

SOCIAL FORMATIONS IN PRE- MODERN INDIA

1. The main occupation of Palaeolithic (Old stone) people was:
 - A. agriculture
 - B. animal husbandry
 - C. fishing
 - D. hunting
2. The Stone Age people had the first domestic:
 - A. asses
 - B. dogs
 - C. horses
 - D. sheep
3. Which among the following metals was first used by man?
 - A. Iron
 - B. Gold
 - C. Copper
 - D. Diamond
4. The first discourse of Buddha at Der Parkin Sarnath is called:
 - A. Mahabhiniskraman
 - B. Mahaparinirvana
 - C. Mahamastakabhisheka
 - D. Dharmachakra Pravartana
5. Which one of the following archaeologists initially discovered the Mohenjodaro site of the Indus Valley civilisation?
 - A. Sir John Marshal
 - B. Rakhal Das Bannerjee
 - C. Daya Ram Sahni
 - D. Sir Martimer Wheeler
6. The relics of the pre-Aryan civilisation have been unearthed at:
 - A. Taxila
 - B. Rajgir
 - C. Indraprastha
 - D. Mohenjodaro
7. Which among the following throws light on Harappan Culture?
 - A. Archaeological finds
 - B. The Harapan script
 - C. The rock edicts
 - D. None of the above
8. Script of the Harappans:
 - A. describes their war against the indigenous inhabitants
 - B. has not yet been deciphered
 - C. is written in Prakrit language
 - D. None of the above is true

9. The cities of Kalibangan and Lothal are associated with :
- A. Egyptian culture
 - B. Harappan culture**
 - C. Aryan culture
 - D. Chinese civilisation
10. Gautama Buddha attained Parinirvana at:
- A. Lumbini
 - B. Vaishali
 - C. Sarnath
 - D. Kushinagar**
11. The excavations at which of the following sites provided the evidence of maritime trade being carried on during the period of the Harappan culture?
- A. Mohenjodaro
 - B. Lothal**
 - C. Kalibangan
 - D. Roper
12. The Harappans did not know the use of:
- A. bronze
 - B. gold
 - C. iron**
 - D. Silver
13. Harappan Culture was spread over:
- A. Punjab, Sind, Bihar, Rajasthan, Gujarat
 - B. Sind, Punjab, Baluchistan, Afghanistan
 - C. Sind, Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir, Haryana, Rajasthan, Gujarat**
 - D. Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan, Afghanistan
14. The glory of the Harappan culture rests chiefly on:
- A. architecture
 - B. town planing**
 - C. craftsmanship
 - D. administrative system
15. The Harappan Civilisation is known for its:
- A. agriculture
 - B. overseas trade and commerce
 - C. art and painting
 - D. drainage system**
16. Indus Valley Civilisation is also known as the Harappan culture because:
- A. the site of Harappa is six times larger than Mohenjodaro site
 - B. the Indus Valley Civilisation is considered the elementary/initial stage of the Vedic culture and Harappa is believed to be the same as Harappa mentioned in the Vedas
 - C. Harappa was the first site to be excavated in the Indus valley**
 - D. the most important/significant evidence of the achievements of this civilisation have been excavated from Harappa
17. Of the following sites associated with the Indus Valley Civilisation, one located in India is:
- A. Lothal**

- B. Mohenjodaro
 - C. Harappa
 - D. None of the above
18. With which period is Indus Valley Civilisation associated?
- A. 567-487 BC
 - B. 327-325 BC
 - C. 300-200 BC
 - D. 250-150 BC
19. Which of the following is correct?
- A. The Indus Valley Civilization existed even before the spread of Harappan Culture
 - B. The Indus Valley Civilization co-existed with the Aryan Civilisation
 - C. The Indus Valley people used materials made of iron
 - D. The Indus Valley Civilisation was an urban civilisation
20. The Indus Valley Civilisation people had the knowledge of:
- A. gold, silver, copper, iron, bronze but not tin
 - B. gold, silver, copper, bronze, lead but not iron
 - C. gold, silver, copper, bronze, tin, iron but not lead
 - D. gold, silver, copper, tin, iron but not bronze
21. Which of the following is the most important feature of the Indus Valley Civilization?
- A. Burnt brick buildings
 - B. Gold coins
 - C. Sound system of administration
 - D. Art & architecture
22. The Indus Valley people had trade relations with:
- A. Egypt
 - B. Greece
 - C. Sumeria (Iraq)
 - D. Mesopotamia
23. Knowledge about the existence of which of the following animals is doubtful in the Indus Valley Civilisation?
- A. Cat
 - B. Dog
 - C. Bull
 - D. Horse
24. The Indus Valley people were worshipers of:
- A. Mother goddess
 - B. Indra and Varuna
 - C. Brahma
 - D. Vishnu
25. The script of Indus Valley Civilisation is:
- A. Persian
 - B. Dravidian
 - C. Sanskrit
 - D. Undeciphered

26. The parent script of the Indo-Aryan and Dravidian languages is:
- A. Indus
 - B. Brahmi**
 - C. Kharosti
 - D. Aramaic
27. The oldest among the Vedas is the:
- A. Sama Veda
 - B. Atharva Veda
 - C. Rig Veda**
 - D. Yajur Veda
28. The one that can be called a Buddhist scripture is the:
- A. Vedas
 - B. Aranyakas
 - C. Upanishads
 - D. Tripitakas**
29. The Rig Veda is a book on:
- A. sacrificial prayers
 - B. praise of gods
 - C. mysticism and philosophy
 - D. political, social, and religious life of the people of vedic age**
30. Which one of the following contains the Gayatri Mantra?
- A. Rig Veda**
 - B. Yajur Veda
 - C. Upanishad
 - D. Aranyakas
31. In the Rigveda one finds:
- A. hymns in praise of the gods**
 - B. rituals to be practised by people
 - C. list of yagnas to be performed
 - D. all the above
32. The important divinities mentioned in the Rigveda are:
- A. Indra, Aditi, Rudra
 - B. Agni, Siva, Vishnu
 - C. Prajapati, Varuna, Vishnu
 - D. Indra, Agni, Varuna**
33. The Prose explanations of the Vedas were known as the:
- A. Brahmanas**
 - B. Samhitas
 - C. Aranyakas
 - D. Upanishads
34. The poetical portion of the Vedas is known as:
- A. Brahmana
 - B. Samhita**
 - C. Aranyaka
 - D. Upanishada

35. The Vedangas were _____ in number.
A. six
B. four
C. eight
D. ten
36. Which one of the following does not constitute part of the Veda?
A. Nirukta
B. Upanishad
C. Brahmana
D. Samhita
37. The Puranas are:
A. 4 in number
B. 7 in number
C. 10 in number
D. 18 in number
38. Which one of the following was worshipped as a heavenly god by ancient Indians?
A. Surya
B. Angaraka (Mangala)
C. Sukra
D. Sani
39. New schools of thought against Vedic ritualistic practices arose around:
A. 100 BC
B. 600BC
C. 5th century AD
D. 540BC
40. Mahavira was born in a Kshatriya clan of the name o :
A. Shakya
B. Jnatrika
C. Malas
D. Lichhavis
41. Name of Mahavira's wife was:
A. Gopa
B. Yashodhara
C. Jabala
D. Yashoda
42. Who, according to Jains, was the founder of Jainism?
A. Rishaba
B. Mahavira
C. Arishtanemi
D. Parsvanatha
43. Kaivalya is associated with:
A. Brahminism
B. Jainism
C. Buddhism
D. Zoroastrianism

