

INDIAN HISTORY 1644 + MCQ Questions for UPSC / SSC / Competitive Exams

1. The Gupta Saka was founded by

- A. Chandra Gupta, the First
- B. Samudra Gupta
- C. Kumara Gupta
- D. Chandra Gupta, the Second

Ans: A

Detail: Chandra Gupta was a major king in the Gupta Empire around 320 C.E. and is generally considered as the founder of the Gupta dynasty. As the ruler of the Gupta Empire, he is known for forging alliances with many powerful families in the Ganges region. The well known Gupta era which commenced on February 26, 320 AD is generally attributed to Chandragupta I. Hence it is surmised that the Gupta era began on the occasion of the coronation of Chandragupta I.

2. Which of the following was the main part of Aurobindo's programme to achieve independence?

- A. Constitutional agitation
- B. Organisation of secret societies
- C. Passive resistance
- D. Terrorism

Ans: C

3. Emperor Harsha's southward march was stopped on the Narmada river by

- A. Pulakesin-II
- B. Pulakesin-I
- C. Vikramaditya-I
- D. Vikramaditya-II

Ans: A

4. By the Act of 1773, Parliament granted a loan of _____ to the East India Company.

- A. Rs 480,000
- B. Rs 400,000
- C. Rs 500,000
- D. Rs 300,000

Ans: B

5. August Offer 1940 was made by the Viceroy

- A. Lytton
- B. Willingdon
- C. Linlithgow
- D. Minto

Ans: C

6. Nastaliq was

A. a raga composed by Tansen

- B. a manual of code of conduct for the Ulemas
- C. a Persian script used in Medieval India
- D. a cess levied by the Mughal rulers

Ans: C

7. Who had passed the Vernacular Press Act into law?

- A. Lord Lytton
- B. Lord Hardinge
- C. Lord Dalhousie
- D. Lord Mayo

Ans: A

8. The fourth and the last Buddhist Council was convened by

- A. Ashoka
- B. Kanishka
- C. Huvishka
- D. Menander

Ans: B

9. The first Swarajist Conference was held at

- A. Allahabad
- B. Ahmedabad
- C. Bardoli
- D. Madras

Ans: A

10. Humayun died in the year

- A. 1556
- B. 1546
- C. 1536
- D. 1566

Ans: A

11. The concept of Eight-Cold Path forms the theme of

- A. Dharmachakrapravartana Sutta
- B. Mahaparinibban Sutta
- C. Dipavamsa
- D. Divyavadana

Ans: A

12. Name the religious personality who exercised a great influence over Shivaji

- A. Guru Nanak Dev
- B. Mirabai
- C. Tukaram
- D. Guru Ram Das

Ans: D

13. The Government of India Act of 1935 consists of _____ sections and 10 schedules.

- A. 321
- B. 330
- C. 331
- D. 300

Ans: A

14. The Buddhist monk who spread Buddhism in Tibet was

- A. Nagarjuna
- B. Padmasambhava
- C. Asanga
- D. Ananda

Ans: B

Detail: The most important event in the history of Tibetan Buddhism was the arrival of sage Padmasambhava in the 8th century. Padmasambhava translated numerous Buddhist texts into Tibetan language and combined tantric Buddhism with the local Bon religion to create what is today widely known as the Tibetan Buddhism.

15. Of the following European nations, only the _____ did not attempt to establish trading centres in India.

- A. French
- B. Italians
- C. Dutch
- D. Britishers

Ans: B

16. The Mughal troops were largely drawn from

- A. Tributary Chiefs
- B. Central Contingents
- C. The Rajput Chiefs
- D. Mansabdars

Ans: D

17. Who was the founder of the Boy Scouts and Civil Guides movement in India?

- A. Baden Powell
- B. Charles Andrew
- C. Richard Temple
- D. Robert Montgomery

Ans: A

18. The later Vedic Age means the age of the compilation of

- A. Samhitas
- B. Aranyakas
- C. All the above
- D. Brahmanas

Ans: C

19. Aurangzeb died in the year

- A. 1707
- B. 1700
- C. 1760
- D. 1764

Ans: A

20. As per Wavell's Plan the external affairs would be under the charge of _____.

- A. An Indian Member of the Executive Council
- B. Secretary of State
- C. Viceroy
- D. Parliament

Ans: A

21. What was the capital of Shivaji's Kingdom?

- A. Karwar
- B. Pune
- C. Purandhar
- D. Raigarh

Ans: D

22. Babarnama was written by

- A. Babar
- B. Abul Fazl
- C. Humayun
- D. Akbar

Ans: A

23. Madras was returned by the French to the British in 1748 by the Treaty of

- A. London
- B. Paris
- C. Delhi
- D. Aix-la-Chapelle

Ans: D

24. Mahabandula was the great General of the

- A. Nepalese
- B. Marathas
- C. Sikhs
- D. Burmese

Ans: D

25. Who had been the first to emphasise the

instruction in Literature and science through the English Language was essential for building a modern India?

- A. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
- B. GK Gokhale
- C. MM Malaviya
- D. Raj Ram Mohun Roy

Ans: D

26. Tashkent Agreement was signed between India and Pakistan in the year

- A. 1950
- B. 1970
- C. 1966
- D. 1960

Ans: C

27. A great astronomer and mathematician during the Gupta period was

- A. Varahamihira
- B. Vagabhatta
- C. Bhanugupta
- D. Aryabhata

Ans: D

Detail: Aryabhata was the first in the line of great mathematician-astronomers from the classical age of Indian mathematics and Indian astronomy who belonged to the Gupta era. His period was 476'550 A.D. His most famous works are the Aryabhataiya (499 A.D) and the Arya-Siddhanta.

28. The school of Indian art which is also known as the Greco-RomanBuddhist art is the _____ school

- A. Mauryan
- B. Gandhara
- C. Shunga
- D. Gupta

Ans: B

Detail: The Gandhara School of Art is also known as the Graeco-Buddhist School of Art since Greek techniques of art were applied to Buddhist subjects. The most important contribution of the Gandhara School of Art was the evolution of beautiful images of the Buddha and Bodhisattvas, which were modelled on identical characters of Graeco-Roman pantheon. The Gandhara School of art developed in first

century AD during the reign of Kanishka.

29. Which Sultan of Delhi died while playing the chaugon (Polo)?

- A. Qutub-ud-din Aibak
- B. Ghiyasuddin Balban
- C. Samsuddin Iltutmish
- D. Nasiruddin Mahmood

Ans: A

30. Who was the court poet of Harshavardhana?

- A. Bhani
- B. Bana
- C. Ravi Kirti
- D. Vishnu Sharma

Ans: B

31. The Indus people were worshippers of

- A. Indra
- B. Mothers Goddess
- C. Varuna
- D. Rudra

Ans: B

32. The members of the Board of Control must be paid from

- A. Indian Revenues
- B. The Consolidated Fund of England
- C. Funds Voted by Parliament
- D. The revenues of Princely States

Ans: A

33. Among the numerous followers of Gandhi's 'philosophy' was, were

- A. Bertrand Russell
- B. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
- C. All of the above
- D. Marshal Tito

Ans: B

34. The Indica was written by

- A. Megasthenes
- B. Kautilya
- C. Patanjali
- D. Panini

Ans: A

35. Vivian Derozio had been associated with the _____ movement.

- A. Young India

- B. Young Bengal
- C. Swadeshi
- D. Back to the Vedas

Ans: B

36. Who was not among the three revolutionaries who were hanged on March 23, 1931?

- A. Sukhdev
- B. Rajguru
- C. Azad
- D. Bhagat Singh

Ans: C

37. The earliest 'evidence of silver in India is found in the

- A. Silver punchmarked coins
- B. Chalcolithic cultures of western India
- C. Vedic Texts
- D. Harappan culture

Ans: B

38. The subject-matter of Ajanta Paintings pertains to

- A. Shaivism
- B. Buddhism
- C. Vaishnavism
- D. Jainism

Ans: B

Detail: The Ajanta Caves are the treasure house of delicate paintings that portray scenes from Jataka tales and from the life of Lord Buddha. Celebrated for its archaic wonder and laced with the series of carved artistry, Ajanta Cave paintings echo the quality of Indian creativity in perhaps the subtlest way. In the Ajanta wall-paintings, there is a profound modification from the art of early Buddhism. The Ajanta paintings stresses on religious romanticism with lyric quality, a reflection of the view that every aspect of life has an equal value in the spiritual sense and as an aspect of the divine.

39. Who was the ruler of Chittor, when Alauddin Khalji attacked and conquered it in 1303 AD?

- A. Rana Kumbha
- B. Rana Sanga
- C. Rana Ratan Singh
- D. Rana Hammir

Ans: C

40. The Gupta king who assumed the title of 'Vikramaditya' was

- A. Kumaragupta
- B. Chandragupta-II
- C. Samudragupta
- D. Skandagupta

Ans: B

Detail: Chandragupta-II was one of the most powerful emperors of the Gupta empire in northern India. His rule spanned c. 380-413/415 A.D, during which the Gupta Empire achieved its zenith, art, architecture, and sculpture flourished, and the cultural development of ancient India reached its climax. He adopted the title of Vikramaditya which holds a semi-mythical status in India.

41. Shivaji's Agra Adventure was planned by

- A. Jai Singh
- B. Shayista Khan
- C. Afzal Khan
- D. Mir Jumla

Ans: A

42. Who composed the song 'Sare Jahan Se Achha Hindostan hamara'?

- A. Bhagat Singh
- B. Josh Malihabadi
- C. Chandra Shekhar Azad
- D. Mohammed Iqbal

Ans: D

43. The crop which was not known to Vedic people is

- A. rice
- B. barley
- C. tobacco
- D. wheat

Ans: B

Detail: Dantidurga (735-756 CE), also known as Dantivarman or Dantidurga II was the founder of the Rashtrakuta Empire of Manyakheta. His capital was based in Gulbarga region of Karnataka. He was succeeded by his uncle Krishna I who extended his kingdom to all of Karnataka.

44. The caste system of India was created for :

- A. occupational division of labour

- B. economic uplift
- C. recognition of the dignity of labour
- D. immobility of labour

Ans: A

Detail: The caste system is a system of division of labour and power in human society. It is a system of social stratification, and a basis for affirmative action. Historically, it defined communities into thousands of endogamous hereditary groups called Jatis. The Jatis were grouped by the Brahmanical texts under the four well-known caste categories (the varnas): viz Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas, and Shudras.

45. Epigraphy means
- A. The study of inscriptions
 - B. The study of coins
 - C. The study of geography
 - D. The study of epics

Ans: A

Detail: Epigraphy is the study of inscriptions on rocks, pillars, temple walls, copper plates and other writing material. It is the study of inscriptions or epigraphs as writing; it is the science of identifying graphemes, clarifying their meanings, classifying their uses according to dates and cultural contexts, and drawing conclusions about the writing and the writers. It serves as primary documentary evidence to establish legal, socio-cultural, literary, archaeological, and historical antiquity on the basis of engravings.

46. To which race did Mahmud of Ghazni belong?
- A. Afghan
 - B. Arab
 - C. Mongol
 - D. Turk

Ans: A

47. The Sanskrit drama which triumph over the Nanda is
- A. Mudrarakshasa
 - B. Mrichhakatika
 - C. Prabodhchandrodaya
 - D. Devichandragupta

Ans: A

48. The first Indian ruler to organise Haj Pilgrimage at State expense was

- A. Akbar
- B. Alauddin Khalji
- C. Aurangzeb
- D. Firuz Shah Tughluq

Ans: A

49. The Kushan rule was brought to an end by

- A. The Hindu Shahi Dynasty
- B. The Britishers
- C. Samudragupta
- D. The Nagas

Ans: A

50. During the Mughal rule in India tobacco was first cultivated in

- A. Gujarat
- B. Madras
- C. Calcutta
- D. Delhi

Ans: A

51. Tilak called him the 'Diamond of India' the jewel of maharashtra and the Prince of Workers'. Who is referred in these words

- A. Shivaji
- B. Lajpat Rai
- C. Madhava Rao
- D. Gokhale

Ans: D

52. India's earliest contact with Islam was established through

- A. Arab invasion of Sindh in the 7th century
- B. Arab merchants of Malabar coast
- C. Turkish invasions of the 11th-12th centuries
- D. Sufi saints and Arab travellers

Ans: B

53. Bibi Ka Maqbara was erected by ____ at Aurangabad and is a replica of the Taj mahal.

- A. None of the above
- B. Aurangzeb
- C. Bahadur Shah Zafar
- D. Jahangir

Ans: B

54. Dandi March started on ____ 1930.

- A. 12th May
- B. 12th March

C. 12th February

D. 12th April

Ans: B

55. The oldest specimens of poetry in the Punjabi language are devotional compositions attributed to

A. Guru Angad

B. Baba Farid

C. Guru Tegh Bahadur

D. Guru Nanak

Ans: B

56. The President of the Congress Sessions of 1898 and 1902 was

A. Dadabhai Naoroji

B. Tilak

C. S N Banerjee

D. Hume

Ans: C

57. The Gupta era was started by whom?

A. Ghatotkacha

B. Samudragupta

C. Chandragupta - 1

D. Srigupta

Ans: D

Detail: The Gupta Empire was an ancient Indian empire which existed from approximately 320 to 550 CE and covered much of the Indian Subcontinent. It was founded by Maharaja Sri Gupta. The first evidence of Sri Gupta comes from the writings of I-tsing around 690 CE who describes that the Poona copper inscription of Prabhavati Gupta, a daughter of Chandra Gupta, describes Maharaja Sri-Gupta as the founder of the Gupta dynasty."

58. The Gandhara art flourished under :

A. the Kushanas

B. the Guptas

C. the Satavahanas

D. the Mauryas

Ans: A

Detail: Gandhara style flourished and achieved its peak during the Kushan period, from the 1st to the 5th centuries. It declined and suffered destruction after invasion of the White Huns in the 5th century.

59. The architectural raw material generally used in Akbar's period was

A. Limestone

B. Marble

C. Brick

D. Redstone

Ans: D

60. Under the Mughals the Commander-in-Chief of the Army was

A. Zamindar

B. The crown prince

C. Mansabdar

D. Emperor

Ans: D

61. Who from among the following was the founder of Bahmani kingdom in the Deccan?

A. Hasan Gangu

B. Malik Ambar

C. Mahmud Gawan

D. Sikandar Shah

Ans: A

62. The Civil Disobedience Movement had been led in the north-West Frontier Province (NWFP) by

A. Badruddin Tyabji

B. Sheikh Mohammed Tyabji

C. Dr M A Ansari

D. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan

Ans: D

63. Foreigners were absorbed in a large number in the Indian society during the period?

A. Kushan

B. Gupta

C. Mauryan

D. Rajput

Ans: C

64. The medieval Indian Sultan who has been called the 'Prince of 'Moneyera' is

A. Sher Shah Suri

B. Akbar

C. Alauddin Khalji

D. Muhammad-bin-Tughluq

Ans: D

65. The first Buddhist Council was held at

A. Lumbini

- B. Kapilavastu
- C. Rajagriha
- D. Avanti

Ans: C

66. Rana Sanga was the ruler of

- A. Mewar
- B. Punjab
- C. Bijapur
- D. Marwar

Ans: A

67. Aryabhata and Kalidasa were in the court of which Gupta Emperor ?

- A. Kumara Gupta I
- B. Samudra Gupta
- C. Skanda Gupta
- D. Chandra Gupta II

Ans: D

Detail: Aryabhata and Kalidasa adorned the court of Gupta ruler Chandragupta II who was also known as Chandragupta Vikramaditya. Kalidasa was a classical Sanskrit writer, who was one of the nine gems of Chandragupta's court. Aryabhata was a mathematician and astronomer whose works include the Aryabhatiya and the Aryasiddhanta.

68. Akbar's nurse-in-chief was

- A. Hamida Begum
- B. Jahanara
- C. Mumtaz
- D. Maham Anaga

Ans: D

69. This Vedic God was 'a breaker of the forts' and also a 'war god'

- A. Yama
- B. Varuna
- C. Indra
- D. Marut

Ans: C

70. 'Al-Hilal' was a newspaper launched for propagating nationalism by

- A. Mahatma Gandhi
- B. DE Wacha
- C. Abul Kalam Azad
- D. Syed Ahmed Khan

Ans: C

71. The Governor of the East India Company was

- A. nominated by the Mughal Emperor
- B. appointed by the monarch of England
- C. appointed by the British Parliament
- D. elected by the members of the East India Company

Ans: D

72. Provision was made in the Act of 1773, for the office of a governor-General of

- A. Fort William
- B. Madras
- C. India
- D. Bombay

Ans: A

73. As per the Act of 1919 which of the following was not a transferred subject?

- A. Land Revenue
- B. Medical Relief
- C. Museum
- D. Education

Ans: A

74. Aurangzeb sent Mukarrab Khan against

- A. Sambaji
- B. Shivaji
- C. Shaji Bhonsle
- D. Shahu

Ans: A

75. Which of the following Act(s) was/were passed in 1856?

- A. The Religious Disabilities Act
- B. None of the above
- C. Both the above
- D. The Hindu Widow Remarriage Act

Ans: C

76. The decline of the Nandas at the hands of Kautilya and Chandragupta Maurya has been vividly portrayed in the Sanskrit play written by Kalidasa

- A. Mrichhakatika
- B. Malavikagnimitram
- C. Devichandragupta
- D. Mudrarakshas

Ans: B

77. Which of the following are beliefs of

Buddhism ? (a) The world is full of sorrows. (b) People suffer on account of desires. (c) If desires are conquered, nirvana will be attained. (d) The existence of God and Soul must be recognised.

- A. (b) and (c)
- B. (b), (c) and (d)
- C. (a), (b) and (c)
- D. (a), (b), (c) and (d)

Ans: C

Detail: The Four Noble Truths are one of the central teachings of the Buddhist tradition. The teachings on the four noble truths explain the nature of dukkha (suffering"

78. The earliest nationalist to commit political dacoities (a feature of the later revolutionary movements) was

- A. Yatindra Das
- B. Chapekar brothers
- C. Vasudev Balwant Phadke
- D. Jyotiba Phule

Ans: C

79. The Indus or Harappan Civilisation is distinguished from the other contemporary civilisations by its

- A. town planning
- B. large agricultural surplus
- C. underground drainage system
- D. uniformity of weights and measures

Ans: C

80. The author of 'Sivaje-Chinthamani, considered to be a Tamil epic was a

- A. Muslim
- B. Buddhist
- C. Hindu
- D. Jaina

Ans: D

81. Who said, "The Congress is tottering to its fall and one of my greatest ambitions while in India is to assist it to a peaceful demise"?

- A. Lord Lansdowne
- B. Lord Curzon
- C. Lord Dufferin
- D. Lord Elgin

Ans: B

82. In which script were the Ashokan inscription

were written in North West Frontier Province?

- A. Kharoshti
- B. Prakrit
- C. Sanskrit
- D. Brahmi

Ans: A

83. Who propounded the 'Eight-Fold Path' for the end of misery of mankind ?

- A. Kabir
- B. Adi Shankaracharya
- C. Mahavir
- D. Gautam Buddha

Ans: D

Detail: The Noble Eightfold Path is one of the principal teachings of the Buddha, who described it as the way leading to the cessation of suffering (dukkha) and the achievement of self-awakening. It is used to develop insight into the true nature of phenomena (or reality) and to eradicate greed, hatred, and delusion. The Noble Eightfold Path is the fourth of the Buddha's Four Noble Truths; the first element of the Noble Eightfold Path is, in turn, an understanding of the Four Noble Truths. It is also known as the Middle Path or Middle Way.

84. Which of the following Sanskrit language?

- A. Indo-Greeks
- B. Mauryas
- C. Guptas
- D. Kushanas

Ans: C

85. The Virupaksha Temple was built by the

- A. Vakatakas
- B. Chalukyas
- C. Pallavas
- D. Satavahanas

Ans: B

Detail: The Virupaksha Temple is located in Hampi near Bangalore, in the state of Karnataka in southern India. Virupaksha is a form of Shiva and has other temples dedicated to him. The temple's history is uninterrupted from about the 7th century when it was built by the Chalukyas. Evidence indicates there were additions made to the temple in the late Chalukyan and Hoysala periods, though most of the temple buildings are

attributed to the Vijayanagar period.

86. What did the Rowlatt Act, 1919 empower the British government to do

- A. Detain a person for any duration without a trial
- B. Foment class and caste strife
- C. Shut down any industrial unit at will
- D. Extend the period of imprisonment for Indians

Ans: A

87. Who of the following was the personal physician of Kanishka and also the author of a famous treatise on the Indian system of medicine?

- A. Charaka
- B. Susruta
- C. Jevaka
- D. Nagarjuna

Ans: A

88. Who designated the administrative head of the district as collector?

- A. Warren Hastings
- B. Cornwallis
- C. Macpherson
- D. Clive

Ans: C

89. Of the following, with whom Akbar did not come into contact?

- A. Jains
- B. Buddhists
- C. Christians
- D. Parsis

Ans: B

90. Which of the following was not to be ceded by Mir Kasim to the Company as per the treaty signed between Mir Kasim and Calcutta Council?

- A. Chittagong
- B. Midnapur
- C. Burdwan
- D. Monghyr

Ans: D

91. Whose achievements are recorded in the Allahabad Pillar inscription ?

- A. Chandra Gupta Maurya

- B. Skand Gupta
- C. Vikramaditya
- D. Samudra Gupta

Ans: D

Detail: Allahabad Stone Pillar Inscription of Samudra Gupta is writings in stone pillar during the term of King Samudra Gupta located in Allahabad which mentioned events during his tenure in and around his empire. It is one of the most important epigraphic evidences of the Imperial Guptas. Composed by Harisena, it delineates the reign of the Guptas in ancient India. Achievements of different rulers of the Gupta lineage are also mentioned in the Allahabad Pillar Inscription. Harisena was the court poet and minister of Samudragupta.

92. 'Gita Govinda' as written in the 12th century by

- A. Ramanuja
- B. Jayadeva
- C. Bhartruhari
- D. Bana

Ans: B

93. In the Rigveda the term Dasas and Dasyus refers to

- A. menials
- B. tribals
- C. non-Aryans
- D. robbers

Ans: C

94. Many details regarding the village administration under the Cholas is provided by the inscriptions at

- A. Woriyur
- B. Thanjavur
- C. Kanchipuram
- D. Uttiramerur

Ans: D

95. Ashoka was a king of which dynasty?

- A. Nanda
- B. Maurya
- C. Pradyota
- D. Haryanka

Ans: B

Detail: Ashokawas an ancient Indian emperor of

the Maurya Dynasty who ruled almost all of the Indian subcontinent from c. 268 to 232 BC. One of India's greatest emperors, Ashoka reigned over the entire Indian subcontinent except parts of present-day Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala.

96. The Cripps Offer was regarded as a 'post dated cheque' by

- A. Nehru
- B. Jinnah
- C. Gandhi
- D. Rajaji

Ans: C

97. The words 'Satyameva Jayate' in the State Emblem of India were taken from

- A. Sama Veda
- B. Rig Veda
- C. Upanishads
- D. Ramayana

Ans: C

Detail: 'Satyameva Jayate' (Truth Alone Triumphs) is a mantra from the ancient Indian scripture Mundaka Upanishad. Upon independence of India, it was adopted as the national motto of India. It is inscribed in Devanagari script at the base of the national emblem. The emblem and words 'Satyameva Jayate' are inscribed on one side of all Indian currency. The emblem is an adaptation of the Lion Capital of Asoka which was erected around 250 BC at Sarnath, near Varanasi in the north Indian state of Uttar Pradesh.

98. Name the temple in Indonesia where scenes from Ramayana and Mahabharata are depicted.

- A. Kailashnath
- B. Brihadeshwara
- C. Borobudur
- D. Angkor Wat

Ans: C

Detail: Borobudur Temple is located in Indonesia. Angkor Wat Temple is located in Cambodia.

99. The essential feature of the Indus Valley Civilisation was

- A. pastoral farming

- B. organised city life
- C. caste society
- D. worship of forces of nature

Ans: B

Detail: Among all the Bronze Age cultures, the Indus Valley civilization was the most urbanized. A sophisticated and technologically advanced urban culture is evident in the Indus Valley Civilization making them the first urban centres in the region. The quality of municipal town planning suggests the knowledge of urban planning and efficient municipal governments. By 2600 BCE, the Early Harappan communities had been turned into large urban centres. Such urban centres include Harappa, Ganeriwala, MohenjoDaro in modern day Pakistan, and Dholavira, Kalibangan, Rakhigarhi, Rupar, and Lothal in modern day India.

100. The Bhoodan Movement had been started by

- A. Jayaprakash Narayan
- B. Acharya Kripalani
- C. Vinoba Bhave
- D. M K Gandhi

Ans: C

101. Which of the following countries has asked India to return the famous 'Dancing Girl' statue from Mohenjodaro ?

- A. Bangladesh
- B. Pakistan
- C. Bhutan
- D. China

Ans: B

Detail: The Sindh government of Pakistan, in February 2014, requested Islamabad for asking India to return the famous statue of the Dancing Girl, which is in possession of the Indian authorities since 1946. The 10.8-cm bronze statue, made in 2500 BC, is on display at the National Museum in New Delhi.

102. The harappan economy was primarily ___ in nature.

- A. Capitalist
- B. Rural
- C. Urban
- D. Industrial

Ans: C

103. 'Ayurveda' has its origin in

- A. Yajur Veda
- B. Sama Veda
- C. Atharva Veda
- D. Rig Veda

Ans: C

104. Which of the following was not an Indus Valley site?

- A. Pataliputra
- B. Rangpur
- C. Sukatagendor
- D. Lothal

Ans: A

105. The religion, which preached 'Desire is the cause for all sufferings' is

- A. Hinduism
- B. Jainism
- C. Buddhism
- D. Sikhism

Ans: C

Detail: Siddhartha or Gautam Buddha was born in 563 BC at Lumbini near Kapilvastu (Nepal). According to Buddhism the cause of suffering leading to endless rebirth is desire.

106. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan had started a reform movement among the Muslim, called the _____ Movement.

- A. Sufi
- B. Aligarh
- C. Wahabi
- D. Jaipur

Ans: B

107. The Akbar of Kashmir who reconstructed and rehabilitated all the temples and asked Jonaraja to continue further Kalhana's Rajatarangini was

- A. Saifuddin
- B. Zain-ul-Abidin
- C. Shah Mir Samsuddin
- D. Sikandar

Ans: B

108. The Upanishadas were translated into Persian by

- A. Prince Khusru
- B. Prince Murad
- C. Prince Shuja
- D. Prince Dara Shukoh

Ans: D

109. What was the original name of Euthydemia?

- A. Sakala
- B. Kapisa
- C. Gondhara
- D. Purushapura

Ans: A

110. Gautama Buddha was born at

- A. Lumbini
- B. Kusinagar
- C. Sarnath
- D. Bodh Gaya

Ans: A

Detail: Lumbini is a Buddhist pilgrimage site in the Rupandehi district of Nepal. It is the place where Queen Mayadevi gave birth to Siddhartha Gautama, who as the Buddha Gautama founded the Buddhist tradition. The Buddha lived between roughly 563 and 483 BC.

111. Bindusara sent Asoka to quell the rebellion in'

- A. Taxila
- B. Ujjain
- C. Tosali
- D. Swarnagiri

Ans: B

Detail: Because of his reputation as a frightening warrior and a heartless general, Ashoka was sent by Bindusara to curb the riots in the Avanti province (Ujjain) of the Mauryan empire. The Buddhist text Divyavadana talks of Ashoka putting down a revolt due to activities of wicked ministers. He was twice to pacify the Taxilans.

