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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  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  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  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  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 | | | |

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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  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 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 | | | |

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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  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  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 | | | |

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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  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  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  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  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  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 | | | |