44. The Angas constitute the sacred literature of the:
A. Buddhists
B. Parsis
C. Jains
D. Hindus
45. The Jains believe that Mahavira was the last of the:
A. teachers
B. monks
C. prophets
D. tirthankaras
46. Tirthankaras are associated with :
A. Sikhism
B. Christianity
C. Buddhism
D. Jainism
47. Lord Bahubali's statue named Gomateswara statue is situated on the _____ which is part of a sacred city of the Jains.
A. Satpura mountains
B. Vindhya mountains
C. Eastern Ghats
D. Indragiri hills
48. Buddha was born at:
A. Pataliputra
B. Ujjain
C. Rajgriha
D. Lumbini
49. Which State is called the Cradle of Buddhism?
A. Sikkim
B. Bihar
C. UP
D. MP
50. Gautam Buddha first preached his sermon at:
A. Lumbini
B. Prayag
C. Sarnath
D. Gaya
51. Mohammad-bin Tughlaq's experiment of producing token currency failed on account of the:
(a) Rejection of token coins for purchases by foreign merchants
(b) Melting of token coins
(c) Large-scale minting of spurious coins
(d) Poor quality of token currency
52. Who among the Generals of Ala-ud-din Khalji, was responsible for his master's destruction and that of the Khalji dynasty?

- (a) Zafar Khan
- (b) Malik Kafur**
- (c) Ghazi Malik
- (d) Khusrav Malik

53. The King who did not allow anybody to laugh in his court was:

- (a) Qutab-ud-din Aibak
- (b) Iltutmish
- (c) Alauddin Khalji
- (d) Balban

Answer. (d)

54. The Delhi Sultanate virtually ended due to the invasion of:

- (a) Chengiz Khan
- (b) Babar
- (c) Nadir Shah
- (d) Timur

Answer. (c)

55. The Slave Dynasty Sultans were:

- (a) Persians
- (b) Afghans
- (c) Arabs
- (d) Ilbari Turks

Answer. (d)

56. Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq transferred his capital from Delhi to Daulatabad:

- (a) To develop cultural and trade relations with the Deccan
- (b) To protect his country from the attack of Mongols
- (c) To control South India better
- (d) All of the above

Answer. (c)

57. In whose rule was Islam, as the state religion, abolished?

- (a) Akbar
- (b) Balban
- (c) Ibrahim Lodi
- (d) Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq

Answer. (a)

58. The city of Agra was founded in 1504 by:

- (a) Rana Sanga
- (b) Ibrahim Lodhi
- (c) Firuz Tughlaq
- (d) Sikandar Lodi

Answer. (d)

59. The 'Shahnama' was written by:

- (a) Alberuni
- (b) Firdausi
- (c) Amir Khusrau
- (d) Abul Fazal

Answer. (b)

60. Alberuni came to India with:
(a) Mahmud of Ghazni
(b) Alexander
(c) Babur
(d) Timur
Answer. (a)
61. Which of the following battles was fought in 1192 A.D.?
(a) First Battle of Tarain
(b) Second Battle of Tarain
(c) Battle of Talikota
(d) Battle of Kanwah
Answer. (b)
62. Who among the following rulers is most famous for building a large number of canals for irrigation?
(a) Qutbuddin Aibak
(b) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
(c) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
(d) None of these
Answer. (b)
63. Who among the following introduced the famous Persian festival of Nauroj in India?
(a) Balban
(b) Firuz Tughlaq
(c) Iltutmish
(d) Alauddin Khalji
Answer. (a)
64. The founder of the first Afghan 'dynasty in India was:
(a) Ibrahim Lodi
(b) Bahlol Lodi
(c) Sikandar Lodi
(d) Sher Shah Suri
Answer. (b)
65. The extent of the Delhi Sultanate empire was the greatest during the reign of:
(a) Alauddin Khilji
(b) Iltutmish
(c) Balban
(d) Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq
Answer. (a)
66. Which one of the following Kingdoms was annexed by Bahlul Lodi, the Sultan of Delhi, in 1484 AD ?
(a) Kashmir
(b) Jaunpur
(c) Nepal
(d) Gujarat
Answer. (b)
67. I. Jahanpanah
II. Mubarakabad

- III. Khizrabad
- IV. Siri
- V. Qila-i-Rai Pithora
- VI. Tughlaqabad
- VII. Firozabad

Which of the following gives the seven cities of Delhi in the chronological order of their construction?

- (a) I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII
- (b) V, IV, VI, I, VII, II, III
- (c) I, III, IV, V, VI, VII, II
- (d) III, IV, V, II, I, VII, VI

Answer. (b)

68. Who was the first monarch in the Delhi Sultanate to start direct relations with the cultivators to know the actual amount they paid as land revenue?

- (a) Balban
- (b) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
- (c) Ala-ud-din-Khalji
- (d) Sikandar Lodi

Answer. (c)

69. The Portuguese traveller, Nuniz visited Vijayanagar during the reign of which one of the following?

- (a) Vira Narasimha
- (b) Deva Raya-I
- (c) Achyuta Raya
- (d) Sadasiva Raya

Answer. (c)

70. During whose reign was the award of the title 'Khan' introduced for the nobles of the Delhi Sultanate?

- (a) Alauddin Khalji
- (b) Balban
- (c) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
- (d) Iltutmish

Answer. (a)

71. The ruler of which one of the following was not invited to join the confederacy to fight against Vijaynagar in the battle of Talikota?

- (a) Ahmadnagar
- (b) Berar
- (c) Bijapur
- (d) Golconda

Answer. (b)

72. The Greek ambassador in the court of Chandragupta Maurya was:

- (a) Hiuen Tsang
- (b) Fahien
- (c) Megasthenese
- (d) Seleucus

ANSWER. (c)

73. The Sangam literature is a major source of information about the social, economic and political life of the people living in the present day:

- (a) Northern Tamil Nadu
- (b) South and western Tamil Nadu and
- (c) South and western Tamil Nadu and parts of Kerala
- (d) Coastal parts of Kerala, south Karnataka and northern Tamil Nadu

ANSWER. (d)

74. Match the following

(Ancient Kingdom) (Capital)

- A. Anga 1. Champa
- B. Vatsa 2. Kausambi
- C. Matsya 3. Viratanagar
- D. Surasena 4. Mathura

A B C D

- (a) 1 2 3 4
- (b) 3 4 1 2
- (c) 1 4 3 2
- (d) 3 2 1 4

ANSWER. (a)

75. The region of Gupta rulers is known as the 'Golden Age of India.' Which of the following is true in this regard?

- (a) There was peace and prosperity
- (b) There was religious tolerance
- (c) There was tremendous advancement in the field of science
- (d) All of the above

Answer. (d)

76. What event was most directly responsible for the rise of the gunpowder empires in Turkey, Iran, and India and similar states in Tsarist Russia and Ming China?