112. When did the best productions of Gandhara sculpture appear?

- A. Mauryan Period
- B. Kushana Period
- C. Gupta Period
- D. Harsha Period

Ans: B

113. The main cause of the tribal uprisings of the 19th century was

- A. the British land settlements and land laws had created tension in the tribal society
- B. the British Forest Laws
- C. Christian Missionary activities in the tribal areas
- D. new excise regulations and police exactions

Ans: B

114. In which of the following mudra did Gautam Buddha delivered his first sermon at Sarnath?

- A. Dharmachakra Mudra
- B. Dhyana Mudra
- C. Abhaya Mudra
- D. Bhumisparsha Mudra

Ans: A

Detail: Dharmachakra in Sanskrit means 'Wheel of Dharma'. This mudra symbolizes one of the most important moments in the life of Buddha, the occasion when he preached to his companions the first sermon after his Enlightenment in the Deer Park at Sarnath. This event is often referred to as the setting into motion of the Wheel of the teaching of the Dharma.

115. The Apostolate of the Sikhs consisted of leaders.

- A. Eighteen
- B. Ten
- C. Seven
- D. Only Two

Ans: B

116. The last Mauryan king was

- A. Harsha
- B. Pushyamitra Sunga
- C. Brihadratha
- D. Ashoka

Ans: C

117. Where do you find the temple of Angkor Wat ?

- A. In Malaysia
- B. In Myanmar
- C. In Cambodia

D. In Thailand

Ans: C

Detail: The temple of Angkor Wat is located in Angkor, Siem Reap Province, in Cambodia. It is the largest Hindu temple complex in the world. The temple was built by King Suryavarman II in the early 12th century in Yasodharapura, the capital of the Khmer Empire, as his state temple and eventual mausoleum. Breaking from the Shaivism tradition of previous kings, Angkor Wat was instead dedicated to Vishnu. As the best-preserved temple at the site, it is the only one to have remained a significant religious centre since its foundation ' first Hindu, dedicated to the god Vishnu, then Buddhist. It has become a symbol of Cambodia, appearing on its national flag, and it is the country's prime attraction for visitors.

118. Rana Kumbha built the famous 'Tower of Victory' or Kirtistambha at Chittoor in commemoration of his victory against

- A. Malwa
- B. Marwarj
- C. Gujarat
- D. Nagaur

Ans: A

119. A resolution declaring Purna Swaraj (complete independence as Indian's political goal was passed in the _____ Congress of 1929.

- A. Calcutta
- B. Lahore
- C. Shimla
- D. Madras

Ans: B

120. The Nanda dynasty was established by

- A. Vasudeva
- B. Mahapadma
- C. Kharavela
- D. Pushyamitra

Ans: B

121. The first great empire to the south of the Vindhayas was of the

- A. Satavahanas
- B. Cholas
- C. Pandyas
- D. Cheras

Ans: A

122. Who was the court poet of Harsha Vardhana ?

- A. Vishnu Sharma
- B. Bhani
- C. Bana
- D. Ravi Kirti

Ans: C

Detail: Banabhatta was the Asthana Kavi in the court of King Harshavardhana, who reigned in the years c. 606'647 AD in north India. His principal works include a biography of Harsha, the Harshacharita and one of the world's earliest novels, Kadambari.

123. Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah or Bengal was defeated by the english in the battle of Plassey, mainly

- A. because of the capture of a band of Frenchmen under the nawab's service by the English
- B. because of Clive's conspiracy with the Nawab's Commander- in- Chief Mir Jafar and rich bankers of Bengal
- C. because of Siraj-ud-Daulah's retirement from the battlefield
- D. because the English forces were much stronger than those of the Nawab

Ans: B

124. The Jatakas are a collection of stories

- A. About Jains saints
- B. Meant for children
- C. Based on pet Hindu myths
- D. Pertaining to several different earlier births of the Buddha

Ans: D

125. Who among the following introduced the famous Persian festival of NAUROJ in India?

- A. Iltutmish
- B. Alauddin Khalji
- C. Balban
- D. Firuz Tughluq

Ans: C

126. Of the following scholars who was the first to discover the traces of the Harappan Civilisation?

- A. Daya Ram Sahani
- B. RD Banerji
- C. A Cunningham
- D. Sir John Marshall

Ans: A

127. During the Gupta period, the village affairs were managed by the village headman with the assistance of the

- A. Gopa
- B. Amatya
- C. Vishyapati
- D. Mahattara

Ans: C

128. As a result of the elections held in early 1937 under the Act of 1935 the Congress formed ministries in provinces.

- A. 7
- B. 10
- C. 8
- D. 9

Ans: C

129. During the Viceroyalty of Sir John Lawrence the bone of contention between India and Bhutan was

- A. Cooch Behar
- B. Jalpaiguri
- C. Duars
- D. Goalpara

Ans: C

130. The Greeks were driven out of India by

- A. Bindusara
- B. Ashoka
- C. Chandragupta Murya
- D. Chandragupta Vikramditya

Ans: C

Detail: In the year 305 BC, Seleucus-I Nicator went to India and apparently occupied territory as far as the Indus, and eventually waged war with the Mauryan Emperor Chandragupta Maurya. His Indian campaign was, however, a failure. Seleucus ceded a considerable amount of territory to Chandragupta in exchange for 500 war elephants, which were to play a key role in the forthcoming battles.

131. The Harappan or Indus Valley Civilisation

flourished during the ____ age.

- A. Neolithic
- B. Megalithic
- C. Chalcolithic
- D. Paleolithic

Ans: C

132. Among the four works mentioned below which one is encyclopaedic in nature?

- A. Brihat Samhita
- B. Mamarakosa
- C. Ashtangahridaya
- D. Siddhantasiromani

Ans: A

133. Who had formulated and perfected the use of the subsidiary alliance system?

- A. Lord Wellesley
- B. Lord Curzon
- C. Lord Mayo
- D. Lord Dalhousie

Ans: A

134. Who, according to the Buddhists, is believed to be the next incarnation of Gautam Buddha ?

- A. Maitreya
- B. Kalki
- C. Atreya
- D. Nagarjuna

Ans: A

Detail: Maitreya is foretold as a future Buddha of this world in Buddhist eschatology. In some Buddhist literature, such as the Amitabha Sutra and the Lotus Sutra, he or she is referred to as Ajita Bodhisattva. Maitreya is a bodhisattva who in the Buddhist tradition is to appear on Earth, achieve complete enlightenment, and teach the pure dharma. According to scriptures, Maitreya will be a successor of the historic Sakyamuni Buddha.

135. Chalukya temples (Jain temples) at Dilwara are situated in

- A. Madhya Pradesh
- B. Rajasthan
- C. Uttar Pradesh
- D. Haryana

Ans: B

Detail: The Dilwara Jain temples are located near Mount Abu in Rajasthan. These temples were built by Jain laymen between the 11th and 13th centuries AD and are world-famous for their stunning use of marble. The Dilwara temples are a sacred pilgrimage place of the Jains

136. Mudra Rakahasa was written by

- A. Bana
- B. Kalidasa
- C. Visakadatta
- D. Bharavi

Ans: C

137. Where did the revolutionaries have their deliberations, which led to the formation of the Hindustan Republican association?

- A. Kanpur
- B. Allahabad
- C. Calcutta
- D. Madras

Ans: A

138. The Khilafat Movement of the Indian Muslims related to

- A. provision of separate electorate for the Muslims in the Act of 1919
- B. restoration of the Sultan of Turkey who was Caliph of the muslim World
- C. restoration of territories to Turkey captured by Britain in the first World War
- D. lifting of martial law in Punjab

Ans: B

139. Which of the following is correctly matched?

- A. Somesvara : Amuktyamalyada
- B. Bhojadeva : Manasollasa
- C. Krishandevarayana : Samaranganasutradhara
- D. Mahendravarman : Mattavilasaprahasana

Ans: D

140. Who were the Yaminis?

- A. Ghaznavids
- B. Tughluqs
- C. Ghurids
- D. Khaljis

Ans: A

141. During the reign of Aurangzeb, Rajaram

was a

- A. Jat Leader
- B. Mughal Leader
- C. Sikh Leader
- D. Maratha Leader

Ans: D

142. Which of the following was not contained in the Cripps offer?

- A. Control of Defence of India by the Indian National government
- B. Constituent Assembly
- C. Dominion Status to India
- D. Right to take part in highest Counsels

Ans: A

143. The Mughal General, who decisively defeated Shivaji and forced him to conclude the Treaty of Purandar, was

- A. Shaista Khan
- B. Mirza Raja Jai Singh
- C. Prince Muazzam
- D. Dilir Khan

Ans: B

144. The Revolt of 1857 in Awadh and Lucknow was led by

- A. Wajid Ali Shah
- B. Begum Zeenat Mahal
- C. Begum Hazrat Mahal
- D. Asaf-ud-daula

Ans: C

145. The oldest Jain scriptures are regarded to be the

- A. Twelve Angas
- B. Fourteen Uparvas
- C. Twelve Upangas
- D. Fourteen Purvas

Ans: A

146. The title of Mahakavi Rai was given by Shah Jahan to

- A. Todar Mal
- B. Jagannath
- C. Birbal
- D. Tansen

Ans: B

147. The first grammarian of the Sanskrit language was

- A. Kalhana
- B. Panini
- C. Kalidasa
- D. Maitreyi

Ans: B

Detail: Panini was a Sanskrit grammarian from Pushkalavati, Gandhara. He is known for his Sanskrit grammar, particularly for his formulation of the 3,959 rules of Sanskrit morphology, syntax and semantics in the grammar known as Ashtadhyayi (meaning 'eight chapters').

148. The Phrasae the 'Light of Asia' is applied to

- A. Chandragupta Maurya
- B. Alexander
- C. The Buddha
- D. Mahavira

Ans: C

149. To whom is the statement 'Cowardice and ahimsa do not go together any more than water and fire' attributed?

- A. Acharya Narendra Dev
- B. Swami Vivekananda
- C. Jayaprakash Narayan
- D. M K Gandhi

Ans: D

150. Who among the following came to India at the instance of Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni?

- A. SuIaiman
- B. Al-Masudi
- C. Abdul Haq
- D. Al-Beruni

Ans: D

151. Which of the following periods is considered as the revolutionary era in Indian history?

- A. 1857-90
- B. 1857-1947
- C. 1857-60
- D. 1845-1947

Ans: A

152. Which statement on the Harappan Civilisation is correct?

- A. Cow was sacred to them.
- B. Horse sacrifice was known to them.

- C. The culture was not generally static.
- D. 'Pashupati' was venerated by them.

Ans: C

Detail: Potteries of the Harappan Civilization bring out the gradual evolutionary trend in the culture. It is on the basis of different types of potteries and ceramic art from found over the different stages of the civilization, it can be said that Harappan culture was not static and did not disappear suddenly. While showing signs of decay, in course of time it rejuvenated itself by reviving some of the earlier ceramic traditions and evolving new ones in the transitional phase.

153. The Nawab of Awadh who permanently transferred his capital from Faizabad to Lucknow was

- A. Safdarjang
- B. Saadat Khan
- C. Asaf-ud-daula
- D. Shuja-ud-Daulah

Ans: C

154. The Harappan site that had a dock is

- A. Lothal
- B. Alamgirpur
- C. Harappa
- D. Mohenjo-Daro

Ans: A

155. The Pallava king responsible for carving the Rathas of Mahabalipuram was

- A. Simhavarma
- B. Mahendravarman-I
- C. Narsimhavarman
- D. Nandivaraman-II

Ans: C

156. The first known ruler to introduce canal irrigation in India was

- A. Akbar
- B. Krishnadevaraya
- C. Firuz Tughluq
- D. Tipu Sultan

Ans: C

157. The Sage who is said to have Aryanised South India, was

- A. Vashistha
- B. Vishwamitra

C. Yagnavalkya

D. Agastya

Ans: D

Detail: Sage Agastya, often considered the father of traditional Indian Medicine, is also associated with the Aryanization of South India. The Yadavas of South India were the first to be aryanized. Agastya compiled the first Tamil grammar called Agathiyaam.

158. The Constitution drawn by the Constituent Assembly (provided in the Cabinet Mission Plan) would be implemented by

- A. Parliament
- B. Viceroy
- C. Indian National Congress
- D. The British Government

Ans: D

159. The two principal monuments of Alauddin Khalji reign ' the Alai Darwaza and Jama at khana Masjid ' were constructed at

- A. Delhi
- B. Agra
- C. Fatehpur Sikri
- D. Gulbarga

Ans: A

160. The sole representative of the Congress in the Second Round table Conference was

- A. Subhas Chandra Bose
- B. Mahatma Gandhi
- C. Jawaharlal Nehru
- D. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru

Ans: B

161. Which one of the Chola Kings conquered Ceylon?

- A. Vijayalaya
- B. Rajendra
- C. Aditya I
- D. Rajaraja I

Ans: A

162. Buddhism was first propagated outside India In

- A. China
- B. Ceylon
- C. Thailand
- D. Cambodia

Ans: B

163. Which of the following is the oldest of the Vedas?

- A. Yajur Veda
- B. Rig Veda
- C. Sama Veda
- D. Atharva Veda

Ans: B

164. Which is the port-town of Indus valley civilisation?

- A. Lothal
- B. Mohenjodaro
- C. Ropar
- D. Kalibangan

Ans: A

Detail: Lothal is one of the most prominent cities of the ancient Indus valley civilization. It was the most important port of this civilization and was one of the most important centres of export of beads, unguent vessels, chank shells, ladles and inlays. Lothal engineers accorded high priority to the creation of a dockyard and a warehouse to serve the purposes of naval trade.

165. The god whose worship had not gained ground in the Rigvedic period was

- A. Marut
- B. Indra
- C. Lord Shiva
- D. Agni

Ans: C

166. The medieval Hindu ruler who was a contemporary of Akbar, and took the title of vikramaditya was

- A. Rana Pratap (of Mewar)
- B. Raja Man Singh (of Amber)
- C. Hemachandra (Hemu)
- D. Sadasiva Raya (of Vijayanagar)

Ans: C

167. Ashoka's prime claim to greatness lay in

- A. His extensive conquests
- B. His exclusive patronage of Buddhism
- C. His marathon army
- D. The promotion of people's welfare by him

Ans: D

168. 'Tripitaka' is the religious book of

- A. Sikhs
- B. Jains
- C. Hindus
- D. Buddhists

Ans: D

Detail: Tripitaka is the three main categories of texts that make up the Buddhist canon. As the name suggests, a Tripitaka traditionally contains three baskets of teachings: a Sutra Pitaka"

169. Of the following scholars, who was the first to discover the traces of the Harappan Civilisation?

- A. Daya Ram Sahani
- B. A. Cunningham
- C. Sir John Marshall
- D. R. D. Banerji

Ans: B

Detail: The ruins of Harrappa were first described in 1842 by Charles Masson in his Narrative of Various Journeys in Balochistan, Afghanistan. In 1856, General Alexander Cunningham, later director general of the archeological survey of northern India, visited Harappa. In 1872'75 Alexander Cunningham published the first Harappan seal. The excavation campaign under Sir John Hubert Marshall in 1921'22 resulted in the discovery of the civilization at Harappa by Sir John Marshall, Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni and Madho Sarup Vats, and at Mohenjo-daro by Rakhal Das Banerjee, E. J. H. MacKay, and Sir John Marshall.

170. During the pre-Gupta age the foreign trade was most extensive with

- A. Roman Empire
- B. South East Asian Countries
- C. China
- D. Central Asia

Ans: A

171. Which of the following rulers did not enter the Buddhist fold?

- A. Harsha
- B. Samudragupta
- C. Ashoka
- D. Kanishka

Ans: B

172. Who had preached 'Rama and Rahim are two different names of the same God'?

- A. Chaitanya
- B. Ramanuja
- C. Ramananda
- D. Sant Kabir

Ans: D

173. The majority of the moderate leaders of India's freedom struggle may be traced to hail from

- A. Bengal
- B. Both rurals as well as urban parts
- C. Urban areas
- D. Rural areas

Ans: C

174. The Home Rule League was formed during the

- A. Struggle following the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
- B. Partition of Bengal
- C. First World War
- D. Implementation of Minto-Morley Reforms

Ans: C

175. Who was the first to raise the slogan 'Inquilab zindabad'?

- A. Veer Savarkar
- B. Shankaran Nair
- C. M Kelappan
- D. Bhagat Singh

Ans: D

176. 'Prince of Pilgrims' was the name attributed to

- A. Megasthenes
- B. Hiuen Tsang
- C. I-tsing
- D. Fa-Hien

Ans: B

Detail: 'Prince of pilgrims' Hieun Tsang, the well-known Chinese traveller was a Buddhist scholar who visited India in the 7th century A.D., (630-644 A.D). He came to India to visit all the places connected with the life of the Buddha, to further his knowledge of Buddhist philosophy and to collect Buddhist manuscripts. The

writings of this 'prince of pilgrims' gives historians much authentic information about the political, social, economic and religious conditions of those days and in particular about the status of Buddhism in various kingdoms.

177. To which ganarajya Gautam Buddha belonged?

- A. Shakya
- B. Shabara
- C. Shibi
- D. Saurasena

Ans: A

Detail: Gautam Buddha was born as a Kshatriya, the son of Suddhodana, 'an elected chief of the Shakya clan', whose capital was Kapilvastu. The Shakyas formed an independent republican state known as the Shakya Ganarajya. His mother, Maya, Suddhodana's wife, was a Koliyan princess.

178. The Pakistan panacea was sponsored by

- A. Liyakat All Khan
- B. Jinnah
- C. Md Iqbal
- D. Azad Kalam

Ans: C

179. British Prime Minister Attlee made the historic announcement of the end of British rule in India (and transfer of power to responsible Indian hands by a date not later than June 1948) on

- A. March 10, 1946
- B. December 31, 1946
- C. May 16, 1946
- D. February 20, 1947

Ans: D

180. Shivaji sacked _____ and secured a large booty.

- A. Surat
- B. Bijapur
- C. Konkan
- D. Poona

Ans: A

181. What benefits did the Poona Pact offer to the depressed classes?

- A. 18% seats in the central legislature and 148

- seats in the provincial legislature
B. 44 seats in the central legislature
C. 20% reservation in the provincial legislature
D. 50% reservation in the ICS

Ans: A

182. The official court language of the Guptas was

- A.** Pali
B. Prakrit
C. Sanskrit
D. Hindi

Ans: C

Detail: The Sanskrit language, once ignored under the Buddhist and Jain influence, was patronised during the Gupta period. It was recognised as the court language and was used in their inscriptions. Gradually it became the lingua franca of India. Some of the wellknown scholars who flourished during this period were: Kalidasa, Vishakhadutta, Shudraka, Bharavi, Dandin, Subandhu, etc.

183. Jinnah gave his opposition to Wavell's Plan in the conference held at _____.

- A.** Calcutta
B. Shimla
C. Madras
D. Delhi

Ans: B

184. After consolidating his power, Balban assumed the grand title of

- A.** Din-i-Ilahi
B. Kaiser-i-Hind
C. Tuti-e-Hind
D. Zil-i-Ilahi

Ans: D

185. Mahabharata was also known as

- A.** Rajatarangini
B. Purana
C. Jaya Samhita
D. Brihat Katha

Ans: A

186. Which of the following was the early capital of the Rashtrakutas?

- A.** Vatapi
B. Sopara

C. Ajanta

D. Ellora

Ans: D

Detail: There is uncertainty about the location of the early capital of the Rashtrakutas. However, since most of the Rashtrakuta monuments are found at Ellora (Ilapura), with nothing correspondence at Malkhed (Manyakhet), it has been suggested that the early Rashtrakuta capital was located in the vicinity of the Ellora caves in the time of Dantidurga who was the founder and first ruler of the dynasty. Later, Amoghavarsha I made Manyakhet his capital that remained the Rashtrakutas' regal capital until the end of the empire.

187. Gupta Dynasty was famous for

- A.** revenue and land reform
B. imperialism
C. art and architecture
D. None of these

Ans: C

Detail: The peace and prosperity created under the leadership of the Guptas enabled the pursuit of scientific and artistic endeavors. This period is called the Golden Age of India and was marked by extensive inventions and discoveries in science, technology, engineering, art, dialectic, literature, logic, mathematics, astronomy, religion and philosophy that crystallized the elements of what is generally known as Hindu culture.

188. After the failure of the Civil Disobedience Movement, gandhiji laid emphasis on

- A.** compromise with the British
B. constructive programme
C. None of the above
D. limited use of Violence

Ans: B

189. What had the Sir Charles Wood Despatch of 1854 primarily dealt with?

- A.** Social reforms
B. Political consolidation
C. Educational reforms
D. Administrative reforms

Ans: C

190. The 'Three Jewels' (Triratnas) of Jainism are
A. right thoughts, non-violence and non-attachment
B. right action, right livelihood and right effort
C. right speech, right thinking and right behaviour
D. right faith or intentions, right knowledge and right conduct
Ans: D

191. The script of the Indus Valley Civilization was
A. Persian
B. Undecipherable
C. Dravidian
D. Sanskrit
Ans: C

192. The worship of images (of Buddha) in India began during the period
A. Sunga
B. Gupta
C. Kushana
D. Mauryan
Ans: C

193. According to Gandhi, ahimsa could not be construed to mean
A. a positive state of law
B. truth
C. tolerance of the wrong and unjust
D. doing good even to the evildoers
Ans: C

194. From the point of view of the Turkish rule, the most important contribution of Iltutmish was
A. Establishment of dynastic rule
B. He organised the Iqta System
C. He was the first Muslim ruler in India to issue coins
D. He made Delhi the capital of the Sultanate
Ans: B

195. The coins of which of the following reveal their love for music ?
A. Cholas
B. Mauryas
C. Guptas
D. Nandas
Ans: C

Detail: Some coins of the Gupta dynasty throw significant light on the personal events of certain rulers like Samudra Gupta. Some coins depict him playing veena which bears out his love for music.

196. The Uttaramerur inscription provides information on the administration of the
A. Pallavas
B. Satavahanas
C. Chalukyas
D. Cholas
Ans: D

Detail: An inscription of the 8th century AD at Uttaramerur temple describes the constitution of the local council, eligibility and disqualifications for the candidates, the method selection, their duties and delimits their power in Chola dynasty.

197. Which of the following dynasty succeeded the Mauryas ?
A. Yavanas
B. Sungas
C. Pandya
D. Satavahanas
Ans: B

Detail: The Sunga Empire was an ancient Indian dynasty from Magadha that controlled vast areas of the Indian Subcontinent from around 187 to 78 BCE. The dynasty was established by Pusyamitra Sunga, after the fall of the Maurya Empire.

198. The State, from among the following, which was not annexed by the 'doctrine of lapse' is
A. Sambalpur
B. Baghat
C. Gwalior
D. Satara
Ans: C

199. Which social evil was conspicuously absent in ancient India?
A. Purdah system
B. Polygamy
C. Devadasi system
D. Sati system
Ans: A

200. Which of the following was not the port of the Satavahanas?

- A. Sopra
- B. Kalyan
- C. Puhar
- D. Barukkacha

Ans: C

201. When Babar invaded India in 1525, Humayun was the Governor of

- A. Kabul
- B. Fargana
- C. Badakhshan
- D. Herat

Ans: C

202. Architectural developments In India manifested themselves In their full glory during the period of the

- A. Cholas
- B. Nandas
- C. Mauryas
- D. Guptas

Ans: D

203. The Monk whom Chandragupta Maurya accompanied to South India was _____.

- A. Asvaghosa
- B. Bhadrabahu
- C. Upagupta
- D. Vasumitra

Ans: B

204. The decisive battle of the third Carnatic War was waged between the French and the British at

- A. Plassey
- B. Arcot
- C. Jhansi
- D. Wandiwash

Ans: D

205. Gandhi had given out the stirring call of 'Do or Die' during the _____ Movement.

- A. Khilafat
- B. Non-cooperation
- C. Quit India
- D. Civil Disobedience

Ans: C

206. Lord Mountbatten had replaced Lord

_____ as the viceroy of India in 1947.

- A. Lytton
- B. Wavell
- C. Linlithgow
- D. Cornwallis

Ans: B

207. During the Mughal period the main source of Imperial revenue was

- A. Agriculture
- B. Customs duties
- C. Foreign trade
- D. Industry

Ans: A

208. Whom did the Lingayats worship?

- A. Surya
- B. Ganesha
- C. Shiva
- D. Vishnu

Ans: C

209. Which of the following is not the 'Tri Ratna' of Jainism ?

- A. Right knowledge
- B. Right view
- C. Right faith
- D. Right conduct

Ans: B

Detail: In Jainism the three jewels (also referred to as ratnatraya) are understood as samyagdarshana ('right faith'), samyagjnana ('right knowledge'), and samyakcharitra ('right conduct'). One of the three cannot exist exclusive of the others, and all are required for spiritual liberation.

210. Which of the following rulers had reigned in the third century BC?

- A. Samudragupta
- B. Akbar
- C. Ashoka
- D. Jehangir

Ans: C

211. What was the main objective of the Wahabi movement which during 1852-70 was particularly active in the Punjab, Bengal, Bihar and the NWFP?

- A. To organise the Muslims into a nationalist

community

B. To oust the British from India

C. To overthrow the Sikhs in the Punjab and the British in Bengal and to restore Muslim power in India

D. To eradicate religious corruption from Muslim society

Ans: C

212. Buddha gave his first religious message at

A. Gaya

B. Rajagriha

C. Sarnath

D. Pataliputra

Ans: C

Detail: Sarnath is the deer park where Gautama Buddha first taught the Dharma, and where the Buddhist Sangha came into existence through the enlightenment of Kondanna. It is located to the north-east of Varanasi, in Uttar Pradesh.

213. Who among the following was the founder of the Nanda dynasty?

A. None of the above

B. Ashoka Nanda

C. Dhana Nanda

D. Mahapadma Nanda

Ans: D

214. Queen Victoria became the Empress of India according to the Act of

A. 1861

B. 1858

C. 1909

D. 1876

Ans: D

215. Ajivikas were ____.

A. A sect to Barbarians

B. Soldiers

C. A monastic sect

D. Spies

Ans: C

216. Tarabai, who conducted the affairs of the Maratha government from 1700 to 1707 AD, was the widow of the Maratha King

A. Shivaji II

B. Raja Ram

C. Shivaji III

D. Shambhaji

Ans: B

217. During which Gupta King's reign did the Chinese traveller Fa-hien visit India ?

A. Kumara Gupta

B. Chandra Gupta I

C. Samudra Gupta

D. Chandra Gupta II

Ans: D

Detail: Chandragupta II The Great (was one of the most powerful emperors of the Gupta empire in northern India. His rule spanned c. 380'413/415 CE, during which the Gupta Empire achieved its zenith, art, architecture, and sculpture flourished, and the cultural development of ancient India reached its climax. Fa Hsien was the first of three great Chinese pilgrims who visited India from the fifth to the seventh centuries CE, in search of knowledge, manuscripts and relics. Faxian arrived during the reign of Chandragupta II and gave a general description of North India at that time. Among the other things, he reported about the absence of capital punishment, the lack of a polltax and land tax. Most citizens did not consume onions, garlic, meat, and wine.

218. Who among the following is said to have witnessed the reigns of eight Delhi Sultans?

A. Minhaj-us-Siraj

B. Amir Khusrau

C. Ziauddin Barani

D. Shams-I-Siraj Afif

Ans: B

219. Who amidst the following was a wife of emperor Ashoka who influenced him?

A. Charulata

B. Karuwaki

C. Chandalika

D. Gautami

Ans: B

Detail: Maharani Kaurwaki was Empress consort of the Maurya Empire as the first wife of Emperor Ashoka. Legends says that Kaurwaki was the daughter of a fisher man. It is said that she led an army of females against Ashoka in Kalinga after Kalinga had no males left to defend

it.

220. Who had got the Konark Sun Temple constructed?

- A. Narasimha Deva II
- B. Ashoka
- C. Kanishka
- D. Rajendra Chola

Ans: A

221. The chief impact of vedic culture on Indian history has been

- A. The consolidation of the caste system
- B. The growth of Sanskrit
- C. The progress of philosophy
- D. The rise of an other-worldly outlook

Ans: A

222. Who, among the following, was not a part of the Mauryan dynasty?

- A. Ajatsatru
- B. None of these
- C. Bindusara
- D. Chandragupta Maurya

Ans: A

Detail: Ajatasatru (491 BC ' c. 461 BC) was a king of the Magadha empire in north India. He was the son of King Bimbisara, the great monarch of Magadha. He was contemporary to Mahavira and Buddha.

