  D. Setubandha  E. Shisupalavadha | 1. Pravarasena Vakataka  2. Kumaradasa  3. Bharavi  4. Magha  5. Bhatti | |
| Choices  A B C D E   1. 1 3 2 4 5 2. 4 3 1 2 5 3. 2 3 5 1 4 4. 2 5 3 4 1 | | | |

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| Book No  63. | Q.No  62. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which one of the following is not a work on grammar? |
| Choices   1. Katantra by Sarvavarman 2. Prakritaprakash of Vararuchi 3. Kashika-vritti of Jayaditya and Vamana | | | |

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| Book No  64. | Q.No  63. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Which one of the following is not true about Aryabhatta? |
| Choices   1. He work his work in Kusumapura in the year 3600 of the Kaliyuga 2. The value of π (pie) given by him is correct to eight places of decimal 3. His most original contribution is his definite assertion that the Earth rotates round its axis 4. Two of his immediate successors, Varahamihira and Brahmagupta have stoutly opposed many of his assertions | | | |

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| Book No  65. | Q.No  64. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following is matched correctly? |
| Choices   1. Navanitaka : Work on medicine 2. Horashatapanchashika : Work on astrology 3. Namalinganushasana : Work on lexicography 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  66. | Q.No  65. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which one of the following was not a characteristic feature of the architecture during the Gupta age? |
| Choices   1. It saw the complete decline of the rock-cut architecture 2. It saw the beginning of the structural procedure in architecture 3. It saw the employment of sized and dresses stone on a large scale 4. It saw the beginning of panchayatana concept in temple architecture | | | |

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| Book No  67. | Q.No  66. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Which one of the following is the common trait of the Dashavatara temple at Deogarh, Mahadeva temple at Bhitaragaon and Kuthara, a temple at Bhitaragaon and Mahabodhi temple at Bodh Gaya? |
| Choices   1. All of them belong to the post Gupta period 2. All of them have a tower or Shikara panchayanata composition 3. All of them follow, in style and form, the injunctions of Varahamihira on architecture | | | |

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| Book No  68. | Q.No  67. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which one of the following is not true about the Mathura school of sculpture? |
| Choices   1. It represents the phase of transition from the Kushava idiom to the Saranath idiom 2. Mathura sculpture was made of time red sandstone 3. The earliest dated example of Gupta sculpture, so far known, belongs to the Mathura style 4. The three important aspectsi *i.e.,* plasticity of modeling, sencitivity of the plastic surface and drapery are represented rather crudely in the Mathura style | | | |

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| Book No  69. | Q.No  68. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which one of the following is not feature of the society during the Gupta period? |
| Choices   1. Because of the hardening of the Brahmanical attitude towards varna/jati system, lower varna protests became frequent 2. During this period, the Hunas, Gujaras, and other foreign tribes 3. This period saw the increasing use of surname 4. The kayasthas lost their original official and professional character and become a caste during this period | | | |

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| Book No  70. | Q.No  69. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  The industries in early ancient India were concentrated in the areas where |
| Choices   1. raw materials and markets were available 2. the craftsmen were concentrated 3. the foreign merchants could easily arrive 4. the state pursued the policy of free trade | | | |

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| Book No  71. | Q.No  70. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  According to Patanjali Mathura was specially famous for ist textile industries. Which of the following varieties of textile was the speciality of Mathura? |
| Choices   1. Dukula 2. Sataka 3. Kshauma 4. Chinasunka | | | |

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| Book No  72. | Q.No  71. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  What was the reason for India becoming an intermediary in the silk trade between China and the West? |
| Choices   1. The Chinese were persona non grata in the Western countries 2. After the building of the Great Wall by Shi Huang Ti, the relations between the Chinese and the Roman empire were estranged 3. On account of Roman conflict with Parthia, the latter prevented Chinese merchandise from reaching the west directly 4. India had the best expertise in silk weaving | | | |

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| Book No  73. | Q.No  72. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Consider the following statements about the punch marked coins. Which of them is not correct? |
| Choices   1. Remained in circulation for about five centuries 2. Were in circulation in the North and South both 3. Have various religious symbols on them 4. Bear the name of any ruler | | | |

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| Book No  74. | Q.No  73. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  About which of the following South Indian cities are there descriptions in early Tamil literature to the effect that, the Yavana ships used to arrive with their cargoes and that the Yavana section of the city overflowed with prosperity? |
| Choices   1. Arikamedu 2. Kaveripattanam 3. Mamallapuram 4. Muziris | | | |

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| Book No  75. | Q.No  74. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which of the following acted as bankers and money lenders? |
| Choices   1. Sarthavahas 2. Srethis 3. Nagar-Srethins 4. Nagarakas | | | |

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| Book No  76. | Q.No  75. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which of the following was not one of the effect of foreign trade during the post Gupta period? |
| Choices   1. The guilds lost their importance 2. Scarcity of coins of common use 3. Immobility of artisans and traders from one part of the country to another 4. A number of crafts completely perished | | | |

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| Book No  77. | Q.No  76. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The term Visthi stands for |
| Choices   1. landless labourers 2. payment of rent for land partially in the form of free labour 3. force labour 4. both ‘b’ and ‘c’ | | | |

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| Book No  78. | Q.No  77. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The theory of the emergence of feudalism in the post-Gupta period is disputed on the ground that |
| Choices   1. all alnds were not given in land grants 2. private ownership also existed and the status of peasants was not that of serfs 3. Both ‘a’ and ‘b’ 4. None of these | | | |

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| Book No  79. | Q.No  78. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which of the following statements about the agrahara land grant is not correct? |
| Choices   1. The King could give it to anyone he pleased 2. It was a village granted tax-free to Brahmins 3. The King had the power to confiscate it, due to the behavior of the grantee 4. It underlined the privileged position of the Brahmins | | | |

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| Book No  80. | Q.No  79. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following literary sources refers to the agrarian condition of the post Gupta period? |
| Choices   1. Rajtarangini of Kalhana 2. Dayabhaga of Jimutavahana 3. Commentary on Manusmriti by Medhatithi 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  81. | Q.No  80. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  That during the post Gupta period the King was not the absolute owner of the land is proved by |
| Choices   1. kings buying the lands from individuals for purposes of royal donations 2. records of private land transactions 3. individuals measuring and demarcating their lands 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  82. | Q.No  82. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  In Gupta period, the king’s share of the produce was known as |
| Choices   1. Bhaga 2. Bhoga 3. Kara 4. Hiranya | | | |

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| Book No  83. | Q.No  82. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Consider the following statements about Sudarshan lake. Which of them is correct? |
| Choices   1. It was constructed by pushyagupta, the Governor of Saurashtra region during Chandragupta Maurya 2. Tushaap constructed a dam on the lake during Ashoka Maurya 3. First reconstruction was undertaken by Governor Rudradaman and 2nd by Chakrapalit during the reign of Skandgupta 4. All of thes above | | | |

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| Book No  84. | Q.No  83. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Regarding the condition of women during Gupta. It cannot be said that |
| Choices   1. early marriage of girls was in vogue 2. women were selectively permitted to study the Vedas 3. woman were permitted to learn dancing and music 4. widow remarriages were accepted | | | |

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| Book No  85. | Q.No  84. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Consider the following statements about Earn inscription  1. It mention about the Gupta king Bhanugupta and his friend Goparaja who died in the battle against Hunas and the later’s wife performed sati.  2. It is the 1st inscriptional evidence of sati in India.  Select the correct answer using the codes given below |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. Both 1 and 2 4. Neither 1 nor 2 | | | |

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| Directions: In the questions given below are two statements labelled as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). In the context of the two statements, which of the following is correct? | | | |
| Book No  86. | Q.No  85. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Assertion (A) Ashoka annexed Kalinga to the Mauryan Empire. Reason (R) There was considerable expansion of the Feudal system during the Gupta period. (IAS 2000) |
| Choices   1. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A 2. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A 3. A is true, but R is false 4. A is false, but R is true | | | |

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| Directions: In the questions given below are two statements labelled as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). In the context of the two statements, which of the following is correct? | | | |
| Book No  87. | Q.No  86. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Assertion (A) Ashoka annexed Kalinga to the Mauryan Empire. Reason (R) Kalinga controlled land and sea routes to South India. |
| Choices   1. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A 2. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A 3. A is true, but R is false 4. A is false, but R is true | | | |

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| Directions: In the questions given below are two statements labelled as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). In the context of the two statements, which of the following is correct? | | | |
| Book No  88. | Q.No  87. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Assertion (A) Harshavardhana convened the Prayag Assembly.Reason (R) He wanted to popularizes only the Mahayana from of Buddhsim. (IAS 2001) |
| Choices   1. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A 2. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A 3. A is true, but R is false 4. A is false, but R is true | | | |

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| Book No  89. | Q.No  88. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Consider the following statements about Chandragupta II ‘Vikramaditya’  1. His court had 9 gems ‘Navratna’ including Kalidas, Dhanvantari, Amar Singh, Shanku, Vetalabhatt, Varahmihir, Varuchi.  2. His Prime Minister, Veersena, was a shaivaite and established cave of Shiva at Udaigiri hills.  Select the correct answer using the codes given below |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. Both 1 and 2 4. Neither 1 nor 2 | | | |

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| Book No  90. | Q.No  89. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Consider the following statements above Allahabad pillar inscription  1. It was composed by Harisena, the court poet and Sandhivigrahaka Parakramaka.  2. It was initially engraved at Kausambi but was latter shifted to Allahabad by the Mughal king Akbar.  3.0It also contains the six main inscriptions of Ashoka Maurya.  Which of the above statements is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. 1 and 2 2. 2 and 3 3. 1 and 3 4. 1, 2 and 3 | | | |

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| Book No  91. | Q.No  90. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Who constructed the Royal Highway from Pataliputra to Taxila, the most widely used highway? |
| Choices   1. Mauryas 2. Kushans 3. Sakas 4. Guptas | | | |

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| Book No  92. | Q.No  91. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Which of the following was not one of the reasons for the vast majaority of artisans joining the guilds? |
| Choices   1. The membership of a guild provided social status 2. It offered a degree of general security 3. It was difficult for them to complete as individuals against the guilds 4. Withput the membership of a guild, the craftsmen were not eligible for various concessions offered by the state | | | |

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| Book No  93. | Q.No  92. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Which of the following was not one of the leading guilds of the period? |
| Choices   1. Potters 2. Stone-cutters 3. Metal workers 4. Carpenters | | | |

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| Book No  94. | Q.No  93. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  The beginning of the practice of land grants with fiscal and administrative immunities to Brahmins and Buddist monks was made by the |
| Choices   1. Mauryas 2. Satavahans 3. Kushanas 4. Guptas | | | |

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| Book No  95. | Q.No  94. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  The Royal writs of land grants during the post Gupta period were Known as |
| Choices   1. Sasanapatra 2. Jayapatra 3. Ajnapatra 4. Prasadapatra | | | |

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| Book No  96. | Q.No  95. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The Vaishyas came to join the fold of the peasantry in the post Gupta period on account of |
| Choices   1. restriction on free trade 2. localization of economy 3. decline of trade and commerce 4. decline of money economy | | | |

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| Book No  97. | Q.No  96. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which one of the following is not correct about the varna/caste system in the Gupta Age? |
| Choices   1. The gradual elevation in the social position of the shudras 2. The gradual decline in the social position of the vaishyas 3. The antyajas lived outside the area inhabited by the upper-caste peoples 4. Caste/varna mobility is not known | | | |

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| Book No  98. | Q.No  97. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Which one of the following is not a play written by Kalidas? |
| Choices   1. Malavikagnimitra 2. Darida Chaurdatta 3. Vikramorvashiya 4. Abhijnanshakuntala | | | |

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| Book No  99. | Q.No  98. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Consider the following statements  1. The Samanad hoard has yielded coins of Gupta King Kumargupta I only.  2. The Bayana hoard of coins have yielded coins of the Gupta dynastry on a whole  Which one of the statements given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. Both 1 and 2 4. Neither 1 nor 2 | | | |

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| Book No  101. | Q.No  99. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following rules was adorned with the title of “Maharadhiraja” (King of Kings) |
| Choices   1. Chandragupta Maurya 2. Kanishka 3. Chandragupta I 4. Ashoka | | | |

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| Book No  102. | Q.No  100. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Who among the following is credited with the invention of Algebra? |
| Choices   1. Aryabhatta 2. Bhaskara 3. Apastamba 4. Medhatithi | | | |

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| Book No  103. | Q.No  101. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which one of the following rules defeated the Huna ruler, Mihira Kula? |
| Choices   1. Skanda Gupta 2. Buddha Gupta 3. Narasimha Gupta 4. Yasodharman | | | |

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| Book No  104. | Q.No  102. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which one amongst the following is the oldest dynasty? |
| Choices   1. Pallava Dynasty 2. Chola Dynasty 3. Maurya Dynasty 4. Gupta Dynasty | | | |

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| Book No  105. | Q.No  103. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  The largest grant of villages to temples and Brahmans was given by the ruling dynasty known as? |
| Choices   1. The Guptas 2. The Palas 3. Rashtrakutas 4. Pratiharas | | | |

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| Book No  106. | Q.No  104. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Pulkasin II defeated Harshavardhan on the bank of the river |
| Choices   1. Godavari 2. Narmada 3. Tapti 4. Mahandi | | | |

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| Book No  107. | Q.No  105. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  The contemporaries of Pallavas were  1. The Gangas  2. The Kadambas  3. The Chalukyas  4. The Satvahanas  Select the correct answer using the codes given below |
| Choices   1. 1 and 4 2. 1, 2 and 3 3. 2, 3 and 4 4. 2 and 4 | | | |

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| Book No  108. | Q.No  106. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  The rare work on architecture Samarangan Sutradhara was written by |
| Choices   1. Jayasimha Siddharaja 2. Bhoja Paramara 3. Mihirabhoja 4. Peddana | | | |

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| Book No 109. | Q.No  107. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which dynasty founder was an elected head? |
| Choices   1. Gahadaval 2. Chandella 3. Pala 4. Chahamana | | | |

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| Book No  110. | Q.No  108. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Who among the following Chinese travelers visited the kingdoms of Harshavardhana and kumar Bhaskar Varma? (CDS 2012) |
| Choices   1. A-I-tsing 2. Fa-Hien 3. Hiuen Tsang 4. Sun Shuyun | | | |

5.

Early Medieval India

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| Book No  1. | Q.No  1. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which one of the following dynasty is correctly matched with its founder?  1. The Chalukyas of Vatapi : Jayasimha  2. Gangas of Talakad : Konkanivarma  3. Kadambas of Varanasi : Mayurash-arman  4. Guptas of magadh : Shri Gupta  5. Maukharis of Kannauj : Yajnavarman  Select the correct answer using the codes given below |
| Choices   1. 1 and 3 2. 1, 3 and 4 3. 1, 3, 4 and 5 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  2. | Q.No  2. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Whose philosophy is called rhe Advaita? (CDS 2009) |
| Choices   1. Ramananujacharya 2. Shankaracharya 3. Nagarjuna 4. Vasumitra | | | |

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| Book No  3. | Q.No  3. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Consider the following statements about the tripartite struggle of the AD 8th century  1. It was struggle between Palas in the East, Gujar – Pratihara in the Norh and Rashtrakutas in the Deccan.  2. The main cause for his struggle was the desire to possess the city of Kannauj (UP) which was a symbol of sovereignity at that time.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. Both 1 and 2 4. Neither 1 nor 2 | | | |

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| Book No  4. | Q.No  4. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Match the following   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | Rajput kingdom | Capital | Founder | | A. Chauhan of Delhi Ajmer  B. Pratihara of Kannuj  C. Parmar of Malwa  D. Chalukya/Solani of Kathiyawar | 1. Delhi  2. Avanti, Kannauj  3. Anihalvada  4. Ujjain Dhar | (i) Vasudeva  (ii) Nagabhatti  (iii) Sri Harsha  (iv) Mularaja Ist | |
| Choices  Codes   1. A-1-(i) B-2-(ii) C-3-(iii) D-4-(iv) 2. A-1-(i) B-2-(ii) C-4-(iii) D-3-(iv) 3. A-4-(i) B-1-(iii) C-2-(iv) D-3-(ii) 4. A-4(i) B-2-(ii) C-3-(iii) D-1-(iv) | | | |

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| Book No  5. | Q.No  5. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Match the following (CDS 2000)   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I  (Dynasty) | List II  (State) | | A. Kadamba  B. Kharavela  C. Chalukya  D. Pala | 1. Orissa  2. Karnataka  3. Bengal  4. Gujarat | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D   1. 1 2 4 3 2. 1 2 3 4 3. 2 1 3 4 4. 2 1 4 3 | | | |

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| Book No  6. | Q.No  6. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Consider the following statements about Pala dynasty  1. It was founded by Gopala.  2. Its capital was at Muddagiri/Munger  3. Dharmapala revived the Nalanda University and founded the Vikramshila University.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. 1 nad 2 2. 1 and 3 3. 2 and 3 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  7. | Q.No  7. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Who of the following built the temple of the Sun God at Konark? (CDS 2005) |
| Choices   1. Anantavarman 2. Narasimha I 3. Kapilendra 4. Purushottama | | | |

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| Book No  8. | Q.No  8. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Jayadeva, who wrote ‘Gita Govinda’ was the court poet of |
| Choices   1. Laxman Sen of Sena dynasty 2. Dharmpala of Pala dynasty 3. Gopala of Pala dynasty 4. None of the above | | | |

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| Book No  9. | Q.No  9. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Consider the following statements  1. Mihir Bhoja was the greatest rule of Pratihara dynasty.  2. Cavalry of Pratiharas was considered to be the best in India during their time.  3. Rajyapala was surrendered before rulers, who surrendered before Mahmud Ghazni and was finally defeated and killed by the Chandella king Vidyadhar.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. 1 and 2 2. Only 2 3. 2 and 3 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  10. | Q.No  10. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Match the following (CDS 2003)   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I  (Dyansty) | List II  (Kingdom) | | A. Chalukyas  B. Pallavas  C. Pandyas  D. Satavahanas | 1. Kanchipuram  2. Badami  3. Vengi  4. Madurai | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D   1. 2 1 4 3 2. 2 4 1 2 3. 3 4 1 2 4. 3 1 4 2 | | | |

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| Book No  11. | Q.No  11. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Consider the following statements about the Rashtrakuta empire  1. It was founded by Dantidurga by over throwing the Chalukyas of Vatapi (Badami) and the capital was fixed at Manyakheta.  2. The Rashtrakuta kings, Dgruva, Govinda III and Indra III invaded North India.  3. The King Amoghvarsha, wrote Kavirajamarga, the earliest Kannada book on Poetics.  4. The King Krishna I, built the Kailash (Shiva) temple Ellora.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. 2 and 3 3. 1 and 4 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  12. | Q.No  12. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Match the following   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I  (Famous Temple) | List II  (State) | | A. Vidyashankara temple  B. Rajarani Temple  C. Kandriya Mahadeo  D. Bhimesvara Temple | 1. Andhra Pradesh  2. Kamataka  3. MP  4. Orissa | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D   1. 2 4 3 1 2. 2 3 4 1 3. 1 4 3 2 4. 1 3 4 2 | | | |

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| Book No  13. | Q.No  13. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  In what way did the policy of the Reshtrakutas differ from their predecessors in the Deccan? |
| Choices   1. They tried to maintain good relations with the Southern kingdoms while waging wars in the North 2. They attempted to be the transmitters of good ideas from one part to the other 3. They tried to exploit their positions as a bridge to dominate both the North and the South 4. They tried to maintaine between the power in the struggle between the North and the South | | | |

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| Book No114. | Q.No  14. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The greatest stylist forms of temple architecture during the early medieval period were the Nagara, the Dravida and the Vesara. Which of the following was the geographical spread of the Dravida style? (NDA 2013) |
| Choices   1. Between Vindhyan and Krishna rivers 2. Between Krishna and Cauvery rivers 3. Between Vindhyan and Cauvery rivers 4. Between Godavari and Krishna rivers | | | |

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| Book No  15. | Q.No  15. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which one of the following temples are built by the Rashtrakuta kings? |
| Choices   1. Kashivishvanatha temple and the Jain Narayana temple at Pattadakal (Karnataka) 2. Someshwara temple at Sogal 3. Andhakeshwar temple at Hooli 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  16. | Q.No  16. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  With reference to Satavahanas of ancient India, consider the following statements  I. King Simuka was succeeded by his brother Kanha.  II. The third king Satakarani was the son of Simuka.  III. Gautamiputra was succeeded by yajna Sri Satakarni.  Which of these statements given above is/are correct? (CDS 2003) |
| Choices   1. I Only 2. I and II 3. II and III 4. Only III | | | |

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| Book No  17. | Q.No  17. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Consider the following statements  1. Sankrit poet Sri Harsha, the author of Naishadhiyacharitam lived in the court of Jaichandra.  2. Harikelio Nataka, a Sanskrit drama is inscribed on the stone slabs of the walls of a mosque named Adhai-din-ka-Jhopra at Ajmer.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. Both 1 and 2 4. Neither 1 nor 2 | | | |

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| Book No  18. | Q.No  18. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which starements is true about Ellora caves? (HP PSC 2012) |
| Choices   1. All of them are Buddhist caves 2. Majority of them are Buddhist caves 3. Majority of them are Hindu caves 4. All of them are Hindu caves | | | |

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| Book No  19. | Q.No  19. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following statements is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. Kalhana was the contemporary of the Lohara king of Kashmir named Harsha. 2. Chachama is a famous work on the history of Sindh. 3. The Parmar King Bhoja is believed to have been other of about two dozen works on a variety of subjects including medicine, astronomy, architecture, ete. 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  20. | Q.No  20. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Ramacharita written by Sandhyakara Nandi in the AD 12th century was the (CDS 2003) |
| Choices   1. story of Lord Rama in a popular poetic style in Oriya language 2. first translation of Valmiki’s Ramayana into Telugu language 3. story of a love affair between a rich merchant of Pataliputra and a beautiful courtesan 4. story of the conflict between the Kaivartha peasants and a Pala Prince | | | |

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| Book No  21. | Q.No  21. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The main targets of Mahmud Ghazni’s attacks were large towns and temples because |
| Choices   1. victory over them would have given him greater renown 2. destruction of large towns and temples shattered the morale of Indian people 3. they were repositiories of immense wealth 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  22. | Q.No  22. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Who came to India at the instance of Sultan Mahmud? |
| Choices   1. Alberuni 2. Sulaiman 3. Al-Masudi 4. Ibn Hauql | | | |

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| Book No  23. | Q.No  23. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  According to Alberuni, the successors of the Kushans, who ruled over North India in the tenth-eleventh centuries were |
| Choices   1. Gahadavals 2. Karamatiyas of Multan 3. Hindu Shahiyas 4. Kalchuris | | | |

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| Book No  24. | Q.No  24. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Muhammad Ghori invated India on account of his |
| Choices   1. vaulting ambition for expansion of his empier 2. love of conquest and power 3. desire to propogate Islam 4. Both ‘a’ and ‘b’ | | | |

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| Book No  25. | Q.No  25. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Consider the following dynasties  1. Saluva  2. Sangama  3. Tuluva  4. Aravidu  What is the correct chronological sequence of these dynasties? (CDS 2003) |
| Choices   1. 2, 1, 3, 4 2. 4, 3, 2, 1 3. 1, 2, 3, 4 4. 3, 4, 1, 2 | | | |

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| Book No  26. | Q.No  26. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following was not a result of the impact of Turkish conquest on India? |
| Choices   1. It praved the way for the liquidation of the multi-state system in India 2. It broke the isolation of the Indian society 3. I tled to an urban revolution and develop – ment of trade and commerce 4. It helped in the growth of liberal religions reform movement in Hindusim | | | |

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| Book No  27. | Q.No  27. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  During Muhammad Ghori’s absence on account of engagements with the Turks in Central Asia, who principally looked after the affairs of India? |
| Choices   1. Bakhtiyar Khalji 2. Ikhtiyar-ud-din Muhammad 3. Qutab-ud-din Aibak 4. Muiz-ud-din-Muhammad bin sam | | | |

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| Book No  28. | Q.No  28. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The Turkish commander who conquered Bihar and Bengal was |
| Choices   1. Mohammad of Ghur 2. Qutab-ud-din- Aibak 3. Ikhtiyar-ud-din Muhammad 4. Bakhtiyar Khalji | | | |

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| Book No  29. | Q.No  29. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which one of the following dynastic built the Khajuraho temples? (NDA 2008) |
| Choices   1. Chandellas 2. Chauhans 3. Paramars 4. Tomars | | | |

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| Book No  30. | Q.No  30. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The Rajputs were repeatedly defeated by the Turks because of |
| Choices   1. failure on the part of Indian rulers to grasp the true significance of the earlier raids of Sultan Mahmud 2. reintorcement of good Centra Asian orses provided a better livestock for the Afghan cavalry 3. The Central Asian military tactics used by the Afghans were superior to Indian military tactics 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  31. | Q.No  31. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  During the regin of which one of the following dynasties of Kashmir of this period, did the famous Queen Didda seize the throne? |
| Choices   1. Karkota dynasty 2. The house of Utpala 3. Lohara dynasty 4. The line of Parva Gupta | | | |

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| Book No  32. | Q.No  32. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  A stabilizing factor in the politics of Kashmir during this period was |
| Choices   1. matrimonial alliance with the Shahis of Udabhanda 2. threat of an attack by Mahmud Ghazni 3. iron rule of Queen Didda 4. understaking of many irrigation works especially during the reign of Avantivarman of the houses of Utpala | | | |

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| Book No  33. | Q.No  33. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  The Hindu shahi rule who burnt himself on a funeral pyre after being defeated by Mahmud Ghazni was |
| Choices   1. Jayapala 2. Anandapala 3. Triochanapala 4. Bhima | | | |

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| Book No  34. | Q.No  34. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which of the following Rajput clans was not one of the so called Agnikula origin? |
| Choices   1. Chandelas 2. Paritharas 3. Chahamans 4. Chalukyas or Solankis | | | |

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| Book No  35. | Q.No  35. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which one of the following was the official language of Gupta period? (NDA 2009) |
| Choices   1. Pali 2. Magadhi 3. Prakrit 4. Sanskrit | | | |

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| Book No  36. | Q.No  36. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following statements is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. The city of Dhilika (Delhi was founded by the Tomara’s in AD 736 but Chauhans overthrew them and occupied it in the twelfth century 2. Chandela was the first early medieval dynasty to use Hindi in Devanagari script in its epigraphs 3. The Sena King, Ballala Sena, is credited with the founding of Kulinism, a system of superiority of higher castes 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  37. | Q.No  37. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  It is said that “real cause for the defeat of the Rajputs against the Turks lay in the prevalent social system” , because |
| Choices   1. in the caste-ridden society the defence of the country was the sole concern of the Rajputs 2. it rendered all other people psychologically unfit for military service 3. it killed the national will to put a common front against the Truks 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  38. | Q.No  38. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  A popular Hindi film based on the famous Sanskrit play Mrcchakatika was titled (CDS 2000) |
| Choices   1. Meghadoot 2. Amprapali 3. Utsav 4. Shankuntala | | | |

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| Book No  39. | Q.No  39. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  The Arab traveler to India whose work is called the “Mirror of the century India” was |
| Choices   1. Al Mashar 2. Al Beruni 3. Al Hajjaj 4. Al Mansur | | | |

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| Book No  40. | Q.No  40. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  An Arab astronomer who all the way went to Varanasi and studied Sanskrit language and astronomy there, for a decade was |
| Choices   1. Al Beruni 2. Amir Khusrau 3. Al Mashar 4. Al Bidari | | | |

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| Book No  41. | Q.No  41. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  One consistent feature found in the history of Southern India waaas the growth of small regional kingdoms rather than large empires because of (IAS 1999) |
| Choices   1. the absence of minerals like iron 2. too many divisions in the social structure 3. the absence of vast areas of fertile land 4. the scarcity of manpower | | | |

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| Book No  42. | Q.No  42. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  The famous image of Vagdevi which is the insignia of the Jnanpith Award, is associated with the king |
| Choices   1. Bhoja (Parmara) 2. Vigraharaja IV (Chauhan) 3. Kumar Pala (Chalukya) 4. Vidya Dhar (Chandela) | | | |

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| Book No  43. | Q.No  43. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Consider the following ststements  1. The Ikshvaku rulers of Southern India were antagonistic towards Buddhism.  2. The Pala rulers of Eastern India were partons of Buddhism.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. Both 1 and 2 4. Neither 1 nor 2 | | | |

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| Book No  44. | Q.No  44. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which of the following statements given above is/are correct?  1. Dipankara Srijnana was a Buddhist monk who went to Tibet in the eleventh century to propogate Buddhism  2. Kumarapal (Chalukya) was the greatest royal patron of Jainism in the 7th century.  Select the correct answer using the codes given below |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. Both 1 and 2 4. Neither 1 nor 2 | | | |

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| Book No  45. | Q.No  45. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following was not one of the feudal obligations of the feaudatories to the overlord? |
| Choices   1. Attendance at court and payment of tribute to the overlord 2. For smaller feudatories, permission from the king for any changes in the administration of their property 3. Maintenance of a specified number of troops and payment of tribute to the king 4. Permission of the king for matrimonial alliances | | | |

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| Book No  46. | Q.No  46. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Who among the following titles was not Zoroastrians who fled by sea and by the coastal route from Persia to Western India in the early 8th century? (CDS 2008) |
| Choices   1. Chalukyas 2. Cholas 3. Hoyasalas 4. Rashtrakutas | | | |

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| Book No  47. | Q.No  47. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which one of the following titles was not used by the feudatories of the period? |
| Choices   1. Panchamahasabda 2. Mahammandalesvara 3. Mandalika 4. Mahasamanta | | | |

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| Book No  48. | Q.No  48. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  With an increase in the number of intermediaries, the pesant was forced to pay taxes in addition to the basic land tax.Which of the following was not one of these additional levies? |
| Choices   1. Separate taxes leived by the feudal tentants for the maintenance of public works 2. Taxes on goods produced by the craftsmen 3. The levies imposed by the temples 4. The caste levies by the caste panchayats | | | |

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| Book No  49. | Q.No  49. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  In early medieval India, what did the term Jital refer to? (CDS 2008) |
| Choices   1. Weight 2. Diet 3. Coin 4. Game | | | |

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| Book No  50. | Q.No  50. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Why has Alberuni written that there was little difference between the Vaishyas and Shudras? |
| Choices   1. Vaishyas joined the fold of agriculturists 2. With the decline of trade and commerce, the Vaishyas lost their economics status 3. Vaishyas came to marry freely with the shudra castes 4. Both ‘a’ and ‘b’ | | | |

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| Book No  51. | Q.No  51. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The famous Kailasa temple, cut out of solid rock at Ellora, was built under the patronage of the (CDS 2007) |
| Choices   1. Cholas 2. Kadambas 3. Pallavas 4. Rashtrakutas | | | |

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| Book No  52. | Q.No  52. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Which of the following explains the change in the traditional six-fold duty of the Brahmins during this period? |
| Choices   1. Agriculture could be practiced by a Brahmin in distress in addition to his six-fold duty 2. Agriculture was viewed more or less as a regular vocation of the Brahmin, and not as an occupation to be adopted only in distress 3. Agriculture which involved injury to beings and was depended on others, could not be practiced by a Brahmin 4. The status of the Brahmin was known by his profession | | | |

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| Book No  53. | Q.No  53. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  There was very large proliferation of castes during the early medieval period due to |
| Choices   1. transformation of crafts and occupations into castes 2. emergence of large number of mixed castes 3. localization of castes 4. Both ‘a’ and ‘b’ | | | |

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| Book No  54. | Q.No  54. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which onw of the following statements about Brihadeswara Temple at Tanjavur, is not correct? (CDS 2009) |
| Choices   1. The temple is a splendid example of Chola architecture 2. It was built by emperor Rajaraja 3. The temple is constructed of granite 4. The temple is a monument dedicated to Lord Vishnu | | | |

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| Book No  55. | Q.No  55. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which of the following was not one of the well known mixed castes of the period? |
| Choices   1. Ambastha (Vaidya) 2. Magadha (Court – bard) 3. Modaka (Sweet meat maker) 4. Kayasthas (Scribes and Clerks) | | | |

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| Book No  56. | Q.No  56. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  The Badami rock inscription of Pulakesin Ist is dated in the Saka year 465. If the same were to be dated to Vikrama Samvat, the year would be  (IAS 1997) |
| Choices   1. 601 2. 300 3. 330 4. 407 | | | |

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| Book No  57. | Q.No  57. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The remarriage of a widow was allowed when the |
| Choices   1. husband died child less 2. husband had deserted 3. husband was impotent 4. husband suffered from a contagious and incurable disease | | | |

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| Book No  58. | Q.No  58. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which one among the following pairs is correctly matched? |
| Choices   1. The second Battle of Tarain : Defeat of Jaichand of Kannauj by Muhammad of Ghori 2. The first Battle of Panipat : Defeat of Sikander Lodi by Babur 3. The Battle of Chausa : Defeat of Humayun by Sher Shah 4. The Battle of Khanwa : Defeat of Rana Pratab by Akbar | | | |

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| Book No  59. | Q.No  59. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Which of the following was not one of the effects of the growth of a feudal society in India? |
| Choices   1. It weakened the position of the ruler 2. The law and order situation uniformly deteriorated 3. The growing social gaps between the upper and the lower social structure 4. Growing rigidity regarding marriage touch taboos and food taboos | | | |

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| Book No  60. | Q.No  60. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Who among the following laid the foundation of Rashtrakuta Empire? |
| Choices   1. Amoghavarsha I 2. Dantidurga 3. Dhruva 4. Krishna I | | | |

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| Book No  61. | Q.No  61. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which one of the following scientific subjects was not taught at the University of Nalanda? |
| Choices   1. Medicine and Pharmacology 2. Astronomy 3. Metallurgy 4. Life Science | | | |

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| Book No  62. | Q.No  62. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Bronze icons of Nataraja cast during the Chola period invariably show the deity with (IAS 1995) |
| Choices   1. eight hands 2. six hands 3. four hands 4. two hands | | | |

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| Book No  63. | Q.No  63. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which one of the following explains the emergence of the Kshatriyas as the most powerful feudal group? |
| Choices   1. Postulating non-difference between rulership and Kshatriyahood and investing the caste as a whole with the functions of the rulership 2. Emergence of the exclusive landed aristocracy of the Kshatriyas 3. Split of the Kshatriyas into Sat Kshatriyas constituting the ordinary Kshatriyas 4. Concentration of political and productive power in the hands of the ruling class | | | |

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| Book No  64. | Q.No  64. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which one of the following is a special feature of the Chola Polity? (CDS 2000) |
| Choices   1. Autonomous Village Panchayats 2. Division of Kingdom into the Mandalas 3. Monarchical System 4. Enlightened Council of Ministers | | | |

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| Book No  65. | Q.No  65. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  What was the most probable reason for the spread of the practice of sati during this period? |
| Choices   1. The low status assigned to women combined with high sexual morality expected of them 2. The practice of a large number of women being maintained by the feudal Chiefs and the resultant disputes about the property 3. The fear of losing chastity on account of the presence of foreign invaders in large numbers 4. Lowering the age of marriage for girls | | | |

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| Book No  66. | Q.No  66. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Consider the following statements  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 succeed 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? (IAS 2004) |
| Choices   1. 1, 2 and 3 2. 2, 3 and 4 3. 1 and 4 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  67. | Q.No  67. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which one of the following was the most marked change in the institution of marriage? |
| Choices   1. Vigorous attempts to discourage all inter caste marriages 2. The progeny of the pratiloma marriage were regarded as shudras 3. Though monogamy was the pratiloma rule, polygamy was widely practiced by the aristocracy 4. Marriage of widows and divorces was prohibited | | | |

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| Book No  68. | Q.No  68. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched? (CDS 2006) |
| Choices   1. Hoysalas : Dwarasamudra 2. Pallavas : Vatapi 3. Pandyas : Madurai 4. Yadavas : Devagiri | | | |

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| Book No  69. | Q.No  69. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following was not one of the reasons for general decline in trade and commerce during the eight to tenth centuries? |
| Choices   1. The disturbed conditions in the West created by expansion of the Arabs and the growing danger of sea piracy 2. The tendency among the Indian merchants and traders to acquire landed properly and join the ranks of the ruling aristocracy 3. The revision of social values, including prohibition on undertaking of sea vovage 4. Increase in the internal trade tariff and custom duties and restrictions placed on the movement of trade caravans | | | |

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| Book No  70. | Q.No  70. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Who among the following Chola Kings reigned as Kulottung Chola I? (CDS 2001) |
| Choices   1. Vikramaditya I 2. Vikramaditya II 3. Rajaraja Narendra 4. Rajendra III | | | |

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| Book No  71. | Q.No  71. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which one of the following statements about the ebb and flow of religious movements during this period is not correct? |
| Choices   1. Jainism had become especially connected with the merchants and traders 2. Tantrism also gained in popularity and became prominent feature of religious life 3. The orthodox Saivism had become largely associated with the ruling artistocracy 4. All theological conflicts were connected with the possession and exploitation of of land | | | |

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| Book No  72. | Q.No  72. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Match the following (IAS 1997)   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I  (Author) | List II  (Text) | | A. Varahamihira  B. Visakhadatta  C. Sudraka  D. Bilhana | 1. Prabandha Chintamani  2. Mrichchha - Katikam  3. Brihat – Samhita  4. Devi – Chandraguptam  5. Vikramankadeva - Charita | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D   1. 3 4 5 2 2. 3 4 2 5 3. 5 3 4 1 4. 1 3 5 2 | | | |
| Book No  73. | Q.No  73. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which of the following statements about Nayanars (worshippers of Vishnu) and Alvars (worshippes of Shiva) of South India is not correct? |
| Choices   1. They believed in austerities 2. They looked upon religion as a living bond based on the love between the God and the workshipper 3. They spoke and wrote the language which everyone could understand 4. They disregarded the inequlities of caste | | | |

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| Book No  74. | Q.No  74. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  The temple of Somnath which was destroyed by Mahmud Ghazni was dedicated to lord (CDS 2000) |
| Choices   1. Vishnu 2. Shiva 3. Surya 4. Ganapati | | | |

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| Book No  75. | Q.No  75. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which one of the following is not a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Choices   1. The Shankradigvijaya by Madhava 2. The Shankarabharana by Vyasachala 3. The Shankarabharana by Vysachala 4. Shrishankar Abhyudaya Mahakavya by Tirumala Dikshita | | | |

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| Book No  76. | Q.No  76. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Which of the following pairs are correctly matched? (IAS 1998)  1. Mrichchakatikam : Shudraka  2. Buddhacharita : Vasuvandhu  3. Mudrarakshaha : Vishakhadatta  4. Harshacharita : Banabhatta  Select the correct answer using the codes given below |
| Choices   1. 1, 2, 3 nad 4 2. 1, 3, and 4 3. 1 and 4 4. 2 and 3 | | | |

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| Book No  77. | Q.No  77. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which one of the following is not true about Shankaracharya? |
| Choices   1. The ultimate reality, according to the advaita Vedanta philosophy of Shankaracharya, is Brahman 2. The world as a whole, according to him, shows signs of purposiveness, intelligence and organization and therefore, presupposes a Creator is God or a cosmic form of the absolute Brahman 3. The God, according to him is a second reality to the brahman 4. The ultimate self, the atman of the individual, is the same as the absolute Brahman, the ultimate foundation of the cosmos | | | |

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| Book No  78. | Q.No  78. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  At which one of the following places Shankaracharya did not establish matha? |
| Choices   1. Kashi 2. Kanchi 3. Puri 4. Kedarnath | | | |

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| Book No  79. | Q.No  79. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Consider the following statements and mark the correct answer from the codes.  1. Shankracharya’s metaphysical system is influenced by Buddhism.  2. Vaishnavas were opposed to Shankaracharya.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. Both 1 and 2 4. Neither 1 nor 2 | | | |

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| Book No  80. | Q.No  80. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Which one of the Chola Kings conquered Ceylon? |
| Choices   1. Aditya I 2. Rajaraja I 3. Rajendra 4. Vijayalaya | | | |

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| Book No  81. | Q.No  81. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Shankaracharya sent his for disciples to the Maths in four quartersList ‘I’ consists of the four principle mathas and List ‘II’ that of their heads. Match them and choose the correct answer from the codes given below   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I | List II | | A. Govardhana  B. Sringeri  C. Sharda  D. Badari | 1. Totakacharya  2. Padmapada  3. Hastamalaka  4. Vishvarupa (Sureshvara) | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D   1. 4 1 2 3 2. 2 3 1 4 3. 2 3 4 1 4. 3 2 1 4 | | | |

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| Book No  82. | Q.No  82. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which one of the following is not true about the trade during the early medieval period? |
| Choices   1. Commerce with China and South East Asia seems to have been mainly in the hands of Arabs 2. Decline of trade led to the decay of urban centres which had flourished in Western and Northern India during the post Mauryan and early Gupta periods 3. Despite decline of trade, the crafts and the artisans flourished during the early medieval period 4. Decline of trade and urban centres created conditions for the rise of self sufficient regional production units | | | |

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| Book No  83. | Q.No  83. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The rock-cut temples of Mahabalipuram were built under the patronage of the (CDS 2000) |
| Choices   1. Chola Kings 2. Pandya Kings 3. Pallava Kings 4. Satavahana Kings | | | |

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| Book No  84. | Q.No  84. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which one of the following is not true about the varna/caste situation during the early medieval India? |
| Choices   1. The number of castes increased manifold 2. The guilds of artisans were gradually hardened into castes for lack of mobility in post Gupta times 3. The absorption of the tribal people added to the variety of the shudras and so called mixed castes. 4. The distance between the vaishyas and shudras increased during this period | | | |

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| Book No  85. | Q.No  85. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Who among the following were famous Jurists of medieval India? (IAS 1995)  1. Vijnanesvara  2. Hemadri  3. Rajasekhara  4. Jimutavahana  Select the correct anwer from the codes given below |
| Choices   1. 1, 2 and 3 2. 2, 3 and 4 3. 1, 2 and 4 4. 1 and 4 | | | |

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| Book No  86. | Q.No  86. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which one of the following is not true about the art and architecture of early medieval India? |
| Choices   1. Art and architecture was marked by regional style in sculpture and construction of temp[les 2. The post Gupta iconography prominently displays a divine hierarchy reflecting the pyramidal ranks in society 3. The post Gupta iconography shows the reinvention of many Vedic Gods who were relegated to background in the Mauryan and Gupta periods 4. The art forms became very simplistic during this period | | | |

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| Book No  87. | Q.No  87. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which of the following Chalukyan city is known as the city of temples? |
| Choices   1. Pattadakal 2. Badami 3. Aihole 4. Kanheri | | | |

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| Book No  88. | Q.No  88. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Consider the following statements  1. Rekha, Bhadra and Gaudiya are the regional variations of Orissa style of architecture but Vairat is not.  2. The Vesara style of architecture is the regional style of the region between the Vindhyas and the river Krishna.  3. At Vikramshila University, a full-fledged department of Tantra was established.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. 1 and 2 2. 1 and 3 3. 2 and 3 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  89. | Q.No  89. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Who destroyed the empire of Chalukyas of Badami? (CDS 2006) |
| Choices   1. Cholas 2. Pallavas 3. Pandyas 4. Rastrakutas | | | |

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| Book No  90. | Q.No  90. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Match the following   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I | List II | | A. Ratha  B. Mandapa  C. Gopuram  D. Garbha-griha  E. Jagamohana | 1. Hall in front of the sanctum  2. Sanctum Sanctorum  3. Monolithic Pallava temples  4. Monumental gateway  5. Large open all | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D E   1. 2 4 5 1 3 2. 3 5 4 2 1 3. 2 3 4 1 5 4. 1 2 3 4 5 | | | |

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| Book No  91. | Q.No  91. | Actual Answer  c. | Question  Gold coins became extinct during the post-Gupta times. Which of the following dynasties revived them in the early medieval period? |
| Choices   1. The Chahamanas 2. The Chalukyas 3. The Chandelas 4. The Gahadavalas | | | |

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| Book No  92. | Q.No  92. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which one of the following texts does not constitute the scriptural foundation of the Vedanta? |
| Choices   1. The Upanishads 2. The Brahmasutra 3. The Bhagavata Purna 4. The Bhagvadgita | | | |

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| Book No  93. | Q.No  93. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Consider the following statements  1. The Chola empire was established on the ruins of the Pallava dynasty of Kanchi.  2. Krishna III, the Rashtrakuta king, defeated Parantaka Ist and caused a temporary setback to the Cholas.  3. Rajaraja, the Chola monarch, conquered the Northern part of Sri Lanka and made it a province of his empire. 4. Cholas were the only ruling power in the history of South India to have undertaken overseas naval campaign.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. 1 and 3 2. 1, 2 and 3 3. 2, 3 and 4 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  94. | Q.No  94. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The Rashtrakuta king, who has been compared to the renowned Vikramaditya in liberality and patronage of men of letters, was |
| Choices   1. Govinda III 2. Dhruva IV 3. Krishna III 4. Amoghavarsha | | | |

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| Book No  95. | Q.No  95. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  A ruler of one of the ruling dynasties of the South who was called by the Arab traveler Sulaiman as “among the four great sovereigns (power) of the world – equal to the caliph of Baghdad and emperors of China and Turkey”, was |
| Choices   1. Amoghavarsha, Rashtrakuta 2. Nandivarman, Pallava 3. Rajendra Ist, Chola 4. Vira and Sundara, Pandya | | | |

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| Book No  96. | Q.No  96. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Consider the following statements about Rajaraja  1. The economic motive behind his conquest of Cheras, Pandyas and Sri Lanka was to bring the trade with South- East Asian countries under his control and open the sea routers to China.  2. His greatest historical contribution was that he introduced the tradition of eginning the chola epigraphs with historical introductions.  3. In the field of agrarian and fiscal administration, he introduced the system of auditing of the accounts of the village assemblies and other local bodies.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. 1 and 2 2. 2 and 3 3. 1 and 3 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  97. | Q.No  97. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  What was the occasion for the building of a new capital near the mouth of the Kaveri called Gangaikonda – Cholapuram by Rajendra Ist? |
| Choices   1. His victory over the Western Gangas 2. Successful conclusion of his campaign against the eastern Gangas of Orissa 3. The performance of an Ashvamedha yajna after his allround victories 4. The successful campaign of his armies in North India. | | | |

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| Book No  98. | Q.No  98. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Consider the following statements about Chola kings  1. King Adhirajendra was murdered by the rebellious mobs.  2. King Kulottunga Ist, completely freed Sri Lanka and married his daughter with the Sinhalese prince.  3. King Rajaraja assumed the title of Mummadi Chola.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. 1 and 2 2. 2 and 3 3. 1 and 3 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  99. | Q.No  99. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The main reason(s) for the decline (and eventual break-up) of the Chola empire from the third quarter of the twelfth century onwards was/were |
| Choices   1. frequent campaigns exhausted Chola resources 2. provinces on the fringes of the kingdom were eroded by the neighbours 3. The agrarian crisis and bureaucratic oppression resulted in people’s rebellions 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  100. | Q.No  100. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Consider the following statements about Chola administration  1. Mandalam, Valandu and Kurram were the administrative divisions in the descending order.  2. A very large village administered as a single unit was called Taniyur.  3. Ayagars were a small group of paid, employees of the village assembly who helped to manage its affairs.  4. Nagaram, the local assembly represented the mercantile interests.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. 1 and 3 2. 1, 2 and 3 3. 2, 3 and 4 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  101. | Q.No  101. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The king was virtually defied in the Chola administration. Which of the following was not one of the ways in which the cult of the God-King |
| Choices   1. The chief icon installed by the king in the temple was called after him 2. Images of the deceasedrulers were worshiped 3. Temples were also built as monuments to dead kings 4. Smetimes images of livingkings were also installed in temples alongside other deities | | | |

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| Book No  102. | Q.No  102. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  What was the administrative innovation Introduced by Rajaraja? |
| Choices   1. He abolished tolls, octroi and local taxes on merchandise 2. He made it a practice to send only the members of the provinces 3. He introduced the system of associating the yuvaraja with the administration of the country 4. He abolished the council of ministers and replaced it with a body consisting of representatives of village assemlies | | | |

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| Book No  103. | Q.No  103. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Consider the following statements  1. The Devadasi system became quite prevalent from the Chola period because the temples became large complexes which required a large number of permanent woman workers.  2. The Chola monarchs were patrons of Shaivism.  3. The most famous and beautiful Chola bronzes were those of Nataraja.  4. The most famous Buddhist monastery in the Chola empire, to which liberal donations were made by the Shailendra kings of Srivijaya was at Negapatnam.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. 1 and 3 2. 1, 2 and 3 3. 2, 3 and 4 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  104. | Q.No  104. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Consider the following statements  1. Vimana was the main feature of the Dravida style of temple architecture.  2. Kamban, the Tamil writer of the period wrote the Ramayana in Tamil.  3. The popular saints (Nayanars and Alvars) encouraged the growth of literature in the local languages of the South.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. 1 and 2 2. 2 and 3 3. 1 nad 3 4. 1, 2, 3 | | | |

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| Book No  105. | Q.No  105. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following statements is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. Vishnu Vardhana (Sala) established a kingdom for the Hoysala dynasty of Dwarasamudra 2. The independent Yadava kingdom of Devagiri was founded by Billama 3. Rudradaman, the Kakatiya ruler of Warangal has been mentioned in glowing terms by the Venetian traveler Marco Polo 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  106. | Q.No  106. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which one of the following pairs of composers in different languages and their works on the Mahabharata theme is correctly matched? (IAS 1997) |
| Choices   1. Sarladasa : Bengali 2. Kasirama : Oriya 3. Tikkana : Marathi 4. Pampa : Kannada | | | |

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| Book No  107. | Q.No  107. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which one of the following sequences indicates the correct chronological order? (IAS 2004) |
| Choices   1. Shankaracharya – Ramanuja – Chaitanya 2. Ramanuja – Shankaracharya – Chaitanya 3. Ramanuja – Chaitanya – Shankaracharya 4. Shankaracharya – Chaitanya – Ramanuja | | | |

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| Book No  108. | Q.No  108. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  The following persons came to India at one timer or another (IAS 1997)  1. Fa-Hien  2. I-Tsing  3. Megasthenese  4. Hieun-Tsang  The correct chronological sequence of their visits is |
| Choices   1. 3, 1, 2, 4 2. 3, 1, 4, 2 3. 1, 2, 3, 4 4. 1, 3, 2, 4 | | | |

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| Book No  109. | Q.No  109. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  In which one of the following cities is the Lingaraja Temple located? (IAS 2001) |
| Choices   1. Bhubaneshwar 2. Bijapur 3. Kolkata 4. Shravanabelagola | | | |

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| Book No  110. | Q.No  110 | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Where is the famous Virupaksha temple located? (IAS 2009) |
| Choices   1. Bhadrachalam 2. Chidambaram 3. Hampi 4. Srikalahasti | | | |

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| Book No  111. | Q.No  111. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  The initial design and construction of which massive temple took place during the reign of Suryavarman IInd? (IAS 2006) |
| Choices   1. Sri Mariamman Temple 2. Angkor Vat Temple 3. Batu Caves Temple 4. Kamakhya Temple | | | |

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| Book No  112. | Q.No  112. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The Nagara, the Dravida, the Vesara are (IAS 1995) |
| Choices   1. the three main racial group of the Indian subcontinent 2. the three main linguistic divisions into which the languages of India can be classified 3. the three main styles of Indian temple architecture 4. the three main musical gharanas prevalent in India | | | |

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| Book No  113. | Q.No  113. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Hoysala monuments are found in (IAS 2001) |
| Choices   1. Hampi and Hospet 2. Halebid and Belur 3. Mysore and Bengaluru 4. Sringeri and Dharwar | | | |

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| Directions: The following questions consist of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A). In the context of the two statements, which of the following is correct? | | | |
| Book No  114. | Q.No  114. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Assertion (A) Jayachandra did not help Prithiviraj Chauhan in his war against Shahabuddin Ghori.  Reason (R) He thought if the power of Chauhans were destroyed it would clear the way for his own supremacy in the North. (CDS 2003) |
| Choices   1. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. 2. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A 3. A is true but R is false 4. A is false but R is true | | | |

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| Directions: The following questions consist of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A). In the context of the two statements, which of the following is correct? | | | |
| Book No  115. | Q.No  115. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Assertion (A) Al Beruni, who visited India at the time of Mahmud Ghazni, criticized the Hindus for their exclusiveness which kept them away from the rest of the world.  Reason(R) He believed that the cast system was responsible for this. (CDS 2000) |
| Choices   1. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. 2. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A 3. A is true but R is false 4. A is false but R is true | | | |

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| Directions: The following questions consist of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A). In the context of the two statements, which of the following is correct? | | | |
| Book No  116. | Q.No  116. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Assertion (A) Saluva Narasimha put an end to the old dynasty and assumed the royal title.  Reason (R) He wanted to save the kingdom from further degeneration and disintegration. (IAS 2003) |
| Choices   1. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. 2. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A 3. A is true but R is false 4. A is false but R is true | | | |

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| Book No  119. | Q.No  117. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Kalhana was a contemporary of the Lohara king of Kashmir named |
| Choices   1. Harsha 2. Utakarsha 3. Kalasa 4. Ananta | | | |

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| Book No  120. | Q.No  118. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Ghori directed his first invasion against |
| Choices   1. Multan 2. Sindh 3. Punjab 4. Anhilwara | | | |

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| Book No  122. | Q.No  119. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Bengal passed from The Palars to the control of anew dynasty, the Senas, Where did the Senas come from? |
| Choices   1. Orissa 2. Kamrupa 3. Cental India 4. The Deccan | | | |

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| Book No  123. | Q.No  120. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  The Chandella King who in his old age is said to have sacrificed his life at the Sangam in Prayag was |
| Choices   1. Dhanga 2. Vidhyadhara 3. Harsha 4. Yasovarman | | | |

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| Book No  124. | Q.No  121. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Shankaracharya was mainly a |
| Choices   1. Shaiva 2. Vaishnava 3. Sahkta 4. Sauro pasaka | | | |

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| Book No  125. | Q.No  122. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Which of the following did not form a part of the donations made to the temples? |
| Choices   1. Money 2. Slaves 3. Livestock 4. Land | | | |

6.