- (A) the invention of gunpowder
- (B) the collapse of the Mongol Empire and its khanates
- (C) the arrival of western European merchants in the area
- (D) the revival of trade across Eurasia
- (E) steppe nomads founded all five states

Answer: C

77. The Ottoman, Safavid, and Mughal empires shared all of these characteristics EXCEPT:

- (A) They originated in Turkish nomadic cultures of the steppe.
- (B) They were Muslim led.
- (C) They were based on conquest and the use of military technologies.
- (D) They began with absolutist rulers and efficient bureaucracies.
- (E) They ruled predominantly Muslim populations.

Answer: E

78. The class which initially dominated the Ottoman, Safavid, Mughal states and social hierarchy was

- (A) descendants of slaves (Mameluks).
- (B) a military aristocracy.
- (C) the clergy.
- (D) the merchant class.

(E) largely composed of intellectuals and scholars.

Answer: B

79. In order to supply its elite Janissaries and palace bureaucrats with soldiers, the Turks

(A) used feudal levies.

(B) relied on old Muslim nobles and aristocrats.

(C) forcibly conscripted young Christian boys, converted them to Islam, and trained them.

(D) imported trained foreigners and mercenaries.

(E) relied on Muslim clergy.

Answer: C

80. All of these developments weakened the rule of the Ottoman government EXCEPT:

(A) powerful factions within the Janissaries and court bureaucrats.

(B) harem politics by rival wives and their sons, who were potential heirs.

(C) the hedonistic lifestyles of many sultans.

(D) corruption and graft.

(E) the development of the office of vizier.

Answer: E

81. The Safavids arose to power in Persia primarily due to

(A) their support for the Shi'ite cause.

(B) an alliance with Portuguese merchants and soldiers.

(C) their conversion from Islam to Christianity.

(D) a monopoly on military technologies and guns.

(E) their control of trade along the silk road.

Answer: A

82. During their reign, Safavid policies in Persia

(A) alienated the majority of the population.

(B) fostered a sense of Persian religious nationalism and social unity.

(C) favored Turkish traditions and customs.

(D) favored the Arabic language and Arab bureaucracies.

(E) favored agriculture over trade and manufacturing.

Answer: B

83. Unlike the Ottomans and Safavids conquerors, Babar

(A) favored trade.

(B) was intolerant of religious differences.

(C) avoided the use of advanced military technologies.

(D) did not conquer lands for religious reasons.

(E) never developed a strong centralized state or government.

Answer: D

84. Akbar used the following to build a stable state in India EXCEPT:

(A) a well-trained, well-led military.

(B) an efficient bureaucracy and administration.

(C) patronage of the arts and intellectual developments.

(D) religious toleration and reconciliation with the Hindus.

(E) promotion of foreigners, especially Europeans, to positions of power.

Answer: E

85. Which of these statements about women in India during the Mughal Empire is TRUE?

(A) Child-bridal marriages were ended.

- (B) Seclusion (purdah) of upper-class Hindu and Muslim women began.
- (C) Widow remarriage was temporarily encouraged, but then became rare.
- (D) The practice of sati ended.
- (E) The birth of girl children was seen as an unlucky event.

Answer: C

86. The tribal leader who was regarded as an incarnation of God and Father of the world (Dharti Aba) was:

- a) Kanhu Santha
- b) Rupa Naik
- c) **Birsa Munda**
- d) None of the above

87. Which of the following was leader of Waliullahi (Wahabi) movement ?

- a) **Syed Ahmed of Rae Bareilly**
- b) Waliulla
- c) Muhammad Abdul Wahab
- d) None of the above

88. In which of the following battles with the Sikhs did the Partisans of the holy was suffer a terrible defeat in which Syed Ahmad lost his life ?

- a) The battle of Amritsar
- b) The battle of Charsadda
- c) **The battle of Balkot**
- d) None of the above

89. The most fearless and bold woman leader of the Peasant movement, who sacrificed her life to protect peasants rights was :

- a) Ambika Chakraborty
- b) Snehlata Wadekar
- c) **Veera Gunamma**
- d) None of the above

90. Which of the following statements about “Lokahitwadi” is not correct?

- a) He attributed the social decline and decay of India to the neglect of the Sciences and learning
- b) He attacked traditional religious beliefs and customs
- c) **He attributed to the poverty of India to the Laziness and decline in the morals of the Indians**
- d) Not any specific list

91. Which of the following theistic philosophy did MG Ranade approve of ?

- a) Mysticism
- b) Vedanism
- c) **Bhakticult**
- d) None of the above

92. Which of the following tasks was closest to the heart of Syed Ahmad Khan ?

- a) Religious reinterpretation
- b) Social reform
- c) **Promotion of modern education**
- d) None of the above

93. Two greatest Pioneers in the cause of widow's education were :

- a) **D.K. Karve and Pandita Ramabai**
- b) M.G. Ranade and R.G. Bahndrarkar
- c) Ishwar Chand Vidyasagar and Keshav Chandra Sen
- d) None of the above

94. After the Surat Split in 1907, the second in the Congress took place in 1918 on the issue of :

- a) Lucknow Pact
- b) **Montagu declaration**
- c) Election of Mrs. Annie Besant as President of the INC (1917)
- d) None of the above

95. Which of the following revolutionary and terrorist organizations had a large number of young women revolutionaries?

- a) Yugantar
- b) **Anushilan Samiti**
- c) Bharat Mata Society
- d) None of the above

96. Under whose leadership was the Chittagong Armoury Raid organised ?

- a) Jatin Das
- b) **Surya Sen**
- c) Ganesh Ghosh
- d) None of the above

97. Proficiency in which of the following games was rewarded and recognised by state of Vijayanagar?

- a) Chess
- b) **Wrestling**
- c) Gymnastics
- d) None of the above

In paper code C – Wrestling was misspelt as Wresting

98. The first Mughal emperor to organise some sorts of Distress relief during famines was?

- a) Akbar
- b) **Jahangir**
- c) Shahjahan
- d) None of the above

99. The only son of Ashoka found mentioned in his inscriptions is :

- a) **Tivara**
- b) Mahendra
- c) Kunala
- d) None of the above

100. During the Mauryan times the royal Houses were mostly built of:

- a) Baked bricks
- b) **Wood**
- c) Mud & Tile
- d) None of the above

101. The status of which of the following could be said to have somewhat improved during the Mauryan Period ?

- a) Kshatriyas

- b) Vaishyas
- c) Shudras**
- d) None of the above

102. The largest single source of income to the chola state was:

- a) Land tax**
- b) Toll on trade
- c) Taxes on professions, mines and forests
- d) None of the above

103. The theory of economic drain of India during British imperialism was pronounced by:

- a) J.L. Nehru
- b) Dadabhai Naoroji**
- c) R.C. Dutt
- d) None of the above

104. The Vijaynagar King, Krishnadev Raya's work 'Amuktamalyada' was in :

- a) Telgu**
- b) Sanskrit
- c) Tamil
- d) None of the above

105. The victories of Karikala are well portrayed in :

- a) Palamoli
- b) Aruvanad
- c) Pattinappaalai**
- d) None of the above

106. Todarmal was associated with :

- a) Music
- b) Literature
- c) Land Revenue Reforms**
- d) None of the above

107. Two of the Great Mughals wrote their own memories. They were :

- a) Babar and Humayun
- b) Jahangir and Shahjahan
- c) Babar and Jahangir**
- d) None of the above