223. The first time in India that land was divided into different categories for the purpose of revenue, taking into account the quality of land and its productive capacity, was during the reign of

- A. Alauddin Khalji
- B. Akbar
- C. Sher Shah Suri
- D. Firuz Shah Tughluq

Ans: C

224. The Sultan who had truly mixed religion with politics by calling himself Naib-i-Khudai or 'the deputy of God' was

- A. Iltutmish
- B. Balban
- C. Ghiyasuddin Tughluq
- D. Alauddin Khalji

Ans: B

225. The Permanent settlement Introduced by Cornwallis in Bengal is known as

- A. Zamindari System
- B. Mahalwari System
- C. Iqtadari System
- D. Roytwari System

Ans: A

226. The Zamorin's fleet was destroyed by the Portuguese Viceroy

- A. Vasco-da-Gama
- B. Cabral
- C. Albuquerque
- D. d'Almeida

Ans: D

227. The chief feature(s) of the Chola architecture was/were

- A. replacement of bricks by stone structure
- B. massive vimanas or towers
- C. spacious courtyards
- D. temples became vast complexes

Ans: B

228. To campaign for Home Rule, Mrs Annie Besant published the newspaper (s)

- A. New India and Commonwealth
- B. Young India and Home Rule News
- C. Mahratta and Kesari
- D. Home Rule Courier

Ans: A

229. The Mughal empire reached its maximum territorial extent during the reign of

- A. Akbar
- B. Aurangzeb
- C. Shah Jahan
- D. Bahadur Shah I

Ans: B

230. The voluminous compositions attributed to Guru Gobind Singh (the last Sikh Guru) are collectively known as

- A. Gyan Prabodh
- B. Baichitra Natak
- C. Apni Katha
- D. Dasam (Padshah Ka) Granth

Ans: B

231. Under Shivaji's rule, the head of a unit of 25 in the Cavalry was known as

- A. Jumadar
- B. Havaladar
- C. Faujdar
- D. Hazari

Ans: B

232. The First Battle of Panipat (1526) was fought between

- A. Babar and Alam Khan
- B. Babar and Daulat Khan
- C. Babar and Rana Sanga
- D. Babar and Ibrahim Lodi

Ans: D

233. The veda which deals with the rituals is known as

- A. Samaveda
- B. Yajurveda
- C. Atharvaveda
- D. Rigveda

Ans: B

Detail: Yajur Veda is a step-by-step guide about the right way of performing religious ceremonies and sacred rituals. Derived from 'yajus' meaning 'prose mantra' and veda meaning 'knowledge', the Yajur veda is the Veda of prose mantras. An ancient Vedic Sanskrit text, it is a compilation of ritual offering formulas that were said by a priest at the time of ritual actions.

234. The Ajanta cave paintings mostly belong to the period of the

- A. Chalukyas
- B. Mauryas
- C. Guptas
- D. Mughals

Ans: C

235. Of the following who did not oppose the Non-cooperation resolution?

- A. Nehru
- B. Madan Mohan Malaviya
- C. C R Das
- D. Mrs Besant

Ans: A

236. The early Buddhist scriptures were composed in :

- A. Pali texts
- B. Prakrit texts

- C. Pictographical texts
- D. Sanskrit texts

Ans: A

Detail: Pali is the language in which the texts of the Theravada school of Buddhism are preserved. The Pali texts are the oldest collection of Buddhist scriptures preserved in the language in which they were written down.

237. The English established their first factory in Bengal in 1651 at _____.

- A. Hugli
- B. Calcutta
- C. Kassimbazar
- D. Patna

Ans: A

238. Which of the following was not included in the early three english Settlements in India?

- A. Calcutta
- B. Bombay
- C. The Punjab
- D. Madras

Ans: C

239. The first political association of India founded in 1891 was the

- A. Indian Association
- B. British Indian Association
- C. Landholders Society of Calcutta
- D. Madras Native Association

Ans: C

240. Vijayanagar was founded on the southern bank of the river

- A. Godavari
- B. Tungabhadra
- C. Krishna
- D. Narmada

Ans: B

241. The Indians were allowed to frame their Constitution by

- A. The Council Act of 1909
- B. The Government of India Act of 1935
- C. Montford Reforms
- D. August Offer

Ans: D

242. Khilafat Movement was organised to

protest against the injustice done to

- A. Arabia
- B. Persia
- C. Egypt
- D. Turkey

Ans: D

243. The most important official post with vast responsibilities created by Asoka was

- A. Rajuka
- B. Yukta
- C. Prativedaka
- D. Dharamamahamatya

Ans: D

244. Persian horses were obtained by Vijayanagar with the help of

- A. Dutch
- B. English
- C. Mughals
- D. Portuguese

Ans: C

245. Name the capital of the Pallavas

- A. Trichnapalli
- B. Mahabalipuram
- C. Vatapi
- D. Kanchi

Ans: D

Detail: Pallavas ruled regions of northern Tamil Nadu and southern Andhra Pradesh between the second to the ninth century CE. Kanchipuram served as the capital city of the Pallava Kingdom from the 4th to the 9th century. It is also known by its former names Kanchiampathi, Conjeevaram, and the nickname 'The City of Thousand Temples'. Kanchipuram was mentioned in the Mahabhasya, written by Patanjali in the 2nd century BC.

246. The founder of Jainism was

- A. Parsvanatha
- B. Neminath
- C. Vardhaman Mahavira
- D. Rishbha

Ans: A

247. Which of the following periods is referred to as the period of Hindu revival or renaissance?

- A. Kushan Period

- B. Mauryan Period
- C. Gupta Period
- D. Period of Harsha

Ans: C

248. The name of the Indian Astronomer (who knew five astronomical systems), who lived in the 6th century was

- A. Puujyapada
- B. Bhandarkar
- C. Varahamihira
- D. Prasastapada

Ans: C

249. Which of the following is not included in triratna of Jainism?

- A. Right Conduct
- B. Right Knowledge
- C. Creator
- D. Right Faith

Ans: C

250. Who among the following anticipated Newton by affirming that all things tended to gravitate to the earth?

- A. Buddhagupta
- B. Varahamihira
- C. Brahmagupta
- D. Aryabhata

Ans: C

251. The Pallava ruler who built the famous Kailash temple at Kanchi and the Shore temple at Mahabalipuram was

- A. Narsimhavarman
- B. Parmesvarvarman I
- C. Mahendra Varman I
- D. Narsimhavarman II

Ans: D

252. Till the end of the 17th Century the growth of the executive and legislative powers of the East India Company depended on

- A. Parliament
- B. Governor
- C. Governor-General
- D. Crown

Ans: D

253. The Marathas first served the rulers of

- A. Afghanistan

- B. Muhammadan kingdoms of the south
 - C. Vijayanagar
 - D. Mughal empire
- Ans: B

254. The mausoleum of Jahangir had been built by ____ at ____.

- A. Noorjahan : Lahore
- B. Shah Jahan : Fatehpur Sikri
- C. Noorjahan : Agra
- D. Shah Jahan : Delhi

Ans: A

255. Who declared that he would talk of religion only when he succeeded in removing poverty and misery from the country, for religion could not appease hunger?

- A. Swami Vivekananda
- B. Jawaharlal Nehru
- C. Mahatma Gandhi
- D. Dadabhai Naoroji

Ans: A

256. The people of the Indus valley civilisation worshipped

- A. Indra
- B. Vishnu
- C. Pashupati
- D. Brahma

Ans: C

Detail: On the basis of discovery of the Pashupati Seal at the Mohenjo-Daro, historians and archaeologists have opined that the Indus people worshipped Lord Shiva who is the Lord of the Beast (Pashupati). The Pashupati seal depicts a three faced male god seated in a yogic posture, surrounded by a rhino and a buffalo on the right, and an elephant and a tiger on the left.

257. When Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed, the Secretary of State for India was

- A. Salisbury
- B. Montagu
- C. Curzon
- D. Wedgwood Benn

Ans: D

258. The leader of the Anuslian Samiti was

- A. Prafulla Chaki
- B. Kanai Lal Dutta

- C. Pulin Das
 - D. Barindra Kumar Ghosh
- Ans: D

259. Coins made of metal first appeared in

- A. Age of the Buddha
- B. Later Vedic Age
- C. Age of the Mauryas
- D. Harappan Civilisation

Ans: A

Detail: Metal currency was minted in India well before the Mauryan empire (322'185 BC). The first Indian coins were minted around the 6th century BC by the Mahajanapadas of the Indo-Gangetic Plain. The coins of this period were punch marked coins called Puranas, Karshapanas or Pana. Early coins of India (400 BC' 100 A.D.) were made of silver and copper, and bore animal and plant symbols on them.

260. The Jahangir Mahal at Agra was built by

- A. Shah Jahan
- B. Akbar
- C. Aurangzeb
- D. Jahangir

Ans: B

261. Who had given out the political message or 'India for the indians'?

- A. Swami Vivekananda
- B. P A Charlu
- C. Dayananda Saraswati
- D. A O Hume

Ans: C

262. Which Mughal emperor was a great musician, a great patron of Hindustani Music and was popularly known as Rangila?

- A. Bahadur Shah II
- B. Ahmad Shah
- C. Bahdur Shah I
- D. Muhammad Shah

Ans: D

263. Har Bilas Sarda was instrumental in the passage of the famous Sarda Act of 1930, which provided for

- A. penalisation of parties to a marriage in which the girl was below 14 or the boy was below 18 years of age

- B. civil marriages
- C. removal of restrictions on intercaste marriages
- D. enforcing monogamy

Ans: A

264. The original teachings of Mahavira are contained in the

- A. Jatakas
- B. Angas
- C. Purvas
- D. Tripitakas

Ans: C

265. As per 'August Offer' the British objective for India was _____.

- A. Provincial Authority
- B. Dominion Status
- C. Purna Swaraj
- D. Responsible Government

Ans: B

266. The Secretary of State for India was given powers by

- A. The Act of 1909
- B. The Act of 1858
- C. The Act of 1861
- D. The Act of 1919

Ans: D

267. During which of the following periods of Indian History did the Kshatriyas have a distinct identity ?

- A. Gupta period
- B. Post-Maurya age
- C. Age of the Buddha
- D. Maurya period

Ans: C

Detail: The Kshatriyas as the 'khattiyas' of Buddhist literature had a distinct identity at the time of the Buddha, but later their actual identity becomes vague. The same is also true of the Vaishyas. Of the three dvija castes, the Brahmin is the most easily identifiable as a concrete social group.

268. Who amongst the following also had the name 'Devanama Piyadassi'?

- A. Mauryan King Ashoka
- B. Gautam Buddha

- C. Bhagwan Mahavira
- D. Mauryan King Chandra-gupta Maurya

Ans: A

Detail: The Edicts of Ashoka are a collection of 33 inscriptions on the Pillars of Ashoka, as well as boulders and cave walls, made by the Emperor Ashoka of the Mauryan dynasty during his reign from 269 BCE to 231 BCE. These inscriptions are dispersed throughout the areas of modern-day Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Pakistan and represent the first tangible evidence of Buddhism. In these inscriptions, Ashoka refers to himself as 'Beloved of the Gods' and 'King Priya-darshi.' The identification of King Priya-darshi with Ashoka was confirmed by an inscription discovered in 1915 by C. Beadon at Maski, the village in Raichur district of Karnataka. Another minor rock edict is found at the village Gujjarra in Datia district of Madhya Pradesh. This also shows the Name 'Asoka' in addition to usual 'Devanam Piyadasi'.

269. The famous Vedic river which had long ago become extinct and now supposed to be flowing underground in Rajasthan is

- A. Saraswati
- B. Shatadri
- C. Sabastu
- D. Sindhu

Ans: A

270. In which of the following Satyagraha campaigns, Gandhiji did not participate directly?

- A. Kheda Satyagraha
- B. Rajkot Satyagraha
- C. Non-Cooperation Movement
- D. Vaikom Satyagraha

Ans: B

271. Porus was defeated by Alexander at the battle of _____.

- A. Hydaspes
- B. Kabul
- C. Arbela
- D. Herat

Ans: A

272. The British colonial policies in India proved most ruinous for Indian

- A. handicrafts

- B. trade
- C. industry
- D. agriculture

Ans: A

273. The Yueh-Chi were driven out from western China by the

- A. Bhojakas
- B. Rashtrika
- C. Hunas
- D. Mangols

Ans: C

274. In the absence of Gandhi, the Quit India Movement had been led by

- A. Aruna Asaf Ali
- B. Dadabhai Naoroji
- C. Sarojini Naidu
- D. Jawaharlal Nehru

Ans: A

275. The Social System of the Harappans was :

- A. Caste based
- B. Slave-Labour based
- C. Fairly egalitarian
- D. Colour (Varna) based

Ans: C

Detail: The archaeological record of the Indus civilization provides practically no evidence of armies, kings, slaves, social conflict, prisons, and other oft-negative traits that we traditionally associated with early civilizations. If there were neither slaves nor kings, a more egalitarian system of governance may have been practiced. Besides, compared to other ancient civilizations the houses were of nearly equal size indicating a more egalitarian social structure i.e. The Social System of the Harappans was fairly egalitarian.

276. Goa had been first colonized by the

- A. French
- B. British
- C. Dutch
- D. Portuguese

Ans: D

277. When the August Offer 1940 was offered to India the Prime minister of England was

- A. Chamberlain
- B. Asquith

- C. Churchill
- D. Baldwin

Ans: C

278. Buddhism made an important impact by allowing two sections of society into its fold.

They were

- A. Warriors and Traders
- B. Women and Sudras
- C. Merchants and Priests
- D. Moneylenders and Slaves

Ans: B

Detail: Buddha was against caste. His religion was open to all, to shudras, women and even repentant criminals. The Buddhist scriptures were available to all men and women. Buddhism encouraged abolition of distinctions in society and strengthened the principle of social equality.

279. The tutor of Alexander, the Great was

- A. Socrates
- B. Aristotle
- C. Cyrus
- D. Darius

Ans: B

Detail: Aristotle was a Greek philosopher and polymath, a student of Plato and teacher of Alexander the Great. Together with Plato and Socrates (Plato's teacher), Aristotle is one of the most important founding figures in Western philosophy. Aristotle's writings were the first to create a comprehensive system of Western philosophy, encompassing morality, aesthetics, logic, science, politics, and metaphysics. Aristotle was invited by Philip II of Macedon to become the tutor to his son Alexander in 343 BC. Aristotle was appointed as the head of the royal academy of Macedon. During that time he gave lessons not only to Alexander, but also to two other future kings: Ptolemy and Cassander. Aristotle encouraged Alexander toward eastern conquest.

280. The most striking feature of the Ashokan pillars is their

- A. polish
- B. carving
- C. uniformity of workmanship
- D. monolithic structure

Ans: A

281. Sambaji plundered the Mughal territories in

- A. Bengal
- B. Punjab
- C. Deccan
- D. Gujarat

Ans: C

282. The Rig Veda consists of

- A. 500 hymns
- B. 1000 hymns
- C. 1028 hymns
- D. 2000 hymns

Ans: C

283. The Act of _____ had introduced the system of separate electorates.

- A. 1893
- B. 1909
- C. 1874
- D. 1926

Ans: B

284. Satavahana rule was extended to the Coromandal Coast by

- A. Sri Satakarni
- B. Simuka
- C. Sri Yajna Satakarni
- D. Pulumayi II

Ans: D

285. The origin of Indian music can be traced to which of the following Vedic Samhitas ?

- A. Rigveda
- B. Samaveda
- C. Atharvaveda
- D. Yajurveda

Ans: B

Detail: Organized Indian music owes its origin to the Sama Veda which was a collection (samhita) of hymns and detached verses from other Vedas, meant for recital. These hymns were sung by Udgatar priests at sacrifices in which the Soma ritual drink was offered in libation to various deities.

286. The city of Ajmer was founded by

- A. Vignaraja

B. Sindhuraja

C. Ajayaraja

D. Bhoja

Ans: C

287. When Aurangzeb proceeded against Golconda it was ruled by

- A. Durga Devi
- B. Sikandar
- C. Abul Hasan
- D. Afzal Khan

Ans: C

288. Which metal was first used by the Vedic people ?

- A. Copper
- B. Iron
- C. Silver
- D. Gold

Ans: A

Detail: The Rig Veda mentions such artisans as the carpenter, the chariot-maker, the weaver, the leather worker, the potter, etc. This indicates that they practiced all these crafts. The term, ayas used for copper or bronze shows that metal working was known. Gold was known as 'hiranya'.

289. The most important craftsman in the Vedic period was the

- A. carpenter
- B. barber
- C. blacksmith
- D. goldsmith

Ans: A

290. The Frontier Gandhi actively participated in

- A. All the above
- B. Khilafat Movement
- C. Non-Cooperation Movement
- D. Civil Disobedience Movement

Ans: D

291. The medieval ruler who was the first to establish a ministry of agriculture was

- A. Akbar
- B. Alauddin Khalji
- C. Sher Shah
- D. Mohammad-bin Tughluq

Ans: C

292. Akbar's concept of Sulh-i-kul (or Qul) means

- A. friendship and goodwill to all
- B. common brotherhood
- C. harmony and peace to all
- D. fraternity and friendship

Ans: C

293. Which of the following was not one of the points stressed by Mahatma Gandhi while exhorting the people to join the Quit India Movement?

- A. Forget the differences between the Hindus and Muslims and think of yourselves as Indians only.
- B. Freedom of India is an end that will purify all means employed to achieve it.
- C. our quarrel is not with British people, we fight their imperialism and we must purge ourselves of hatred.
- D. Feel from today that you are a free man and not a dependent. Do or die. Either free India or die in the attempt.

Ans: B

294. The greatest Kushan leader who got converted to Buddhism was

- A. Kujala
- B. Vima
- C. Kanishka
- D. Kadphises

Ans: C

Detail: Kanishka's reputation in Buddhist tradition is based mainly that he convened the 4th Buddhist Council in Kashmir. Images of the Buddha based on 32 physical signs were made during his time. He provided encouragement to both the Gandhara school of Greco-Buddhist Art and the Mathura school of Hindu art. Kanishka personally seems to have embraced both Buddhism and the Persian cult of Mithra.

295. Which of the following civilisations is not associated with the Harappan Civilisation?

- A. Chinese
- B. Mesopotamian
- C. Sumerian
- D. Egyptian

Ans: A

296. Which of the following Gupta kings stopped the Huns from invading India?

- A. Chandragupta
- B. Skandagupta
- C. Samudragupta
- D. Kumaragupta

Ans: B

Detail: Skandagupta was a Gupta Emperor of northern India. He is generally considered the last of the great Gupta Emperors who faced some of the greatest challenges in the annals of the empire having to contend with the Pushyamitras and the Hunas (a name by which the White Huns were known in India). He crushed the Hun invasion in 455.

297. Who completed the Qutub Minar?

- A. Rajiya
- B. Iltutmish
- C. Babar
- D. Qutub-ud-din-Aibak

Ans: B

298. A letter to the Mughal emperor Jahangir from King James I had been presented by

- A. Lord Clive
- B. Sir Thomas Roe
- C. Captain Hawkins
- D. Lord Curzon

Ans: B

299. Vardhamana Mahavira was born at _____.

- A. Kundagrama
- B. Samath
- C. Benaras
- D. Bodh-Gaya

Ans: A

300. During whose reign did Malik Mohammad Jaisi complete the notable work in Hindi, Padmavat?

- A. Babar
- B. Sher Shah
- C. Humayun
- D. Akbar

Ans: B

301. St. Thomas is said to have come to India to

propagate Christianity during the reign of the

- A. Parthians
- B. Pandyas
- C. Cheras
- D. Cholas

Ans: A

Detail: St. Thomas is traditionally believed to have sailed to India in 52AD to spread the Christian faith among the Jews, the Jewish diaspora present in Kerala at the time. He is supposed to have landed at the ancient port of Muziris near Kodungalloor. He then went to Palayoor (near present-day Guruvayoor), which was a Hindu priestly community at that time. He left Palayoor in AD 52 for the southern part of what is now Kerala State, where he established the Ezharappallikal, or 'Seven and Half Churches'. Thomas landed in Cranganoor (Kodungallur, Muziris) and took part in the wedding of Cheraman Perumal and proceeded to the courts of Gondophorus in North India. Gondophorus was indeed a historical figure and he belonged to the Parthian Dynasty from Takshasila (Taxila).

302. Three most important cities associated with the Chandelas were

- A. Mahoba, Banda and Chhatarpur
- B. Dhara, Kalanjar, and Chhatarpur
- C. Tripuri, Kalanjar and Khajuraho
- D. Khajuraho, Mahoba (or Mahotsvanagar) and Kalanjar

Ans: D

303. During the Aurangzeb's reign, which of the following were not included in his government?

- A. Pathans
- B. Rajputs
- C. Marathas
- D. All of these

Ans: C

304. The Shrimad Bhagvata Gita contains _____ chapters and _____ Sanskrit slokas or couplets.

- A. 20,800
- B. 14,500
- C. 16,600
- D. 18,700

Ans: D

305. In Bengal, the East India Company's headquarters were Located at

- A. Fort william
- B. Shantiniketan
- C. Fort St David
- D. Fort St George

Ans: A

306. On behalf of Aurangzeb Cooch Behar was seized by

- A. Jai Singh
- B. Prince Akbar
- C. Mir Jumla
- D. Shayista Khan

Ans: C

307. Buddha gave his first sermon at the Deer Park in

- A. Magadha
- B. Lumbini
- C. Sarnath
- D. Sanchi

Ans: C

Detail: After attaining enlightenment at Bodh Gaya, Gautam Buddha went to Sarnath (ancient Isipatana) near Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh. It was at the deer park in Sarnath that he preached his first discourse on the Four Noble Truths to a group of five monks and set in motion the Wheel of Dharma. Sarnath is mentioned by the Buddha as one of the four places of pilgrimage.

308. Which of the following objects was not worshipped by the Indus valley people

- A. Trees such as Peepal and Acacia
- B. Trimurti
- C. Mother Goddess
- D. Pashupati Shiva

Ans: B

309. The liberal religion preached by the saints of Maharashtra and rigidly followed by Shivaji is known as

- A. Rashtra Dharma
- B. Hindu Dharma
- C. Desh Dharma
- D. Maharashtra Dharma

Ans: D

310. The Pearl Mosque was built by

- A. Akbar
- B. Aurangzeb
- C. Shah Jahan
- D. Humayun

Ans: C

311. Who is the author of Kadambari, from among the following?

- A. Kautilya
- B. Panini
- C. Bana
- D. Kalidas

Ans: C

312. The famous Mehrauli Iron Pillar inscription describes the conquest of

- A. Samudragupta
- B. Chandragupta Maurya
- C. Chandra of Indraprastha
- D. Chandragupta II

Ans: D

313. Maldeva was the ruler of

- A. Jaunpur
- B. Udaipur
- C. Kannauj
- D. Jodhpur

Ans: D

314. Two women who, while conducting the affairs of their states faced Akbar's wars of conquest were Rani Durgawati and Chand Bibi (or Sultana), respectively of

- A. Malwa and Gujarat
- B. Jaisalmer and Khandesh
- C. Ranathambhor and Khandesh
- D. Gondwana and Ahmadnagar

Ans: D

315. The most important feature of the Mughal building was the

- A. Arch
- B. Corbel brackets
- C. The narrow columns
- D. Dome

Ans: D

316. Vasco-da-Gama came to India in _____ and landed at _____.

- A. 1496, Goa
- B. 1492, Goa

C. 1498, Calicut

D. 1498, Cochin

Ans: C

317. Which area of India was known as Avantika in ancient times ?

- A. Avadh
- B. Bundelkhand
- C. Ruhelkhand
- D. Malwa

Ans: D

Detail: Ujjain (Avanti, Avantikapuri), is an ancient city of Malwa region in central India, on the eastern bank of the Kshipra River, today part of the state of Madhya Pradesh. Avanti with its capital at Ujjaini, is mentioned in Buddhist literature as one of the four great powers along with Vatsa, Kosala and Magadha.

318. The Eight-fold path was enunciated by

- A. Mahavira
- B. The Buddha
- C. Mahatma Gandhi
- D. Nehru

Ans: B

319. Which of the following upheavals took place in Bengal immediately after the revolt of 1857?

- A. Pabna disturbances
- B. Sanyasi rebellion
- C. Santhal rebellion
- D. Indigo disturbances

Ans: D

320. The greatest Buddhist commentator of the Buddhist canonical literature has been

- A. Buddhaghosha
- B. Nagarjuna
- C. Vasumitra
- D. Ashvaghosha

Ans: D

321. The Mughal Emperor who caused the murder of Guru Arjan was

- A. Akbar
- B. Babar
- C. Shah Jahan
- D. Jahangir

Ans: D

322. Under the Mughal rule the Chief Minister was known as

- A. Mansabdar
- B. Vakil
- C. Diwan
- D. Kazi

Ans: B

323. Which one of the following was the book written by Amoghvarsha the Rashtrakuta King ?

- A. Saktayana
- B. Adipurana
- C. Kavirajamarga
- D. Ganitasara Samgraha

Ans: C

Detail: 'Kavirajamarga' (meaning 'Royal Path for Poets') was written by the famous Rashtrakuta King 'Nrupatunga' Amoghavarsha I. It is the earliest available writing on rhetoric, poetics and grammar in the Kannada language. It was written around 850 A.D.

324. Who wrote Mrichchhakatika (Clay Cart)?

- A. Akbar
- B. Dandin
- C. Sudraka
- D. Kalidas

Ans: C

325. The Nehru Report of 1928 with proposals for constitutional reforms had been prepared by

- A. Kamla Nehru
- B. Jawaharlal Nehru
- C. Motilal Nehru
- D. All of the above

Ans: C

326. The well-known painting showing the arrival at the Mughal Court of the great singer tansen exhibits

- A. Gandhara Style
- B. Hindu Style
- C. The fusion of the Mughal and Hindu Styles
- D. The Persian Style

Ans: C

327. The Hindu painting was closely connected with pictorial art of the

- A. The Mughal school
- B. Jain monks

C. Buddhist priests

D. Artistic schools of the Far East

Ans: C

328. The slogan of 'Bande Matram' was first adopted during the _____ Movements?

- A. Non-cooperation
- B. Civil Disobedience
- C. Quit India
- D. Swadeshi

Ans: D

329. Who was the author of Kitab-ul-Hind?

- A. Abul Fazl
- B. Al-Beruni
- C. Abu Said
- D. Firadausi

Ans: B

330. Which script was used in Ashoka's inscriptions?

- A. Gurmukhi
- B. Brahmi
- C. Devanagiri
- D. Sanskrit

Ans: B

Detail: Most of Asokan inscriptions in the eastern parts of the Mauryan empire were written in Magadhi language, using the Brahmi script. Kharosthi script was used in the north-western parts of his empire. The Brahmi script was deciphered in 1837 by James Prinsep, an archaeologist, philologist, and official of the East India Company.

331. Kalibangan is situated in

- A. Rajasthan
- B. Sindh
- C. Gujarat
- D. Uttar Pradesh

Ans: A

Detail: Kalibangan is a town located on the left or southern banks of the Ghaggar (Ghaggar-Hakra River), identified by some scholars with Sarasvati River in Tehsil Pilibangan, between Suratgarh and Hanumangarh in Hanumangarh district, Rajasthan, near Bikaner. It was a major provincial capital of the Indus Valley Civilization. Kalibangan is distinguished by its unique fire

altars and world's earliest attested ploughed field."