The Delhi Sultanate/Provincial Kingdoms/Religious Movements

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| Book No  1. | Q.No  1. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The part o Delhi where Qutbuddhin Aibak laid the foundation of the first so-called ‘Seven cities’ of medieval Delhi was |
| Choices   1. Siri 2. Tughlaqabad 3. Mehrauli 4. Hauz Khas | | | |

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| Book No  2. | Q.No  2. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  When Raja Wodeyar founded the Kingdom og Mysore, who was the ruler of the Vijayanagar Empire? (ISA 2006) |
| Choices   1. Sadasiva 2. Tirumala 3. Ranga II 4. Venkat II | | | |

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| Book No  3. | Q.No  3. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  The foreign ttraveller whose account does not throw light on the history of the Sultanate is |
| Choices   1. Ibn Batuta 2. Macro Polo 3. Abdur Razzaq 4. Athanasius Nikitin | | | |

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| Book No  5. | Q.No  4. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Conside the following statements about-Iltutmish  1. He was the first sovereign ruler of the Sultanate of Delhi.  2. He was the first sultan of Delhi to issue regular curreny and declare Delhi as the capital of his empire  3. He created the Turkish nobility called the chalisa or the group of forty.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. 1 and 2 2. Only 3 3. 2 and 3 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  6. | Q.No  5 | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Fawazil in the Sultanate period means (IAS 1998) |
| Choices   1. extra payment made to the nobles 2. revenue assigned in lieu of salary 3. excess amount paid to the exchequer by the iqtadars 4. illegal exactions extracted from the peasants | | | |

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| Book No  7. | Q.No  6. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Why is the description of the dynasty founded by Qutbuddin Aibak as ‘Slave Dynasty’ of Mameluk Sultans inaccurate? |
| Choices   1. Because except for Qutbuddin Aibak, other rulers of the dynasty were not slaves 2. Because only three Sultan were slaves during their early life and later even they were manumitted by their masters 3. Because technically only Qutbuddin Aibak started his careed as a slave 4. Because all the rulers of this dynasty did not belong to one family | | | |

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| Book No  8. | Q.No  7. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  With reference to Delhi Sultanate, who was the founder of Sayyid Dynasty? (CDS 2008) |
| Choices   1. Khizr Khan 2. Mubarak Shah 3. Muhammad Shah 4. Alauddin Alam Shah | | | |

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| Book No  9. | Q.No  8. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Consider the following statements about Balban  1. He called himself Naib-Khudai or Deputy of the God.  2. He created Diwan-i-arz or department of military affairs.  3. He propounded the theory of kingship and restored peace in the Doab  4. He liquidated the Turkish nobility chalisa or the group of forty.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. 1, 2 and 3 2. Only 2 3. 2, 3 and 4 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  10. | Q.No  9. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The king was freed from his people and they from their king.’On whose death did Badauni comment thus? (IAS 1999) |
| Choices   1. Balban 2. Alauddin Khilji 3. Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq 4. Firoz Shah Tughlaq | | | |

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| Book No  11. | Q.No  10. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Which of the following was the low-caste (parwari) Hindu convert who usurped the throne from the Khiljis before the establishment of the succeeding Tuqhlaq dynasty? |
| Choices   1. Malik Kafur 2. Khusrau Khan 3. Amir Khusrau 4. Qutbuddin Mubarak | | | |

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| Book No  12. | Q.No  11. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The Sultan of Delhi who is reputed to have built the biggest network of canals in India was (IAS 1998) |
| Choices   1. Iltutmish 2. Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq 3. Firoz Shah Tughlaq 4. Sikandar Lodi | | | |

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| Book No  13. | Q.No  12. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which of the given statements is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. During the reign of Nasiruddin Mahmud Tughlaq, Timur (Tamerlane), a central Asian Turk, invaded India and Sacked Delhi 2. The dynasty founded by Khizr Khan Timur’s nominee, is known as the Sayyid dynasty because Khizr Khan was a descendant of the prophet 3. Both’a’ and ‘b’ 4. Neither ‘a’ and ‘b’ | | | |

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| Book No  15. | Q.No  13. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  The reign of which of the following Sultan is said to mark the highest point of territorial expansion of the Sultanate? |
| Choices   1. Alauddin Khilji 2. Muhammad bin Tughlaq 3. Firoz Tughlaq 4. Sikandar Lodi | | | |

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| Book No  16. | Q.No  14. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which one of the following monuments has a dome which is said to be one of the largest in the world? |
| Choices   1. Tomb of Sher Shah, Shah, Sasaram 2. Jama Masjid, Delhi 3. Tomb of Ghiyas-ud-in Tughlaq, Delhi 4. Gol Gumbaz, Bijapur | | | |

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| Book No  17. | Q.No  15. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  To streamline the working of the Military Department, Alauddin Khilji indroduced. |
| Choices   1. preparation of a regular muster of the armed forces 2. introduction of the system of branding (dagh) of horses 3. payment of cash salaries to soldiers 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  18. | Q.No  16. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the Lists (IAS 2001)   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I  (Bhakti Saint) | List II  (Profession) | | A. Namdev  B. Kabir  C. Ravidas  D. Sena | 1. Barber  2. Weaver  3. Tailor  4. Cobbler | |
| Choices  A B C D   1. 2 3 1 4 2. 3 2 4 1 3. 3 2 1 4 4. 2 3 4 1 | | | |

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| Book No  19. | Q.No  17. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the given statements is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq founded the fortress-city of Tughlaqabad 2. Firoz, Tughlaq founded the city of Fatehabad, Jaunpur and Hissar 3. Sikandar Lodi made the city of Agra as his capital 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  20. | Q.No  18. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The Mongols under Chengiz Khan invaded India during the reign of |
| Choices   1. Balban 2. Feroz Tughlaq 3. Iltutmish 4. Muhammad bin Tughlaq | | | |

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| Book No  21. | Q.No  19. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which of the following was not one of the long-term benefits of the transfer of capital by Muhammad bin Tughlaq to Daulatabad? |
| Choices   1. It led to a better control of the peninsula by the Sultanate 2. It helped in bringing North and South India closer together by improving communications 3. It resulted in a new process of cultural interaction between North and South India 4. It shifted the centre of political gravity from the North to the South | | | |

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| Book No  22. | Q.No  20. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Who among the following was the author of Tarikhi-i-Alai, which contains the details of the first few years of Sultan Alauddin Khilji? |
| Choices   1. Ziauddin Barani 2. Shams Siraj Afif 3. Amir Khusrau 4. Yahiya bin Ahmad | | | |

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| Book No  23. | Q.No  21. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  The original Name of Alauddin Khilji was |
| Choices   1. Almas Beg 2. Ali Gurshap 3. Alaul Mulk 4. Alp Khan | | | |

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| Book No  24. | Q.No  22. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which of the following pairs is correctly matched? (IAS 2011) |
| Choices  List I List II   1. Dewan-i-Bandagani : Tughlaq 2. Dewan-i-Mustakhraj : Balban 3. Dewan-i-Kohi : Alauddin Khilji 4. Dewan-i-Arz : Muhammad Tughlaq | | | |

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| Book No  25. | Q.No  23. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Alauddin’s theory of kinghship was based on the concept that |
| Choices   1. ‘kingship knowns no kinship’ 2. as a ruler he was a law unto himself 3. ‘the good of the state and the benefit of the people is the highest ideal’ 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  26. | Q.No  24. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Prem Vatika, poems on the life of Krishna, were composed by (IAS 1996) |
| Choices   1. Bihari 2. Surdas 3. Raskhan 4. Kabir | | | |

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| Book No  27. | Q.No  25. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the given statements is are correct?  1. Alauddin Khilji styled himself as “the Second Alexandar” (Sikanderi-i-Sani).  2. Jalaluddin Khijli was the first ruler of the Delhi Sultanate to put forward the view that kingship should be based on the willing support of the governed.  3. Iltutmish was the first sultan who requested and obtained letters of investitute from the caliph.  4. The token currency, tanka, introduced by Muhammad bin Tughlaq was made of bronze.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. 1 and 4 2. 1, 2 and 3 3. 1, 2, 3 and 4 4. 1, 2, 3 and 4 | | | |

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| Book No  28. | Q.No  26. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  How did Sultan Qutbuddin Aibak die? (IAS 2003) |
| Choices   1. He was treacherously stabbed to death by one of his ambitious nobles 2. He was killed in a battle with Taj-u-din Yildiz, the ruler of Ghazni who entered into a contest with him over the capture of Punjab 3. He sustained injuries while besieging the fortress of Kalinjar in Bundelkhand and succumbed to them later 4. He died after a fall from his horse while playing Chaugan | | | |

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| Book No  29. | Q.No  27. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The Sultan who refused to recognise the authority of Caliph was |
| Choices   1. Aladdin Khilji 2. Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq 3. Muhammad bin Tughlaq 4. Qutbuddin Mubarak | | | |

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| Book No  30. | Q.No  28. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Between 1309 and 1311, Malik, Kafur led two campaigns in South India. The significance of the expeditions lies in that  1. they reflected high degree of boldness and spirit of adventure on the part of the Delhi rulers.  2. the invaders returned to Delhi with untold wealth.  3. they provided fresh geographical knowledge.  4. Ala-ud-din promoted Malik Kafur to the rank of Malik-naib or Vice-Regent of the Empire.  Select the correct anwer using the codes given below (IBPS Po 2012) |
| Choices   1. 1 and 3 2. 1, 2 and 4 3. 2 and 4 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  31. | Q.No  29. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Ibn Batuta’ work, Rihla, completed in 1355, is (CDS 2013) |
| Choices   1. an autobiography 2. an account of the Delhi Sultans from Aibek to Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq 3. a religious text 4. an account of trade with Morocco | | | |

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| Book No  32. | Q.No  30. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  How did the dynasty of Nizam Shahis of Ahmadnagar come to an end? (IAS 2004) |
| Choices   1. Ahmadnagar was annexed into Mughal Empire and Hussain Shah was consigned to life imprisonment 2. Mughal troops destroyed Daulatabad fort and killed Nizam-ul Mulk of Ahmadnagar 3. Fateh Khan usurped the throne from Nizam –ul – Mulk 4. Malik Ambar was defeated in a battle with Mughals in 1631 and the entire royal family was killed by the Mughal troops | | | |

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| Book No 33. | Q.No  31. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  For his unbounded generosity, who amongst the following Sultans was titled by all writers of the time as ‘lakh baksh’ or giver of lakhs? |
| Choices   1. Nasir-ud-din-Mahmud 2. Balban 3. Qutub-ud-din-Aibak 4. Aram Shah | | | |

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| Book No  34. | Q.No  32. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Alam Khan, one of those who invited Babur to invade India was (IAS 2003) |
| Choices   1. an uncle of Ibrahim Lodi and a pretender to the throne of Delhi 2. a cousin of Ibrahim Lodi who was ill-treated and expelled from the country 3. the father of Dilawar Khan to whom cruel treatment was meted out by Ibrahim Lodi 4. a high official in Punjab province who was very much disconteneted with Ibrahim Lodi’s treatment to his tribe | | | |

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| Book No  35. | Q.No  33. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  The most hard-earned conquest of Alaudin Khilji, in which he gained success after nearly a year long campaigning was of |
| Choices   1. Ranthambor 2. Gujarat 3. Chittor 4. Devagiri | | | |

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| Book No  36. | Q.No  34. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The historian Barani refused to consider the state in India under Delhi Sultans as truly Islamic because (IAS 2002) |
| Choices   1. the majority of the population did not follow Islam 2. the Muslim theologists were often disregarded 3. the Sultan supplemented the Muslim law by framing own regulations 4. religious freedom was accorded to non-Muslims | | | |

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| Book No  37. | Q.No  35. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  With reference to the religious history of medieval India, the Sufi mystics were known to pursue which of the following practices? (IAS 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 |
| Choices   1. 1 and 2 2. 2 and 3 3. Only 3 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  38. | Q.No  36. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of the Afghan rulers to the throne of Delhi? (IAS 2006) |
| Choices   1. Sikandar Shah – Ibrahim Lodi – Bahlol Khan Lodi 2. Sikandar Shah – Bahlol Khan Lodi – Ibrahim Lodi 3. Bahlol Khan Lodi – Sikandar Shah – Ibrahim Lodi 4. Bahlol Khan Lodi – Ibrahim Lodi – Sikandar Shah | | | |

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| Book No  39. | Q.No  37. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Who among the following was described as Jagadguru by his subjects for his patronage of the Hindus in his state? (Asst Comm 2012) |
| Choices   1. Ibrahim Adil Shah II of Bijapur 2. Mahmud II of Malwa 3. Hussain Shah of Bengal 4. Mahmud Begara of Gujarat | | | |

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| Book No  40. | Q.No  38. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Consider of the following Bhakti Saints  1. Dadu Dayal  2. Guru Nanak  3. Tyagaraja  Who among the above waswere preaching when Lodi dynasty fell and Babur took over? (IAS 2013) |
| Choices   1. 1 and 3 2. Only 2 3. 2 and 3 4. 1 and 2 | | | |

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| Book No  41. | Q.No  39. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Among the following, who was not a proponent of the bhakti cult?  (IAS 2010) |
| Choices   1. Nagarjuna 2. Tukaram 3. Tyagaraja 4. Vallabhacharya | | | |

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| Book No  42. | Q.No  40 | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Match the following   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I | List II | | A. Khiraz  B. Jeziah  C. Khums  D. Awabs  E. Khidmati | 1. One fifth of the spoils of war  2. Land tax from non-Muslim half  3. Tribute realized from the subjugated Indian chiefs  4. Poll tax charged only from the non-Muslims  5. Miscellaneous kinds of taxes like the house taxes, grazing tax, irrigation tax etc. | |
| Choices  A B C D E   1. 1 4 3 5 2 2. 5 3 14 2 3. 2 4 1 5 3 4. 3 1 4 2 5 | | | |

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| Book No  43. | Q.No  41. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  The philosophy of Sufism is similar to the Hindu philosophy of |
| Choices   1. Karma (action) 2. Bhakti (devotion) 3. Kalpa (imagination) 4. Gyana (knowlrdge) | | | |

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| Book No  44. | Q.No  42. | Actual Answer  ---- | Question  Which of the following sutans tried to organize the Army on the decimal system, or the Mongol pattern? |
| Choices   1. Ghiyasuddin Balban 2. Alaudin Khilji 3. Muhammad bin Tughlaq 4. Firoz Tughlaq | | | |

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| Book No  45. | Q.No  43. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  With reference to medieval Indian rulers, which one of the following statements is correct? (IAS 2002) |
| Choices   1. Alauddin Khilji first set up a separate ariz’s department 2. Balban introduced the branding system of horses in his military 3. Muhammad bin Tughlaq was succeed by his uncle to the Delhi throne 4. Firoz Tughlaq set up a separate department of slaves | | | |

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| Book No  46. | Q.No  44. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The fiscal policy of the Sultanate was modelled on the theory of finance of the Hanafi school of Muslim jurists.  From whom did the Sultans borrow this system? |
| Choices   1. The Mongols 2. The Caliphate 3. The Ghaznavids 4. The Ghurids | | | |

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| Book No  47. | Q.No  45. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which one of the following Muslim rulers was hailed as the ‘Jagadguru’ by his Muslim subjects because of his belief in secularism? (IAS 2000) |
| Choices   1. Hussain Shah 2. Zain-ul-Abidin 3. Ibrahim Adil Shah 4. Mahmud II | | | |

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| Book No  48. | Q.No  46. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The story that Alauddin Khilji invated Chittor to secure Padmini, the queen of Rana Singh of Mewar, was vividly described by |
| Choices   1. Amir Khusrau in Khazainul Futuh 2. Col J Todd in Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan 3. Malik Muhammad Jayasi in the epic Padmavati 4. Ibn Battuta in his Rehla | | | |

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| Book No  49. | Q.No  47. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Vidyapati Thakur, a contemporary of Chandidas (ebd of 14th century to early 15th), was native of (Asst Comm 2012) |
| Choices   1. Bengal 2. Mithila 3. Malwa 4. Kashmir | | | |

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| Book No  50. | Q.No  48. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following sultans levied jeziah on Brahmins also? |
| Choices   1. Ghiyasuddin Balban 2. Alauddin Khilji 3. Muhammad Bin Tughlaq 4. Firoz Tughlaq | | | |

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| Book No  51. | Q.No  49. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following administrative officers is not matched correctly with their duties? |
| Choices   1. Wakil-i-dar → Controller of the royal household 2. Hamir-hajib → Master of ceremonies at the court hajib 3. Akkhurbek → Superitendent of royal houses 4. Naib-i-mulk → Deputy Prime Minister | | | |

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| Book No  52. | Q.No  50. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Consider the following statements  1. Kitabi-Nauras, a collection of songs in praise of Hindu deties and Muslim saints, was written by Ibrahim Adil Shah II.  2. Amir Khusrau was the originator in India of the early form of the musical style known as Qwali.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? (IAS 2003) |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. Both 1 and 2 4. Neither 1 nor 2 | | | |

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| Book No  53. | Q.No  51. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following statements is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. Provinces, shiqs, parganas and villages give the administrative divisions of the Delhi sultanate in descending order 2. Munsif was the chief revenue collector and was also empowered to settle revenue disputes at parangal level 3. Diwani-i-riyasat regulated the market control system introduced by Alauddin Khilji 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Directions: In the question given below are two statements labelled as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). In the context of the two statements which of the following is/are correct? | | | |
| Book No  54. | Q.No  52. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  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. (IAS 1997) |
| Choices   1. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A 2. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A 3. A is true but R is false 4. A is false but R is true | | | |

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| Book No  55. | Q.No  53. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Consider the following statements about Alauddin Khilji  1. The maximum number of Mongol invasions took place during his reign.  2. He was the first sultan to about the principal of measurement of cultivable land for determining land revenue.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. Both 1 and 2 4. Neither 1 nor 2 | | | |

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| Book No  56. | Q.No  54. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which of the following regions of Northern India was not included in the empire of Alauddin Khilji? (CDS 2003) |
| Choices   1. Kashmir 2. Sind 3. Punjab 4. Malwa | | | |

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| Book No  57. | Q.No  55. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The motive of Alauddin Khilji in invading South India was/were to |
| Choices   1. secure fabulous wealth 2. force the Deccan states to accept the suzerainty of the Sultanate 3. Both ‘a’ and ‘b’ 4. annex the South to the Sultanate of Delhi | | | |

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| Directions: *In the question given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). In the context of the two statements, which of the following is/are correct?* | | | |
| Book No  58. | Q.No  56. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Assertion (A) Muhammad bin Tughlaq left Delhi and for two years lived in a camp called Swarga-dwari.  Reason (R) At that time, Delhi was ravaged by a from of plague and many people died. (IAS 2002) |
| Choices   1. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A 2. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A 3. A is true but R is false 4. A is false bur R is true | | | |

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| Book No  59. | Q.No  57. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Alauddin Khilji’s market control system died instantaneously with his death because |
| Choices   1. It was not based on the principle of demand and supply 2. the whole system was kept alive by the use of brute force 3. Both ‘a’ and ‘b’ 4. Alauddin Khilji’s successors had no will to continue the system | | | |

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| Directions: *In the question given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). In the context of the two statements, which of the following is/are correct?* | | | |
| Book No  60. | Q.No  58. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  What was Ziyarat in the language of the sufis? (SBI PO 2012)  A. Pilgrimage to the tombs of sufi saints for seeking barkat (spiritual frace)  B. Reciting divine name  C. Offering free kitchens run or *futuh* (unasked for charity)  D. Setting up of auqaf (charitable trusts) |
| Choices   1. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A 2. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A 3. A is true but R is false 4. A is false but R is true | | | |

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| Book No  61. | Q.No  59. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Two terms, the muqta, muqtai or muqti and iqtadars are used regarding the holders of the iqtas. Which of the following statements clearly distinguishes the difference between the muqta and iqtadar? |
| Choices   1. The muqti had no territorial position of his own and, no claim to any particular region, but the position of the iqtadar, in theory though not permanent and hereditary, tended to become permanent 2. Allmost all provincial governors and the holders of large iqtas were the muqtis and the iqtadars represented small assignments 3. The muqti was essentially an administrator of the charge to which he was posted, but the iqtadar had merely to take care of the interests of his assignment 4. The muqti was assigned a fixed share in revenue and his financial transactions were audited by the officials of the revenue ministry, but the iqtadar had no financial liability to the central exchequer | | | |

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| Directions: *In the question given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). In the context of the two statements, which of the following is/are correct?* | | | |
| Book No  62. | Q.No  60. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Assertion (A) Muhammad bin Tughlaq issued a new gold coin which was called Dinar by Ibn Batuta.  Reason (R) Muhammad bin Tughlaq wanted to issue token currency in gold coins to promote trade with West Asian and North African countries. (IAS 2006) |
| Choices   1. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A 2. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A 3. A is true but R is false 4. A is false but R is true | | | |

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| Book No  63. | Q.No  61. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following statements about iqta system is correct? |
| Choices   1. Iqta means revenue assignment of a particular area in lieu of cash salary 2. The principle of hereditary iqta was completely rejected by Balban 3. Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq differentiated between the allotment of the revenues within an iqta for the personal income of the muqta and that for the payment of salaries to the troops placed under his charge 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  64. | Q.No  62. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Why did Buddism start declining in India in the early medieval times?  1. Buddha was by that time was considered as one of the incarnations of Vaishnavism.  2. The invading tribes from Central Asia till the time of last Gupta king adopted Hindhuism and persecuted Buddhists.  3. The Kings of Gupta Dynastywere strongly opposed to Buddhism.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? (IAS 2010) |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. 1 and 3 3. 2 and 3 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  65. | Q.No  63. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following regarding the ownership of land during the Sultanate period is not true? |
| Choices   1. The peasant was the proprietor of the soil 2. The king or his jagirdars had a claim only on a share of its produce 3. The state enjoyed only usufructuary rights and not proprietor rights 4. With the coming of the Turks the basic concepts regarding the ownership of land materially changed | | | |

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| Book No  66. | Q.No  64. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the Lists (CDS 2000)   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I  (Kingdom) | List II  (Rulers associated) | | A. Ahmadnagar  B. Vijayanagar  C. Malwa  D. Janupur | 1. Sangram Simha Soni  2. Hammira  3. Narasingh  4. Shahji  5. Malik Saravar | |
| Choices  A B C D   1. 4 2 3 5 2. 1 2 4 3 3. 2 3 5 1 4. 4 3 1 5 | | | |

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| Book No  67. | Q.No  65. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following is correctly matched? |
| Choices   1. Batai or hasil-Fixation of the share from the harvested or unharvested crops 2. Muqtai or compounding-The peasant accepted the estimate of expected yield of his farm and agreed to pay revenue according to this estimate 3. Masahat-Term used for measurement of land in sultanate period 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  68. | Q.No  66. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  India maintained its early cultural contacts and trade links with South-East 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? (IAS 2011) |
| Choices   1. As compared to other countries, India had a better ship-building technology in ancient and medieval times 2. The rulers of Southern India always patronized traders, Brahmin priests and Buddhist monks in this context 3. Monsoon winds across the Bay of Bengal facilitated sea voyages 4. Both ‘a’ and ‘b’ | | | |

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| Book No  69. | Q.No  67. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Consider the following statements  1. The conquest of South India was completed during the reign of Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq.  2. The credit for completing the conquest of South India goes to Muhammad Jauna Khan.  3. Hoysala of Dwarasamuda was the only South Indian Kingdom which could not be annexed to the Delhi sultanate by theTughlaqs.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. 1 and 2 2. Only 3 3. 2 and 3 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  70. | Q.No  68. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Shaikh Moinuddin, Bakhtiyar Kaki and Farid ud din Ganj-i-Shakar were (CDS 2009) |
| Choices   1. prominent military leaders of the Sultanate period 2. prominent painters from the Sultanate period 3. prominent Chisti Saints 4. prominent poets from the courts of the Sultana | | | |

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| Book No  71. | Q.No  69. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which of the following was the greatest contribution of Alauddin Khilji in the field of agrarian administration? |
| Choices   1. He brought the pessant in direct relation with the state 2. He tried to curb and check the intermediaries 3. He was the first to introduce the system of measurement of land for the assessment of revenue 4. The records of the village accountant were audited | | | |

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| Book No  72 | Q.No  70. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Who among the following was not a noble under Alauddin Khilji? (CDS 2007) |
| Choices   1. Ain-ul-Mulk-Multani 2. Zafar Khan 3. Nusrat Khan 4. Munim Khan | | | |

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| Book No  73. | Q.No  71. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following was agrarian measures was not taken by Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq? |
| Choices   1. He discarded measurement in favour of sharing 2. The chiefs and headmen of villages were given back their perquisites 3. The basis of the demand by the government was to be hasil (actual recovery) with enough provision for crop failures 4. He made a large reduction in the scale of revenue fixed by Alauddin and brought it down to one-sixth of the gross produce | | | |

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| Book No  74. | Q.No  72. | Actual Answer  C.. | Question  Which one among the following was not a reform measure carried out by Mahmud Gawan of Bahmani Kingdom? (CDS 2011) |
| Choices   1. The Kingdom was divided into eight provinces or Tarafs 2. Nobles were paid salaries and were asked to maintain contingents of horses 3. A tract of land, Khalisa, was set apart for the expenses of the Tarafdar 4. Lands were measure and land taxes were fixed on that basis | | | |

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| Book No  75. | Q.No  73. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which of the following was not one of the revenue and agrarian measures of Firuz Tughlaq? |
| Choices   1. He retained only four kinds of taxes sanctioned by the Quran (kharaj zakat, jeziah, and khums) 2. He undertook revalution of land to as certain its assessment 3. Religious endowments which had reverted to the state under previous rulers were returned to the earlier holders or their descendants 4. He was generous in granting land to civil and military officers and in farming out land | | | |

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| Book No  76. | Q.No  74. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched? (CDS 2003) |
| Choices  List I List II  (a) Mahendra Varman I : Sanchi Stupa  (b) Pulakesin II : Rameswaram Temple  (c) Harsha : Brahadesvara Temple  (D) Rajendra I : Gangaikonda Cholapuram Temple | | | |

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| Book No  77. | Q.No  75. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following statements is/are correct about Sultan Muhammad bin Tughlaq? |
| Choices   1. He was the first sultan to formulate the ‘Famine code’ to provide relief to famine affected people 2. He was the most learned muslim ruler who was well versed in various branches of learning-including astronomy, mathematics and medicine 3. He granted sondhar loan to the poor for promiting agriculture 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  78. | Q.No  76. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Sultan Firoz Tughlaq transferred two Ashokan pillars from their original sites and got them installed in Delhi. The two original sites from where the Pillars had been brought to Delhi were |
| Choices   1. Bairat and Kalsi 2. Sarnath and Sankasya 3. Prayag and Sarnath 4. Ambala and Meerut | | | |

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| Book No  79. | Q.No  77. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Match the following   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I | List II | | A. Balban  B. Alauddin Khilji  C. Sikandar Lodi  D. Firoz Shah Tughlaq | 1. Reimposed Zaziya  2. Gaz-i-Sikandari  3. Sizda and paibos  4. Sarai-i-adl | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D   1. 1 2 3 4 2. 4 2 1 3 3. 3 4 2 1 4. 1 3 4 2 | | | |

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| Book No  80. | Q.No  78. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  The medieval ruler who was the first to establish a ministry of agriculture was (CDS 2001) |
| Choices   1. Alauddin Khilji 2. Mohammad bin Tughlaq 3. Sher Shah 4. Akbar | | | |

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| Book No  81. | Q.No  79. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The sultan of Delhi who twice made unsuccessful efforts to recover Bengal during the reign of Ilyas Shah and his son Sikander Shah was |
| Choices   1. Ghiyasuddin Balban 2. Ghiyasuddin Khilji 3. Alauddin Khilji 4. Firoz Tughlaq | | | |

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| Book No  82. | Q.No  80. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  The Nayakas in the Vijayanagar empire were (CDS 2001) |
| Choices   1. central ministers 2. military chiefs controlling particular territories 3. cavalry soldiers 4. priests of large and powerful temples | | | |

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| Book No  83. | Q.No  81. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The Ilyas Shahi sultan who exchanged embasies with the Chinese emperor of the Ming dynasty was |
| Choices   1. Shamsuddin Ilyas Shah 2. Sikander Shah 3. Ghiyasuddin Azam Shah 4. Nasiruddin Mahmud Shah | | | |

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| Book No  84. | Q.No  82. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  During the reign of which of the following kings of Hussain Shah dynasty did Sikander Lodi attack Bengal? |
| Choices   1. Alauddin Hussain Shah 2. Nasiruddin Nusrat Shah 3. Alauddin Firuz Shah 4. Ghiyasuddin Mahmud Shah | | | |

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| Book No  85. | Q.No  83. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which one of the following pairs (of dynasties and their founders) is not correctly matched? (CDS 2001) |
| Choices  List I List II   1. Slave Dynasty : Balban 2. Tughlaq Dynasty : Ghiyasuddin 3. Khilji Dynasty : Jalaluddin 4. Second Afghan Empire : Sher Shah Suri | | | |

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| Book No  86. | Q.No  84. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  The sultans of Bengal issued a rich variety of coins. The coins issued by which of the following sultans are said to carry a ‘refreshing air of refinement’ and are regarded as’ veritable gems of the art of coins-striking’? |
| Choices   1. Fakhruddin Mubarak Shah 2. Shamsuddin Iliyas Shah 3. Sikander Shah 4. Alauddin Hussain Shah | | | |

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| Book No  87. | Q.No  85. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following was not one of the contributions of Alauddin Hussain Shah of Bengal? |
| Choices   1. The creative genius of the people of medieval Bengal reached its zenith 2. The Bengali literature made a tremendous advance 3. He liberally conferred high posts upon the Hindu subjects 4. He was a great poet of Bengali language | | | |

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| Book No  88. | Q.No  86. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which Sultan declared himself as Sikander-i-Sani, the Second Alexander? (NDA 2008) |
| Choices   1. Balban 2. Kaiqubad 3. Iltutmish 4. Alauddin Khilji | | | |

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| Book No  89. | Q.No  87. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Who finally annexed Bengal and brought about the decline and fall of the dynasty of Ilyas Khan? |
| Choices   1. Babar 2. Humayun 3. Sher Shah Suri 4. Akbar | | | |

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| Book No  90. | Q.No  88. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which of the following was not one of the warring kingdoms of Asom and East Bengal at the time? |
| Choices   1. Kamata 2. Ahom 3. Kamarupa 4. Vanga | | | |

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| Book No  91. | Q.No  89. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Consider the following statements about Vijayanagar Empire  I. Vijayanagar was noted for its markets dealing in spices, textiles and precious stones.  II. Krishnadeva Raya’s rule was characterised by the strain within the imperial structure.  III. The amaran-nayakas were military commanders who were given territories to govern by the Rayas.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? (CDS 2010) |
| Choices   1. Only III 2. I and II 3. I and III 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  92. | Q.No  90. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  During the reign of which of the following dynasties of Odisha were the temple of Jaganath at Puri and the temple of the Sun-God at Konark constructed? (NDA 2008) |
| Choices   1. Choda Ganga Dynasty 2. Gajapati dynasty 3. Bhoi dynasty 4. Ganga dynasty | | | |

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| Book No  93. | Q.No  91. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following statements is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. Kapilendra founded the Gajapati dynasty of Odisha 2. During the reign of Kapilendra the kingdom of Odisha extended from Ganga to the Cauvery 3. During the reign of Prataprudra, Odisha faced aggression from Krishna Deva Raya of Vijayanagara and Oudh Shahi Kingdom of Golcunda 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  94. | Q.No  92. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Who was the founder of second Afghan Empire in India? (CDS 2003) |
| Choices   1. Bahlol Lodhi 2. Ibrahim Lodhi 3. Islam Shah 4. Sher Shah Suri | | | |

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| Book No  95. | Q.No  93. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The dynasty founded by Govinda came to be known as Bhoi dynasty because |
| Choices   1. The rulers of this dynasty belonged to the Bhoi tribe 2. The rulers of this dynasty originally came from Bhoi region of Odisha 3. Govinda, a former minister of Prataparudra, belonged to the Bhoi or writer caste 4. Bhoi means warrior in the Oriya language | | | |

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| Book No  96. | Q.No  94. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Consider the following statements about Khandesh  1. It was a province in the empire of Muhammad bin Tughlaq.  2. After the death od Sultan Firuz Tughlaq, Malik Raja Faruqi, the governor of Khandesh, declared his independence from Delhi Sultanate.  3. Akbar annexed Khandesh to his empire.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. 1 and 2 2. Only 1 3. 2 and 3 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  97. | Q.No  95. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Consider the following statements  1. Mirabai was a contemporary of Guru Nanak.  2. Ramdas was a contemporary of Shivaji.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? (CDS 2005) |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. Bot 1 and 2 4. Neither 1 nor 2 | | | |

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| Book No  98. | Q.No  96. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  When did Zafar Khan, the governor of Gujarat, formally declare his independence? |
| Choices   1. After the death of Alauddin Khilji 2. During the confusion immediately after the death of Muhammad bin Tughlaq 3. During the reign of Firuz Tughlaq 4. After Timur’s invasion of Delhi | | | |

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| Book No  99. | Q.No  97. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which of the following statements is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. Ahmad Shah built the capital city of Ahmadabad on the site of the old town of Asawal 2. The new town of Mustaphabad was founded by Mahmud Begarha after his victory over the fort of Girnar 3. Both ‘a’ and ‘b’ 4. Neither ‘a’ nor ‘b’ | | | |

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| Book No  100. | Q.No  98. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the Lists (CDS 2000)   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I | List II | | 1. Pir 2. Murid 3. Wali 4. Khanqah | 1. Successor of the Sufi Saint  2. Sufi Teacher  3. Sufi Hermitage  4. Disciple | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D   1. 3 1 4 2 2. 4 2 3 1 3. 2 4 1 3 4. 4 1 3 2 | | | |

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| Book No  101. | Q.No  99. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  What was the importance of Malwa’s geographical situation? |
| Choices   1. It was surrounded by the warring kingdoms of Gujarat, Khandesh and Mewar 2. It was on the route to the Arabian Sea for the rulers of Delhi 3. It commanded the trunk routes from North Indai to Gujarat as well as South India 4. It was surrounded on two sides by inacce-ssible hill ranges and by the rivers Narmada and Tapti on the remaining two sides | | | |

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| Book No  102. | Q.No  100. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Consider the following statements  1. The State of Mewar was founded by Hamir.  2. Rana Kumbha of Mewar was a great expert of the art of fortifications and built thirty-two forts, a number of temples, lakes, reservoirs etc.  3. Marwar, which was under Mewar’s occupation became independent under the leadership of Rao Jodha.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. 2 and 3 3. Only 3 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  103. | Q.No  101. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Consider the following statements  1. Alauddin Khilji held religious discourses with Acharya Mahasena.  2. Alauddin Khilji and Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq demanded one sixth of the agricultural produce as revenue from peasants.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? (CDS 2005) |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. Both 1 nad 2 4. Neither 1 nor 2 | | | |

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| Book No  104. | Q.No  102. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Mahmud Khilji, who usurped the throne of Malwa and founded the dynasty of the Khilji Sultans of Malwa, was a minister of |
| Choices   1. Dilawar Khan 2. Ghazni Khan 3. Ghiyasuddin 4. Hushang Shah | | | |

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| Book No  105. | Q.No  103. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  What was the occasion for Rana Kumbha’s construction of the ‘Tower of Victory’ at Chittor? |
| Choices   1. His victory against Ahmad Shah of Gujarat 2. His victory against Mahmud Khilji of Malwa 3. His victory against the Khan of Nagaur 4. His victory against Rao Jodha of Marwar | | | |

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| Book No  106. | Q.No  104. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Consider the following statements  1. Muhammad Tughlaq was the Delhi Sultan when Vijayanagar Empire was founded.  2. Krishna Deva Raya was the ruler of Vijayanagar when Babur took over from Ibrahim Lodi.  3. Rama Raya was defeated at Talikota when Jahangir was the Emperor at Delhi.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? (CDS 2005) |
| Choices   1. 1 and 2 2. 2 and 3 3. 1 and 3 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  107. | Q.No  105. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Consider the following statements about the State of Kashmir  1. Before the coming of the Muslim rulers, Kashmir was known to be a centre of Shaivism.  2. Shah Mirza was the Muslim adventurer from Swat who, having entered the service of the Hindu prince of Kashmir, seized the throne upon the latter’s death.  3. Sikander Shah, the ruler of Kashmir, earned the title of But-shikan or idol breaker.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. 1 and 2 3. Only 3 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  108. | Q.No  106. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which of the following statements about Zain-ul-Abdin is correct? |
| Choices   1. He has been described as the Akbar of Kashmir 2. He built an artificial island, Zaina Lanka, in Manasabal Lake 3. Both ‘a’ and ‘b’ 4. Neither ‘a’ nor ‘b’ | | | |

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| Book No  109. | Q.No  107. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  The founder of the autonomous kingdom of Avadh was (CDS 2004) |
| Choices   1. Shuja-ud-Daula 2. Saadat Khan Burhan-ul Mulk 3. Safdarjung 4. Sher Shah | | | |

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| Book No  110. | Q.No  108. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Who annexed the Sharqi kingdom of Jaunpur to the Sultanate? |
| Choices   1. Daulat Khan Lodi 2. Bahlol Lodi 3. Sikander Lodi 4. Ibrahim Lodi | | | |

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| Book No  111. | Q.No  109. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following factors was responsible for the foundation of the Bahmani Kingdom? |
| Choices   1. The breakup of the kingdom of the Chalukyas of Kalyani 2. The chain of rebellions against the Tughlaq authority in the Deccan 3. The encouragement and military support received from the Sultanate of Delhi 4. The rebellion of the Amiran-i-Sadahs who took advantage of widespread rebellions and mounting discontent against Muhammad bin Tughlaq | | | |

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| Book No  112. | Q.No  110. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I  (Events) | List II  (Places/Persons) | | A. Tarmashirin Khan’s invasion of India  B. Visit of Farnao Martinz Enangelho, the portuguese factor  C. Visit of the travelle Nuniz  D. Network of canals in Kashmir Valley | 1. Vijayanagar  2. Zainul Abidin  3. Champaner  4. Muhammad Tughlaq | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D   1. 2 1 3 4 2. 2 3 1 4 3. 4 3 2 1 4. 4 1 3 2 | | | |

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| Book No  113. | Q.No  111 | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Consider the following statements about Bahmani Kingdom  1. Bahman Shah or Alauddin Hassan selected Gulbarga as its capital and renamed it Ahsanabad.  2. Ahmad Shah, the Bahmani Sultan, shifted the capital from Gulbarga to Bidar.  3. The afaqis in the Bahmani kingdom were the Muslim immigrants from Iraq, Iran, Turkey, Arabia etc.  4. Athanasius Nikitin was a foreign traveller who visited the Bahmani kingdom during the reign of Muhammad Shah III and observed that the lot of the common people was miserable while the nobles lived in luxury.  Which of the aboves statements are correct? |
| Choices   1. 2 and 3 2. 1, 2 and 3 3. 1, 3 and 4 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  114. | Q.No  112. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  The main reason for the collapse of the Bahmani Kingdom was |
| Choices   1. increased power of its traditional enemy-the kingdom of Vijayanagar 2. the strife between the two leading groups of nobles-the Deccanis and afaqis 3. a serious famine which led to popular revolt and consequent confusion 4. the powerful position of the provincial governors and their consequent rebellions after the murder of Mahmud Gawan | | | |

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| Book No  115. | Q.No  113. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  ‘A Forgotten Empire’, written by the renowned historian Robert Sewell is about which one of the following Empires? |
| Choices   1. Kushan Empire 2. Mauryan Empire 3. Vijayanagar Empire 4. Mughal Empire | | | |

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| Book No  116. | Q.No  114. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Five separate Sultanates arose in the Deccan, one after another, on the break-up of the Bahmani Kingdom. Which of the following was the first to secede? |
| Choices   1. The Adilshahi dynasty of Bijapur 2. The Imadshahi dynasty of Berar 3. The Nizamshahi dynasty of Ahmadnagar 4. The Qutbshahi dynasty of Golcunda | | | |

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| Book No  117. | Q.No  115. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Consider the following statements about the state of Golconda  1. It was the last Deccani state to be annexed to the Mughal empire by Aurangzeb.  2. The Muslim kingdom of Golcunda grew up on the ruins of the old Hindu kingdom of Devagiri.  Which of the above statements is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. Both 1 and 2 4. Neither 1 nor 2 | | | |

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| Book No  118. | Q.No  116. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Consider the following statements about the famous traveller Ibn Battuta (CDS 2010)  I. He was Moroccan traveller.  II. He narrated his experiences while travelling the subcontinent in the fourteenth century in Kitab-ul-Hind.  III. He was sent as the envoy of Sultan of Delhi to China.  Which of the statements given above/are correct? |
| Choices   1. All of these 2. I and III 3. Only III 4. I and II | | | |

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| Book No  119. | Q.No  117. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following statements about the kingdom of Ahmadnagar is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. The state of Berar was absorbed by Ahmadnagar 2. Chand Bibi, the princes of Ahmadnagar was the widow of Ali Adil Shah of Bijapur. 3. Shivaji’s father Shahji Bhosle was initially in the service of Ahmadnagar. 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  120. | Q.No  118 | Actual Answer  A. | Question  The Deccani Muslim state which declared ‘Hindvi’ or Dakhini Urdu as the official language of the state instead of Persian, was? |
| Choices   1. Bijapur 2. Ahmadnagar 3. Golconda 4. Berar | | | |

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| Book No  121. | Q.No  119. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The Bahmani wazir Mahmud Gawan founded a famous college at |
| Choices   1. Gulbarga 2. Daulatabad 3. Bidar 4. Golcunda | | | |

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| Book No  122. | Q.No  120. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  The founder of the city of Hyderabad was |
| Choices   1. Ibrahim Qutb Shah 2. Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah 3. Muhammad Qutb Shah 4. Jamshid Qutb Shah | | | |

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| Book No  123. | Q.No  121. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Consider the following statements about Vijayanagar empire  1. The city of Vijayanagar was located on the bank of river Tungabhadra.  2. The Raichur Doab, the permanent bone of contention between the kingdoms of Vijayanagar and Bahmani was the region between the rivers Krishna and Tungabhadra.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. Both 1 and 2 4. Neither 1 nor 2 | | | |

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| Book No  124. | Q.No  122. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The first dynasty of the empire of Vijayanagar is known as Sangama because |
| Choices   1. it was inspired by the greatness of the Tamil Sangam 2. Vijayanagar was located at the confluence (Sangama) of Tungabhadra and Krishna 3. it was named after Sangama, the father of Harihara and Bukka 4. Harihara and Bukka convened a great assembly (sangama)of poets to celebrate the founding of the empire | | | |

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| Book No  125. | Q.No  123. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which of the following sultans had greatest number of slavesin his court? (CDS 2003) |
| Choices   1. Balban 2. Alauddin Khilji 3. Mohammad Bin Tughlaq 4. Firoz Tughlaq | | | |

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| Book No  126. | Q.No  124. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following statements is/are correct |
| Choices   1. Bukka I, the Sangam king, sent an embassy to china 2. Saluva dynasty came to the throne after the ‘first usurpation’ by Suluva Narasimha 3. Tuluva dynasty came to the throne after the ‘second usurpation’ by Veer-Narasimha 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  127. | Q.No  125. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Consider the following statements about Krishnadeva Raya  1. He belonged to Tuluva dynasty.  He is known as Yavana-raiya sthapan-acharya (restorer of Yavana kingdom).  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. Both 1 and 2 4. Neither 1 nor 2 | | | |

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| Book No  128. | Q.No  126. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which one of the following statements about the teachings of Kabir is not correct? (CDS 2011) |
| Choices   1. He was not against pilgrimage and idol worship 2. He believed in universal love 3. He emphasized on one god and the spread of devotionalism 4. He did not consider it necessary to abandon the normal life of ---a householder | | | |

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| Book No  129. | Q.No  127. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The Sultanates of the Deccan combined in 1565 to inflict a crushing defeat on the ruler of Vijayanagar. The king of Vijayanagar at the time of this so-called battle of Talikota was |
| Choices   1. Rama Raya 2. Tirumala 3. Venkata I 4. Sadashiva Raya | | | |

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| Book No  130. | Q.No  128. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following was not one of the effects of the collapse of the Vijayanagar empire? |
| Choices   1. It sounded the death-knell of Hindu supremacy in the South 2. It cleared the way for the ultimate destruction of the Deccani Sultanates by the Mughals 3. It hampered the Portuguese trade 4. It caused the disappearance of the Vijayanagar empire | | | |

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| Book No  131. | Q.No  129. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  During the regin of Alauddin Khilji, who were amils? (NDA 2007) |
| Choices   1. Local landlords at village level 2. Government agents to collect land revenue 3. Khurasani and Multani traders of foodgrains 4. Banjaras who carried the food grains from villages to towns | | | |

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| Book No  132. | Q.No  130. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following terms used in Vijayanagar empire is correctly matched? |
| Choices   1. Kalvinaikuddi : Hired labour 2. Kudi : Farm hands 3. Varam : System of sharing of agricultural income between the landlord and the tenant 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  133. | Q.No  131. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Who among the following appointed Ibn Batuta as the Chief Qazi of Delhi? (CDS 2005) |
| Choices   1. Ghiyas-ud-din Balban 2. Alauddin Khilji 3. Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq 4. Muhammad bin Tughlaq | | | |

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| Book No  134. | Q.No  132. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  The magnum opus in the art of temple architecture of Vijayanagar was the temple of |
| Choices   1. Vitthalaswami 2. Pampapati 3. Lepakshi 4. Srirangam | | | |

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| Book No  135. | Q.No  133. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Krishnadeva Raya’s Amuktamalyada is a work on |
| Choices   1. his political ideas 2. public administration 3. administration of justice and foreign affairs 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  136. | Q.No  134. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  The Vijayanagar coins which were in circulation and were the most widely recognized currency all over the world were known as |
| Choices   1. Varaha or pagoda 2. Panam 3. Huna 4. Dinar | | | |

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| Book No  137. | Q.No  135. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which of the following was not one of the foreign travellers to visit India during the period of Krishnadeva Raya? |
| Choices   1. Nicolo Conti 2. Fernao Nuniz 3. Domingo Paes 4. Duarte Barbosa | | | |

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| Book No1138. | Q.No  136. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  The most famous festival of the Vijayanagar empire was |
| Choices   1. Spring (Vasant festival) 2. Mahanavami 3. Brahmotsavam 4. Ramanavami | | | |

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| Book No  139. | Q.No  137. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which of the following statements about the art and architecture during Vijayanagar empire is correct? |
| Choices   1. The rules produced a new style of architecture called Provida style 2. Important temples include Tadapatri and Parvati temples at Chitambaram and Varadraja and Ekambarnath temples at Kanchipuram 3. The rules started the practice of inscribing the stories of the Ramayana and the Mahabharata on the walls of various temples *i.e*., Vithal Swami and Hazara temple at Hampi 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  140. | Q.No  138. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following is correctly matched? |
| Choices   1. The Adhai-din ka Jhopra : Ajmer 2. Tomb of Ghiyasuddin Balban : Mehrauli 3. Tomb of Hazrat Nizamuddin : Delhi Aulia 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Direction: *In the question given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). In the context of the two statements, which of the following is/are correct?* | | | |
| Book No  141. | Q.No  139. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Assertion (A) Muhammad bin Tughlaq shifted his capital from Delhi to Deogir (Daulatabad).  Reason (R) There were repeated Mongol invasions on Delhi during his reign. (CDS 2000) |
| Choices   1. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A 2. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A 3. A is true but R is false 4. A is false but R is true | | | |

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| Book No  142. | Q.No  140. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following is correctly matched?   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I  (Author) | List II  (Books) | | 1. Alberuni  2. Minhaj-us-Siraj  3. Amir Khusrau  4. Ziauddin Barani  5. Firdausi | Tahqiq-Hind  Tabaqat-i-Nasiri  Laila- Manju  Fatwa-Jahandri  Shahnama |   Select the correct answer using the codes given below |
| Choices   1. 1 and 3 2. 2, 4 and 5 3. 1, 2 and 3 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  143. | Q.No  141 | Actual Answer  B. | Question  The first dynasty of the Vijayanagar Kingdom was (CDS 2004) |
| Choices   1. Hoysala 2. Sangama 3. Saluva 4. Tuluva | | | |

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| Book No  144. | Q.No  142. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Malik Kafur was whose General ? (CDS 2008) |
| Choices   1. Balban 2. Alauddin Khilji 3. Muhammad bin Tughlaq 4. Firoz Shah Tughlaq | | | |

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| Book No  145. | Q.No  143. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following informations about Bhakti saints is correct? |
| Choices  Philosophy Founder   1. Vishistadvaita : Ramanuj Acharya 2. Dvaitadaita : Nimbark Acharya 3. Dvait : Madhava Acharya 4. All the above | | | |

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| Book No  146. | Q.No  144. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following informations about Bhakti saints is correct?  1. Kabir : Disciple of Ramanasda  2. Gurunanak : Nirguna bhakti saint  3. Chaitanya : Founder of Gaudiya or Bengal Vaishnavism  4. Vallabhacharya : Propounded the philosophy of Pushti Marg  5. Tulsidas : Celebrated author of Ramcharitamanas, Kavita wali and Gitawali  Select the correct answer using the codes given below |
| Choices   1. 1 and 4 2. 2, 3 and 4 3. 1, 3 and 5 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  147. | Q.No  145. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  In the Delhi Sultanat, an administrative unit called ‘Paragana’ was headed by an official known as (CDS 2002) |
| Choices   1. Shiqdar 2. Barid 3. Ariz 4. Amil | | | |

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| Book No  148. | Q.No  146. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Consider the following statements about Bulle Shah  1. He quoted “Universe is the Veda, the Creation is the Quran”.  2. He was a bitter critic of the Quran and all other scriptures.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. Both 1 and 2 4. Neither 1 nor 2 | | | |

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| Book No  149. | Q.No  147. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The Iron Pillar near Qutub Minar draws attention of scientists due to its (CDS 2011) |
| Choices   1. antiquity 2. glitter 3. hardness 4. rustlessness | | | |

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| Book No  150. | Q.No  148. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  What were the Khanqahs in the Medieval India? |
| Choices   1. Sufi shrines 2. State Granaries 3. Provincial treasuries 4. Wayside resting places for traders | | | |

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| Book No  151. | Q.No  149. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following statements about Bhakti saints is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. Namdev was greatly influenced by Islam 2. Ramananda was not a worshiper of Krishna 3. Ramananda had 12 disciples including a butcher, a barber, a cobbler and a Muslim weaver 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  152. | Q.No  150. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Match the following Sufi saints with the actual titles given to them by their followers and select the correct answer using the codes given below   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I | List II | | A. Sheikh Nizamuddin Auliya  B. Shcikh Nasiruddin Mahmud  C. Saiyid Muhd Gesu Daraz  D. Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi | 1. Chirag-i-Delhi  2. Mahboob-i-llahi  3. Mujaddid  4. Bandanawaz | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D   1. 3 4 2 1 2. 2 1 4 3 3. 4 2 3 1 4. 3 2 4 1 | | | |

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| Book No  153. | Q.No  151. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Match the founders of the Bhakti sects given in the list. Answer using the codes given below the lists   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I  (Founders) | List II  (Bhakti Sects) | | A. Shankardeva  B. Jagjvan  C. Lalgir or Lalbeg  D. Govinda Prabhu | 1. Mahanubhava Panth  2. Alakhnami  3. Satnami  4. Ek-Sarana-Dharma | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D   1. 4 3 2 1 2. 4 2 1 3 3. 1 4 3 2 4. 1 2 4 3 | | | |

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| Book No  154. | Q.No  152. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Match the Sufi saints with the Silsilas with which they were associated. Answer the question on the basis of codes provided   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I  (Sufi saint) | List II  (Silsilas) | | A. Sheikh Nizamuddin Auliya  B. Bahauddin Zakariya\  C. Mian Mir  D. Ahmad Sirhindi | 1. Qadiri  2. Suharawardi  3. Chishitya  4. Naqsbandi | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D   1. 4 3 2 1 2. 3 2 1 4 3. 2 1 3 4 4. 1 2 3 4 | | | |

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| Book No  155. | Q.No  153. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Consider the following statements  1. Nanak, one of the Bhakti saints, had initially joined the Sufis but later left them.  2. Krittivasa translated Ramayana into Bengali.  3. Surdas used Brijbhasha for his devotional songs.  4. Ramananda was the first Bhakti saint to use Hindi, the language of the masses, for the propagation of his doctrines.  Which of the statements is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. Only 2 2. 2 and 3 3. 1, 2 and 3 4. All of these | | | |
| Book No  156. | Q.No  154. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The reason for the sharp antagonism of the Brahmins and the ulema against Kabir and Nanak was that they |
| Choices   1. preached Hindu-Muslim unity 2. belonged to the lower castes 3. saw them as propagators of new religions. 4. dubbed the Brahmins and mullahs as ignorant, credulous, vain and misguided | | | |

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| Book No  157. | Q.No  155. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following was not a common teaching of Kabir and Nanak? |
| Choices   1. The ideas of both were drawn from Bhakti and Islamic Sufi traditions 2. Both emphasized the doctrine of Karma 3. Both believed in the formless God 4. The objective of both was only to reform Hindu society | | | |

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| Book No  158. | Q.No  156. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Why did Guru Nanak’s teachings become more popular than those of Kabir? |
| Choices   1. Nanak was less vocal than Kabir in criticizing the religious practices of the Hindus and Muslims 2. Nanak’s teachings were further popularised by the Sikh Gurus after him 3. Punjab, the meeting ground of various religions and foreign communities, was more receptive to the ideas of Nanak 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  159. | Q.No  157. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which of the following was not a contribution of the Bhakti Movement? |
| Choices   1. It provided a simple and inexpensive religion for the people 2. It successfully attacked some of the deep-rooted superstitions of the masses 3. It succeeded in uniting the Hindus and the Muslims 4. It made a dent on the rigidity of the caste system | | | |

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| Book No  160. | Q.No  158. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  The historical reason for the Sufi saints isolating themselves from society was that |
| Choices   1. their mystical doctrine of union with God through love was regarded as heretical and attacked by orthodox Islam 2. they preached escapism and worldly detachment 3. They found a congenial atmosphere for nurturing their ideas in India, away from social surroundings 4. Their views were unacceptable to the general masses | | | |

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| Book No  161. | Q.No  159. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which of the following was not one of the three chief Sufi orders in India? |
| Choices   1. Shuttari 2. Chishti 3. Suhrawadi 4. Firdausi | | | |

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| Book No  162. | Q.No  160. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following statements is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. Firdausi order was popular in Bihar 2. Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti established the Chisti order in India 3. The Vakari Sect in Maharashtra was founded by Tukaram 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  163. | Q.No  161. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following Bhakti saints is not matched correctly with the state to which he belonged? |
| Choices   1. Shankaradeva : Assam 2. Kabir : Uttar Pradesh 3. Narsi Mehta : Gujarat 4. Tukaram : Bengal | | | |

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| Book No  164. | Q.No  162. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following was not one of the four cardinal doctrines of Sufism? |
| Choices   1. Complete surrender to the will of God 2. Annihilation of the self 3. Acquisition of mystic powers and attributes 4. The realization of God | | | |

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| Book No  165. | Q.No  163. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following statements is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. Krittivasa wrote the earliest biography of Chaitanya, Chaitanya Charitamrita 2. After Kabir’s death his tomb was built at Magahar 3. Baba Farid, a Sufi saint, is considered to be the first poet of Punjabi literature and whose compositions are incorporated in the Adi Granth 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  166. | Q.No  164. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  A woman saint of medieval India, who was a great Shaivite, was |
| Choices   1. Lalla of Kashmir 2. Mirabai of Rajasthan 3. Sita, the queen of Pipa 4. Jamabai of Maharashtra | | | |

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| Book No  167. | Q.No  165. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Consider the following statements  1. Dara Shikoh, the eldest son of Shah Jahan, was the follower of the Qadiriya Sufi order.  2. Majmul-Bahrayan is the most famous work of Dara Shikoh in which he proved that the Islamic Sufi concepts were identical with those of the Hindus.  3. The first Mughal emperor, Babar, popularised the Naqshbandiya Sufi order in India.  4. The followers of the Sufi saint, Sheikh Nuruddin Rishi of Kashmir, loved to call themselves Rishis and not Sufis.  Which of the above statements is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. 2 and 3 2. Only 4 3. 2, 3 and 4 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  168. | Q.No  166. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The Sufi concept of An-hal-Haq was inspired by the Vedanic concept of |
| Choices   1. Tat twam asi (that thou art) 2. Ekam Advaitam (one without the second) 3. Ahan Brahmasmi (I am the supreme spirit) 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  169. | Q.No  167. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  A Muslim scholar who may be regarded as the first true representative of Indo-Islamic culture of the time was |
| Choices   1. Amir Khusrau 2. Abdul Fazal 3. Abdur Rahim Khan-Khana 4. Malik Muhammad Jayasi | | | |

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| Book No  170. | Q.No  168. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following statements is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. Muslim subjects of Ibrahim Adil Shah II of Bijapur described him as Jagadguru 2. Husain Shah Sharqi of Jampur was a noted musician and is said to have invented the Khayal form 3. Baz Bahadur of Malwa danced in the company of females imagining himself as Krishna dancing with the Gopis in Vrindavan 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  171. | Q.No  169. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The feature (s) of Indian art freely adopted in the construction of mosques in India, was/were |
| Choices   1. turned Lotus 2. kalash on the domes 3. ornamentation 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  172. | Q.No  170. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following constituted the highest caste among the Muslims? |
| Choices   1. Upper caste Hindu converts 2. Clean occupational castes 3. Warrior castes 4. Families of foreign origin | | | |

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| Book No  173. | Q.No  171. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Consider the following statements  1. Hindustani music was largely influenced by Perso-Arabic music.  2. Amir Khusra indroduced Perso-Arabic melodies (ragas) into Indian music.  3. Amir Khusrau was also a Sufi saint, Persian and Hindi writer, scholar and a historian.  4. Amir Khusrau’s Nur-siphr was composed by him in praise of India.  5. Amir Khusrau mentions about the Indian custom of Jauhar.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. 1, 2 and 3 2. 3, 4 and 5 3. 1, 3 and 4 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  174. | Q.No  172. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following statements is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. Rahab and Sarangi were the musical instruments brought by the Turks to India 2. The Indo – Muslim repertoire of religious songs, called qauwali, is said to have begun with Amir Khusrau 3. Urdu was born in the Deccan during the Sultanate period but was admitted to the Mughal court as a literary language by Muhammad Shah “Rangila” 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  175. | Q.No  173. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Consider the following statements  1. Udayaraja wrote Raja Vinoda, a biography of Sultan Mahmud Begarha of Gujarat in Sanskrit.  2. Yahya Sirhindi, the author of Tarikh-i-Mubarakshahi was a contemporary of Sayyids.  3. Rehla of Ibn Batuta is focused on Sultan Muhammad bin Tughlaq of Delhi Sultanate.  4. Ramayana and Mahabharata were translated into Persian under the patronage of Nusrat Shah.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. 1 and 2 2. 2 and 3 3. 1, 3 and 4 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  176. | Q.No  174. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  The earliest most interesting example of Islamic architecture in India was the Quwwatul-Islam mosque.What was the original construction at the site of this mosque? |
| Choices   1. A Jain temple 2. A tenth century Chauhan temple dedicated to Vishnu 3. A Hindu temple dedicated to Shiva 4. None of the above | | | |