108. To which king belongs to the Lion Capital of Sarnath ?

- a) Chandragupta
- b) Ashoka**
- c) Kanishka
- d) None of the above

109. The Zamindari in Mughal India was not :

- a) Hereditary
- b) A saleable right**
- c) Morgageable
- d) None of the above

110. The term Khalisa in Mughal Administration signified the :

- a) **Land owned by emperor himself**
- b) Religion land grants
- c) Entire imperial establishment
- d) None of the above

111. Tulsidas the author of 'Ramcharitmanas' was a contemporary of which of the following rulers?

- a) Shahjahan
- b) **Akbar**
- c) Shershah Suri
- d) None of the above

112. The text of the document called 'Mazhar' by which Akbar assumed the role of Supreme arbiter in the matter of religion found on :

- a) Arif Quandahari's 'Tarikh-i-Alfi'
- b) **Abul Fazal's Akbarnama**
- c) Nazamuddin's 'Tabaqat-i-Akbari'
- d) None of the above

113. Tolkappiyam is associated with the:

- a) First Sangam Period
- b) **Second Sangam Period**
- c) Third Sangam Period
- d) None of the above

114. The Vijayanagar king who employed skilled archers of the Turkish clan and raised the fighting capacity of hid bowmen was :

- a) Bukka I
- b) **Devaraya I**
- c) Ramaraya
- d) None of the above

115. The uprising of 1857 was described as first Indian war of Independence by:

- a) **V. D. Savarkar**
- b) B. G. Tilak
- c) R. C. Mazumdar
- d) None of the above

116. Which independent nawab of Bengal was defeated and killed by forces of East India company?

- a) **Siraj – ud -daula**
- b) Shuja – ud -daula
- c) Shah Alam II
- d) None of the above

117. Who introduced the system of permanent settlement also called permanent settlement in Bengal for effective agricultural methods and productivity?

- a) Lord Wellesley
- b) **Lord Cornwallis**
- c) Warren Hastings
- d) None of the above

118. Which of the following newspaper was launched by Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya in 1909?

- a) Free India

b) Leader

- c) Independent
- d) None of the above

119. Who of the following advised British East India company to seek from the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam, a 'sanad' for the Diwani of Bengal?

a) Maharaja Raj Ballabh

- b) Raja Daulat Ram
- c) Manik Chand
- d) None of the above

120. The first India ruler who joined the subsidiary alliance was:

- a) Nawab of Awadh
- b) King of Travancore
- c) Nizam of Hyderabad**
- d) None of the above

121. The first Indian ruler to organize Haj Pilgrimage at the expense of the state was:

- a) Alauddin Khilji
- b) Aurangzeb
- c) Akbar**
- d) None of the above

122. Emperor Akbar was the first ruler to organize the Haj pilgrimage at state expense and provide subsidies to pilgrims. He also founded a hospice for pilgrims in Makkah. Which of the following territories was not affected by revolt of 1857?

- a) Jhansi
- b) Chittor**
- c) Lucknow
- d) None of the above

123. The head of the committee formed by the Government to enquiry into Jallianwala bagh Massacre was:

- a) John Simon
- b) General Dyer
- c) Hunter**
- d) None of the above

124. Whom did Mahatama Gandhi called "The Patriot of the Patriots"?

- a) Bhagat Singh
- b) Subhash Chandra Bose**
- c) Sardar Patel
- d) None of the above

125. The term "Dosi Hatt" was used in early medieval india for :

- a) Animal Market
- b) Slave Bazar
- c) Kappas (Cotton) Market**
- d) None of the above

126. Which contemporary Mughal historian of the age of Akbar had prepared a list of Charges calling him an enemy of Islam?

- a) Abbas Khan Sarwani

b) Badauni

- c) Nizamuddin Ahmad
- d) None of the above

127. To whom did Sher Shah appoint to provide bed and food to Hindu travellers staying at 'Sarais' (rest houses)?

- a) Muslims
- b) Low cast hindus**
- c) Brahmans
- d) None of the above

128. When did Aurangzeb arrive in Deccan finally to quell revolt of Maratha?

- a) 1681
- b) 1689**
- c) 1700
- d) None of the above

129. Aurangzeb's son Akbar left the Mughal court and joined with Sambhaji, inspiring some Mughal forces to join the Marathas. In 1681, Aurangzeb arrives in the Deccan in search of his fugitive son. For nine years, Aurangzeb couldn't win a single fort from the Marathas. But in 1689 Aurangzeb captured Sambhaji (son of Shivaji) and publicly tortured and killed him. Which Maratha Saint is most importantly known for social reform, national regeneration and the rise of Maratha power?

- a) Samartha Ramdas**
- b) Tukaram
- c) Vaman Pandit
- d) None of the above

130. On what condition Wellesly agreed to help Peshwas Bajirao II?

- a) An underhand transaction of Rs. 15 lakh
- b) His consent to the the subsidiary alliance**
- c) His agreeing to the abolition of the office of the Peshwa after his death
- d) None of the above

131. With whom did Raja Ranjit Singh conclude the treaty of Lahore in 1806 which gave him freedom to expand north of Sutlej ?

- a) Holkar of Indore
- b) Scindia of Gwalior
- c) East India Company**
- d) None of the above

132. What was the grieviest cause of discontent among soldiers before the revolt of 1857?

- a) Non observation of caste distinctions
- b) Question of promotion and pay
- c) Absence of power and equitable procedure for discipline & control**
- d) None of the above

133. Who was the mastermind of bomb attack on Lord Hardinge at Chandni Chowk, Delhi in 1912?

- a) Sachindranath Sanyal
- b) Rasbehari Bose**
- c) Bhai Parmanand
- d) None of the above

134. When did Gandhiji go to fast unto death for the first time?

- a) At the time of riots in Delhi
- b) At the time of riots in Calcutta
- c) At the time of Jallianwala Bagh tragedy
- d) None of the above**

135. Gandhiji's first fast was in 1918 in connection with the strike of mill workers in Ahmedabad. Ahmedabad mill strikers demanded a 35% increase in wages. Gandhi undertook a fast unto death in support of the workers' demands. The mill owners finally relented and worker got a 35% increase in their wages.