332. The Khajuraho shrines built by the Chandella rulers are dedicated to

- A. Vishnu and Laxmi
- B. Brahma and Vishnu
- C. Shiva and Parvati
- D. Shiva and Surya

Ans: C

333. The term Aryan, Indo-Aryan or Indo-European denotes a ____ concept?

- A. Religious
- B. Cultural
- C. Linguistic
- D. Racial

Ans: C

334. The only Hindu noble at the court of Akbar to accept the Din-illahi was

- A. Birbal
- B. Man Singh
- C. Bhagwan Das
- D. Todar Mal

Ans: A

335. Kapilavasthu is associated with

- A. Lord Buddha
- B. Lord Mahavira
- C. Sri Krishnadeva Roya
- D. Emperor Ashoka

Ans: A

336. What was the name of the English weekly edited by mahatma Gandhi?

- A. Young India
- B. Kesari
- C. Bombay Chronicle
- D. Resurgent India

Ans: A

337. The caves of Ajanta and Ellora belonged to

- A. Jains
- B. Buddhists
- C. Sikhs
- D. Hindus

Ans: B

338. The art style which combines Indian and Greek features is called

- A. Gandhara
- B. Sikhara
- C. Nagara
- D. Verna

Ans: A

Detail: Gandhara art is the style of Buddhist visual art that developed in what is now northwestern Pakistan and eastern Afghanistan between the 1st century B.C and the 7th century A.D. The style, of Greco-Roman origin, seems to have flourished largely during the Kushan dynasty and was contemporaneous with an important but dissimilar school of Kushan art at Mathura.

339. Which of the following is not one of the animals carved on the Sarnath Pillar ?

- A. Horse
- B. Elephant
- C. Deer
- D. Humped Bull

Ans: C

Detail: Ashoka built the Sarnath pillar to commemorate the site of the first preaching of Lord Buddha, where he taught the Dharma to five monks. The Lion Capital of Ashoka comprises four lions, standing back to back, mounted on a cylindrical abacus. The abacus features the sculptures of an elephant, a galloping horse, a bull, and a lion, separated by intervening 24-spoked Dharma wheels over a bell-shaped lotus. The four animals in the Sarnath capital are believed to symbolize different phases in Lord Buddha's life. The Elephant is a representation of Queen Maya's conception of Buddha when she saw a white elephant entering her womb in dream. The Bull represents desire during the life of the Buddha as a prince. The Horse symbolizes Buddha's departure from palatial life while the Lion represents the attainment of Nirvana by Lord Buddha.

340. Chinese pilgrim who visited India during Harsha Vardhan's period was

- A. Fa-hien
- B. Nishka
- C. Hiuen Tsang
- D. I'tsing

Ans: C

Detail: Hiuen Tsang was a Chinese pilgrim who came to India in the first half of the seventh century A.D. during the time of Harshavardhan in order to visit the places of pilgrimage associated with Buddha. His object was to secure authentic Buddhist scriptures and visit places of Buddhist interest. On returning to China, he put down all his impressions in a book called Siyu-ki or 'The Records of the Western World' which proved to be an invaluable source of information to historians about Harsha and the political, social, economic and religious conditions in India during his reign.

341. Which one of the following Chola kings conquered Ceylon (Singhal) first ?

- A. Vijayalya
- B. Aditya-I
- C. Rajendra
- D. Rajaraja-I

Ans: D

Detail: Rajaraja began his conquests by attacking the confederation between the rulers of the Pandya and Krala kingdoms and of Ceylon. Rajendra Chola I, the son of Rajaraja, invaded the island in 1018 A.D. As a result of the campaign, Rajendra captured the crown of the Sinhala king, his Queen and daughter. The Sinhala king Mahinda-V was taken prisoner and transported to the Chola country. The naval supremacy of the Colas continued under the immediate successors of Rajendra. Rajadhiraja

342. Mohammed-bin-Qasim conquered Sind in the year

- A. 912 A.D.
- B. 712 A.D.
- C. 1012 A.D.
- D. 812 A.D.

Ans: B

Detail: The Arab conquest of Sindh by Muhammad Bin Qasim in 712 AD gave the Muslims a firm foothold on the sub-continent. Qasim's conquest of Sindh and Punjab laid the foundations of Islamic rule in the Indian subcontinent. The description of Hiuen Tsang, a Chinese historian, leaves no doubt that the

social and economic restrictions inherent in the caste differentiations of Hindu society had however, gradually sapped the inner vitality of the social system and Sindh fell without much resistance before the Muslim armies.

343. The Third Buddhist Council was patronised by

- A. Ashoka
- B. Kanishka
- C. Sabakarni
- D. Mahakashyap Upali

Ans: A

Detail: The Third Buddhist council was convened in about 250 BCE at Asokarama in Pataliputra, supposedly under the patronage of Emperor Asoka. It was presided over by the Elder Moggaliputta Tissa and one thousand monks participated in the Council. The council is recognized and known to both the Theravada and Mahayana schools, though its importance is central only to the Theravada school.

344. Under the Mughal rule the judicial service was formed by

- A. Kazis
- B. Diwan
- C. Mansabdars
- D. Vakil

Ans: A

345. The famous literary work Tahqiq-i-Hind was written by

- A. Raziya Sultan
- B. Alberuni
- C. Zia-ud-din Barni
- D. Balban

Ans: B

346. Which of the following Minor Rock Edicts of Ashoka describes the Conquest of Kalinga by Ashoka?

- A. No. XI
- B. No. XII
- C. No. X
- D. No. XIII

Ans: D

347. During the Anglo-French struggle in the Carnatic, the french were finally defeated by the

English in the battle of

- A. Trichinopoly
- B. Arcot
- C. Wandiwash
- D. Pondicherry

Ans: C

348. When the Congress Ministries were formed in the provinces in June 1937, the Viceroy of India was

- A. Viscount Wavell
- B. Lord Irwin
- C. Lord Willingdon
- D. Lord Linlithgow

Ans: D

349. Which was the language adopted by the Bhakti saints to preach their ideas to the masses?

- A. Ardh-Magadhi
- B. Regional vernacular languages
- C. Sanskrit
- D. Hindi

Ans: B

350. Who composed the Allahabad Pillar inscription?

- A. Harisena
- B. Mahasena
- C. Vishnusena
- D. Veerasena

Ans: A

Detail: The Allahabad Pillar inscription or Allahabad Prasasti is one of the most important epigraphic evidences of the imperial Guptas. It was composed by Harisena, the court poet and minister of Samudragupta. It delineates a vivid description of the reign and conquests of Samudragupta.

351. Of the following, which did not influence the fathers of Indian Constitution? The Constitution of

- A. The USSR
- B. Ireland
- C. The USA
- D. Canada

Ans: A

352. The famous rock-cut temple of Kailasa is at

- A. Ajanta
- B. Badami
- C. Ellora
- D. Mahabalipuram

Ans: C

Detail: Kailashnath Temple is a famous temple, one of the 34 monasteries and temples, extending over more than 2 km, that were dug side by side in the wall of a high basalt cliff in the complex located at Ellora, Maharashtra, India. Of these 34 monasteries and temples, the Kailasa (cave 16) is a remarkable example of Dravidian architecture on account of its striking proportion; elaborate workmanship architectural content and sculptural ornamentation of rock-cut architecture. It is designed to recall Mount Kailash, the abode of Lord Shiva. It is a megalith carved out of one single rock. It was built in the 8th century by the Rashtrakuta king Krishna I.

353. The Jizya was

- A. Tax on silk products
- B. Poll-tax
- C. A customs duty
- D. Tax on salt

Ans: B

354. On October 16, 1905, when the partition of Bengal was enforced, the great poet Rabindranath Tagore, to emphasise the unity of Bengal, suggested the programme of

- A. composing of patriotic songs
- B. tying of Rakhi on each other's wrists
- C. establishing national educational institutions
- D. singing Bande Mataram

Ans: A

355. According to the Mimamsa School of Philosophy, liberation is possible through

- A. Bhakti
- B. Jnana
- C. Karma
- D. Yoga

Ans: C

356. The Upanishads are a series of books devoted to

- A. Philosophy
- B. Social law
- C. Yoga

D. Religious rituals

Ans: A

357. How many volunteers had accompanied Gandhi on the famous Dandi March of March 12, 1930?

- A. 44
- B. 13
- C. 78
- D. 108

Ans: C

358. In his inscriptions Ashoka called himself

- A. Devanampriya Priyadarshi King
- B. Dhammasoka (Dharmasoka)
- C. Daivaputra
- D. Ashoka Priyadarshi

Ans: A

359. The Mansabdari system introduced by Akbar was borrowed from the system prevalent in

- A. Persia
- B. Afghanistan
- C. Mongolia
- D. Turkey

Ans: C

360. To which personality Gandhiji gave the title 'Deen bandhu'?

- A. Vinoba Bhave
- B. CF Andrews
- C. CR Das
- D. Sri Aurobindo

Ans: B

361. The greatest historian of the reign of Akbar, who wrote Akbarnama and Ain-i-Akbari, was

- A. Abdas Khan Arwani
- B. Nizamuddin Ahmad
- C. Abdur Qadir Badauni
- D. Abul Fazl

Ans: D

362. The headquarters of the Ghadar Party was at

- A. San Francisco
- B. Berlin
- C. Moscow
- D. Karachi

Ans: A

Detail: The Ghadar Party, initially the Pacific Coast Hindustan Association, was formed in 1913 in the United States under the leadership of Har Dayal, with Sohan Singh Bhakna as its president. The members of the party were Indian immigrants, largely from Punjab. Many of its members were students at University of California at Berkeley including Dayal, Tarak Nath Das, Maulavi Barkatullah, Kartar Singh Sarabha and V.G. Pingle. The party quickly gained support from Indian expatriates, especially in the United States, Canada and Asia. The party was built around the weekly paper The Ghadar, which carried the caption on the masthead: Angrezi Raj Ka Dushman (an enemy of the British rule). The first issue of The Ghadar was published from San Francisco on November 1, 1913.

363. Akbar was enthroned in a garden at

- A. Kabul
- B. Ajmer
- C. Kalanaur
- D. Gaur

Ans: C

364. When did the best productions of Gandhara sculpture appear?

- A. Kushan period
- B. Gupta period
- C. Harsha period
- D. Mauryan period

Ans: A

Detail: The best productions of Gandhara Sculpture appeared during Kushana period. Gandhara sculpture shows Greek influence, therefore, it is known as IndoGreek art.

365. The idea of incorporating, safeguards In the Indian constitution was inspired by the

- A. Visit of Simon Commission
- B. Third Round Table Conference
- C. Gandhi-Irwin Pact
- D. Poona Pact

Ans: A

366. Chalukya king Pulakesin-II was defeated by
A. Narasimha Varman-I

- B. Mahendra Varman-I
- C. Parameswara Varman-I
- D. Jatila Parantaka

Ans: B

Detail: Narasimhavarman-I, son of Mahendravarman-I, was a Tamil king of the Pallava dynasty who ruled South India from 630-668 A.D. He avenged his father's defeat at the hands of the Chalukya king, Pulakesin II in the year 642 CE. Narasimhavarman was also known as Mamallan (great wrestler) and Mamallapuram (Mahabalipuram) was named after him. It was during his reign that the Chinese traveller Hieun Tsang visited Kanchipuram.

367. The Mongols appeared for the first time on the banks of the Indus during the rule of

- A. Qutub-ud-din Aibak
- B. Raziya
- C. Iltutmish
- D. Balban

Ans: C

368. Mauryan Dynasty was founded by

- A. Pushyamitra
- B. Chandragupta Maurya
- C. Ashoka
- D. Ajatasatru

Ans: B

369. One of the founder kings of a ruling dynasty of North India elected by the people was

- A. Jeja or Jejja of the Chandeka dynasty
- B. Chandradeva of the Gahadavala dynasty
- C. Ajayaraj of the Chauhan dynasty
- D. Gopala of the Pala dynasty

Ans: D

370. Which was the only Indus city without a citadel ?

- A. Chanhudaro
- B. Mohenjodaro
- C. Kalibangan
- D. Harappa

Ans: A

Detail: Excavations at Chanhudaro have revealed three different cultural layers from lowest to the top being Indus culture, the Jhukar

culture and the Jhangar culture. The site is especially important for providing evidences about different Harappan factories. These factories produced seals, toys and bone implements. It was the only Harappan city without a citadel.

371. Which of the following invaders is wrongly paired with the year of his invasion?

- A. Nadir Shah, 1738 AD
- B. Mahmud of Ghaznavi, 1000 AD
- C. Ahmad Shah Abdali, 1716 AD
- D. Timurlane, 1398 AD

Ans: C

372. Prince Dara Shukoh was the son of

- A. Shah Jahan
- B. Humayun
- C. Jahangir
- D. Akbar

Ans: A

373. Which one of the following ports handled the north Indian trade during the Gupta period?

- A. Tamralipti
- B. Kalyan
- C. Cambay
- D. Broach

Ans: A

374. In the Mughal administration, military recruitment had been looked after by the

- A. Kotwal
- B. Wazir
- C. Bakhshi
- D. Diwan

Ans: C

375. From which year did the Muslim League start demanding a separate nation for the Muslims?

- A. 1929
- B. 1919
- C. 1940
- D. 1942

Ans: C

376. Shivaji attacked Shayista Khan in the night at

- A. Bijapur
- B. Agra

- C. Poona
- D. Konkan

Ans: C

377. In which Rock Edict Ashoka mentions about the casualties of Kalinga War and declares the renunciation of war ?

- A. Maski Edict
- B. Rock Edict XIII
- C. Rock Edict X
- D. Rock Edict XI

Ans: B

Detail: Rock Edict XIII and Minor Rock Edict I states that the human sufferings and mass killings due to the Kalinga War prompted Ashoka to take Buddhist religion and to adopt the path of 'Dhamma Vijaya' (win through religion) and 'Ahimsa' (non-violence).

378. Which Indian ruler fought the Kalinga War?

- A. Samudragupta
- B. Chandragupta
- C. Shivaji
- D. Ashoka

Ans: D

Detail: The Kalinga War was fought between the Mauryan Emperor Ashoka and Raja Anantha Padmanabhan of Kalinga in 262-261 B.C. It was the only major war Ashoka fought after his accession to throne. However, it is one of the major and bloodiest battles in world history. The bloodshed of this war is said to have prompted Ashoka to adopt Buddhism.

379. Who among the following foreigners was the first to visit India ?

- A. I-Tsing
- B. Fahien
- C. Hiuen Tsang
- D. Megasthenes

Ans: D

Detail: Megasthenes was a Greek ethnographer and explorer in the Hellenistic period, author of the work Indica. He became an ambassador of Seleucus I of the Seleucid dynasty possibly to Chandragupta Maurya in Pataliputra, India. Scholars place it before 298 BC, the date of Chandragupta's death. Hiuen Tsang came during

the reign of Harshavardhana; while I-Tsing and Fa Hien came during the Gupta times.

380. The revolutionary leader who had organized an attack on the armoury of Chittagong was

- A. Surya Sen
- B. Chandra Shekhar Azad
- C. CR Das
- D. Jatin Das

Ans: A

381. Great Stupa at Sanchi is in

- A. Uttar Pradesh
- B. Madhya Pradesh
- C. Andhra Pradesh
- D. Arunachal Pradesh

Ans: B

Detail: The 'Great Stupa' at Sanchi is the oldest stone structure in India and was originally commissioned by the emperor Ashoka the Great in the 3rd century BC. It is located in Raisen District of the state of Madhya Pradesh. Sanchi is the location of several Buddhist monuments dating from the 3rd century BC to the 12th century AD.

382. Hemu, whom Akbar defeated in the Second Battle of Panipat (1556), was

- A. Prime Minister of Rana Udai Singh of Mewar
- B. Minister of Sikandar Shah Suri
- C. Ruler of Rewari
- D. Minister of Muhammad Adil Shah

Ans: D

383. The Working Committee of the Congress passed the Quit India resolution on

- A. July 14, 1942
- B. August 10, 1942
- C. June 30, 1942
- D. August 8, 1942

Ans: A

384. The Sultanate of Delhi reached the height of its power during the reign of

- A. Balban
- B. Alauddin Khalji
- C. Firuz Tughluq
- D. Raziya

Ans: B

385. Who had established the four Mathas or Monastic seats in the four corners of India?

- A. Ramanujacharya
- B. Shankaracharya
- C. Madhavacharya
- D. Bhaskaracharya

Ans: B

386. In the Battle of Haldighati the Mughal troops were commanded by

- A. Todar Mal
- B. Asaf Khan
- C. Raja Man Singh of Amber
- D. Qazi Khan

Ans: C

387. The first Muslim ruler to introduce the system of price control was

- A. Jalaluddin Khalji
- B. Muhammad-bin-Tughluq
- C. Alauddin Khalji
- D. Balban

Ans: C

388. What are the sculptures of the Mathura School of Art made out of?

- A. Marble
- B. Red Sandstone
- C. Granite
- D. Wood

Ans: B

389. The National Liberal Federation was founded by

- A. Mrs Annie Besant
- B. Abul Kalam Azad
- C. S N Bannaljee
- D. Motilal Nehru

Ans: C

390. Sindhia's troops were defeated by General Wellesley at

- A. Poona
- B. Tanjore
- C. Assaye
- D. Bessein

Ans: C

391. The first martyrdom in Sikh history in the reign of Jahangir was of

- A. Guru Tegh Bahadur

B. Guru Angad

C. Guru Arjan

D. Guru Ram Das

Ans: C

392. The Seven Pagodas of Mahabalipuram are a witness to the art patronised by the

- A. Cheras
- B. Pallavas
- C. Pandyas
- D. Cholas

Ans: B

Detail: 'Seven Pagodas' has served as a nickname for the south Indian city of Mahabalipuram, also called Mamallapuram, since the first European explorers reached it. The phrase 'Seven Pagodas' refers to a myth that has circulated in India, Europe, and other parts of the world for over eleven centuries. Mahabalipuram's Shore Temple, built in the 8th century CE under the reign of Pallava king Narasimhavarman II, stands at the shore of the Bay of Bengal. Legend has it that six other temples once stood with it.

393. Which of the following Vedas provides information about the civilisation of the Early Vedic Age?

- A. Yajur-veda
- B. Atharva-veda
- C. Sama-veda
- D. Rig-veda

Ans: D

Detail: The Vedic period (or Vedic age) was a period in history during which the Vedas, the oldest scriptures of Hinduism, were composed. The time span of the period is uncertain. Philological and linguistic evidence indicates that the Rig Veda, the oldest of the Vedas, was composed roughly between 1700 and 1100 BCE, also referred to as the early Vedic period. It is an important source of information on the Vedic religion and their Gods as well as presents a detailed account of the life of the people at that time.

394. Which great war was fought between the years 1914 and 1918?

- A. The First World War

- B. The Battle of Plassey
- C. The Second World War
- D. The Battle of Tarain

Ans: A

395. The successors of the Satavahanas in the Deccan were the

- A. Kadambas
- B. Vakatakas
- C. Rashtrakutas
- D. Chalukyas of Badami

Ans: B

396. The most distinguished ruler of the Chalukyan dynasty was

- A. Jayasimha II
- B. Somesvara II
- C. Vikramaditya VI
- D. Pulakesin II

Ans: D

Detail: Pulakesin-II was the most famous ruler of the Chalukya dynasty. In his reign the Chalukyas of Badami saw their kingdom extend over most of the Deccan. Pulakesin-II routed the Pallava king Mahendravarman-I in the battle of Pullalur. In a decisive battle fought on the banks of the river Narmada, Pulakesin defeated Harshavardhana.

397. Which of the following is not a category into which Ashoka's monuments may be grouped?

- A. Pillars
- B. Caves
- C. Viharas
- D. Stupas

Ans: C

398. The Greek ambassador sent to Chandragupta Maurya's Court was :

- A. Megasthenes
- B. Kautilya
- C. Justin
- D. Seleucus Nicator

Ans: A

Detail: Megasthenes was a Greek ethnographer and explorer in the Hellenistic period, author of the work Indica. He was born in Asia Minor (modern day Turkey) and became an

ambassador of Seleucus I of the Seleucid dynasty possibly to Chandragupta Maurya in Pataliputra. Megasthenes' Indica is the first wellknown Western account of India and he is regarded as one of the founders of the study of Indian history in the West. He is also the first foreigner Ambassador to be mentioned in the Indian history.

399. The achievements of Samudragupta have been chronicled in the

- A. Girnar inscription
- B. Hathigumpha inscription
- C. Allahabad pillar inscription
- D. Sarnath inscription

Ans: C

400. Buddha delivered his first sermon at _____.

- A. Sanchi
- B. Vaisali
- C. Kapilvastu
- D. Sarnath

Ans: D

401. What was the extent of Harsha's empire?

- A. The whole of India
- B. The entire Indian subcontinent
- C. The entire Deccan region
- D. A part of northern India

Ans: D

402. 'Abhijnanasakuntalam' has been reckoned as a masterpiece of

- A. Bhasa
- B. Asvaghosha
- C. Sudraka
- D. Kalidasa

Ans: D

403. The Province of Bengal Constituted by the Act of 1935 would cease to exist as per _____.

- A. Wavell's Plan
- B. The Cabinet Mission Plan
- C. The Dikie Bird Plan
- D. The Indian Independence Act of 1947

Ans: D

404. Lothal, the dockyard site of the Indus Valley Civilization, is situated in

- A. Punjab
- B. Gujarat

- C. Haryana
- D. Pakistan

Ans: B

Detail: Lothal is located in the Bhal region of Gujarat. It is situated near the village of Saragwala in the Dholka Taluka of Ahmedabad district. The nearest cities are Dholka and Bagodara.

405. To whom did the term 'Macedonia's madaman' refer?

- A. Alexander
- B. Xersus
- C. Darius
- D. Phillip II

Ans: A

406. The Gupta artists had attained the highest perfection in

- A. terracotas
- B. painting
- C. sculpture
- D. architecture

Ans: C

407. The famous Indo-Greek Kin, who embraced Buddhism was _____.

- A. Demetrios
- B. Strato I
- C. Menander
- D. Alexander

Ans: C

408. Who among the following, propounded the theory of zero ?

- A. Aryabhata
- B. Chanakya
- C. Charak
- D. Varahamihira

Ans: A

Detail: Aryabhata was an Indian astronomer and mathematician. He is credited with the invention of Algebra and the theory of zero. India's first satellite, Aryabhata was named after him.

409. In the 18th Century the Royal prerogative in the affairs of the East India Company was controlled by

- A. The Indian Legislature
- B. The Parliament in England
- C. The Viceroy's Council
- D. The Secretary of State

Ans: B

410. Which among the following was not affected by the invasion of the Persians on India?

- A. Coinage
- B. Sculpture
- C. Court Ceremonies
- D. Script in the North-West

Ans: B

411. The first Bengali Drama, written to highlight the brutality of the British indigo planters, was

- A. None of the above
- B. Neel Darpan
- C. Shome Prakash
- D. Rast Goftar

Ans: B

412. The paintings of Ajanta depict the stories of

- A. Mahabhartta
- B. Panchatantra
- C. Jataka
- D. Ramayana

Ans: C

Detail: The scenes depicted in the Ajanta paintings are mostly didactic, devotional, and ornamental, with scenes from the Jataka stories of the Buddha's former existences as a bodhisattva), the life of the Gautama Buddha, and those of his veneration. The two most famous individual painted images at Ajanta are the two over-life size figures of the protective bodhisattvas Padmapani and Vajrapani on either side of the entrance to the Buddha shrine on the wall of the rear aisle.

413. The Gandhi-Irwin Pact (1931) was vehemently criticised and opposed by the people on the ground that

- A. It was contrary to the pledge of the Congress for Poorna swaraj
- B. Gandhi did nothing to save the lives of Bhagat Singh, Sukh dev and Raj Guru who had been awarded the death sentence

C. the sufferings of thousands of people in the Civil disobedience Movement were wasted
D. the Civil Disobedience Movement was suspended

Ans: B

414. Of the following dynasties, only the dynasty was not a patron of temple architecture?

- A. Yadava
- B. Chalukya
- C. Chandella
- D. Paramar

Ans: A

415. A collective term used by the Jains for their sacred books is

- A. Nibandhas
- B. Charits
- C. Prabandhas
- D. Angas

Ans: D

Detail: The sacred books of the Jains are collectively called agama. Comprising fifty separate works which differ in small matters, the texts are written mainly in ArdhaMagadhi Prakrit and Sauraseni. The canon also includes 14 'Purva' or 'earlier' works attributed in part to Mahavira and number of anga sections composed by Mahavira's disciples, besides various other books of rules.

416. The school of arts developed during the Kushan Period with the mixture of Indian and Greek style is known as

- A. Mughal art
- B. Gandhara art
- C. Kushan art
- D. Persian art

Ans: B

Detail: Gandhara School of art shows Greek influence, therefore, it is known as Indo-Greek art. The important features of this school are : (i) Buddha is shown as Roman and Greek gods (ii) Moustache and beard are added to Buddha's face (iii) The figures of this school follow a given ratio between the size of the face and rest of the body. During first and second century blue grey schist stone was used to make idols.

417. Which Sultan had been named Lakh Baksh, or the giver of lakhs, for his unbounded generosity?

- A. Qutub-ud-din Aibak
- B. Balban
- C. Nasiruddin Mahmud
- D. Iltutmish

Ans: A

418. Chinese travellers visited India primarily because

- A. they were invited by the Indian kings
- B. they were interested in Buddhism
- C. they were interested to study Indian culture
- D. they were interested to stay in India

Ans: B

Detail: After the spread of the Buddhist religion, Chinese travelers came to India in big numbers to collect religious books and to visit holy places of Buddhism. Notable among those travellers included I-tsing, HaHsien and Hiuen Tsang.

419. Mumtaj Mahal was the daughter of

- A. Daniyal
- B. Gheyas Beg
- C. Abul Hasan
- D. Sher Afghan

Ans: C

420. In 1934 Mahatma Gandhi withdrew from active politics and even resigned his membership of the Congress because

- A. the political climate of India was unsuitable for any political movement
- B. of the failure of the Civil Disobedience Movement
- C. he wanted to devote himself fully to constructive programme and Harijan welfare
- D. of his opposition to the desire of congressmen to enter Legislatures under the Government of India Act of 1935

Ans: C

421. The Harappans were

- A. rural
- B. urban
- C. nomadic
- D. tribal

Ans: B

Detail: The Harappan cities were planned to serve these functional, social and economic requirements of their inhabitants. The urbanism of the Harappan civilization is associated with its mature phase. Many scholars have called the Harappan urbanization as 'The Urban Revolution', which could not have been possible without the strong central authority, specialized economic organization and socio-cultural unity.

422. Who possibly ruled the Indus people?

- A. kings
- B. merchants
- C. an assembly of elders
- D. priests

Ans: B

423. Which of the following leaders died as a result of Injuries sustained during a protest demonstration against Simon commission?

- A. Lala Lajpat Rai
- B. Gopalkrishna Gokhale
- C. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- D. Dadabhai Naoroji

Ans: A

424. The Nalanda University was founded by

- A. Chandra Gupta
- B. Samudra Gupta
- C. Harsha Vardhana
- D. Kumara Gupta

Ans: D

Detail: Kumara Gupta

425. Provision was made in the Act of 1919, for the appointment of a Commission in _____ to investigate the working of the constitution,

- A. 1930
- B. 1925
- C. 1929
- D. 1939

Ans: C

426. Which of the following was the capital of the Chola Kings?

- A. Kanchi
- B. Trichirapally
- C. Madurai
- D. Tanjore

Ans: D

Detail: Thanjavur, formerly Tanjore, first rose to prominence during the reign of the Medieval Cholas when it served as the capital of the Chola empire. After the fall of the Cholas, the city was ruled by various dynasties like Pandyas, Vijayanagar Empire, Madurai Nayaks, Thanjavur Nayaks, Thanjavur Marathas and the British.

427. Tobacco was introduced in India by the

- A. French
- B. Portuguese
- C. English
- D. Arabs

Ans: B

428. Which rulers built the Ellora temples?

- A. Sunga
- B. Chalukya
- C. Rashtrakuta
- D. Pallava

Ans: C

Detail: These religious establishments could have received royal patronage from various dynasties, even though inscriptional evidences are lacking for most of them. The only definite inscriptional evidence is that of Rashtrakuta Dantidurga (c. 753-57 A.D.) The majority of the Brahmanical establishments and the remaining Buddhist ones can be attributed to the Rashtrakuta times which indicate the religious tolerance of the contemporary period. The Jaina caves definitely postdate the Rashtrakutas as indicated by the style of execution and fragmentary inscriptions. This region was under the control of Kalyani Chalukyas and Yadavas of Deogiri (Daulatabad) during this period.