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| Book No  177. | Q.No  175. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following was not one of the distinguishing features of Indo-Islamic architecture? |
| Choices   1. Flat roof 2. Topping of the arch with lintel 3. Corbelling of the towers of the temples 4. Decorative motifs like swastika, crocodile heads, flying apsaras, etc. | | | |

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| Book No  178. | Q.No  176. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  The most magnificent building of the llbari period was the qutub minar, dedicated to the sufi saint qutubuddin bakhtiyerkaki.which of the following was not one of the unique feature of thistower |
| Choices   1. the skillful manner in which the balconies have been projected yet linked with the main tower 2. The use of red and white sandstone and marble in panels in the top stages 3. The ribbed effect 4. The carvings | | | |

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| Book No  179. | Q.No  177. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The earliest example in India of a mosque built wholly in accordance with Muslim ideas was |
| Choices   1. Moth ki Masjid 2. Atala Devi Masjid 3. Jamaat Khana Masjid 4. Chhota Sona Masjid | | | |

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| Book No  180. | Q.No  178. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Alai Darwaza, built by Alauddin Khilji, is a gateway leading into the extension of |
| Choices   1. Qutb Minar 2. Quwwatul Islam Mosque 3. Tomb of ILtutmish 4. Arhai din Ka Jhonpra | | | |

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| Book No  181. | Q.No  179. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Which of the following was not built by Alauddin Khilji? |
| Choices   1. City of Siri 2. Tomb of Jalaluddin 3. Hauzi-i-Alai 4. Jamaat Khana Masjid | | | |

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| Book No  182. | Q.No  180. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which region of India was ruled by Sultan Zain-ul-Abidin? (CDS 2007) |
| Choices   1. Asom 2. Delhi 3. Kashmir 4. Odisha | | | |

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| Book No  183. | Q.No  181. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following were not represented or painted in the medieval Indian paintings? |
| Choices   1. Court and hunting scenes 2. Portraits of royal personalities 3. Pictures of animals and birds 4. Religious scences | | | |

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| Book No  184. | Q.No  182. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which of the following is not a special feature of Tughlaq architecture? |
| Choices   1. Sloping walls ‘batter’ 2. Combining the principles of the arch and the lintel and beam 3. Curvilinear cornices 4. Use of the cheaper grey stone instead of the costly red sandstone | | | |

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| Book No  185. | Q.No  18. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which of the following was not built by Firoz Shah Tughlaq? |
| Choices   1. Palace fort of Firozabad 2. Kotla Firoz Shah 3. City of Jahan Panah 4. Hauzi-i-Khas | | | |

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| Book No  186. | Q.No  184. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following is not a distinctive characteristic of the Lodi architecture? |
| Choices   1. Extremely thick walls 2. Placing of their buildings, especially tombs, on a high platform 3. Octagonal shape of some of the tombs 4. Cornet turrets | | | |

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| Book No  187. | Q.No  185. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which one of the following specimens of Bengal architecture is regarded as the most ambitions structure of its kind in Eastern India? |
| Choices   1. Bara Sona Masjid 2. Chhota Sona Masjid 3. Adina Masjid 4. Tantipura Masjid | | | |

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| Book No  188. | Q.No  186. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which of the following specimens of Gujarat architecture has been declared as one of the most exquisite structures in the world by Fergusson? |
| Choices   1. Teen Darwaza 2. Jama Masjid of Champaner 3. Mosque of Rani Sipari 4. Tomb of Darya Khan | | | |

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| Book No  189. | Q.No  187. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following musical instruments was not composite or Indo-Islamic in origin? |
| Choices   1. Sitar 2. Tabla 3. Sarangi 4. Shehnai | | | |

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| Book No  190. | Q.No  188. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Which of the following started the practice of illustrating manuscripts on palm-leaves with miniature paintings? |
| Choices   1. Buddhists 2. Jains 3. Syrian Christians 4. Zoroastrians | | | |

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| Book No  191. | Q.No  189. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Match the following   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I | List II | | A.Ziauddin Barani  B. Abbas Khan Sarwani  C. Gulbadan Begum  D. Minhaj Siraj | 1. Humayun Namah  2. Tarikh-i-Shershahi  3. Tabaqat-i-Nasiri  4. Fatwa-i-Jahandari | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D   1. 1 2 3 4 2. 4 2 1 3 3. 4 3 1 2 4. 1 3 2 4 | | | |

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| Book No  192. | Q.No  190. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  In Indian astronomy, which Muslim tradition of instrument technology 18thcentury, and was even adopted by Raja Sawai Jai Singh II of Jaipur in the construction of his observatories? |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D   1. 1 2 3 4 2. 4 2 1 3 3. 4 3 1 2 4. 1 3 2 4 | | | |

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| Book No  193. | Q.No  191. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Match the following sultans with the cities founded by them   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I | List II | | A. Alauddin Khilji  B.Ghiyasuddin Tuhghlaq  C. Firoz Shah Tughlaq  D. Sikander Lodhi | 1. Agra  2. Siri Fort  3. Tughlaqabad  4. hissar | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D   1. 2 3 4 1 2. 2 4 3 1 3. 4 3 2 1 4. 4 2 3 1 | | | |

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| Book No  194. | Q.No  192. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Match the following   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I | List II | | A. Malwa  B. Mandu  C. Pandua  D. Gaur | 1. Bara Sona Mosque  2. Adina Mosque  3. Asharfi Mahal  4. Hindola Mahal | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D   1. 1 2 3 4 2. 1 3 2 4 3. 4 3 2 1 4. 4 2 3 1 | | | |
| Book No  200. | Q.No  193. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  India’s earlist contact with Islam came through |
| Choices   1. Arab invasion of Sind in 7thcentury 2. Turkish invasion in 11th century 3. Sufi saints 4. Arab merchants on Malabar coast | | | |

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| Book No  202. | Q.No  194. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which of the following is correctly matched? |
| Choices  Person Events   1. Sultan Mahmud : Plunder of Somnath 2. Muhammad Ghori : Conquest of Sind 3. Alauddin Khilji : Revolt in Bengal 4. Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq : Chingez Khan’s invasion | | | |

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| Book No  203. | Q.No  195. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Indians in ancient time learnt a lot from the Greeks in the field of |
| Choices   1. music 2. coinage 3. sculpture 4. painting | | | |

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| Book No  204. | Q.No  196. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Why was Balban so keen on increasing the prestige of his crown? |
| Choices   1. In order to impress his subjects 2. In order to crub any tendency to revolt 3. In order to satisfy the Khalipha 4. In order to establish the divine rule | | | |

**7.**

**The Mughal Empire/The Marathas/The Sikhs**

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| Book No  1. | Q.No  1. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Babar was determind to fight against Rana Sanga of Mewar because |
| Choices   1. the Afghans had formed an alliance with Rana Sanga to overthrow Babar 2. Rana Sanga preferred to see the weak Lodis on the throne of Delhi and Agra than Babar 3. Both ‘a’ and ‘b’ 4. after the defeat of Ibrahim Lodi, Rana Sanga wanted to capture Delhi and Agra | | | |

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| Book No  2. | Q.No  2. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The battle of Dharmat was fought between (IAS 2003) |
| Choices   1. Muhammad Ghori and Jai Chand 2. Babar and the Afghans 3. Aurangzeb and Dara Shikoh 4. Ahmad Shah Durrani and the Marathas | | | |

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| Book No  3. | Q.No  3. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following statements is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. Babar wrote his autobiography Babar-namah or Tuzuki-Babari in the Turkish language 2. Abdul Fazl, the celebrated author of Akbarnama was murded by Bir Singh Deva Bundela 3. Mughal historian Badauni prepared a list of charges against Akbar and called him the enemy of Islam 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  4. | Q.No  4. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Which one of the following statements is correct? (CDS 2005) |
| Choices   1. Kashmir was annexed to the Mughal Empire by Humayun 2. Gujarat was annexed to the Mughal Empire by Akbar 3. Malwa was annexed to the Mughal Empire by Jahangir 4. Khandesh was annexed to the Mughal Empire by Shahjahan | | | |

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| Book No  5. | Q.No  5. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Akbar’s marriage with the princes of Amber was unique because |
| Choices   1. the princes of Amber was not converted to Islam 2. it was the first marriage of a Rajput princes with a Mughal ruler 3. this was a voluntary alliance, different from the forced marriage of the Muslim rulers with the Rajput princesses 4. this marriage proved to be a cornerstone of the Mughal Rajput alliance | | | |

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| Book No  6. | Q.No  6. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  The motive behind Shahjahan’s Balkh campaign was to (IAS 2002) |
| Choices   1. secure a friendly ruler in Balkh and Badakhan which bordered Kabul 2. conquer Samarqand and Farghana, the Mughal homelands 3. fix the Mughal frontier on the ‘scientific line’ the Amu Daria 4. expand the Mughal Empire beyond the sub-continent | | | |

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| Book No  7. | Q.No  7. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The main elements of Akbar’s Rajput policy were |
| Choices   1. the establishment of matrimonial alliances with the Rajputs 2. the grant of full autonomy and protection to the Rajput states 3. the appointment of Rajput chiefs as Mansabdars and Governors 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  8. | Q.No  8. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Who among the following Mughal Emperors had the longest reign? (CDS 2004) |
| Choices   1. Bahadur Shah 2. Jahandar Shah 3. Farrukhsiyar 4. Muhammad Shah | | | |

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| Book No  9. | Q.No  9. | .Actual Answer  D. | Question  Within two years of his marriage with the Amber princes (1562), the liberal measures taken by Akbar were |
| Choices   1. the prohibition on the enslavement of on prisoners of war and their forcible conversion to Islam (1562) 2. the withdrawl of pilgrim taxes throughout the Mughal Empire (1563) 3. the total withdrawl of Jaziyah from the Hindus (1564) 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  10. | Q.No  10. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Consider the following statements  1. The Mughal troops captured Chittor in 1568 after defeating Rana Uday Singh.  2. According to Abdul FAzal, the decisive battle between Rana Pratap and Akbar was fought at Khamnaur.  3.The Afghan power in Orissa was crushed by Raja man Singh.  4. The most valuable acquisition of Akbar in the North West frontier was Kandhar.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. 1 and 2 2. 3 and 4 3. 1, 2 and 4 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  11. | Q.No  11. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  After consolidating his power, Balban assumed the grand title of (IAS 1997) |
| Choices   1. Tute-i-Hind 2. Kaiser-i-Hind 3. Zil-i-Ilahi 4. Din-i-Ilahi | | | |

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| Book No  12. | Q.No  12. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following statements is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. After the conquest of Aligarh in 1601, Akbar renamed Khandesh as Dandesh 2. Parsi festival Naoroz and Parsi solar calendar were adopted by Akbar 3. Antony Monserrate, the Jesuit missionary, held personal discussions with Akbar and has written an interesting account on him 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  13. | Q.No  13. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which ruler of Nurpur princely state was sent by Shah Jahan in AD 1645 to crub the Uzbeks of Balkh? (HP PSC 2012) |
| Choices   1. Jagat Singh 2. Bas Dev (Basu) 3. Rajrup Singh 4. Prithvi Singh | | | |

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| Book No  14. | Q.No  14. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Consider the following statements about the Sikh Gurus (IAS 2004)  1. Banda Bahadur was appointed as the military leader of the Sikhs by Guru Tegh Bahadur.  2. Guru Arjan Dev became the sikh Guru after Guru Ram Das.  3. Guru Arjan Dev gave to the Sikhs their own script Gurmukhi.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. 2 and 3 3. 1 and 3 4. 1 and 2 | | | |

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| Book No  15. | Q.No  15. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which of the following statements is are correct? |
| Choices   1. Jahangir executed Sikh Guru Arjan Dev because he had given shelter to rebellious prince Khusrau 2. Mewar submitted to the Mughals during the reign of Jahangir largely owing to the able command of Prince Khurram 3. Both ‘a’ and ‘b’ 4. Neither ‘a’ nor ‘b’ | | | |

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| Book No  16. | Q.No  16. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  What was the immediate reason for Ahmad Shah Abdali to invade India and fight the Third Battle of Panipat? (IAS 2010) |
| Choices   1. He wanted to avenge the expulsion by Marathas of his Viceroy Timur Shah from Lahore 2. The frustrated Governor of Jullundhar, Adhina Beg Khan invited him to invade Punjab 3. He wanted to punish Mughal administration for non-payment of the revenues of the Chahar Mahal (Gujarat, Aurangabad, Sialkot and Pasrur) 4. He wanted to annex all the fertile plains of Punjabup to the borders of Delhi to his kingdom | | | |

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| Book No  17. | Q.No  17. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The only obligations and restrictions which Akbar imposed on the Rajput states, which accepted the friendship of the Mughals, was/were that |
| Choices   1. they would render military help to the Mughals, when needed 2. they would not issue their own coins but circulate the Mughal coins 3. Both ‘a’ and ‘b’ 4. they would conduct their external relations through the Mughals | | | |

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| Book No  18. | Q.No  18. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Consider the following statements  The arrival of Babar into the Indian subcontinent led to the (CDS 2002)  1. introduction of gunpowder in the subcontinent.  2. introduction of the arch and dome in the region’s architecture.  3. establishment of a Timurid dynasty in the region.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. 1 and 2 3. 2 and 3 4. Only 3 | | | |

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| Book No  19. | Q.No  19. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which of the following statements about the Mughal government is not correct? |
| Choices   1. It was essentially military in nature 2. It was necessarily a centralized autocracy 3. The emperor had to obey the Islamic traditions 4. The ministers had no claim to be consulted as a matter of right | | | |

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| Book No  20. | Q.No  20. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  During the time of which Mughal emperor did the English East India Company establish its first factory in India? (IAS 2008) |
| Choices   1. Akbar 2. Jahangir 3. Shahjahan 4. Aurangzeb | | | |

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| Book No  21. | Q.No  21. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which of the following was not an exclusive prerogative of the Mughal emperor? |
| Choices   1. Jharokha-i-darshan 2. Taslim-i-chauki 3. Naqqara or beating of a kettledrum when the emperor held court or went out 4. The privillage of weighment against gold and jewels | | | |

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| Book No  22. | Q.No  22. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which of the following statements about the Mughal Emperor Akbar is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. During his reign, the office of the vakil came into existence 2. He, for the first time divided the Mughal empire into provinces 3. Both ‘a’ and ‘b’ 4. Neither ‘a’ nor ‘b’ | | | |

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| Book No  23. | Q.No  23. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  The Mahzar or an attested statement signed by the seven leading Ulemas was issued by (CDS 2001) |
| Choices   1. Akbar 2. Aurangzeb 3. Humayun 4. Shahjahan | | | |

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| Book No  24. | Q.No  24. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following is correctly matched  1. Mir Bakshi : Head of the nobility in Mughal administration.  2. Sadr-Us-Sudur : Guardian of Islamic law and spokeman of the ulema.  3. Mustaufi : auditor general  4. Nazir-i-buy : Superintendent of imperial work shop.  5. Nazim : Head of civil as well as military administration.  Select the correct answer using the codes given below |
| Choices   1. 1 and 3 2. 2, 3 and 4 3. 1, 2, and 5 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  25. | Q.No  25. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  With whose permission did the English set up their first factory at Surat? (IAS 2009) |
| Choices   1. Akbar 2. Jahangir 3. Shahjahan 4. Aurangzeb | | | |

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| Book No  26. | Q.No  26. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which of the following gives the correct description of the suddivisions of the Mughal Empire in the proper descending order? |
| Choices   1. Subah, Muqta, Pargana 2. Shiq, Muqta, Pargana 3. Subah, Sarkar, Pargana 4. Subah, Amil, Sarkar | | | |

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| Book No  27. | Q.No  27. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Which one of the following Sultans was advised by Qazi Mughisuddin to act according to the laws of Shariat, but the Sultan rejected his advice? (CDS 2000) |
| Choices   1. Jalaluddin Khilji 2. Alauddin Khilji 3. Mohammad Bin Tughlaq 4. Firoz Tughlaq | | | |

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| Book No  28. | Q.No  28. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following is correctly matched |
| Choices   1. Waqa-i-navis : Newswriter to the central government 2. Fauizdar : Incharge of the sarkars 3. Shiqdar : Incharge of the administration of the parganas or mahals 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  29. | Q.No  29. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Bhakta Tukaram was a contemporary of which Mughal Emperor? (IAS 2006) |
| Choices   1. Babar 2. Akbar 3. Jahangir 4. Aurangzeb | | | |

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| Book No  30. | Q.No  30. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Who was the Mughal Emperor when the Battle of Plassey was fought between the Nawab of Bengal and the English East India Company? (CDS 2003) |
| Choices   1. Ahmad Shah 2. Aziz-ud-din alamgir II 3. Muhammad Shah 4. Shah Alam II | | | |

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| Book No  31. | Q.No  31. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The European travelers who visited India during the reign of Jahangir and left valuable account of his reign was/were |
| Choices   1. William Finch 2. William Hawkins 3. Francisco Palsaert 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  32. | Q.No  32. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  How did the Mughal Emperor Jahandar Shah’s reign come to an early end? |
| Choices   1. He was deposed by his Wazir (IAS 2003) 2. He died due to a slip while climbing down the steps 3. He was defeated by his nephew in a battle 4. He died of sickness due to too much consumption of wine | | | |

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| Book No  33. | Q.No  33. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The Marathas came to be admitted to the nobility during the reign of |
| Choices   1. Humayum 2. Akbar 3. Jahangir 4. Shahjahan | | | |

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| Book No  34. | Q.No  34. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I | List II | | A. Ibadatkhana  B. Jama Masjid of Delhi  C. Adhai Din Ka honpada  D. Vijay Stambha of Chittor | 1. Qutubuddin Aibak  2. Rana Kumbha  3. Shahjahan  4. Mehmud Begda  5. Akbar | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D   1. 5 3 1 2 2. 5 3 4 2 3. 2 4 5 1 4. 3 5 1 4 | | | |

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| Book No  35. | Q.No  35. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  In Indian history, who was Abdul Hamid Lahori? (IAS 2006) |
| Choices   1. An important military commander during Akbar’s reign 2. An official historian of the reign of Shahjahan 3. An important noble and confidant of Aurangzeb 4. A chronicler and poet during the reign of Muhammad Shah | | | |

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| Book No  36. | Q.No  36. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following statements about Mansabdari system is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. The origin of Mansabdari system can be traced back to Chengiz Khan 2. Akbar introduced the Mansabdari system in order to organize the nobility as well as his army 3. A mansab was allotted to all the officers of the Mughal state 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  37. | Q.No  37. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists (NDA 2009)   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I  (Battles) | List II  (Years) | | A. 1st Battle of Panipat  B. Battle of Plassey  C. Battle of Haldighati  D. Battle of Talikota | 1. 1565  2. 1526  3. 1757  4. 1576 | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D   1. 2 3 4 1 2. 2 4 3 1 3. 1 4 3 2 4. 1 3 4 2 | | | |
| Book No  38. | Q.No  38. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Who after rising a successful rebellion, made Jahangir a captive in his own camp? |
| Choices   1. Khurram 2. Mahab Khan 3. Khusrau 4. Asaf Khan | | | |

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| Book No  39. | Q.No  39. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Consider the following statements  1. In the Third Battle of Panipat, Ahmed Shah Abdali defeated Ibrahim Lodi.  2. Tipu Sultan was killed in the Battle of Plassey.  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? (IAS 2005) |
| Choices   1. 1, 2 and 3 2. Only 3 3. 2 and 3 4. None of these | | | |

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| Book No  40. | Q.No  40. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The important modification introduced by Shah Jahan to the Mansabdari System was that the |
| Choices   1. reduced zat salaries 2. reduced the average rate of maintenance grant payable to Mansabdar per Sawar per annum 3. allowed some selected nobles to maintain a large quota of troopers without raising their zat rank 4. drastically reduced the number of Sawars a noble was required to maintain | | | |

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| Book No  41. | Q.No  41. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Consider the following statements  In the reign of Jahangir, Kandahar could not be recaptured due to  1. inefficiency of Mughal army.  2. refusal of Khurram to proceed to that place.  3. difficulties in organizing an expedition.  4. severe cold in Afghanistan.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? (CDS 2000) |
| Choices   1. 1, 2 and 3 2. 2, 3 and 4 3. 1 and 4 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  42. | Q.No  42. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Each grade in Mansabdari systemhad two aspects to it, Zat (personal) and Sawar (cavalryman). Which of the following statements correctly describes their significance? |
| Choices   1. The Sawars a preson was required to maintain depended on his zat 2. The zat of a person was determined by the number of Sawars he was required to maintain 3. zat fixed the personal status of a person and his salary, while Sawar rank indicated the number of cavalrymen he was required to maintain 4. A Mansabdar was required to maintain as many Sawars as indicated by his zat rank | | | |

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| Book No  43. | Q.No  43. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Nastaliq was |
| Choices   1. a Persian script used in medieval India 2. a raga composed by Tansen 3. a cess levied by the Mughal rulers 4. a manual of Code of Conduct for the Ulemas | | | |

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| Book No  44. | Q.No  44. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Consider the following statements above Mughal army  1. Artillery man did not form part of the contingents maintained by the Mansabbars.  2. The most important arm of the Mughal Army was Cavalry  3. Artillery was wholly state paid.  4. Ahadis, a type of cavalry men were also known as gentle men troopers.  Which of the statements given above is /are correct? |
| Choices   1. 1 and 2 2. 2 and 3 3. 1, 3 and 4 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  45. | Q.No  45. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  At the time, when Nadir Shah attacked Delhi, the Mughal Emperor was (CDS 2001) |
| Choices   1. Ahmad Shah 2. Bahadur Shah 3. Muhammad Shah 4. Shah Alam II | | | |

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| Book No  46. | Q.No  46. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which of the following was not one of the counter the adopted by the Mughlas to counter the obvious dangers of the Jagir system? |
| Choices   1. Jagirs were frequently transferred from one Mansabdar to another 2. Jagirs were resumed by the Emperor on the mansabdar’s death 3. Strict accounting of income from Jagir was enforced through Jamadami 4. Jagirs were normally not granted in home territories or place of posting | | | |

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| Book No  47. | Q.No  47. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The loss of Qandhar was a big blow to the Mughal Empire from the view point of (IAS 1998) |
| Choices   1. Natural resources 2. buffer territory 3. communication 4. strategic stronghold | | | |

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| Book No  48. | Q.No  48. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  A Mughal Queen whose name was written to all the Mughal Farmans and inscribed on the coins was |
| Choices   1. Maham Ananga 2. Nur Jahan 3. Mumtaz Mahal 4. Marriam Makani | | | |

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| Book No  49. | Q.No  49. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Dhurpad Dhamar sytle of singing was started by |
| Choices   1. Amir Khusro 2. Raja Man Singh Tomar 3. Tansen 4. Vishnu Digambar Paluskar | | | |

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| Book No  50. | Q.No  50. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The clique of four persons who ruled the Mughal Empire frpm 1611 to 1621 comprised |
| Choices   1. Jahangir, Mahabat Khan, Khurram and Asaf Khan. 2. Mirza Aziz Koka, Khurram, Khusrau and Asaf Khan 3. Bir Singh Bundela, Aziz Koka, Asaf Khan and Khurram 4. Nur Jahan, Asaf Khan, Itmatuddaulah and Asaf Khan | | | |

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| Book No  51. | Q.No  51. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  The head of the military department under the recognized central machinery of administration during Akbar’s reign was (IAS 1997) |
| Choices   1. Diwan 2. Mir Bakshi 3. Mir Saman 4. Bakshi | | | |

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| Book No  52. | Q.No  52. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following statements os/are correct in the Mughal Dominion? |
| Choices   1. Muqaddam was in-charge of Law and Order in the villages 2. Mufti was responsible for expounding muslim law 3. Akabar conferred the title of Jagatguru on Jain Saint Harivijaya Suri 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  53. | Q.No  53. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which of the following statements regarding Mughal paintings is/are correct?  1. The paintitngs of Akbar’s time were mostly confined to book illustrations and portraits.  2. Mir Sayyid Ali of Heart and Khwaja Abdus Samad formed the nucleus of the Mughal School of Painting which fused together the non-Islamic and Islamic elements.  Select the correct answer using the codes given below (NDA 2011) |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. Both 1 and 2 4. Neither 1 nor 2 | | | |

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| Book No  54. | Q.No  54. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The greatest failure of the reign of Jahangir was |
| Choices   1. formation and ascendancy of the Nur Jahan junta 2. failure to secure an inch land in the Deccan 3. the loss Kandahar to Persia 4. execution of Guru Arjan Dev | | | |

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| Book No  55. | Q.No  55. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Consider the following statements (CDS 2005)  1. Muhammad Shah (1719-1748) was the first Mughal ruler to Patronize Urdu.  2. Malik Muhammad Jayasi wrote the famous epic Padmavati in Hindi.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. Both 1 and 2 4. Neither 1 nor 2 | | | |

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| Book No  56. | Q.No  56. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following statements related to Mughal Dominions is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. Under the Zabti system of Raja Todarmal the most fertile land was classified as Polaj 2. Under the Zabti system one-third of actual produce was fixed as the demand of the state 3. The revenue assessment known as batai, ghalla bakshi or bhaoli was a method of crop-sharing on the basis of actual production 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  57. | Q.No  57. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  In the Sarkars or Districts the Faujdars were usually in charge of maintenance of law and order. Which of the following was not one of the duties of the Faujdar? |
| Choices   1. policing of the roads 2. Suppression of disorder 3. Collection of information about the happenings to the district 4. Make demonstrations of force to over-awe opposition to the revenue authorities | | | |

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| Book No  58. | Q.No  58. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Consider the following statements Ahadis were those troopers who (IAS 1998)  1. offered their services singly.  2. did not attach themselves to any chief  3. has the Emperor as their immediate colonel.  4. attached themselves to Mirzas.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. 1, 3 and 4 2. 1, 2 and 3 3. 2 and 3 4. 1 and 4 | | | |

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| Book No  59. | Q.No  59. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Which of the following contemporary sources of the Mughal period is especially useful for obtaining information on the agrarian conditions? |
| Choices   1. Akbar namah 2. Ain-i-Akbari 3. Tarikh-i-Firista 4. Muntakhab-ul-Lubab | | | |

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| Book No  60. | Q.No  60. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists (CDS 2000)   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I (Names) | List II (Works) | | A.Abdul Hamid Lahori  B. Abdul Fazl  C. Badauni  D. Nizamuddin Ahmad | 1. Akbar-Namah  2. Muntakhabut Tawarikh  3. Tabaqat-i-Akbari  4. Badshahnama | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D   1. 4 1 3 2 2. 1 4 2 3 3. 1 4 3 2 4. 4 1 2 3 | | | |

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| Book No  61. | Q.No  61. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The most severe famine which affected the Mughal empire was |
| Choices   1. the famine of 1555-56 in Agra and Biyana 2. the 1573-74 famine in Gujarat 3. the 1630-32 famine in the Deccan and Gujarat 4. the 1645-46 famine in the Coromandel Coast | | | |

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| Book No  62. | Q.No  62. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  The Battle of Khanwa in 1527 was fought between (CDS 2002) |
| Choices   1. Babar and Rana Sanga 2. Ibrahim Lodi and Rana Sanga 3. Humayun and Sher Shah 4. Humayum and Nusrat Shah | | | |

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| Book No  63. | Q.No  63. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  One of the subordinate revenue staff, who was not a servant of the state but of the village community, was |
| Choices   1. Muqaddam or headman 2. Measurer (Amin) and Karkun who prepared the seasonal crop statistics 3. Qanungo who kept records of the revenue payable by the village 4. Bitikchi or accountant | | | |

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| Book No  64. | Q.No  64. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Who is the author of the book ‘The Last Mughal-The Fall of a Dynasty, Delhi 1987? |
| Choices   1. John Krikland 2. William Dalrymple 3. Thomas Wilson 4. Simon Digby | | | |

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| Book No  65. | Q.No  65. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which of the following was not one of the names by which the Zamindars were Known in different parts of India? |
| Choices   1. Maharaja 2. Deshmukh 3. Patil 4. Nayak | | | |

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| Book No  66. | Q.No  66. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists (IAS 1998)   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I | List II | | A. 1556  B. 1600  C. 1686  D. 1739 | 1. Battle of Haldi Ghati  2. Nadir Shah’s capture of Delhi  3. Death of Shivaji  4. Grant of Charcter to East India Company  5. Accession of Akbar | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D   1. 3 4 2 1 2. 5 4 3 2 3. 5 2 1 4 4. 1 5 3 2 | | | |

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| Book No  67. | Q.No  67. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Islam lands were those which were assigned to learned and religious men. What was the basic difference between an Inam and Jagir from the point of view of rights of Inamdars? |
| Choices   1. Inamdars held the inam lands even when they stopped performing the services for which the Inam was granted 2. There was no mansab or obligation attached to an inam grant 3. Inam once granted was irrevocable 4. Inamdar acquired proprietary rights over his land grant | | | |

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| Book No  68. | Q.No  68. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Mughal dynasty was to Bahadur Shah Zafar as Lodi dynasty was to (CDS 2002) |
| Choices   1. Bahlol Lodi 2. Daulat Khan Lodi 3. Ibrahim Lodi 4. Sikander Lodi | | | |

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| Book No  69. | Q.No  69. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  To whom were land grants called milk or Madadi-i-maash made in return for their services. |
| Choices   1. Village servants 2. Atrisons 3. Religious divines and learned men 4. Poor and destitute | | | |

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| Book No  70. | Q.No  70. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Among the following which Mughal Emperor introduced the policy of Sulh-i-kul? (CDS 2008) |
| Choices   1. Babar 2. Humayun 3. Akbar 4. Shahjaha | | | |

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| Book No  71. | Q.No  71. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which of the following statements is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. Akbar founded the city of Fatehpur Sikri to commemorate the victory of Gujarat 2. The Buland Darwaza or the gateway to the Jama Masjid in Fatehpur Sikri was buit by Akbar to commemorate his victory of Gujarat 3. Both ‘a’ and ‘b’ 4. Neither ‘a’ nor ‘b’ | | | |

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| Book No  72. | Q.No  72. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Mughal architecture is known for its |
| Choices   1. simplicity 2. Massiveness 3. Decoration and delicacy 4. Grandeur and religious predilection | | | |

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| Book No  73. | Q.No  73. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Match List I with II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists (IAS 2000)   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I | List II | | A. Iqta  B. Jagir  C. Amaram  D. Mokasa | 1. Marathas  2. Delhi Sultans  3. Mughals  4. Vijayanagara | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D   1. 3 2 1 4 2. 2 3 4 1 3. 2 3 1 4 4. 3 2 4 1 | | | |

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| Book No  74. | Q.No  74. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which one among the following was not a possible reason for the success of Nadir Shah’s military Compaign in Delhi? |
| Choices   1. Weak Mughal Emperor 2. Lack of strong defence in the North West frontier 3. Late preparation for the defence of Delhi 4. Use of superior military technology by the unvading army | | | |

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| Book No  75. | Q.No  75. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which one of the following building’s conceived by Akbar was/were inspired by Buddhist architecture |
| Choices   1. Panch Mahal, at Fatehpur Sikri 2. Akbar’s own mausoleum at Sikandra 3. Both ‘a’ and ‘b’ 4. The Ibadatkhana at Fatehpur Sikri | | | |

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| Book No  76. | Q.No  76. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched? |
| Choices   1. Jahangir : William Hawkins 2. Akbar : Sir Thomas Roe 3. Shahjahan : Travernier 4. Aurangzeb : Manucci | | | |

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| Book No  77. | Q.No  77. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which of the following is considered to be the earliest example in India of the double Dome? |
| Choices   1. Humayun’s Tomb, Delhi 2. Jama Masjid, Fatehpur Sikri 3. Itmatuddaulah’s Tomb, Agra 4. Moti Masjid,Agra | | | |

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| Book No  78. | Q.No  78. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  The Mughal Empire extended up to Tamil territory in the South under the reign of (CDS 2004) |
| Choices   1. Akbar 2. Aurangazeb 3. Jahangir 4. Shah Jahan | | | |

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| Book No  79. | Q.No  79. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following statements is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. Jahangir, the Mughal Emperor, had excellent knowledge of paintings 2. Farrukh Beg, Daswanth and Basawan were the famous painters of the court 3. Ustad Manur, a painter in Jahangir’s court, was famous for his paintings of animals and human portraits 4. all of the above | | | |

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| Book No  80. | Q.No  80. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Babar came to India originally from (CDS 2001) |
| Choices   1. Ferghana 2. Khiva 3. Khorasan 4. Seistan | | | |

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| Book No  81. | Q.No  81. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Consider the following statements  1. Akbar is repoted to have been a good player of Nakkarsh  2. The most famous musician at the court of Akbar was Tansen whose original name was Rantanu Pande  3. Swami Haridas was the great guru of Tansen wh helped in developing his musical talent.  4. The name of Tansen is associated with the discovery / innovation of Rudravina, Miyan-ki-todi (raga) and Darbari Kanda (raga).  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. 1 and 2 2. 2 and 3 3. 1, 2 and 3 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  82. | Q.No  82. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following statements is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. Jahangir, the Mughal Emperor, is credited with the composition of many hindi songs 2. Shah Jahan, the Mughal Emperor, is credited with very attractive voice 3. Aurangzeb, the Mughal Emperor, was an accomplished veena player 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  83. | Q.No  83. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which of the following was considered the ablest writer in Persian during Akbar’s period? |
| Choices   1. Faizi 2. Badauni 3. Abdul Fazl 4. Aifizi Sarhindi | | | |

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| Book No  84. | Q.No  84. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which of the following Bengali books of the period depicts graphic picture of the contemporary social and economic conditions of the people of Bengal? |
| Choices   1. Chaitanya Mangal of Trilochan Das 2. Bhaktiratnakar of Narahari Chakravarty 3. Kavikankan Chandi of Mukundaram Chakravarty 4. Mahabharata of Kasiram Das | | | |

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| Book No  85. | Q.No  85. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  During Auranzeb’s reign, whose duty was it to see that people lived their lives in accordance with the ‘Shariat’? (NDA 2007) |
| Choices   1. Ahadis 2. Mansabdars 3. Muhtasibs 4. Walashuhis | | | |

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| Book No  86. | Q.No  86. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Whichone of the following pairs is correct matched? (IAS 1996) |
| Choices   1. Guru Amar Das : Miri and piri 2. Guru Arjan Dev : Adi Granth 3. Guru Arjan Ram Das : Dal Khalsa 4. Guru Gibind Singh : Manji | | | |

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| Book No  87. | Q.No  87. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Who built the Ibadatkhana at fatehpur Sikri? (CDS 2008) |
| Choices   1. Akbar 2. Jahangir 3. Shahjahan 4. Aurangzeb | | | |

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| Book No  88. | Q.No  88. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The medieval Indian writer who refers to the discovery of America is (IAS 1997) |
| Choices   1. Malik Muhammad Jayasi 2. Amir Khusrau 3. Raskhan 4. Abdul Fazl | | | |

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| Book No  89. | Q.No  89. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which Mughal Emperor was first a prisoner of the British and later a pensioner of the Marathas till his death? (CDS 2003) |
| Choices   1. Shah Alam II 2. Bahadur Shah II 3. Alamgir II 4. Akbar Shah II | | | |

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| Book No  90. | Q.No  90. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  The Nawab of Bengal who shifted the capital from Dacca to Murshidabad was |
| Choices   1. Murshid Quli Khan 2. Shujauddin 3. Alivardi Khan 4. Siraj-ud-daula | | | |

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| Book No  91. | Q.No  91. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Kumarasambhava, an epic poem, was composed by (CDS 2003) |
| Choices   1. Banabhatta 2. Chand Bardi 3. Harisen 4. Kalidasa | | | |

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| Book No  92. | Q.No  92. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  From whom did Ranjit Singh acquire the world famous diamond the Kohinoor? |
| Choices   1. Nadir Shah 2. Zaman Shah 3. Shah Shuja 4. Dost Muhammad | | | |

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| Book No  93. | Q.No  93. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The Mughal school of painting formed the spinal column of the various schools of Indian miniature art. Which one of the following painting styles was not affected by Mughal painting? |
| Choices   1. Pahari 2. Rajasthani 3. Kangra 4. Kalighata | | | |

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| Book No  94. | Q.No  94. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Ahmad Shah Abdali or Durrani invaded India. several tomes between 1748 and 1757. During which of his campaigns was he defeated and put to flight? |
| Choices   1. First 2. Third 3. Fifth 4. Seventh | | | |

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| Book No  95. | Q.No  95. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The Later Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II was actually known as |
| Choices   1. Shahjahan 2. Kambakhsh 3. Ali Gauhar 4. Alamgir | | | |

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| Book No  96. | Q.No  96. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  During the reign of which of the following Mughal Emperors was the Sikh leader Banda Bahadur captured and executed? |
| Choices   1. Aurangazeb 2. Bahadur Shah 3. Jahandar Shah 4. Farrukhsiyar | | | |

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| Book No  97. | Q.No  97. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  The action of Bahadur Shah which could be called a great diplomatic moves was |
| Choices   1. to release Sahu, the son of Sambhaji, from the Mighal captivity 2. withdrawal of jeziah and conciliation with the Rajputs 3. strong measure against the Sikhs 4. His attempts to please the Irani Turani and Hindustani groups of the Mughal court | | | |

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| Book No  98. | Q.No  98. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  A courtesan called Lal Kunwar dominated the affairs of the Mughal Empire during the reign of |
| Choices   1. Jahandar Shah 2. Muhammad Shah 3. Alamgir IInd 4. Shah Alam IInd | | | |

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| Book No  99. | Q.No  99. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Where did the battle between the armies of the Mughal Emperor and Nadir Shah take place in February 1739? |
| Choices   1. Delhi 2. Karnal 3. Lahore 4. Panipat | | | |

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| Book No  100. | Q.No  100. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The most powerful noble during the reign of Bahadur Shah and Jahandar Shah was |
| Choices   1. Asad Khan 2. Kukultash Khan 3. Zulfiqar Khan 4. Saiyid Abdullah Khan | | | |

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| Book No  101. | Q.No  101. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which of the following did not form part of the triples alliance entered into on the eve of the First Anglo-Mysore War (1767-69) |
| Choices   1. The Raja of Travancore 2. The Nizam 3. The Marathas 4. The English | | | |

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| Book No  102. | Q.No  102. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  During whose reign was the government controlled by the Queen Mother Udham Bai and her paramour? |
| Choices   1. Muhammad Shah 2. Alamgir II 3. Ahmad Shah 4. Shah Alam II | | | |

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| Book No  103. | Q.No  103. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The Sikhs were transformed from a devotional religious sect into a militant anti-Muslim brotherhood in the seventeenth century. The Sikh Guru who started this transformation was |
| Choices   1. Guru Amar Das 2. Guru Arjan Dev 3. Guru Hargobind 4. Guru Teg Bahadur | | | |

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| Book No  104. | Q.No  104. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The misl administration was essentially village administration Villages were of two kinds, those directly administered and those under rakhi. What was the rakhi system similar to? |
| Choices   1. Zabti system 2. Batai system 3. Chauth system 4. Jagirdari system | | | |

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| Book No  105. | Q.No  105. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Who deposed Shah Jahan IInd and proclaimed Ali Gauhar as Emperor with the title of Shah Alam II? |
| Choices   1. Ahmad Shah Abdali 2. Najib-ud-daula 3. Sadashiv Rao Bhau 4. Najib Khan | | | |

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| Book No  106. | Q.No  106. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The Huzur dafter was |
| Choices   1. the king’s court at Satara 2. the office of Nyayadhish 3. the office of Mamlatdar 4. the Peshwa’s Secretariat at Pune | | | |

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| Book No  107. | Q.No  107. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Match the following terms of Maratha Dominion   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I | List II | | A. Kathi  B. Patel and Patil  C. Mirasdars | 1. those with hereditary right land  2. unit of measurement of land  3. collected land revenue in the villages | |
| Choices  Codes   1. 2 3 1 2. 2 1 3 3. 1 2 3 4. 3 1 2 | | | |

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| Book No  108. | Q.No  108. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The Modi script’ was employed in the documents of the (IAS 1995) |
| Choices   1. Wodeyars 2. Zamorins 3. Hoysalas 4. Marathas | | | |

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| Book No  109. | Q.No  109. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The last Peshwa who became British Pensioner and lived for about thirty years at Bithur near Kanpur was |
| Choices   1. Narain Rao 2. Madhav Rao I 3. Madhav Rao Narain 4. Baji Rao II | | | |

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| Book No  110. | Q.No  110. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following was responsible for cutting down the allowance of, and imposing various kinds of restrictions on, Sahu II (1777-1808)? |
| Choices   1. Peshwa Narayana Rao 2. Peshwa Madhav Rao Narayan 3. Peshwa Bajirao IInd 4. Nana Phadnavis | | | |

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| Book No  111. | Q.No  111. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Consider the following statements regarding the defeat of Marathas in the third battle of Panipat.  1. Tactical errors by Sadashiv Rao Bhau.  2. Superior generalship of Ahmad Shah.  3. Presence of a large number of non-combtants in the Maratha army.  4. Treachery of a commander, Ibrahim Khan Gardi, of the Maratha army.  Which of these were causes of the defeat of Marathas? (CDS 2002) |
| Choices   1. 1, 2 and 3 2. 2, 3 and 4 3. 1 and 4 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  112. | Q.No  112. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  After the fall of Rajgarh to the Mughals, the next capital of the Maratha Governments was |
| Choices   1. Satara 2. Kolhapur 3. Pune 4. Supa | | | |

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| Book No  113. | Q.No  113. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  In Medieval India, during the reign of Shivaji the role of the official called ‘Chitnis’ was to (CDS 2002) |
| Choices   1. be the in-charge of King’s personal security guard 2. be the in-charge of intelligence/espionage activity 3. be the master of ceremonies in the royal court 4. be assisting the king with his correspondence | | | |

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| Book No  114. | Q.No  114. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Consider the following statements relating to Sher Shah (CDS 2009)  I. During Sher Shah’s reign, the village Panchayat and Zamindars were not allowed to deal with civil and criminal cases at the local level.  II. Sher Shah set up army cantonment in different parts of the Empire and a strong garrison was posted in each of them.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. Only I 2. Only II 3. Both I and II 4. Neither I nor II | | | |

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| Book No  115. | Q.No  115. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following statements about Shivaji’s is administration is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. Pandit Rao or the royal chaplain was the Astha Pradhan who did not hold a military command besiders his civil duties 2. Sachiv, the Astha Pradhans was also known as Sarunavis or Chitnis 3. Mantri, the Ashta Pradhan was incharge of intelligence or espionage 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  116. | Q.No  116. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Who among the following streamlined the Maratha administration after Sambhaji? (IAS 2000) |
| Choices   1. Raja Ram 2. Balaji Viswanath 3. Ganga Bai 4. Nanaji Deshmukh | | | |

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| Book No  117. | Q.No  117. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The member of Shivaji’s Astha Pradhana who looked after foreign affairs was (IAS 1998) |
| Choices   1. Peshwa 2. Sachiv 3. Pandit Rao 4. Sumant | | | |

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| Book No  118. | Q.No  118. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Consider the following statements  1. In Shivaji’s domain Chauth was mainly military contribution.  2.Shivaji demanded Sardesh Mukhi on the basis of his claims as the hereditary Sardesh Mukh of Maharashtra.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. Both 1 and 2 4. Neither 1 nor 2 | | | |

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| Book No  119. | Q.No  119. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Who among the following had the most profound influence on Shivaji’s career? |
| Choices   1. Dadaji Kondadeva 2. Jijabai 3. Shaji Bhonsle 4. Both ‘a’ and ‘b’ | | | |

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| Book No  120. | Q.No  120. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The Maratha Saint who exercised a profound influence on the minds of his countrymen and inspired them with ideals of social reform and national regeneration was |
| Choices   1. Eknath 2. Tukaram 3. Samarth Ramdas 4. Vaman Pandit | | | |

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| Book No  121. | Q.No  121. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Near which of the following Forts acquired by Shivaji did he build the fort of Raigarh, which was to become his future Capital? |
| Choices   1. Torna 2. Janjira 3. Supa 4. Purandhar | | | |

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| Book No  122. | Q.No  122. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Mirza Raja Jai Singh, instead of completely annihilating Shivaji, concluded the Treaty of Purandhar with him, because |
| Choices   1. complete annihilation of the Marathas was impossible 2. Raja Jai Singh was sympathetic to the Marathas 3. Raja Jai Singh wanted to overthrow the Adilshahi Sultan of Bijapur with the help of Shivaji 4. the Mughal army was to be deployed for the conquest of Bijapur and Golconda | | | |

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| Book No  123. | Q.No  123. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  In what way did Sambhaji throw a challenge to Aurangzeb? |
| Choices   1. By harassing Mughal armies 2. By capturing Mughal Forts 3. By giving shelter to Aurangzeb’s rebel son, Prince Akbar 4. By extorting chauth and sardeshmukhi from newly qcquired Mughal territories | | | |

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| Book No  124. | Q.No  124. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  The immediate objective of the Treaty of Purandhar was to |
| Choices   1. remove the humiliation of defeat and keep Shivaji in good humour 2. throw a bone of contention between Shivaji and the ruler of Bijapur 3. place Shivaji on a treacherous course 4. make him a tool in the hands of the Mughals | | | |

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| Book No  125. | Q.No  125. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The immediate political factor which gave way to the rise of the Marathas was |
| Choices   1. Aurangzeb’s viceroyalty in the Deccan 2. Mughal offensive against Bijapur and Golconda 3. annexation of Ahmadnagar by the Mughals 4. repeated failure of the Mughals against the Deccani states | | | |

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| Book No  126. | Q.No  126. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which of the following was not one of Shivaji’s daring exploitis which made him a legendary figure and struck terror in the hearts of his adversaries? |
| Choices   1. His murder of Afzal Khan with baghnakh or steel claws (1659) 2. His attack on Shayista Khan, the Mughal Governor, in the latter’s harem (1663) 3. His military movement against of Raja Jai Singh at Purandhar (1665) 4. His escape from Mughal custody at Agra in the baskets along with his son | | | |

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| Book No  127. | Q.No  127. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Why is the treaty of 1714, concluded between Balaji Viswanath and his Mughal counterpart Sayyid Hussain Ali, regarded as a landmark in Maratha history? |
| Choices   1. It was the first treaty in which the Peshwa came to the forefront, the king being relegated to the background 2. All the territories that had once belonged to Shivaji but had been conquered by the Mughals, were restored to Sahu 3. The Marathas were also assigned the Chauth and Sardeshmukhi of the six provinces of the Deccan 4. By this Treaty the Marathas were recognized as co-partners of the Mughals | | | |
| Book No  128. | Q.No  128. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The Maratha artillery in the battle of Panipat was commanded by |
| Choices   1. Viswas Rao 2. Sadashiv Rao Bhau 3. Ibrahim Khan Gardi 4. Malhar Rao Holkar | | | |

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| Directions: *In the question given below there are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). In the context of the two statements, which of the following is/are correct?* | | | |
| Book No  129. | Q.No  129. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Assertion (A) Aurangzeb gave land-grants for the maintenance of temples at Vrindavan.  Reason (R) The trustees of those temples were his favourite courtiers. (CDS 2007) |
| Choices   1. Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A 2. Both A and R are individually true, but R is not the correct explanation of A 3. A is true but R is false 4. A is false bur R is true | | | |

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| Directions: *In the question given below there are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). In the context of the two statements, which of the following is/are correct?* | | | |
| Book No  130. | Q.No  130. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Assertion (A) The British defected the Marathas in the year 1818.  Reason (R) The confederate nature of the Maratha State made the Maratha Sardars almost autonomous. (CDS 2004) |
| Choices   1. Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A 2. Both A and R are individually true, but R is not the correct explanation of A 3. A is true but R is false 4. A is false bur R is true | | | |

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| Directions: *In the question given below there are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). In the context of the two statements, which of the following is/are correct?* | | | |
| Book No  131. | Q.No  131. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Assertion (A) During the time of Akbar, for every ten cavalrymen, the Mansabdars had to maintain twenty horses.  Reason (R) Horses had to be rested while on march and replacements were necessary in times of war. (IAS 1999) |
| Choices   1. Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A 2. Both A and R are individually true, but R is not the correct explanation of A 3. A is true but R is false 4. A is false bur R is true | | | |

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| Directions: *In the question given below there are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). In the context of the two statements, which of the following is/are correct?* | | | |
| Book No  132. | Q.No  132. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Assertion (A) Shivaji aimed at establishing Maratha rule in Delhi.  Reason (R) Shivaji took the leadership of the Maratha resisting against the Mughals. (CDS 2002) |
| Choices   1. Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A 2. Both A and R are individually true, but R is not the correct explanation of A 3. A is true but R is false 4. A is false bur R is true | | | |

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| Directions: *In the question given below there are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). In the context of the two statements, which of the following is/are correct?* | | | |
| Book No  133. | Q.No  133. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Assertion (A) Marathas emerged as the strongest native power in India after the decline of Mughal Empire.  Reason (R) Marathas were the first to have a clear concept of a united Indian Nation. (IAS 2003) |
| Choices   1. Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A 2. Both A and R are individually true, but R is not the correct explanation of A 3. A is true but R is false 4. A is false bur R is true | | | |

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| Directions: *In the question given below there are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). In the context of the two statements, which of the following is/are correct?* | | | |
| Book No  134. | Q.No  134. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Assertion (A) Emperor Akbar marched towards Afghanistan in 1581 with a huge army.  Reason (R) He was on his way to reclaim his ancestral country of Ferghana in Central Asia. (IAS 2003) |
| Choices   1. Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A 2. Both A and R are individually true, but R is not the correct explanation of A 3. A is true but R is false 4. A is false bur R is true | | | |

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| Directions: *In the question given below there are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). In the context of the two statements, which of the following is/are correct?* | | | |
| Book No  135. | Q.No  135. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Assertion (A) During the reign of Shahjahan, Dara Sikoh was sent on expedition to Balkha, Badakh shan and Qandahar.  Reason (R) The expedition sent by Shahjahan to the middle-East was a marvelous success. |
| Choices   1. Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A 2. Both A and R are individually true, but R is not the correct explanation of A 3. A is true but R is false 4. A is false bur R is true | | | |

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| Directions: *In the question given below there are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). In the context of the two statements, which of the following is/are correct?* | | | |
| Book No  136. | Q.No  136. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Assertion (A) The Battle of Khanwa was certainly more decisive and significant than, the First Battle of Panipat.  Reason (R) Rana Sanga, the Rajput hero, was certainly a more formidable adversary than Ibrahim Lodi. (IAS 2001) |
| Choices   1. Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A 2. Both A and R are individually true, but R is not the correct explanation of A 3. A is true but R is false 4. A is false bur R is true | | | |

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| Book No1141. | Q.No  137. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  What is meant by ‘Pietra dura? |
| Choices   1. A fusion of Persian and Indian features 2. Construction of building with glazed tiles and marbles 3. Decorated ceiling with miniature paintings 4. Decorating walls with floral designs made up of semi-precious stones | | | |

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| Book No  142. | Q.No  138. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Who was the last Mughal emperor to sit on the peacock throne? |
| Choices   1. Aurangzeb 2. Bahadur Shah Zafar 3. Muhammad Shah 4. Shah Alam II | | | |

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| Book No  143. | Q.No  139. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Chronologically arrange the following Sikh Gurus  I Guru Ram Das  II Guru Arjan Dev  III Guru Hargobind  IV Guru Har Rai |
| Choices   1. I, II, III, IV 2. II, I, III, IV 3. III, II, IV, I 4. I, III, II, IV | | | |

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| Book No  144. | Q.No  140. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The Sikh Khalsa was founded by |
| Choices   1. Guru Teg Bahadur 2. Guru Nanak 3. Guru Gobind Singh 4. Guru Hargobind | | | |

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| Book No  145. | Q.No  141. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Who stabbed Guru Gobind Singh to death? |
| Choices   1. Mahesh Das 2. Gul Khan 3. Mir Jafar 4. Roshan Ara | | | |

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| Book No  146. | Q.No  142. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Who invented the technique of extracting scent from Rose? |
| Choices   1. Mahan Anga 2. Nur Jahan 3. Mumtaz Mahal 4. Roshan Ara | | | |

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| Book No  147. | Q.No  143. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  When Akbar surrounded Chittor Fort, who saved it for four months? |
| Choices   1. Uday Singh 2. Rana Pratap 3. Bhama Shah 4. Jaimal | | | |

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| Book No  148. | Q.No  144. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The Maratha Kingdom was founded by Shivaji during the reign of |
| Choices   1. Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq 2. Akbar 3. Shahjahan 4. Aurangzeb | | | |

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| Book No  149. | Q.No  145. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Who was the successor of Shivaji? |
| Choices   1. Ramaraja 2. Sahu II 3. SAmbhaji 4. None of these | | | |

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| Book No  150. | Q.No  146. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Who among the following was killed by |
| Choices   1. Shaista Khan 2. Vyankoji 3. Jai Singh 4. Afzal Khan | | | |

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| Book No  151. | Q.No  147. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I  (Battle) | List II  (Treaty) | | A. The Third Carnatic War  B. The Third mysore War  C. The first Maratha War  D. The first Anglosikh | 1. Treaty of Salbai  2. Treaty of Lahore  3. Treaty of Paris  4. Treaty of Srirangapatam | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D   1. 2 1 4 3 2. 2 4 1 3 3. 3 4 1 2 4. 3 1 4 2 | | | |

8.