Jallianwala bagh massacre – 1919 | Calcutta Riot – 1946 | Delhi Riot – 1948

Sir Thomas Roe was sent as the British Ambassador to the Court of :

- a) Aurangzeb
- b) Jahangir**
- c) Shahjahan
- d) None of the above

136. 'Charak' was the famous court Physician of—

- (A) Harsha
- (B) Chandragupta Maurya
- (C) Ashoka
- (D) Kanishka**

137. Who was the greatest Bhakti poet of Maharashtra ?

- (A) Ramdas
- (B) Tukaram
- (C) Namdeva**
- (D) Eknath

138. The foreign traveller who visited India during the Mughal period and who left us an expert's description of the Peacock Throne was—

- (A) Geronimo Verroneo
- (B) 'Omrah' Danishmand Khan
- (C) Tavernier**
- (D) Francisco Palsaert

139. Who founded the Home Rule League in Calcutta in 1916 A.D. ?

- (A) Bipin Chandra Pal
- (B) Arvind Ghosh
- (C) Lokmanya Tilak
- (D) Mrs. Annie Besant**

140. The dead body of Babur by his own choice lies buried in—

- (A) Agra
- (B) Farghana
- (C) Samarqand
- (D) Kabul**

141. The Government of India Act, 1919 is known as—

- (A) Morley—Minto Reforms
- (B) Montagu—Chelmsford Reforms**
- (C) Regulating Act
- (D) Pitts India Act

142. Who is called the 'Father of the Indian National Congress' ?

- (A) Mahatma Gandhi
- (B) A.O. Hume**
- (C) Lokmanya Tilak
- (D) Surendranath Banerjee

143. 'Ashtangika Marg' the path for the elimination of human misery, was propounded by—

- (A) Mahavira
- (B) Gautam Buddha**
- (C) Adi Shankaracharya
- (D) Kabir

144. The number system 'Zero' was invented by—

- (A) Ramanujam
- (B) Aryabhatta**
- (C) Patanjali
- (D) An unknown person

145. Mahatma Gandhi owed his inspiration for civil disobedience and non-payment of taxes to—

- (A) Thoreau
- (B) Leo Tolstoy**
- (C) John Ruskin
- (D) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

146. Satyashodhak Samaj was formed by—

- (A) Raja Rammohan Roy
- (B) Shri Narayana Guru
- (C) Jotirao Govindrao Phule**
- (D) Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar

147. Partition of Bengal was done by—

- (A) Lord Dalhousie
- (B) Lord Curzon**
- (C) Lord Warren Hastings
- (D) Lord Ripon

148. National song 'Vande Mataram' was composed by—

- (A) Rabindra Nath Tagore
- (B) Ram Prasad Bismil
- (C) Sarojini Naidu
- (D) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee**

149. Ghoomar is a dance form from—

- (A) Jammu and Kashmir
- (B) Punjab
- (C) Himachal Pradesh
- (D) Rajasthan**

150. The words 'Satyameva Jayate' inscribed below the base plate of the emblem of India are taken from—

- (A) Ramayana
- (B) Mundak Upanishad**

- (C) Rigveda
- (D) None of these

151. Who among the following established the Central Hindu College at Benaras, in 1898 which later formed the nucleus of the Benaras Hindu University ?

- (A) Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya**
- (B) Lord Dufferin
- (C) Annie Besant
- (D) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

152. Which one of the following is not correctly matched ?

- (A) Pandit Krishan Maharaj : Tabla
- (B) Pandit Birju Maharaj : Sarod**
- (C) Ustad Bismillah Khan : Shehnai
- (D) Ustad Vilayat Khan : Sitar

153. Under whose patronage was the Khandariya Mahadeo Temple at Khajuraho built ?

- (A) Solankis
- (B) Rashtrakutas
- (C) Tomaras
- (D) Chandellas**

154. Who among the following Mughal rulers granted the English Company Diwani over Bengal, Bihar and Orissa by Treaty of Allahabad ?

- (A) Ahmad Shah
- (B) Alamgir II
- (C) Shah Alam II**
- (D) Akbar Shah II

155. During the Indian freedom struggle, what accusation was made against Master Amir Chand, Awadh Bihari, Bal Mukund and Basant Kumar Biswas ?

- (A) Assassination of the Commissioner of Poona
- (B) Throwing a bomb on 'Viceroy's procession in Delhi**
- (C) Attempt to shoot the Governor of Punjab
- (D) Looting an armoury in Bengal

156. Which one of the following regions did **not** constitute a separate suba (province) under Akbar ?

- (A) Orissa
- (B) Bengal
- (C) Bihar
- (D) Awadh**

157. Which of the following statements about Bukka I of the Vijayanagar empire is not correct ?

- (A) He instilled new vigour into Hindu Society
- (B) He renovated temples
- (C) Under his fostering care Sayana wrote commentaries on Vedas
- (D) He adopted measures to uplift the Shudras**

158. Sayana is associated with—

- (A) The Chola Kingdom
- (B) Vijayanagar Kingdom**
- (C) Hoyasala Kingdom
- (D) Bahmani Kingdom

159. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below—

List-I

- (a) Accession of Aurangzeb
- (b) Promulgation of Mahzar
- (c) Battle of Khanva
- (d) Accession of Akbar

List-II

- 1. 1527 A.D.
- 2. 1556 A.D.
- 3. 1579 A.D.
- 4. 1659 A.D.

Codes :

- (a) (b) (c) (d)
- (A) 1 2 3 4
- (B) 4 3 1 2**
- (C) 3 1 4 2
- (D) 2 1 3 4

160. Consider the following statements about Kabir and Nanak—

- 1. Their ideas were drawn both from Bhakti and Sufi traditions.
- 2. They expressed the sentiments of rural masses.
- 3. They made strong plea for Hindu-Muslim unity.
- 4. Their followers founded religious communities.

Select your answer from the codes given below—

Codes :

- (A) 1 and 2 are correct
- (B) 1, 2 and 3 are correct
- (C) 1, 2, 3 and 4 are correct
- (D) 1, 3 and 4 are correct**

161. Arrange the following Chisti Saints in correct chronological order—

- 1. Sheikh Nizamuddin Aulia
- 2. Syed Muhammad Gesudaraz
- 3. Baba Farid Ganjshakar
- 4. Sheikh Nasiruddin Chirage-Delhi

Select the correct answer from the code given below—

Codes :

- (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
- (B) 4, 3, 2, 1
- (C) 1, 3, 4, 2
- (D) 3, 1, 4, 2**

162. Which of the following Sultans assumed the title of Caliph himself ?

- (A) Balban
- (B) Alauddin Khalji
- (C) Qutbuddin Mubarak Shah Khalji**
- (D) Mohammad bin Tughlaq

163. Which one of the following Sufi orders laid great stress on practicing mystic music ?

- (A) Chisti**
- (B) Suharawardi

- (C) Qadiri
- (D) Naqshbandi

164. Who among the following Hindu Painters was sent by Jehangir to make a portrait of Shah Abbas I of Persia ?

- (A) Basawan
- (B) Bishan Das
- (C) Dasrath
- (D) Manohar

Ans : (B)

165. Which one of the following is **not** correctly matched ?

- (A) Akbar —Xerome Xavier
- (B) Aurangzeb —Edward Terry
- (C) Shahjahan —Peter Mundi
- (D) Jehangir —Sir Thomas Roe

Ans : (B)

166. In which year was the decree called ‘Mahzar’ issued during Akbar’s reign ?

- (A) 1560 A.D.
- (B) 1572 A.D.
- (C) 1576 A.D.
- (D) 1579 A.D.