429. The main outlet for foreign trade during Akbar's reign was the port of

- A. Calcutta
- B. Surat
- C. Bombay
- D. Karachi

Ans: B

430. Lothal is a site where dockyards of which of the following civilization were found ?

- A. Egyptian
- B. Persian
- C. Indus Valley

D. Mesopotamian

Ans: C

Detail: Lothal is one of the most prominent cities of the ancient Indus valley civilization. Lothal's dock, the world's earliest known, connected the city to an ancient course of the Sabarmati river on the trade route between Harappan cities in Sindh and the peninsula of Saurashtra when the surrounding Kutch desert of today was a part of the Arabian Sea. It was a vital and thriving trade centre in ancient times, with its trade of beads, gems and valuable ornaments reaching the far corners of West Asia and Africa.

431. Alexander was trained by

- A. Homer
- B. Aristotle
- C. Socrates
- D. Plato

Ans: B

432. Karikala was the centre of many legends found in

- A. Purananuru
- B. Kuruntokai
- C. Manimekalai
- D. Silappadhikaram

Ans: D

433. Ganhadra school of art came into existence in

- A. Vaishnava sect
- B. Mahayana sect
- C. Shaiva sect
- D. Hinayana sect

Ans: B

Detail: The Gandhara school of art is mainly related to Mahayana Buddhism which encouraged image worship. The Kushan kings, particularly Kanishka, encouraged the Gandhara artists. The Gandhara sculptures have been found in the ruins of Taxila and in various ancient sites in Afghanistan and in West Pakistan. They consist mostly of the images of the Buddha and relief sculptures presenting scenes from Buddhist texts. A number of Bodhisattva figures were carved out. A figure of Gandhara shows the first sermon in the deer

park and the death of the Buddha. In all these figures there is a realistic treatment of the body although it is draped. In these sculptures there is a tendency to mould the human body in a realistic manner paying great attention to accuracy and physical details particularly in the presentation of muscles, moustaches, etc. Also the representation of the thick bold fold lines forms a distinct characteristic. Thus the Gandhara sculptures offer a striking contrast to what has been discovered elsewhere in India.

434. The programme of Swadeshi and Boycott against the partition of Bengal was visualised by

- A. Rash Behari Bose
- B. Surendra Nath Bennerjee
- C. Aurobindo Ghose
- D. BC Pal

Ans: C

435. The philosophy propounded in the Upanishads is known as

- A. Advaita
- B. Yoga
- C. Vedanta
- D. Samkhya

Ans: C

436. Which one of the following sculptures invariably used green schist as the medium?

- A. Maurya sculptures
- B. Gandhara sculptures
- C. Bharhut sculptures
- D. Mathura sculptures

Ans: C

437. The Treaty of Bessein (1802) was signed between

- A. The British and the Peshwa
- B. The British and the Nizam
- C. The British and Sikh
- D. The British and Nawab of Arcot

Ans: A

438. Mrs Annie Besant became the first woman President of the INC in

- A. 1917
- B. 1916
- C. 1920
- D. 1918

Ans: A

439. The Upanishads are separated from the Brahmanas by treatises called _____.

- A. Vedas
- B. Aranyakas
- C. Epics
- D. Puranas

Ans: B

440. In ancient India, Nalanda University represented a great centre for the study of

- A. Hinayana Buddhism
- B. Hinduism
- C. Mahayana Buddhism
- D. Jainism

Ans: C

441. The home of Gargi, Maitrey, and Kapila was at

- A. Ujjain
- B. Vidisha
- C. Pataliputra
- D. Mithila

Ans: D

Detail: The name 'Mithila' goes back to Puranic times. It occurs in the Mahabharata and in Pali literature. According to the Puranic tradition the name has been derived from that of Mithi (son of Nimi) King of Ayodhya and grandson of Manu who founded a kingdom which was called Mithila after him. It is associated with Valmiki, Ashtavakra, Yajnavalkya, Udayana, Mahavira, Kanada, Jaimini and Kapila as well as the women philosophers, such as, Gargi, Maitreyi, Bharati and Katyayani. After the era of the Ramayana it is said that the three seats of culture in Vedic period Kosala, Kasi and Videha merged to form the Vajjians confederacy and the centre of political gravity shifted from Mithila to Vaishali.

442. Akbar saw the sea for the first time in his life at

- A. Madras
- B. Cambay
- C. Calcutta
- D. Surat

Ans: B

443. On the Direct Action Day unprecedented bloodshed took place (as a result of Hindu-Muslim riots) in

- A. Calcutta
- B. Delhi
- C. Meerut and Karachi
- D. Dacca

Ans: A

444. The Mughal architecture attained unrivalled magnificence during the reign of

- A. Jahangir
- B. Shah Jahan
- C. Akbar
- D. Babar

Ans: B

445. Who was referred to as Amitraghata by the Greeks?

- A. Chandragupta Maurya
- B. Bindusara
- C. Vasudeva
- D. Bimbisara

Ans: B

446. Who was the mother of Mahavira?

- A. Anojja
- B. Devanandi
- C. Chetaka
- D. Yasoda

Ans: D

Detail: Trishala was the Mother of Mahavira, the 24th Tirthankara of Jainism, and wife of the Jain monarch, Siddhartha of Kundgraam. She finds mention in the classical Jain Agamas, the Kalpa sutra, written by Acharya Bhadrabahu (433 357 BC), which is primarily a biography of the Tirthankaras.

447. Among the following four works, which one is encyclopaedic in nature?

- A. Brihat Samhita
- B. Siddhanta Siromani
- C. Ashtangahrudaya
- D. Amarakosa

Ans: A

448. The Treaty of Lahore was signed between the Sikhs and the British in India in the year

- A. 1866
- B. 1846
- C. 1836
- D. 1856

Ans: B

449. During the Sangam Age brisk and nourishing foreign trade was conducted from the south Indian ports of Muziris, Kaveripattanam or Poom-Puhar and Arikamedu to

- A. Roman World
- B. South East Asia
- C. West Asia
- D. Central Europe

Ans: A

450. Sher Shah's last campaign was against

- A. Surat
- B. Chittor
- C. Mount Abu
- D. Kalinjar

Ans: D

451. Match the following (a) Chalukyas (b) Hoysalas (c) Rashtrakutas (d) Kakatiyas (i) Malkhed (ii) Vatapi (iii) Warangal (iv) Dwarasamudra

- A. (a)-(iii), (b)-(ii), (c)-(iv), (d)-(i)
- B. (a)-(iv), (b)-(iii), (c)-(i), (d)-(ii)
- C. (a)-(i), (b)-(ii), (c)-(iii), (d)-(iv)
- D. (a)-(ii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(i), (d)-(iii)

Ans: D

Detail: Chalukyas : Vatapi (Badami) ; Hoysalas : Dwarasamudra ; Rashtrakutas : Malkhed; and Kakatiyas: Warangal.

452. Varahamihira is

- A. A power station
- B. A space shuttle
- C. An ancient astronomer
- D. An astronaut

Ans: C

Detail: Varahamihira was an Indian astronomer, mathematician, and astrologer who lived in Ujjain. He is considered to be one of the nine jewels of the court of legendary ruler Vikramaditya (thought to be the Gupta emperor Chandragupta II Vikramaditya).

453. The Megalithic culture (500 B.C. - A.D. 100) brings us to the historical period in South India. The Megaliths used

- A. graves encircled by big pieces of stones.

B. articles of daily use made of stone.

C. tools & implements made of stone.

D. weapons made of stone

Ans: A

Detail: A megalith is a large stone that has been used to construct a structure or monument, either alone or together with other stones. Many of these, though by no means all, contain human remains, but it is debatable whether use as burial sites was their primary function. Though generally known as dolmens, the correct term accepted by archaeologists is portal tomb..

454. The ritualistic precepts pertaining to the hymns of the Vedas are known as the

- A. Samhitas
- B. Upanishads
- C. Aranyakas
- D. Brahmanas

Ans: D

455. The famine in Bihar and Bengal in 1873-74 was averted by the timely action of

- A. Morley
- B. Minto
- C. Hastings
- D. Northbrook

Ans: D

456. The Communist Party of India was founded in 1921 by

- A. MN Roy
- B. SM Joshi
- C. RC Dutt
- D. Hiren Mukherjee

Ans: A

457. After the devastation of the city of Vijayanagar in 1565, the capital of the empire was shifted to

- A. Gingee
- B. Chandragiri
- C. Penukonda
- D. Mysore

Ans: C

458. The Peacock throne was built by

- A. Babar
- B. Humayun
- C. Akbar

D. Shah Jahan

Ans: D

459. The Sunga ruler Bhaga erected a monolithic 'Garuda' at _____.

- A. Varanasi
- B. Pataliputra
- C. Besnagar
- D. Rajagriha

Ans: C

460. The Hoyasala's capital was

- A. Krishnagiri
- B. Warangal
- C. Dwarasamudra
- D. Devagiri

Ans: C

Detail: Halebidu (literally ruined city)"

461. Dhruvad Dhamar style of singing was started by

- A. Raja Man Singh Tomar
- B. Tansen
- C. Amir Khusrau
- D. Vishnu Digambar Paluskar

Ans: D

462. The first weekly paper published by the INC (in 1889) was

- A. India
- B. Young India
- C. Indian People
- D. Voice India

Ans: A

463. How was Burma (now Myanmar) known to ancient Indians ?

- A. Suvarnabhumi
- B. Yavadwipa
- C. Malayamandalam
- D. Suvarnadwipa

Ans: A

Detail: Suvarnabhumi is a Sanskrit term meaning the Golden Land or Land of Gold , coined by the ancient Indians which refers broadly to Southeast Asian region across Gulf of Bengal and Eastern Indian Ocean Lower Burma, Lower Thailand, Lower Malay Peninsula, and Sumatra. Although it seems to cover vast region

in Southeast Asia, it is generally accepted that the name Suvarnabhumi was first used to refer more specifically to Lower Burma. Another term which was used by the ancient Indians is Suvarnadwipa which means the Golden Peninsula/Island. Suvarnabhumi may have been used primarily as a vague general designation of an extensive region in Southeast Asia, but, over time, different parts of it came to be designated by the additional epithets of island, peninsula or city

464. Slaves who were in great demand under the Mughals were

- A. Africans
- B. Abyssinians
- C. Persians
- D. Afghans

Ans: B

465. Madurai had been the capital of the

- A. Rashtrakuta
- B. Cholas
- C. Pallavas
- D. Pandyas

Ans: D

466. The Indian ruler who had issued a royal edict forbidding anyone to laugh in his court was

- A. Muhammad-bin-Tughluq
- B. Iltutmish
- C. Aurangzeb
- D. Balban

Ans: D

467. The first definite and forceful expression of the concept of a separate homeland for the Muslims came from (or the Cather of the idea of Pakistan was)

- A. MA Jinnah
- B. Rahmat Ali
- C. Liaqat Ali
- D. Sir Mohammad Iqbal

Ans: D

468. To whom is the introduction of Buddhism into China traditionally attributed?

- A. Samprati
- B. Kashyapa Matanga
- C. Nagarjuna
- D. Vasubandhu

Ans: B

469. India for the Indians was the political message of

- A. D E Wacha
- B. Hume
- C. Vivekanand
- D. Dayanand

Ans: D

470. Most of the large Harappan towns had fortifications which served the purpose of

- A. safety from robbers
- B. protection against cattle raiders
- C. All the above
- D. protection against floods

Ans: C

471. Which of the following is one of the causes for the passing of the Act of 1773?

- A. Desire of the Indian Merchants
- B. Success of Double Government
- C. Failure of Double Government
- D. Agitation in India

Ans: C

472. Of the following who has been considered as a grammarian?

- A. Megasthenes
- B. Kautilya
- C. Kanishka
- D. Patanjali

Ans: D

473. The landmarks of Dalhousie's administration did not include

- A. Indian Railways
- B. English as the medium of instruction
- C. Public works department
- D. Telegraph

Ans: B

474. Arabs were defeated in 738 A.D. by

- A. Rashtrakutas
- B. Pratiharas
- C. Chalukyas
- D. Palas

Ans: C

Detail: The Battle of Rajasthan is a battle (or series of battles) where the Hindu alliance

defeated the Arab invaders in 738 CE and removed the Arab invaders and pillagers from the area east of the Indus River and protected whole India. The main Indian kings who contributed to the victory over the Arabs were the north Indian ruler Nagabhata of the Pratihara Dynasty and the south Indian Emperor Vikramaditya II of the Chalukya dynasty in the 8th century.

475. During the last 25 years of his reign, Aurangzeb was mainly involved in long-drawn wars against

- A. Bijapur
- B. Marathas
- C. Golconda
- D. All the above

Ans: B

476. In which state was the Nalanda University located in India?

- A. Orissa
- B. Bengal
- C. Uttar Pradesh
- D. Bihar

Ans: D

Detail: Nalanda was an ancient center of higher learning in Bihar, India. It was a Buddhist center of learning from the fifth or sixth century CE to 1197 CE. Nalanda flourished between the reign of the Chakraditya (whose identity is uncertain and who might have been either Kumara Gupta I or Kumara Gupta II) and 1197 CE, supported by patronage from the Hindu Gupta rulers as well as Buddhist emperors like Harsha and later emperors from the Pala Empire

477. With which of the following would you associate Jyotiba Phule?

- A. Theosophical Society
- B. Satya Shodhak Mandal
- C. Tattvabodhini Samaj
- D. Dharma Sabha

Ans: B

478. The Gandhara style of sculpture, during the Kushan period is a combination of

- A. Indo-Greek style
- B. Indo-Islamic style
- C. Indo-Persian style

D. Indo-China style

Ans: A

Detail: Gandhara sculpture was an amalgamation of IndoGreek styles. The distinguishing Gandhara sculpture is the standing or seated Buddha. The western classical factor rests in the style, in the handling of the robe, and in the physiognomy of Buddha. The cloak, which covers all but the appendages is dealt like in Greek and Roman sculptures.

479. Under Shivaji each province was under a

A. Governor

B. Viceroy

C. Diwan

D. Zamindar

Ans: B

480. The duties of Dharmamahamatras are explained in the Minor Rock Edict No__.

A. X

B. XII

C. IV

D. V

Ans: D

481. Well preferred tree fossil supposed to be from Jurassic Age in India is reported from :

A. Chhattisgarh

B. Bahadurgarh

C. Pithauragarh

D. Ramgarh

Ans: A

Detail: In a discovery that might excite geologists the world over, researchers of the State Forest Research and Training Institute (SFRTI) in Chhattisgarh, in November 2012, announced to have discovered tree fossils that date back about 250 million years or the Jurassic age. The discovery could be a precursor to more such findings in the Sarguja region, known for its rich fossil reserves.

482. In whose reign did the Mughal painting reach its zenith?

A. Humayun

B. Akbar

C. Shah Jahan

D. Jahangir

Ans: D

483. Which one of the following stages of the life of man in Aryan Society, in ascending order of age, is correct ?

A. Brahmacharya - Grihastha Vanaprastha - Sanyasa

B. Grihastha - Sanyasa Vanaprastha - Brahmacharya

C. Grihastha - Brahmacharya Vanaprastha - Sanyasa

D. Brahmacharya - Vanaprastha - Sanyasa - Grihastha

Ans: A

Detail: An ashrama in Hinduism is one of four stages in an age-based social system as laid out in the Manu Smriti and later Classical Sanskrit texts. Those stages are: Brahmachari (student), Grihastha (Householder), Vanaprastha (forest dweller or Hermit in semi retirement) and Sannyasi (the renounced one in full retirement). The Ashram system is believed by the Hindus to lead to a fulfillment of the four aims of life namely, Dharma (righteousness), Artha (wealth), Kama (pleasure), and Moksha (liberation).

484. The striking feature of the Indus Valley Civilization was

A. Agrarian Civilization

B. Mesolithic Civilization

C. Paleolithic Civilization

D. Urban Civilization

Ans: D

Detail: The most characteristic feature of the Harappan Civilization was its urbanization. The cities show evidence of an advanced sense of planning and organization. The town was extremely well planned. The street ran straight and at right angles to each other following the grid system. The rectangular town planning was unique to the Harappans and was not known in Mesopotamia or Egypt. The streets were very wide and the houses built of burnt bricks lined both sides of the street. In Egypt and Mesopotamia dried or baked bricks were used.

485. During Shivaji's rule the Council of the State consisted of

A. Eight Ministers

- B. Fifteen Ministers
- C. Twelve Ministers
- D. Eighteen Ministers

Ans: A

486. Who had set up the Anti-Untouchability League for the eradication of the evil of untouchability?

- A. Acharya Kripalani
- B. Dr BR Ambedkar
- C. Jagjivan Ram
- D. Mahatma Gandhi

Ans: D

487. The Harappan Civilisation declined as a result of

- A. Decline in foreign trade
- B. Ecological factors
- C. Not definitely known factors
- D. Aryan invasion

Ans: C

488. The Government of India Act of 1935 borrowed its preamble from

- A. The Constitution of the USA
- B. From the Government of India Act of 1919
- C. From Pitt's India Act
- D. The Constitution of Australia

Ans: B

489. The Harappan Civilisation was discovered in the year :

- A. 1935
- B. 1922
- C. 1942
- D. 1901

Ans: B

Detail: In 1872'75 Alexander Cunningham published the first Harappan seal (with an erroneous identification as Brahmi letters). It was half a century later, in 1912, that more Harappan seals were discovered by J. Fleet, prompting an excavation campaign under Sir John Hubert Marshall in 1921'22 and resulting in the discovery of the civilization at Harappa by Sir John Marshall, Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni and Madho Sarup Vats, and at Mohenjo-daro by Rakhal Das Banerjee, E. J. H. MacKay, and Sir John Marshall.

490. The Swaraj Party was organised by
- A. C Rajagopalachari and CY Chintamani
 - B. Lala Lajapat Rai and Feroze Shah Mehta
 - C. Sarojini Naidu and Annie Besant
 - D. CR Das and Motilal Nehru

Ans: D

491. Which one of the following inscriptions relate to the Chalukya king, Pulakesin II ?

- A. Hathigumpha
- B. Maski
- C. Nasik
- D. Aihole

Ans: D

Detail: The Aihole inscription were written by the Ravikirti, court poet of Chalukya King, Pulakesin II who reigned from 610 to 642 CE. This inscription gives information about the conquests of Pulakesin, especially how he defeated Harshavardhana.

492. To bring Hindu-Muslim unity, Akbar

- A. prohibited cow-killing
- B. remained silent to cow-killing
- C. encouraged cow-killing
- D. taxed cow-killing

Ans: A

493. The lowest unit of Chola administration was the

- A. Kottam
- B. Mandalam
- C. Valanadu
- D. Kurram

Ans: D

494. What was Jagat Seth's claim to fame in Bengal? He was the

- A. Diwan of Siraj-ud-Daulah
- B. Commander of the Nawab's troops
- C. Biggest banker in Bengal
- D. Leading popular poet

Ans: C

495. With whom is 'Junagarh Rock Inscription' associated ?

- A. Gautamiputra Satakarni
- B. Bimbisara
- C. Rudradaman
- D. Chandragupta II

Ans: C

Detail: The Junagadh rock inscription, found in Junagadh, was carved under the orders of King Rudradaman, who had obtained the title of Mahakshatrapa. He was the grandson of the famous Mahakshatrapa Chastana and was a Saka ruler from the Western Kshatrapa dynasty. The inscription is a chronicle about the rebuilding of a dam named Urjayat around the lake Sudarshana. The dam lay in the region of Saurashtra and the closest town appears to have been a place called Girinagar. It was fed by the rivers Suvarnasikata and Palasini, along with other smaller streams. The dam was originally built by Vaishya Pushyagupta who was the governor of the region under Chandragupta Maurya. Conduits from the dam were later built under orders of his grandson; Emperor Asoka.

496. As per Act of 1919 the lower house of the Central Legislature was known as _____.

- A. House of Commons
- B. Legislative Assembly
- C. Legislative Council
- D. House of Representatives

Ans: B

497. Guru Gobind Singh had sent Banda Bahadur to Punjab

- A. To crush the enemies of Khalsa
- B. To show off his strength and valour
- C. To establish a Sikh empire
- D. To propagate the Sikh religion

Ans: A

498. When Alexander invaded India, Taxila was ruled by

- A. Ashoka
- B. Ambhi
- C. Bimbisara
- D. Porus

Ans: B

499. Before the passing of the Act of 1773, each of the three English Settlements in India was governed by

- A. Secretary
- B. President
- C. Viceroy
- D. Director

Ans: B

500. Who is the author of Padmawat?

- A. Abul Fazl
- B. Amir Khusrau
- C. Faizi
- D. Malik Mohammad Jaysai

Ans: D

501. Which of the following was the 'Newspaper' of Annie Besant?

- A. Indian Express
- B. The Hindu
- C. New India
- D. The Times of India

Ans: C

502. Ashoka's conquest of Kalinga has been described in the minor rock edict numbered

- A. VIII
- B. I
- C. IV
- D. XIII

Ans: D

503. India is in favour of _____ in the economic field.

- A. Private Sector
- B. Mixed Economy
- C. Public Sector
- D. Capitalistic Economy

Ans: B

504. Which dynasty succeeded the Chalukyas in the Western India?

- A. Pallavas
- B. Rashtrakutas
- C. Cholas
- D. Kakatiyas

Ans: B

Detail: The Chalukya dynasty was an Indian royal dynasty that ruled large parts of southern and central India between the 6th and the 12th centuries. The earliest dynasty, known as the 'Badami Chalukyas', ruled from Vatapi (modern Badami) from the middle of the 6th century. The Badami Chalukyas began to assert their independence at the decline of the Kadamba kingdom of Banavasi and rapidly rose to prominence during the reign of Pulakesin II.

After the death of Pulakesin II, the Eastern Chalukyas became an independent kingdom in the eastern Deccan. They ruled from Vengi until about the 11th century. In the western Deccan, the rise of the Rashtrakutas in the middle of the 8th century eclipsed the Chalukyas of Badami before being revived by their descendants, the Western Chalukyas, in the late 10th century.

505. Varahamihira was

- A. A Space Shuttle
- B. An Ancient Astronomer
- C. A Power Station
- D. An Astronaut

Ans: B

Detail: Varahamihira was an Indian astronomer, mathematician, and astrologer who lived in Ujjain in the 6th century A.D. He is considered to be one of the nine jewels (Navratnas) of the court of legendary ruler Yashodharman Vikramaditya of Malwa.

506. The year of accession of Kanishka to throne was :

- A. 128 AD
- B. 108 AD
- C. 78 AD
- D. 58 AD

Ans: C

Detail: Kanishka was an emperor of the Kushan dynasty (127-151) who ruled an empire extending from Turfan in the Tarim Basin to Pataliputra on the Gangetic plain and famous for his military, political, and spiritual achievements. Kanishka's era is believed by many to have begun in 127 AD on the basis of Harry Falk's ground-breaking research. Chinese records of Yuehchi show his coronation as 78 AD. He was the founder of the Saka era which starts from 78 A.D.

507. The main occupation of the Aryans was

- A. Weaving
- B. Trade
- C. Seafaring
- D. Agriculture

Ans: D

508. At which of the following Harappan sites

has a supposed dockyard been found?

- A. Lothal
- B. Sotka Koli
- C. Suktagendor
- D. Kalibangan

Ans: A

509. Which was the backbone of Indus Economy ?

- A. Agriculture
- B. Carpentry
- C. Wheel Made Pottery
- D. Trade

Ans: A

Detail: As in most other contemporary civilizations, agriculture was the backbone of the Indus economy. The people made extensive use of the wooden plows. Barley and wheat were the main food crops. Agriculture sustained the rudimentary urban centers that emerged (Studies in World History Volume 1 by James P. Stobaugh).

510. Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed on 15th March _____.

- A. 1931
- B. 1930
- C. 1935
- D. 1928

Ans: A

511. During the Mughal period Polaj was the

- A. land left fallow
- B. barren land
- C. land uncultivated
- D. land annually cultivated

Ans: D

512. The Mughal government can be described as an/a

- A. Autocracy
- B. Absolute monarchy
- C. Centralised despotism
- D. Liberal monarchy

Ans: C

513. Wavell Plan was announced in the year

- A. 1945
- B. 1942
- C. 1940

D. 1946

Ans: A

514. What did Raja Ram Mohan Roy actively seek reforms in?

- A.** Teaching the Vedas in schools
- B.** Building more temples
- C.** Promoting intercaste marriages
- D.** Ending the practice of Sati

Ans: D

515. The Act of 1833 concentrated the legislative powers in the hands of

- A.** Governor-General in Council
- B.** Crown
- C.** Parliament
- D.** Board of Control

Ans: A

516. In which of the following caves have 28 new caves been further discovered?

- A.** Ellora Caves
- B.** Ajanta Caves
- C.** Elephanta Caves
- D.** None of the above

Ans: C

517. Sri Perumbudur, a temple town in southern India, is the birthplace of

- A.** Adi Shankaracharya
- B.** Vidyananya
- C.** Madhavacharya
- D.** Ramanuja

Ans: D

518. The ancient Chola kingdom existed in the delta of the river

- A.** Krishna
- B.** Cauvery
- C.** Tungabhadra
- D.** Godavari

Ans: B

519. The Indus Valley Civilization has been assigned the period 2500-1800 BC on the basis of

- A.** Travellers written accounts
- B.** Radio carbon dating
- C.** Markings on seals
- D.** Mystical insight by modern seers

Ans: B

520. Who among the following was impeached in the UK for his actions in India?

- A.** Lord Wavell
- B.** Lord Hastings
- C.** Lord Ripon
- D.** Lord Cornwallis

Ans: B

521. The largest urban centre in ancient India had been

- A.** Pataliputra
- B.** Kannauj
- C.** Taxila
- D.** Kausambi

Ans: B

522. In whose coins was the wheel round?

- A.** Demetrius
- B.** Kanishka
- C.** Menander
- D.** Nahapana

Ans: C

523. Which of the following statements is not correct? According to Pitt's India Act the Board of Control would consist of

- A.** The Chancellor of the Exchequer
- B.** The Governor-General
- C.** Secretary of State for India
- D.** Four Privy Councillors

Ans: B

524. Alexander was the son of Philip II of _____.

- A.** Carthage
- B.** Macedonia
- C.** Sparta
- D.** Athens

Ans: B

525. To whom had Mohammad Ghuri assigned the first Iqta in India?

- A.** Tajuddin Yalduz
- B.** Qutub-ud-din Aibak
- C.** Nasiruddin Qubacha
- D.** Shamsuddin Iltutmish

Ans: B

526. The 'Kannauj assembly' organised by Harsha was held in honour of

- A.** Hieun-Tsang
- B.** Fa-Hien

C. Megasthenes

D. Itsing

Ans: A

Detail: The convocation of an assembly at Kannauj was one of the most significant events of the reign of Harsha. The purpose of this assembly was to simplify the doctrines of Mahayanism. This assembly was convened in 643 A.D. It was attended by kings of eighteen countries, 3000 Brahmanas and Jains, 3000 Buddhist monks of Mahayana and Hinayana sects and 1000 Buddhist monks of Nalanda Vihara. The famous Chinese traveler, Hiuen Tsang was also present and presided the assembly.

527. Name the ruler whose patronage had been enjoyed by Jainism.

A. Kharavela

B. Kanishka

C. Pushyamitra Sunga

D. Samudragupta

Ans: A

528. Fatehpur Sikri had been founded by

A. Babar

B. Akbar

C. Jahangir

D. Humayun

Ans: B

529. Rajatarangini by Kalhan is a history of

A. Harsha's reign

B. Delhi

C. Kashmir

D. Chandragupta's reign

Ans: C

530. In which year was Burma separated from India?

A. 1863

B. 1937

C. 1947

D. 1902

Ans: B

531. Where had civil rebellions against the British initially started?

A. Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh

B. Bengal and Bihar

C. Odisha

D. Madras and Calcutta

Ans: A

532. Who was the first Sultan of Delhi to issue regular currency and to declare Delhi as the capital of his empire?

A. Balban

B. Aram Shah

C. Iltutmish

D. Nasiruddin Mahmood

Ans: C

533. The first interim government during the British rule in India was formed in

A. November, 1945

B. September, 1946

C. September, 1945

D. January, 1947

Ans: B

534. The word 'Satyameva Jayate' have been derived from which Upanishad?

A. Garuda Upanishad

B. Akshi Upanishad

C. Mundaka Upanishad

D. Mahavakya Upanishad

Ans: C

Detail: Satyameva Jayate (Truth Alone Triumphs) is a mantra from the ancient Indian scripture Mundaka Upanishad. Upon independence of India, it was adopted as the national motto. It is inscribed in Devanagari script at the base of the national emblem.