Advent of Europeans in India

(1600 to Early 17th Century)

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| Book No  1. | Q.No  1. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Consider the following statements about the State of Punjab  1. Guru Sikhs Singh, the last Guru of the Sikhs transformed the religious sect into a military brotherhood.  2. Maharaja Ranjit Singh was the founder of Sikh rule in Punjab.  3. The first Anglo Sikh war concluded with treaty of Lahore and Sir Henry Lawrence became the first resident.  4. After the 2nd Anglo Sikh war, Dalhouse annexed Punjab and Sir John Lawrence became the first Chief Commissioner Of Punjab.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct |
| Choices   1. 1 and 2 2. 2, 3 and 4 3. 1, 3 and 4 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  2. | Q.No  2. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Why did Dutcha East Indian Company fail to maintain in fluence in India? (CDS 2005) |
| Choices   1. Portuguese did not allow them to trade in India 2. There was a growing interference of Dutch Government in the company’s internal affairs 3. Duch indulged in forcible religious conversion of the people and thus were expelled by local kings 4. The English forces made them to leave India | | | |

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| Book No  3. | Q.No  3. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Consider the following statements  1. Haidar Ali established a modern Arsnel in Dindigul.  2. In the first Anglo Mysore war Haidar Ali defeated the British and treaty of Madras was signed.  3. The 2nd Anglo Mysore war concluded with the treaty of Mangalore signed by Tipu Sultan.  4. Tipu planted a “tree of liberty” at his capital Seringapatam and became a member of Jacobian club.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. 1 and 2 2. 2 and 3. 1, 2 and 3 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  4. | Q.No  4. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  With reference to Pondicherry (now Puducherry), consider the following  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? (IAS 2010) |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. 2 and 3 3. Only 3 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  5. | Q.No  5. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Consider the following statements  1. Dutch opened a factory at Pulicat in 1609.  2. English built a factory at Masulipatnam in 1611.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? (CDS 2006) |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. Both 1 and 2 4. Neither 1 nor 2 | | | |

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| Book No  6. | Q.No  6. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  British colonialism in India saw the emergence of new cities. Calcutta, now Kolkata, was one of the first cities. Which of the following villages were amalgamated to form the city of Calcutta? (SBI PO 2012) |
| Choices   1. Midnapur, Chittagong, Burdwan 2. 24-Pargans, Kalikata, Thakurgaon 3. Sutanuti, Kalikata, Gobindapur 4. Midnapur, Thakurgaon, Gobindapur | | | |

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| Book No  7. | Q.No  7. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Industrial Revolution in Europe mainly emerged due to  1. locating the production process in the countryside.  2. declining of the guilds because of non-farming production coming under a single roof (the factory).  3. growing role of merchant capitalists in the production coming under a single roof (the factory)  Select the correct answer using the codes given below (CDS 2011) |
| Choices   1. 1, 2 and 3 2. Both 2 and 3 3. Both 1 and 3 4. Only 2 | | | |

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| Book No  8. | Q.No  8. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Consider the following Princely States of the British rule in India  1. Jhansi  2. Sambalpur  3. Satara  The correct chronological order in which they were annexed by the British is |
| Choices   1. 1, 2, 3 2. 1, 3, 2 3. 3, 2, 1 4. 3, 1, 2 | | | |

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| Book No  9. | Q.No  9. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  The main reasons for the refusal of English to comply with the orders to the Bengal Government to pay taxes on their goods after Siraj-ud-Daula succeeded Alivardi Khan as the Nawab of Bengal in 1756 was |
| Choices   1. they thought that Siraj-ud-Daula was not as strong and his grand father 2. they felt strong after their vicory over the French in South India 3. they were seize of their interpretations of farman being supported by the Mughal Emperor 4. the company servants did not want to lose their lucrative trade | | | |

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| Book No  10. | Q.No  10. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  In Indian history, which one of the following wars occurred earliest? (CDS 2005) |
| Choices   1. First Anglo-Afghan war 2. Second Carnatic war 3. Third Anglo –Maratha war 4. Fourth Anglo-Mysore war | | | |

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| Book No  11. | Q.No  11. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  With reference to the entry of European powers into India, which one of the following statements is not correct? (IAS 2003) |
| Choices   1. The Portuguese captured Goa in 1499 2. The English opened their first factory in South India at Masulipatnam 3. In Eastern India, the English Company opened its first factory in Orissa in 1633 4. Under the leadership of Dupleix, the French occupied Madras in 1746. | | | |

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| Book No  12. | Q.No  12. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  The so-called Black Hotel tragedy refers to |
| Choices   1. confinement of the English prisoners in a dark cell by the Nawab 2. alleged imprisonment of 123 Englishmen into a small room, resulting in the death of most of them 3. covering the heads of the English prisoners from Fort William with black masks which suffocated them to death 4. imprisoning the English women and children in a room without any window | | | |

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| Book No  13. | Q.No  13. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which of the following was not one of the reward concession gained by English as a result of their victory in the Battle of Plassey? |
| Choices   1. The company was granted undisputed right to free trade in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa 2. The company also received the Zamindari of the 24 Parganas near Calcutta 3. Clive was designated Naib Subahdar of Bengal under the title Sabat Jung 4. It was understood that British merchants and officials would no longer be asked to pay any taxes on their private trade | | | |

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| Book No  14. | Q.No  14. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  The Chief Dutch export from coromanded ports was |
| Choices   1. Textiles 2. Indigo 3. Spices 4. Salt petre | | | |

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| Book No  15. | Q.No  15. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which of the following was not one of the probable reasons for the shifting of the Capital of Bengal from Murshidabad to Monghyr Mir Qasim? |
| Choices   1. He was advised by his friend and confidant, the Nawab of Awadh, to do so 2. He wanted to build a strongly fortified place for his permanent residence 3. He wanted to be a safe distance from Calcutta in order to avoid close supervision and interference from the English 4. He wanted to set up his establishment at | | | |

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| Book No  16. | Q.No  16. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Match the following   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I (Battle) | List II (Treaty) | | A. The Third Camatic War  B. The Third Mysore War  C. The First Maratha War  D. The First Anglo-Sikh War | 1. Treaty of Salbai  2. Treaty of Lahore  3. Treaty of Paris  4. Treaty of Srirangapatanam | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D   1. 2 1 4 3 2. 2 4 1 3 3. 3 4 1 2 4. 3 1 4 2 | | | |

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| Book No  17. | Q.No  17. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The fortification of Calcutta by the British in 1756 was regarded by the Nawab of Bengal, Sirajuddaulah, as (CDS 2013) |
| Choices   1. growth of large-scale British trade 2. an attack upon his sovereignty 3. insecurity of the British in India 4. British control over Bengal | | | |

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| Book No  18. | Q.No  18. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following did not participate in the alliance forged by Mir Qasim after he was defeated by the English in 1763? |
| Choices   1. Mir Qasim 2. Shah Alam the Mughal Emperor 3. Shuja-ud-Daula, the Nawab of Awadh 4. The Nizam of Hyderabad | | | |

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| Book No  19. | Q.No  19. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The worst feature of the Dual Government in Bengal was that |
| Choices   1. maintenance of law and order was nobody’s responsibility 2. the English began to enjoy rights without responsibilities 3. the poor peasantry of Bengal was autioned to the revenue bidders 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  20. | Q.No  20. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  India came with the purview of the Dutch as link in their great commercial chain. Which of the following was not one of the places in India where the Dutch established their trading stations? |
| Choices   1. Masulipatnam 2. Pulicat 3. Bimlipatam 4. Calicut | | | |

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| Book No  21. | Q.No  21. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Who among the following joined Mir Qasim and Shuja-Daula in declaring war upon the English East India Company and was later defeated by the British at the Battle of Buxar? (CDS 2004) |
| Choices   1. Jahandar Shah 2. Farrukhsiyar 3. Muhammad Shah 4. Shah Alam II | | | |

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| Book No  22. | Q.No  22. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  The ruler of which one of the following States was removed from power by the British on the pretext of misgovernance? (IAS 2007) |
| Choices   1. Awadh 2. Jhansi 3. Nagpur 4. Satara | | | |

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| Book No  23. | Q.No  23. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which one of the following legalized, the Company’s control over Bengal? |
| Choices   1. The treaty with Mir Jafar after the Battle of Plassey (1757) 2. The treaty with Mir Jafar after the Battle of Buxar (1764) 3. The treaty of February 1765 with Nizam-ud-Daula 4. The imperial grant of the diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa by Shah Alam II | | | |

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| Book No  24. | Q.No  24. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  In what respect was the diwani of Bengal, which the English secured from Emperor Shah Alam, different from a similar Mughal institution? |
| Choices   1. In the Mughal system the provincial diwan had a limited tenure but the English got the diwani rights permanently 2. In the Mughal system the office was given to an individual but in the case of the English the office was to be held by a corporate body 3. Both ‘a’ and ‘b’ 4. In the Mughal system the diwan was in charge of the provincial law and order machinery, but the English had no such responsibility | | | |

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| Book No  25. | Q.No  25. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Where did the English open their first factories in Eastern India? |
| Choices   1. Bengal 2. Orissa (Now Odisha) 3. Bihar 4. Assam (Now Asom) | | | |

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| Book No  26. | Q.No  26. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Match the Following (Asst comdt 2012)   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I  (British Policy) | List II  (Conquence) | | A. Agrarian settlements  B. Divide and Rule  C. Excliding Indians from Government Jobs  D. Wars and Conquests | 1. Partiton  2. Famines and popular repellions  3. Increase of home charges  4. Alienation of the Indian middle class | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D   1. 3 4 1 2 2. 3 1 4 2 3. 2 1 4 3 4. 2 4 1 3 | | | |

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| Book No  27. | Q.No  27. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The actual issue of the misuse of daskaks by the Company was that |
| Choices   1. the company was granted permits (dastaks) for the duty-free import-export trade, but the Company was missuing it for internal trade also 2. the dastaks were granted to the Company, but they were being misused by the Compony’s servants 3. the Company and its even to private merchants 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  28. | Q.No  28. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Match the following   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I | List II | | A. Mir Jafar  B. Manik Chand  C. Amichand  D. Jagat Seth  E. Khadim Khan | 1. Mir Bakshi  2. Officer in charge of Calcutta  3. Rich Sikh merchant  4. Biggest banker of Bengal  5. Commanded a large number of Nawab’s troop | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D E   1. 4 5 2 1 3 2. 1 2 3 4 5 3. 4 1 2 3 5 4. 5 1 3 2 4 | | | |

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| Book No  29. | Q.No  29. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which among the following statements are correct with regard to the Portuguese in India?  I.They had the monopoly over the Eastern trade in the 16th century.  II. They possessed Mumbai in the beginning.  II. They had trading settlements at Cochin, Daman and Diu  IV. The Mughals denied them any trading concessions.  Select the correct answer using the codes given blow (NDA 2010) |
| Choices   1. I, II and III 2. II, III and IV 3. I, II and IV 4. I and III | | | |

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| Book No  30. | Q.No  30. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Who among the following was an ally of Mir Qasim in the Battle of Buxar? (CDS 2006) |
| Choices   1. Haider Ali 2. Maharaja Ranjit Singh 3. Malhar Rao Holkar 4. Shah Alam II | | | |

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| Book No  31. | Q.No  31. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  With the decline in Portuguese power, a number of its settlements were lost.  Who captured Ormuz or Hormuz in the Persian Gulf from the Portuguese were lost. |
| Choices   1. English 2. French 3. Dutch 4. Spaniards | | | |

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| Book No  32. | Q.No  32. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which one among the following was a reason for which the French coul not succeed in India in the 18th century? (CDS 2011) |
| Choices   1. They sided with the weak Indian sides such as Chanda Sahib and Muzafar Jang 2. Dupleix was called back ata a crucial time 3. They conspired against the Indian powers 4. Their trading company was heavly dependent on the French Government | | | |

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| Book No  33. | Q.No  33. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Arrange the following rules of Bengal in chronological order  1. Shujauddin  2. Murshil Quil Khan  3. Sarfaraj Khan  4. Alivardi Khan  Select the correct answer using the codes given below |
| Choices   1. 2-1-3-4 2. 1-2-4-3 3. 3-1-2-4 4. 4-2-1-3 | | | |

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| Book No  34. | Q.No  34. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which of the following statements about Vasco-de-Gama is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. He founded a new route to India and in 1498 reached Calicut 2. He founded a factory at Cannanore during his second visit Indian in 1501 3. Both ‘a’ and ‘b’ 4. None of the above | | | |

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| Book No  35. | Q.No  35. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of the battle fought in India in the 18th century? (IAS 2005) |
| Choices   1. Battle of Wandiwash – Battle of Buxar – Battle of Ambur - Battle of Plassey 2. Battle of Ambur – Battle of Plassey – Battle of Wandiwash – Battle of Buxar 3. Battle of Wandiwash – Battle of Plassey – Battle of Ambur – Battle of Buxar 4. Battle of Ambur – Battle of Buxar – Battle of Wandiwash – Battle of Plassey | | | |

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| Book No  36. | Q.No  36. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The Portuguese Estado da India was called wholly “a piratical and parasitic state” because |
| Choices   1. it completely monopolized India’s foreign trade 2. it grew rich by ruthless plunder of unarmed Asian ships 3. it considered piracy and plunder more profitable than trade 4. All of the Above | | | |

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| Book No  37. | Q.No  37. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Match following   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I  (Years) | List II  (Events) | | A. 1775  B. 1780  C. 1824  D. 1838 | 1. First Anglo-Burmese War  2. First Anglo-Afghan War  3. First Anglo-Maratha War  4. Second Anglo-Mysore War | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D   1. 4 3 2 1 2. 4 3 1 2 3. 3 4 1 2 4. 3 4 2 1 | | | |

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| Book No  38. | Q.No  38. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Consider the following statements about Danes. Which of them is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. Their trade was confined almost exclusively to China 2. Their missionary activities were more important than trade and commerce 3. They founded a settlement at Tanquebar in Tanjore district but later sold to the British 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  39. | Q.No  39. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Match the following (CDS 2004)   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I  (Periods) | List II  (Events) | | A. AD 1757  B. AD 1764  C. AD 1776  D. AD 1782 | 1. Battle of Plassey  2. Treaty of Salbai  3. Battle of Buxar  4. Treaty of Purandhar | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D   1. 2 3 4 1 2. 1 3 4 2 3. 2 4 3 1 4. 1 4 3 2 | | | |

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| Book No  40. | Q.No  40. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  In the 17th century the new and more profitable Indian commodities introduced in the European market were |
| Choices   1. textiles, indigo, saltpeter and raw silk 2. textiles, jewellery, sugar and saltpeter 3. Steel, salpetre, textiles and sugar 4. dyed textiles from Pulicat and silk cloth | | | |

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| Book No  41. | Q.No  41. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Why is it said that the Portuguese landing in India ‘was fortunate both as to place and time’. |
| Choices   1. The Malabar coast was then divided between the petty chief who were too weak to resist the Portuguese 2. Malabar coast was a halfway house between Sri Lanka, Malacca and Spice Islands, on the one hand, and the Persian Gulf, the Red Sea and the ports of East Africa, on the other 3. The empire of Vijaynagar agreed to conclude a series of friendly treaties with the Portuguese 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  42. | Q.No  42. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Which one of the following is the correct statement? (IAS 2005) |
| Choices   1. The modern Kochi was a Dutch colony till India’s Independence 2. The Dutch defeated the Portuguese and built Fort Williams in the modern Kochi 3. The modern Kochi was first a Dutch colony before the Portuguese took over from them 4. The modern Kochi never became a part of the British colony | | | |

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| Book No  43. | Q.No  43. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The first serous blow which the Portuguese inflicted on the Indian trade and industry was that they |
| Choices   1. forced Gujarat and Calicut to abandon construction of ships or even armed rowing boasts 2. monopolized the port-to-port trade on the Malabar coast and the trade from the Indian to the Persian coast 3. Both’a’ and ‘b’ 4. after ousting the Arabs, dicated the prices of imported horses to Indian native powers | | | |
| Book No  44. | Q.No  44. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Match the following   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | Kingdoms | Founders | Annexations | | A. Nawab of Bengal  B. Maratha Confederacy  C. Nawab of Carnatic/Arcot  D. Nizam of Hyderabad | 1. Murshid Quli Jafar Khan  2. Baji Rao I  3. Saadatulla Khan  4. Mir Qamurddin Chin Kilichi Khan “Nizam-ul-Mulk” | (i) Treaty of Allahabad (1765)  (ii) Subsidiary alliance (1801)  (iii) Subsidiary alliance (1801)  (iv) (1798) Subsidiary alliance | |
| Choices  Codes   1. A-1-(i) B-2-(ii) C-3-(iii) D-4-(iv) 2. A-2-(i) B-1-(ii) C-4-(iii) D-3-(iv) 3. A-1-(iv) B-2-(ii) C-3-(i) D-4-(iii) 4. None of the above | | | |

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| Book No  50. | Q.No  50. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  From which of the following Deccan Sultanates did Alburquerque capture Goa? |
| Choices   1. Ahmadnagar 2. Berar 3. Bijapur 4. Golgonda | | | |

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| Book No  51. | Q.No  51. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  With reference to the treaties made by the English with native rulers of India in the 18th century, which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched? (CDS 2006) |
| Choices   1. Treaty of Allahabad : Shuja-ud-Daula 2. Treaty of Purandar : Marathas 3. Treaty of Mangalore : Anwar-ud-din 4. Treaty ofm Seringapattna : Tipu Sultan | | | |

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| Book No  52. | Q.No  52. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which one of the following was not one of the settlements established by Portuguese? |
| Choices   1. Salsette 2. Bassein 3. Masulipatnam 4. Bombay | | | |

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| Book No  53. | Q.No  53. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following pairs are correctly matched? (IAS 2004)   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I  (Periods) | List II  (Wars) | | 1. AD 1767-69  2. AD 1790-92  3. AD 1824-26  4. AD 1845-46 | First Anglo-Maratha War  Third Mysore War  First Anglo-Burmese War  Second Sikh War |   Select the correct answer using the codes given below |
| Choices   1. 2 and 4 2. 3 and 4 3. 1 and 2 4. 2 and 3 | | | |

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| Book No  54. | Q.No  54. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  The East India Company of which of the following countries was the first to be empowered to make war, conclude treaties, acquire territories and build fortresses? |
| Choices   1. Portugal 2. The Netherlands 3. Britain 4. France | | | |

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| Book No  55. | Q.No  55. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Which one of the following was the first fort constructed by the British in India? (IAS 2007) |
| Choices   1. Fort Williams 2. Fort St George 3. Fort St David 4. Fort St Angelo | | | |

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| Book No  56. | Q.No  56. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Between whom was the Treaty of Purandhar in 1776 made? (CDS 2005 |
| Choices   1. The English and The Nizam of Hyderabad 2. The Marathas and the Portuguese 3. The Marathas and The English 4. The English and The Sultan of Mysore | | | |

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| Book No  57. | Q.No  57. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following measures taken by Albuquerque as a part of his policy to establish Portuguese power in India was a serious drawback? |
| Choices   1. Capture of certain important places for trading purposes and rule them directly 2. To secure a permanent Portuguese population, he encouraged his fellow countrymen to take Indian wives 3. Fortification of Goa and other Portuguese trading stations 4. Persecution of the Muslims | | | |

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| Book No  58. | Q.No  58. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  English East India Company’s first ‘Presidency’ in India was |
| Choices   1. Madras 2. Masulipatnam 3. Surat 4. Hoogly | | | |

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| Book No  59. | Q.No  59. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The South Indian ruler who introduced sericulture as an agro-industry in his kingdom was (CDS 2002) |
| Choices   1. Hyder Ali 2. Krishnadevaraya 3. Rajaraja II 4. Tipu Sultan | | | |

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| Book No  60. | Q.No  60. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  In the year 1613, where was the English East India Company given permission to set up a factory (trading posts) (IAS 2006) |
| Choices   1. Bangalore 2. Madras 3. Masulipatnam 4. Surat | | | |

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| Book No  61. | Q.No  61. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  The French Company for the trade of the East India company was founded in India by |
| Choices   1. Colbert 2. Francois Martin 3. Francois Caron 4. Da la Haye | | | |

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| Book No  62. | Q.No  62. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Arrange the following in chronological order  1. Third Carnatic War  2. First Burmese War  3. First Mysore War  4. Second Afghan War  Which one of the following is the correct sequence of the above? (CDS 2008) |
| Choices   1. 1-4-3-2 2. 1-3-2-4 3. 2-4-1-3 4. 3-1-2-4 | | | |

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| Book No  63. | Q.No  63. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which of the following was not a reason for the commercial importance of Bengal to the English? |
| Choices   1. Well-established local commercial institutions 2. Rich and extensive hinterland 3. Excellent communications by water 4. Availability of Goods that were in great demand in Europe | | | |

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| Book No  64. | Q.No  64. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Match the following (CDS 2000)   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I | List II | | A. French  B. English  C. Dutch  D. Portuguese | 1. Calicut  2. Masulipatnam  3. Pondicherry  4. Hoogly | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D   1. 3 4 1 2 2. 3 4 2 1 3. 4 3 1 2 4. 4 3 2 1 | | | |

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| Book No  65. | Q.No  65. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The main English exports from Bengal were |
| Choices   1. salpetre 2. silk and cotton goods 3. Both ‘a’ and ‘b’ 4. Indigo | | | |

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| Book No  66. | Q.No  66. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Job Charnock founded Calcutta at the site of |
| Choices   1. Sutanati 2. Kalikata 3. Govind Pur 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  67. | Q.No  67. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which one among the following was the result of the First Anglo-Maratha War 1775-82? (CDS 2011) |
| Choices   1. The British won the war 2. The Marathas won the war 3. These was no victory for either side 4. It helped Hyder Ali to gather strength because the British and Marathas were engaged in a mutual war | | | |

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| Book No  68. | Q.No  68. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  With which one of the following mountain tribes did the British first come into contact with after the grant of Diwani in the year 1765? (IAS 2002) |
| Choices   1. Garos 2. Khasis 3. Kukis 4. Tipperahs | | | |

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| Book No  69. | Q.No  69. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  The state which granted the Golden Farman to the Dutch to trade freely on payment of a more 500 pagodas a year as duty was |
| Choices   1. Chandragiri 2. Golconda 3. Gingee 4. Ikkeri | | | |

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| Book No  70. | Q.No  70. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which British Military officer defeated Tipu Sultan in India, Napoleon Banoparte in Europe and eventually became the Duke of Wellington? |
| Choices   1. Arthur Wellesley 2. Robert Clive 3. Warren Hastings 4. Richard Wellesley | | | |

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| Book No  71. | Q.No  71. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  The founder of Madras was |
| Choices   1. Robert Clive 2. Francis Day 3. Gabriel Boughton 4. Streysham Master | | | |

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| Book No  72. | Q.No  72. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Who among the following was not a party to the coalition that fought against the English in the Battle of Buxar? (CDS 2008) |
| Choices   1. Mir Kasim 2. Mir Jafar 3. Shuja-ud-Daula 4. Shah Alam II | | | |

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| Book No  73. | Q.No  73. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Who among the following Europeans were the last to come to preindependence Indai as traders? (IAS 2007) |
| Choices   1. Dutch 2. English 3. French 4. Portuguese | | | |

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| Book No  74. | Q.No  74. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  The French got the site of Pondicherry from |
| Choices   1. the Adilshahi Sultan of Bijapur 2. the ruler of Chandrangar 3. Shayista Khan, the Mughal viceroy in the deccan 4. the Qutub Shahi Sultan of Golconda | | | |

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| Book No  75. | Q.No  75. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The Treaty of Bassien was signed with the British by Peshwa (CDS 2004) |
| Choices   1. Madhav Rao 2. Balaji Baji Rao 3. Baji Rao I 4. Baji Rao II | | | |

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| Book No  76. | Q.No  76. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  In India, among the following locations, the Dutch established their earlest factory at (IAS 2003) |
| Choices   1. Surat 2. Pulicat 3. Cochin 4. Cassimbazar | | | |

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| Book No  77. | Q.No  77. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  What made Jahangir issue a firman in 1613, permitting the English to establish a factory permanently at Surat? |
| Choices   1. Reconcilliation between English and Portuguese 2. The defeat of the Portuguese naval squadrons by the British 3. A secret offer of naval help to Mughal Emperor to oust the Portuguese 4. A heavy dose of bribe to Nur Jahan | | | |

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| Book No  78. | Q.No  78. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  What was the reason for the expulsion of Hawkins from the court of Jahangir? |
| Choices   1. His arrogant behavior in the court 2. The hostile activities of the Portuguese and the opposition of the Surat merchants 3. The arrival of the British ambassador Sir Thomas Roe who asked for his expulsion 4. The Mughal Emperor was unable to settle the terms and conditions on which the permission to set up the factory was to be granted | | | |

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| Book No  79. | Q.No  79. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  The main cause of the conflict between Nawab Siraj-ud-Daula and the East India Company was that (CDS 2004) |
| Choices   1. the British opposed the succession of Siraj-ud-Daula 2. the British misused the trade concessions 3. the British attacked the French settlement of Chandranagar in Bengal 4. the incident of Black Hole had occurred | | | |

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| Book No  80. | Q.No  80. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Who among the following was the first Muslim Military Commander who annexed Bihar and Bengal by overthrowing the Sena dynasty? (NDA 2009) |
| Choices   1. Mahmud Gawan 2. Bakhtiyar Khilji 3. Adil Shahi 4. Shams-ud-din | | | |

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| Book No  81. | Q.No  81. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The greatest failure of Aurangzeb contributing to the rise of the European powers in India was that he |
| Choices   1. permitted the English and the Dutch to use their military power against the Portuguese 2. failed to understand the political and military implications of the fortification of their factories 3. could not stop the exercise of administrative authority by the Europeans in their settlements 4. Both ‘b’ and ‘c’ | | | |

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| Book No  82. | Q.No  82. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  The English Governor in India who was expelled by Aurangzeb was |
| Choices   1. Aungier 2. Sir John Child 3. Sir John Gayer 4. Sir Nicholas Waite | | | |

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| Book No  83. | Q.No  83. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Who was Francisco De Almeida? (CDS 2007) |
| Choices   1. Dutch Viceroy in India 2. Portuguese Viceroy in India 3. French Viceroy in India 4. English Viceroy in India | | | |

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| Book No  84. | Q.No  84. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Why did the English and the Dutch both first land at Masulipatnam and conduct considerable trade from there? |
| Choices   1. It was the chief port for the export of diamonds and rubies from Golcunda and also valuable chintz cloth 2. The harbour and the climate of Masulipatnam suited the Europeans 3. Masulipatnam had enough silks, calico, cloth and saltpeter ready for sale 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  85. | Q.No  85. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched? (IAS 1995) |
| Choices   1. Battle of Buxar : Mir Jafar *vs* Clive 2. Battle of Wandiwash : French vs East India Company 3. Battle of Chilianwala : Dalhousie *vs* Marathas 4. Battle of Kharda : Nizam *vs* East India Company | | | |

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| Book No  86. | Q.No  86. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  The Indian textiles which were used by the Dutch in the African slave trade were |
| Choices   1. plain white textiles 2. plain dyed textiles 3. chintz and embroidered textiles 4. silk piece goods | | | |

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| Book No  87. | Q.No  87. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Which one among the following is common to the Treaty of Yandaboo (1826), the Treaty of Salbai (1782) and the Treaty of Gandamak (1879)? (NDA 2011) |
| Choices   1. With these treaties, various Indian powers formed alliances to defeat the British 2. These treaaties enabled the British to control the South Asian powers 3. These treaties expedited the spread of Indian culture abroad 4. These treaties gave an essential boost to enhanced trade in South Asia | | | |

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| Book No  88. | Q.No  88. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The Treaty of Amritsar was concluded between Maharaja Ranjit Singh and who of the following? (CDS 2008) |
| Choices   1. Lord Cornwalls 2. Lord Dalhausie 3. Lord Hastings 4. Lord Minto | | | |

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| Book No  89. | Q.No  89. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The first Anglo-Burmese War was concluded by a treaty. Which one among the following is that? (NDA 2011) |
| Choices   1. Treaty of Burma 2. Treaty of Tamu 3. Treaty of Bhamo 4. Treaty of Yandaboo | | | |

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| Book No  90. | Q.No  90. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which of the following was/were reason/reasons for the success of European trading companies in South India during the 17th century?  1. The presence of the Mughal in the South was not as much as in the North.  2. The Vijayanagar kingdom had been overthrown in the late 16th century.  3. The South had many small and weak states.  Select the correct answer using the codes given below |
| Choices   1. 1, 2 and 3 2. 1 and 2 3. 2 and 3 4. Only 1 | | | |

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| Book No  91. | Q.No  91. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following statements about the Dutch interest and activities in India is not correct |
| Choices   1. Like the Portuguese, they treated the people of India cruelly and exploited them ruthlessly 2. They took no part in politics or cultural contacts 3. They became the carriers of trade between India and the islands of the Far East 4. They made several attempts to monopolise the channels of trade between India and the West | | | |
| Book No  92. | Q.No  92. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which one among the following was fought earliest? |
| Choices   1. Battle of Ambur 2. Battle of Buxar 3. Battle of Plassey 4. Battle of Wandiwash | | | |

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| Book No  93. | Q.No  93. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Who among the following British officials was sent to Lahore to negotiate the Treaty of Amritsar with Ranjit Singh? |
| Choices   1. Major Broodfoot 2. Charles T Metcalfe 3. John Lawerence 4. Lord Mc Cartney | | | |

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| Book No  94. | Q.No  94. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which of the following statements regarding consolidation of British power in 18th century Bengal is/are correct? (NDA 2011)  1. The Nawab granted the Company the Nizamat powers in 1765.  2. The duties of collecting revenues and administration of justice were entrusted with the European officials of the East Indian Company.  Select the correct answer using the codes given below |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. Both 1 and 2 4. Neither 1 nor 2 | | | |

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| Book No  95. | Q.No  95. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which one among the following was not true about the Kerala king Martanda Verma? |
| Choices   1. He ruled over Travancore 2. He subdued the feudatories 3. He gave heavy bribes to the European officers to maintain peace 4. He organized a strong modern Army | | | |

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| Book No  96. | Q.No  96. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  When the East India Company came into existence, England was ruled by the (CDS 1991) |
| Choices   1. Hanovarians 2. Stuarts 3. Normans 4. Tudors | | | |

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| Book No  97. | Q.No  97. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Assertion (A) The French were defeated by the British in the third Carnatic war at the Battle of Wandiwash.  Reason (R) |
| Choices  Codes   1. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A 2. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A 3. A is true but R is false 4. A is false but R is true | | | |

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| Book No  101. | Q.No  98. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The land of Bombay was given to the English Prince Charles II as dowry by the (IES 1993) |
| Choices   1. Danish 2. Dutch 3. Portuguese 4. English | | | |

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| Book No  102. | Q.No  99. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following statements about Hyder Ali is incorrect? |
| Choices   1. He won the first Anglo-Mysore war 2. He was defeated at Porto Novo in 1781 by Lord Warren Hastings 3. He was a man of great determination 4. He made a coalition with Nizam and Marathas against the English in the Second Anglo Mysore war | | | |

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| Book No  103. | Q.No  100. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  In 1757, Siraj-ud-daula was defeated by |
| Choices   1. Canning 2. Hastings 3. Clive 4. Cornwallis | | | |

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| Book No  104. | Q.No  101. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which Indian king requested Napoleon for help to drive the British from India? |
| Choices   1. Rani of Jhansi 2. Jai Singh 3. Shivaji 4. Tipu Sultan | | | |

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| Book No  105. | Q.No  102. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Who succeeded Siraj-ud-daulah a Nawab of Bengal after Battle of Plassey? (CBI 1991) |
| Choices   1. Aliwardi Khan 2. Mir Jafar 3. Mir Qasim 4. Shuja-ud-daulah | | | |

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| Book No  106. | Q.No  103. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Match the following   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I | List II | | A. Pondicherry  B. Goa  C. Tranquebar  D. Nagapattinam | 1. Danish  2. Dutch  3. English  4. Portuguese  5. French | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D   1. 5 4 1 2 2. 1 2 3 4 3. 4 3 2 1 4. 3 4 1 2 | | | |

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| Book No  107. | Q.No  104. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  In Bengal, the headquarters of East India Company were located at |
| Choices   1. Fort St David 2. Fort William 3. Fort St George 4. None of these | | | |

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| Book No  108. | Q.No  105. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Goa was captured by the Portuguese in |
| Choices   1. AD 1470 2. AD 1510 3. AD 1570 4. AD 1610 | | | |

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| Book No  109. | Q.No  106. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Who laid the foundation of Portuguese power in India? |
| Choices   1. Vasco da Gama 2. Bartholomew Dias 3. Alfonso de Albuquerque 4. None of the above | | | |

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| Book No1110. | Q.No  107. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The final defeat of the Maratha Confederacy came during the time of (CBI 1994) |
| Choices   1. Wellesley 2. Minto 3. Hastings 4. Cornwallis | | | |

9.

The Company Rule : Governor Generals and GOI Acts/Economic Impact of British Rule

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| Book No  1. | Q.No  1. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Match the following   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I  (Governors of Bengal) | List II  (Associated Events) | | A. Robert Clive  B. Vanisttart  C. Cartier  D. Warren Hastings | 1. Abolished dual Government of Bengal (1772)  2. Bengal famine (1770)  3. Battle of Buxar (1764)  4. Established dual Government in Bengal from (1765-72) | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D   1. 4 2 3 1 2. 4 3 2 1 3. 1 3 2 4 4. 1 2 3 4 | | | |

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| Book No  2. | Q.No  2. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Who among the following was the first Governor-General of Bengal? (CDS 2006) |
| Choices   1. Robert Clive 2. William Bentinck 3. Marquess Wellesley 4. Warren Hastings | | | |

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| Book No  3. | Q.No  3. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following statements about Warren Hastings is/are correct?  1. He was the last Governor of Bengal.  2. He wrote introduction to the first English translation of “Gita” by Charles Wilkins.  3. He started Diwani and Faujdari Adalats at the district level and Sadar Diwani and Nizamat Adalats (appellate courts) at Calcutta.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. 2 and 3 3. 1 and 3 4. 1, 2 and 3 | | | |

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| Book No  4. | Q.No  4. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Who among the following finally removed the Maratha Peshwa from his position, captured his territories and sent him off to a distanct place? (CDS 2006) |
| Choices   1. Wellesley 2. Cornwallis 3. Dalhousie 4. Hastings | | | |

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| Book No  5. | Q.No  5. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which of the following statements about Permanent Settlement are correct?  1. It conferred proprietary rights to peasants.  2. The Zamindars were recognised as the proprietors of land.  3. The government permanently fixed the land revenue demand.  4. The Zamindars acted as the middlemen between the peasants and the government.  Select the correct answer using the codes given below (CDS 2012) |
| Choices   1. 2, 3 and 4 2. 3 and 4 3. 1 and 4 4. 1 and 3 | | | |

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| Book No  6. | Q.No  6. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Who succeeded Robert Clive to lead the East India Company? (CDS 2004) |
| Choices   1. Lord Bentinck 2. Lord Cornwallis 3. Lord Hastings 4. Lord Wellesley | | | |

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| Book No  7. | Q.No  7. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following is correctly matched? |
| Choices   1. Sir John Shore : Introduced the first charter act 2. Lord Wellesley : Started subsidiary alliance system 3. George Barlow : Vellore mutiny 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  8. | Q.No  8. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched? (CDS 2002) |
| Choices   1. Warren Hastings : The Battle of Plassey 2. Lord Cornwallis : The Permanent Settlement of Bengal 3. Lord Wellesley : The Prohibition of Sati 4. Lord Dalhousie : Local Self-Government | | | |

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| Book No  9. | Q.No  9. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Read the following passage  “He was the most liberal and enlightened Governor-General of India, regarded as “the Father of Modern Western Education in India”, he abolished sati and passed the charter act of 1833, which provided that no Indian subject of Company was to be debarred from holding an office on account of his religion, place of birth descent and colour.  The passage above is referring to |
| Choices   1. Lord Hardinge I 2. Lord Dalhousie 3. Lord William Bentinck 4. Lord Elenborough | | | |

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| Book No  10. | Q.No  10. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Consider the following statements  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 is are correct? |
| Choices   1. 1 and 2 2. 2 and 3 3. 1 and 3 4. 1, 2 and 3 | | | |

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| Book No  11. | Q.No  11. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Consider the following statements  1. Nizam Ali (Nizam of Hyderabad) was the first Indian native ruler to accept the system of subsidiary alliance.  2. The Gurkha regiment was raised by Lord Cornwallis.  3. Lord Canning withdrew Doctrine of Lapse introduced by Lord Dalhousie.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. 1 and 2 2. Only 3 3. 1 and 3 4. None of these | | | |

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| Book No  12. | Q.No  12. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the Lists (CDS 2001)   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I  (Name of the Givernor-Generals of India) | List  (Years in which appointed) | | (a) Lord Cornwallis  (b) Lord Dalhousie  (c) Lord Mornington (Wellesley)  (d) Lord William Bentinck | 1. 1786  2. 1798  3. 1828  4. 1848 | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D   1. 3 4 2 1 2. 1 2 4 3 3. 3 2 4 1 4. 1 4 2 3 | | | |

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| Book No  13. | Q.No  13. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following statements about Lord Dalhousie is correct? |
| Choices   1. He abolished titles and pensions and passed Widow Remarriage Act 2. He rcommended the Thromsonian system of Vernacular education for whole of the North Western provivinces 3. An engineering college was established at Roorkee during his tenure 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  14. | Q.No  14. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Who among the following Governor Generals created the Covenanted Civil Service of India which later came to be known as the Indian Civil Service? (IAS 2010) |
| Choices   1. Warren Hastings 2. Wellesley 3. Cornwallis 4. William Bentinck | | | |

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| Book No  15. | Q.No  15. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Consider the following statements about Doctrine of Lapse  1. It was introduced by Lord Dalhousie.  2. Satara was the first state to be annexed on and Berar was the last one.  3. Annexation of Awadh in 1856 was on charges of mal administration.  4. Jaitpur, Sambhalpur, Bhagat, Udaipur, Jhansi and Nagpur were some of the other states annexed through this doctrine.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. 1 and 2 2. 2, 3 and 4 3. 1, 3 and 4 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  16. | Q.No  16. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which One among the following states was first annexed by Lord Dalhousie under the Doctrine of Lapse? (CDS 2012) |
| Choices   1. Nagpur 2. Jhansi 3. Sambalpur 4. Satara | | | |

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| Book No  17. | Q.No  17. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Statement I The Permanent Zamindari settlement of land created a new class of landlords.  Statements II The new class of landlords became strong political allies of the British and were interested in the continuance of British dominion. (IBPS PO 2012) |
| Choices  Codes   1. Both the statements are true and statement II is the correct explanation of statement I 2. Both the statements are true but statement II is not correct explanation of statement I 3. Statement I is true, but Statement II is false. 4. Statement I is false, but Statement II is true. | | | |

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| Book No  18. | Q.No  18. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  At a time when empires in Europe were crumbing before the might of Napoleon which one of the following Governors-General kept the British flag flying high in India? (IAS 1999) |
| Choices   1. Warren Hastings 2. Lord Cornwallis 3. Lord Wellesley 4. Lord Hastings | | | |

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| Book No  19. | Q.No  19. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Who among the following governor Generals formed the Triple Alliance against Tipu Sultan? (CDS 2012) |
| Choices   1. Warren Hastings 2. Lord Cornwallis 3. Lord Wellesley 4. Lord William Bentick | | | |

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| Book No  20. | Q.No  20. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched? (IAS 2004) |
| Choices   1. Pits India Act : Warren Hastings 2. Doctrine of Laps : Dalhousie 3. Vernacular Press Act : Curzon 4. Ilbert Bill : Ripon | | | |

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| Book No  21. | Q.No  21. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Match the following [Asst Comm 2012]   |  | | --- | | List I List II  (Governor General) (Important Policy) |   A. Lord Cornwallis 1. Partition of Bengal  B. Lord Wellesley 2. Doctrine of Lapse  C. Lord Dalhousie 3. Permanent Settlement  D. Lord Curzon 4. Subsidiary Alliance |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D   1. 3 4 2 1 2. 1 2 4 3 3. 3 2 4 1 4. 1 4 2 3 | | | |

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| Book No  22. | Q.No  22. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Who among the following used the term ‘Drain of Wealth’ for the first time? [Asst Comm 2012] |
| Choices   1. Surendranath Bannerjee 2. Bal Gangadhar Tilak 3. Dadabhai Naoroji 4. Mahatma Gandhi | | | |

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| Book No  23. | Q.No  23. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  A famine of the ninteenth century which has been described as the “Sea of Calamity” was the famine in |
| Choices   1. Rajputana 1868-69 2. Madras Presidency 1866-67 3. Orissa 1866-67 4. Bengal 1860-61 | | | |

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| Book No  24. | Q.No  24. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Match the following (CDS 2001)   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I  (Years) | List II  (Events) | | A. 1764  B. 1829  C. 1854  D. 1859 | 1. Wood’s Despatch  2. Widow Remarriage Act  3. Abolition of Sati  4. Battle of Buxar  5. Assumption of Diwani | |
| Choices  Codes   1. 4 1 2 5 2. 5 4 1 2 3. 4 3 1 2 4. 1 3 2 5 | | | |

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| Book No  25. | Q.No  25. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  What was the main cause of the impoverishment of the peasantry in the nineteenth century? |
| Choices   1. British imperialism 2. Lack of technological progress 3. Heavy assement of land revenue 4. Fundamental changes in the structure of rural society | | | |

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| Book No  26. | Q.No  26. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which on eof the following provisions was not made in the Charter Act of 1833? (IAS 2003) |
| Choices   1. The trading activities of the East India Company were to be abolished 2. The designation of the supreme authority was to be changed as the Governor-General of India in Council 3. All law-making powers to be coferred on Governor-General in Council 4. Indian was to be appointed as a Law An member in Governor-General’s Council | | | |

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| Book No  27. | Q.No  27. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The Ilbert Bill controversy was related to the (IAS 2013) |
| Choices   1. imposition of certain restrictions to carry arms by the Indians 2. imposition of restriction on newspapers and magazines published in Indian languages 3. removed of disqualifications imposed on the trial of the Europeans 4. removal of a duty on imported cotton cloth | | | |

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| Book No  28. | Q.No  28. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Who among the following was associated with surpression of Thugs? (IAS 1997) |
| Choices   1. General Henry Prendergast 2. Captain Sleeman 3. Alexander Burnes 4. Captain Robert Pemberton | | | |

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| Book No  29. | Q.No  29. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following statements about the mahalwari Settlement is not correct? |
| Choices   1. It was made village by village or estate (mahal) by estate 2. The government made this settlement not with the individual cultivator but with the village community as a whole 3. It was introduced in the Gangetic valley, the Punjab, and parts of Central India. 4. It was a permanent measure introduced as an improvement on the other two measures | | | |

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| Book No  30. | Q.No  30. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  The last major extension of British Indian territory took place during the time of (IAS 2000) |
| Choices   1. Dufferin 2. Dalhousie 3. Lytton 4. Curzon | | | |

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| Book No  31. | Q.No  31. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Who remarked in 1834 that “the bones of the cotton weavers are bleaching the plains of India”? |
| Choices   1. Raja Rammohan Roy 2. William Bentinck 3. Dadabhai Naoroji 4. RC Dutt | | | |

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| Book No  32. | Q.No  32. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Consider the following Acts  1. Pitt’s India Act  2. The Charter Act  3. The Regulating Act  4. Indim Councils Act  What is the correct chronological sequence of these Acts? (CDS 2001) |
| Choices  A B C D   1. 3, 1, 2, 4 2. 4, 1, 2, 3 3. 3, 2, 1, 4 4. 1, 4, 2, 3 | | | |

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| Book No  33. | Q.No  33. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The main reason for the permanent indebtedness of the peasantry was |
| Choices   1. false accounting 2. forged signature 3. making the debtor sign for larger amounts than he had borrowed 4. high rate of interest loans | | | |

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| Book No  34. | Q.No  34. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which one among the following is correct about the Doctrine of Lapse? (CDS 2011) |
| Choices   1. It did not allow the Indian rulers to adopt any their 2. It did not allow an adopted their to rule a state after the death of the ruler 3. It made the annexation of Indian state compulsory after the death of a ruler 4. It made the annexation of Indian state compulsory if the adoption of heir had not been approved by the British authorities | | | |

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| Book No  35. | Q.No  35. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  The first serious blow which the British inflicted on India’s prosperous handloom industry was that |
| Choices   1. duty was imposed on the looms 2. weavers were forced to sell their goods at dictated prices 3. due to export of raw cotton there was acute scarcity of cotton 4. cash crops like indigo and opium encroached on the cotton growing area | | | |

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| Book No  36. | Q.No  36. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Consider the following statements  1. The Treaty of Lahore was concluded between Sikhs and English company during the tenure of Lord Ellenborough.  2. Lord Dalhousie made the annexation of Punjab to the British dominion.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? (CDS 2005) |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. Both 1 and 2 4. Neither 1 nor 2 | | | |

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| Book No  37. | Q.No  37. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  After 1833, the single biggest source of drain of Indian wealth to British was |
| Choices   1. export of opium and indigo 2. British capital investment in India 3. import of mill-made textiles and woolens 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  38. | Q.No  38. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Consider the following statements  The Charter Act of 1853  1. allowed the entry of Indians into the Civil Services through a system of open competitive examination.  2. prescribed the minimum age of 21 years to appear in the Civil Services Examination.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. Both 1 and 2 4. Neither 1 nor 2 | | | |

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| Book No  39. | Q.No  39. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Neel Darpan is a play based on the story of Indigo Rebellion of Bengal of 1860-61. Who authored it? (NDS 2011) |
| Choices   1. Dinabandhu Mitra 2. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyaya 3. Sisir Kumar Ghosh and Motilal Ghosh jointly 4. Madhusudan Datta | | | |

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| Book No  40. | Q.No  40. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The VIceregal Lodge at Shimla is a well-known Ancient Monument. Which of the following statements about the monument are correct?  1. The Lodge was built by 17 Viceroy, Earl Dufferin.  2. The present shape of he building was given by Earl of Marquis of Lansdowne.  3. It is famous for holding three meeting before Independence of India including the Cabinet Mission.  Select the correct answer using the codes given below (CDS 2012) |
| Choices   1. 1, 2 and 3 2. 2 and 3 3. 1 and 3 4. 1 and 2 | | | |

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| Book No  41. | 41. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The tendency for increased litigation was visible after the introduction of the land settlement system of Lord Cornwallis in 1793. The reason for this is normally traced to which of the following provisions? (IAS 2011) |
| Choices   1. Making Zamindar’s Zamindar’s position stronger vis-à-vis the ryot 2. Making East India Company an overlord of Zamindars 3. Making judicial system more efficient 4. None of the above | | | |

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| Book No  42. | Q.No  42. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Statement I The Permanent Zamindari Settlement of land created a news class of Lanlords. (CDS 2012)  Statement II The new class of landlord became strong political allies in the continuance of British dominion. |
| Choices  Code   1. Both the Statements are true and statement II is the correct explanation of statement I 2. Both the statements are true, but Statement II is not the correct explanation of statement I 3. Statement I is true, but Sttement II is false 4. Statement I is false, but Statement II is true. | | | |

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| Book No  43. | Q.No  43. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  The first definite step to provide Parlimentary control over East India Company was taken by (CDS 2005) |
| Choices   1. the Regulating Act 2. the Pitts India Act 3. the Charter Act of 1793 4. the Charter Act of 1813 | | | |

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| Book No  44. | Q.No  44. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Indigo cultivation in India was called a ‘predial slavery’ because the peasants were forced to |
| Choices   1. cultivate indigo and accept the dictated prices 2. work on indigo farms as bonded labourers 3. cultivate indigo on at least one third of their lands 4. sell their indigo produce to the British planters only | | | |

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| Book No  45. | Q.No  45. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Consider the following statements (CDS 2004)  The Regulating Act of 1773 was passed by the British Parliament in order to  1. establish Parlimentary control over the administration of the East India Company’s territories in India.  2. make the Governor of Bengal as the Governor-General of Bengal.  3. end the dual system of administration in India.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. 1, 2 and 3 2. 1 and 2 3. 2 and 3 4. 1 and 3 | | | |

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| Book No  46. | Q.No  46. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The only European country which did not prohibit or impose heavy duties on the import of Indian cotton goods was |
| Choices   1. Germany 2. France 3. Holland 4. Italy | | | |

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| Book No  47. | Q.No  47. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  In which of the following years was the first Railway line between Bombay and Thane laid? (CDS 2009) |
| Choices   1. 1853 2. 1854 3. 1856 4. 1858 | | | |

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| Book No  48. | Q.No  48. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following was not one of the Internal causes for the decline of the Indian economy during British rule? |
| Choices   1. On account of lack of seapower, India failed to maintain the overseas 2. The weak guild organization in India failed to protect indigenous industry from external exploitation 3. India did not possess a class of industrial entrepreneurs 4. On account of the inferiority of Indian talent and skill no technologival advances took place in India | | | |

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| Book No  49. | Q.No  49. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  With reference to the colonial rule of India, which one of the following was not the feature of Subsidiary Alliance System? (CDS 2002) |
| Choices   1. A subsidiary British army was to be maintained in the Indian State 2. The determination of expenses incurred on the subsidiary British Army was the duty of Indian State 3. The Indian State had to keep a British, resident in her capital 4. Indian soldiers could be used by the Company commanders | | | |

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| Book No  50. | Q.No  50. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Match the following (IAS 2000)   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I | List II | | 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, mortage, gift or sell  D. Revenue settlements made at village level | 1. Jagirdari System  2. Ryotwari System  3. Mahalwari System  4. Zamindari System | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D   1. 1 3 2 4 2. 1 4 2 3 3. 3 4 1 2 4. 2 1 3 4 | | | |

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| Book No  51. | Q.No  51. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Of the following factors, responsible for the decline and collapse of the urban handicrafts after the British conquest, which one was the most important? |
| Choices   1. The high import duties and other restrictions imposed on the import of Indian goods into Britain and Europe 2. The competition with the cheaper machine-made goods, imported duty-free from Britain 3. The British policy of exporting raw materials from India to Britain 4. The gradual disappearance of Indian rulers and their courts who were the main customers of town handicrafts | | | |

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| Book No  52. | Q.No  52. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Which of the following statements regarding Permanent Settlement is/are correct? (CDS 2011)  1. The Permanent Settlement was introduced in parts of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies  2. The Permanent Settlement created a new class of landlords with hereditary rights on land.  3. The landlords created by the Permanent Settlement could never be removed under any circumstance.  Select the correct answer using the codes given below |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. 2 and 3 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  53. | Q.No  53. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  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? (IAS 2010) |
| Choices   1. Lord Cornwallis felt that the District Collector’s efficiency of revenue collection would enormously increase without the burden of other work 2. 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 3. Lord Cornwallis was alarmed at the extent of power concertrated in the District Collector and felt that such absolute power was undesirable in one person 4. 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 | | | |

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| Book No  54. | Q.No  54. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  The biggest British capital investment in India was made in |
| Choices   1. the tea, coffee, and indigo plantations 2. the railways, banking insurance, and shipping 3. the cotton textile industry 4. the jute mills | | | |

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| Book No  55. | Q.No  55. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Which of the following statements aboveRyotwari settlement is/are correct?  1. It recognized the cultivators as the owner of land.  2. It was a temporary settlement.  3. It was introduced later than the permanent settlement.  Select the correct answer using the codes given below (CDS 2010) |
| Choices   1. 1 and 2 2. 1, 2 and 3 3. Only 1 4. 2 and 3 | | | |

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| Book No  56. | Q.No  56. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which, among the following, is/are the impact/impacts of industrial revolution in England?  1. Cottage industry was replaced by the factory system of production using machines.  2. It led to the over---- of villages.  3. It led to the emergence of working class movements.  Select the correct answer using the codes given below (NDA 2011) |
| Choices   1. 1, 2 and 3 2. 1 and 3 3. Only 1 4. 2 and 3 | | | |

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| Book No  57. | Q.No  57. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Under which one of the following systems of assessment, the British Government collected revenue directly from the farmers? (CDS 2009) |
| Choices   1. Zamindari 2. Ryotwari 3. Annawari 4. Desaiwari | | | |

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| Book No  58. | Q.No  58. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which of the following was not one of the steps taken by the British, from time to time, to protect their own textile industry, before the conquest of Bengal? |
| Choices   1. Prohibition on the use of textiles painted and dyed in India and certain other places (1700) 2. Imposition of an import duty of 15 per sent on plain cottons 3. Exemption from export duty on cotton goods sent to India, China, etc 4. Prohibition on the wear and use of Indian silks and calicoes painted or dyed in England (1720) | | | |

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| Book No  59. | Q.No  59. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Consider the following statements and identify the person referred to therein with the help of the code given below (CDS 2010)  During his stay in England, he endeavoured to educate the British people about their responsibilities as rulers of India. He delivered speechs and published articles to support his opposition to the unjust and oppressive regime of the British Raj, In 1867, he helped to establish the East India Association of which he became the Honorary Secretary. |
| Choices   1. Pherozeshah Mehta 2. Mary Carpenter 3. Dadabhai Naoroji 4. Ananda Mohan Bose | | | |

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| Book No  60. | Q.No  60. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Consider the following statements  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? (CDS 2006) |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. Both 1 and 2 4. Neither 1 nor 2 | | | |

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| Book No  61. | Q.No  61. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The growth of modern industries in India was greatly hampered on account of the lack of |
| Choices   1. Indian capital 2. technical education 3. Both ‘a’ and ‘b’ 4. spirit of enterprise | | | |

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| Book No  62. | Q.No  62. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  During the nineteenth-twenieth centuries the balance of trade went completely against India because |
| Choices   1. Its principal foreign exchange earning industry, namely cotton weaving was destroyed 2. The demand for pepper, sugar, and cinnamon had also flallen off considerably 3. There was a heavy recessin in the prices of Indian products in the world market 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  63. | Q.No  63. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which one of the following is the first company managed major port in India? (CDS 2001) |
| Choices   1. Cochin 2. Ennore 3. Tuticorin 4. Visakhapatnam | | | |

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| Book No  64. | Q.No  64. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Match the following   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I  (Acts of Colonial) | List II  (Provisions Government of India) | | A. Charter Act, 1813  B. Regulating Act  C. Act of 1858  D. Pitt’s India Act | 1. Set up a Board of Control in Britain to fully regulate the East India Company’s Affairs in India  2. Company’s trade monopooy in India was ended  3. The Power to govern was transferred from the East India Company to the British Crown  4. The company directors were asked to present to the British government all correspondence and documents pertaining to the administration of the company | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D   1. 2 4 3 1 2. 1 3 4 2 3. 2 3 4 1 4. 1 4 3 2 | | | |

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| Book No  65. | Q.No  65. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  What was/were the concession(s) made available to the Englishmen by the British government at the time of the imposition of income tax for the first time? |
| Choices   1. Reduction of import duties on the principal articals of European consumption imported into India 2. Abolition of tax levied by the government on its subjects residing in India 3. Repeal of export duty on indigo, the trade which was monopolised by Europeans 4. Both ‘a’ and ‘c’ | | | |

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| Book No  66. | Q.No  66. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The aim of educatins as stated by the Wood’s dispatch of 1854 was. (IAS 2003) |
| Choices   1. the creation of employment opportunities for native Indians 2. the spread of Western culture in India 3. the promotion of literacy among the people using English medium as language 4. the introduction of scientific research and rationalism in the traditional Indian education | | | |

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| Book No  67. | Q.No  67. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Through which one of the following were commercial activities of the East India Company finally put to an end? (CDS 2006) |
| Choices   1. The Charter Act 1793 2. The Charter Act 1813 3. The Charter Act of 1833 4. The Charter Act of 1853 | | | |

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| Book No  68. | Q.No  68. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Which of the following was not one of the taxes which the British Government imposed on India or increased from time to time in order to augment its resources? (CDS 2010) |
| Choices   1. Income tax 2. Profession tax 3. Licence tax and salt duty 4. Land and famine cess | | | |

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| Book No  69. | Q.No  69. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  ‘The Dual Government’ recommended by Lord Clive provided that the |
| Choices   1. criminal justice would be left ot the Nawabi officials, while civil and fiscal matters would be controlled by the company 2. company will look after fiscal matters and all the rest would be dealt by the Indian rulers 3. Indian rulers will deal with all the matters of administration under the supervision of a company official 4. Indian rulers will be only titular heads and all the powers shall be directly dealt by the company | | | |

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| Book No  70. | Q.No  70. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Who among the following was the first European to initiate the policy of taking part in the quarrels of Indian princes with a view to acquire territories? (IAS 1996) |
| Choices   1. Clive 2. Dupleix 3. Albuquerque 4. Warren Hastings | | | |

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| Book No  71. | Q.No  71. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  A two-fold injury inflicted to the Indian economy, by the British rulers in India, was |
| Choices   1. ruin of Indian handicrafts and agriculture 2. ruin of Indian industries and trade 3. ruin of Indian handicrafts and industries and deliberate neglect of India’s industrial development 4. monopolisation of all productive resources and Europeanisation of the Indian economy | | | |

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| Book No  72. | Q.No  72. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  After the assumption of Diwani, the British East India Company started realizing ‘Tribute’ from India to England in the form of (CDS 2001) |
| Choices   1. cotton textiles, silver and indigo 2. raw silk, cotton textiles and indigo 3. silver, cotton textiles and tea 4. cotton textiles, silk and tea | | | |

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| Book No  73. | Q.No  73. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  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? (IAS 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 |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. 1 and 2 3. 2 and 3 4. 1, 2 and 3 | | | |

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| Book No  74. | Q.No  74. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Statement I The private trade of the East India Company’s officials in the 18th century had flowered with the indirect patronage of the authorities of the Company.  Statement II The extra-legal power enjoyed by the foreign, merchants and the duty-free nature of their private trade virtually edged the indigenous merchants out of competition. (NDA 2011) |
| Choices  Codes   1. Both Statements I and II are true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I. 2. Both Statements I and II are true but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I 3. Statement I is true but Sttement II is false 4. Statement I is false but Statement II is true. | | | |

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| Book No  75. | Q.No  75. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The root of the poverty of the people of India during the British rule was that |
| Choices   1. all economic resources of India were at the mercy of the British 2. Indian economy had been bound to the colonial interests 3. agriculture remainded almost the sole occupation of the masses 4. foreign capital flowed into all branches of India’s economic life | | | |

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| Book No  76. | Q.No  76. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Under the Permanent Settlement, 1793, the Zamindars were required to issue pattas to the farmers which were not issued by many of the Zamindars. The reason was (IAS 2001) |
| Choices   1. the Zamindars were trusted by the farmers 2. there was no official check upon the Zamindars 3. it was the responsibility of the British government 4. the farmers were not interested in getting pattas | | | |

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| Book No  77. | Q.No  77. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  In 1856, Awadh would not have been annexe with the British Empire if the Nawab of Awadh had (CDS 2011) |
| Choices   1. allied with the British 2. not refused to introduce reforms as suggested by the British 3. fought against the British 4. a natural heir | | | |

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| Book No  78. | Q.No  78. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which of the following statements about industrial revolution in Europe is not correct? (NDA 2011) |
| Choices   1. Britain was the first country to experience the industrial revolution 2. England was fortunate as coal and iron resources were plentifully available, as were other minerals-lead, copper and tin – that were used in industry 3. from the 1780, the iron industry symbolized the British industrial revolution 4. In England, the movement, of goods between markets was helped by a good network of rivers and an indented coastline | | | |

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| Book No  79. | Q.No  79. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  The British industrial policy in India has been rightly called as the policy of |
| Choices   1. Stagnated Growth 2. De-industrialisation 3. Colonisation of Economy 4. Monopolised Europeanisation | | | |

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| Book No  80. | Q.No  80. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Prior to 1813, which among the following measures, was not adopted by the British to exploit the Indians economically? (CDS 2010) |
| Choices   1. Monopolizing the trade of raw goods wherever possible and selling them at high rates 2. forcing Indian craftsman to produce quality products in fixed quantity and at fixed price 3. Free trade policy 4. Elimination of Indian traders from competiton by every means | | | |

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| Book No  81. | Q.No  81. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which one of the following was not a result of British Colonial true in India? (CDS 2010) |
| Choices   1. Ruin of Indian agriculture 2. Ruin of Indian industries 3. Ruin of Indian trade 4. Ruin of Indian feudalism | | | |

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| Book No  83. | Q.No  83. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The British capitalists were attracted to set up industries in India because of |
| Choices   1. the willingness of the government and its official machinery to provide all help and favours 2. the ready availability of cheap raw materials and labour 3. the ready market for goods and manufactures in India and abroad 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  84. | Q.No  84. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which one among the following statements appropriately defines the term ‘drain theory’ as propounded by Dababhai Naoroji in his work ‘Poverty and un-British Rule in India”? |
| Choices   1. That a part of India’s national wealth or total annual product was being exported to Britain for which India got no material returns 2. That the resources of India were being utilized in the interest of Britain 3. That the British industrialists were being given a opportunity to invest in India under the protection of imperial power 4. That the British goods were being imported to India making the country poorer day by day | | | |

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| Book No  85. | Q.No  85. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The only major industry in the hands of the Indian capitalists during the late nineteenth century was |
| Choices   1. jute 2. mining 3. iron and steel 4. cotton textile | | | |

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| Book No  86. | Q.No  86. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Lord Dalhousie planned for the construction of a network of railways in India in order to |
| Choices   1. Easily procure and export raw materials from the interiors of India for export 2. Provide a profitable channel of investment for British capital 3. Both ‘a’ and ‘b’ 4. provide cheap and easy means of transport in India | | | |

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| Book No  87. | Q.No  87. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which of the following gave a big blow to the indigo industry as a result of which it gradually declined? |
| Choices   1. Withdrawal of British capital 2. Insurrections and peasant uprisings against oppression 3. Invention of a synthetic dye 4. A slump in the worls market on account of general recession following the First World War | | | |

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| Book No  88. | Q.No  88. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  In the later half of the eighteenth century, the East India Company encouraged the manufacture of raw silk in Bengal, but discouraged manufacture of silk fabrics because |
| Choices   1. Indian silk fabrics had lost the market in Europe 2. it wanted to compete with China 3. export of raw silk was more profitable 4. raw silk was needed for the home industries | | | |

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| Book No  89. | Q.No  89. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The Bengal famine of 1770 has been called “the English manufactured famine” because |
| Choices   1. the peasantry deserted the villages due to the high rate of revenue 2. the peasants were forced to cultivate indigo and opium instead of rice 3. the peasants had no money to buy foodgrains 4. The English merchants and servants of the company bought all the rice and refused to sell it, except at fabulous prices | | | |

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| Book No  90. | Q.No  90. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which of the following was not one of the reasons why the railways constituted an economic drain on India? |
| Choices   1. Interest on foreign investments was remitted outside of India 2. The stock was purchased in England 3. They were financially losing concerns 4. Excessive salaries were paid to the | | | |

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| Book No  91. | Q.No  91. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  After 1858, wheb India came under the British Crown, the Drain of Wealth from India increased and India’s burden of British dept increased because |
| Choices   1. the cost of maintaining British civil and military administrative set-up in India had increased 2. more remittances had to be made on account of the British capital investment in india 3. The home charges had greatly increased 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  93. | Q.No  93. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Who was first to formulate the theory of three successive phases of British colonialism in India, namely, Mercantilism, Free Trade Mercantile Capitalism and Finance Imperialism? |
| Choices   1. Dadabhai Naoroji 2. R C Dutt 3. R P Dutt Marx 4. Karl Marx | | | |

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| Book No  94. | Q.No  94. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  In course of time, the dadni merchants in India were found to be too independent and disinclined to comply with their contracts. In 1753, the dadni merchants were replaced by |
| Choices   1. Banians 2. Gomashtas 3. Dubashes 4. Paikars | | | |

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| Book No  94. | Q.No  94. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Match the following   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I | List II | | A. Permanent Settlement  B. Ryotwari System  C. Mahalwari System | 1. Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, East Bengal, portions of Assam and Coorg  2. Agra, Awadh, NWFP, ceded and conquered provinces  3. Northern Karnataka  4. Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. | |
| Choices  A B C D   1. 1 3 2 4 2. 1 2 3 4 3. 3 4 1 2 4. 3 2 4 1 | | | |

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| Book No  96. | Q.No  96. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The modern Indian moddle class owed its bith to |
| Choices   1. the sruggle between the ruling class and the proletariat 2. the political upheavals in the country on account of the disintegration of the Mughal empire 3. European enterprise in India resulting in the growth of a new working clasas and urban revolution 4. industrialisation | | | |

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| Book No  97. | Q.No  97. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  How did the East India Company directly organize the drain of Bengal after acquisition of its diwani? |
| Choices   1. It started sending to England the revenues realized by it in its capacity as the diwan 2. It encouraged its servants to send their savings home 3. It converted its earning, as the diwan, into bullion 4. It began to purchase Indian goods out of the revenues of Bengal and to export them | | | |

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| Book No  98. | Q.No  98. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The Permanent Settlement in Bengal actually created two classes which were |
| Choices   1. landlords and peasants 2. landlords and serfs 3. exploiters and exploited 4. absentee landlords and peasant cultivators | | | |

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| Book No  99. | Q.No  99. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  In which of the following industries did Indians have a large share from the beginning? |
| Choices   1. Cotton textile 2. Jute 3. Coal mining 4. Sugar | | | |

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| Book No  100. | Q.No  100. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Match the following (IAS 2003)   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I | List II | | A. Wellesley  B. Cornwallis  C. Sir Thomas Munro  D. Lord Minto | 1. Fort William College  2. Europeanization of higher education  3. Ryotwari System in Madras  4. Forbade propagandist preaching by the Baptist missionaries | |
| Choices  A B C D   1. 1 2 3 4 2. 2 3 4 1 3. 3 4 2 1 4. 4 3 1 2 | | | |

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| Book No  101. | Q.No  101. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Which of the following Governors of Bengal committed suicide in 1774? |
| Choices   1. Warren Hastings 2. Robert Clive 3. Cartier 4. None of these | | | |

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| Book No  102. | Q.No  102. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The Governor General of Fort William became the Governor General of India under the Charter Act of |
| Choices   1. 1781 2. 1973 3. 1813 4. 1833 | | | |

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| Book No  103. | Q.No  103. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Who among the following was impeached in England for his actions in India? |
| Choices   1. Lord Wavell 2. Warren Hastings 3. Lord Ripon 4. Lord Cornwallis | | | |

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| Book No  104. | Q.No  104. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which one among the following States was first annexed by Lord Dalhousie under the Doctrine of Lapse? (CDS 2012) |
| Choices   1. Nagpur 2. Jhansi 3. Sambalpur 4. Satara | | | |

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| Book No  105. | Q.No  105. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Match the following (CDS 2012)   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I  (Social Reformer) | List II  (Association) | | A. Iyothee Thasa  B. Jyotiba Phule  C. John Rathinam  D. EV Ramaswami Naickar | 1. Satyashodhak Samaj  2. Dravida Kazhagam  3. Self-Respect Movement  4. Dravida Mahajana Sabha | |
| Choices  A BC D   1. 4 2 1 3 2. 3 1 2 4 3. 4 1 2 3 4. 3 2 1 4 | | | |
| Book No  106. | Q.No  106. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which one among the following was not a demand of the Prathana Samaj? (CDS 2012) |
| Choices   1. Women education 2. Widow remarriage 3. Raising the age of marriage for boys and girls 4. Abolition of untouchability | | | |

10.