Ans : (D)

167. The ‘Razmanama’ which was compiled by several Persian scholars was a translation of—

- (A) Panchatantra
- (B) Ramayana
- (C) Mahabharata
- (D) Rigveda

Ans : (C)

168. During the Mughal rule the Qazi-ul-Quzat was—

- (A) Head of the Finance department
- (B) Censor of Public morals
- (C) Chief judge of the empire
- (D) Incharge of charities

Ans : (C)

169. Which one of the following pairs is **not** correctly matched ?

- (A) Akbar : Maan Bai
- (B) Aurangzeb : Udaipuri Mahal
- (C) Jehangir : Manmati
- (D) Shahjahan : Jehan Ara

Ans : (A)

170. Which was the chief or main region of copper mines in Mughal period ?

- (A) Bengal
- (B) Rajasthan
- (C) Agra
- (D) Bihar

Ans : (B)

171. Which of the following statements is **correct** about Shivaji ?
(A) His movement was supported by all the Maratha Watandars
(B) The smaller Watandars formed the back bone of his movement
(C) He abolished the Watandari system
(D) He did not fight with bigger Maratha Watandars
Ans : (B)
172. Which one of the following was **not** included in the 'Asta Pradhan' of Shivaji ?
(A) Sumant
(B) Majmudar
(C) Vakiyanavis
(D) Vakeel
Ans : (D)
173. What was the rate of land revenue in the administration of Shivaji ?
(A) 2/5 portion of the yield
(B) 1/2 portion of the yield
(C) 1/3 portion of the yield
(D) 1/4 portion of the yield
Ans : (A)
174. Why did Shivaji decide to collect 'Chauth' and 'Sardeshmukhi' ?
(A) To increase the source of income
(B) To expand his territories
(C) To consolidate his political influence
(D) Because of the opposition of Muslim rulers
Ans : (A)
175. Consider the following statements.
Assertion (A) : Shivaji signed the Treaty of Purandar.
Reason (R) : He had lost all hopes of resistance to the Mughals.
Select the correct answer from the code given below—
Codes :
(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is **not** the correct explanation of (A)
(C) (A) is true but (R) is false
(D) (A) is false but (R) is true
Ans : (C)
176. When was Bombay transferred to the East India Company by Charles II ?
(A) 1662 A.D.
(B) 1664 A.D.
(C) 1666 A.D.
(D) 1668 A.D.
Ans : (D)
177. Who of the following had said that Victory of Plassey was a victory of betrayal ?
(A) Orme
(B) H. H. Dodwell
(C) Lord Clive

(D) P. E. Roberts

Ans : (B)

178. Name the English man who tried to obtain from Akbar a Firman for trade in Gujarat ?

(A) Ralph Fitch

(B) John Mildenhall

(C) Sir Thomas Roe

(D) Thomas Stephens

Ans : (B)

179. The Dutch established their first settlement in Bengal at—

(A) Calcutta

(B) Chinsura

(C) Serampur

(D) Balasore

Ans : (D)

180. Who is credited with the following statement regarding the outbreak of the Revolt of 1857

“The Meerut outbreak was sudden and short-lived like a summer gale” ?

(A) S. N. Sen

(B) S. B. Chaudhari

(C) V. D. Savarkar

(D) R. C. Majumdar

Ans : (A)

181. When did the Marathas capture Salsette and Bassein from the Portuguese ?

(A) 1695 A.D.

(B) 1713 A.D.

(C) 1720 A.D.

(D) 1739 A.D.

Ans : (D)

182. The Diwani right of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa was obtained by the English East India Company under the treaty of—

(A) Alinagar

(B) Faizabad

(C) Allahabad

(D) Benaras

Ans : (C)

183. Find out the correct chronological order of the following events from the code given below—

1. Treaty of Amritsar

2. Fourth Anglo-Mysore War

3. Treaty of Lahore

4. East India Company's alliance with Mewar.

Codes :

(A) 4, 1, 3, 2

(B) 2, 1, 4, 3

(C) 1, 2, 3, 4

(D) 3, 4, 2, 1

Ans : (B)

184. By which of the following treaties did the Peshwa accept the Subsidiary Alliance with the British ?
(A) Treaty of Purandhar
(B) Treaty of Bassein
(C) Treaty of Salbai
(D) Treaty of Surji Arjungaon
Ans : (B)
185. Which of the following native states was first to conclude Subsidiary Alliance with East India Company ?
(A) Avadh
(B) Mewar
(C) Mysore
(D) Hyderabad
Ans : (D)
186. Who among the following historians has remarked that the Government of Bengal between the period 1765–1772 was a robber state ?
(A) G. W. Forrest
(B) Lord Macaulay
(C) K. M. Panikkar
(D) Nand Lal Chatterji
Ans : (C)
187. On what ground was Avadh annexed into British Empire ?
(A) Doctrine of Lapse
(B) Alleged misgovernment
(C) Failure to pay subsidy
(D) Maintenance of relations with foreign powers
Ans : (B)
188. Nearly one third of soldiers of the famous Bengal Army had their homes in—
(A) Punjab
(B) Avadh
(C) Bengal
(D) Maharashtra
Ans : (D)
189. Which one of the following native states was annexed by the British on the basis of the Doctrine of Lapse ?
(A) Avadh
(B) Punjab
(C) Jhansi
(D) Mysore
Ans : (C)
190. Match List-I with List-II and find out the correct answer from the codes given below—
List-I(a) Theosophical Society
(b) Prarthana Samaj
(c) Brahma Samaj
(d) Ram Krishna Mission
List-II1. Swami Vivekanand
2. Mrs. Annie Besant

3. M. G. Ranade
4. Ram Mohan Roy
Codes :(a) (b) (c) (d)
(A) 2 3 4 1
(B) 1 2 3 4
(C) 4 3 2 1
(D) 3 2 4 1
Ans : (A)

191. Consider the following statements.

Assertion (A) : Tipu Sultan planted the tree of liberty at Seringapattam.

Reason (R) : The principles of French Revolution had made a deep impression on the mind of Tipu Sultan.

Select the answer from the code given below—

Codes :

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false
(D) (A) is false, but (R) is true
Ans : (A)

192. By the enactment of British Parliament when did the East India Company cease to be a trading Company ?

- (A) 1784 A.D.
(B) 1833 A.D.
(C) 1813 A.D.
(D) 1773 A.D.
Ans : (B)

193. What is the correct chronological order of setting up of the following Commissions ?

1. Macdonell Commission
2. First Industrial Commission
3. First Fiscal Commission

Select the correct answer from the code given below—

- (A) 1, 2, 3
(B) 2, 3, 1
(C) 2, 1, 3
(D) 1, 3, 2
Ans : (A)

194. In which of the following regions Mahalwari System of Revenue Settlement was introduced ?

- (A) Bengal
(B) Bombay
(C) Madras
(D) North Western Provinces
Ans : (D)

195. Consider the following statements.

Assertion (A) : Despite initial victory the Sepoy Mutiny could not succeed in overthrowing the Raj.

Reason (R) : The rising middle class sided with Raj.