535. The principles of Ashoka's Dharma (Dhamma) were taken from

A. Jainism

B. Buddhism

C. Brahmanism

D. The moral virtues of all Indian religions of that period

Ans: D

536. Which dynasty immediately succeeded the Maurya dynasty and ruled Magadha Kingdom?

A. Nanda

B. Kanva

C. Satavahana

D. Sunga

Ans: D

Detail: The Sunga Dynasty, established by Pusyamitra Sunga, after the fall of the Maurya Empire. The last Mauryan emperor Brihadratha was assassinated by the then commander-in-chief of the Mauryan armed forces, Pusyamitra Sunga in 185 B.C.

537. A Federal Railway Authority was established by the Act of

- A. 1861
- B. 1935
- C. 1909
- D. 1919

Ans: B

538. With which of the following centres of learning, Chanakya the famous teacher of Chandragupta Maurya, was associated ?

- A. Vikramashila
- B. Vaishali
- C. Takshashila
- D. Nalanda

Ans: C

Detail: Takshashila, (later corrupted as Taxila), was Chanakya's breeding ground of acquiring knowledge in the practical and theoretical aspect. He served there as a teacher also before becoming the chief advisor and mentor of Chandragupta Maurya. During the reign of Chandragupta's grandson Asoka, Taxila became a great Buddhist centre of learning.

539. As per the Regulating Act a Supreme Court was established in

- A. Bengal
- B. Bombay
- C. Madras
- D. Delhi

Ans: A

540. Who among the following had observed, upon Gandhi's assassination. 'None will believe that a man like this body and soul ever walked on this earth'?

- A. Nelson Mandela
- B. Albert Einstein
- C. Leo Tolstoy
- D. Bertrand Russel

Ans: B

541. Sultanates of Delhi have taken which of the following in their buildings from the ancient architecture?

- A. Arched openings
- B. Decoration figures
- C. Gumbaj
- D. Mehrab

Ans: A

542. The most decisive battle between the forces of Dara and Aurangzeb (in the war of Succession) was fought at

- A. Dharmat
- B. Khajwa
- C. Samugarh
- D. Deorai

Ans: C

543. In the early Vedic-period, Varna system was based on

- A. Education
- B. Occupation
- C. Talen
- D. Birth

Ans: B

544. Madam Bhikajl Cama unfolded the National Flag of India in 1907 at

- A. Vande Mataram Office at San Francisco
- B. International Socialist Congress Stuttgart
- C. India House, London
- D. Indian Workers Meet Vancouver

Ans: B

545. After the decline of the Guptas, which of the following cities of North India emerged as the centre of political gravity of North India?

- A. Delhi
- B. Dhara
- C. Ajmer
- D. Kannauj

Ans: D

546. The Maratha Kingdom under the Peshwas was

- A. a loose federation
- B. a confederacy (Mandala or Sangha)
- C. a regency of the Peshwa
- D. a military State

Ans: B

547. The stone railing which Aurangzeb ordered to remove was presented to Keshav Rai temple by

- A. Dadaji
- B. Shivaji
- C. Dara Shukoh
- D. Shah Jahan

Ans: C

548. What is the popular name of Monolithic rock shrines at Mahabalipuram ?

- A. Gandhakuti
- B. Mathika
- C. Rathas
- D. Prasad

Ans: C

Detail: The Monolithic rock shrines at Mahabalipuram in Kanchipuram district of Tamil Nadu are also known as Rathas. Each of the five monuments in the complex resembles a chariot (ratha), and each is carved over a single, long stone or monolith, of granite which slopes in north-south direction with a slight incline. Dating from the late 7th century, it is attributed to King Mahendravarman I and his son Narasimhavarman I of the Pallava Kingdom.

549. Who opened the First Round Table Conference?

- A. King George V
- B. Ramsay McDonald
- C. Lord Irwin
- D. MK Gandhi

Ans: A

550. Kalinga war took place in the year

- A. 263 BC
- B. 240 BC
- C. 232 BC
- D. 261 BC

Ans: D

Detail: The Kalinga war was fought between the Maurya Empire under Ashoka the Great and the state of Kalinga, a feudal republic located on the coast of the present-day Indian state of Odisha and northern parts of Andhra Pradesh. On the basis of Ashokan inscriptions, it can be

established that it was fought in 262 BC. The Kalinga war, the only major war Ashoka fought after his accession to throne, is one of the major and bloodiest battles in the history of India.

551. In which year did the Indian National Congress hold its first meeting in Bombay?

- A. 1844
- B. 1890
- C. 1885
- D. 1832

Ans: C

552. The first Indian Governor of a British Province (Bihar) in India was

- A. VJ Patel
- B. Sir Hari Singh Gaur
- C. Sir Shaukat Hayat
- D. Sir SP Sinha

Ans: D

553. The number of members in the Simon Commission/was _____.

- A. 20
- B. 10
- C. 7
- D. 12

Ans: C

554. Maharaja Jaswant Singh died at

- A. Behrampur
- B. Jaunpur
- C. Jamrud
- D. Ajmer

Ans: C

555. Taxila was a famous site of

- A. Early Vedic art
- B. Gupta art
- C. Gandhara art
- D. Mauryan art

Ans: C

Detail: Taxila dates back to the Gandhara period when it was an important Hindu and Buddhist centre, and is still considered a place of religious and historical sanctity in those traditions. Gandhara art was a style of Buddhist visual art that developed in what is now northwestern Pakistan and eastern Afghanistan between the 1st century B.C and the 7th century

A.D. The style, of Greco-Roman origin, seems to have flourished largely during the Kushana dynasty

- B. Maurya
- C. Sunga
- D. Vedic

Ans: A

556. What does the Yajur Veda contain?

- A. Hymns and rituals
- B. Only hymns
- C. Spells and charms
- D. Commentaries on society

Ans: A

557. The founder-president of India independence League was

- A. Rash Behari Bose
- B. Motilal Nehru
- C. Subhas Chandra Bose
- D. MK Gandhi

Ans: A

558. The Rathas of Mahabalipuram was built during the reign of the

- A. Cholas
- B. Pallavas
- C. Palas
- D. Rashtrakutas

Ans: B

Detail: The city of Mahabalipuram was largely developed by the Pallava king Narasimhavarman I in the 7th century AD. The mandapa or pavilions and the rathas or shrines shaped as temple chariots are hewn from the granite rock face, while the famed Shore Temple, erected half a century later, is built from dressed stone. The Pancha Rathas shrines were carved during the reign of King Mahendravarman I and his son Narasimhavarman I. The purpose of their construction is not known, structures are not completed.

559. The Cresco paintings of Ajanta caves illustrate the art of the

- A. Guptas
- B. Rashtrakutas
- C. Mauryas
- D. Kushanas

Ans: A

560. The earliest surviving extant, i.e. still standing, temples date from the _____ period?

- A. Gupta

561. The rulers of the Lodhi dynasty were

- A. Pure Afghan
- B. Turks settled in Afghanistan
- C. Pure Turks
- D. Timurid Turks

Ans: A

562. Under the Mughals one of the main imports was

- A. pepper
- B. raw silk
- C. cotton
- D. opium

Ans: B

563. The greatest development in the Kushana period was in the field of

- A. religion
- B. art
- C. literature
- D. architecture

Ans: B

Detail: The Kushanas were great patrons of art. It was under the rule of the Kushans that principles were formed for making sculptural images, which continued to influence making of sculptures ever after. During this time, Buddha was first shown in human form (earlier he was represented by symbols like lotus and footsteps). Other Hindu and Jain deities also began to be shown in human form. Mathura and Gandhara were the two main centers of art during the time of the Kushanas. The Gandhara School of Art and the Mathura School of Art developed their own distinct styles. The Gandhara School was highly influenced by Greco-Roman philosophies and mainly concentrated on depicting the image of the Buddha and the legends associated with his life, while the Mathura School drew inspiration from local folk deities and themes from day to day life.

564. Which of the following is not among the regions where the Britishers had first set up trading posts?

- A. Bengal
 - B. Coromandel Coast
 - C. Goa
 - D. Gujarat
- Ans: C

565. The first Sultan of Delhi who had introduced the Practice of Sijda was

- A. Iltutmish
- B. Muhammad-bin-Tughluq
- C. Balban
- D. Alauddin Khalji

Ans: C

566. Tripitakas' are sacred books of

- A. Jains
- B. Buddhists
- C. Parsis
- D. Hindus

Ans: B

Detail: The Tripitaka or Three Baskets is the oldest collection of Buddhist scriptures and includes many texts believed to be the words of the historical Buddha. The three Pitakas are Sutta Pitaka, Vinaya Pitaka and Abhidhamma Pitaka. These are canonical texts revered as exclusively authoritative in Theravada Buddhism.

567. When the Governor-General was away from Bengal a Vice- president appointed by _____ would Act for him.

- A. Crown
- B. Board of Control
- C. Governor-General
- D. Parliament

Ans: C

568. Balram Khan was murdered at

- A. Panipat
- B. Anhilvad
- C. Chausa
- D. Sirhind

Ans: B

569. The first Congress and nationalist leader to face repeated imprisonment was

- A. BG Tilak
- B. Pheroze Shah Mehta
- C. Dadabhai Naoroji

D. Gopal Krishna Gokhale

Ans: A

570. Guru Nanak was born at

- A. Amritsar
- B. Poona
- C. Purandhar
- D. Talwandi

Ans: D

571. Aurangzeb appointed his uncle Shayista Khan as Governor of

- A. Punjab
- B. Kashmir
- C. Bengal
- D. Deccan

Ans: D

572. During the reign of which Pallava ruler began the long drawn struggle between the Pallavas and the Chalukyas ?

- A. Mahendravarman I
- B. Narasimhavarman I
- C. Mahendravarman II
- D. Simhavishnu

Ans: A

Detail: During the reign of Mahendravarman I (590-630) began the long drawn out struggle between the Pallavas and the Chalukyas. He was defeated by Pulakesin II and a part of his kingdom was occupied.

573. The Gandhara School of Art had been established in _____ India.

- A. Southern
- B. North-eastern
- C. North-western
- D. Central

Ans: C

574. Ravikirti, a jain, who composed the Aihole Prashasti, was patronized by

- A. Harsha
- B. Pulakeshin II
- C. Kharavela
- D. Pulakeshin I

Ans: B

Detail: Ravikirti was the court poet of Chalukya King, Pulakesin II who reigned from 610 to 642

A.D. He authored the Aihole inscription at Meguti Temple which describes the defeat of Harshavardhana by Pulakesin II and the shifting of the capital from Aihole to Badami.

575. The Charter Act of 1813 allotted Rupees _____ annually for Indian learning and spread of Scientific knowledge.

- A. 500
- B. One lakh
- C. Two lakhs
- D. 1000

Ans: B

576. Which of the following was the cause of the decline of Buddhism?

- A. Buddha and Mahavira were contemporaries
- B. Buddhism was founded by a prince
- C. Buddha preached non-violence
- D. Corruption crept into Buddhist monasteries

Ans: D

577. The language which contributed to the spread of Buddhism was

- A. Sanskrit
- B. Greek
- C. Tamil
- D. Pali

Ans: D

578. Two Sayid brothers Sayid Abdullah Khan and Sayid Hussan Ali Khan (who rose to become the king makers during the later Mughal period) met their downfall during the reign of

- A. Rafi-ud-Daula
- B. Rafi-ud-Daljat
- C. Muhammad Shah
- D. Farrukhsiyar

Ans: C

579. What is the Mehrauli Pillar in the complex of Qutub Minar primarily famous for?

- A. Proverbial height
- B. Excellent quality steel
- C. Skilful stone cutting
- D. Statue of Buddha on top

Ans: B

Detail: The Iron Pillar located in Delhi, is a 7 m (23 ft) column in the Qutb complex, notable for the rustresistant composition of the metals used

in its construction. The pillar has attracted the attention of archaeologists and materials scientists because of its high resistance to corrosion. The corrosion resistance results from an even layer of crystalline iron hydrogen phosphate hydrate forming on the high phosphorus content iron, which serves to protect it from climate.

580. Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence of the ruling dynasties of northern India, from the decline of the Mauryas to the rise of the imperial Guptas?

- A. Sungas, Kushans, Parthians, Sakas and Guptas
- B. Sungas, Indo-Greeks, Kushans, Sakas and Guptas
- C. Sungas, Kanvas, Indo-Greeks, Sakas, Parthians and Guptas
- D. Kanvas, Sungas, Indo-Greeks, Sakas, Parthians and Guptas

Ans: C

581. As per the Regulating Act, a Governor-General and four councilors were appointed for

- A. Bengal
- B. Madras
- C. Surat
- D. Bombay

Ans: A

582. The famous Indo-Greek king to embrace Buddhism was

- A. Democritus
- B. Alexander
- C. Menander
- D. Strato I

Ans: C

583. Carving in the famous Ajanta caves was first started during the reign of the

- A. Satavahanas
- B. Rashtrakutas
- C. Marathas
- D. Kadambas

Ans: A

Detail: The earlier phase of Ajanta falls between third century BCE to second century BC. In this phase, just five caves were excavated: Caves 9, 10, 12, 13 and 15A. The region during this time

was ruled by the Satavahana dynasty (230 BC ' c. 220 A.D). Therefore, they may be called the Satavahana-period caves. This phase is also widely known as the Hinayana phase.

584. The East India Company was established in the year

- A. 1600 AD
- B. 1700 AD
- C. 1607 AD
- D. 1669 AD

Ans: A

585. Jatakas are the stories of

- A. Buddha's life
- B. Buddha's previous lives
- C. The lives of the future Buddhas
- D. Great saints of Buddhism

Ans: B

586. Of the so-called 'Nine Gems of the Court of Akbar' the one who was a reputed poet of Hindi, was

- A. Faizi
- B. Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khana
- C. Birbal
- D. Abul Fazl

Ans: B

587. Who among the following had been the leader of a number of anti-British revolts in Sambalpur?

- A. Sayyid Ahmad Bareilvi
- B. Kattabomman
- C. Utirat Singh
- D. Surendra Sai

Ans: D

588. In which language were the Buddhist-texts 'Pitakas' composed ?

- A. Ardhamagadhi
- B. Prakrit
- C. Pali
- D. Sanskrit

Ans: C

Detail: Tripitaka is the collection of the teachings of the Buddha over 45 years in the Pali language, and it consists of Sutta conventional teaching, Vinaya disciplinary code, and Abhidhamma moral psychology. Tripitaka is the

main categories of texts that make up the Buddhist canon.

589. The founder of the Bahamani Kingdom was

- A. Alauddin Hasan Bahaman Shah
- B. Ahmad Shah
- C. Mohammad Shah I
- D. Firuz Shah

Ans: A

590. As per the Act of Indian Independence, the boundaries of east Bengal, West Bengal and Assam would be determined by

- A. The National Congress
- B. The People living in those boundary areas
- C. The Muslim League
- D. The Award of a Boundary Commission

Ans: D

591. Kanva dynasty was established by

- A. Vasudeva
- B. Rudradaman
- C. Nagarjuna
- D. Kadphises

Ans: A

592. To face the Maratha Army the Rohelas chief entered into a pact with

- A. The French
- B. The Sikhs
- C. The Nawab of Awadh
- D. The Portuguese

Ans: C

593. A resolution declaring 'Purna Swaraj' was passed in the congress Session held at

- A. Haripura
- B. Lahore
- C. Calcutta
- D. Gaya

Ans: B

594. Subject matter which Manu Smriti deals with is related to

- A. Politics
- B. Law
- C. Economics
- D. Artx

Ans: B

Detail: Manu Smriti deals with law.

595. Where did Lord Buddha breathe his last?

- A. Bodh Gaya
- B. Sarnath
- C. Rajgir
- D. Kushinagar

Ans: D

Detail: Kushinagar is a town and a nagar panchayat in Kushinagar district in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh. It is an important Buddhist pilgrimage site, where Gautama Buddha is thought to have attained Parinirvana after his death. It is one of the most important four holy sites for Buddhists. At this location, near the Hiranyavati River, Gautama Buddha attained Parinirvana (or 'Final Nirvana') after falling ill from eating a meal of a species of mushroom, or possibly pork.

596. Assuming the title of Alamgir, Aurangzeb crowned himself as Emperor on July 21, 1658 at

- A. Delhi
- B. Agra
- C. Aurangabad
- D. Fatehpur Sikri

Ans: A

597. The Chola kings were ruling over

- A. Bengal
- B. Andhra
- C. Kerala
- D. Tamil Nadu

Ans: D

Detail: Chola dynasty was a Tamil dynasty which was one of the longest-ruling dynasties in southern India. The earliest datable references to this Tamil dynasty are in inscriptions from the 3rd century BC left by Asoka, the dynasty continued to govern over varying territory until the 13th century AD. The heartland of the Cholas was the fertile valley of the Kaveri River, but they ruled a significantly larger area at the height of their power from the later half of the 9th century till the beginning of the 13th century.

598. The Act constituting the first legislative interference by the British Parliament in the affairs of India was the

- A. Fox's India Act, 1783

B. Declaratory Act, 1781

C. Regulating Act, 1773

D. Pitt's India Act, 1784

Ans: C

599. Which of the following works of Kalidasa gives information about the Andhras?

A. Malavikagnimitra

B. Sakuntala

C. Meghaduta

D. Kumarasambhava

Ans: A

600. The first Carnatic War in India was an extension of the Anglo-French War in

A. Canada

B. Africa

C. Europe

D. America

Ans: C

601. The Indian National Congress was founded in the year

A. 1958

B. 1909

C. 1977

D. 1885

Ans: D

602. The organic relationship between the ancient culture of the Indus Valley and Hinduism of today is proved by the worship of

A. Vishnu and Lakshmi

B. Stones, trees and animals

C. Pashupati, Indra and the Mother Goddess

D. Siva and Sakti

Ans: B

Detail: There has been evidence that the people of the Indus Valley Civilization believed in some form of animal and nature worship. The figure of deities on the seals indicates that they worshipped gods and goddesses in the human form. No major sculpture survives but for a bust thought to be of a major priest and the stunning bronze dancing girl. The Divine Mother appears to have been an important goddess, due to the countless terra-cotta statues of her that were found. It follows a school of thought that would become prevalent later as well, of the female energy being regarded as the source of all

creation. What is most interesting is the existence of a male god which has been identified as a proto-type of an important God of the religion of Hinduism, lord Shiv. The fact that the same God is still worshipped today, and has been for the last five thousand years is one of the remarkable features of Indian culture. Even evidence of the Bhakti cult (loving devotion to a personal God) has been found at Indus Valley Civilization sites, and the Bhakti cult also has a large following even today. It can therefore be concluded that there is a close relationship between the beliefs of the Indus Valley Civilization and that of modern Hinduism.

603. Which of the following temples has acquired the name of the Black Pagoda?

- A. Lingaraj Temple
- B. Sun Temple
- C. Bhuvaneshwari Temple
- D. Jagannathdeva Temple

Ans: B

604. The Mughals subdued the Pathans by following the policy of

- A. Annexation
- B. Divide and rule
- C. Association
- D. Co-existence

Ans: B

605. Buddhism was divided into Mahayana and Hinayana during the reign of

- A. Harsha
- B. Menander
- C. Kanishka
- D. Asoka

Ans: C

606. 'August Offer' was issued on _____ 1940.

- A. 20 August
- B. 30 August
- C. 15 August
- D. 8 August

Ans: D

607. Which of the following is one of the greatest classics of the Sangam literature?

- A. Pattuppattu
- B. Tikappiyam
- C. Silapadikaram or Manimekalai

D. Kural

Ans: C

608. The name Buddha means

- A. sacred
- B. divine
- C. enlightened
- D. learned

Ans: C

609. After Tilak's deportation which of the following extremist Leaders was not similarly deported to Mandalay prison in Burma?

- A. CR Das
- B. Bipin Chandra Pal
- C. Aswini Kumar Datta
- D. Lala Lajpat Rai

Ans: A

610. The last great ruling dynasty of Magadha was

- A. Kanva
- B. Sunga
- C. Gupta
- D. Kusana

Ans: C

611. The sage who is considered to have Aryanised southern India was

- A. Yagnavalkya
- B. Vasishtha
- C. Vishwamitra
- D. Agastya

Ans: D

612. With whom was the seven-year rule of 'missions, omissions and commissions' associated?

- A. Lord Mayo
- B. Lord Lytton
- C. Lord Dalhousie
- D. Lord Curzon

Ans: D

613. Alauddin Khalji's commander who led the campaign to South India was

- A. Ulugh Khan
- B. Nusarat Khan
- C. Malik Kafur
- D. Alp Khan

Ans: C

614. Babar's autobiography, called Tuzuk-i-Baburi or Baburnaman, which is reckoned among 'the most enthralling and romantic works in the literature of all times' is written in

- A. Turki
- B. Urdu
- C. Arabic
- D. Persian

Ans: A

615. Ajanta Caves were built during period of

- A. Kushana
- B. Maurya
- C. Chalukya
- D. Gupta

Ans: D

Detail: The Ajanta Caves in Aurangabad district of Maharashtra, are about 30 rock-cut Buddhist cave monuments which date from the 2nd century BCE to about 480 or 650 A.D. Most of them were constructed during Gupta Period.

616. The origins of Indian music could be traced to

- A. Samavedic Samhita
- B. Yajurvedic Samhita
- C. Rigvedic Samhita
- D. Atharvavedic Samhita

Ans: A

Detail: The Sama Veda is the third of the four Vedas, the ancient core Hindu scriptures, along with the Rig Veda, Yajur Veda, and Atharva Veda which consists of a collection (samhita) of hymns, portions of hymns, and detached verses, all but 75 taken from the Sakala Sakha of the Rigveda, to be sung, using specifically indicated melodies called Samagana, by Udgatar priests at sacrifices. The origins of Indian music is traced from this veda. Samaveda's Upaveda (technical manual) is Gandharva-veda that deals not only with the topics of music but also of dance and theatre.

617. Which of the following was not the work of Kalidasa?

- A. Kumarasambhavam
- B. Kadambari
- C. SakunUtiyam
- D. Raghuvamsa

Ans: B

618. Vardhamana Mahavira the 24th Tirthankar of Jainism was born at ____ and died at ____.

- A. Kusinara and Pava
- B. Kundagrama and Pava
- C. Kashi and Champa
- D. Vaishali and Rajagriha

Ans: B

619. Which of the following is not correctly matched?

- A. Asirgarh - Fortress
- B. Prince Daniyal - Viceroy
- C. Ibadat Khana ' Tomb
- D. Birbal - Mahesh Das

Ans: C

620. In which year was the Indian Home Rule Society founded?

- A. 1908
- B. 1914
- C. 1911
- D. 1905

Ans: D

621. The earnings of the kings in the Medieval age were mostly derived from

- A. Offerings made at the temples
- B. Industrial production
- C. Trade
- D. Land revenue

Ans: D

622. China invaded Indian frontiers in the year _____.

- A. 1956
- B. 1960
- C. 1965
- D. 1962

Ans: D

623. The first ruler of the Satavahanas was

- A. Simuka
- B. Govinda
- C. Sri Satakarni
- D. Nahapana

Ans: A

624. Who among the following were the first to invade India?

- A. Afghans
- B. Arabs
- C. Mongols
- D. Turks

Ans: B

Detail: The advent of Muslims in India was marked by the Arab conquest of Sind, though long before that the Arabs already had settlements on the western coast of India. Muhammad Bin Qasim, under the order of Hajjaj, advanced in 710 A.D., at the head of a considerable army, subdued Mukran, pushed on through Baluchistan and in 711-12 reduced Sind, the lower valley and delta of the Indus.

625. Gandhi wanted the students to spend their vacations in

- A. Rebellious deeds
- B. Studies
- C. Social service
- D. Games

Ans: C

626. Mahavira's first disciple was

- A. Sthulabhadra
- B. Charvaka
- C. Bhadrabahu
- D. Jamali

Ans: D

Detail: Jamali, who was husband of Anonja Priyadarshini, was the first disciple of Mahavira. He was Mahavira's son-in-law.

627. Which of the following was the God of Animal during the later Vedic period?

- A. Prajapatbi
- B. Rudra
- C. Indra
- D. Vishnu

Ans: B

628. Of the following who are not given reserved seats in the Indian legislature?

- A. Scheduled Caste
- B. Anglo-Indian
- C. Scheduled Tribes
- D. Landed Gentry

Ans: D

629. One of the following Indus Valley sites is in Pakistan :

- A. Alamgirpur
- B. Harappa
- C. Kalibangan
- D. Lothal

Ans: B

Detail: Harappa is an archaeological site in Punjab, Pakistan. The site takes its name from a modern village located near the former course of the Ravi River. Harappa contains the ruins of a Bronze Age fortified city, which was part of the Cemetery H culture and the Indus Valley Civilization, centered in Sindh and the Punjab.

630. The Ramayana narrates events believed to have taken place in the _____ Yuga or age.

- A. Kal
- B. Sat
- C. Treta
- D. Dwapar

Ans: C

631. Malik Muhammad Jayasi has written an epic, Padmavat, relating to king Ratan Singh and his queen Padmini of

- A. Mewar
- B. Malwa
- C. Marwar
- D. Ranathambhor

Ans: A

632. The famous poet Kalidasa lived in the court of

- A. Kumara Gupta
- B. Chandra Gupta II
- C. Samudra Gupta
- D. Chandra Gupta I

Ans: B

Detail: Kalidas was one of the 'nine gems' at the court of a king named Vikramaditya, generally identified with the great Gupta ruler, Chandragupta II.

633. The Great Bath of Indus Valley Civilization is found at;

- A. Ropar
- B. Harappa
- C. Mohenjodaro

D. Kalibangan

Ans: C

Detail: The Great Bath is one of the best known structures among the ruins of the ancient Indus Valley Civilization at Mohenjo-daro in Sindh, Pakistan. It is called as earliest public water tank of the ancient world. Archaeological evidence indicates that it was built in the 3rd Millenium BC."

634. The Purana Qila (at Delhi) was constructed in the reign of

- A. Sher Shah**
- B. Humayun**
- C. Akbar**
- D. Jahangir**

Ans: A

635. As per Cabinet Mission Plan, the strength of the Constituent assembly would be

- A. 289**
- B. 389**
- C. 350**
- D. 250**

Ans: B

636. Upto where did Chandragupta Maurya's empire extend in the north-west ?

- A. Indus river**
- B. Ravi river**
- C. Satluj river**
- D. Hindukush range**

Ans: A

Detail: Prior to Chandragupta's consolidation of power, small regional kingdoms dominated the northwestern subcontinent, while the Nanda Dynasty dominated the middle and lower basin of the Ganges. After Chandragupta's conquests, the Maurya Empire extended from Bengal and Assam in the east, to Afghanistan and Balochistan, some part of the eastern and southeast Iran in the west, to Kashmir and Nepal in the north, and to the Deccan Plateau in the south. The vast empire extended from the Bay of Bengal in the east, to the Indus River in the west.

637. The famous Mughal General who conquered Assam, Chittagong, etc. in the north-

east was

- A. Mirza Raja Jai Singh**
- B. Jaswant Singh**
- C. Mir Jumla**
- D. Shaista Khan**

Ans: C

638. Shivaji crowned himself as King in the year

- A. 1660**
- B. 1670**
- C. 1674**
- D. 1664**

Ans: C

639. The Harappans were the earliest people to produce

- A. Cotton**
- B. Seals**
- C. Bronze implements**
- D. Barely**

Ans: A

Detail: The Harappans were the earliest known people to grow cotton. They produced cotton cloth hundreds of years before anyone else. In fact, the Greek word for cotton is sindon, a word derived from Sind which is a part of the Indus Valley Civilization region.