Socio-Religious and Cultureal Reforms and Political Movement In 19th & 20th Century

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| Book No  1. | Q.No  1. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which one among the following principles was not propagated by the Theosophical Society? (CDS 2012) |
| Choices   1. Belief in Karma and Rebirth 2. Belief in Universal Brotherhood and Humanity 3. Belief in Vedantic Philosophy 4. Belief in the Eradicaton of Untouchability | | | |

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| Book No  2. | Q.No  2. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which among the following statements with regards to Raja Rammohan Roy is correct? (NDA 2010)  I. He started the Atmiya Sabha.  II. He wrote the Gift Monotheist.  III. He published the Precepts of Jesus.  IV. He founded the Brahmo Sabha.  Select the correct answer using the codes given below |
| Choices   1. II, III and IV 2. I, II and III 3. I, III and IV 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  3. | Q.No  3. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Consider the following statements  According to Hindu Law, marriage is defined as  1. a contract  2. a sacrament  3. mutual understanding  4. indissoluble  Which of the dtatements given above is/are correct? (CDS 2012) |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. 1 and 3 4. 2 and 4 | | | |

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| Book No  4. | Q.No  4. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  After the death of Raja Rammohan Roy, the Brahmo Samaj split into two sections; the Brahmo Samaj of India and the Adi Brahmo Samaj. Who were the leaders of the two sections respectively? (CDS 2010) |
| Choices   1. Keshab Chandra Sen and Debendranath Tagore 2. Radhakanta Deb and Debendranath Tagore 3. Keshab Chandra Sen and Radhakanta Deb 4. Debendranath Tagore and Radhakanta Deb | | | |

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| Book No  5. | Q.No  5. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Match the following   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I  (Peasant movements) | List II  (Leaders of Peasant movement) | | A. Faqir  B. Ramosis  C. Pagal Panthis  D. Bihar Kisan Sabha | 1. Swami Sahajanand Saraswati  2. Karam Shah  3. Manju Shah  4. Chittur Singh | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D   1. 4 2 3 1 2. 3 4 2 1 3. 3 2 4 1 4. 1 3 4 2 | | | |

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| Book No  6. | Q.No  6. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Consider the following statements (IAS 2001)  1. Aryan 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 the statements given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. 1 and 2 2. 2 and 3 3. 2 and 4 4. 3 and 4 | | | |

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| Book No  7. | Q.No  7. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Match the following   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I  (Newspapers/Journa ls/Periodicals) | List II  (Founders/Founder/Editors | | A. Sabd Kaumundi  B. Indian Mirror  C. Amrit Bazar Patrika  D. The Hindu | 1. Keshab Chandra Sen  2. Raja Rammohan Roy  3. GS Aiyar and Viraghavachari  4. Sisir Kumar Ghosh | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D   1. 1 3 4 2 2. 2 3 4 1 3. 3 2 4 1 4. 2 1 4 3 | | | |

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| Book No  8. | Q.No  8. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Consider the following statements  1. Charles Wood’s Despatch of 1854 laid exclusive emphasis on the development of higher education in India and neglected primary and secondary education.  2. The Carlyle Circular issued by RW Carlyle sought to check the spread of revolutionary activies in educational institutions.  Select the correct answer using the codes given below (NDA 2011) |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. Both 1 and 2 4. Neither 1 nor 2 | | | |

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| Book No  9. | Q.No  9. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Statements I Intellectual criteria, which informed the reform movements were rationalism and religious universalism.  Statement II Social relevance was not judged by a rationalist critique. (NDA 2013) |
| Choices  Codes   1. Both the statements are true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I. 2. Both the statements are true, but statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I 3. Statements I is true, but Statement II is false. 4. Statements I is false, but Statement II is true. | | | |

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| Book No  10. | Q.No  10. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which of the statements given below about Vivekananda are correct?  1. He believed that Vedanta was fully rational.  2. He criticized his countrymen for having lost touch with the outside world.  3. He condemned the caste system.  4. He considered the Veda to be infallible.  Select the correct answer using the codes given below (CDS 2011) |
| Choices   1. 1, 2 and 3 2. 2, 3 and 4 3. 1, 3 and 4 4. 1 and 2 | | | |

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| Book No  11. | Q.No  11. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Consider the following statements about the Indo-Sraracenic architecture, (NDA 2013)  1. It combined the Indian with the European style of architecture in the beginning of the 20th century.  2. The Gateway of India in Mumbai is the most famous example of his style.  3. There are many famous examples of this style in the colonial cities of Bombay (Mumbai) and Madras (Chennai).  4. It takes its imputation from ancient Greece.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. 1, 2 and 3 2. 2 and 3 3. 1 and 2 4. Only 4 | | | |

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| Book No  12. | Q.No  12. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?  1. Theodore Beck  2. Ilbert Bill  3. Pherozeshah Mehta  4. Badruddin Tybaj  Select the correct anser using the codes given below (IAS 1998) |
| Choices   1. 1, 2, 3 and 4 2. 2 and 4 3. 1, 3 and 4 4. 1, 2, and 3 | | | |

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| Book No  13. | Q.No  13. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Match the following (CDS 2012)   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I  (Social Reformer) | List II  (Association) | | A. Iyothee Thasa  B. Jyotiba Phule  C. John Rathinam  D. EV Ramaswami Naickar | 1. Satyashodhak Samaj  2. Dravida Kazhagam  3. Self-Respect Movement  4. Dravida Mahajana Sabha | |
| Choices  A BC D   1. 4 2 1 3 2. 3 1 2 4 3. 4 1 2 3 4. 3 2 1 4 | | | |

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| Book No  14. | Q.No  14. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  His’principal forte was social and religious reform. He relied upon legislation to do away with social ills and worked unceasingly 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. (IAS 2009)  The reference in this passage is to |
| Choices   1. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar 2. Behramji Merwanji Malabari 3. Mahadev Govind Ranade 4. B R Ambedkar | | | |

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| Book No  15. | Q.No  15. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which one among the following was not a demand of the Prathana Samaj? ?(CDS 2012) |
| Choices   1. Women education 2. Widow remarriage 3. Raising the age of marriage for boys and girls 4. Abolition of untouchability | | | |

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| Book No  16. | Q.No  16. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Who among the following established the Calcutta Unitarian Committee? (CDS 2006) |
| Choices   1. Raja Rammohan Roy 2. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar 3. Keshab Chandra Sen 4. Rabindranath Tagore | | | |

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| Book No  17. | Q.No  17. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Consider the following statements  1. Devendranath Tagore established Tattvabodhini Sabha for philosophical and religious discussions and started Tattvabodhini Patrika to propgate Brahmoism.  2. Keshab Chandra Sen founded Veda Samaj in Madras in 1864.  3. K Sridharalu Naidu changed Vedu Samaj into Brahno Samaj of Southern India in 1871.  4. Bal shastri Jambhekar, a social reformer in Maharashtra started two weekly in Marathi, Bombay Darpan (1832) and Digdarshan (1840).  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. 1 and 3 2. Only 3 3. 2, 3 and 4 4. 1, 2, 3 and 4 | | | |

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| Book No  18. | Q.No  18. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Who among the following used the phrase ‘un British’ to criticize the English colonial control India? (IAS 2008) |
| Choices   1. Anandmohan Bose 2. Badruddin Tyabji 3. Dadabhai Naoroji 4. pherozeshah Mehta | | | |

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| Book No  19. | Q.No  19. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Several socio-political organizations were formed in the 19th and 20th centuries in India, Anjuman-e-Khawatin-e-Islam, founded in the year 1914 was. (CDS 2013) |
| Choices   1. All India Muslim Ladies Conference 2. A radical wing of the All India Muslim League 3. All India Muslim Student’s 4. All India Islamic’s Conference | | | |

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| Book No  20. | Q.No  20. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Sati was declared illegal and punishable by the Regulation XVII during the Governor Generalship of (NDA 2009) |
| Choices   1. Lord William Bentinck 2. Lord Canning 3. Lord Ripon 4. Lord Dalhousie | | | |

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| Book No  21. | Q.No  21. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Match the following   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I  (Peasant Movement) | List II  (Region) | | A. Mappila outbreak  B. Ramosi peasant force  C. Kuka revolt  D. Pabna revolt | 1. Maharashtra  2. Bengal  3. Malabar  4. Punjab | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D   1. 3 1 4 2 2. 3 4 1 2 3. 2 4 1 3 4. 2 1 4 3 | | | |

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| Book No  22. | Q.No  22. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which one among the following statements regarding the social and religious reform ideas of Raja Rammohan Roy is not correct? (CDS 2010) |
| Choices   1. His efforts led to the formaton of Brahmo Samaj in 1828 2. He considered different religions as embodiments of universal theism 3. His Vedantic monism was strengthened after 1815 since an exposure to Christian Unitarianism 4. He paid attention exclusively to the problems/issues of the emerging middle class of India | | | |

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| Book No  23. | Q.No  23. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The social reformer of Maharashtra who became famous by the pen-name of ‘Lokahitawadi’ was |
| Choices   1. Atmaram Panduranga 2. Bal Gangadhar Tilak 3. Gopal Hari Deshmukh 4. Krishna Shastri Chaplunkar | | | |

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| Book No  24. | Q.No  24. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Consider the following statements about MG Ranade  1. He was the chief architect of the Prarthna Samaj in Maharashtra.  2. He approved the theistic philosophies of Bhakti Cult.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. Both 1 and 2 4. Neither 1 nor 2 | | | |

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| Book No  25. | Q.No  25. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Match the following (IAS 1997)   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I | List II | | A. Moplah Revolt  B. Pabna Revolt  C. Eka Movement  D. Birsa Munda Revolt | 1. Kerala  2. Bihar  3. Bengal  4. Awadh | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D   1. 1 3 4 2 2. 2 3 4 1 3. 1 2 3 4 4. 3 4 1 2 | | | |

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| Book No  26. | Q.No  26. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Consider the following statements about Periyar EV Ramaswamy (NDA NA 2012)  1. He was a politician, social activist and an important figure in the Dravidian Movement in South India.  2. He championed the cause of caste upliftment, nationalism and the rights of women.  3. He was contemporary of the Maharashtran anti-caste reformer Jyotiba Phule.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 3 3. 1 and 3 4. 1 and 2 | | | |

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| Book No  27. | Q.No  27. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  In collaboration with David Hare and Alexander Duff, who of the following established the Hindu College at Calcutta? (IAS 2009) |
| Choices   1. Henry Louis Vivian Derozio 2. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar 3. Keshab Chandra Sen 4. Raja Rammohan Roy | | | |

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| Book No  28. | Q.No  28. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following is known as the saint of Dakshineshwar? |
| Choices   1. Chaitanya Mahaprabhu 2. Sant Jnaneshwar 3. Vivekananda 4. Ramakrishna Parmahansa | | | |

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| Book No  29. | Q.No  29. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Consider the following statements  1. Dayanand Saraswati founded the Arya Samaj in 1875.  2. The Arya Samajrepudiated the authority of the caste system.  3. Dayanand Saraswati was born in the Brahman family.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? (CDS 2009) |
| Choices   1. 1, 2 and 3 2. 1 and 2 3. 2 and 3 4. 1 and 3 | | | |

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| Book No  30. | Q.No  30. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  What was the basic different between the Brahmo Samaj and the Prarthana Samaj, on the one hand, and the Arya Samaj and Ramakrishna Mission on the other? |
| Choices   1. While the Brahmo Samaj and the Prarsthana Samaj had a socio-religious programme, the Arya Samaj and Ramakrishna Mission were mainly religious reform movements 2. While the former attracted only the elite, the latter had a truly mass appeal 3. While the former represented the Indian response to western rationalism, the latter took their inspiration from India’s past (Back to the Vedas’) 4. While the former were basically local movements, the impact of the latter was fell all over India | | | |

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| Book No  31. | Q.No  31. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Consider the following statements  1.Ishwar Chandra Vidysagar founded the Bethune School at Calcutta with the main aim of encouraging education for women.  2. Bankim Chandra Sen’s Chattopadhyay was the first graduate of the Calcutta University.  3. Keshab Chandra Sen’s campaign against Sati led to the enactment of a law to ban Sati by the Governor General.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? (IAS 2005) |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. 1 and 2 3. 2 and 3 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  32. | Q.No  32. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Which of the following is not one of the postulates of the Ramakrishna Mission? |
| Choices   1. It aims at the development of the highest spirituality inherent in man 2. It holds up the pure Vedantic doctrine as it ideal and rejects all later religious thought and believes that the Puranas are full of false teachings 3. It recognizes the value and utility of later developments in Hinduism such as worship of images 4. It recognizes the value and utility of modern developments in natural sciences and technology | | | |

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| Book No  33. | Q.No  33. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Who wrote the famous drama Neel Darpan which depicted the agony of the indigo cultivators and brutality of the planters? (CDS 2007) |
| Choices   1. Harish Chandra Mukherjee 2. Dinabandhu Mitra 3. Sisit Kumar Ghose 4. Ram Gopal Ghose | | | |

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| Book No  34. | Q.No  34. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Which of the following statements about the activities of Radhakanta Deb is not correct? |
| Choices   1. He compiled in Sanskrit an encyclopaedic lexicon which he named *Shabda Kalpadruma* 2. He translated the Kena, Isa, Katha, Man duka and Mundaka Upanishads 3. In 1823, he founded the Gandiya Samaj to promote education and propagate knowledge 4. In 1830, he established the Dharma Sabha to organize a campaign against the abolition of the sati custom | | | |

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| Book No  35. | Q.No  35. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following is/are correctly matched |
| Choices   1. Mul Shankar : propounded the motto “Go back to the Vedas” 2. Lala Hansraj : disciple of Dayanand Saraswati who set up the Dayanand Anglo Vedic College at Lahore. 3. Madan Mohan Malviya : developed the Central Hindu Scholl established by Mrs Annie Basant into Banaras Hindu University 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  36. | Q.No  36. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Consider the following statements  1. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay was the first graduate of the Calcutta University.  2. Satyendranath Tagor was the first Indian to quality for the British Civil Services.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? (CDS 2006) |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. Both 1 and 2 4. Neither 1 nor 2 | | | |

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| Book No  37. | Q.No  37. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Which of the following was not part of the Arya Samajists programme of social reform? |
| Choices   1. To improve the condition of women 2. The maintain the purity of Aryan blood by opposing intercaste marriages 3. To oppose untouchability and the rigidities of the hereditary caste system 4. To inculcate a spirit of self-respect and self-reliance among the people | | | |

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| Book No  38. | Q.No  38. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which of the following programmers of the Arya Samaj contributed to the growth of communalism in India? |
| Choices   1. Spread of education among women 2. Eradication of untouchability 3. The suddhi movement 4. Propagation of western education and teaching of sciences | | | |

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| Book No  39. | Q.No  39. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists (IAS 1996)   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I  (Books) | List II  (Authors) | | A. The first Indian War of Independence  B. Anand Math  C. Life Divine  D. Sadhana | 1. Rabindranath Tagore  2. Sri Aurobindo  3. Bankim Chandra Chatterji  4. Vinayak Damodar Savarkar | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D   1. 4 3 2 1 2. 3 4 1 2 3. 4 3 1 2 4. 3 4 2 1 | | | |

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| Book No  40. | Q.No  40. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Where was the Theosophical Society founded in 1875 by Madame HP Blavatsky and Colonel H S Olcott? |
| Choices   1. India 2. USA 3. UK 4. USSR | | | |

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| Book No  41. | Q.No  41. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  During the Indian Freedom Struggle ‘The Deccan Educational Society’ was founded by (CDS 2003) |
| Choices   1. B G Tilak 2. Dadabhai Naoroji 3. GK Gokhale 4. M G Ranade | | | |

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| Book No  42. | Q.No  42. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following was not one of the fundamental points of the religious teachings of the Theosophical society? |
| Choices   1. The unity of God and three fold emanation of God 2. The Spiritual hierarchy of beings 3. Universal Brotherhood 4. Prayer and Piety | | | |

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| Book No  43. | Q.No  43. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which one of the following revolts was made famous by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee in his novel Anand Math? |
| Choices   1. Bhil Uprising 2. Rangpur and Dinapur Uprising 3. Bishnupur and Birbhum Rebellion 4. Sanyasi Rebellion | | | |

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| Book No  44. | Q.No  44. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Who intiated and led the most effective movement among the Indian Muslim in favour of English education and for cooperation with the British government after the Revolt of 1857? |
| Choices   1. Syed Ahamd of Rae Bareilly 2. Syed Abdul Aziz 3. Syed Jamal-al-din Afghani 4. Syed Ahmed Khan | | | |

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| Book No  45. | Q.No  45. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The Santhal rebellion of 1855-56 resulted in the creation of a separate geographical entity known as Santhal Parganas for the tribals. Who were the leaders associated with the rebellion? (CDS 2007) |
| Choices   1. Sidhu and Chakara 2. Chakara and Bogra 3. Sidhu and Kanhu 4. Dora and Chakara | | | |

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| Book No  46. | Q.No  46. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which of the following was not one of the distinguished leaders of the Aligarh School of Syed Ahmad Khan? |
| Choices   1. Syed Jamal-al-din Afghani 2. Chiragh Ali 3. Altaf Hussain Hali 4. Nazir Ahmad | | | |

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| Book No  47. | Q.No  47. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Match the following   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I | List II | | A. Pandit Vishnu Digamnbar Paluskar  B. Venkatamahi  C. Shyama Shastri  D. Amir Khusru | 1. Introduced the scheme of Raga classification in Indian music  2. Proponent of the Carnatic music  3. Proponent of the Khayal form of Hindustani music  4. Wrote the music for the song ‘*Vande Mataram’* | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D   1. 4 1 3 2 2. 4 1 2 3 3. 1 4 3 2 4. 1 4 2 3 | | | |

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| Book No  48. | Q.No  48. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  A group of ulema established a school at Deoband in Saharanpur district in 1867, to train religious leaders for the community. Which of the following was not one of the objects of Deoband movement? |
| Choices   1. To exalt the wors of God 2. To organize the Muslims to live according to the original Islamic principles 3. Not to offer cooperation to the government or the nobility 4. To follow strictly the path shown by Syed Ahmed Khan | | | |

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| Book No  49. | Q.No  49. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Consider the following statements about Swami Vivekananda. (CDS 2009)  1. He said that Vedanta was the religion of all.  2. He believed in reviving all the best traditions fo Hinduism.  3. He was impressed by the status of women in the West.  Which of these statements given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. 1, 2 and 3 2. 1 and 2 3. 2 and 3 4. 1 and 3 | | | |

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| Book No  50. | Q.No  50. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Match the following   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I | List II | | A. Hindu college  B. Vedanta College  C. Becthune College for Women  D. Asiatic Society of Bengal | 1. Rammohan Roy (1825)  2. Sir William Jones  3. David Hare (1817)  4. Drinkwater Bethune | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D   1. 3 4 1 2 2. 3 1 4 2 3. 3 2 4 1 4. 1 3 4 2 | | | |

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| Book No  51. | Q.No  51. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Who among the following established Ferguson college at Pune in the year 1885? (NDA 2008) |
| Choices   1. Decan Education Sosiety 2. Bhartiya Sewak Samaj 3. Samaj Sewa Sangh 4. Theosophical Society | | | |

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| Book No  52. | Q.No  52. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  What was the object of the AHmadiya Movement, started by Mirza Ghulam Ahmad of Qadian, in Gurdaspur district of the Punjab? |
| Choices   1. To arouse nationalist feeling among the Muslims 2. To form an alliance with the British in order to safeguard Muslim interests 3. To restore the true and unpolluted faith of Islam to the followers of the Prophet 4. To press for separate electorates for the Muslims in the elections for the Legislative Council | | | |

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| Book No  53. | Q.No  53. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Who was responsible for the enactment of the Hindu Widow’s Remarriage Act of 1856? (CDS 2007) |
| Choices   1. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar 2. Devendranath Tagore 3. Raja Rammohan Roy 4. Keshab Chandra Sen | | | |

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| Book No  54. | Q.No  54. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following was not associated with the establishment of Rehnumai Mazdayasan Sabha (Religious Relform association) started in 1851 with the object of restoring Zoroastrian religion to its pristine purity and modernizing Parsi social custom? |
| Choices   1. Naoroji Furdonji 2. Dadabhai Naoroji 3. SS Bangalee 4. Shibi Numani | | | |

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| Book No  55. | Q.No  55. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The term ‘apabhramsa’ was used in medieval Sanskrit texts to denote. (IAS 1996) |
| Choices   1. outcastes among the Rajputs 2. deviations from Vedic rituals 3. early forms of some of the modern Indian languages 4. non-Sanskrit verse metres | | | |

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| Book No  56. | Q.No  56. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  What was the novel undertaking initiated by Databhai Naoroji and his Parsi friends in the field of social upliftment of women? |
| Choices   1. Schools for teaching girls 2. Orphanages for abandoned female children 3. A home for destitute women 4. An institution to teach western manners to Parsi women | | | |

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| Book No  57. | Q.No  57. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Vande MAtaram, the nationalist song, was a part of (NDA 2009) |
| Choices   1. Durgesh Nandini 2. Saraswati Chandra 3. Grihadaha 4. Anand Math | | | |

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| Book No  58. | Q.No  58. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  What was the social reform measure undertaken by Karsondas Mulji, a student of the Elphinstone Institute and a member of the Literary and Scientific Society? |
| Choices   1. To expose the corruption prevalent among the petty officials of Baroda state 2. To expose the deceit and rapacity of Vaishnava maharajas or spiritual heads of the Bhatia community of Gujaratis 3. To establish a string of schools for imparting western education to boys and girls 4. To establish the Zoroastrian Conference under the guidance of a Parsi priest named Dhala | | | |

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| Book No  59. | Q.No  59. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  ‘Lectures from Colombo to Almora’ is based on the experiences of which one of the following? (IAS 2006) |
| Choices   1. Veer Savarkar 2. Annie Besant 3. Ramkrishna Paramhansa 4. Swami Vivekanand | | | |

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| Book No  60. | Q.No  60. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following peasant movement is not properly matched with the state in which it was launched? |
| Choices   1. Kisan SAbha and Ekta movements : Uttar Pradesh 2. Moplah rebellion : Kerala 3. Bardoli Satya graham : Gujarat 4. Pabna Agrarian league : Maharashtra | | | |

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| Book No  61. | Q.No  61. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  That the per capital income in India was 20 in 1867-68, was ascertained for the first time by |
| Choices   1. M G Ranade 2. Sir W Hunter 3. R C Dutta 4. Dadabhai Naoroji | | | |

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| Book No  62. | Q.No  62. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  What was the practical programme of social service organised by the Seva Samiti, Allahabad, founded in 1914 by Hridaynath Kunzru, a member of the Servants of India Society? |
| Choices   1. To run ambulances and first aid centres for the care of the injured during the First World War 2. To organize social service during fairs, famines, floods and epidemics 3. To organize camps to educate the people about the evils of drinking 4. To arrange intercaste marriages and interdining among various castes | | | |

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| Book No  63. | Q.No  63. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which one of the following pairs is/are not correctly matched? (IAS 1995) |
| Choices   1. Jamnala Bajaj : Satyagraha Ashram at Wardha 2. Dadabhai Naoroji : Bombay Association 3. Lala Laipat Rai : National School at Lahore 4. Bal Gangadhar Tilak : Satya Shodhak Sabha | | | |

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| Book No  64. | Q.No  64. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  What was the primary aim of the Akali movement which rose in the Punjab in 1920? |
| Choices   1. To voice the political grievances of the Sikhs 2. To bring about modernization in the Sikh social customs 3. To streamline the management of the gurudwaras or sikh shrines 4. To purge Sikhism of its superstitious accretions and irrational incrustations | | | |

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| Book No  65. | Q.No  65. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Consider the following events in the history of British India  1. Santhal Rebellion  2. Indigo Revolt  3. Sanyasi and Fakir Rebellion  4. Birsa Munda Rebellion  Which one of the following is a correct chronological sequence of the above events starting with the earliest? (CDS 2010) |
| Choices   1. 3, 2, 1, 4 2. 1, 4, 2, 3 3. 3, 1, 2, 4 4. 2, 1, 4, 3 | | | |

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| Book No  66. | Q.No  66. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  What was the name of the organization founded by Narayan Malhar Joshin in 1911 ‘to secure fot the masses of the people better and reasonable conditions of life and work? |
| Choices   1. All India Trade Union Congress 2. Seva SAmiti,, Allahabad 3. Seva Samiti Boy Scout’s Association 4. Social Service League, Bombay | | | |

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| Book No  67. | Q.No  67. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Amongst the following who cooperated with Raja Ram Mohan Roy in the implementation of his educational programmes? (CDS 2008) |
| Choices   1. Dwarkanath Tagore 2. David Hare 3. Henri Derozio 4. William Jones | | | |

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| Book No  68. | Q.No  68. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  The writings of which of the following have not ecriched Bengal drama? |
| Choices   1. Rasik Krishna Mallic 2. Madhusudan Dutt 3. Dinbandhu Mitra 4. Girish Chandra Ghosh | | | |

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| Book No  69. | Q.No  69. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Who among the following started the newspaper Shome Prakash? (IAS 2007) |
| Choices   1. Dayanand Saraswati 2. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar 3. Raja Rammohan Roy 4. Surendranath Banerjee | | | |

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| Book No  70. | Q.No  70. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which of the following was a striking feature of Indian Cultural renaissance? |
| Choices   1. Birth of new regional languages 2. Growth of the novel at the expense of other forms of writing 3. Research oriented study of the past history and antiquities of India 4. Growth of new schools of philosophy | | | |

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| Book No  71. | Q.No  71. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Which one among the following was the first English newspaper in India in the year 1780? (CDS 2007) |
| Choices   1. The Calcutta Gazette 2. The Bengal Gazette 3. The Bengal Journal 4. The Bombay Herald | | | |

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| Book No  72. | Q.No  72. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The main objective of the gurudwara reform movement of the 1920s was to |
| Choices   1. Democratize the working of the Gurudwaras 2. Free the Gurudwaras from official Jathedars 3. Free the Gurudwaras of the corrupt sewadars 4. Run them on the true traditions of Sikhism | | | |

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| Book No  73. | Q.No  73. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Who among the following immediately succeeded Rammohan Roy as the head of the Brahmo Samaj? (CDS 2007) |
| Choices   1. Devendranath Tagore 2. Akshay Kumar Datta 3. Keshab Chandra Sen 4. Sibnath Shastri | | | |

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| Book No  74. | Q.No  74. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  What was the underlying unity of the religious reform movements of modern times? |
| Choices   1. All of them appealed to faith and ancient authority 2. Most of them derived their support from the masses 3. Most of them were based on the twin doctrine of Reason and Humanism 4. All of them had a broad and scientific approach to the problems of society | | | |

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| Book No  75. | Q.No  75. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Who among the following had founded the Theosophical Society in the United States of America? (CDS 2008) |
| Choices   1. Swami Dayanand Saraswati 2. Madame Blavatsky 3. Madame Cama 4. Lala Hardayal | | | |

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| Book No  76. | Q.No  76. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  The Vaikom Satyagraha was launched in Kerala to |
| Choices   1. Open the temples for the entry of the lower castes (*avarnas*) 2. Ban the initiation of Devadasis for temple service 3. Remove untouchability 4. Force the temple authorities to appoint non-Brahmins as priests | | | |

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| Book No  77. | Q.No  77. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Who among the following abolished the ‘Sati System’? (CDS 2007) |
| Choices   1. Lord Minto 2. Lord Ripon 3. Lord Bentinck 4. Lord Lytton | | | |

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| Book No  78. | Q.No  78. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Consider the following statements  1. Subramanian Tirumamba was a malayali poet known as “the Singing Sword of Kerala” who actively participated in the Temple Entry Satyagraha.  2. MG Ranade is regarded as the “modern rishi”.  3. Amrit Lal Vithaldas Thakkar founded the “Bhil Seva Mandal” in 1992 to elevate the condition of the bhils and other aboriginals in India.  4. BR Ambedkar started the journal Bahiskrit Bharat.  Which of the statements given above above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. 1 and 4 2. Only 2 3. 3 and 4 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  79. | Q.No  79. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Who among the following wrote the book Babuvivah? (IAS 2007) |
| Choices   1. Raja Rammohan Roy 2. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar 3. Pandita Rambai 4. Rabindranath Tagore | | | |

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| Book No  80. | Q.No  80. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following did not effect a change in the status of the lower castes? |
| Choices   1. Loss of monopoly on land ownership by the traditional upper class 2. Rise of the rural capitalist class 3. Growth of a new middle class 4. British colonial policy of undermining native tratitions | | | |

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| Book No  81. | Q.No  81. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Who among the following leaders did not believe in the theory of Databhai Naoroji? (IAS 1990) |
| Choices   1. B G Tilak 2. R C Dutt 3. M G Ranade 4. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan | | | |

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| Book No  82. | Q.No  82. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following aspects of the caste system was particulary condemned by all social reformers |
| Choices   1. Varna System 2. Jati System 3. Ashram System 4. Untouchability | | | |

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| Book No  83. | Q.No  83. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which on of the following places was associated with Acharya Vinobal ….Bhoodan movement at the beginning the movement? (IAS 2007) |
| Choices   1. Udaygiri 2. Rapur 3. Pochampalli 4. Venkatagiru | | | |

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| Book No  84. | Q.No  84. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Jotiba Phule’s fame lies in the fact that he |
| Choices   1. challenged the supremacy of the Brahmins 2. fought for the uplift and education of the lower castes 3. was the greatest champion of the lower castes in Maharashtra 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  85. | Q.No  85. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Who among the following Englishmen, first translated Bhagvad-Gita into English? (IAS 2001) |
| Choices   1. William Jones 2. Charles Wilkins 3. Alexander Cunningham 4. John Marshall | | | |

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| Book No  86. | Q.No  86. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Where was the Depressed Classes Mission Society started in 1906 with the object of improving ‘the social as well as the spiritual conditions of the Depressed Classes’ set up? |
| Choices   1. Calcutta 2. Poona 3. Bombay 4. Madras | | | |

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| Book No  87. | Q.No  87. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which one of the following was an emigree communist journal of MN Roy? (IAS 1995) |
| Choices   1. Kisan Sabha 2. The Worker 3. Vanguard 4. Anushilan | | | |

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| Book No  88. | Q.No  88. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Which of the following did not follow in the wake of the extensive tour undertaken by Mahatma Gandhi during 1933-34 in the cause of the upliftmen of the Harijans? |
| Choices   1. Admission of the untouchables to the Guruvayur temple in Kerala 2. Admission of the untouchables to the Golden Temple at Amristar 3. Introduction of legislation in the central Legislative Assembly for the abolition of untouchability 4. Introduction of legislation in the Madras Legislative for the abolition of untouchability | | | |

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| Book No  89. | Q.No  89. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Consider the following statements relating to Raja Rammohan Roy.  1. He knew that the spread of Western education was necessary to develop a national and scientific attitude in the Indian society.  2. He played a pioneering role in the religious and social reform movements of the nineteenth century Bengal.  Which of the above statements is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. Both 1 and 2 4. Neither I nor 2 | | | |

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| Book No  90. | Q.No  90. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Consider the following statements  1. The first modern trade union founded in India was madras labour Union 1918 by BP Wadia.  2. The Akk India trade Union Congress (AITUC) was organised in 1920 by NM Joshi.  3. The Indian National Social Conference (founded in December 1887) which held and its annual session at the same time and the same place as the Indian national Congress was founded by MG Ranade and Raghunath Rao.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. 1 and 2 2. 2 and 3 3. Only 3 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  91. | Q.No  91. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  In the field of social reform, the main contribution(s) of Dhondo Keshav Karve was/were that he |
| Choices   1. opened Widow’s Home at Pune 2. started India’s first Women’s University at Pune 3. founded the *Niskam Karma* Math to train social workers for women’s emancipation 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  92. | Q.No  92. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  What was the reason for a split in The All-India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) in 1929 which led to formation of the Indian Trade Union Federation (ITUF) under the leadership of NM Joshi? |
| Choices   1. Disagreement on the issue of membership 2. Divergence of views about seeking government assistance for the labour movement 3. Attempts of the Communists to capture thet Trade Union Congress 4. Personality problems | | | |

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| Book No  93. | Q.No  93. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which of the following was not one of the factors responsible for the Moplah rising in 1921? |
| Choices   1. Social disabilities 2. Police excesses 3. Non-cooperation propaganda 4. Khilafatist meeting | | | |

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| Book No  94. | Q.No  94. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which of the following was not one of the factors responsible for the decline in the influence of the Communists on the trade union movement after 1930? |
| Choices   1. The demoralizing effect of the failure of the strike organised by the Communits during 1929-30 2. The old and experience Communist leaders were involved in the Meerut trials and could not guide the movement 3. Stoppage of financial and organisational support from East European countries 4. The discredit brought upon themselves by the Communists themselves by the Communists because of splits in AITUC and the methods adopted by them | | | |

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| Book No  95. | Q.No  95. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which of the following was not one of the founder office-bearers of the Hind Mazdoor Sevak Sangh formed in 1938 to train labour workers, to assist them to find a suitable field for work and to maintain them in times of need? |
| Choices   1. N M Joshi 2. GL Nanda 3. Sardar Vallabhai Patel 4. Jairamdas Doulatram | | | |

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| Book No  96. | Q.No  96. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Consider the following statements  1. The common source of strength to the agrarian agitation and the non cooperation movement of the 1920 was economic distress  2. Awadh agitation affected by the agrarian agitation for reform of tenancy laws during 1920-21.  3. The immediate effect of the Moplah outrages of 1921 was communal trouble.  4. Under the leadership of Alluri Sitaram Raju, the Koyas, a hill tribe of west Godawari district of Andhra Pradesh, rose in rebellion against government interference into their traditional mode of life.  Which of the given above statements is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. 2, 3 and 4 3. Only 4 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  97. | Q.No  97. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  The founder of Boy Scouts and Civil Guides movement in India was (IAS 1993) |
| Choices   1. Charles Andrews 2. Baden Powell 3. Richard Temple 4. Robert Montgomery | | | |

11.

Early Uprising and Revolt of 1857/Crown’s Rule

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| Book No  1. | Q.No  1. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Consider the following statements about the Revolt of 1857  1. It was particularly encouraged by the Maulvis and the Pandits, alike, in the state of Bihar.  2. Nana Sabib sent three letters to king Napoleon III of France during the rebellion.  3. Diwan Maniram Dutta was the leader of revolt from Assam.  4. The army of Emperor Bahadur Shah in Delhi was commanded by General Bakht Khan.  5. Shahzasa Firoz Shah and Kunwar Singh were the leaders of the revolt from Roikhand and Bihar respectively.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. 1, 2 and 4 2. 2, 3 and 5 3. All of these 4. None of these | | | |

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| Book No  2. | Q.No  2. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Consider the following statements 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 Governors to veto legislative action and to legislate on their own.s  3. abolition of the principle of communal representation.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? (IAS 2004) |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. 1 and 2 3. 2 and 3 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  3. | Q.No  3. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Lord Curzon is best known for whichof the following? (CDS 2003) |
| Choices   1. IUniversities Act of 1904 2. Partition of Bengal in 1905 3. Indian Councils Act of 1892s 4. Government of India Act of 1909 | | | |

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| Book No  4. | Q.No  4. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Which of the following was not one of the Rajas of South India to raise the banner of revolt against the British? |
| Choices   1. Raja of Vijayanagar 2. Raja of Travancore 3. Kerala Varma Raja of Wynaad 4. Raj Vira Raja of Coorg | | | |

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| Book No  5. | Q.No  5. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which one of the following statements regarding the revolt of 1857 is not correct? (CDS 2010) |
| Choices   1. The revolt was supported wholeheartedly by the educated, elite Indian everywhere 2. The diverse elements which took part in the revolt were united by their hatred of British rule 3. The role of Hindu-Muslim unity in the revolt was acknowledged by many, including British officials 4. The revolt did not spread to South India | | | |

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| Book No  6. | Q.No  6. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  No Taxation without representation, was the popular slogan of (NDA 2010) |
| Choices   1. Indian Freedom Struggle 2. America war of Independence 3. Russian Revolution 4. French Revolution | | | |

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| Book No  7. | Q.No  7. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  What was the pupose with which Sir William Wedderburn and WS Caine had set up the Indian Parliamentary Committee in 1893? (IAS 2011) |
| Choices   1. To agitate for Indian political reforms in the House of Commons 2. To campaign for the entry of Indians into the Imperial Judiciary 3. To Facilitate a discussion on India’s Independence in the British Parliament 4. To agitate for the entry of eminent Indians into the British Parliment | | | |

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| Book No  8. | Q.No  8. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which of the following was not one of the Indian rulers/Zamindars who remained loyal to the Company during the Revolt of 1857? |
| Choices   1. Sikh chiefs of the cis-Sutlej areas 2. Maharaja Ghulab Singh of Kashmir 3. Maharaja Jaswant Singh of Durgapur 4. Zamindar of Bengal | | | |

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| Book No  9. | Q.No  9. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which of the following statements relating to the Government of India Act of 1935 are correct?  1. It introduced provincial autonomy  2. It proposed a federation of India.  3. It proposed for the establishment of a Federal Court.  Select the correct answer using the codes given below (NDA 2011) |
| Choices   1. 1, 2 and 3 2. 1 and 2 3. 2 and 3 4. 1 and 3 | | | |

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| Book No  10. | Q.No  10. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The educated middle class in India (IAS 1998) |
| Choices   1. opposed the Revolt of 1857 2. supported the Revolt of 1857 3. remained neutral to the Revolt of 1857 4. fought against ------ | | | |

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| Book No  11. | Q.No  11. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Who was the British Prime Minister at the time of the Second Round Table Conference? (CDS 2003) |
| Choices   1. Clement Attlee 2. Neville Chamberlain 3. Ramsay MacDonald 4. None of these | | | |

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| Book No  12. | Q.No  12. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which of the following describes the nature/character of the Revolt of 1857 most accurately? |
| Choices   1. It was a national war of independence 2. It was a Muslim conspiracy exploiting Hindu grievances 3. It was the last attempt of an effete medieval feudal order to recover its lost glory 4. It was a purely military outbreak | | | |

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| Book No  13. | Q.No  13. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Consider the following statements  1. Minto-Morely Reforms (1909) enlarged the powers of legislators.  2. The Government of India Act, 1858, vested the secretary of state for India with supreme control over the Government of India.  3. Vernacular Press Act was repealed during the Viceroyality of Lord Ripon.  4. The Montague – Chelmsford Report formed the basis of the Government of India Act, 1919.  5. The most short lived of all the Britains’ Constitutional experiments in India was the Indian Councils Act of 1909.  Which of the statements given above are correct? |
| Choices   1. 1 and 2 2. 2, 3 and 4 3. 1, 2, 3, and 5 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  14. | Q.No  14. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  When Congress Leaders condemned the Montague-Chelmsford Report, many moderates left the party to form the (IAS 2003) |
| Choices   1. Swarajya Party 2. Indian Freedom party 3. Independence Federation of India 4. Indian Liberal Federation | | | |

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| Book No  15. | Q.No  15. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  What is the correct chronological sequence of the following?  1. Wood’s Education Despatch  2. Macaulay’s minute on education  3. The Sargent Education Report  4. Indian Education (Hunter Commission)  Select the correct answer using the codes given below |
| Choices   1. 2, 1, 4, 3 2. 2, 1, 3, 4 3. 1, 2, 4, 3 4. 4, 3. 1, 2 | | | |

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| Book No  16. | Q.No  16. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which one of the following Acts of British India strengthened the Victory’s authority over his executive council by substituting “portfolio” or departmental system for corporate functioning? (IAS 2002) |
| Choices   1. Indian Councils Act, 1861 2. Government of India Act, 1858 3. Indian Councils Act, 18982 4. Indian Councils Act, 1909 | | | |

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| Book No  17. | Q.No  17. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  To which among the following the residuary powers were conferred by the federation established by the Act 1935? |
| Choices   1. Federal Legislature 2. Provincial Legislature 3. Governor General 4. Provincial Governors | | | |

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| Book No  18. | Q.No  18. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The Gadkari uprising of 1844-45 was directed against the |
| Choices   1. Money-lenders 2. British Government 3. Maharaja of Kolhapur 4. Both ‘a’ and ‘b’ | | | |

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| Book No  19. | Q.No  19. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  With reference to colonial rule in India, what was sought by the Ilbert Bill in 1883? (IAS 2003) |
| Choices   1. To bring Indians and European on par as far as the criminal jurisdiction of courts was concerned 2. To impose of the restrictions on the freedom of the native press as it was perceived to be hostile to colonial rulers 3. To encourage the native Indians to appear for civil service examinations by conducting them in India 4. To allow native Indians to possess arms by amending the Arms Act | | | |

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| Book No  20. | Q.No  20. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The unique contribution of Rani Gaidiliu’s Naga Movement was that |
| Choices   1. she gave considerable support to the Indian National Army (INA) 2. it was the only Nationalist Movement by the tribal of the North-East 3. For the first time the tribals of the North-East demanded autonomy 4. she intergrated the Tribal Movement with the Civil Disobedience movement | | | |

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| Book No  21. | Q.No  21. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Separate electorates for Muslims in India were introduced by which one of the following Acts? (CDS 2008) |
| Choices   1. Government of India Act of 1909 2. Indian Councils Act of 1892 3. Rowlatt Act of 1919 4. Government of India 1935 | | | |

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| Book No  22. | Q.No  22. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which one of the following was the leader of Waliullahi (Wahabi) Movement? |
| Choices   1. Waliulla 2. Abdul Aziz 3. Muhammad Abdul Wahab 4. Syed Ahmad of Rae Wababi Bareilly | | | |

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| Book No  23. | Q.No  23. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Consider the folloing ststement and identify with the help of the codes given below the Viceroy who made the statement and when  In my belief, Congress is tottering tpo its fall and one of my great ambitions while in India is to assist it to a peaceful demise. (NDA 2010) |
| Choices   1. Lord Curzon, in a letter to the Secretary of States in 1900 2. Lord Curzon, while announcing the partition of Bengal 3. Lord Dufferin, during the farewll speech at Calcutta 4. Lord Minto, while addressing the Muslim delegaton which met him at Shimla in 1906 | | | |

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| Book No  24. | Q.No  24. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Lord Mountbatten came to India as Viceroy along with specific instruction to (IAS 1998) |
| Choices   1. Balkaniz the Indian sub-contient 2. keep India united if possible 3. accept Jinnah’s demand for Pakistan 4. persuade the Congress to accept partition | | | |

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| Book No  25. | Q.No  25. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  The main plankof the programme of the Faraizi sect, founded by Haji Shariatulla of Faridpur in Eastern Bengal, was |
| Choices   1. radical reforms in Muslim religious practices 2. opposition to the exploitation of the peasantry by the zamindars 3. to expel the British and restore Muslim rule in Bengal 4. to offer civil disobedience to the British by non-payment of taxes etc | | | |

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| Book No  26. | Q.No  26. | Actual Answer  A | Question  The first census was conducted in India at the time of |
| Choices   1. Lord Dufferin 2. Lord Lytton 3. Lord Auckland 4. Sir John Napier | | | |

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| Book No  27. | Q.No  27. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I | List II | | A. 1883  B. 1906  C. 1927  D. 1932 | 1. Announcement of Communal Award from Whitehall  2. Formation of the All India State People’s Conference  3. Foundatoin of Muslim League at Dacca  4. First Session of National Conferencet Calcutta | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D   1. 4 3 1 2 2. 3 4 1 2 3. 4 3 2 1 4. 3 4 2 1 | | | |

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| Book No  28. | Q.No  28. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  What was the Ilbert Bill intended for? (CDS 2007) |
| Choices   1. To remove racial discrimination in employment 2. To enable Indian District Magistrates and Session Judges to try Europeans 3. To save Indians from racial humiliation 4. To change the method of recruitment in the Indian Civik Service | | | |

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| Book No  29. | Q.No  29. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Consider the following landmarks in Indian education  1. Hindu College, Calcutta  2. University of Calcutta  3. Adam’s Report  4. Wood’s Despatch  The correct chronological order of these landmarks is |
| Choices   1. 1, 3, 4, 2 2. 1, 4, 3, 2 3. 3, 1, 4, 2 4. 3, 2, 4, 1 | | | |

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| Book No  30. | Q.No  30. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The native state of Tripura became involved in the freedom movement early in the 20th century because (IAS 2000) |
| Choices   1. the kings of Tripura were always anti-British 2. the Bengal revolutionaries took shelter in Tripura 3. The tribes of the state were fiercely freedom loving 4. there were already some groups fighting against the kingship and its protector, the British | | | |

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| Book No  31. | Q.No  31. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The tribal leader, who was regarded as an incarnation of God and Father of the world/dharti Aba was |
| Choices   1. Kanhu Santhal 2. Rupa Naik 3. Birsa Munda 4. Joria Bhagat | | | |

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| Book No  32. | Q.No  32. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Who among the following was not a member of the Royal Commission on the Public Services in India, 1912? (CDS 2007) |
| Choices   1. Gopal Krishna Gokhale 2. Valentine Chirol 3. Abdur Rahim 4. Bal Gangadhar Tilak | | | |

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| Book No  33. | Q.No  33. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  What is the correct sequence of the following events? (IAS 1995)  1. The Lucknow Pact  2. The Introduction of Dyarchy  3. The Rowlatt Act  4. The Partition of Bengal |
| Choices  Codes   1. 1, 3, 2, 4 2. 4, 1, 3, 2 3. 1, 2, 3, 4 4. 4, 3, 2, 1 | | | |

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| Book No  34. | Q.No  34. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Muslim Faqirs from their headquarters in the Nepal Terai, wandered about the country levying contributions and defying the authority of the British Government. Who of the following was their founder leader? |
| Choices   1. Chirag Ali Shah 2. Majnum Shah 3. Dadu Mian 4. Titu Miyan | | | |

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| Book No  35. | Q.No  35. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  A popular movements of the nineteenth century which was much better planned, organised and than Revolt of 1987 was |
| Choices   1. the Munda rebellion 2. the Deccan riots 3. the Sanyasi rebellion 4. the Wahabi movement | | | |

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| Book No  36. | Q.No  36. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Consider the following statements  1. The Queen of England was proclaimed Empress of Indian in 1858.  2. King George V and Queen Marry held a Delhi Durbar in 1911.  Which of the sstatements given above is/are correct? (CDS 2004) |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. Both 1 and 2 4. Neither 1 nor 2 | | | |

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| Book No  37. | Q.No  37. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  There was no independent development of industries in India during British rule because of the (IAS 1999) |
| Choices   1. absence of heavy industries 2. scarcity of foreign capital 3. scarity of natural resources 4. preference of the rich to invest in land | | | |

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| Book No  38. | Q.No  38. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  The wrath of the indigo agitations of the nineteenth century was mainly directed against the oppression of the peasants by |
| Choices   1. the government 2. the foreign planters 3. the zamindars 4. the money-lenders | | | |

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| Book No  39. | Q.No  39. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  In which part of India did the revolt of the Wagheras of Okha Mandal against the imposition of British rule take place during the early nineteenth century? |
| Choices   1. Saurashtra 2. Khandesh 3. Maharashtra 4. Rajputana | | | |

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| Book No  40. | Q.No  40. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Consider the following statements  1. Lord Mountbatten was the Viceroy when Simla Conference took place.  2. |
| Choices | | | |

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| Book No  46. | Q.No  46. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  The main cause for the uprisings of the Kols (neighbours of Bhils in the hilly country traversed by the hilly coutry traversed by the Sahyadris) in 1828, 1839 nad 1844-48 was |
| Choices   1. the loss of employment on account of dismantling of the forts by the British 2. the activities of the Pindaris which left them without any means of livehood 3. the dual oppression of the British revenue collectors and the money-lenders 4. the attemps made by the British to exterminate the tribe on account of their suspected association with the Pindaris | | | |

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| Book No  47. | Q.No  47. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The Santhals of Rajmahal hills were provoked to rebellion in 1855-56 on account of |
| Choices   1. the heavy demand of rent which made them a prey to the sharp practices of money lenders 2. the harsh behaviours of the revenuw officials 3. the non-payment of wages by the railway authorizes, who also insulted their women 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  48. | Q.No  48. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The name of the famous person of India who returned the Kinghthood conferred on him by the British Government as a token of portest against the atrocities in Punjab in 1919 was (IAS 2004) |
| Choices   1. Tej Bahadur Sapru 2. Ashutosh Mukherjee 3. Rabindranath Tagore 4. Syed Ahmad Khan | | | |

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| Book No  49. | Q.No  49. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  What was the occasion for the uprising of the Khasis in Assam (1829)? |
| Choices   1. The imposition of a cess by the British to build a road joining Assam and Sylhet 2. The induction of a large number of British troops on the pretence of building a road to join Assam and Sylhet 3. The oppression of the revenue officials 4. The ppression of the zamindars | | | |