Select your correct answer from the code given below—

Codes :(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is **not** the correct explanation of (A)
(C) (A) is true but (R) is false
(D) (A) is false but (R) is true
Ans : (C)

196. Which part of India was most affected by the Revolution of 1857 ?

- (A) Punjab
- (B) Maharashtra
- (C) Avadh
- (D) Madras

Ans : (C)

197. Which of the following pairs connected with the Revolution of 1857 is correctly matched ?

- Place of Revolt : Leader of Revolt**(A) Kanpur : Rani Lakshmbai
(B) Jhansi : Nana Saheb
(C) Lucknow : Begum Hazrat Mahal
(D) Delhi : Tantiya Tope

Ans : (C)

198. Who among the following is remembered for the annulment of the Partition of Bengal ?

- (A) Lord Curzon
- (B) Lord Minto
- (C) Lord Hardinge
- (D) Lord Chelmsford

Ans : (C)

199. When did Babu Kunwar Singh fight his last battle against the British ?

- (A) September 1857
- (B) November 1857
- (C) February 1858
- (D) April 1858

Ans : (D)

200. Kumaran Asan is associated with the social renaissance of—

- (A) Kerala
- (B) Tamil Nadu
- (C) Andhra Pradesh
- (D) None of the above

Ans : (A)

201. In which of the following Sessions of the Indian National Congress the 'drain theory' was formally accepted ?

- (A) Benaras session, 1905
- (B) Calcutta session, 1906
- (C) Surat session, 1907
- (D) None of the above

Ans : (D)

202. Who among the following was the President of All India Trade Union Congress held at Nagpur ?

- (A) Chaman Lal
- (B) Jawaharlal Nehru

- (C) Krishna Menon
 - (D) N. M. Joshi
- Ans : (D)

203. During which of the following period the Congress had best of relationship with the Muslim League ?

- (A) 1906 – 1916
- (B) 1916 – 1922
- (C) 1922 – 1928
- (D) 1928 – 1934

Ans : (B)

204. Who was the first Indian woman to preside over the Indian National Congress ?

- (A) Rajkumari Amrit Kaur
- (B) Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit
- (C) Aruna Asaf Ali
- (D) Sarojini Naidu

Ans : (D)

205. Which of the following American Journalists had criticized the state of women in British India and advanced the logic that so long as cruelties on women continue, the Indian males have no right to take and manage the governance of India in their hands ?

- (A) Louis Fischer
- (B) Webb Miller
- (C) Catherine Mayo
- (D) None of the above

Ans : (C)

206. Consider the following events of Indian National Movement—

1. Gandhi Irwin Pact
2. Poona Pact
3. Karachi Session of Indian National Congress.
4. Individual Satyagraha

Select the correct chronological order of the events from the codes given below—

- Codes :**(A) 1, 3, 2, 4
(B) 2, 3, 4, 1
(C) 3, 4, 2, 1
(D) 4, 3, 2, 1

Ans : (A)

207. The book entitled 'Springing tiger' is a biography of—

- (A) Bhagat Singh
- (B) Chandrashekhar Azad
- (C) Subhas Chandra Bose
- (D) Shyamji Krishna Verma

Ans : (B)

208. The venue of holding this Second Round Table Conference at London was—

- (A) St. James Palace
- (B) Kingsley Palace
- (C) Buckingham Palace

(D) 10, Downing Street

Ans : (A)

209. Lord Mountbatten as a Viceroy had conversed with following Indian leaders regarding the transfer of power—

1. Jawahar Lal Nehru
2. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
3. Mohammad Ali Jinnah
4. Mahatma Gandhi

Indicate the correct sequence of their conversation from the code given below—

Codes :(A) 1, 4, 2, 3

(B) 2, 3, 4, 1

(C) 3, 2, 1, 4

(D) 4, 3, 2, 1

Ans : (A)

210. All the hymns related to one of the following Gods are in one separate mandala or book of the Rigveda. Who is the God ?

- (A) Agni
- (B) Varuna
- (C) Indra
- (D) Soma

Ans : (D)

211. Match List-I with List-II and indicate the correct answer from the code given below—

List-I

- (a) Mohenjodaro
- (b) Lothal
- (c) Surkotda
- (d) Harappa

List-II. Pillared Hall

1. Bones of Horse
2. Cemetery R-37
3. Double Burial

Codes :(a) (b) (c) (d)

(A) 3 4 1 2

(B) 4 3 2 1

(C) 1 4 2 3

(D) 2 1 3 4

Ans : (C)

212. The Harappan site, where the citadel and the lower town, both are fortified separately is—

- (A) Harappa
- (B) Mohenjodaro
- (C) Kalibanga
- (D) None of the above

Ans : (C)

213. From which country of the Asian Continent was Bogazkui inscription discovered ?

- (A) India
- (B) Iran
- (C) Syria

(D) Turkey

Ans : (D)

214. The Rigvedic Bharatas are associated with—

- (A) The Indus Valley
- (B) The Saraswati Valley
- (C) The Sutlej Valley
- (D) The Parushni Valley

Ans : (D)

215. With which of the following vedic sacrifices was the drink of Sura associated ?

- (A) Agnistoma
- (B) Rajasuya
- (C) Sautramani
- (D) Vajapeya

Ans : (C)

216. The Abhidhamma treatise **Kathavatthu** was written by—

- (A) Mah-a kassapa
- (B) Mahinda
- (C) Milinda
- (D) Moggaliputta Tissa

Ans : (D)

217. In the Pasupata religion Siva is said to be Lord of Pasu. Which one among the following stands for Pasu ?

- (A) Lion
- (B) Bull
- (C) Parvati
- (D) Jiva

Ans : (D)

218. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below—

List-I (Dhyani Buddhas)

- (a) Aksobhya
- (b) Vairochana
- (c) Ratnasambhava
- (d) Amoghasiddhi

List-II (Vehicles)

1. Elephant
2. Snake
3. Horse
4. Garuda

Codes :(a) (b) (c) (d)

(A) 1 2 3 4

(B) 2 3 4 1

(C) 3 4 1 2

(D) 4 1 2 3

Ans : (A)

219. Which of the following is **not** a Buddhist Concept ?

- (A) Astik-aya

- (B) Dharmakaya
 - (C) Nirmanakaya
 - (D) Sambhogakaya
- Ans : (A)

220. Who of the following is known as a Jain scholar ?

- (A) Asvaghose
- (B) Hemchandra
- (C) Dharmakirti
- (D) Diwakaramitra

Ans : (B)

221. How many modes of devotion (Bhakti) are mentioned in Bhagawatism ?

- (A) Nine
- (B) Ten
- (C) Eleven
- (D) Eight

Ans : (B)

222. In which of the following periods did ring wells come into prevalence for the first time ?

- (A) Mauryan
- (B) Sunga
- (C) Kushan
- (D) Gupta

Ans : (D)

223. Towards which of the following sects did Dasaratha had a leaning ?

- (A) Buddhism
- (B) Jainism
- (C) Ajivakas
- (D) Lokayata

Ans : (C)

224. Who among the following classical writers said that Chandragupta Maurya overran the whole of India with an army of six lac soldiers ?

- (A) Herodotus
- (B) Pliny
- (C) Plutarch
- (D) Ptolemy

Ans : (C)

225. Who among the following Mauryan rulers was killed by his Commander-in-Chief ?

- (A) Dasaratha
- (B) Kun-ala
- (C) Samprati
- (D) Brihadratha

Ans : (D)

226. Who of the following was responsible for the collection of taxes at the intermediate level of administration between the district and the village ?