640. Rani Laxmi Bai died fighting the British in the Battle of

- A. Gwalior**
- B. Kanpur**
- C. Kalpi**
- D. Jhansi**

Ans: A

641. Mzal Khan who fought with Shivaji was the ruler of

- A. Bijapur**
- B. Gujarat**
- C. Bengal**
- D. Mewar**

Ans: A

642. Who had introduced the Indian Universities Act 1904?

- A. Lord Curzon**
- B. Lord Ripon**
- C. Lord Hardinge**
- D. Lord Auckland**

Ans: A

643. Under the Mughals the jizya was collected from

- A. Persians
- B. Hindus
- C. Foreign visitors
- D. Muhammadans

Ans: B

644. Which museum houses the largest collection of Kushan sculptures?

- A. Delhi Museum
- B. Bombay Museum
- C. Mathura Museum
- D. Madras Museum

Ans: C

Detail: The Mathura Museum is famous for ancient sculptures of the Mathura school dating from 3rd century BC to 12th century AD which attained the pinnacle of glory during the reign of Great Kushan and Gupta Emperors. Mathura school represents cultural syncretism between the Classical Greek culture and Buddhism, which developed over a period of close to 1000 years in Central Asia, between the conquests of Alexander the Great in the 4th century BCE, and the Islamic conquests of the 7th century CE.

645. The famous poet Kalidasa lived in the court of

- A. Kumaragupta
- B. Chandragupta-II
- C. Samudragupta
- D. Chandragupta

Ans: B

646. What inspired the paintings of janta ?

- A. Radha-Krishan Leela
- B. Mahabharata encounters
- C. Jain Thirthankaras
- D. Compassionate Buddha

Ans: D

Detail: The Ajanta Caves in Aurangabad district of Maharashtra, India are 30 rock-cut cave monuments which date from the 2nd century BCE to the 600 CE. The caves include paintings and sculptures considered to be masterpieces of Buddhist religious art (which depict the Jataka

tales) as well as frescos which are reminiscent of the Sigiriya paintings in Sri Lanka. The Ajanta cave paintings depict the life of Gautam Buddha.

647. The art of painting in the Mughal age was ___ in origin.

- A. Persian
- B. Afghan
- C. French
- D. Hindu

Ans: A

648. Which of the following influenced the makers of Indian constitution?

- A. The Constitution of USSR
- B. The Constitution of China
- C. The Constitution of USA
- D. The Constitution of Japan

Ans: C

649. The Second Round Table Conference failed over the question of

- A. communal representation
- B. suspension of Civil Disobedience Movement
- C. date of transfer of power
- D. grant of dominion status

Ans: A

650. 'Purushapura' is the other name for

- A. Patna
- B. Pataliputra
- C. Peshawar
- D. Punjab

Ans: C

Detail: The Kushan king Kanishka , moved the capital from Pushkalavati to Purushapura (Peshawar) in the 2nd century AD. Following this move by the Kushans, Peshawar became a great center of Buddhist learning.

651. The first Governor General of Bengal was

- A. Canning
- B. Minto
- C. Warren Hastings
- D. Clive

Ans: C

652. Harshvardhana was defeated by

- A. Sasanka
- B. Narasimhasvarma Pallava

C. Prabhakaravardhana

D. Pulakesin II

Ans: D

Detail: In 630 BC, Harshavardhana faced defeat at the hands of Pulakesin II, the Chalukya King of Vatapi, in Northern Karnataka. The defeat resulted in a truce between the two kings, with Harsha accepting River Narmada as the southern boundary for his kingdom.

653. The tax which the kings used to collect from the people in the Vedic period was called

A. Bali

B. Kara

C. Vidatha

D. Varman

Ans: A

Detail: The Vedic state derived its revenue from people's contribution, technically known as 'Bali'. Of all the terms used in connection with the items of revenue to the state, it is 'bali' which is mentioned most in the Vedic texts. Its use is, however, not restricted exclusively to the fiscal sense but also to offerings to a god and to tributes paid by hostile tribes to the king. A man is depicted in the Rig Veda as presenting oblation (bali) to Agni. ""

654. Name the Republic which was a confederacy of tribes in the 6th century B.C.

A. Kosala

B. Avanti

C. Gandhara

D. Vajji

Ans: D

Detail: Vajji or Vrijji was a confederacy in the 6th century B.C. The rulers of Vajji were a confederacy of the eight clans (atthakula) of whom the Vajjis, the Licchavis, the Jnatrikas and the Videhas were the most important. It was one of the sixteen Mahajanapadas

655. Gandhi had been provoked into crusading for the lot of the asians in South Africa by the British law called the Act.

A. cl Asiatic Registration

B. Subcitizens' Licence

C. Apartheid

D. Blacks' Registration

Ans: A

656. The Rashtrakuta kingdom was founded by

A. Govinda III

B. Indra III

C. Amoghavarsha

D. Dandi Durga (Danti Durga)

Ans: D

Detail: The Indus Valley Civilization was noted for its cities built of brick, roadside drainage system, and multistoried houses. The buildings were made of burnt bricks, which have been preserved even to this day. Sun-dried bricks were used for the foundation of the buildings and the roofs were flat and made of wood.

657. Satyagraha Sabha was formed by Gandhi at

A. Calcutta

B. Bombay

C. Poona

D. Gujarat

Ans: B

658. Who among the following are credited with having built the famous Ellora Caves?

A. The Rashtrakutas

B. The Cholas

C. The Cheras

D. The Satavahanas

Ans: A

659. The Vedic deity Indra was the god of

A. Eternity

B. Rain and Thunder

C. Fire

D. Wind

Ans: B

660. Vardhman Mahavir is also known as

A. Jena

B. Great teacher

C. Jain

D. Great preacher

Ans: A

Detail: Vardhamana Mahavira was also known as 'Jina' which literally means the 'conqueror'. Jina refers to the one who has conquered love

and hate, pleasure and pain, attachment and aversion, and has thereby freed 'his' soul from the karmas obscuring knowledge, perception, truth, and ability. It was from this word that Jainism was derived.

661. Who was called India's Napoleon because of his victories ?

- A. Chandragupta
- B. Samudragupta
- C. Skandagupta
- D. Brahmagupta

Ans: B

Detail: Samudragupta, ruler of the Gupta Empire, and successor to Chandragupta-I, is considered to be one of the greatest military geniuses in Indian history according to Historian V. A. Smith. He was called the Napoleon of India because he wanted to conquer more and more.

662. In 1831 Bentinck signed a treaty with Ranjit Singh to protect the British territories from

- A. Rohelas
- B. Attack by Burmese
- C. Pindari menace
- D. Russian menace

Ans: D

663. When Chittor was captured by Akbar (1558), the Rana of Mewar was

- A. Rana Kumbha
- B. Rana Amar Singh
- C. Rana Udai Singh
- D. Rana Pratap

Ans: C

664. After the partition of India, the largest number of Harappan towns and settlements have been found in

- A. Uttar Pradesh
- B. Gujarat
- C. Haryana
- D. Punjab

Ans: B

665. The Governor-General was given power to issue ordinances by the act of

- A. 1861
- B. 1858

C. 1860

D. 1871

Ans: A

666. The capital of Pallavas was

- A. Arcot
- B. Kanchi
- C. Banavasi
- D. Malkhed

Ans: B

Detail: Located on the banks of river Vegavathy, Kanchipuram served as the capital city of the Pallava Kingdom during the 4th to 9th century A.D.

667. The city of Pataliputra was founded at the junction of the Ganges and the _____.

- A. Yamuna
- B. Gomati
- C. Brahmaputra
- D. Sone

Ans: D

668. On Cabinet Mission, _____ observed, 'the proposals preserve the essential unity of India which is threatened by the dispute between two major communities'.

- A. Lord Wavell
- B. Mahatma Gandhi, Lord Wavell, Patel
- C. Nehru
- D.

Ans: D

669. The Vijayanagar and the Bahamani Kingdoms fought relentlessly throughout the period of their existence for the possession of

- A. Goa
- B. Raichur Doab
- C. Telengana
- D. Goa, Dabhol and Chaul

Ans: B

670. Which among the following 'MATH' is related with Buddhism?

- A. Dakhma
- B. Khangah
- C. Angeri
- D. Chaitya

Ans: D

Detail: A chaitya is a Buddhist or Jain shrine including a stupa. In modern texts on Indian architecture, the term chaitya-griha is often used to denote assembly or prayer hall that houses a stupa. Chaityas were probably constructed to hold large numbers of devotees and to provide shelter for them.

671. The master stroke of Lord Wellesley to establish British paramountcy in India was

- A. Mediatisation
- B. Subsidiary Alliance
- C. Annexation of Indian States
- D. Doctrine of Lapse

Ans: B

672. Market control had been first introduced in Medieval India by

- A. Firuz Shah Tughluq
- B. Alauddin Khalji
- C. Ghiyasuddin Balban
- D. Iltutmish

Ans: B

673. The sun saint who maintained that devotional music was one way of coming close to god was

- A. Muin-ud-din Chishti
- B. Shah Alam Bukhari
- C. Saiyid Muhammad Gesudaraz
- D. Baba Farid

Ans: A

674. The Dutch first established their hold in India in the year 1605 at

- A. Surat
- B. Goa
- C. Bombay
- D. Masulipatanam

Ans: D

675. How many spokes are there in the Dharma Chakra of the National flag ?

- A. 24
- B. 14
- C. 18
- D. 22

Ans: A

Detail: The National Flag of India has design of Ashoka Chakra in navy blue colour with 24

equally spaced spokes. The 24 spokes represent the twelve laws of dependent origination and the twelve laws of dependent termination.

676. Coins made of metal first appeared in

- A. Later Vedic Age
- B. Age of the Buddha
- C. Age of the Mauryas
- D. Harappan Civilisation

Ans: B

677. Megasthenes was succeeded by _____ as ambassador?

- A. Darius
- B. Deimachos
- C. Demetrios
- D. Philip

Ans: B

678. Akbar granted the present site of Amritsar to the Sikh Guru

- A. Arjan
- B. Angad
- C. Ram Das
- D. Amar Das

Ans: D

679. The first Grammarian of the Sanskrit language was

- A. Panini
- B. Maitreyi
- C. Kalhana
- D. Kalidasa

Ans: A

680. The first Sultan of Delhi to cross the Narmada and move to the south was

- A. Iltutmish
- B. Muhammad-bin-Tughluq
- C. Balban
- D. Alauddin Khalji

Ans: D

681. The architectural structures constructed by Shah Jahan did not include

- A. Jama Masjid in Delhi
- B. Moti Masjid in Agra
- C. Red Fort in Delhi
- D. Jahangir's mausoleum in Lahore

Ans: D

682. The immediate cause for the Mutiny was

- A. The Episode of the Greased Cartridges
- B. Doctrine of Lapse
- C. The fear of the Indians that they would be converted to Christianity
- D. The Social Legislation of 1856

Ans: A

683. Which Gupta ruler had led a campaign to the south, besides being an accomplished veena player?

- A. Samudragupta
- B. Skandagupta
- C. Chandragupta I
- D. Chandragupta Vikramaditya

Ans: A

684. The language used to write source materials in ancient times was

- A. Kharosthi
- B. Pali
- C. Sanskrit
- D. Brahmi

Ans: B

Detail: Pali is a Middle Indo-Aryan language (of Prakrit group) of the Indian subcontinent. It is best known as the language of many of the earliest extant Buddhist scriptures, as collected in the Pali Canon or Tipitaka, and as the liturgical language of Theravada Buddhism. T. W. Rhys Davids in his book *Buddhist India*, and Wilhelm Geiger in his book *Pali Literature and Language*, suggested that Pali may have originated as a form of lingua franca or common language of culture among people who used differing dialects in North India, used at the time of the Buddha and employed by him.

685. According to Strabo, the Tamil kingdom to first send emissaries to meet Augustus in Athens in 20 BC, was

- A. Pandya
- B. Chola
- C. Pallava
- D. Chera

Ans: A

686. The Pallavas ruled from

- A. Tiruchendur
- B. Tanjore

- C. Madurai
- D. Kanchipuram

Ans: D

Detail: The Pallavas ruled regions of northern Tamil Nadu and southern Andhra Pradesh between the second to the ninth century A.D. Their capital was Kanchipuram. Located on the banks of river Vegavathy, it served as the capital city of the Pallava Kingdom during the 4th to 9th century A.D.

687. Which of the following writers did not have a profound influence on the thinking of Mahatma Gandhi?

- A. Marx
- B. Ruskin
- C. Tolstoy
- D. Thoreau

Ans: A

688. The official language of the Mauryan Court was

- A. Mythili
- B. Prakrit
- C. Sanskrit
- D. Magadhi

Ans: D

689. Which of the following statements about Mahatma Gandhi's views on Satyagraha is not correct?

- A. It is the exercise of the purest soul force against all injustice, oppression and exploitation
- B. It is the best weapon of the weak against the strong
- C. It denotes assertion of the power of the human soul against social, political and economic dominance
- D. Mahatma Gandhi's theory of Satyagraha was based on the acceptance of the concept of self-suffering

Ans: B

690. What do you consider to be the least important cause for Alauddin's south Indian campaigns?

- A. Religion
- B. Imperialism
- C. Fabulous wealth
- D. Political condition of South India

Ans: A

691. The immediate forerunner of the Indian National Congress was

- A. Indian National Conference
- B. British India association
- C. Indian Association of Calcutta
- D. Indian Union

Ans: A

692. Harsha was defeated by

- A. Sasanka
- B. Bhaskarvarman
- C. King of Valabhi
- D. Pulkesin II

Ans: D

693. The Moplahs of Malabar (Kerala) who were largely Muslim Leaseholders and cultivators, indulged in a series of rebellions in Kerala between 1836-1919. Which of the following regarding these Moplah uprisings is not true?

- A. They were mainly directed against the upper caste Hindu Landlords
- B. Most of the Moplah martyrs were poor peasants of landless Labourers
- C. A small band of Moplahs committed collective suicides in the belief of being called Shahids (martyrs)
- D. These uprisings were a peculiar form of rural terrorism

Ans: C

694. Who among the following is known for his work on medicine during the Gupta Period?

- A. Saumilla
- B. Sudraka
- C. Susruta
- D. Shaunaka

Ans: C

695. The Sikh Guru who fought in the Mughal ranks during the reign of Aurangzeb was

- A. Angad
- B. Tegh Bahadur
- C. Amar Das
- D. Har Rai

Ans: B

696. The main aim of the attacks of Muhammad-bin-Tughluq in south India was

A. plunder of wealth

B. propagation of the Muslim culture in South India

C. extension of the empire

D. to compel the rulers of South India to accept the sovereignty of the Delhi Sultanate

Ans: C

697. The philosophical essence, The world is but God manifest and God is my own soul may be traced to the

- A. Vedas
- B. Puranas
- C. Upanishadas
- D. Manusmriti

Ans: C

698. The Government of India Act of 1919 made provision for the appointment of a/an _____ for India in the United Kingdom.

- A. Ambassador
- B. High Commissioner
- C. Consul
- D. Indian Member in the parliament of England

Ans: C

699. ___ was the mother of Vardhamana Mahavira.

- A. Kundhavi
- B. Trisala
- C. Yasodhara
- D. Mayadevi

Ans: B

700. The first one, among the following, to deal with music was

- A. Sama Veda
- B. Atharva Veda
- C. Yajur Veda
- D. Rig Veda

Ans: A

701. Of the following who is called India's Machiavelli?

- A. Kautilya
- B. Asvaghosha
- C. Patanjali
- D. Bana

Ans: A

702. The All India Muslim League was formed in

- 1906 at
A. Lucknow
B. Lahore
C. Dacca
D. Aligarh

Ans: C

703. A hearty welcome was extended to the English captain Hawkins by the Mughal emperor

- A.** Humayun
B. Babar
C. Akbar
D. Jahangir

Ans: D

704. The author of 'Arthashastra' was a contemporary of

- A.** Chandragupta Vikramaditya
B. Samudragupta
C. Ashoka
D. Chandragupta Maurya

Ans: D

Detail: The Arthashastra was authored by Kautilya, also known as Vishnugupta, who was a contemporary and mentor of Chandragupta Maurya, founder of the Mauryan Empire. It is an ancient Indian treatise on statecraft, economic policy and military strategy, written in Sanskrit.

705. Who among the following is referred to as the 'Sadhu from the west'?

- A.** None of the above
B. Thomas of Cannan
C. St Bartholomew
D. St Thomas

Ans: D

706. Which Rashtrakuta ruler built the famous Kailash temple of Siva at Ellora?

- A.** Vatsraja
B. Dantidurga
C. Krishan-I
D. Amoghvarsha - I

Ans: C

Detail: Kailashnath Temple is a famous temple, one of the 34 monasteries and temples, known collectively as the Ellora Caves located at Ellora, Maharashtra. It is designed to recall Mount Kailash, the abode of Lord Shiva. It is a megalith

carved out of one single rock. It was built in the 8th century by the Rashtrakuta king Krishna-I.

707. The famous resolution on Non-Cooperation under the inspiration of Mahatma Gandhi was adopted in a special session of Congress held at Calcutta in

- A.** September 1920
B. November 1925
C. December 1922
D. October 1924

Ans: A

708. The word 'Buddha' means

- A.** A Enlibhtened one
B. A Conqueror
C. A Wanderer
D. A Liberator

Ans: A

Detail: The word Buddha means awakened one or "the enlightened one". "Buddha" is also used as a title for the first awakened being in an era. Gautam Buddha was born as Siddhartha in a royal family; he began to be called the Buddha after attaining enlightenment under the Bodhi tree in Gaya.""

709. Which of the following was the most important feature of the montague-Chelmsford reforms?

- A.** Self-government
B. System of Dyarchy
C. Transfer of Power of Congress
D. The Factory Act

Ans: B

710. The term Tirthankaras is associated with

- A.** Zoroastrianism
B. Hinduism
C. Jainism
D. Buddhism

Ans: C

711. The Brahmin minister of Shambhaji (Son and Successor of Shivaji) upon whom he invested the title of 'Pinnacle of Poets' was

- A.** Kavi Martanda
B. Kavi Kalash
C. Kavindra Acharya
D. Kavi Bhusan

Ans: B

712. During the Second World War Churchill replaced _____ as prime Minister of England.

- A. Asquith
- B. Disraeli
- C. Attlee
- D. Chamberlain

Ans: D

713. The term of office fixed by Regulating Act for Governor general was

- A. 3 years
- B. 5 years
- C. 2 years
- D. 4 years

Ans: B

714. The High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom must be appointed by _____.

- A. Parliament of England
- B. Secretary of State for India
- C. By Indian National Congress
- D. The Government of India

Ans: D

715. At Jallianwaia Bagh meeting _____ ordered the troops to open fire.

- A. Benn
- B. Irwin
- C. Dyer
- D. Montagu

Ans: C

716. Who amongst the following is associated with the study of the Harappan Civilisation?

- A. M. Wheeler
- B. Cunningham
- C. M.S. Vats
- D. Charles Mason

Ans: C

Detail: M.S. Vats' 'Excavations at Harappa,' gives an account of archaeological excavations at Harappa carried out between the years 1920-1921 and 1933-34. M.S. Vats first excavated the Granary

717. What was the capital of Bahmani Kingdom?

- A. Gulbarga
- B. Ellichpur

- C. Devagiri
- D. Warangal

Ans: A

718. What is the first discourse that the Buddha had delivered at the Deer Park in Sarnath called?

- A. Mahabhiniskraman
- B. Mahamastabhisheka
- C. Mahaparinirvana
- D. Dharmachakrapravartan

Ans: D

719. Two great Buddhist universities of Nalanda and Vikramshila were patronised by the

- A. Paramaras
- B. All the above
- C. Chandelas
- D. Palas

Ans: D

720. Which nationalist had stoutly preached 'Be proud that you are an Indian, proudly claim I am an Indian'?

- A. Jawaharlal Nehru
- B. Lala Lajpat Rai
- C. MK Gandhi
- D. Swami Vivekanand

Ans: D

721. Beetapala and Dhiman, the two great artists that India had produced, belonged to the

- A. Gupta Age
- B. Pala Age
- C. Pathan Age
- D. Maurya Age

Ans: B

Detail: Both Beetapala and Dhiman were the artists during the Pala rule in Bengal who flourished in the 9th century A.D. The artistic centre of gravity was displaced after the decline of the Buddhist kings of Bengal when decadence in the style of Dhiman became apparent.

722. Who was the greatest ruler of the Satavahanas ?

- A. Gautamiputra Satkarni
- B. Simuka
- C. Hala
- D. Satkami I

Ans: A

Detail: Gautamiputra Satakarni (78-102 A.D) is often acknowledged by historians as the greatest of the Satavahana rulers. He defeated the Yavanas, Sakas, and Pallavas and re-established the ancient glory of the Satavahanas. He performed two Ashwamedha sacrifices.

723. Which Rajput dynasty had not surrendered to Akbar?

- A. Rathor
- B. Sisodiya
- C. Parmar
- D. Pratihara

Ans: B

724. The Sultan who completed the conquest of the South and broke the political barriers between the North and the South was

- A. Muhammad-bin-Tughluq
- B. Alauddin Khalji
- C. Ghiyasuddin Tughluq
- D. Firuz Tughluq

Ans: A

725. Who was the moving spirit behind the organization of the ghadar Party?

- A. Mahatma Gandhi
- B. Lala Hardayal
- C. V D Savarkar
- D. Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose

Ans: B

726. The year of accession of Kanishka to throne was

- A. 78 AD
- B. 108 AD
- C. 58 AD
- D. 128 AD

Ans: A

727. According to Guru Nanak Salvation could be obtained

- A. In fighting for the country
- B. In the service of God
- C. In fighting against Islam
- D. Taking the Brahmans and Mullahs as their guides

Ans: B

728. Mahatma Gandhi broke his epic fast unto death on september 26, 1932 after the Poona Pact, which provided for

- A. reservation of 18 per cent of the seats in the Central Legislature
- B. common electorate for all Hindus
- C. All the above
- D. reservation of 48 seats for the depressed classes in different provincial legislatures

Ans: C

729. Who of the following was associated with the publication of a Large number of weeklies and dailies such as Hindustan, Indian Union, Leader, Maryada, Kissan, Abhudaya etc.?

- A. Madan Mohan Malaviya
- B. Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi
- C. Jawaharlal Nehru
- D. Motilal Nehru

Ans: B

730. Who is credited with having written the immortal classic treatise Raja Yoga Sutras (Aphorisms on Meditation)?

- A. Manu
- B. Patanjali
- C. Panini
- D. Kapila

Ans: B

731. Who had conceived and founded the Ramakrishna Mission?

- A. Annie Besant
- B. Swami Vivekananda
- C. CR Das
- D. Swami Muktananda

Ans: B

732. In which year was the Battle of Plassey fought?

- A. 1764
- B. 1426
- C. 1757
- D. 1778

Ans: C

733. Which literary figure of the Gupta period is referred to as the Indian Shakespeare?

- A. Harisena
- B. Vishakhadatta
- C. None of the above

D. Kalidasa

Ans: A

734. Akbar had incorporated some principles of social reforms in the Din-i-illahi. Which of the following social reforms did not form part of Din-i-illahi?

- A. Monogamy
- B. Remarriage of widows
- C. Rejection of seclusion of women
- D. Prohibition of child marriage

Ans: C

735. Name the ruler whose reign was a witness to both Vardhaman Mahavira and the Buddha preaching their respective doctrines?

- A. Harshvardhana
- B. Udayin
- C. Bimbisara
- D. Ajatashatru

Ans: C

736. Of the following who was a poet and political thinker?

- A. Patel
- B. Jinnah
- C. Gandhi
- D. Mohammed Iqbal

Ans: D

737. The passage of the Rowlatt Act had been almost immediately followed by the

- A. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
- B. Minto-Morley Reforms
- C. Khilafat Movement
- D. Chauri-Chaura Incident

Ans: A

738. During the Mauryan period was In the hands of

- A. six boards
- B. four boards
- C. five boards
- D. three boards

Ans: A

739. The Woods Despatch of 1854 resulted in the

- A. Establishment of the education system
- B. Abolition of child marriage
- C. Founding of several Indian universities

D. Introduction of the postal system

Ans: A

740. The greatest king of the Pratihara dynasty was

- A. Vatsaraj
- B. Nagbhatta II
- C. Bhoj (Mihir-Bhoj)
- D. Dantidurga

Ans: C

Detail: Mihira Bhoja I (836'885 CE) or Bhoja I is considered as the greatest and most powerful ruler of the Pratihara dynasty. At its height, Bhoja's empire extended to Narmada River in the South, Sutlej River in the northwest, and up to Bengal in the east. He was a scholar as well.

741. The greatest Kushana ruler whose contribution to Buddhism was even greater than that of Ashoka, was

- A. Vasishka
- B. Kadphises
- C. Kanishka I
- D. Huvishka

Ans: C

742. Name the clan Buddha belonged to

- A. Maurya
- B. Kuru
- C. Sakya
- D. Gnathrika

Ans: C

Detail: Shakya was an ancient tribe (janapada) of the Indian Subcontinent in the 1st millennium BCE. In Buddhist texts the Shakyas, the inhabitants of Shakya janapada, are mentioned as a Kshatriya clan of Gotama gotra. The most famous Shakya was Gautama Buddha, a member of the ruling Gautama clan of Lumbini, who is also known as Shakyamuni Buddha, 'sage of the Shakyas', due to his association with this ancient kingdom. The Puranas mention Shakya as a king of Ikshvaku dynasty

743. After the elections to the Constituent Assembly were held in July 1946, the Constituent Assembly met for the first time in new Delhi on

- A. December 9, 1946

- B. February 10, 1947
- C. August 15, 1947
- D. January 15, 1947

Ans: A

744. The most important feature of the Government of India Act of 1935 was

- A. Bicameral Legislature
- B. proposed All India Federation
- C. Provincial Autonomy
- D. Communal representation

Ans: A

745. River Chenab was known in ancient times as

- A. Parushni
- B. Himadri
- C. Satudri
- D. Asikru

Ans: D

746. The term 'Apabhramsa' was used in Medieval Sanskrit texts to denote

- A. early forms of some of the modern Indian languages
- B. non-Sanskrit verse metres
- C. outcastes among the Rajputs
- D. deviations from Vedic rituals

Ans: A

747. Pulakesin II was the greatest ruler of the

- A. Chalukyas of Badami
- B. Pallavas of Kanchi
- C. Chalukyas of Kalyani
- D. Cholas of Tamil Nadu

Ans: A

Detail: Pulakesin II (610-642 AD) was the most famous ruler of the Chalukya dynasty. In his reign the Chalukyas of Badami saw their kingdom extend over most of the Deccan.

748. Which of the following statements is not correct? Provision was made in the Act of 1935 for

- A. Provincial Subjects
- B. The Central Subjects
- C. A List of Subjects for Princely States
- D. Concurrent Lists

Ans: C

749. Name the kingdom which first used elephants in wars?

- A. Avanti
- B. Kosala
- C. Magadha
- D. Champa

Ans: C

Detail: Elephants were always part of warfare in India. However, it were the rulers of Magadha who first employed elephants as a weapon of large-scale destruction. According to Plutarch, at the time of Alexander's invasion of India, the Nanda army comprised 6,000 war elephants which discouraged Alexander's men from further advancement. According to Megasthenes, Chandragupta Maurya's army consisted of 9,000 war elephants.

750. Who played a role in the first generation of the English educated young men of Bengal

- A. Drinkwater Bethun
- B. Rai Narain Bose
- C. Henry Vivian Derozio
- D. Swami Vivekananda

Ans: C

751. Who was the contemporary South Indian ruler of Harshavardhana ?

- A. Pulakeshin II
- B. Krishnadevaraya
- C. Mayuravarma
- D. Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar

Ans: A

Detail: Harshavardhana (606 to 647 AD) and Pulakesin II (610-642 AD) were contemporaries to each other. According to the Aihole inscription, Pulakesin of the Chalukyan dynasty defeated Harshavardhana of Kannauj on the banks of the Narmada.