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| Book No  50. | Q.No  50. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Whom did Sir Hugh Rise, the Commander of the British Army during the Revolt of 1857, refer to as “the best and bravest of the military leader of the rebels.”? |
| Choices   1. Kunwar Singh 2. Tantia Tope 3. Rani Lakshmi Bai 4. Nana Sahib | | | |

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| Book No  51. | Q.No  51. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Who among the following had repealed the Venacular Press Act? |
| Choices   1. Lord Lytton 2. Lord Ripon 3. Lord Dufferin 4. Lord Lansdowne | | | |

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| Book No  52. | Q.No  52. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Match the following   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I | List II | | A. Butler Committee Report  B. Hartog Committee Report  C. Hunter Inquiry Committee Report  D. Muddiman Committee Report | 1. Jallianwala Bagh massacre  2. Relationship between the Indian States and Paramount Power  3. Working of diarchy as laid down in the Monatagur-Chelmsford Reforms  4. The growth of education in british India and potentialities of its further progress | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D   1. 3 2 14 2. 1 4 2 3 3. 2 1 3 4 4. 2 4 1 3 | | | |

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| Book No  53. | Q.No  53. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Who prescribedthe separate electorates for India on the basis of the Communal Award in August, 1932? (NDA 2008) |
| Choices   1. Lord Irwin 2. Ramasay MacDonald 3. Lord Linlithgo 4. Winston Churchill | | | |

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| Book No  54. | Q.No  54. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which one among the following Acts first made the provision of the appointment of the Indian high Commissioner in the Great Britain? (CDS 2007) |
| Choices   1. Indian Council Act, 1892 2. Indian Council Act, 1909 3. Government of India Act, 1919 4. Government of India Act, 1935 | | | |

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| Book No  55. | Q.No  55. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Match the following (IAS 2002)   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I  (Personals) | List II  (Events) | | A. Mac Donals  B. LInlithgow  C. Dalhousie  D. Chelmsford | 1. Doctrine of Lapse  2. Communal Award  3. August Offer  4. Dyarchy | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D   1. 3 2 1 4 2. 3 2 4 1 3. 2 3 1 4 4. 2 3 4 1 | | | |

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| Book No  56. | Q.No  56. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Consider the following statements with reference to the provisions of Morely Minto Reforms Act in the colonial India  1. The Morley-Act Reforms Act raised the number of additional members of the Central Legislature.  2. It introduced the principle of communal representation in the Legislature.  3. It empowered the Legislatures to discus the Budget and to move resolutions on it.  Which of the statements given above are correct? |
| Choices   1. 1 and 2 2. 2 and 3 3. 1, 2 and 3 4. 1 and 3 | | | |

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| Book No  57. | Q.No  57. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The term imperial preference was applied to the (IAS 1999) |
| Choices   1. special privillages on British imports in India 2. racial discrimination by the Britishers 3. subordination of Indian interest to that of the British 4. preference given to British political agents over Indian Pricnces | | | |

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| Book No  58. | Q.No  58. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The most fundamental weakness of the Revolt of 1857 was that |
| Choices   1. it lacked planning, programme and funds 2. the rebels failed to understand the significane 3. the entire movement lacked a modern, unified and forward-looking programme 4. there was no understanding of the character of the enemy’s political organization among the rebels | | | |

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| Book No  59. | Q.No  59. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  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? (IAS 2006) |
| Choices   1. Nana Shahib 2. Kunwar Singh 3. Khan Bahadur Khan 4. Tantia Tope | | | |

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| Book No  60. | Q.No  60. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Consider the following statements about Revolt of 1857  1. The infamous massacre related with, Nana Sahib took place at Bibigarh, Kanpur.  2. VD Sarvarkar was the first person to opine Revolt of 1857 as the first ‘Indian war of Independence’.  3. Nana’s troops were responsible for the massacret at Cawpore (Kanpur).  4. The revolt came to an end with the capture of Tantia Tope.  Which of the statements given above/are correct? |
| Choices   1. 1 and 2 2. 3 and 4 3. 2, 3 and 4 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  61. | Q.No  61. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  During the colonial period in India, what was the purpose of the Witley Commission? (IAS 2003) |
| Choices   1. To review the fitness of India for further political reforms 2. To report on existing conditions of Labour and to ----- make recommendations 3. To draw up a plan for financial reforms for India 4. To develop a comprehensive scheme for Civil Services in India | | | |

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| Book No  62. | Q.No  62. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  What is the correct sequence of the following?  1. Wavell Plan  2. Radcliff Award  3. Cripps Mission  4. Cabinet Mission |
| Choices   1. 1, 2, 3, 4 2. 3, 1, 4, 2 3. 2, 1, 3, 4 4. 3, 4, 1, 2 | | | |

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| Book No  63. | Q.No  63. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  The introduction of local self-government in the modern period of India is assocoiated with the administration of (CDS 2004) |
| Choices   1. Lord Ripon 2. Lord Irwin 3. Lord Dufferin 4. Lord Canning | | | |

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| Book No  64. | Q.No  64. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which oen among the following statements is correct? (CDS 2012) |
| Choices   1. The Revolt of 1857 was not supported by the Nizam of Hyderabad 2. Dinabandhu Mirta was the author of the book, Unhappy India 3. The Sindhias of Gwalior gave shelter to the Rani of Jhansi 4. Mangal Pandey led the Sepoys March to Delhi | | | |

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| Book No  65. | Q.No  65. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Consider the following Viceroys of India during the British rule  1. Lord Curzon  2. Lord Chelmsford  3. Lord Hardinge  4. Lord Irwin  Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of their tenure? (IAS 2004) |
| Choices   1. 1, 3, 2, 4 2. 2, 4, 1, 3 3. 1, 4, 2, 3 4. 2, 3, 1, 4 | | | |

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| Book No  66. | Q.No  66. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  The capital of the British Indian Empire was shifted from Calcutta to Delhi because |
| Choices   1. Delhi was located at the centre of the Empire 2. the climate to Delhi was more suitable for the Eurpeans 3. Calcutta was the hotbed of revolutionaries 4. Delhi was the traditional seat of Imperial powers | | | |

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| Book No  67. | Q.No  67. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Of the numerous uprisings in Maharashtra, which of the following is popularly known as the Gadkari Revolt? |
| Choices   1. The insurrection of Narsappa for the restoration of the deposed Raja Pratab Singh of Satara (1841) 2. The rising organised by Dadaji Daulatrao Ghorpade in the interests of Kolhapur (1829) 3. The rising of the hereditary servants attached to forts, when threatened with disbandment by Daji Krishna Pandit, minister of Kolhapur 4. The rising of Sawantwadi under the leadership of Phond Sawant (1844) | | | |

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| Book No  68. | Q.No  68. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Which one of the following events, was characterized by Montague as ‘Preventive Murder’? (IAS 1998) |
| Choices   1. Killing of INA activists 2. Massacre of Jallianwalla Bagh 3. Shooting of the Mahatma 4. Shooting of Curzon - Wythe | | | |

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| Book No  69 | Q.No  69. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Match the following   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I  (Books) | List II  (Authors) | | A.The First Indian War of Independence 1857-59  B. Causes of Indian Revolt  C. The Sepoy Mutiny and the rebellion of 1857  D. Civil Rebellion in Indian Mutinies | 1. Sayed Ahmad Khan  2. SB Choudhury  3. Kari Marx  4. RC Mazumdar | |
| Choices  A B C D   1. 1 3 4 2 2. 3 1 4 2 3. 1 2 4 3 4. 2 3 1 4 | | | |

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| Book No  70. | Q.No  70. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which one of the following suggested the reconstitution of the Viceroy’s Executive Council in Which all the portfolios including that of War Members were to be held by the Indian Leaders? |
| Choices   1. Simon Commission 2. Simla Conference 3. Cripps Proposal 4. Cabinet Mission | | | |

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| Book No  71. | Q.No  71. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  The Government of India Act, 1935 was based on (NDA 2010) |
| Choices   1. the principle of federation and parliamentary system 2. the principle of secession of the British Indain provinces 3. acceptance of independence of India 4. Acceptance assembly to draft a Constitution | | | |

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| Book No  72. | Q.No  72. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  ‘Diarchy’ was first introduced in India under (CDS 2010) |
| Choices   1. Morley-Minto Reforms 2. Montford Reforms 3. Simon Commission Plan 4. Government of India Act, 1935 | | | |

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| Book No  73. | Q.No  73. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  The agrarian outbreak, also known as the Deccan Riots, in Poona and Ahmednagr districts of Maharashtra in 1875, was mainly directed against |
| Choices   1. the government 2. the money-lenders 3. the Zamindars 4. the foreign planters | | | |

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| Book No  74. | Q.No  74. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The real intention of the British to include the princely states in the Federal Union proposed by the India Act of 1935 was to |
| Choices   1. exercise more and direct political and administrative control over the princely states 2. involve the princes actively in the administration of the colony 3. finally effect the complete political and administrative take-over of all the princely states by the British 4. use the princes to counter-balance the anti-imperialist doctrines of the nationalist leaders | | | |

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| Book No  75. | Q.No  75. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  What was the ‘privy purse’ in the context of the history of Modern India? (CDS 2011) |
| Choices   1. A purse given privately by one organization to another 2. A purse by the Government pf India to dignitaries for service rendered 3. A grant given by the Government of India to the erstwhile Princes of India 4. A gift given by an erstwhile Prince of India to the Government of India | | | |

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| Book No  76. | Q.No  76. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  The two main manifest activities of the Kukas in Punjab were |
| Choices   1. Destruction of idols and number 2. Revival of Sikh sovereignty and expulsion of the English from Punjab 3. Both ‘a’ and ‘b’ 4. insistence on *kirtans* and wearing handwoven cloth | | | |

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| Book No  77. | Q.No  77. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Why did Bombay and Madras fail to rise up in revolt like the Northern Provinces? |
| Choices   1. The ryotwari settlement had denuded them of necessary leadership 2. They were comparatively free from annexations and confiscations 3. They had more tolerant and enlightened administrators 4. They were at a great distance from the seat of British administration (Calcutta) | | | |

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| Book No  78. | Q.No  78. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following was/were the main feature(s) of the Government of India Act, 1919?  1. Introduction of separate electorates for Muslims.  2. Devolution of legislative authority by the centre to the provinces.  3. Expansion and reconstitution of Central and Provincial Legislatures.  Select the correct answer using the codes given below (CDS 2010) |
| Choices   1. Only 2 2. 1 and 3 3. Only 3 4. 2 and 3 | | | |
| Book No  79. | Q.No  79. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Who was the Viceroy of India when the Rowlatt Act was passed? (IAS 2008) |
| Choices   1. Lord Irwin 2. Lord Reading 3. Lord Chelmsford 4. Lord Wavell | | | |

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| Book No  80. | Q.No  80. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  What was the effect of the Government of India Act of 1935 on the national movement? (NDA 2009) |
| Choices   1. It strengthened the movement 2. It weakened the movement by satisfying the people 3. It weakened the movement, because separate electorate for the Muslims and Hindus created dissensions 4. It weakened the movement, because the Act introduced federal system | | | |

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| Book No  81. | Q.No  81. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Christian Missionaries were allowed to enter India after the passing of which Act? |
| Choices   1. Charter Act of 1813 2. Charter Act of 1833 3. Charter Act of 1793 4. The Proclamation of Queen Victoria | | | |

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| Book No  82. | Q.No  82. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  The Rowlatt Act was passed to (NDA 2011) |
| Choices   1. bring about agrarian reforms 2. curtail the nationalist and revolutionary activities 3. have a favourable balance of trade 4. put second world war criminals on trial | | | |

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| Book No  83. | Q.No  83. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Match the following   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I | List II | | A. Governor-General of Presidency of Fort William in Bengal (Under Regulating Act, 1773)  B. Governor-General of India (Under Charter Act, 1833)  C. Governor-General and Viceroy of India (Under Indian Council Act, 1858)  D. Governor-General and Crown Representative (Under Government of India Act, 1935) | 1. Archibald Percival Wavell, Viscount and Earl Wavell  2. James Andrew Brown-Ramsay, Earl and Marquess of Dalhousie  3. Charles Cornwallis 2nd Earl and First Marquess of Cornwallis  4. Gilbert John Elliot- Murray=Kynynmond. Earl of Minto  5. Louis Mounbatten Earl Mountbatten of Burma | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D   1. 3 2 4 1 2. 3 4 1 5 3. 2 3 4 5 4. 4 2 3 1 | | | |

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| Book No  84. | Q.No  84. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Consider the following statements relating ti Indigo revolt  1. The Indigo revolt is particularly memorable fot the role played by the intelligentsia to uphold the cause of the movement.  2. After the revolt, the colonial authorities set up the Indigo Commission to enquire into the grievances of the Indigo cultivators.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? (CDS 2010) |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. Both 1 and 2 4. Nether 1 nor 2 | | | |

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| Direction: *In the question given below are two statements labelled as tssertion (A) and Reason (R). In the context of th4 two statements, which of the following is/are correct?* | | | |
| Book No  85. | Q.No  85. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Assertion (A) In 1916, Maulana Mohammad Ali and Abdul Kalam Azad resigned from the Legislative Council.  Reason (R) The Rowlatt ACT was passed by the Government in spite of being opposed by all Indian members of the Legislative Council. (IAS 2003) |
| Choices   1. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A 2. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A 3. A is true but, R is false 4. A is false but, R is true | | | |

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| Direction: *In the question given below are two statements labelled as tssertion (A) and Reason (R). In the context of th4 two statements, which of the following is/are correct?* | | | |
| Book No  86. | Q.No  86. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Assertion (A) Shah Alam II spent the intial years as an Emperor far away from his capital.  Reason (R) There was always a lurking danger of foreign invasion from the North-West frontier. (IAS 2003) |
| Choices   1. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A 2. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A 3. A is true but, R is false 4. A is false but, R is true | | | |

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| Direction: *In the question given below are two statements labelled as tssertion (A) and Reason (R). In the context of th4 two statements, which of the following is/are correct?* | | | |
| Book No  87. | Q.No  87. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Assertion (A) First, war of independence broke out in india in 1857 soon after the departure of Lord Dalhousie from India.  Reason (R) Lord Dalhousie’s annexationist policy had caused great discontent. |
| Choices   1. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A 2. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A 3. A is true but, R is false 4. A is false but, R is true | | | |

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| Direction: *In the question given below are two statements labelled as tssertion (A) and Reason (R). In the context of th4 two statements, which of the following is/are correct?* | | | |
| Book No  88. | Q.No  88. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Assertion (A) The effect of labour participation in the Indian nationalist upsurge of the early 1930s was weak.  Reason (R) The labour leaders considered the ideology of Indian National Congress as bourgeois and reactionary. (IAS 2002) |
| Choices   1. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A 2. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A 3. A is true but, R is false 4. A is false but, R is true | | | |

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| Direction: *In the question given below are two statements labelled as tssertion (A) and Reason (R). In the context of th4 two statements, which of the following is/are correct?* | | | |
| Book No  89. | Q.No  89. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Assertion (A) Motague’s Declaration of 20 th August, 1917 was a positive step of British Government towards fulfilling Indian aspirations.  Reason (R) It paved the way for establishing complete responsible Indian aspirations. |
| Choices   1. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A 2. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A 3. A is true but, R is false 4. A is false but, R is true | | | |

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| Direction: *In the question given below are two statements labelled as tssertion (A) and Reason (R). In the context of th4 two statements, which of the following is/are correct?* | | | |
| Book No  90. | Q.No  90. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Assertion (A) Lord Linlithgow described the August Movement of 1942 as the most serious rebellion since Sepoy Mutiny.  Reason(R) There was massive upsurge of the peasantry in certain areas. (IAS 1999) |
| Choices   1. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A 2. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A 3. A is true but, R is false 4. A is false but, R is true | | | |

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| Direction: *In the question given below are two statements labelled as tssertion (A) and Reason (R). In the context of th4 two statements, which of the following is/are correct?* | | | |
| Book No  91. | Q.No  91. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Assertion (A) The First ever Bill to make primary education compulsory in India was rejected in 1911.  Reason (R) Discontent would have increased if every cultivator could read. (IAS 1998) |
| Choices   1. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A 2. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A 3. A is true but, R is false 4. A is false but, R is true | | | |

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| Direction: *In the question given below are two statements labelled as tssertion (A) and Reason (R). In the context of th4 two statements, which of the following is/are correct?* | | | |
| Book No  92. | Q.No  92. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Assertion (A) According to the Wavell Plan, the number of Hindu and Muslim members in the Executive Council were to be equal.  Reason (R) Wavell thought that this arrangement would have avoided the partition of India. (IAS 2007) |
| Choices   1. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A 2. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A 3. A is true but, R is false 4. A is false but, R is true | | | |

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| Direction: *In the question given below are two statements labelled as tssertion (A) and Reason (R). In the context of th4 two statements, which of the following is/are correct?* | | | |
| Book No  93. | Q.No  93. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Assertion (A) Lord Linlithgow described the August Movement of 1942 as the most serious revolt after the Sepoy Mutiny.  Reason (R) Peasants joined the Movement in large number in some places. (IAS 2000) |
| Choices   1. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A 2. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A 3. A is true but, R is false 4. A is false but, R is true | | | |

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| Direction: *In the question given below are two statements labelled as tssertion (A) and Reason (R). In the context of th4 two statements, which of the following is/are correct?* | | | |
| Book No  94. | Q.No  94. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Assertion (A) The Sardar Larai Movement was directed against the erosion of khuntkatti or joint tenures.  Reason(R) The erosion of joint tenures was caused by non-tribals getting hold of tribal lands under the policy of expansion of land under cultivation for maximizing Company’s revenues. |
| Choices   1. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A 2. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A 3. A is true but, R is false 4. A is false but, R is true | | | |

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| Book No  95. | Q.No  95. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The first Factory Act restricting the working hours of women and children, and authorizing local governments to make nessary rules was adopted during whose time? (IAS 2007) |
| Choices   1. Lord Lyton 2. Lord Bentinck 3. Lord Ripon 4. Lord Canning | | | |

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| Book No  96. | Q.No  96. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Which one of the following territories was not affected by the Revolt of 1857? (IAS 2005) |
| Choices   1. Jhansi 2. Chittor 3. Jagdishpur 4. Lucknow | | | |

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| Book No  97. | Q.No  97. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Who among the following was/were the Chairman of Famine Commission? |
| Choices   1. Richard Strachey 2. James Lyall 3. Antony Mc Donnell 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  98. | Q.No  98. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following educational Committee is correctly matched with the given information? |
| Choices  Committees Chairmen Viceroys   1. Hunter Commission 1882 William Hunter Lord Ripon 2. University Commission 1902 Thomas Raleigh Lord Curzon 3. Calcutta University Commission 1917 Michael Sadler Lord Chelmsford 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  99. | Q.No  99. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Who was responsible for the introduction of English as the official language in India? |
| Choices   1. Lord William Bentick 2. Sir Charles Wood 3. Marquess of Dalhousie 4. Allan Octawian Hume | | | |

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| Book No  100. | Q.No  100. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which of the following statements about permanent settlement are correct?  1. It conferred proprietary rights to peasants.  2. The Zamindars were recongnized as the proprietors of Land.  3. The government permanently fixed the land revenue demand.  4. The Zamindars acted as the middlemen between the peasants and the government.  Select the correct answer using the codes given below (CDS 2012) |
| Choices  Codes   1. 2, 3 and 4 2. 3 and 4 only 3. 1 and 4 4. 1 and 3 | | | |

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| Book No  101. | Q.No  101. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which one among the following statements is correct? (CDS 2012) |
| Choices   1. The Revolt of 1857 was not supported by the Nizam of Hyderabad 2. Dinabandhu Mitra was the author of the book, Unhappy India 3. The Sindhias of Gwalior gave shelter to the Rani of Jhansi 4. Mangal Pandey led the Sepovs March to Delhi | | | |

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| Book No  102. | Q.No  102. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Who among the following Governor Generals formed the Triple Alliance against Tipu Sultan? (CDS 2012) |
| Choices   1. Warren Hastings 2. Lord Cornwallis 3. Lord Wellesley 4. Lord William Bentinck | | | |

12.

Indian National Movement (I)/Moderate and Extremist Phase

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| Book No  1. | Q.No  1. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  The European organization in India which launched agitation the Ilbert Bill was |
| Choices   1. European Defence Association 2. Indo-British Association 3. Anti-Ilbert Bill League 4. European Rights Front | | | |

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| Book No  2. | Q.No  2. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Who was the Founder of the Asiatic Society? |
| Choices   1. William Carey 2. William Jone 3. David Hare 4. Marshman | | | |

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| Book No  3 | Q.No  3. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The Indian Muslims, in general, were not attracted to the Extremist movements because of the (IAS 1998) |
| Choices   1. influence of the Sir Sayyid Ahmed Khan 2. anti-Muslim attitude of Extremist leaders 3. indifference shown to Muslim aspiratons 4. extremists. policy of harping on Hindu past | | | |

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| Book No  4. | Q.No  4. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  After the Surat split in 1907, the second split in the Congress took place in 1918 on the issue of |
| Choices   1. Lucknow Pact 2. Montague Declaration 3. Election of Mrs.Annie Besant as President of the INC (1917) 4. Both ‘b’ and ‘c’ | | | |

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| Book No  5. | Q.No  5. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Royal Asiatic Society was founded by (CDS 2003) |
| Choices   1. Sir William Jones 2. Sir John Marshall 3. RD Banerjee 4. Sir William Bentinck | | | |

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| Book No  6. | Q.No  6. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  The moderate leaders left the Congress after lucknow session of the Congress and founded a new party called the |
| Choices   1. Indian Liberal Federation or Liberal Party 2. National Party 3. Congress Socialist Party 4. Unionist Party | | | |

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| Book No  7. | Q.No  7. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which one of the following submitted in 1875 a petition to the House of Commons demanding India’s direct representation in the British Parliament? (IAS 2002) |
| Choices   1. The Deccan Association 2. The Indian Association 3. The Madras Mahajan Sabha 4. The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha | | | |

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| Book No  8. | Q.No  8. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which one of the following association was organised by Dadabhai Naoroji, The Grand Old Man of India’ |
| Choices   1. The East India Association, 1866 2. The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, 1870 3. The Bombay Presidency Association 1885 4. The Indian National Conference, 1883 | | | |

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| Book No  9. | Q.No  9. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The earliest public association had been formed in modern India in 1837 was |
| Choices   1. The Bengal British Indian Society 2. The British India Association 3. The Landholders’ Society 4. The Madras Native Association | | | |

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| Book No  10. | Q.No  10. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The earliest public association had been formed in modern India in 1837 was |
| Choices   1. The Bengal British Indian Society 2. The British India Association 3. The Landholders’s Society 4. The Madras Native Association | | | |

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| Book No  11. | Q.No  11. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Match the following (CDS 2003)   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I  (Authors) | List II  (Books) | | A. Annie Besant  B. EMS Namboodiripad  C. Mahatma Gandhi  D. Sarojini Naidu | 1. Conquest of Self  2. Crisis into Chaos  3. Goden Threshold  4. Wake Up India | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D   1. 4 2 1 3 2. 3 1 2 4 3. 4 1 2 3 4. 3 2 1 4 | | | |

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| Book No  12. | Q.No  12. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Who raised patriotism to the pedestal of mother worship and said “I know my county as my mother. I adore her. worship her”? |
| Choices   1. Vivekanand 2. Aurobindo Ghosh 3. BG Tilak 4. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee | | | |

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| Book No  13. | Q.No  13. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Match List I (Books) with List II (Authors) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists (CDS 2003)   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I  (Books) | List II  (Authors) | | A. The Indian Struggle  India in Transition  Wake up India  Transfer of Power in India | 1. VP Menon  2. MN Roy  3. Annie Besant  4. Subash Chandra Bose  5. Jawaharlal Nehru | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D   1. 1 2 3 4 2. 1 5 2 4 3. 4 2 1 3 4. 2 1 3 4 | | | |

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| Book No  14. | Q.No  14. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  The word Congress was borrowed from |
| Choices   1. the Congress (Parliament) of the USA 2. North American history, to connote an assembly of people 3. the Congress of Trade Union 4. the Congress of World Religions at Chicago | | | |

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| Book No  15. | Q.No  15. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched? (CDS 2002) |
| Choices  List I List II   1. Surendranath Banerjee : Home Rule Movement 2. Lala Hardayal : Organised an army in Europe for India’s freedom 3. Raja Radhakanta : Opposed the abolition of the practice of Sati 4. Syed Ahmed Khan : Founder of the Muslim League in 1906 | | | |

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| Book No  16. | Q.No  16. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Who observed “The Congress is in reality a civil war without arms”? |
| Choices   1. Lord Dufferin 2. MA Jinnah 3. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan 4. Lord Curzon | | | |

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| Book No  17. | Q.No  17. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The first session of the Indian National Congress was shifted from Poona to Bombay almost at the eleventh hour because (CDS 2004) |
| Choices   1. the leaders of Bombay Presidency Association were against holding the first meeting of the Congress at Poona 2. the Bombay Governor agreed to AO Hume’s proposal to act as first President of the Congress 3. Bombay as the Capital of the Presidency would help the conference attract more attention if it was held there 4. an outbreak of cholera in Poona forced the organisers of the first session of the Congress to shift its venue from Poona to Bombay | | | |

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| Book No  18. | Q.No  18. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Who among the following rejected the title of Knighthood and refused to accept a position in the Counsil of the Secretary of State for India? (IAS 2008) |
| Choices   1. Motilal Nehru 2. MG Ranade 3. GK Gokhale 4. BG Tilak | | | |

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| Book No  19. | Q.No  19. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Who attended the imperial durbar (1877) dresses in had spun Khadi? |
| Choices   1. Ganesh Vasudev Joshi 2. MG Ranade 3. Rabindranath Tagore 4. Balendranath Tagore | | | |

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| Book No  20 | Q.No  20. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Match List I with List II and select the correct anwer using the codes given below the lists (CDS 2000)   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I  (Movements) | List II  (Personalities) | | A. Satya Shodhak Mandal  B. Manav Dharm Sabha  C. Darpan  D. Young Bengal Movement | 1. Bal Shastri Javekar  2. Jyotiba Phule  3. Henry Vivian Derozio  4. Mehataji Durgaram Mancharam | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D   1. 1 2 3 4 2. 2 4 1 3 3. 4 2 1 3 4. 2 1 3 4 | | | |

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| Book No  21. | Q.No  21. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The Government of India Act, 1919 (IBPS PO 2012)  1. established a bicameral legislature at the centre.  2. introduced diarchy in the provincial executive.  3. introduced a federal system of Government inIndia.  Select the correct answer using the codes given below |
| Choices   1. 1 and 3 2. 2 and 3 3. 1, 2 and 3 4. 1 and 2 | | | |

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| Book No  22. | Q.No  22. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  In his lectures on nationalism, Rabindranath Tagore argued that (IBPS PO 2012)  1. nationalism frees men and women from narrow loyalties, bonds and connects them to wider and better community of fellowship.  2. nationalism will foster a feeling of rootedness and cultural belonging and put an end to warmongering.  Select the correct answer using the codes given below |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. Both 1 and 2 4. Neither 1 nor 2 | | | |

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| Book No  23. | Q.No  23. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Match the following (CDS 2000)   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I | List II | | A. WC Banerjee  B. Annie Besant  C. Madanlal Dhingara  D. Motilal Nehru | 1. Home Rule Movement  2. Indian Revolutionary  3. Swaraj Party  4. First President of INC | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D   1. 1 4 3 2 2. 1 4 2 3 3. 4 1 3 2 4. 4 1 2 3 | | | |

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| Book No  24. | Q.No  24. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  With reference to the Indian Freedom Struggle, which one of the folloing statements is not correct? (IAS 2002) |
| Choices   1. Hakim Ajmal Khan was one of the leaders to start a nationalist and militant Ahrar movement 2. When the Indian National Congress was formed, Syed Ahmed Khan opposed it 3. The All India Muslim League which was formed in 1906 vehemently opposed the Partition of Bengal and separate electorates 4. Maulana Barkatullah and Maulana Obeidullah Sindhi were among those who formed a Provisional Government of India in Kabul | | | |

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| Book No  25. | Q.No  25. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which one among the following statements regarding Bal Gangadhar Tilak is not correct? (CDS 2012) |
| Choices   1. He propounded the theory of the Article Home of the Aryans 2. He founded the Anti-Cow-Killing Society 3. He set up the Home Rule league at Poona 4. He supported the Age of consent Bill | | | |

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| Book No  26. | Q.No  26. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Consider the following statements  1. Prior to the establishment of Home Rule League by Annie Beasant, it was Lokmanya Tilak who had set up a Home Rule League at Poona.  2. The Congress in its Bombay Session in 1915, passed a resolution demanding Home Rule for India.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? (CDS 2005) |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. Both 1 and 2 4. Neither 1 nor 2 | | | |

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| Book No  27. | Q.No  27. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  “A graduate at 18, professor and associate editor of the Sudharak at 20, Secretary of the Sarvajanik Sabha and of the Provincila Conference at 25, Secretary of the National Congress at 29, leading witness before an important Royal Commission at 31, Provincial Legislator at 34, Imperial Legislator at 36, President of the Indian National Congress at 39 ……. a patriot whom Mahatma Gandhi himself regarded as his master. “This is how a biographer describes. |
| Choices   1. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya 2. Mahadev Govind Ranade 3. Gopal Krishnan Gokhale 4. Bal Gangadhar Tilak | | | |

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| Book No  28. | Q.No  28. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Annie Besant was  1. responsible for starting the Home Rule Movement  2. the founder of the Indian National Congress  Select the correct statement/statements using the codes given below |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 and 3 3. Only 1 and 3 4. 1, 2 and 3 | | | |

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| Book No  29. | Q.No  29. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  The first Indian leader to undergo imprisonment in 1882 was |
| Choices   1. B G Tilak 2. C Vijaraghavachari 3. Ashwani Kumar Datta 4. Bipin Chandra Pal | | | |

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| Book No  30. | Q.No  30. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  With reference to the Indian Freedom Struggle, which one of the folloing statements is not correct? (CDS 2003) |
| Choices   1. The Rowlat Act aroused a wave of popular indignation and led to the Jallianwala Bagh massacre 2. Subhash Chandra Bose formed the Forward Bloc 3. Bhagat Singh was one of the founders of Hindustan Republican Socialist Association 4. In 1931, the Congress Session at Karachi opposed Gandhi-Irwin Pact | | | |

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| Book No  31. | Q.No  31. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  At which venue did the 1907 split in Congress Party take place? (HP PSC 2012) |
| Choices   1. Banaras 2. Calcutta 3. Nagpur 4. Surat | | | |

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| Book No  32. | Q.No  32. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  In Which one of the following sessions was the Indian National Congress split into Moderates and Extremists? (CDS 2008) |
| Choices   1. Nagpur 2. Allahabad 3. Surat 4. Calcutta | | | |

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| Book No  33. | Q.No  33. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Consider the following events during India’s Freedom Struggle  1. Chauri Chaura Outrage  2. Minto Morley Reforms  3. Dandi March  4. Montague Chelmsford Reforms  Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of the events above? (IAS 2004) |
| Choices   1. 1, 3, 2, 4 2. 2, 4, 1, 3 3. 1, 4, 2, 3 4. 2, 3, 1, 4 | | | |

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| Book No  34. | Q.No  34. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Why did the Indian nationalist leaders decide to support the war effort (First World War) of the British Government in the beginning? |
| Choices   1. Out of a sense of loyalty to the British rulers 2. Out of symoathy with the British cause 3. In the hope that Britain would repay India’s loyalty by taking it further on the road to self-government 4. Under a mistaken impression that Britian was committed to grant independence after the successful conclusion of the war | | | |

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| Book No  35. | Q.No  35. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Match the following (CDS 2008)   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I  (Session of Indian National Congress) | List II  (Venue) | | A. Ist Session  B. 2nd Session  C. 3rd Session  D. 4th Session | 1. Allahabad  2. Madras  3. Calcutta  4. Bombay | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D   1. 4 3 2 1 2. 1 3 2 4 3. 4 2 3 1 4. 1 2 3 4 | | | |

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| Book No  36. | Q.No  36. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Arrange the following events that took place in the first decade of the 20th century in chronological order. (NDA 2013)  1. Indian Natinal Congress Bombay Session.  2. Establishment of All India Muslim League.  3. Partition of Bengal.  4. Indian National Congress Surat Session. |
| Choices   1. 1, 2, 3, 4 2. 1, 3, 2, 4 3. 4, 2, 3, 1 4. 1, 2, 3, 4 | | | |

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| Book No  37. | Q.No  37. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Cosider the following events of AD 1919 (Income Tax and Central Excise 1990)  1. Rowlatt Act  2. Hunter Report  3. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre  4. Return of Knighthood by Rabindranath Tagore  The correct chronological sequence is |
| Choices   1. 1, 2, 3, 4 2. 1, 3, 4, 2 3. 2, 1, 3, 4 4. 3, 1, 2, 4 | | | |

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| Book No  38. | Q.No  38. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The Europeans in India launched a vigorous campaign for the repeal of the libert Bill for  1. Monopolisation of higher judicial posts for Europeans.  2. exclusion of Indians for Viceroys Council.  3. their exemption from the jurisdiction of Indian judges and magistrates.  Select the correct answer using the codes given below |
| Choices   1. 1 and 2 2. 2 and 3 3. Only 3 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  39. | Q.No  39. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  With reference to the Indian Freedom Struggle, which one of the following is the correct chronological order of the given events? (NDA 2007) |
| Choices   1. Partition of Bengal-Lucknow pact-Surat Split of Congress 2. Partition of Bengal-Surat Split of Congress-Lucknow Pact 3. Surat Split of Congress – Partition of Bengal –Lucknow Pact 4. Surat Split of Congress – Luknow Pact – Partition of Bengal | | | |

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| Book No  40. | Q.No  40. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Match the following   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I  (Persons) | List II  (Journals) | | A. Shyamji Krishna Varma  B. Madam Bhikaji  C. Annie Besant  D. Aurobindo Ghosh | 1. Bande Mataram  2. Indian Sociologist  3. The Talwar  4. Commonwealth | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D   1. 2 3 4 1 2. 3 2 1 4 3. 2 3 1 4 4. 3 2 4 1 | | | |

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| Book No  41. | Q.No  41. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The offence for which Tilak and others were imprisoned in 1897 was |
| Choices   1. carrying arms in violation of the provisions of the Arms Act 2. their refusals to appear before the court presided over by a British Judge 3. breaking the Salt Tax Law 4. spreading disaffection against the government through their speeches | | | |

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| Book No  42. | Q.No  42. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  ‘The Musalman,’ the handwritten daily newspaper in circulation since 1927, is published from which one of the following places? (CDS 2008) |
| Choices   1. Chennai 2. Hyderabad 3. Mysore 4. Lucknow | | | |

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| Book No  43. | Q.No  43. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Arrange the following events that took place in the first decade of the 20th century in chronological order. (NDA 2013)  A. Indian National Congress Bombay Session. B. Establishment of All India Muslim League. C. Partition of Bengal. D. Indian National Congress Surat Session  Select National answer using the codes given below |
| Choices   1. 1, 2, 3 and 4 2. 1, 3, 2 and 4 3. 4, 3, 2 and 1 4. 2, 4, 1 and 3 | | | |

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| Book No  44. | Q.No  44. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  “He was ab extremist leader from Punjab. He was influenced by Arya Samaj and founded the National School at Lahore. He presided over the All India Trade Union Congress in 1920 and demonstrated against Simon Commission.”  The passage above is referring to |
| Choices   1. Lalal Lajpat Rai 2. Bal Gangadhar Tilak 3. Bipin Chandra Pal 4. Bhagat Singh | | | |

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| Book No  45. | Q.No  45. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Consider the following statement and identify the author of the statement using the codes given below  “I shall work for an India in which the poorest shall feel that it is their country, in whose making they have an effective voice,an Indian in which there shall be no high class and low class of people, an India in which all communities shall live in perfect harmony” (CDS 2011) |
| Choices   1. Baba Saheb Ambedkar 2. Mahatma Gandhi 3. Gurudev Tagore 4. Pt Nehru | | | |

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| Book No  46. | Q.No  46. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  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. Which one of the following was not one of those resolutions? |
| Choices   1. Annulment of partition of Bengal 2. Boycott 3. National education 4. Swadeshi | | | |

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| Book No  47. | Q.No  47. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Match the following   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I  (Organisation) | List II  (Founders) | | A. British India Society (1839)  B. East India Association (1886)  C. Indian Society (1872)  D. Indian League | 1. Shishir Kumar Ghosh  2. William Adam  3. Dada bhai Naoraji  4. Anand Mohan Bose | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D   1. 2 3 4 1 2. 1 4 3 2 3. 2 1 4 3 4. 3 4 1 2 | | | |

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| Book No  48. | Q.No  48. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  In which one of the following cities was the East India Association founded by Dadabhai Naoraji in 1866 (CDS 2008) |
| Choices   1. Paris 2. London 3. New York 4. Tokyo | | | |

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| Book No  49. | Q.No  49. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  In the context of the Indian Freedom struggle 16th October, 1905 is well known for which one of the following reasons? (IAS 2009) |
| Choices   1. The formal proclamation of Swadeshi Movement was made in Calcutta town hall 2. Partition of Bengal took effect 3. Dadabhai Naoroji declared that the Goal of Indian National Congress was Swaraj 4. Lokmanya Tilak started Swadeshi Movement in Poona | | | |

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| Book No  50. | Q.No  50. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Consider the following statements regarding important Congress Session  1. George Yule became the 1st English President at Allahabad Session in 1888.  2. Badruddin Tayabji became the 1st Muslim President at Madras Session in 1887.  3. Annie Besant became the 1st women President at Calcutta Session in 1917.  Which of the given above statements is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. 1 and 3 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  51. | Q.No  51. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  What is the correct chronological order of the following events?  1. Transfer of capital Calcutta to Delhi.  2. The Congress split at Surat.  3. The Partition of Bengal.  4. The establishment of the Home Rule League.  Select the correct answer using the code given below (CDS 2007) |
| Choices   1. 1, 2, 4, 3 2. 3, 2, 1, 4 3. 1, 2, 3, 4 4. 3, 2, 4, 1 | | | |

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| Book No  52. | Q.No  52. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Consider the following statements  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 that it was |
| Choices   1. 1 and 2 2. Only 2 3. 2 and 3 4. Only 3 | | | |

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| Book No  53. | Q.No  53. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The basic defect of the Lucknow Pact was that it was |
| Choices   1. a apct between powerless leaders 2. a marriage of convenience without a priest 3. Based on the wrong notion that Hindus and Muslims formed separate communities 4. an agreement based purely on the bond of common hatred of foreign rule | | | |

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| Book No  54. | Q.No  54. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Match the following (IAS 1997)   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I | List II | | A. Sura Split  B. Communal Award  C. All Party Convention  D. Poorna Swaraj Resolution | 1. 1929  2. 1928  3. 1932  4. 1907  5. 1905 | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D   1. 4 3 1 5 2. 4 3 2 1 3. 2 5 4 1 4. 1 4 2 3 | | | |

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| Book No  55. | Q.No  55. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which among the following was the most immediate factor for the spread of Swadeshi and boycott of foreign goods during the first decade of the last century? (CDS 2011) |
| Choices   1. Curzon’s design to curtail the sphere of local self-government 2. Curzon’s attempt to control the Universities 3. Curzon’s partition of Bengal 4. Curzon’s plan to curb the growing popularity of the Indian National Congress | | | |

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| Book No  56. | Q.No  56. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Through which of the following was the partition of Bengal subsequently annulled? |
| Choices   1. The Morley – Minto Reforms, 1909 2. Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms, 1918 3. A proclamation of the king made during the cornation Durbar staged at Delhi on December 12, 1911 4. The Montague Chelmsford Reforms, 1919 | | | |

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| Book No  57. | Q.No  57. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  What was the proposal made by Lokmanya Tilak at the Lucknow Session of the Congress in 1916 to transform the Congress from a deliberative body into one capable of leading a sustained movement? (CDS 2007) |
| Choices   1. Transfer of leadership of the National Movement to the Home Rule League 2. Acceptance of all the proposals of the Muslim League 3. Formation of the Working Committee 4. Appointment of Annie Besant as the President of the Congress | | | |

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| Book No  58. | Q.No  58. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Consider the following statements about the Indian National Congress  1. Sarojini Naidu was the first woman to be the President of the Congress.  2. CR 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.  Which of the statements given above are correct? |
| Choices   1. 1 and 3 2. 2 and 4 3. 2, 3 and 4 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  59. | Q.No  59. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  The historical importance of the second session of the INC held in Calcutta in 1886 was that |
| Choices   1. There was merger between the INC and National Conference 2. It was presided over by Dadabhai Naoroji 3. The great scholar Rajendra Lal Mitra was the President of its Local Reception Committee 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  60. | Q.No  60. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which of the following statements about Annie Besant are correct?  I. She founded the Central Hindu College at Banaras.  II. She organized the Home Rule League.  III. She introduced the Theosophical Movement in India.  Select the correct answer using the codes given below (CDS 2009) |
| Choices   1. I, II and III 2. I and II 3. II and III 4. I and III | | | |

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| Book No  61. | Q.No  61. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Consider the following statements about Madam Bhikaji Cama (IAS 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 Paris parents.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. 1, 2 and 3 2. 2 and 3 3. 1 and 2 4. Only 2 | | | |

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| Book No  62. | Q.No  62. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  A European who worked ardently for the Indian National Movement and bitterly critised the British rule by saying: “The Briths empire is rotten to the core, corrupt in very direction, and tyrannical and mean,” was |
| Choices   1. AO Hume 2. Sister Nivedita 3. Mrs Annie Besant 4. William Wedderburn | | | |

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| Book No  63. | Q.No  63. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  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? (IAS 2008) |
| Choices   1. Aurobindo Ghosh 2. RC Dutt 3. Sysed Ahmed Khan 4. Viraraghavachari | | | |

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| Book No  64. | Q.No  64. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Match the following (CDS 09)   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I  (Persons) | List II  (Associated in Formation of) | | A. GK Gokhale  B. MM Malaviya  C. C Rajgopalachari  D. VD Savarkar | 1. Servants of Indian Society  2. Banaras Hindu University  3. Free India Society  4. Swatantra Party | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D   1. 1 2 4 3 2. 3 4 2 1 3. 1 4 2 3 4. 3 2 4 1 | | | |

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| Directions: *The following questions are based on the passage given below.* The myth is that the Indian National Congress was started by AO Hume and others under the official direction, guidance and advice of no less a person than Lord Dufferin, the Viceroy, to provide a safe, mild, peaceful and constitution outlet of safety-valve for the rising discontent among the masses, which was inevitably leading towards a popular and violent revolution. Consequently, the revolutionary potential was nipped in the bud. Most writers accept the core of the myth, that a violent revolution was on the cards at the time and was avoided only by the foundations of the congress…. All of them agree that the manner of its birth affected the basic character and future work of the congress in a crucial manner. | | | |
| Book No  65. | Q.No  65. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  The colonial rulers, according to the safety valve thesis, were trying to use congress as (NDA 2010) |
| Choices   1. a constitutional outlet for the mass discontent against the authorities 2. an instrument for the spread of British culture in India 3. an instrument to expand the Indian market for the products of British industries 4. an agency for social change in India | | | |

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| Directions: *The following questions are based on the passage given below.* The myth is that the Indian National Congress was started by AO Hume and others under the official direction, guidance and advice of no less a person than Lord Dufferin, the Viceroy, to provide a safe, mild, peaceful and constitution outlet of safety-valve for the rising discontent among the masses, which was inevitably leading towards a popular and violent revolution. Consequently, the revolutionary potential was nipped in the bud. Most writers accept the core of the myth, that a violent revolution was on the cards at the time and was avoided only by the foundations of the congress…. All of them agree that the manner of its birth affected the basic character and future work of the congress in a crucial manner. | | | |
| Book No  66. | Q.No  66. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  The core the safety-valve thesis restson the assumption that (NDA 2010) |
| Choices   1. a violent anti-colonial revolution was bound to occur unless a constitutional platform like the congress was founded 2. the congress would assist the British in administering the colony 3. the congress leaders would constitute the colonial elite 4. the congress as a party would assist the colonial rules to implement political and social reforms | | | |

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| Book No  67. | Q.No  67. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Who was the first woman President of the Indian National Congress? (CDS 2004) |
| Choices   1. Annie Beasant 2. Aruna Asaf Ali 3. Sarojini Naidu 4. Vijayalakshmi Pandit | | | |

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| Book No  68. | Q.No  68. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Which one of the following defines extremist ideology during the early phase of Indian Freedom Movement? (IAS 1998) |
| Choices   1. Stimulating they production of indigenous articles by giving them preference 2. Obtaining self-government by aggressive means in place of petitions and constitutional ways 3. Providing national education according to the requirements of the country 4. Organising coups against the British empire through military revolt | | | |

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| Book No  69. | Q.No  69. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Which of the following are known as the Bombay Triumvirate? |
| Choices   1. BG Tilak, GK Gokhale and MB Namjoshi 2. Firozshah Mehta, KT Telang and Badruddin Tyabji 3. BG Tilak, GG Agarkar and GH Deshmukh 4. Dadabhai Naoroji, KT Telang and RG Bhandarker | | | |

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| Book No  70. | Q.No  70 | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Who was the first to unfurl the first Indian National Flag, the parent and precursor of the flag of Independent India? |
| Choices   1. Madam Bhikaji Cama 2. Dadabhai Naoroji 3. Raja Mahendra Pratap 4. Taraknath Das | | | |

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| Book No  71. | Q.No  71. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched? (CDS 2006) |
| Choices  List I List II   1. Partition of Bengal : 1905 2. Foundation of Muslim : 1906 3. Surat Split : 1907 4. Transfer of India’s capital from Calcutta to Delhi : 1909 | | | |

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| Book No  72. | Q.No  72. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  What is the correct sequence of the following events?  1. Tilak’s Home Rule League.  2. Komagatamaru Incident.  3. Mahatma Gandhi’s arrival in India.  Select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists (IAS 1998) |
| Choices   1. 1, 2, 3 2. 3, 2, 1 3. 2, 1, 3 4. 2, 3, 1 | | | |

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| Book No  73. | Q.No  73. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Who gave the title of Rani to the Naga woman leader Gaidinliu? |
| Choices   1. Subhash Bose 2. Jawaharlal Nehru 3. Thakkar Bapa 4. Mahatma Gnadhi | | | |

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| Book No  74. | Q.No  74. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Who among the following was elected as the President of All India Khilafat Conference met at Delhi in 1919? (CDS 2009) |
| Choices   1. Motilal Nehru 2. Mahatma Gandhi 3. MA Jinnah 4. Shaukat Ali | | | |

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| Book No  75. | Q.No  75. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Who among the following first used the word’s ‘Swarajya? (NDA 2008) |
| Choices   1. Raja Rammohan Roy 2. Bal Gangadhar Tilak 3. Mahatma Gandhi 4. Swami Vivekanad | | | |

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| Book No  76. | Q.No  76. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Who founded a social organization, the “Jat Pat Torak Mandal” in 1922, for breaking the caste barriers among the Hindus? |
| Choices   1. Bharti Parmanand 2. Dr BR Ambedkar 3. MG Ranade 4. Keshab Chandra Sen | | | |

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| Book No  77. | Q.No  77. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Who of the following is the author of a collection of poems called ‘Golden Threshold’? (IAS 2009) |
| Choices   1. Aruna Asaf Ali 2. Annie Besant 3. Sarojini Naidu 4. Vijayalakshmi Pandit | | | |

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| Book No  78. | Q.No  78. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Who among the following annulled the Partition of Bengal? (NDA 2008) |
| Choices   1. Lord Chelmsford 2. Lord Cuzon 3. Lord Minto 4. Lord Hardinge | | | |

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| Book No  79. | Q.No  79. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following was not a leader of the All India Hindu Maha Sabha? |
| Choices   1. VD Savarkar 2. Bhai Parmanand 3. Dr Shyama Prasad Mukerjee 4. MR Jayakar | | | |

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| Book No  80. | Q.No  80. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Who among the following founded the Theosophical Society in India in 1879? (CDS 2006) |
| Choices   1. Madame Blavatsky and Annie Besant 2. Madame Blavatsky and HS Olcott 3. HS Olcott and Annie Besant 4. Madame Blavatsky and AO Hume | | | |

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| Book No  81. | Q.No  81. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Who among the following was a founder of Swaraj party? (NDA 2007) |
| Choices   1. Vallabhbhai Patel 2. Rajendra Prasad 3. CR Das 4. Narendra Deb | | | |

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| Book No  82. | Q.No  82. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Dadabhai Naoroji was elected to the British House of Commons as a member of the….. Party |
| Choices   1. Conservative 2. Liberal 3. Labour 4. Labour-Liberal combine | | | |

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| Book No  83. | Q.No  83. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Which one among the following was not a demand of the early congress (1885-1905) (NDA 2010) |
| Choices   1. Indianization of the superior grades of the administrative services 2. Purna Swaraj/Complete in independence 3. Abolition of the Arms Act 4. Autonomy within the empire | | | |

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| Book No  84. | Q.No  84. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  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? (IAS 2002) |
| Choices   1. Liakat Hussain led the Muslim peasants of Barisal in their agitations 2. In 1898, the scheme of national education was formulated by Satish Chandra Mukherjee 3. The Bengal National College was founded in 1906 with Aurobindo as the Principal 4. Tagore preached the cult of Atmasakti, the main plank of which was social and economic regeneration of the villages | | | |

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| Book No  85. | Q.No  85. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  The only Indian prince, who actively participated in the revolutionary movement within and outside India, was |
| Choices   1. Raja Mahendra Pratap 2. Kunwar Singh 3. Chhatrapati Sahu 4. Raja Ripudaman Singh | | | |

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| Book No  86. | Q.No  86. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Identify the correct sequence of the following events of Indian history  1. Foundation of the Indian Muslim League.  2. Surat Split.  3. Partition of Bengal.  4. Transfer of capital from Calcutta to Delhi.  Select the correct answer using the codes given below (NDA 2011) |
| Choices   1. 1-2-3-4 2. 2-3-4-1 3. 3-1-2-4 4. 4-3-2-1 | | | |

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| Book No  87. | Q.No  87. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists (IAS 1996)   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I | List II | | A. Surendranath Bannerjee  B. M K Gandhi  C. Subhash Chandra Bose  D. Lajpat Rai | 1. Hind Swaraj  2. The Indian Struggle  3. Autobiographical  4. A Nation in Making | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D   1. 4 1 3 2 2. 1 4 3 2 3. 4 1 2 3 4. 1 4 2 3 | | | |

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| Book No  88. | Q.No  88. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Bal Gangadhar Tilak was given the epithet of Lokmanya (Universally Respected) during |
| Choices   1. Swadeshi Movement 2. Revolutionary Movement 3. Home Rule Movement 4. His imprisonment in 1908 | | | |

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| Book No  89. | Q.No  89. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  During the period of the Indian Freedom struggle, who among the following started the Central Hindu School? (CDS 2006) |
| Choices   1. Annie Besant 2. Bhikaji Cama 3. MG Ranade 4. Madan Mohan Malaviya | | | |

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| Book No  90. | Q.No  90. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  The Congress policy of pray and petition Ultimately came to an end under the guidance of (IAS 1999) |
| Choices   1. Aurobindo Ghosh 2. Bal Gangadhar Tilak 3. Lala LAjpat Rai 4. Mahatma Gandhi | | | |

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| Book No  91. | Q.No  91. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  A Muslim organisation, which proposed during the First world war that muslims should participate and try to reach an accord with the congress, was |
| Choices   1. Muslim League 2. Ahmadiya Movement 3. Ehrar League 4. Deoband Movement | | | |

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| Book No  92. | Q.No  92. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  With reference to Indian Freedom struggle, who among the following was labelled as ‘Moderate’ leader in the Congress? (CDS 2008) |
| Choices   1. Gopal Krishna Gokhale 2. Bipin Chandra Pal 3. Lala Lajpat Rai 4. Aurobindo Ghosh | | | |

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| Book No  93. | Q.No  93. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  A London branch of the All India Muslim League was established in 1908 under the presidency of (IAS 2001) |
| Choices   1. Aga Khan 2. Ameer Ali 3. Liaquat Ali Khan 4. MA Jinnah | | | |

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| Book No  94. | Q.No  94. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Ridiculing the idea of Swarajya in 1903 who said “Only mad men outside lunatic asylums could think or talk of Independence”? |
| Choices   1. Lord Curzon 2. Lord Hardinge 3. Gopal Krishna Gokhale 4. Pherozshah Mehta | | | |

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| Book No  95. | Q.No  95. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Who of the following was known as Deshbandhu? (CDS 2005) |
| Choices   1. Aurobindo Ghosh 2. Chittranjan Das 3. Dadabhai Naoroji 4. Jyotiba Phule | | | |

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| Book No  96. | Q.No  96. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  The word Adivasi was used for the first time to refer to the tribal people by (IAS 1995) |
| Choices   1. Mahatma Gandhi 2. Thakkar Bappa 3. Jyotiba Phule 4. BR Ambedkar | | | |

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| Book No  97. | Q.No  97. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  During the British rule the only British king to visit India and hold his magnificent Durbar, was |
| Choices   1. Edwar VII 2. George V 3. James II 4. Edward VI | | | |

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| Book No  98 | Q.No  98. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  In which of the following years was the All-India Trade Union Congress formed in Bombay? (CDS 2009) |
| Choices   1. 1918 2. 1919 3. 1920 4. 1921 | | | |

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| Book No  99. | Q.No  99. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  In October 1920, who of the following headed a group of Indians gathered at Tashkent to set up a Communist Party of India? (IAS 2005) |
| Choices   1. HK Sarkar 2. PC Joshi 3. MC Chagla 4. MN Roy | | | |

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| Book No  100. | Q.No  100. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Which of the following organizations  “anticipated the Congess by two years and in large measure prepared the ground for the Congress”? |
| Choices   1. Indian association 2. All Indian National Conference 3. Indian National Union 4. Indian League | | | |

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| Book No  101. | Q.No  101. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  In the context of the Indian Freedom struggle, who among the following was considered moderate? (CDS 2007) |
| Choices   1. Bal Gangadhar Tilak 2. Bipin Chandra Pal 3. Lala Lajpat Rai 4. Gopal Krishna Gokhale | | | |

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| Book No  102. | Q.No  102. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Consider the following events (IAS 1999)  1. Indigo Revolt  2. Santhal Rebellion  3. Deccan Riot  4. Mutiny of the Sepoys  The correct chronological sequence of these events is |
| Choices   1. 4, 2, 1, 3 2. 4, 2, 3, 1 3. 2, 4, 3, 1 4. 2, 4, 1, 3 | | | |

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| Book No  103. | Q.No  103. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Aurobindo Ghosh was brilliantly defended in the Alipur Conspiracy case by |
| Choices   1. Chittaranjan Das 2. WC Bannerjee 3. Motilal Nehru 4. Tej Bahadur Sapru | | | |

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| Book No  104. | Q.No  104. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Through whose initiative was the Dhaka Anushilan Samiti formed in October 1906? (CDS 2007) |
| Choices   1. Barindra Kumar Ghosh 2. Memchandra Qanungo 3. Pulin Behari Das 4. Aurobindo Ghosh | | | |

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| Book No  105. | Q.No  105. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Who among the following was a proponent of Fabianism as a movement? (IAS 2005) |
| Choices   1. Annie Besant 2. Michael Madhusudan Dutt 3. AO Hume 4. R Palme Dutt | | | |

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| Book No  106. | Q.No  106. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following is not correctly matched? |
| Choices  Authors Books   1. Dadabhai Naoroji : Poverty and Unbritish Rule in India 2. RC Dutt : Economic History of India 3. William Digby : Properous British India 4. DR Gadgil : Indian Industry, Today and Tomorrow | | | |

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| Book No  107. | Q.No  107. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  In addition to the Home Rule Movement started by Annie Besant, who of the following also started another Home Rule Movement? (CDS 2007) |
| Choices   1. Aurobindo Ghosh 2. Bal Gangadhar Tilak 3. Bipin Chandra Pal 4. Lata Lajpat Rai | | | |

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| Book No  108. | Q.No  108. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  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? (IAS 2007) |
| Choices   1. Rajini Kant Sen 2. Dwijendralal Ray 3. Mukunda Das 4. Rabindranath Tagore | | | |

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| Book No  109. | Q.No  109. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following is correctly matched? |
| Choices   1. Bal Gangadhar Tilak : “Swaraj is my birthright and I will have it” 2. Lala Lajpat Rai : “Every blow that is herded on my back will be a nail in the coffin of the British Empire 3. Lord Curzon : “The Congress if fottering to its fall and one of my greatest ambitions while in India is to assist it to a peaceful demise” 4. All of the above | | | |
| Book No  110. | Q.No  110. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Who among the following leaders dominated the Lucknow Pact in December, 1916? (CDS 2007) |
| Choices   1. Jawahar lal Nehru 2. Bal Gangadhar Tilak 3. Motilal Nehru 4. Madan Mohan Malaviya | | | |

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| Book No  111. | Q.No  111. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  MC Setalwad BN Rao and Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer were distinguished member of the (IAS 1990) |
| Choices   1. Swaraj Party 2. All Indian National Liberal Federation 3. Madras Labour Union 4. Servants of India Society | | | |

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| Book No  112. | Q.No  112. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which of the following founded a National Society, a National Paper, a National School and National Gymnasium and made the word ‘National popular in the later hall of the 19 thcentury? |
| Choices   1. Jyotindranath Tagore 2. Rajanarayan Bose 3. Nabagopal Mitra 4. Satyendrantnath Tagore | | | |

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| Book No  113. | Q.No  113. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Who among the following pioneered Khilafat Movement? (MBA 1990) |
| Choices   1. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan 2. M A Jinnah 3. Mahatma Gandhi 4. Ali Brothers | | | |

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| Book No  114. | Q.No  114. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  During the Indian Freedom Struggle, who among the following proposed that Swaraj should be defined as complete independence free from all foreign control? (NDA 2004) |
| Choices   1. Mazharul Haque 2. Maulana Hasrat Mohani 3. Hakim Ajmal Khan 4. Abdul Kalam Azad | | | |

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| Book No  115. | Q.No  115. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Indian National Congress found wide acceptance initial among |
| Choices   1. peasant and working class 2. landlords 3. business man 4. educated middle class | | | |

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| Book No  116. | Q.No  116. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The British Indian Association was formed out of an amalgamation of |
| Choices   1. Landholders’ Society and Zamindari 2. British India Society and Landholder,s Soceity 3. Landholders’ Society and Bengal British India Society 4. Landholders’ Society and Indian Association | | | |

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| Book No  117. | Q.No  117. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following did not contribute in a major way to the growth of a nationalist consciousness in India? |
| Choices   1. Impact of Western education 2. Consisdent economic exploitation of India by the British 3. Revivalist movements of the 19th century 4. World public opinion | | | |

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| Directions: *The following questions consist of two statements, Statement I and Statement II. In the context of two statements, which of the following is correct?* | | | |
| Book No  118. | Q.No  118. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Statement I Bal Gangadhar Tilak sought to diffuse the spirit of nationalism among the masses.  Statemet II Tilak organized a crops of volunteers to help the damine stricken people in the Deccan. (CDS 2010) |
| Choices  Codes   1. Both the statements are true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I 2. Both the statements are true, but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I 3. Statement I is ture, but Statement II is false 4. Statement I is false, but Statement II is true | | | |

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| Directions: *The following questions consist of two statements, Statement I and Statement II. In the context of two statements, which of the following is correct?* | | | |
| Book No  119. | Q.No  119. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Statement I Annie Besant worked together with the Congress and the Muslim League during the Home Rule Movement. (CDS 2011)  Statement II Annie Besant felt that this was necessary to get the masses for the Home Rule Movement. |
| Choices  Codes   1. Both the statements are true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I 2. Both the statements are true, but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I 3. Statement I is ture, but Statement II is false 4. Statement I is false, but Statement II is true | | | |

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| Direction: *In the questions given below are two statements labelled as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). In the context of the two statements, which of the following is/are correct?* | | | |
| Book No  120. | Q.No  120. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Assertion (A) Partition of Bengal in 1905 brought to an Moderates’ role in the Indian freedom movement.  Reason (R) The Surat session of Indian National Congress separated the Extremists from the Moderates. (IAS 1998) |
| Choices   1. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A 2. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A 3. A is true but, R is false 4. A is false but, R is true | | | |

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| Direction: *In the questions given below are two statements labelled as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). In the context of the two statements, which of the following is/are correct?* | | | |
| Book No  121. | Q.No  121. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Assertion (A) The basic weakness of the early nationalist movement lay in its narrow social base.  Reason (R) It fought for the narrow interests of the social groups which joined (IAS 200) |
| Choices   1. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A 2. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A 3. A is true but, R is false 4. A is false but, R is true | | | |

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| Book No  122. | Q.No  122. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following facts are true about the Civil Disobedience Movement?  1. The movement had no definite beginning.  2. In many parts of the country people refused to pay land revenue.  3. People boycotted foreign goods and liquor.  4. Gandhi gave the cry of ‘Do or Die’ as slogan beginning the movement.  Select the Correct answer using the codes given below |
| Choices   1. 1, 2 and 3 2. 2, 3 and 4 3. 1, 2, 3 and 4 4. 2 and 3 | | | |

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| Book No  123. | Q.No  123. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  The birth and death years of Dr BR Ambedkar are |
| Choices   1. 1886, 1951 2. 1891, 1956 3. 1877, 1961 4. 1889, 1961 | | | |

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| Book No  124. | Q.No  124. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The name of Ram Prasad Bismil is associated with |
| Choices   1. Kanpur Conspiracy Case 2. Alipore Conspiracy Case 3. Kakori Conpiracy Case 4. Meerut Conspiracy Case | | | |

13.