- (A) Gopa
- (B) Pulisa

- (C) Sthanika
 - (D) Prativedaka
- Ans : (A)

227. The Kushans issued coins of—
- (A) Gold only
 - (B) Gold and Silver
 - (C) Gold and Copper
 - (D) Gold, Silver and Copper
- Ans : (D)

228. The gold coins of Gupta period were called—
1. Dinara
 2. Damma
 3. Rupaka
 4. Suvarna
- Indicate the correct answer from the codes given below—
- Codes :**
- (A) 4 only
 - (B) 2, 3
 - (C) 1, 4
 - (D) 1, 2, 3, 4
- Ans : (C)

229. Who had expressed the view that the cotton cloth worn by Indians had a brighter white colour than any cotton found elsewhere ?
- (A) Alexander
 - (B) Megasthenese
 - (C) Nearchus
 - (D) Pliny
- Ans : (B)

230. Which of the following ports were situated on the eastern coast of South India ?
1. Kaveripatnam
 2. Korkai
 3. Musiri
 4. Tondi
- Indicate the correct answer from the code given below—
- Codes :**(A) 1, 2
- (B) 1, 2, 3
 - (C) 2, 3, 4
 - (D) 3, 4
- Ans : (B)

231. The Vallabhi era is identical with—
- (A) The Vikrama era
 - (B) The Gupta era
 - (C) The Harsha era
 - (D) None of the above
- Ans : (B)

232. Who among the following Dharmasastra writers disapproved the custom of Sati declaring it as an act of suicide ?
(A) Angiras
(B) Medhatithi
(C) Usana
(D) Visnu
Ans : (B)
233. The rulers of which of the following dynasties were characterized by their metonymics ?
(A) Maurya
(B) Sunga
(C) Kanva
(D) Satavahana
Ans : (D)
234. According to Manu, a Brahmana was to be awarded higher punishment than the persons of other varnas for the offence of—
(A) The use of abusive language for the persons of other varnas
(B) Murder
(C) Theft
(D) Treason
Ans : (C)
235. In which of the following ancient texts has it been said that the king was the ruler of all except Bra-
hamanas ?
(A) Manu-Smriti
(B) Yajnavalkya-Smriti
(C) Vishnu Smriti
(D) Gautama-dharmasutra
Ans : (D)
236. Which one of the following statements is **not** correct about the social and cultural conditions in the post-Gupta period ?
(A) The number of land-grants increased
(B) The number of castes increased
(C) The Central control increased
(D) The tantric activities increased
Ans : (C)
237. The transformation of the ancient Indian Society into Medieval society was brought about mainly by—
(A) the system of land-grants
(B) the decline in the position of upper caste
(C) the increase in the religious activities
(D) the decrease in surplus food production
Ans : (A)
238. Which of the following towns were seen by Hiuen Tsang as almost deserted ?
1. Kapilvastu
2. Kusinagar
3. Sravasti
4. Tamralipti

Indicate the correct answer from the code given below—

Codes :(A) 1, 4

(B) 3, 4

(C) 2, 3

(D) 1, 2, 3

Ans : (D)

239. Which one of the following statements is **not** correct about the members of the various bodies responsible for Chola local selfgovernment ?

(A) They were elected by voting

(B) They were chosen by lot

(C) They must fulfil certain conditions to become members

(D) No person convicted for theft could become a member

Ans : (A)

240. Which one of the following assemblies protected the interests of traders under the Chola administration ?

(A) Mahasabha

(B) Perunguri

(C) Kuri

(D) Nagaram

Ans : (D)

241. Who among the following authors is known for his satires exposing the evils of contemporary society ?

(A) Ksemendra

(B) Pravarsena

(C) Sriharsa

(D) Visakhadutta

Ans : (A)

242. Which Chola king is credited with the first conquest of Maldives ?

(A) Rajaraja

(B) Rajendra I

(C) Rajadhiraja

(D) Rajendra II

Ans : (A)

243. Which of the following Indian Kings defeated Mohammad Ghori first ?

(A) Prithviraja Chauhan

(B) Jayachandra

(C) Vidyadhara Chandella

(D) Bhima II

Ans : (D)

244. The origin of which of the following ruling families has been described in the bardic literature from Vasisthas sacrificial pit at mountain Abu ?

1. Chahamana

2. Chaulukya

3. Paramara

4. Pratihara

Indicate the correct answer from the code given below—

- Codes :**(A) 1, 2
(B) 2, 3, 4
(C) 3, 4
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4
Ans : (D)

245. The coins with the figure of Laksmi were issued by—
(A) Mohammad Ghori
(B) Iltutmish
(C) Mohammad Tughlaq
(D) None of the above
Ans : (A)

246. The Rajatarangini of Kalhana was composed in—
(A) The eleventh century
(B) The twelfth century
(C) The thirteenth century
(D) The tenth century
Ans : (B)

247. Which of the following texts lays down rules for reconversion into Hindu fold of the Hindus forcibly converted into Islam ?
(A) Devala Smriti
(B) Narada Smriti
(C) Visnu Smriti
(D) Yajnavalkya Smriti
Ans : (A)

248. Consider the following statements regarding the history of Kashmir in the tenth century—
1. There were two rival groups in the court.
2. Queen Sugandha was deposed in 914 A.D.
3. Queen Didda did not curb the powers of the feudal land owners.
Indicate the correct statements from the code given below—
Codes :(A) 1, 2
(B) 2, 3
(C) 1, 3
(D) 1, 2, 3
Ans : (A)

249. Who among the following **dharmasastra** writers was a minister of the Gahadvala King Govindachandra ?
(A) Apararka
(B) Chandesvara
(C) Lakshmidhara
(D) Vijnanesvara
Ans : (C)

250. Ibn Batuta was a traveller from—
(A) Africa
(B) Arab
(C) China

(D) Europe

Ans : (A)

251. What was the maximum permissible rate of land revenue collection according to Shariat in early medieval India ?

(A) 20% of the produce

(B) 25% of the produce

(C) 33% of the produce

(D) 50% of the produce

Ans : (D)

252. Who was the commander of Alauddin Khilji's forces during his Deccan Campaigns ?

(A) Malik Kafur

(B) Ainul Mulk Multani

(C) Nusrat Khan

(D) Ulugh Khan

Ans : (A)

253. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the code given below—

List-I(a) Zia-uddin Barni

(b) Ibn Batuta

(c) Abul Fazal

(d) Nizamuddin Ahmad

List-II1. Tabqat-i-Akbari

2. Akbarnama

3. Tarikh-i-Firozshahi

4. Rehla

Codes :(a) (b) (c) (d)

(A) 1 2 3 4

(B) 4 3 2 1

(C) 3 4 2 1

(D) 2 1 3 4

Ans : (C)

254. Which of the Sultans of Delhi abolished the 'Zakat' on grain ?

(A) Alauddin Khilji

(B) Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq

(C) Firoz Shah Tughlaq

(D) Sikandar Lodi

Ans : (D)

255. Which Delhi Sultan levied the irrigation tax on the farmers for the first time ?

(A) Alauddin Khilji

(B) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq

(C) Mohammad Tughlaq

(D) Firoz Tughlaq

Ans : (D)