Indian National Movement (II) Gandhian Era

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| Book No  1. | Q.No  1. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  The first among the Indian Princess to ban untouchability in his state and lead the anti Brahim Movement was |
| Choices   1. Raja Mahendra Pratap 2. Chhatrapati Shahu 3. Fatesh Singh Gaekwad 4. Malhar Rao Holkar | | | |

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| Book No  2. | Q.No  2. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Consider the following statements  The Cripps proposals include the provision for (IAS 2009)  1. full independence for India.  2. creation of constitution making body.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. Both 1 and 2 4. Neither 1 nor 2 | | | |

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| Book No  3. | Q.No  3. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which of the following statements on Gandhian movements is not correct? (CDS 2009) |
| Choices   1. Mahatma Gandhi was in favour of mass movement 2. Gandhian movements were non-violent in nature 3. In Gandhian movements, leadership had no role 4. Mahatma Gandhi was in favour of passive resistance | | | |

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| Book No  4. | Q.No  4. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  In which of the following group of provinces were the Congress Ministries not formed after the elections in 1937? |
| Choices   1. Central Provinces, Bihar and NWFP 2. Punjab, Sind and Bengal 3. Bombay, Madras and Orissa 4. Bihar, United Provinces and Assam | | | |

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| Book No  5. | Q.No  5. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following was not set up by Gandhi in South Africa? |
| Choices   1. A Newspaper called the ‘Indian Opinion’ 2. The Natal Indian Congress 3. The Phoenix Ashram 4. The Indian League | | | |

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| Book No  6. | Q.No  6. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The radical wing of the Congress Party with Jawaharlal Nehru as one of its main leaders, founded the ‘independence for India League’ in opposition to |
| Choices   1. the Gandhi-Irwin Pact 2. the Home Rule Movement 3. Nehru Report 4. the Mont-ford Reforms | | | |

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| Book No  7. | Q.No  7. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  For whom did Gandhi say “that when I am gone, he will speak my language”? |
| Choices   1. Sardar Patel 2. Jawaharlal Nehru 3. UN Dhebar 4. JB Kripalani | | | |

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| Book No  8. | Q.No  8. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Gandhi emerged as undisputed leader of Congress as it …… session. |
| Choices   1. Lucknow, 1916 2. Calcutta, September, 1920 3. Nagpur, December 1920 4. Lahore, 1926 | | | |

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| Book No  9. | Q.No  9. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  During the Indian freedom struggle, the Khudi Khidmatgars, also known as Red Shirts, called for (IAS 2002) |
| Choices   1. the Union of Pasthun tribal areas in North-West Afghanistan 2. the adoption of terrorist tactics and methods for terrorizing and finally outsting the colonial rulers 3. the adoption of communist revolutionary ideology for political and social reform 4. the Pathan regional nationalist unity and a struggle against colonialism | | | |

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| Book No  10. | Q.No  10. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Gandhi coined the phrase “Satyagraha in/during |
| Choices   1. South Africa 2. Champaran Satyagraha 3. Kaira Satyagraha 4. Anti Rowlatt Act Agitation | | | |

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| Book No  11. | Q.No  11. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  The first tribal leader who was inspired by Mahatma Gandhi and his ideology was |
| Choices   1. Jadonang 2. Rani Gaidinliu 3. Alluri Sitaram Raju 4. Thakkar Bapa | | | |

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| Book No  12. | Q.No  12. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  The first venture of Gandhi in All India Politics was the (IAS 1999) |
| Choices   1. Non-Cooperation Movement 2. Rowlatt Satyagraha 3. Champaran Movement 4. Dandi March | | | |

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| Book No  13. | Q.No  13. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  A novel and remarkable feature of the Civil Disobedience Movement was the wide spread participation of |
| Choices   1. Peasants 2. Students 3. Women 4. Industrialists and merchants | | | |

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| Book No  14. | Q.No  14. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Gandhi’s concept of Dharma Raj was |
| Choices   1. where everybody performs his duties 2. where every religion had equal opportunities and freedom 3. Both ‘a’ and ‘b’ 4. state systems based on universal morality | | | |

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| Book No  15. | Q.No  15. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The Sarabandi (no tax) campaign of 1922 was led by (IAS 1996) |
| Choices   1. Bhagat Singh 2. Chittaranjan Das 3. Rajaguru 4. Vallabhbhai Patel | | | |

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| Book No  16. | Q.No  16. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which one of the following Ashrams was not set up by Gandhi? |
| Choices   1. Phoenix Ashram 2. Tolstoy Farm 3. Sevagram 4. Gandhi Ashram | | | |

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| Book No  17. | Q.No  17. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  After his election as President of th Congress as the Tripuri Session in 1939, Subhash Bose resigned the Presidentship, because of |
| Choices   1. difference with Mahatma Gandhi 2. resignation of the members of the Congress working Committee 3. Both ‘a’ and ‘b’ 4. he wanted to establish his own party forward bloc | | | |

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| Book No  18. | Q.No  18. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Consider the following statements  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.  Select the correct answer using the codes given below (IAS 1996) |
| Choices   1. 1, 2, 3 and 4 2. 2 and 3 3. 1 and 3 4. 3 and 4 | | | |
| Book No  19. | Q.No  19. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Match the following (IAS 1996)   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I  (Newspapers/Journals) | List II  (Editors) | | A. Bengal Gazette  B. Sambad Kaumudi  C. Rast Goftar  D. The Hindu Patriot | 1. Harish Chandra Mukherjee  2. Raja Rammohan Roy  3. James Augustus Hickey  4. dadabhai Naoroji | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D   1. 3 2 4 1 2. 3 1 4 2 3. 2 1 3 4 4. 4 1 2 3 | | | |

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| Book No  20. | Q.No  20. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Consider the following statements about Mahatma Gandhi  1. “Indian Opinion” was the first paper published by him.  2. My Experiments with Truth is his incomplete auto biography.  3. In his autobiography Gandhi has written a chapter entitled “The Magic Spell of a Book”, which relates to Runkins book “Unto This Lost”  Which of the above statements is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. 1 and 2 3. 2 and 3 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  21. | Q.No  21. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Ramsay Macdonald’s Communal Award gave |
| Choices   1. privy purses to native princes 2. communal representation to Muslims 3. reservations to Sikhs in election 4. separate electorates for depressed classes | | | |

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| Book No  22. | Q.No  22. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Match the following   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I | List II | | A. Noba Gopal Mitra  B. DK Karve  C. Behram Malabari  D. Pandita Rama bai | 1. Mukti Sadan and Sharda Sadan  2. Seva Sadan  3. Jatiya Mela  4. Nishkam Karma Math | |
| Choices  Codes   1. 2 1 3 4 2. 4 2 3 1 3. 3 4 2 1 4. 4 3 2 1 | | | |

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| Book No  23. | Q.No  23. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Consider the following paragraph  He was seriously injured in police lathi charge in Lahore during demonstrations against Simon Commission of which he subsequently died in November 1928. Later on the British officer, who was responsible for the lathi charges on him, was shot dead by Bhagat Singh and Rajguru.  The revolutionary referred to in the above paragraph is |
| Choices   1. Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant 2. Lala Lajpat Rai 3. Mangal Singh 4. Motilal Nehru | | | |

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| Book No  24. | Q.No  24. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Mahatma Gandhi and Rabindranath Tagore did not define India as a ‘nation’, because they were |
| Choices   1. appreciative of cultural divisiveness 2. opposed to the idea of homogeneity 3. supportive of ‘oneness’ 4. critical of hegemonic culture | | | |

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| Book No  25. | Q.No  25. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Who among the following drafted the resolution on fundamental rights for the Karachi Session of Congress in 1931? (IAS 2005) |
| Choices   1. Dr BR Ambedkar 2. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru 3. Dr Rajendra Prasad 4. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel | | | |

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| Book No  26. | Q.No  26. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The Rowlatt Act aimed at (IAS 2012) |
| Choices   1. compulsory economic support to war efforts 2. imprisonment without trial and summary procedures for trial 3. suppression of the Khilafat Movement 4. imposition of restrictions on freedom of the press | | | |

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| Book No  27. | Q.No  27. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Consider the following statements  1. Dr Rajendra Prasad persuaded Mahatma Gandhi to come to Champaran to investigate the problem of peasants.  2. Acharya JB Kriplani was one of Mahatma Gandhi’s colleagues in his Champaran investigation.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? (IAS 2010) |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. Both 1 and 2 4. Neither 1 nor 2 | | | |

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| Book No  28. | Q.No  28. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Who among the following freedom fighters was associated with the foundation of Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan? |
| Choices   1. Madan Mohan malaviya 2. Acharya Narendra Dev 3. KM Munshi 4. JB Kriplani | | | |

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| Book No  29. | Q.No  29. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The Haripura Congress (1938) remains a milestone in Indian Freedom Struggle, because (NDA 2010) |
| Choices   1. it declared war on the British Empire 2. it appointed Jawaharlal Nehru as the future Prime Minister of India 3. of the introduction of the idea of a Planning Commission 4. of the acceptance of the Government of India Act, 1935 by the Congress | | | |

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| Book No  30. | Q.No  30. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following was not recommended by the Communal Award announced by the British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald? |
| Choices   1. To retain the system of separate electorate for the minorities 2. To reserve three per cent of seats for women in all Provincial Legislatures except NWFP 3. To recognize the depressed classes as minority community and to grant them the right of separate electorate 4. To give proportionate representation to the minorities in the Provincial Governments | | | |

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| Book No  31. | Q.No  31. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Har Bilas Sardar was the author of an Act (popularly known as Sarda Act).  The act was |
| Choices   1. Widow Remarriage Act 2. Hindu Women Succession Act 3. Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 4. Hindu Civil Marriage Act | | | |

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| Book No  32. | Q.No  32. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  During the freedom straddle, Aruna Asaf Ali was a major woman organizer of underground activity in (IAS 2009) |
| Choices   1. Civil Disobedience Movement 2. Non-Cooperation Movement 3. Quit India Movement 4. Swadeshi Movement | | | |

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| Book No  33. | Q.No  33. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The first effort at drafting a Dominion Status Constitution for India was made in response to the |
| Choices   1. Minto-Morley Reforms 2. Montague-Chelmsford Reforms 3. Simon Commission 4. First Round Tabale Conference | | | |

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| Book No  34. | Q.No  34. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Rajmohan Gandhi’s book ‘A Table of Two Revolts’ (2009) deals with the |
| Choices   1. Taiping and Indigo Revolts 2. Revolt of 1857 and the American Civil War 3. Revolt of 1857 and the Deccan Uprising 4. American Civil War and Santhal Uprising | | | |

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| Book No  35. | Q.No  35. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  The Praja Mandal or the All India States People’s Conference fully fused with the National Movement during or after |
| Choices   1. the resignation of the Congress Ministries in 1939 2. the Quit India Movement 3. the Civil Disobedience Movement 4. the transfer of power | | | |

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| Book No  36. | Q.No  36. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Gandhi undertook the longest nation wide tour of his life known as the |
| Choices   1. Dandi March 2. Harijan Yatra 3. Non-Cooperation March 4. Anti-Rowlatt Act Campaign | | | |

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| Book No  37. | Q.No  37. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Simon Commission of 1927 was boycotted because (IAS 1998) |
| Choices   1. there was no Indian Member in the Commission 2. it supported the Muslim League 3. Congress felt that the people of India are entitled to Swaraj 4. there were difference among the members | | | |

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| Book No  38. | Q.No  38. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which one among the following prompted Rabindranath Tagore to surrender his title of ‘Sir’? (CDS 2010) |
| Choices   1. The passing of the Rowlatt Act 2. The passing of the Act of 1919 3. To support Mahatma Gandhi’s Satyagraha Movement 4. To protest against the massacre at Jalianwalabagh and the imposition of martial law in Punjab | | | |

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| Book No  39. | Q.No  39. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  According to Gandhi Civil Disobedience means |
| Choices   1. capacity for unlimited suffering 2. discipline, thought, care and attention 3. that it should be wholly civil without provoking retaliation 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  40. | Q.No  40. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Which one of the following is the correct chronological order? (CDS 2005) |
| Choices   1. First Round Table Conference - Poona Pact - Simon Commission - Gandhi Irwin Pact 2. Simon Commission - First Round Table Conference - Gandhi Irwin Pact - Poona Pact 3. Gandhi Irwin Pact - Simon Commission - First Round Table Conference - Poona Pact Poona 4. Poona Pact - Simon Commission First Round Table Conference - Gandhi Irwin Pact | | | |

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| Book No  41. | Q.No  41. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Consider the following statements (IAS 2005)  1. In the First Round Table Conference Dr BR Ambedkar demanded separate electorates for the depressed classes.  2. In the Poona Act, special provisions for representation of the depredded people in the local bodies and civil services were made.  3. The Indian National Congress did not take part in the Third Rond Table Conference.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. 1 and 2 2. 2 and 3 3. 1 and 3 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  42. | Q.No  42. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  The Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress (1929) is very important in history, because (IAS 2012)  1. the Congress passed a resolution demanding complete independence.  2. the rift between the extremists and moderates was resolved in that session.  3. a resolution was passed rejecting the two-nation theory in that session.  Which of the statement (s) given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. 2 and 3 3. 1 and 3 4. None of these | | | |

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| Book No  43. | Q.No  43. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Gandhi coined the term Harijan for the people of the lower castes, influenced by the philosophy of |
| Choices   1. Vivekanand 2. Vaishnawa Saints of Gujarat 3. Both ‘a’ and ‘b’ 4. Tolstoy | | | |

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| Book No  44. | Q.No  44. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  During the Indian Freedom Struggle, an unarmed large crowd gathered in the Jallianwalla Bagh at Amritsar on April 13, 1919 to protest against the arrest of (CDS 2011) |
| Choices   1. Dr Saifuddin Kitchlu and Dr Satypal 2. Swami Shraddanand and Mazhar-ul-Haq 3. Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mohammed Ali Jinnah 4. Mahatma Gandhi and Abdul Kalam Azad | | | |

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| Book No  45. | Q.No  45. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  According to Gandhi, the Satyagraha is  1. process of educating public opinion.  2. a relentless search for truth.  3. an effective substitute for violence and the best method to secure justice.  Choose the correct answer from the codes below |
| Choices   1. 1 and 2 2. 2 and 3 3. 1 and 3 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  46. | Q.No  46. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Who of the following founded the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association? (IAS 2009) |
| Choices   1. Mahatma Gandhi 2. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. 3. NM Joshi 4. JB Kripalani | | | |

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| Book No  47. | Q.No  47. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  What is the correct sequence of the following events? (CDS 2009)  1. Bardoli Satyagraha  2. Rajkot Satyagraha  3. Champaran Satyagraha  4. Nagpur Satyagraha  Select the correct answer using the codes given below |
| Choices   1. 1, 2, 4, 3 2. 4, 3, 1, 2 3. 3, 1, 4, 2 4. 3, 4, 1, 2 | | | |

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| Book No  48. | Q.No  48. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Consider the following statements (NDA 2011)  1. The Champaran Satyagraha marked Gandhiji’s second appearance in Indian politics as a leader of the masses  2. The Champaran Satyagraha was launched to address the problems faced by Indigo plantation workers.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. Both 1 and 2 4. Neither 1 nor 2 | | | |

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| Book No  49. | Q.No  49. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  A foreign newspaper which in its Editorial wrote “No country but India and no religion but Hinduism could have given birth to Gandhi”, was |
| Choices   1. the Times of London 2. the New York Times 3. the Asian Age 4. the Far Eastern Economic Review | | | |

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| Book No  50. | Q.No  50. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Who was the founder of All Indian Harijan Sangha in 1932? (CDS 2003) |
| Choices   1. MK Gandhi 2. BR Ambetkar 3. Jagjivan Ram 4. Vinoba Bhave | | | |

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| Book No  51. | Q.No  51. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which one of the following aroused a wave of popular indignation that led to the massacre by the British at Jallianwala Bagh? (IAS 2007) |
| Choices   1. The Arms Act 2. The Public Safety Act 3. The Rowlatt Act 4. The Vernacular Press Act | | | |

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| Book No  52. | Q.No  52. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Who was instrumental in founding the national Planning Committee (the fore runner of the Planning Commission) in 1938, for drawing up plan for economic development on the basis of industrialization |
| Choices   1. Subhash Chandra Bose 2. JL Nehru 3. Mahatma Gandhi 4. Both ‘a’ and ‘b’ | | | |

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| Book No  53. | Q.No  53. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Consider the following statements about Gandhiji’s thinking on environment  1. His environmental thinking is rooted in his larger philosophical and moral thinking.  2. He preferred sustainable environmental, practices to nourish the and the natural world.  3. He laid emphasis on the rigorous ethic of non-injury in our treatment of animals.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? (NDA 2011) |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. 1 and 2 3. 1, 2 and 3 4. 2 and 3 | | | |

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| Book No  54. | Q.No  54. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Consider the following statements  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.  Which of the statements given above are correct? (CDS 2005) |
| Choices   1. 1 and 2 2. 2 and 3 3. 1 and 3 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  55. | Q.No  55. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  At which one of the following places did Mahatma Gandhi first start his Satyagraha in India? (IAS 2007) |
| Choices   1. Ahmedabad 2. Bardoli 3. Champaran 4. Kheda | | | |

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| Book No  56. | Q.No  56. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Gandhi cooperated with the British and he was awarded the Kaisari-Hind gold medal for |
| Choices   1. raising an ambulance unit during the Second Boer war 2. supporting the British war efforts during the first world war 3. Both ‘a’ and ‘b’ 4. his constructive work in South Africa | | | |

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| Book No  57. | Q.No  57. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following statements regarding Mahatma Gandhi’s philosophy of Satyagraha is/are correct?  I. Truth non-violence are its two vital ingredients.  II. The follower of Satyagraha would resist evil but not hate the evil doer.  III. The Satyagraha would, if necessary, inflict suffering on himself, and also the evil doer.  Select the correct answer using the codes given below (CDS 2010) |
| Choices   1. I, II and III 2. II and III 3. Only 1 4. I and II | | | |

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| Book No  58. | Q.No  58. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Who among the following was a prominent leader of the Congress Socialist Party? |
| Choices   1. MN Roy 2. Pattam Thanu Pillai 3. Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi 4. Acharya Narendra Dev | | | |

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| Book No  59. | Q.No  59. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  The founder President of the Harijan Sevak Sanghar, founded by Mahatma Gandhi, was |
| Choices   1. Mahadev Desai 2. GD Birla 3. Amrit Lal Thakkar 4. BR Ambedkar | | | |

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| Book No  60. | Q.No  60. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Who of the following Prime Ministers sent Cripps Mission to India? (IAS 2009) |
| Choices   1. James Ramsay MacDonald 2. Stanley Baldwin 3. Neville Chamberlain 4. Winston Churchill | | | |

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| Book No  61. | Q.No  61. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Who of the following was associsted with the August Offer? (NDA 2001) |
| Choices   1. Lord Wavell 2. Lord Irwin 3. Lord Linlithgow 4. Lord Mountbatten | | | |

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| Book No  62. | Q.No  62. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  What is the correct sequence of the following events? (CDS 2009)  1. Rowlatt Act  2. Gandhi Irwin Pact  3. Morley Minto Reforms  4. Illbert Bill  Select the correct answer using the codes given below |
| Choices   1. 1, 2, 4, 3 2. 4, 3, 1, 2 3. 4, 1, 3, 2 4. 3, 4, 1, 2 | | | |

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| Book No  63. | Q.No  63. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which of the following acted as President of the Indian National Congress for six consecutive years? |
| Choices   1. JL Nehru 2. Dadabhai Naoroji 3. Abdul Kalam Azad 4. Gopal Krishna Gokhale | | | |

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| Book No  64. | Q.No  64. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  With reference to the period of Indian Freedom Struggle, which of the following was/were recommended by the Nehru Report?  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 (IAS 2011) |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. 2 and 3 3. 1 and 3 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  65. | Q.No  65. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Which of the following parties were established by Dr BR Ambedkar? (IAS 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 |
| Choices   1. 1 and 2 2. 2 and 3 3. 1 and 3 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  66. | Q.No  66. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Who of the following started Swaraj Party? (NDA 2007) |
| Choices   1. Bipin Chandra Pal and Rajendra Prasad 2. Bipin Chandra Pal and Subhash Chandra Bose 3. CR Das and Motilal Nehru 4. CR Das and Madan Mohan Malaviya | | | |

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| Book No  67. | Q.No  67. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Gopal Hari Deshmukh is popularly known as Lokhitwadi because |
| Choices   1. he was a great philanthropist and Social worker 2. he distributed money and medicines to the poor and the needy 3. he edited a monthly magazine the Lokhit wadi. 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  68. | Q.No  68. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  During the Indian Freedom Struggle, the Simon Commission was appointed to (CDS 2003) |
| Choices   1. examine the working of reforms of 1919 2. determine the relations of the British Government with the Indian States 3. review the provisions of the Rowlatt Act 4. explore the possibility of granting dominion status of india | | | |

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| Book No  69. | Q.No  69. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  An important aspect of the Cripps Mission of 1942 was (IAS 2003) |
| Choices   1. that all Indian States should join the Indian Union as a condition to consider any degree of autonomy for India 2. the creation of an Indian Union with Dominion status very soon after the Second Worls War 3. 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 4. 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 | | | |

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| Book No  70. | Q.No  70. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Who among the following has authored the book ‘Hind Swaraj’? (NDA 2009) |
| Choices   1. Bal Gangadhar Tilak 2. Mahatma Gandhi 3. Gopal Krishna Gokhale 4. MG Ranade | | | |

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| Book No  71. | Q.No  71. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  The Vaikkom Satyagraha was lanched in 1924 for |
| Choices   1. opening the temples to the low caste Hindus 2. fighting against the exploitation by the landlords 3. removal of press restrictions 4. democratization of the administration of Travancore state | | | |

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| Book No  72. | Q.No  72. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  In which one of the following sessions of the Indian National Congress was it proposed that the state shall own or control the key industries, mines and means of transport? |
| Choices   1. Lahore Session, 1929 2. Karachi Session, 1931 3. Calcutta Session, 1933 4. Lucknow Session, 1936 | | | |

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| Book No  73. | Q.No  73. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Consider the following declaration and identify the person who made it using the codes given below?  The times has come when badges of honour make our shame glaring in their incongruous context of humiliation and I, for my part, wish to stand shorn of all special distinction, by the side of my countrymen who, for their so-called insignificance are liable to suffer degradation not fit for human beings. (NDA 2011) |
| Choices   1. Mahatma Gandhi 2. Jawaharlal Nehru 3. Dadabhai Naoroji 4. Rabindranath Tagore | | | |

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| Book No  74. | Q.No  74. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Consider the following statements  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? (IAS 2010) |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. Both 1 and 2 4. Neither 1 nor 2 | | | |

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| Book No  75. | Q.No  75. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Who said for Gandhi “Generation to come, it may be, will scarce to believe that such a one (Gandhi) as this ever in flesh and bones walked upon this Easth? |
| Choices   1. Mount batten 2. Albert Einstein 3. Levon Blum 4. Albert Schweitzen | | | |

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| Book No  76. | Q.No  76. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  The leader of the Bardoli Satyagraha (1928) was (IAS 2003) |
| Choices   1. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel 2. Mahatma Gandhi 3. Vallabhbhai J Patel 4. Mahadev Desai | | | |

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| Book No  77. | Q.No  77. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Consider the following statements about the Ahmedabad Mill Strike of 1918  1. It was related to a dispute between the workers and the European mill owners regarding hours of work.  2. Gandhiji advised the workers to go on strike.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? (CDS 2011) |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. Both 1 and 2 4. Neither 1 nor 2 | | | |

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| Book No  78. | Q.No  78. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Who made the greatest contribution in organizing the Kisan Sabha Movement? |
| Choices   1. Swami Sahajanand Saraswati 2. Vallabhbhai Patel 3. JL Nehru 4. Indu Lal Yajnik | | | |

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| Book No  79. | Q.No  79. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  During the Indian Freedom Struggle, why did Rowlatt Act arouse popular indignation? (IAS 2009) |
| Choices   1. It curtailed the freedom of religion 2. It suppressed the Indian traditional education 3. It authorized the government to imprison people without trial 4. It curbed the trade union activities | | | |

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| Book No  80. | Q.No  80. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Consider the following statements about the Non-Cooperation Movement  1. The movement was a mixture of nationalism, middle class politics, religion, feudalism, agrarian discontent and working class agitation.  2. The movement was much greater in intensity than any other political agitation which came before it.  3. The movement helped to foster Hindu-Muslim unity.  Which of the statement given above is/are correct? (CDS 2010) |
| Choices   1. Only 2 2. 2 and 3 3. Only 3 4. 1 and 3 | | | |

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| Book No  81. | Q.No  81. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Consider the following statements relating Gandhian strategy of Satyagraha  1. Under the Gandhian strategy, which may described as Stuggle Truce Struggle (STS) phase of a vigorous extra-legal mass movement and confrontation with colonial authority alternate with phases, during which direct confrontation is withdrawn.  2. The entire political process of STS was upward spiraling one, which also assumed that the freedom struggle would pass through several stages, ending with the transfer of power by the colonial regime itself.  Which of the statement given above is/are correct? (NDA 2010) |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. Both 1 and 2 4. Neither 1 nor 2 | | | |

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| Book No  82. | Q.No  82. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following important pledges/resolutions was not drafted by Gandhi himself? |
| Choices   1. Anti Rowlatt Act Satyagraha Pledge 2. Poorna Swarajya Pledge 3. Quit India Resolution 4. Non-Cooperation Resolution | | | |

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| Book No  83. | Q.No  83. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  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 independencefrom the British? (IAS 2006) |
| Choices   1. Bal Gangadhar Tilak 2. Gopal Krishna Gokhale 3. Jawaharlal Nehru 4. Motilal Nehru | | | |

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| Book No  84. | Q.No  84. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Who among the following had moved the objectives resolution which formed the basis of the Preamble of the Constitution of India in the Constituent Assembly on December 13, 1946? (CDS 2009) |
| Choices   1. Dr BR Ambedkar 2. Dr Rajendra Prasad 3. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel 4. Pt Jawaharlal Nehru | | | |

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| Book No  85. | Q.No  85. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  It made its proposals in May. It still wanted a united India. There was to be a Federal Union composed of British provinces.” |
| Choices  The above quotation is related to   1. Simon Commission 2. Gandhi-Irwin Pact 3. Cripps Mission 4. Cabinet Mission | | | |

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| Book No  86. | Q.No  86. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  A great Indian woman revolutionary, who committed suicide with a written note in her pocket giving a clarion call to the womanhood of India to rise up in arms against the foreign oppressors and to stand by the side of their brothers fighting for freedom was |
| Choices   1. Kalpana Datta 2. Preetilata Waddedar 3. Ambika Chakrabarty 4. Apurba Sen | | | |

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| Book No  87. | Q.No  87. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Consider the following statements  1. The discussions in the Third Round Table Conference eventually led to the passing of the Governent of India Act of 1935.  2. The Government of India Act of 1935, provided for the establishment of an All India Federation to be based on a Union of the provinces of British India and the Princely States.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? (IAS 2009) |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. Both 1 and 2 4. Neither 1 nor 2 | | | |

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| Book No  88. | Q.No  88. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which among the following was not one of the provisions of ‘the Communal Award?’ (CDS 2009) |
| Choices   1. Member of the depressed classes were assigned reserved seats and separated electorates 2. Separate electorates for the Muslims 3. Separate electorates for the European and the Sikhs 4. The separate electorates were to laps at the end of 10 years | | | |

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| Book No  89. | Q.No  89. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Due to the leadership and success in which one of the following did Vallabhbhai Patel get the title of ‘Sardar’? (NDA 2010) |
| Choices   1. Kheda Satyagraha 2. Non-Cooperation Movement 3. Bardoli Satyagraha 4. Civil Disobedience Movement | | | |

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| Book No  90. | Q.No  90. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  The day Mahatma Gandhi launched the Non-Cooperation Movement, a great national leader died. He was |
| Choices   1. Gopal Krishna Gokhale 2. Bal Gangadhar Tilak 3. Pheroz Shah Mehta 4. CR Das | | | |

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| Book No  91. | Q.No  91. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  “In this. instance we could not play off the Mohammedans against the Hindus.” To which one of the following events did this remark of Aitchison relate? (IAS 2000) |
| Choices   1. Revolt of 1857 2. Champaran Satyagraha (1917) 3. Khilafat and Non-Cooperation Movement (1919-22) 4. August Movement of 1942 | | | |

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| Book No  92. | Q.No  92. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Arrange the following in chronological order. (NDA 2008)  1. Partition of Bengal  2. Chauri-Chaura Incident  3. First Round Table Conference  Which one of the following is the correct sequence of the above? |
| Choices   1. 1-2-3 2. 3-2-1 3. 1-3-2 4. 2-1-3 | | | |

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| Book No  93. | Q.No  93. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  After election in 1937, the Congress ministers tendered their resignations because |
| Choices   1. the British Government declared India a party to World War II without consulting them. 2. of undue interference in their working by the Government 3. of paucity of financial resources which hampered all developmental works 4. of their inexperience to run the administration | | | |

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| Book No  94. | Q.No  94. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Mahatma Gandhi Presided over the annual session of Congressonly once at |
| Choices   1. Kakinada 1923 2. Belgaum 1925 3. Kanpur 1925 4. Guwahati 1926 | | | |

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| Book No  95. | Q.No  95. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Consider the following statements  The three Movements of Gandhi were named variously as the Non-Cooperation Movement, the Civil Disobedience Movement and the Quit India Movement because  1. Gandhi wanted to attract the India masses to his movements by giving it a different name each time.  2. When a movement failed, he did not want to use the same name for his new movement.  3. Each movement was morerigorous than the previous one.  4. Gandhi prepared the masses slowly from non-cooperating in 1921 to telling the British to quit India in 1942.  Which of the statements given above are correct? |
| Choices   1. 1, 2, 3 and 4 2. 2 and 3 3. 1, 2 and 4 4. 3 and 4 | | | |

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| Book No  96. | Q.No  96. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Consider the following statements with regard to champaran Satyagraha (1917) (NDA 2009)  1. The Champaran Satyagraha marked Mahatma Gandhi’s first appearance in Indian politics as a leader of the masses.  2. Young nationalists like Rajendra Prasad and JB Kriplani nad worked with Mahatma Gandhi at Champaran.  3. It was during this movement that Mahatma Gandhi formulated his philosophy of Satyagraha.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. Only 3 2. 1 and 2 3. 2 and 3 4. 1 and 3 | | | |

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| Book No  97. | Q.No  97. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Mahatma Gandhi undertook fast unto death in 1932 mainly because (IAS 2012) |
| Choices   1. Round table Conference falled to satisfy Indian politics aspirations 2. Congress and Muslim League had differences of opinion 3. Ramsay MacDonald announced the communal award 4. None of the statements ‘a’, ‘b’ and ‘c’ given above is correct in this context | | | |

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| Book No  98. | Q.No  98. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which of the following works of Gandhi was the first to be written by him? |
| Choices   1. Hind Swaraj 2. Economics of Khadi 3. Ashram Observances in Action 4. From Yervada Mandir | | | |

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| Book No  99. | Q.No  99. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The Poona Pact which was signed between the British Governement and Mahatma Gandhi in 1934 provided for (IAS 1997) |
| Choices   1. the creation of dominion status for India 2. separate electorates for the Muslims 3. separate electorates for the Harijans 4. joint electorate with reservation of Harijans | | | |

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| Book No  100. | Q.No  100. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The meeting of Indian and British Political leaders during 1930-32 in London has often been referred to as the First, Second and Third Round Table Conferences. It would be incorrect to refer to them as such because |
| Choices   1. the Indian National Congress did not take part in two of them 2. Indian parties other than the Indian national Congress participating in the Conference represented sectional interests and not the whole of India 3. the British Labour Party had withdrawn from the Conference thereby making the proceeding of the Conference partion 4. it was an instance of a Conference held in three separate conferences | | | |

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| Book No  101. | Q.No  101. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Subhash C Bose was re-elected as President of the Congress at the Tripuri Session in 1939 by defeating |
| Choices   1. Dr pattabhi Sitaramayya 2. Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad 3. Dr Rajendra Prasad 4. JL Nehru | | | |

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| Book No  102. | Q.No  102. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Consider the following incidents with reference to the Civil Disbedience Movement during Indian Freedom Struggle  1. Chittagong armoury raid.  2. Refusal of a platoon of Garhwal regiment to open fire on a batch of Khudai Khidmatgars.  3. Strike of textile workers in Sholapur involving attacks on government buildings.  4. Increase in the number of Muslim participants in it in all provinces.  Which of these incidents caused alarm among the British rulers? (CDS 2002) |
| Choices   1. 1, 2 and 3 2. 2, 3 and 4 3. 1 and 4 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  103. | Q.No  103. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which one of the following with regard to the Poona Pact, 1932 is not correct? (NDA 2010) |
| Choices   1. Adequate representation of depressed sections in government jobs 2. Reservation of seats for the depressed classes in the provincial legislature 3. Acceptance of join electorate system 4. Reservation of seats for the depressed classes in the central legislature | | | |

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| Book No  104. | Q.No  104. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which among the following were official Congress negotiators with Cripps Mission (IAS 2010) |
| Choices   1. Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Patel 2. Acharya JB Kripalani and C Rajagopalachari 3. Pandit Nehru and Maulana Azad 4. Dr Rajendra Prasad and Rafi Ahmed Kidwai | | | |

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| Book No  105. | Q.No  105. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  The earliest Indian politico-economist and a great champion of Swadeshi was |
| Choices   1. Dadabhai Naoroji 2. Dr RC Dutt 3. Aurobindo Ghosh 4. MG Ranade | | | |

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| Book No  106. | Q.No  106. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Several nationalist leaders in India wrote commentaries on the Bhagavad Gita to argue the case for an ethical foundation to Indian nationalism, who among the following is an exception to it? IBPS PO 2012) |
| Choices   1. Sir Aurobindo 2. Mahatma Gandhi 3. Bak Gangadhar Tilak 4. Ram Manohar Lohia | | | |

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| Book No  107. | Q.No  107. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Identify, using the codes given below, the nationalist leader who was sentenced in the words outlined below. (NDA 2011)  The fact that in the eyes of millions of your countrymen you are a great patriot and great leader but as a man subject to the law, who has, by his own admission broken the law you are subject to six years imprisonment. |
| Choices   1. CR Das 2. Mahatma Gandhi 3. Subhash Chandra Bose 4. Jawaharlal Nehru | | | |

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| Book No  108. | Q.No  108. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Which of the statements given below about the Champaran Satyagraha is/are correct?  1. It was related to Indigo plantations.  2. It started because the European planters oppressed the Zamindars.  Select the correct answer using the codes given below (CDS 2011) |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. Both 1 and 2 4. Neither 1 nor 2 | | | |

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| Book No  109. | Q.No  109. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  The first All India Congress Socialists Conference was convened in 1934 at Patna by |
| Choices   1. Acharya Narendra Dev 2. Jaya Prakash Narayan 3. Dr Ram Manohar Lohiya 4. Acharya Patwardhan | | | |

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| Book No  110. | Q.No  110. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Who among the following was nominated by Mahatma Gandhi for the Presidentship of the Congress in 1939 against Subhash Chandra Bose? (CDS 2007) |
| Choices   1. Jawaharlal Nehru 2. Pattabhi Sitaramayya 3. Govind Ballabh pant 4. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel | | | |

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| Book No  111. | Q.No  111. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  The agenda for the Round Table Conference held in London was to (NDA 2009) |
| Choices   1. discus the report of the Simon Commission 2. form a Constitution for India 3. find a solution of the communal problem in India 4. find a solution for the problems of the ‘depressed’ classes of India | | | |

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| Book No  112. | Q.No  112. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  In 1930, JL Nehru undertook fast in protest against |
| Choices   1. flogging of prisoners 2. indiscriminate arrest of Congress workers 3. refusal of the British authorities to release him on parole to sea his ailing father 4. police firing on volunteers picketing liquor shops | | | |

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| Book No  113. | Q.No  113. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The Rowlatt Act (1919) enabled the Government to suspend the Right of |
| Choices   1. Free speech 2. Occupation 3. Movement 4. Habeas Corpus | | | |

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| Book No  114. | Q.No  114. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Mahatma Gandhi said that some of his deepest convictions were reflected in a book titled, “Unto this last” and the book transformed his life. What was the message from the book that transformed Mahatma Gandhi? (IAS 2011) |
| Choices   1. uplifting the oppressed and poor is the moral responsibility of an educated man 2. The good of individual is contained in the good of all 3. The life of celibacy and spiritual pursuit are essential for a noble life 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  115. | Q.No  115. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which one among the following was part of Gandhi-Irwin Agreement of 1931? (CDS 2011) |
| Choices   1. Stern action against policemen guilty of brutal assault on Satyagrahis 2. Nehru to represent Congress at the Round Table Conference of 1931. 3. Deletion of communal question from the agenda of the Conference 4. Release of political prisoners excepting those guilty of arson and violence | | | |

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| Book No  116. | Q.No  116. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Consider the following statement  “We believe that it is inalienable right of the Indian people as of any other people, to have freedom and to enjoy the fruits of their toil and have the necessities of life so that they may have full opportunities of growth.”  Identify the correct context of this statement from below (NDA 2011) |
| Choices   1. Pledge of independence to be publicly taken all over India on 26 January, 1930 2. Preamble of the Constitution of Indian adopted in 1950 3. Congress Working Committee Resolution adopted at the Special Calcutta Congress Session in 1920. 4. Part of Speech delivered by Subhash Chandra Bose at the launch of ‘Azad Hind Fauj’ | | | |

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| Book No  117. | Q.No  117. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  The objective of the new policy of ‘Council entry’ proposed by the Swarajists was |
| Choices   1. to give a trial to the Government of India Act 1919 2. to wreck the reforms from within by “uniform, consistent and continuous obstruction 3. to provide better and efficient administration 4. to expose the “no changes” | | | |

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| Book No  118. | Q.No  118. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Match the following (CDS 2010)   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I  (Persons) | List II  (Movements) | | A. Raj kumar Shukla  B. Ambalal Sarabhai  C. Indulal Yagnik  D. Vallabhbhai Patel | 1. Kheda Satyagraha  2. Ahmedabad Mill Strike  3. Bardoli Satyagraha  4. Champaran Satyagraha | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D   1. 3 1 2 4 2. 4 1 2 3 3. 4 2 1 3 4. 3 2 1 4 | | | |

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| Book No  119. | Q.No  119. | Actual Answer  A | Question  With reference to Simon Commission’s recommendations, which one of the following statements is correct? (IAS 2010) |
| Choices   1. It recommended the replacement of diarcy with responsible government in the provinces 2. It proposed the setting up of inter-provincial council under the Home Department 3. It suggested the abolition of bicameral legislature at the Centre 4. It recommended the creation of Indian Police Service with a provision for increased pay and allowances for British recruits as compared to Indians recruits | | | |

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| Book No  120. | Q.No  120. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which one among the following was the major demand of the Bardoli Satyagraha (1928) organised under the leadership of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel? (NDA 2011) |
| Choices   1. Land to the Tiller 2. Increase in the rates of labour wage 3. Rollback of newly enhanced revenue rate 4. Supply of agricultural inputs to the farmers at subsidized rate | | | |

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| Book No  121. | Q.No  121. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which of the following did not belong “to the responsivists” group in the Swaraj party formed to after cooperation to the Government in order to safeguard Hindu interests? |
| Choices   1. Lokamanya Tilak 2. Madan Mohan Malaviya 3. Lala Lajpat Rai 4. NC Kelkar | | | |

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| Book No  122. | Q.No  122. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Consider the following statements above Dr Ram Manohar Lohia  1. He believed the Satyagraha without constructive work is like a sentence without a verb.  2. He wrote his Ph D thesis paper on the topic of Salt Satyagraha, focusing on Mahatma Gandhi’s socio-economic theory.  3. He recognized that caste, more than class, was the huge stumbling block to India’s progress.  Which of the statement given above is/are correct? (CDS 2010) |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Both 2 and 3 3. 1 and 3 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  123. | Q.No  123. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Who among the following leaders proposed to adopt Complete Independence as the goal of the Congress in the Ahmedabad Session of 1921? (IAS 2001) |
| Choices   1. Abdul Kalam Azad 2. Hasrat Mohani 3. Jawaharlal Nehru 4. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi | | | |

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| Book No  124. | Q.No  124. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  In Hind Swaraj, Mahatma Gandhi was critical of railways, because they are  1. carriers of plague germs.  2. instruments for frequency of famines.  3. responsible for creating class division in the society.  4. accident-prone.  Select the correct answer using the codes given below (NDA 2010) |
| Choices   1. 1, 2 and 3 2. 1 and 2 3. 2 and 3 4. 1 and 4 | | | |

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| Book No  125. | Q.No  125. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  In what way did Non-Cooperation Movement change the character of the Congress? |
| Choices   1. It bought the Congress closer to the revolutionary terrorists 2. From a passive petitioning organisation it became an active and revolutionary movement 3. It became the organizer and leader of the masses in their national struggle for freedom from foreign rule 4. Its leadership passed from the hands of the old stalwart’s to those of the young resurgents | | | |

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| Book No  126. | Q.No  126. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Who among the following, was the President of the All-India States Peoples’s Conference in 1939? (IAS 2001) |
| Choices   1. Jaya Prakash Narayan 2. Jawaharlal Nehru 3. Sheikh Abdullah 4. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel | | | |

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| Book No  127. | Q.No  127. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  The doctrines of “non-violence” and “civil disobedience” associated with Mahatma Gandhi were influenced by the works of (CDS 2010) |
| Choices   1. Churchill-Irwin-Tolstoy 2. Ruskin-Tolstoy-Thoreau 3. Thoreau-Humen-Shaw 4. Cripps-Tolstor-Howes | | | |

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| Book No  128. | Q.No  128. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  The Anarchical and Revolutionary Crime Act (1919) ws popularly known as the (IAS 1996) |
| Choices   1. Rowlatt Act 2. Ilbert Bill 3. Indian Arms Act 4. Pitt’s India Act | | | |

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| Book No  129. | Q.No  129. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The important contribution made by the khilafat agitation to the Non-Cooperation Movement was that |
| Choices   1. it made a significant ----- the success of the NCM 2. it provided a new band of leaders who infused fresh blood into the movement 3. it brought urban Muslims into the Nationalist Movement 4. it added immense weight to the demands of the nationalist | | | |

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| Book No  130. | Q.No  130. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Gandhiji led the Indian Nationalist Movement from the front and his leadership was motivated by a wider philosophy he nurtured throughout the course of the movement. Which one among the following was acontinuous movement based on this philosophy, and not a specific movement? (CDS 2011) |
| Choices   1. Non-Cooperation Movement 2. Swadeshi Movement 3. Quit India Movement 4. Civil Disobedience Movement | | | |

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| Book No  131. | Q.No  131. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  While delivering the presidential address, the Congress President who advocated the introduction of Roman script for Hondi language was (IAS 2000) |
| Choices   1. Mahatma Gandhi 2. Jawaharlal Nehru 3. Abdul Kalam Azad 4. Subhash Chandra Bose | | | |

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| Book No  132. | Q.No  132. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Mahatma Gandhi undertook ‘fast unto death’ against the Communal Award.He, however, discontinued the fast, because |
| Choices   1. the Congress leaders successfully prevailed upon Mahatma Gandhi to accept the Award 2. the British Government withdrew the Communal Award 3. of the conclusion of the Poona Pact 4. the weaker classes openly opposed the award | | | |

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| Book No  133. | Q.No  133. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Consider the following statements (NDA 2013)  1. Gandhiji’s Salt Satyagraha in 1930 was against the state monopoly of the manufacture and also sale of salt.  2. The American news magazine ‘Time’ covered the progress of Gandhiji’s walk to Dandi on the Salt Satyagraha.  3. The Viceroy of India at the time of the Salt Satyagraha was Lord Ripon.  4. Gandhij did not complete the Dandi March due to ill health.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. 1, 2 and 3 2. Only 4 3. Only 2 4. 1 and 2 | | | |

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| Book No  134. | Q.No  134. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  What was the reason for Mahatam Gandhi to organize a Satyagraha on behalf of the peasants of Kheda?  1. The Administration did not suspend the land revenue collection inspite of a drought.  2. The Administration proposed to introduce Permanent Settlement in Gujarat.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? (IAS 2011) |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. Both 1 and 2 4. Neither 1 nor 2 | | | |

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| Book No  135. | Q.No  135. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  The Passive Resistance Association was first formed by mahatma Gandhi in South Africa in 1906 to organize a campaign against the introduction of (NDA 2009) |
| Choices   1. Poll Tax 2. Certificate of Registration 3. Legislations against Indian Businessmen 4. Legislation to disenfranchise the Indians | | | |

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| Book No  136. | Q.No  136. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Who among the following Urdu poets was invited to the Second and Third Round Table Conference? (CDS 2009) |
| Choices   1. Faiz Ahmad Faiz 2. Josh Malihabadi 3. Muhammad Iqbal 4. Firaq Gorakhpuri | | | |

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| Book No  137. | Q.No  137. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Consider the following (APF 2012)  1. Rowlatt Act Movement  2. Khera Movement  3. Champaran Movement  4. Ahmedabad Mill Strike  What is the correct chronological order of the above mentioned Gandhian movements? |
| Choices   1. 3, 4, 2 and 1 2. 2, 3, 1 and 4 3. 3, 2, 4 and 1 4. 2, 1, 3 and 4 | | | |

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| Book No  138. | Q.No  138. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following is not a quote of Gandhi? |
| Choices   1. “If I have to be reborn,I should be born as an untouchable, so that I Know their sorrows, suffering and the affronts leveled at them….” 2. “Bravery is not a quality of the body, it is of the soul…. “ 3. “I would like people to come with me in contentment. It is the richest treasure I own” 4. “Be bold and strong and say boldly that I am an Indian” | | | |

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| Book No  139. | Q.No  139. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  With which one of the following did the Civil Disobedience Movement in India commerce? (CDS 2008) |
| Choices   1. The Dandi March 2. No Tax campaign by Sardar Patel 3. The unfurling of the National Flag by Nehru 4. Mahatma Gandhi’s going on fast | | | |

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| Book No  140. | Q.No  140. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  In which one of the following provinces was a Congress ministry not formed under the Act of 1935? |
| Choices   1. Bihar 2. Madras 3. Odisa 4. Punjab | | | |

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| Book No  141. | Q.No  141. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Which one of the following Commissions/Committees to investigate by the British Governement to investigate into the massacre in Jalianwalla Bagh? (CDS 2010) |
| Choices   1. Welby Commission 2. Hunter Commission 3. Simon Commission 4. Butler Committee | | | |

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| Book No  142. | Q.No  142. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Which of the following political methods was/were incorporated by Mahatma Gandhi? (Asst Comm 2012)  1. Petitioning to the British  2. Village reconstruction  3. Gheraos  4. Fasts  Select the correct answer using the codes given below |
| Choices   1. Only 4 2. 1, 2 and 4 3. 1, 2 and 3 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  143. | Q.No  143. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  In 1930, Mahatma Gandhi started Civil Disobedience Movement from |
| Choices   1. Sevagram 2. Dandi 3. Sabarmati 4. Wardha | | | |

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| Direction: *In the question given below are two statements labelled as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). In the context of the two statements, which one of the following is correct?* | | | |
| Book No  144. | Q.No  144. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Assertion (A) Subhash Chandra Bose resigned from the Presidentship of the Indian National Congress in his second term.  Reason (R) He became opposed to the Gandhian Movement based on non-violence. (CDS 2003) |
| Choices   1. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A 2. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A 3. A is true but R is false 4. A is false bur R is true | | | |

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| Direction: *In the question given below are two statements labelled as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). In the context of the two statements, which one of the following is correct?* | | | |
| Book No  145. | Q.No  145. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  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 context of the Second World War. (IAS 2008) |
| Choices   1. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A 2. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A 3. A is true but R is false 4. A is false bur R is true | | | |

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| Direction: *In the question given below are two statements labelled as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). In the context of the two statements, which one of the following is correct?* | | | |
| Book No  146. | Q.No  146. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Assertion (A) Khilafat Movement started in India after the Second World War.  Reason (R) Gandhiji had been one of the Presidents of the All-India Khilafat Conference |
| Choices   1. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A 2. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A 3. A is true but R is false 4. A is false bur R is true | | | |

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| Direction: *In the question given below are two statements labelled as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). In the context of the two statements, which one of the following is correct?* | | | |
| Book No  147. | Q.No  147. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Assertion (A) The Congress rejected the Cripps proposals.  Reason (R) The Cripps Mission consisted solely of whites. (IAS 1998) |
| Choices   1. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A 2. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A 3. A is true but R is false 4. A is false bur R is true | | | |

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| Direction: *In the question given below are two statements labelled as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). In the context of the two statements, which one of the following is correct?* | | | |
| Book No  148. | Q.No  148. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Assertion (A) The Khilafat Movement did bring the urban Muslims into the fold of the National Movement.  Reason (R) There was a predominant elements of anti-imperialism in both the National and Khilafat Movement. |
| Choices   1. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A 2. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A 3. A is true but R is false 4. A is false bur R is true | | | |

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| Direction: *In the question given below are two statements labelled as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). In the context of the two statements, which one of the following is correct?* | | | |
| Book No  149. | Q.No  149. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Assertion (A) There was acountry-wide agitation against the Simon Commission.  Reason (R) The members of the Simon Commission discontinued their work in face of the country-wide agitation. (NDA 2009) |
| Choices   1. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A 2. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A 3. A is true but R is false 4. A is false bur R is true | | | |

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| Direction: *In the question given below are two statements labelled as Statement I and Statement II.. In the context of the two statements, which one of the following is correct?* | | | |
| Book No  150. | Q.No  150. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Statements I In North-Western India, the Civil Disobedience Movement took a mass character under the leadership of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan.  Statement II The Nehru Report (1928) had argued that the ‘next immediate step’ for India must be Dominion Status. (CDS 2011) |
| Choices   1. Both Statement I and Statements II are individually true and Statements II is the correct explanation of Statements I. 2. Both Statement I and II are individually true and II is not the correct explanation of Statements I. 3. Statements I is true, and Statement is false 4. Statements II is false and Statements I is true | | | |

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| Direction: *In the question given below are two statements labelled as Statement I and Statement II.. In the context of the two statements, which one of the following is correct?* | | | |
| Book No  151. | Q.No  151. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Statement I mahatma Gandhi launched the Rowlatt Satyagraha as an all-India mass protest.  Statement II Rowlatt Act was passed by the British Government in 1919 to authorize the government to imprison any person without trial. |
| Choices   1. Both Statement I and Statements II are individually true and Statements II is the correct explanation of Statements I. 2. Both Statement I and II are individually true and II is not the correct explanation of Statements I. 3. Statements I is true, and Statement is false 4. Statements II is false and Statements I is true | | | |

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| Book No  152. | Q.No  152. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The Congress ministries resigned in the seven provinces in 1939, because (IAS 2012) |
| Choices   1. the Congress could not form ministries in the other four provinces 2. emergence of a left wing of the Congress made the working of the ministries impossible 3. there were widespread communal disturbances in their provinces 4. None of the statements ‘a’ ‘b’ and ‘c’ given above is correct | | | |

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| Book No  153. | Q.No  153. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  “At the stroke of midnight, when the world sleeps, India will awake to life and freedom” was said by |
| Choices   1. Dr Rajendra Prasad 2. Lord Mountbatten 3. Pt JL Nehru 4. None of the above | | | |

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| Book No  154. | Q.No  154. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  The All India Muslim League was formed in 1906 at |
| Choices   1. Aligarh 2. Dacca 3. Lucknow 4. Lahore | | | |

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| Book No  155. | Q.No  155. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  When the Indian Muslim League was inducted into the interim government in 1946, Liyaqat Ali Khan was assigned the portfolio of |
| Choices   1. foreign affairs 2. home 3. finance 4. defence | | | |

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| Book No  156. | Q.No  156. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  The Viceroy upon whom a bomb was thrown but he did not change his attitude towards the Indians, was |
| Choices   1. Lord Hardinge 2. Warren Hastings 3. Lord Curzon 4. Lord Chemlsford | | | |

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| Book No  157. | Q.No  157. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The Viceregal Lodge at Shimla is a well-known Ancient Monument. Which of the following statements about the monument are correct?  1. The Lodge was built by 17th Viceroy, Earl Dufferin.  2. The present shape of the building was given by Earl of Marquis of Lansdowne.  3. It is famous for holding three meeting before Independence of India including the Cabinet Mission.  Select the correct answer using the codes given below (CDS 2012) |
| Choices   1. 1, 2 and 3 2. 2 and 3 3. 1 and 3 4. 1 and 2 | | | |

14.

Revolutionay Trends in india and Indian National Army

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| Book No  1. | Q.No  1. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following revolutionary and terrorist organizations had a large -------------------------------------- aries? |
| Choices   1. Yugantar 2. Anushilan Samiti 3. Bharat Mata Society 4. Indian Republican Army | | | |

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| Book No  2. | Q.No  2. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists (IAS 1996)   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I | List II | | A. Abhinav Bharat Society  B. Anushilan Samiti  C. Ghadar Party  D. Swaraj Party | 1. Sri Aurobindo Ghosh  2. Lala Hardayal  3. C R Das  4. V D Savarkar | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D   1. 4 1 3 2 2. 1 4 3 2 3. 1 4 2 3 4. 4 1 2 3 | | | |
| Book No  3. | Q.No  3. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The name of Ram Prasad Bismil is associated with (CDS 2012) |
| Choices   1. Kanpur Conspiracy Case 2. Alipore Conspiracy Case 3. Kakori Conspiracy Case 4. Meerut Conspiracy Case | | | |

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| Book No  4. | Q.No  4. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Consider the following statements about INA  1. It was formed in Singapore by SC Bose.  2. Captain Mohan Singh was appointed as its commander.  3. It had 3 fighting brigades named after Subhash, Gandhi, and Nehru.  4. Rani Jhansi Brigade was an exclusive women force.  Which of the statements given above are correct? |
| Choices   1. 1 and 2 2. 3 and 4 3. 2, 3 and 4 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  5. | Q.No  5. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which party was founded by Subhash Chandra Bose in the year 1939 after he broke away from the Congress? (IAS 2005) |
| Choices   1. Azad Hind Fauz 2. Indian Freedom Party 3. Revolutionary Front 4. Forward Block | | | |

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| Book No  6. | Q.No  6. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The Meerut Conspiracy case was basically intended to curb the communists in India.Among those who defended the accused were |
| Choices   1. Jawaharlal Nehru 2. MC Chagla 3. MA Ansari 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  7. | Q.No  7. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Where were the Ghadar revolutionaries who became active during the outbreak of the World War I based? (IAS 2005) |
| Choices   1. Central America 2. North America 3. West America 4. South America | | | |

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| Book No  8. | Q.No  8. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which of the following statements about INA trial is/are correct?  1. PK Sehgal, Shah Nawaj Khan and Gurubakshi Singh Dhillon were put on trial.  2. Bhulabhai Desai was the chief defence advocate.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. Both 1 and 2 4. Neither 1 nor 2 | | | |

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| Book No  9. | Q.No  9. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists (IAS 1997)   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I | List II | | A. Chittagong Armoury raid  B. Kakori Conspiracy  C. Lahore Conspiracy  D. Ghadar Party | 1. Lala Hardayal  2. Jatin Das  3. Surya Sen  4. Ram Prasad Bismil  5. Vasudeo Phadke | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D   1. 3 4 1 5 2. 4 3 2 5 3. 3 4 2 1 4. 2 4 3 1 | | | |

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| Book No  10. | Q.No  10. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The Rani Jhansi Regiment, the Women’s Regiment of Azad Hind Fauj, was under whose command? (CDS 2008) |
| Choices   1. Usha Mehta 2. Annne Mascarene 3. Aruna Asaf Ali 4. Lakshmi Sehgal | | | |

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| Book No  11. | Q.No  11. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Who edited a Bengali weekly the Jugantar and the Basumati, the oldest Bengali daily paper? |
| Choices   1. Barindra Ghosh 2. Aurobindo Ghosh 3. Ganesh Ghosh 4. Anand Mohan Bose | | | |

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| Book No  12. | Q.No  12. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The Indian national Army (INA) came into existence in 1943 in (IAS 2000) |
| Choices   1. Japan 2. Burma 3. Singapore 4. Malaya | | | |

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| Book No  13. | Q.No  13. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  The leader of Ghadar party in Bengal and Orissa was |
| Choices   1. Jatindranath Mukherjee 2. Jatindranath Das 3. Barindra Ghosh 4. MN Roy | | | |

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| Book No  14. | Q.No  14. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Who among the following was not associated with the Lahore conspiracy case? (NDA 2008) |
| Choices   1. Bhagat Singh 2. Surya Sen 3. Rajguru 4. Sukhdev | | | |

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| Book No  15. | Q.No  15. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  “He was a great Indian revolutionary who was a Professor of Sanskrit and Philosophy in the Universities of Becckeley and Stanford and died as Sanyasi in Philadelphia. “He was |
| Choices   1. Shyamji Krishna Verma 2. Lala Hardayal 3. Bhai Parmanand 4. Ram Chandra Bhardwaj | | | |

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| Book No  16. | Q.No  16. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which Indian nationalist leader looked upon a war between Germany and Britian as a God-sent opportunity which would enable Indians to exploit the situation to their advantage? (IAS 1999) |
| Choices   1. C Rajagopalachari 2. MA Jinnah 3. Subash Chandra Bose 4. Jawaharlal Nehru | | | |

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| Book No  17. | Q.No  17. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following was not hanged in connection with the Kakori Conspiracy Case? |
| Choices   1. Rohan Singh 2. Rajendra Lahiri 3. Ashfaqullah Khan 4. Kanailal | | | |

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| Book No  18. | Q.No  18. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Consider the following statements  1. The Hindustan Socialist Republican Association was founded in 1928 in Delhi.  2. The most successful revolutionary operaton in the entire history of the freedom struggle was led by Surya Sen.  3. Sohan Singh Bhakna was the founder President of the Ghadar Party in USA.  Which of the statement given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. 1 and 2 2. Only 2 3. 2 and 3 4. 1, 2, and 3 | | | |

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| Book No  19. | Q.No  19. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  On October 21, 1943, a provisional government of ‘Free India’ (Azad Hind Government) was proclaimed in (CDS 2003) |
| Choices   1. Singapore 2. Rangoon 3. Jakarta 4. Bangkok | | | |

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| Book No  20. | Q.No  20. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  What was Komagata Maru? (IAS 2005) |
| Choices   1. A political party based in Taiwan 2. Peasant communist leader of China 3. A naval ship on voyage to Canada 4. A Chinese village where Mao Tre Lung began his long march | | | |

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| Book No  21. | Q.No  21. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following revolutionary organization is not correctly matched with its founder? |
| Choices   1. Bengal Volunteer : Hem Chandra Ghosh 2. Sri Sangha : Anil Roy 3. Indian Republican : Surya Sen Army 4. Yugantar Samiti : Lila Nag | | | |

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| Book No  22. | Q.No  22. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Consider the following statements relating to the famous Muzaffarpur murders (1908)  1. The bomb, which was hurled at their carriage of Mrs Pringle and her daughter, was actually intended for Mr Kingsford, the District Judge of Muzaffarpur.  2. The revolutionaries wanted to kill Mr Kingsford, because he had inflicted severe punishments on Swadeshi activists.  3. Khudiram and Prafulla Chaki had to pay the penalty for their action by death.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? (CDS 2010) |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. 2 and 3 4. 1, 2 and 3 | | | |

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| Book No  23. | Q.No  23. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which flag was raised the Rating of the Royal Indian Nayy after mutiny? |
| Choices   1. National Flag 2. Muslim League Flag 3. Red Flag 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  24. | Q.No  24. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Among the early revolutionary secret societies organiszed during the period, which of the following was the most important? |
| Choices   1. Swadesh Bhandara Samiti 2. Brati Samiti 3. Suhrid Samiti 4. Anushilan Samiti | | | |

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| Book No  25. | Q.No  25. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Who among the following national leaders did not opt to defend the case dealing with the trial of the soldiers of the Indian National Army in 1945? (NDA 2007) |
| Choices   1. Sir Taj Bahadur Sapru 2. Bhulabhai Desai 3. C Rajagopalachari 4. Jawaharlal Nehru | | | |

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| Book No  26. | Q.No  26. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Who organized Abhinava Bharat, a Secret Society of revolutionaries? |
| Choices   1. Khudiram Bose 2. Prafulla Chaki 3. GD Sarvarkar 4. Pulin Bihari Das | | | |

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| Book No  27. | Q.No  27. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The Barrah dacoity was the first major venture of the revolutionary terrorists of the freedom movement in (IAS 1995) |
| Choices   1. Mumbai – Karnataka 2. Punjab 3. East Bengal 4. The Madras Presidency | | | |

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| Book No  28. | Q.No  28. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Febrauary 21, 1915 was fixed as the date for an armed revolt by the Ghadarities in |
| Choices   1. Bengal 2. Punjab 3. Bihar 4. Bombay | | | |

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| Book No  29. | Q.No  29. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  With reference to Indian Freedom Stuggle, consider the following events  1. Meerut Conspiracy Case  2. Gandhi Irwin Pact  3. Communal Award for MacDonald  The correct chronological sequence of these events is (CDS 2003) |
| Choices   1. 1, 2, 3 2. 2, 1, 3 3. 2, 3, 1 4. 1, 3, 2 | | | |

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| Book No  30. | Q.No  30. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  In which of the following cases were some of the leaders arrested in 1924 and tried for spreading communist ideas? |
| Choices   1. Meerut Communist Date 2. Kanpur Conspiracy Case 3. Kakori Case 4. Chittagong Armoury Raid | | | |

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| Book No  31. | Q.No  31. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Who gave the ‘Inquilab Zindabad’ slogan? (CDS 2003) |
| Choices   1. Iqbal 2. MK Gandhi 3. Bhagat Singh 4. Subhash Chandra Bose | | | |

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| Book No  32. | Q.No  32. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Under whose leadership was the name of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association changed on account of the influence of the socialist ideas? |
| Choices   1. Rajguru 2. Bhagat Singh 3. Chandra Shekar Azad 4. Sukhdev | | | |

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| Book No  33. | Q.No  33. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Against whom of the following was the Lahore Conspiracy Case registered during the Indian Freedom Stuggle? (CDS 2005) |
| Choices   1. Lala Hardayal 2. Lala Lajpat Rai 3. Vinayak Damodar Savarkar 4. Vishnu Ganesh Pingle | | | |

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| Book No  34. | Q.No  34. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Under whose leadership was the Chittagong Armoury Raid organized? |
| Choices   1. Jatin Das 2. Surya Sen 3. Ganesh Ghosh 4. Ambika Chakraborty | | | |

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| Book No  35. | Q.No  35. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Who of the following revolutionaries set up the United India House in the USA? (CDS 2008) |
| Choices   1. Ramnath Puri and Vir Savarkar 2. Taraknath Das and GD Kumar 3. Lala Hardayal and Bhagat Singh 4. Harman Singh and Bhagwan Singh | | | |

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| Book No  36. | Q.No  36. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Subhash Bose as president of the congress left his socialistic mark on the congress by laying embasis on |
| Choices   1. the industrialization of India 2. planned economic growth on the Soviet pattern 3. the formation of a National Planning Committee 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  37. | Q.No  37. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  During the Indian Freedom Struggle who of the following raised and army called Free Indian Legion? |
| Choices   1. Lala Hardayal 2. Rashbehari Bose 3. Subhash Chandra Bose 4. VD Sarvarkar | | | |

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| Book No  38. | Q.No  38. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  A women revolutionary who while receiving her degree at the convocation of the university of Kolhkata from the Governor of Bengal shot him was |
| Choices   1. Kalpana Dutta 2. Preetilata Waddedar 3. Binas Das 4. Lila Nag | | | |

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| Book No  39. | Q.No  39. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  This great revolutionary summed up the great ideal of his life “The only lesson required in India at present is to learn how to die and the only way to teach is by dying ourselves. Therefore, I die and glory in my martyrdom”.  He was |
| Choices   1. Bhagat Singh 2. Vande Mataram 3. Jai Hind 4. Inqilab Zindabad | | | |

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| Book No  40. | Q.No  40. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which one of the following slogans is attributed of Subash Chandra Bose? (NDA 2009) |
| Choices   1. Jai Jawan Jai Kisan 2. Vande Mataram 3. Jai Hind 4. Inqilab Zindabad | | | |

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| Book No  41. | Q.No  41. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Match the following (IAS 2000)   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I | List II | | A. Chittagong Armory Raid  B. Abhinav Bharat  C. Anushilan Samiti  D. Kula Movement | 1. Kalpana Dutt  2. Guru Ram Singh  3. Vinayak Damodar Savarkar  4. Aurobindo Ghosh | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D   1. 1 3 4 2 2. 1 3 2 4 3. 3 1 2 4 4. 3 1 4 2 | | | |

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| Book No  42. | Q.No  42. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  This revolutionary, before being sent to the gallows, declared “We shall be born again, shall meet again and shall jointly fight once again for the cause of the motherland as comrades-in-arms”. He was |
| Choices   1. Ashfaquallah Khan 2. Rajendra Lahiri 3. Chandra Shekhar Azad 4. Roshan Singh | | | |

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| Book No  43. | Q.No  43. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Paying tribute on the death of this revolutionary, the Tribune of Lahore wrote “if ever a man died a hero and matyr to a noble cause, that man was” |
| Choices   1. Bhagat Singh 2. Jatindra Nath Das 3. Chandra Shekhar Azad 4. Surya Sen | | | |

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| Book No  44. | Q.No  44. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Assertion (A) Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt threw bombs in Legislative Assembly in 1929.  Reason (R) They wanted to kill some members of the Legislative Assembly as a revenge for the death of Lala Lajpat Rai. (CDS 2002) |
| Choices  Codes   1. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. 2. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A 3. A is true, but R is false 4. A is false, but R is true | | | |

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| Book No  45. | Q.No  45. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The objectives of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association, was/were |
| Choices   1. to overthrow the British rule from India through an organised and armed revolution 2. to establish a Federal Republic of the United States of India 3. to abolish all systems of exploitation and to establish a socialist State in India 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  46. | Q.No  46. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Consider the following events (IAS 2004)  1. Attempt on the life of Judge Kingford.  2. Shotting of the District Magistrate Jackson.  3. Satara conspiracy.  4. Murder of Lt Ayerst.  Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of the above events? |
| Choices   1. 1, 2, 4, 3 2. 4, 2, 1, 3 3. 1, 3, 4, 2 4. 4, 3, 1, 2 | | | |
| Book No  47. | Q.No  47. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Who amonst the following was involved in the Alipore Bomb case? (CDS 2001) |
| Choices   1. SN Banerjee 2. Bipin Chandra Pal 3. Jatin Das 4. Aurobindo Ghosh | | | |

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| Book No  48. | Q.No  48. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The slogan ‘Inquilab Zindabad’ was first raised by (Incoe Tax and Central Exercise 1993) |
| Choices   1. Lakmanya Tilak 2. Veer Savarkar 3. Chandrashekar Azad 4. Bhagat Singh | | | |

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| Book No  49. | Q.No  49. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The main reason for the failure of the INA was |
| Choices   1. sabotage by some disgruntled elements 2. the death of Subhash Chandra Bose in an air crash 3. staunch opposition of the Congress 4. the collapse of Japanese forces in the war | | | |

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| Book No  50. | Q.No  50. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  The INA trails took place in the |
| Choices   1. Old Secretariat Delhi 2. Red Fort Delhi 3. Ahmednagar Fort 4. Parliament House Delhi | | | |

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| Book No  51. | Q.No  51. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  During the Indian Freedom Stuggle, who of the following raised an army called Free Indian Legion? (IAS 2008) |
| Choices   1. Lala Haradyal 2. Rashbehari Bose 3. Subhas Chandra Bose 4. VD Savarkar | | | |

15.

Quit India Movement Partition and Independence

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| Book No  1. | Q.No  1. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  After the accession of the Princely states to the Indian union, which one of the following privileges was not granted to their rulers? |
| Choices   1. Privy purses 2. Possession of palaces for residential purposes 3. Exemption from appearing before a court 4. flying the National Flag on their buildings and vehicles | | | |

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| Book No  2. | Q.No  2. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  With reference to Indian freedom struggle, Usha Mehta is well-known for (IAS 2011) |
| Choices   1. running the secret Congress Radio in the wake of Quit India Movement 2. participating in the Second Round Table Conference 3. leading a contingent of Indian National Army 4. assisting in the formation of Interim Government under Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru | | | |

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| Book No  3. | Q.No  3. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Who among the following presided over the meeting of the Constituent Assembly held on December 9, 1946? (CDS 2003) |
| Choices   1. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru 2. Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad 3. Dr Rajendra Prasad 4. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel | | | |

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| Book No  4. | Q.No  4. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Consider the following statements  1. Panchasheel was signed between people’s Republic of China and India after the Sino-Indian War in 1962.  2. India and China supporting each other in international for a is one of the principles of Panchsheel.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? (NDA 2008) |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. Both 1 and 2 4. Neither 1 nor 2 | | | |
| Book No  5. | Q.No  5. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which one among the following princely States opted for a direct dealing with the Constituent Assembly in the year 1946, instead of through the Chamber of Princes? (Asst Comm 2012) |
| Choices   1. Baroda 2. Travancore 3. Junagarh 4. Mysore | | | |

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| Book No  6. | Q.No  6. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of the freedom movements of India? (CDS 2008) |
| Choices   1. Quit India Movement-Non-Cooperation Movement-Civil Disobedience Movement 2. Non-Cooperation Movement-Civil Disobedience Movement -Quit India Movement 3. Quit India Movement- Civil Disobedience Movement- Non-Cooperation Movement 4. Non-Cooperation Movement- Quit India Movement- Civil Disobedience Movement | | | |

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| Book No  7. | Q.No  7. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  What is the correct sequence of the following events?  1. The August offer  2. The INA trial  3. The Quit India Movement  4. The Royal Indian Naval Rating’s Revolt  Select the correct answer using the codes given below (IAS 1998) |
| Choices   1. 1 3 2 4 2. 3 1 2 4 3. 1 3 4 2 4. 3 1 4 2 | | | |

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| Book No  8. | Q.No  8. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Arrange the following events in the descending order on the basis of the code given below  1. Dhar Commission  2. JVP Committee  3. Creation of Andhra Pradesh  4. Appoitment of the States Reorganization Commission.  5. Splitting up of the bi-lingual state of Bombay into Gujarat and Maharashtra.  Select the correct answer using the codes given below |
| Choices   1. 1 2 3 4 5 2. 2 3 5 1 4 3. 1 2 3 5 4 4. 2 1 3 4 5 | | | |

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| Book No  9. | Q.No  9. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  The first Prime Minister of India in 1947 was appointed by (CDS 2012) |
| Choices   1. the Governor General 2. the President of India 3. Mahatma Gandhi 4. a committee headed by Dr Rajendra Prasad | | | |

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| Book No  10. | Q.No  10. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  26 th October, 1947 is an important date in the Indian history, because of (CDS 2010) |
| Choices   1. Maharaja Hari Singh’s signing of instrument of accession 2. ceasefire with Pakistan 3. merger of Sindh 4. declaration of war over India by Pakistan | | | |

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| Book No  11. | Q.No  11. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Aruna Asaf Ali was associated with which one of the following? (IAS 2001) |
| Choices   1. Bardoli Satyagraha 2. Quit India Movement 3. Civil Disobedience Movement 4. Khilafat Movement | | | |

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| Book No  12. | Q.No  12. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The C Rajagopalachari formula was an attempt |
| Choices   1. to arrive at an agreement with the Muslim League on its demand for Pakistan 2. to secure the cooperation of the Muslim League for the formation of the Interim Government 3. to secure the Muslim League’s support for India’s independence 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No113. | Q.No  13. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Consider the following statements and indentify with the help of the codes given below the person who made the statement  “It would be quite impossible for a few hundred British to administer against the active opposition of the whole of the politically minded population.” (CDS 2011) |
| Choices   1. Jawaharlal Nehru in April, 1947 in an address to Congressmen at Lucknow 2. Clement Attlee January, 1947 in a private letter addresses to Ernest Bevin 3. Lord Mountbatten in December, 1946 in a note given to British Parliament 4. Viceroy Wavell in January, 1946 in a letter to Secretary of State | | | |

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| Book No  14. | Q.No  14. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Who was invited by Lord Wavell to form the Interim Government in India in 1946? (CDS 2007) |
| Choices   1. C Rajagopalachari 2. Sardar Patel 3. Jawaharlal Nehru 4. Rajendra Prasad | | | |

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| Book No  15. | Q.No  15. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The Cabinet Mission Plan became defunct after |
| Choices   1. the Direct Action Day call by the League 2. the boycott of the Constituent Assembly by the League 3. the formation fot the Interim Government 4. Attlee’s declaration | | | |

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| Book No  16. | Q.No  16. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Consider the following statements  1. Both Congress and Muslim League refused the offer of the Cripps Mission.  2. The Interim Government formed in 1946 had nominee of the Congress only and not those of the Muslim League.  Which of the given above statements is/are correct? (CDS 2006) |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only2 3. Both 1 and 2 4. Neither 1 nor 2 | | | |

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| Book No  17. | Q.No  17. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Consider the following statements  1. The first Governor-General of India under the British Rule was Warren Hastings.  2. The first Governor-General of Free India was Dr. Rajendra Prasad.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? (CDS 2004) |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only2 3. Both 1 and 2 4. Neither 1 nor 2 | | | |

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| Book No  18. | Q.No  18. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  The major disagreement between the Congress and the Muslim League on the Cabinet Mission Plan was that |
| Choices   1. the Congress felt that the grouping of the provinces was optional, while the League was of the view that it was compulsory 2. the League felt that the basis of Pakistan was implied in the grouping of provinces 3. the provinces be given the right to modify the Union Constitution 4. the Interim Government be not formed till it was acceptable to the League | | | |

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| Book No  19. | Q.No  19. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The Constituent Assembly of India was chosen on the basis of the provincial elections of 1946. With the withdrawl of theMuslim League from the Constituent Assembly it turned out that majority of the Assembly members were also members of the Congress. Under that circumstance, how was the Constituent Assmebly given a broader social basis? (CDS 2011) |
| Choices   1. By nominating independent members from various minority groups 2. By nominating independent members from various caste and religious groups 3. By nominating independent members of different castes, religious groups and women and also by taking in representatives of the princely states and asking for written submission from the public at large 4. By taking in representatives of the princely states and asking for written submission from the public at large | | | |

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| Book No  20. | Q.No  20. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Quit India Movement was launched in response to? (IAS 2013) |
| Choices   1. Cabinet Mission Plan 2. Cripps Proposals 3. Simon Commission Report 4. Wavell plan | | | |

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| Book No  21. | Q.No  21. | Actual AnswerD. | Question  Which of the following was not included in the August Offer? |
| Choices   1. Expansion of Governor-General’s Council 2. Establishment of a War Advisory Council 3. The British Governement not to accept any Constitution or Government which did not enjoy the support of the minorities 4. Setting up a Constitution –making body | | | |

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| Book No  22. | Q.No  22. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which one of the following statements with regard to ‘Direct Action Day’ is correct? |
| Choices   1. Hasan Suhrawardy presided over the ‘Direct Action Day’ 2. ‘Direct Action’ took place in Delhi 3. ‘Direct Action Day’ led to the Bihar riot 4. ‘Direct Action’ was endorsed by the Congress Party | | | |

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| Book No  23. | Q.No  23. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  In 1943, Muslim League ministries were installed in four provinces. Two of them were Sind and NWFP, which were the other two? (HP PSC 2012) |
| Choices   1. Punjab and Bengal 2. Assam and Punjab 3. Bengal and Assam 4. Bengal and Uttar Pradesh | | | |

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| Book No  24. | Q.No  24. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  The Nehru-Liaquat Pack between India and Pakistan was signed in 1950 to resolve the issue of (CDS 2010) |
| Choices   1. the protection of minorities 2. the accession of Princely States 3. the border disputes 4. the problem of refugees | | | |

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| Book No  25. | Q.No  25. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which one of the following statements is correct? (IAS 2004) |
| Choices   1. The Constituent Assembly of India was elected by the Provincial Assemblies in the year 1946 2. Jawaharlal Nehru, MA Jinath and members of the Constituent Assembly of India 3. The First Session of the Constituent Assembly of India was held in January, 1947 4. The Constitution of India was adopted on 26th January, 1950 | | | |

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| Book No  26. | Q.No  26. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  In 1947, Mahatma Gandhi went on fast unto death to |
| Choices   1. compel the Nehru Goverement to make cash payment of 55 crore to Pakistan 2. compel India and Pakistan to sincerely implement the Inter-Dominion Agreement 3. restore Communal harmony in the two countries 4. compel the Nehru Government to release the waters of Ravi, Beas and Satluj to Pakistan | | | |

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| Book No  27. | Q.No  27. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which of the following statements with regard to freedom struggle are correct?  1. The British rule could prevail in India on the basis of the consent or acquiescence of many sections of Indian people.  2. The Indian basis of the colonial regime was among the Zamindars and upper classes.  3. The Indian National Army forced the British to withdraw from India.  4. The Hindu Mhasabha supported the prtition of India.  Select the correct answer using the codes given below (NDA 2010) |
| Choices   1. 1 and 2 2. 2 and 3 3. 3 and 4 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  28. | Q.No  28. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  With which one of the following movements is the slogan Do ‘or Die’ associated? (IAS 2009) |
| Choices   1. Swadeshi Movement 2. Non-Cooperation Movement 3. Civil Disobedience Movement 4. Quit India Movement | | | |

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| Book No  29. | Q.No  29. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  India look a very strong anti West stand during |
| Choices   1. Suez Canal Crisis 2. Annexation of Goa to India 3. Korean War 4. Belgrade Summit | | | |

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| Book No  30. | Q.No  30. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which one of the following leaders of the Congress was totally in favour of Cabinet Mission plan? (IAS 1999) |
| Choices   1. Mahatma Gnadhi 2. Jawaharlal Nehru 3. Sardar Patel 4. Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad | | | |

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| Book No  31. | Q.No  31. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Who was the Defence Minister of India during the Indo-China war of 1962? (CDS 2007) |
| Choices   1. RN Thapar 2. Jagjivan Ram 3. VK Krishna Menon 4. Govind Vallabai pant | | | |

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| Book No  32. | Q.No  32. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  After the accession of Indian states the rulers of many states were appointed as – of the states. |
| Choices   1. Rajpramukh 2. Governor 3. Regent 4. Rajyadhyaksha | | | |

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| Book No  33. | Q.No  33. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  The Objective Resolution moved by JL Nehru in the Constituent Assembly on December 13, 1946 had been described by KM Munshi as |
| Choices   1. “Solemn pledge by our people” 2. “Horoscope of our Sovereign Democratic Rebublic” 3. “Framework of the Constitution” 4. “Expression to the aspirations and ideals of the people” | | | |

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| Book No  34. | Q.No  34. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Who among the following was the Governor-Genreral of India immediately preceding Chakravarthi Rajagopalachair? (CDS 2008) |
| Choices   1. The Marquess of Linlithgow 2. Lord Mountbatten 3. Lord Wavell 4. Lord Chemlsford | | | |

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| Book No  35. | Q.No  35. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which one of the following observations is not true about the Quit India Movement of 1942? (IAS 2011) |
| Choices   1. It was a non-violent movement 2. It was led by Mahatma Gandhi 3. It was a spontaneous movement 4. It did not attract the labour class in general | | | |

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| Book No  37. | Q.No  37. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following is not one of the Commissions and Committees set up to advise on the question of creation of linguistic States? |
| Choices   1. The Dhar Committee 2. The JVP Committee 3. The States Reorganisation Commission 4. Justice Wanchoo Commission | | | |

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| Book No  38. | Q.No  38. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Who among the following was the founder of the Muslim League? (CDS 2009) |
| Choices   1. Muhammad Ali Jinnah 2. Shaukat Ali 3. Nawab Salimullah 4. Aga Khan | | | |

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| Book No  39. | Q.No  39. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Who wrote the book-‘The Story of the Intergration of the Indian States? (IAS 2007) |
| Choices   1. BN Rao 2. C Rajagopalachari 3. Krishna Menon 4. VP Menon | | | |

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| Book No  40. | Q.No  40. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Shortly before the general elections in October 1951, Dr BR Ambedkar decided to contest the election under the banner of |
| Choices   1. Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party 2. Socialist Party 3. Ram Rajya Parishad 4. Scheduled Castes Federation | | | |

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| Book No  41. | Q.No  41. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  The land reforms undertaken shortly after India’s independent comprised of |
| Choices   1. abolition of Zamindari, tenancy reforms, and Land Ceiling Act 2. abolition of Zamindari, consolidation of land holdings and removel of landed intermediaries 3. distribution of surplus lands to landless, land Ceiling Act and the launching of community Development Programmes 4. legislatpns on arbitrary evictions of tenants from lands, distribution of surplus lands to landless labourers and abolition of bonded labour | | | |

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| Book No  42. | Q.No  42. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  At which of its Session, did the Congress officially accept, the ‘socialistic ‘pattern of society? (CDS 2008) |
| Choices   1. Nagpur Session of 1959 2. Avadi Session of 1955 3. Bombay Session of 1953 4. Calcutta Session of 1957 | | | |

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| Book No  43. | Q.No  43. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The last opportunity to avoid the partition of India was lost with the rejection of (IAS 2002) |
| Choices   1. Cipps Mission 2. Rajgopalachari Formula 3. Cabinet Mission 4. Wavell Plan | | | |

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| Book No  44. | Q.No  44. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Who among the following was not a member of the Constituent Assembly? (CDS 2009) |
| Choices   1. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel 2. Acharya JB Kriplani 3. Lok Nayak Jayprakash Narayan 4. KM Munshi | | | |

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| Book No  45. | Q.No  45. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which one of the following was not one of the French possessions merged with India on November 1, 1954? |
| Choices   1. Chandranagore 2. Karikal 3. Mahe 4. Yanam | | | |

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| Book No  46. | Q.No  46. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The Bhoodan leader Vinoba Bhave inaugurated the Bhoodan movement in |
| Choices   1. Maharashtra 2. Bihat 3. Paschim Banga 4. Telangana | | | |

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| Book No  47. | Q.No  47. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Consider the following statements relating to Jawaharlal Nehru’s attitude towards science and technology  1. Nehru was convienced that science and technology were crucial to the solution of India’s problems relating to underdevelopment and poverty.  2. To emphasize the importance of science and scientific research, Nehru himself became the Chairman of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? (NDA 2010) |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. Both 1 nad 2 4. Neither 1 nor 2 | | | |

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| Book No  48. | Q.No  48. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  As an alternative to the partition of India, Gandhiji suggested to Mountbatten that he (IAS 2000) |
| Choices   1. postpone granting of independence 2. invite Jinnah to form the government 3. invite Nehru and Jinnah to form the government together 4. invite the Army to take over for some time | | | |

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| Book No  49. | Q.No  49. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  In which state in India was Panchayati Raj first introduced? |
| Choices   1. Uttar Pradesh 2. Rajasthan 3. Andhra Pradesh 4. Madhya Pradesh | | | |
| Book No  50. | Q.No  50. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Which among the following are the five principles of peaceful coexistence of Panchsheel as outlined by Jawaharlal Nehru? |
| Choices   1. Mutual respect, military collaboration, economic collaboration, de-colonization and territorial integrity 2. Mutual respect for each other territorial integrity and sovereignty, non-aggression, non interference, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful co-existence 3. Peaceful co-existence, economic collaboration cultural interaction, territorial integrity and de-colonization 4. Disarmament, peaceful co-existence, economic collaboration, cultural interaction and territorial integrity | | | |

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| Book No  51. | Q.No  51. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The Indian National Congress agreed in 1947 to the partition of the country mainly because (IAS 1998) |
| Choices   1. the principle of tow-Nation theory was then acceptable to them 2. it was imposed by the British Government and the Congress was helpless in this regard 3. they wanted to avoid large-scale communal riots 4. India would have otherwise lost the opportunity to attain freedom | | | |

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| Book No  52. | Q.No  52. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Who was the first foreign minister of India? |
| Choices   1. VK Krishna Menon 2. Sardar Baldev Singh 3. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai 4. Pt Jawaharlal Nehru | | | |

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| Book No  53. | Q.No  53. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which of the following Muslim leaders was not one of the founding fathers of the All India Muslim League (1906)? |
| Choices   1. Mohammad Ali Jinnah 2. Aga Khan 3. Nawab Salimulla of Dacca 4. Nawab Moshin-ul-Mulk | | | |

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| Book No  54. | Q.No  54. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  After Quit India Movement, C Rajagopalachari issued a pamphlet entitled “The Way Out”. Which one of the following was a proposal in this pamphlet? (IAS 2010) |
| Choices   1. The establishment of a ‘War Advisory Council’ composed of representatives of British India and the Indian States 2. 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 3. Fresh elections to the Central and Provincial Legislatures to be held at the end of 1945 and the convened as soon as possible 4. A solution for the constitutional deadlock | | | |

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| Book No  55. | Q.No  55. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Consider the following statements  1. At the time of independence, the Government of India followed the calendar based on Saka era.  2. The National Calendar commenced on Chaitra 1 Saka, 1879 corresponding to March 22, AD 1957.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? (CDS 2008) |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. Both 1 and 2 4. Neither 1 nor 2 | | | |

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| Book No  56. | Q.No  56. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Who was the first speaker of the Indian Parliament? |
| Choices   1. GV Mavalankar 2. KM Munshi 3. Dr Rajendra Prasad 4. Dr BR Ambedkar | | | |

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| Book No  57. | Q.No  57. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Who drafted the Constitution of Muslim League, ‘The Green Book’? (CDS 2010) |
| Choices   1. Rahamat Ali 2. Mohammad Iqbal 3. Mohammad Ali Jinnah 4. Maulana Mohammad Ali Jauhar | | | |

16.

World History

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| Book No  1. | Q.No  1. | Actual Answer  -- | Question  Match the following   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I  Names of the Civilizations | List II  Modern Areas | | A.Mesopotamian Civilization  B. Egyptian Civilization  C. Chinese Civilization | 1. Iraq  2. Egypt  3. China | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C   1. 1 2 3 2. 1 3 2 3. 2 1 3 4. 3 2 1 | | | |

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| Book No  2. | Q.No  2. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which of the following statements regarding the American Revolution is/are correct? (CDS 2011)  1. The American Revolution was a conflict between British settlers and native Americans.  2. The Americans refused to pay taxes imposed by the British Parliament in which the Americans had no representation.  Select the correct answer using codes given below |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. Both 1 and 2 4. Neither 1 nor 2 | | | |

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| Book No  3. | Q.No  3. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  With Which one of the following is the ‘Tennis Court Oath’ associated? (NDA 2008) |
| Choices   1. English Revolution 2. American Revolution 3. French Revolution 4. Russian Revolution | | | |

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| Book No  4. | Q.No  4. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The cornerstone of English democracy is the document known as the |
| Choices   1. Declaration of Independence 2. Rights of Man 3. Petition of Rights 4. Magna Carta | | | |

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| Book No  5. | Q.No  5. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The Russian revolutionaries derived their ideology from the doctrines of (CDS 2010) |
| Choices   1. Lenin and Stalin 2. Marx and Lenin 3. Marx and Engels 4. Lenin and Engels | | | |

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| Book No  6. | Q.No  6. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  The ruler who stated “I am the State” was |
| Choices   1. Louis XIV 2. Frederick the Great 3. Napoleon 4. Catherine the Great | | | |

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| Book No  7. | Q.No  7. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Consider the following historical personalities. (CDS 2003)  1. Abdul Razzak  2. Edordo Zarbosa  3. Marco Polo  4. Nicolo di Conti  What is the correct chronological order in which they visited India? (CDS 2003) |
| Choices   1. 4, 1, 2, 3 2. 3, 4, 1, 2 3. 2, 3, 4, 1 4. 1, 2, 3, 4 | | | |

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| Book No  8. | Q.No  8. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  In which country did the first Marxist revolution take place? (NDA 2007) |
| Choices   1. Germany 2. Italy 3. Great Britain 4. Wellington | | | |

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| Book No  9. | Q.No  9. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Napoleon was defeated at the Battle of Waterloo by armies under |
| Choices   1. Alexander I 2. Bismarck 3. Metternich 4. Wellington | | | |

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| Book No  10. | Q.No  10. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which of the following were the watch words of the French Revolution? |
| Choices   1. Right, Liberty and Equality 2. Liberty, Equality and Justice 3. Liberty, Equality and Fraternity 4. Rights, Equality and Justice | | | |

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| Book No  11. | Q.No  11. | Actual Answer  --- | Question  Which one of the following countries never taken over by any European power as a colony? |
| Choices   1. Brunel 2. Indonesia 3. Thailand 4. Singapore | | | |

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| Book No  12. | Q.No  12. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  The provisional government of 1917 in Russia was he added by. (CDS 2003) |
| Choices   1. Alexander Karensky 2. VI Lenin 3. Prince Lvov 4. Joseph Stalin | | | |

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| Book No  13. | Q.No  13. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  “Blood and Iron” was the political and economic policy of |
| Choices   1. Frederick the Great 2. Kaiser William I 3. Bismarck 4. Hitler | | | |

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| Book No  14. | Q.No  14. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which one of the following statements related to the Boston Tea Party of 16 th December, 1773 during the American War of Independence is correct? (CDS 2010) |
| Choices   1. The revolutionaries stealthily entered into the ships and threw all the chests of tea into the water 2. The revolutionaries hosted a Tea Party in the honour of Charles Townshend,the British Chancellor to place their grievances before gim 3. It marked a celebration when Lord North, the successor of Townshend, repealed some of the duties imposed by Townshend 4. It was a protest against the Quebec Act | | | |

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| Book No  15. | Q.No  15. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The concepts in the Declaration of Independence are based on the ideas of the philosopher |
| Choices   1. Descartes 2. Hobbes 3. Smith 4. Locke | | | |

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| Book No  16. | Q.No  16. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Assertion (A) The Americans refused to pay taxes imposed by the British Parliament during the American War of Independence.  Reason (R) The Americans has no representation in the British Parliament. (NDA 2009) |
| Choices  Codes   1. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A 2. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A 3. A is ture, but R is false 4. A is false, but R is true | | | |

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| Book No  17. | Q.No  17. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  The first emperor of France was (CDS 2010) |
| Choices   1. Napoleon 2. Martel 3. Louis XIV 4. Charlemagne | | | |

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| Book No  18. | Q.No  18. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Which one among the following sums up Marx’s view about history? (CDS 2010) |
| Choices   1. History is a record of the wars between various people 2. History is a succession of struggle between the oppressor and the oppressed classes 3. Hostory is a faithful record of the past events 4. None of the above | | | |

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| Book No  19. | Q.No  19. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  The Reign of Terror is associated with which country? |
| Choices   1. Germany 2. Italy 3. France 4. Britain | | | |

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| Book No  20. | Q.No  20. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  The slogan ‘Liberty, Equality, Fraternity’ was actually given by the (CDS 2004) |
| Choices   1. Russian Revolution 2. French Revolution 3. American War of Independence 4. Industrial Revolution | | | |

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| Book No  21. | Q.No  21. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  In which country did the Industrial Revolution begin in the year 1750? (NDA 2007) |
| Choices   1. France 2. Italy 3. Germany 4. England | | | |

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| Book No  22. | Q.No  22. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Who among the following was the auhor of ‘Common Sense’ the revolutionary pamphlet of the American Revolution? (NDA 2008) |
| Choices   1. Thomas Paine 2. Thomas Jefferson 3. George Washington 4. Samuel Adams | | | |

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| Book No  23. | Q.No  23. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Who authored the Declaration of Independence (USA)? |
| Choices   1. George Washington 2. Benjamin Franklin 3. Thomas Jefferson 4. Calvin Coolidge | | | |

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| Book No  24. | Q.No  24. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which of the following statements relating to the Non-alignment movement is/are not correct? (CDS 2010)  1. Non-alignment came to symbolize the struggle of india and other newly independent nations to retain and strengthen their independence from colonialism relations.  2. Non-alignment advanced the process of democratization of international relations.  3. Military alliances formed a major part Non-alignment .  Select the correct answer using the codes given below |
| Choices   1. 1 and 2 2. Both 2 and 3 3. Only 3 4. Only 1 | | | |

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| Book No  25. | Q.No  25. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The international body which was formed in European (in 1889) to coordinate the efforts socialists all over Europe was called (NDA 2011) |
| Choices   1. Social Democratic Party 2. Commune 3. Second International 4. Labour Party | | | |

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| Book No  26. | Q.No  26. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The scientist who first studied the world of microscopic life was |
| Choices   1. Kepler 2. Bacon 3. Copernicus 4. Leeuwenhoek | | | |
| Book No  27. | Q.No  27. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The outstanding city of the Italian Renaissance was |
| Choices   1. Milan 2. Rome 3. Turin 4. Florence | | | |

Art and Culture in India

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| Book No  1. | Q.No  1. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Some Buddist rock-cut caves are called Chaityas, while the others are called Viharas. What is the difference between the two? (IAS 2013) |
| Choices   1. vihara is a place of worship, while Chaitya is the dwelling place of the monks 2. Chaitya is a place of worship, while Vihara is the dwelling place of the monks 3. Chaitya is the stupa at the far end of the cave, while Vihara is the hall axial to it 4. There is no material difference between the two | | | |

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| Book No  2. | Q.No  2. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  With reference to the history of Indian rock-cut architecture, consider the following statements (IAS 2013)  1. The caves at Badami are the oldest surviving rock-cut caves in India.  2. The Barabar rock-cut caves were originally made for Ajivikas by Emperor Chandragupta Maurya.  3. At Ellora, caves were made for different faiths.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. 2 and 3 3. Only 3 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  3. | Q.No  3. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  With reference to Dhrupad, one of the major traditions of India that has been kept alive for centuries, which of the following statements are correct?  1. Dhrupad originated and developed in the Rajput kingdoms during the Mughal period.  2. Dhrupad is primarily a devotional and spiritual music.  3. Dhrupad Alap uses Sanskrit syllables from Mantras.  Select the correct answer using the codes given below |
| Choices   1. 1 and 2 2. 2 and 3 3. All of these 4. None of these | | | |

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| Book No  4. | Q.No  4. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Consider the following statements about Indian classical dances  1. All the classical dances of India have their origin in Bharata’s ‘Natya Shastra’.  2. They have three basic aspects: Nritta, Nrittya and Natya.  Select the correct answer using the codes given below |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. Both 1 and 2 4. Neither 1 nor 2 | | | |

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| Book No  5. | Q.No  5. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The Nagara, the Dravida and the Vesara are the |
| Choices   1. three main racial groups of the Indian sub-contient 2. three main linguistic divisions into which the languages of Indian can be classified 3. three main styles of Indian temple architecture 4. three main musical Gharanas prevalent in India | | | |

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| Book No  6. | Q.No  6. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  The depiction of the stories of the previous lives of Gautam Buddha was firstly done in the art of |
| Choices   1. Bharhut stupa 2. Ellora caves 3. Ajanta caves 4. Sarnath pillar | | | |

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| Book No  7. | Q.No  7. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which of the following are saiva sects?  1. Pashupata  2. Jangarna  3. Satvata  4. Kepalika  Select the correct answer using the codes given below |
| Choices   1. 1, 3 and 4 2. 2, 3 and 4 3. 1, 2 and 4 4. 1, 2 and 3 | | | |

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| Book No  8. | Q.No  8. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Amir Khusrau played a pioneering role in the development of |
| Choices   1. Khari boli 2. Bhojpuri 3. Awadhi 4. Brij bhasha | | | |

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| Book No  9. | Q.No  9. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  With reference to the scientific progress of ancient India, which of the statements given below are correct? (IAS 2012)  1. Different kinds of specialised surgical instruments were in common use by AD 1st century.  2. Transplant of internal organs in the human body had begun by the beginning of AD 3rd century.  3. The concept of sine of angle was known in AD 5th century.  4. The concept of cyclic quadrilaterals was known in AD 7th century.  Select the correct answer using the coses given below |
| Choices   1. 1 and 2 2. 3 and 4 3. 1, 3 and 4 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  10. | Q.No  10. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which rock shelter in India bears largest number of paintings? |
| Choices   1. Lakhahia 2. Adamgarh 3. Bhimbetka 4. Ghagharia | | | |

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| Book No  11. | Q.No  11. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  How do you distinguish between Kuchipudi and Bhartanatyam dances?  (IAS 2012)  1. Dancers occasionally speaking dialogues is found in Kuchipudi dance but not in Bharatanatyam  2. Dancing on the brass plate by keeping the feet on its edges is a feature of Bharatanatyam but Kuchipudi dance does not have such a form of movements  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. Both 1 and 2 4. Neither 1 nor 2 | | | |

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| Book No  12. | Q.No  12. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The famous rock cut temples of Elephanta are ascribed to the |
| Choices   1. Chalukyas 2. Cholas 3. Pallavas 4. Rashtrakutas | | | |

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| Book No  13. | Q.No  13. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Consider the following statements about ‘Jataka stories’.  1. The Jatakas include the legends or stories of various incarnation of Lord Buddha before he attained enlightenment.  2. These intrusive stories have various beasts and birds as characters.  Select the correct answer using the codes given below |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. Both 1 and 2 4. Neither 1 nor 2 | | | |

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| Book No  14. | Q.No  14. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Arrange the following monuments in a chronological order.  1. Brihadeshwara temple, Tanjavur  2. Draupadi Rath, Mamallapuram  3. Kailasa temple, Ellora  4. Minakshi temple, Madurai |
| Choices  Codes   1. 1, 4, 2, 3 2. 2, 3, 1, 4 3. 3, 1, 4, 2 4. 4, 2, 3, 1 | | | |

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| Book No  15. | Q.No  15. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Consider the following historical places  1. Ajanta Caves  2. Lepakshi Temple  3. Sanchi Stupa  Which of the above places is/are also known for mural paintings? |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. 1 and 2 3. All of these 4. None of these | | | |

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| Book No  16. | Q.No  16. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Match the following   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I | List II | | A. Tabla  B. Sitar  C. Shehnai  D. Flute | 1. Latir Khan  2. Kartik Kumar  3. Ali Hussain  4. Pannalal Ghosh | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D   1. 2 3 1 4 2. 4 3 1 2 3. 1 2 3 4 4. 3 2 1 4 | | | |

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| Book No  17. | Q.No  17. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  In the context of cultural history of India a pose in dance and dramatics called ‘Tribhanga’ has been a favourite of Indian artists from ancient times till today. Which one of the following statements best describes this pose? |
| Choices   1. One leg is bent and the body is slightly byt oppositely curved at waist and neck 2. Facial expressions, hand gestures and make-up are combined to symbolize certain epic or historic characters 3. Movements of body, face and hands are used toexpress oneself or to tell a story 4. A little smile, slightly curved waist and certain hand gestures are emphasized to express the feelings of love or eroticism | | | |

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| Book No  18. | Q.No  18. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  One of the observatories established by Sawai Jai Singh at |
| Choices   1. Agra 2. Indore 3. Jodhpur 4. Ujjain | | | |

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| Book No  19. | Q.No  19. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Consider the following statements  1. ‘Khayal’ came into prominence due to the efforts of Sultan Mohammmed Sharqi (15th century).  2. The Kirana Gharana of Khayal is considered as the modern school of Khayal singing.  Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. Both 1 and 2 4. Neither 1 nor 2 | | | |

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| Book No  20. | Q.No  20. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The Sangam text Tolkappiyam is a work on |
| Choices   1. music 2. medicine 3. grammer 4. astronomy | | | |

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| Book No  21. | Q.No  21. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Match the following   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I  (State) | List II  (Folk Dance) | | A. Himachal Pradesh  B. Jammu and Kashmir  C. Rajasthan  D. Kerala | 1. Thali  2. Hikar  3. Sundri  4. -------- | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D   1. 1 2 3 4 2. 4 3 2 1 3. 1 4 2 3 4. 3 4 2 1 | | | |

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| Book No  22. | Q.No  22. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Bhaskarachary’s book ‘Lilavati’ ws translated into Persian by |
| Choices   1. Al-Beruni 2. Dara Shikon 3. Abdul Fazl 4. Faizi | | | |

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| Book No  23. | Q.No  23. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  To which order to silsilah of the Sufis was Sheikh Baha-ud-din Zakariya associated? |
| Choices   1. Qadiri 2. Suharavardi 3. Chisti 4. Naqshbandi | | | |

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| Book No  24. | Q.No  24. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Consider the following statements  1. Kummi is one of the most important and ancient forms of village dances of Tamil Nadu.  2. This is performed by men only.  Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. Both 1 and 2 4. Neither 1 nor 2 | | | |

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| Book No  25. | Q.No  25. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Who was the Chola king under whose reign Brihadeshwara temple of Tanjore was constructed? |
| Choices   1. Rajendra I 2. Kulattuniga I 3. Rajendra I 4. Rajendra I | | | |

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| Book No  26. | Q.No  26. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which is the most ancient language of Indo-European language family? |
| Choices   1. Latin 2. Irani 3. Greek 4. Sanskrit | | | |

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| Book No  27. | Q.No  27. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Consider the following statements  1. The Dilwara Jain temple in Mount Abu constructed out of white marble.  2. Dilwara Jain temple enshrines various Jain ‘Tirthankaras’.  Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. Both 1 and 2 4. Neither 1 nor 2 | | | |

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| Book No  28. | Q.No  28. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Match the following   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I | List II | | A. Baha-ud-din-Zakaria  B. Syed Mohammad Jilani  C. Nizam-ud-in  D. Mohammad Ghaus | 1. Chisti  2. Suhrawardi  3. Qadiri  4. Shattari | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D   1. 1 2 3 4 2. 2 1 4 3 3. 2 3 1 4 4. 1 4 3 2 | | | |

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| Book No  29. | Q.No  29. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Consider the following statements about Ajanta Paintings  1. These are fresco paintings painted on the rocks of its caves.  2. These belong to the period of 3rd to 7th century BC.  3. The theme is concerned with the Buddha and Bodhisattva.  Which of the statements given above are correct? |
| Choices   1. 1 and 2 2. 2 and 3 3. 1 and 3 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  30. | Q.No  30. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which one of the following sites is famous for pre-historic paintings? |
| Choices   1. Bhimbetka 2. Ajanta 3. Bagh 4. Amravati | | | |

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| Book No  31. | Q.No  31. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Consider the following statements  1. The rock-cut caves of Ajanta was built between the 2 nd century BC and the AD 6 th century.  2. The paintings that adorn the walls and ceilings of the caves depict incidents from the life of Lord Buddha and various Buddhist divinities.  Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. Both 1 and 2 4. Neither 1 nor 2 | | | |
| Book No  32. | Q.No  32. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Consider the following statements  1. The Art of Miniature paintings was introduced to India by the Mughals.  2. In the 16 th century, the Mughal ruler Humayun brought artists from Persia, who specialised in Miniature paintings.  Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. Both 1 and 2 4. Neither 1 nor 2 | | | |

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| Book No  33. | Q.No  33. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  ‘Veddatrayi’ includes |
| Choices   1. Rigveda, Yajurveda, Atharvaveda 2. Rigveda, Yajurveda, Samveda 3. Rigveda, Samveda, Atharvaveda 4. Samveda, Atharvaveda, Yajurveda | | | |

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| Book No  34. | Q.No  34. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Consider the following statements  1. The Elephanta cave is a conglomeration of seven caves, out of which the most important is the Mahesha Murti cave.  2. The cave complex has been given the status of World Heritage sites by UNESCO.  Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. Both 1 and 2 4. Neither 1 nor 2 | | | |

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| Book No  35. | Q.No  35. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Jain temple of Abu is made of |
| Choices   1. granite 2. limestone 3. sandstone 4. marble | | | |

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| Book No  36. | Q.No  36. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched? |
| Choices   1. Ellora caves : Saka 2. Mahabali puram : Rashtrakutas 3. Meenakshi temple : Pallavas 4. Khajuraho : Chandellas | | | |

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| Book No  37. | Q.No  37. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Consider the following statements about Qutub Minar  1. Primarily, it was built by Iltumish.  2. Uppermost two stories of this Minar are round rather than with altering flute and flanges and is of later addition by Ala-ud-din-Khilji.  Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. Both 1 and 2 4. Neither 1 nor 2 | | | |

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| Book No  38. | Q.No  38. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Consider the following statements regarding Sanchi Stupas  1. Sanchi Stupa is located in Sanchi, Madhya Pradesh, 14 km from Vidisha.  2. It has three stupas all the gateway around them, but the most famous is the Great Stupa which was originally made of brick in Ashoka’s time.  Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. Both 1 and 2 4. Neither 1 nor 2 | | | |

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| Book No  39. | Q.No  39. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which group among the following includes the work of Kalidasa? |
| Choices   1. Raghuvansa, Ritusamhara and Meghaduta 2. Raghuvansaa, Ritusamhara, Meghaduta and Malvikagnimitra 3. Raghuvansam, Ritusamhara, Meghdutam Malvikagnimitra, Abigyan Shakuntalam, Vikramorvasiyam 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  40. | Q.No  40. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Consider the following with reference to new elements introduced by Mughals in architecture  1. Charbagh style Babur.  2. Artificial sands and gardens.  Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. Both 1 and 2 4. Neither 1 nor 2 | | | |

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| Book No  41. | Q.No  41. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which temple got the name of ‘Black Pagoda’? |
| Choices   1. Jagannath temple 2. Lingaraja temple 3. Sun temple 4. Bhubaneshwara temple | | | |

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| Book No  42. | Q.No  42. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which among the following is best temple of Vijayanagara Art? |
| Choices   1. Hampi 2. Amravati 3. Khajuraho 4. Patta Dakal | | | |

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| Book No  43. | Q.No  43. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Consider the following statements  1. Nagara and Dravida temples are generally identified with the Northern and Southern temple styles respectively.  2. The earliest temples of Dravidian style temple are the rock cut temples known as Dharmaraja Ratha at Mamallapuram and structural temples at Kanchi.  Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. Both 1 and 2 4. Neither 1 nor 2 | | | |

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| Book No  44. | Q.No  44. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Gandhara Art is a combination of |
| Choices   1. Persian and Indian style 2. Indian and Greek style 3. Greek and Kushan style 4. Indian and Kushan style | | | |

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| Book No  45. | Q.No  45. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  ‘Geet Govinda’, which is a work by Jaideva, is in which language? |
| Choices   1. Sanskrit 2. Hindi 3. Pali 4. Prakrit | | | |

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| Book No  46. | Q.No  46. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Consider the following statements regarding Khajuraho temples  1. Khajuraho temples are dedicated to Shiva, Vishnu and Jain Tirthankaras.  2. The underlying plan of these temples of Nagara style consist of the Ardhamandaps (an entrance porch), the Mandapas (the assembly half), the Antarala (the vestibule) and the Garbhagriha (the sanctum0.  Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. Both 1 and 2 4. Neither 1 nor 2 | | | |

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| Book No  47. | Q.No  47. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which of the following Sikh Gurus collected all the work of the previous Guru and dedicated in the form of Verses? |
| Choices   1. Guru Har Govind 2. Guru Har Kishan 3. Guru Arjun Dev 4. Guru Tegh Bahadur | | | |

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| Book No  48. | Q.No  48. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  A which place the famous enigmatic Trimurty Sadasiva located? |
| Choices   1. Ellora 2. Elephanta 3. Ajanta 4. Jogeshwari | | | |

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| Book No  49. | Q.No  49. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which among the following can be directly linked to Vedic literature? |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. 1 and 2 3. 1 and 3 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  50. | Q.No  50. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Which one of the following places is known for painted risk shelter belonging to Paleolithic and Mesolithic ages? |
| Choices   1. Utniur 2. Bhimbetka 3. Bairath 4. Sanapir | | | |

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| Book No | Q.No | Actual Answer | Question |
| Choices | | | |