752. 'Prince of Pilgrims' was the name attributed to

- A. I-tsing
- B. Megasthenese
- C. Hiuen Tsang
- D. Fa-Hien

Ans: C

753. Who was the first known Gupta ruler ?

- A. Sri Gupta
- B. Ghatotkacha
- C. Kumaragupta I
- D. Chandragupta I

Ans: A

Detail: Sri Gupta (240'280) was a pre-imperial Gupta king in northern India and start of the Gupta dynasty. The first evidence of Sri Gupta comes from the writings of I-tsing around 690 CE who describes that the Poona copper inscription of Prabhavati Gupta, a daughter of Chandra Gupta, describes 'Maharaja Sri-Gupta' as the founder of the Gupta dynasty

754. The President of the Constituent Assembly was

- A. Vallabhbhai Patel
- B. Jawahar Lal Nehru
- C. Dr BR Ambedkar
- D. Dr Rajendra Prasad

Ans: D

755. Different Sufi schools or orders in India were known as

- A. Silsilahs
- B. Qalandars
- C. Khangahs
- D. Darveshs

Ans: A

756. The new proletariat class which emerged in India on account of the British economic policies, consisted of

- A. money lenders
- B. All the above
- C. landlords
- D. traders

Ans: B

757. The capital of Kanishka was :

- A. Purushapura
- B. Sarnath
- C. Benares
- D. Allahabad

Ans: A

Detail: The Kushan king Kanishka, who reigned from at least 127 AD, moved the capital from Pushkalavati (now called Charsadda in the Peshawar valley) to Purushapura (Peshawar) in

the 2nd century AD. Following this move by the Kushans, Peshawar became a great center of Buddhist learning even though Zoroastrianism, Hinduism and animism seem to have survived in the majority population.

758. The First Tirthankara of the Jains was :

- A. Ajitanath
- B. Parshvanath
- C. Arishtanemi
- D. Rishabha

Ans: D

Detail: In Jainism, Rishabh was the first of the 24 Tirthankaras who founded the Ikshavaku dynasty and was the first Tirthankara of the present age. Because of this, he was called Adinath. He is mentioned in the Hindu text of the Bhagavata Purana as an avatar of Vishnu. In Jainism, a Tirthankara is a human being who helps in achieving liberation and enlightenment as an 'Arihant' by destroying all of their soul constraining (ghati) karmas, became a role-model and leader for those seeking spiritual guidance.

759. Which was the oldest University?

- A. Nalanda
- B. Vaishali
- C. Kanauj
- D. Gandhara

Ans: A

Detail: Nalanda was an ancient center of higher learning in Bihar which was a religious center of learning from the fifth or sixth century CE to 1197 CE. At its peak, the university attracted scholars and students from as far away as Tibet, China, Greece, and Persia. Nalanda was ransacked and destroyed by an army under Bakhtiyar Khilji in 1193.

760. The two colossal images of the Buddha at Bamiyan are an instance of the ____ art?

- A. Gupta
- B. Early Mathura
- C. Gandhara
- D. Maurya

Ans: A

761. Which of the following was the

characteristic feature of the religion of the ancient Tamils?

- A. Worship of Nature
- B. Worship of Murugan
- C. Worship of Mother Goddess
- D. Worship of Sun

Ans: B

762. Whose army did Alexander, the Greek ruler confront on the banks of the river Jhelum ?

- A. Porus
- B. Dhanananda
- C. Ambi
- D. Chandragupta Maurya

Ans: A

Detail: The Battle of the Hydaspes was fought by Alexander the Great in 326 BC against King Porus of the Paurava kingdom on the banks of the river Hydaspes (Jhelum) in the Punjab near Bhera. The battle resulted in a complete Macedonian victory and the annexation of the Punjab. Chandragupta gave away his throne to his son, Bindusara, and spent his life as an ascetic. He accepted Jainism and spent his last days at Sravanabelagola in Karnataka along with Bhadrabahu. He gave up his life by the strict Jain ritual of sallaikhena.

763. Pitt's India Act brought the company in direct subordination to a body representing _____.

- A. The English Merchants in India
- B. Princely States
- C. The Indian Merchants
- D. The Parliament of Britain

Ans: D

764. Most of the chola temples were dedicated to

- A. Shiva
- B. Vishnu
- C. Ganesh
- D. Durga

Ans: A

Detail: Most of the Chola temples were dedicated to Shiva. The great living Chola temples are important Hindu kovils that were built during the 10th-12th centuries in the South India. In all these temples, the chief deity who

has been depicted and worshipped is Lord Shiva.

765. The main objectives of the Non-Cooperation Movement were

- A. None of the above
- B. protest against the Punjab wrongs and withdrawal of the rowlatt Acts
- C. lifting of martial law from Punjab and withdrawal of repressive laws
- D. restoration of the old status of the Caliph (Khilafat Demand) and attainment of Swaraj for India

Ans: D

766. Which of the following institutions was not founded by Gandhi?

- A. Sevagram Ashram
- B. Phoenix Ashram
- C. Ramakrishna Mission
- D. Sabarmati Ashram

Ans: C

767. The town planning in the Harappan Civilisation was inspired by a regard for

- A. uniformity
- B. demographic factor
- C. beauty and utility
- D. sanitation and public health

Ans: D

768. 'We do not seek our independence out of Britain's ruin' said

- A. Rabindranath Tagore
- B. Gokhale
- C. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
- D. Mahatma Gandhi

Ans: D

769. Which of the following Vedas is rendered musically?

- A. Yajur Veda
- B. Sama Veda
- C. Atharva Veda
- D. Rig Veda

Ans: B

770. The bronze coins of Natraja or Dancing Shiva during the Chola period invariably depicted the deity with _____ arms.

- A. Eight
- B. Four

C. Two
D. Six
Ans: D

771. The capital of Tipu Sultan, where he died while fighting the fourth Anglo-Mysore war in 1799, was

- A. Hellebid or Halebid
- B. Bangalore
- C. Mysore
- D. Seringapatam

Ans: D

772. Which of the following was not included in Pakistan by the independence Act?

- A. East Bengal
- B. West Bengal
- C. Sind
- D. The West Punjab

Ans: B

773. Which of the following Harappan sites had a dockyard?

- A. Alamgirpur
- B. Mohenjodaro
- C. Lothal
- D. Harappa

Ans: C

Detail: Lothal, located along the Bhogava river, a tributary of Sabarmati, in the Gulf of Khambat in Gujarat, was the only port-town of the Indus Valley Civilisation. It had a basin with vertical wall, inlet and outlet channels which has been identified as a tidal dockyard. Lothal's dock was the earliest known dock found in the world, equipped to berth and service ships.

774. Which of the following is not the name of Kautilya?

- A. Chanakya
- B. Dramindacharya
- C. Devaputra
- D. Vishnugupta

Ans: C

775. The coins of which of the following reveal their love for music ?

- A. Mauryas
- B. Nandas
- C. Guptas

D. Cholas
Ans: C

Detail: Some coins throw significant light on the personal events of certain Gupta rulers like Samudra Gupta. Vehicle of Vishnu inscribed on some coin indicate that Samudra Gupta was a devotee of that deity. Veena bears out his love for music. His coins show him playing veena.

776. Who were called the New Muslims?

- A. Turkish converts to Islam
- B. Hindu converts to Islam
- C. Persian converts to Islam
- D. Mongol converts to Islam

Ans: D

777. During the Mughal rule, the police duties in the districts were entrusted to the officials known as?

- A. Kotwal
- B. Amin
- C. Faujdar
- D. Mansabdar

Ans: C

778. Who among the following had got the Upanishads translated into Persian?

- A. Akbar
- B. Dara Shukoh
- C. Abul Fazl
- D. Jahangir

Ans: B

779. The date of the Harappan Civilisation (2300-1750 BC) has been fixed on the basis of

- A. Radio Carbon-14 dating
- B. Stratification
- C. Aryan invasion
- D. Pottery design

Ans: A

780. Between whom among the following had the battle of Kanwah been fought?

- A. Akbar and Rana Pratap
- B. Babar and Rana Sanga
- C. Akbar and Rana Shngram Singh
- D. Babar and Hemu

Ans: B

781. The scholar who had accompanied

Mohammed of Ghazni to India was

- A. Al-Raza
- B. Ibn-Batuta
- C. Al-Beruni
- D. Al-Firdausi

Ans: B

782. Who was the author of Amuktamalyada?

- A. Krishnadeva Roya
- B. Harshavardhana
- C. Bhoja
- D. Amoghavarsha

Ans: A

783. Udai Singh was ruler of

- A. Bijapur
- B. Malwa
- C. Golkonda
- D. Mewar

Ans: D

784. 'Charak' was the famous court physician of

- A. Chandra Gupta Maurya
- B. Kanishka
- C. Ashoka
- D. Harsha

Ans: B

Detail: Charaka was one of the principal contributors to the ancient art and science of Ayurveda, a system of medicine and lifestyle developed in Ancient India. He is referred to as the Father of Medicine. The life and times of Charaka are not known with certainty. Some Indian scholars have stated that Charaka of Charaka Samhita existed before Panini, the grammarian, who is said to have lived before the sixth century B. C. Another school argues that Patanjali wrote a commentary on the medical work of Charaka. They say that if Patanjali lived around 175 B.C., Charaka must have lived some time before him. Another source about the identity of Charaka and his times is provided by the French orientalist Sylvan Levi. He discovered in the Chinese translation of the Buddhist Tripitaka, a person son named Charaka who was a court physician to the Indo Scythian king Kanishka, who in all probability reigned in the second century A.D. From the above discussion, it would seem that Charaka may have lived between the second century B.C. to

the second century A.D

785. Chashtana was the Satraps of

- A. Gujarat
- B. Kathiawar
- C. Malwa
- D. Kashmir

Ans: C

786. Who is the author of Vande Mataram?

- A. Rabindranath Tagore
- B. Mahatma Gandhi
- C. Sarat Chandra Chatterjee
- D. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee

Ans: D

787. According to _____ the Mutiny was a purely military outbreak.

- A. Sir John Lawrence
- B. VA Smith
- C. Roberts
- D. VD Sarkar

Ans: A

788. Who built the famous Shiva temple at Ellora ?

- A. Mauryan Emperor Ashoka
- B. Rashtrakuta Ruler Krishna I
- C. Chalukyan King Pulikeshi II
- D. Gupta King Samudra Gupta

Ans: B

Detail: The Kailasa temple at Ellora, Maharashtra, was built in the 8th century by the Rashtrakuta king Krishna I as attested in Kannada inscriptions. This is one of the 34 temples and monasteries known collectively as the Ellora Caves. It is a megalith carved out of one single rock.

789. The Shivaji Festival was inaugurated in 1895 by

- A. Gokhale
- B. Hume
- C. Tilak
- D. Morley

Ans: C

790. Of the following who did not find a place in the Legislative council as per the Act of 1853?

- A. The Lieutenant Governor

- B. The Commander-in-Chief
- C. The Governor-General
- D. Additional Members

Ans: A

791. 'August Offer' was issued by _____.

- A. Parliament
- B. Crown
- C. Viceroy
- D. Secretary of State

Ans: C

792. First Portuguese factory was established by

- A. Albuquerque
- B. Vasco-da-Gama
- C. Cabral
- D. d'Almeida

Ans: C

793. The Indus Valley civilisation can be said to belong to the

- A. Bronze age
- B. Neolithic age
- C. Paleolithic age
- D. Primitive age

Ans: A

794. The great Hindu law giver was

- A. Kapil
- B. Kautilya
- C. Banabhatta
- D. Manu

Ans: D

795. The foremost astronomer and mathematician of the Gupta period was

- A. Brahmagupta
- B. Vanabhata
- C. Aryabhata
- D. Varahamihira

Ans: C

796. The Indus people knew the use of Weights and Measures, which is proved by the discovery of the seal at'

- A. Lothal
- B. Harappa
- C. Chanhudaro
- D. Kalibangan

Ans: B

Detail: The people of the Indus Civilization achieved great accuracy in measuring length, mass, and time. They were among the first to develop a system of uniform weights and measures. Their smallest division, which is marked on an ivory scale found in Lothal, was approximately 1.704 mm, the smallest division ever recorded on a scale of the Bronze Age.

797. Mahatma Gandhi spent a year of complete silence in 1926 to

- A. work for harijan welfare
- B. consolidate Khadi programme
- C. write his autobiography
- D. do penance for Chauri-Chaura violence

Ans: A

798. The roots of the 1857 revolt lay in

- A. Blatantly discriminatory policies
- B. The policy of greased cartridges
- C. All of the above
- D. Exploitative land revenue policy

Ans: C

799. The Rigvedic Aryans were governed by a

- A. Rule by elders
- B. Form of democracy
- C. Tribal republic
- D. Monarchical government

Ans: D

800. Greek-Roman Art has found a place in

- A. Buddhist Art.
- B. Ellora
- C. Gandhara
- D. Kalinga

Ans: A

Detail: Greco-Buddhist art is the artistic manifestation of Greco-Buddhism, a cultural syncretism between the Classical Greek culture and Buddhism, which developed over a period of close to 1000 years in Central Asia, between the conquests of Alexander the Great in the 4th century BCE, and the Islamic conquests of the 7th century CE. Under the Indo-Greeks and then the Kushans, the interaction of Greek and Buddhist culture flourished in the area of Gandhara, in today's northern Pakistan, before spreading further into India, influencing the art of Mathura, and then the Hindu art of the Gupta

empire, which was to extend to the rest of South-East Asia.

801. Who was called Lichchavi Dauhitra ?

- A. Kumaragupta
- B. Skandagupta
- C. Samudragupta
- D. Chandragupta I

Ans: D

Detail: Chandragupta I was known as 'Lichchavidauhitra.' His marriage with the Lichchavi Princess Kumaradevi was one of the significant events in the Gupta rule. The importance of this marriage can be known further from Samudragupta's Allahabad inscription in which he has described himself as 'Lichchavis-dauhitra or daughter's son of the Lichchavis.

802. Where was Mahavira born?

- A. Rajagriha
- B. Vaishali
- C. Pataliputra
- D. Sravasti

Ans: B

803. The day (December 22, 1939) the Congress Ministries resigned in the Provinces the, Muslim League observed

- A. Alliance Day
- B. Victory Day
- C. Direct Action Day
- D. Deliverance Day

Ans: D

804. Madame HP Blavatsky had laid the foundation of the theosophical Society in the year

- A. 1864
- B. 1853
- C. 1886
- D. 1875

Ans: D

805. Sundar Vilas is the work of a famous Bhakti Saint

- A. Guru Nanak
- B. Ramananda
- C. Dadu
- D. Tukaram

Ans: C

806. The famous 'Ratings Mutiny' (Revolt of a section of Indian soldiers serving In the Royal Indian Navy) in Bombay in february 1946 was calmed down largely by the efforts of

- A. C Rajagopalachari
- B. Jawahar Lal Nehru
- C. Mahatma Gandhi
- D. Vallabhbhai Patel

Ans: D

807. The Ancient Monuments Preservation Act was passed during the viceroyalty of

- A. Curzon
- B. Ripon
- C. Dalhousie
- D. Hastings

Ans: A

808. From which among the following rulers has the Government of India borrowed and adopted its symbols ?

- A. Kanishka
- B. Krishnadevaraya
- C. Ashoka
- D. Pulakesin

Ans: C

Detail: The National Emblem of India is derived from the time of the Emperor Ashoka. It is a replica of the Lion of Sarnath, near Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh. The Lion Capital was erected in the Emperor Ashoka in 3rd century B.C. to mark the spot where Buddha first proclaimed his gospel of peace and emancipation.

809. The construction of Taj Mahal was directed by

- A. Asaf Khan
- B. Ustad Isa
- C. Aurangzeb
- D. Dara

Ans: B

810. Who had strongly advocated the policy of abolishing princely states in free India?

- A. Vallabhbhai Patel
- B. Mahatma Gandhi
- C. Jawaharlal Nehru
- D. C Rajagopalachari

Ans: D

811. Narendra Mandal was inaugurated by Duke of Connaught in the year

- A. 1920
- B. 1910
- C. 1921
- D. 1931

Ans: C

812. Muhammad-bin Tughluq transferred his capital from Delhi to Devagiri (which he named Daulatabad) because

- A. Delhi was insecure on account of Mongol invasions
- B. from Devagiri he wanted to complete the conquest of the South
- C. All the above
- D. Devagiri was more centrally located

Ans: C

813. The term 'Aryan' denotes

- A. a supporter race
- B. an ethnic group
- C. a nomadic group
- D. a speech group

Ans: D

814. The leader who quit politics, retired to Pondicherry and set up an ashram there, was

- A. Bhikaji Cama
- B. Lokmanya Tilak
- C. Dadabhai Naoroji
- D. Sri Aurobindo Ghose

Ans: D

815. Ayagara in Vijayanagar were

- A. Administrators of Kottams
- B. Village functionaries
- C. Governors of Provinces
- D. Administrators of Nadus

Ans: B

816. The Indian Independence Act was passed in

- A. September 1947
- B. July 1947
- C. August 1947
- D. June 1947

Ans: B

817. Who was the author of the Kadambari, a great romantic play ?

- A. Harshavardhana
- B. Bindusara
- C. Baskaravardhana
- D. Banabhatta

Ans: D

Detail: Kadambari is a romantic novel in Sanskrit. It was substantially composed by Banabhatta in the first half of the 7th century, who did not survive to see it through completion. The novel was completed by Banabhatta's son Bhushanabhatta, according to the plan laid out by his late father. It is conventionally divided into Purvabhaga (earlier part) written by Banabhatta, and Uttarabhaga (latter part) by Bhushanabhatta.

818. Who was the author of Amuktamalyada?

- A. Krishnadeva Raya
- B. Bhoja
- C. Amoghavarsha
- D. Harshavardhana

Ans: A

819. Which of the following does not have a Stupa ?

- A. Dhamek
- B. Barhut
- C. Ranchi
- D. Sanchi

Ans: C

Detail: The Great Stupa at Sanchi was built by Mauryan emperor Ashoka. Dhamek Stupa in Sarnath is thought to be the oldest Stupa in existence. The stupa of Barhut is between Allahabad and Jabalpur situated in the erstwhile Nagod state of Madhya Pradesh.

820. Who among the following was the pioneer of Yoga ?

- A. Patanjali
- B. Vrudukanta
- C. Atreya
- D. Vagbhata

Ans: A

Detail: The Yoga Sutras of Patanjali are 196 Indian sutras (aphorisms) that constitute the

foundational text of Raja yoga. In the Yoga Sutras, Patanjali prescribes adherence to eight limbs or steps (the sum of which constitute "Ashtanga Yoga")

821. Which of the following was not one of the historic decisions of the Lahore Session (1929) of the Indian National Congress?

- A. Complete independence (Poorna Swaraj) as the goal of the Indian National Congress
- B. Decision to observe January 26 as the Poorna Swaraj Day
- C. Decision to launch a programme of civil disobedience
- D. To treat the communal problem as a national issue

Ans: D

822. The first capital of the Bahamani Kingdom was

- A. Gulbarga
- B. Bidar
- C. Golconda
- D. Daulatabad

Ans: A

823. Who is known as the 'Slave of a slave'?

- A. Muhammad-bin-Qasim
- B. Qutub-ud-din-Aibak
- C. Iltutmish
- D. Mahmud of Ghazni

Ans: C

824. Which reforms Act had created the office of the secretary of state for India?

- A. The Government of India Act, 1858
- B. Minto-Morley Reforms, 1908
- C. The Indian Councils Act, 1861
- D. Montague-Chelmsford Reforms

Ans: A

825. Alberuni came to India along with

- A. Muhammad Ghuri
- B. Timur
- C. Mahmud Ghazni
- D. Muhammad-bin-Qasim

Ans: C

826. The INA was largely composed of

- A. Overseas Indians
- B. Indian Revolutionaries

- C. Deserters from the British Indian Army
- D. Indian Prisoners of war under the Japanese

Ans: D

827. Alexander the great, was obliged to go back because

- A. he suffered defeat in India
- B. he fell ill
- C. his forces refused to go further
- D. he did not like India

Ans: C

828. The actual name of Dayanand Saraswati, the founder of the Arya Samaj was

- A. Virjanand
- B. Mula Shankar
- C. Mool Chandra
- D. Daya Shankar

Ans: B

829. The diary of Athanasius (Afanasi) Nikitin, the first Russian traveller to India, is entitled

- A. The journey beyond the three seas
- B. A passage to India
- C. Travel to the land of honey and gold
- D. The land of miracles

Ans: A

830. Hemu was captured and brought before Akbar by ____.

- A. Bairam Khan
- B. Salim
- C. Farid
- D. Shah Qulihan Mehran

Ans: D

831. Where has the world's largest monolithic statue of Buddha been installed ?

- A. Kandy
- B. Bamiyan
- C. Lhasa
- D. Hyderabad

Ans: B

Detail: The Buddhas of Bamiyan were two 6th century monumental statues of standing buddha carved into the side of a cliff in the Bamiyan valley in the Hazarajat region of central Afghanistan. They were dynamited and destroyed in March 2001 by the Taliban, on orders from leader Mullah Mohammed Omar,

after the Taliban government declared that they were idols. On 8 September 2008 archeologists searching for a legendary 300-metre statue at the site of the already dynamited Buddhas announced the discovery of an unknown 19-metre (62-foot) reclining Buddha, a pose representing Buddha's passage into nirvana

832. The use of the mother tongue in India in the law Court was permitted by

- A. Bentinck
- B. Cornwallis
- C. Lord Hastings
- D. Lord Dalhousie

Ans: A

833. Which one of the following is not a sect of Buddhism ?

- A. Mahayana
- B. Theravad
- C. Hinayana
- D. Digambar

Ans: D

Detail: Digambara 'sky-clad' is one of the two main sects of Jainism, the other being Svetambara. Generally, Digambara monks wear no clothes whereas Svetambara 'white-clad' monks usually wear white clothes.

834. Which among the following has not been found in the excavation of Harappan sites ?

- A. Drains and well
- B. Temple with Shikhar
- C. Reservoirs
- D. Fort

Ans: B

Detail: Sikhara, a Sanskrit word translating literally to 'mountain peak', refers to the rising tower in the Hindu temple architecture of North India. Sikhara over the sanctum sanctorum where the presiding deity is enshrined is the most prominent and visible part of a Hindu temple of North India. Sikhara was a major feature of the medieval times.

835. Name the Greek Ambassador at the Mauryan Court.

- A. Alexander
- B. Megasthenese

- C. Plato
- D. Aristotle

Ans: B

Detail: Megasthenes was a Greek ethnographer and explorer who served as an ambassador of Seleucus I of the Seleucid dynasty to Chandragupta Maurya. His 'Indika,' throws light on the contemporary society, religious beliefs and social stratification.

836. 'A day of deliverance and thanks giving' was celebrated in 1939 by

- A. Forward Bloc
- B. Congress Party
- C. Muslim League
- D. Communist Party

Ans: C

837. The Earliest Settlements of Aryan tribes were at

- A. Sapta Sindhu
- B. Delhi
- C. Bengal
- D. Uttar Pradesh

Ans: A

Detail: The region where the Aryans settled in India around 1500 B.C. was called Sapta Sindhu (Seven Rivers), also referred to as the Brahmavarta. They spread to Indo-Gangetic plains in the later Vedic Period and this region came to be known as Aryavarta (1000 BC to 600 BC).

838. In the context of ancient Indian society, which one of the following terms does not belong to the category of the other three?

- A. Kosa
- B. Kula
- C. Gotra
- D. Vamsa

Ans: A

839. The Buddha's Eight Fold Path did not include

- A. Right Resolve
- B. Right Table Manners
- C. Right Speech
- D. Right Views

Ans: B

840. The people of the Indus Valley Civilization usually built their houses of

- A. Wood
- B. Pucca bricks
- C. All of the above
- D. Stone

Ans: B

Detail: The Indus Valley Civilization, marked by its remarkable level of urbanization despite being a Bronze Age culture, is noted for its cities built of brick, roadside drainage system, and multistoried houses. Houses were one or two stories high, made of baked brick, with flat roofs, and were just about identical. Each was built around a courtyard, with windows overlooking the courtyard. The outside walls had no windows. Each home had its own private drinking well and its own private bathroom.

841. In Jainism, 'perfect knowledge' is referred to as

- A. Ratna
- B. Kaivalya
- C. Nirvana
- D. Jina

Ans: B

842. Who among the following had during his reign introduced a new calendar, a new system or coinage, and new scales or weights and measures?

- A. Lord Cornwallis
- B. Tipu Sultan
- C. Raghunath Rao
- D. Murshid Quli Khan

Ans: B

843. Which important industry show signs of having thrived in Lothal?

- A. Pottery
- B. Terracota toys
- C. Aircraft manufacture
- D. Shipbuilding

Ans: D

844. Arthasastra was written by

- A. Kautilya
- B. Pushyamitra
- C. Bimbisara
- D. Dhanananda

Ans: A

Detail: The Arthasastra is an ancient Indian treatise on statecraft, economic policy and military strategy which identifies its author by the names 'Kautilya' and 'Vishnugupta', both names that are traditionally identified with Chanakya (c. 350'283 BC), who was a scholar at Takshashila and the teacher and guardian of Emperor Chandragupta Maurya, the founder of Mauryan Empire. Because of its harsh political pragmatism, the Arthasastra has often been compared to Machiavelli's The Prince.

845. What was Chandragupta-II also known as?

- A. Vikramaditya
- B. Samudragupta
- C. Skandagupta
- D. Raanagupta

Ans: A

846. Where was the first Buddhist Council held ?

- A. Vaishali
- B. Pataliputra
- C. Kashmir
- D. Rajagriha

Ans: D

Detail: The first Buddhist Council was held at Rajgir in 483 BC during the reign of Ajatasatru. It was presided by Mahakassapa.

847. The original founder of the Manuscripts and Editor of Kautilya's Arthashastra was

- A. R. Shamashastry
- B. Srikanta Shastri
- C. Srinivasa Iyengar
- D. William Jones

Ans: A

Detail: In 1905, R. Ramashashtri discovered and published the Arthashastra, an ancient Indian treatise on statecraft. He transcribed, edited and published the Sanskrit edition in 1909. He proceeded to translate it into English, publishing it in 1915.

848. Mahatma Gandhi participated In the Second Round Table conference after

- A. being permitted by the Congress

- B.** refusing to hold direct talks with the Muslim League
C. receiving assurance that independence was fast coming
D. signing the Gandhi-Irwin Pact of March 1931
Ans: D

849. The first national leader to decry the salt tax in the Indian Legislature was
A. J L Nehru
B. Netaji S C Bose
C. G K Gokhale
D. M K Gandhi
Ans: C

850. Who was in command or the nationalist movement before Gandhi had assumed leadership of the Congress?
A. Motilal Nehru
B. Lokmanya Tilak
C. Lala Lajpat Rai
D. C R Das
Ans: B

851. The rulers of which dynasty started the practice of granting tax-free villages to Brahmanas and Buddhist Monks?
A. Cholas
B. Satavahanas
C. Guptas
D. Mauryas
Ans: B

Detail: Land grants formed an important feature of the Satavahana rural administration. Inscriptions show that the Satavahanas started the practice of granting fiscal and administrative immunities to Brahmins and Buddhist monks. Earlier, the grants to individuals were temporary but later grants to religious beneficiaries were permanent. Perhaps the earliest epigraphic grant of land is found in the Nanaghat Cave Inscription of Naganika, who bestowed villages (grama) on priests for officiating at Vedic sacrifices, but it does not speak of any concessions in this context. These appear first in grants made by Gautamiputra Satakarni in the first quarter of the second century A.D.

852. The first writer to use Urdu as the medium of poetic expression was

- A.** Faiz
B. Bahadur Shah Zafar
C. Amir Khusrau
D. Mirza Ghalib
Ans: C

853. Kondana was renamed Singarh by
A. Shaji
B. Sambaji
C. Jijabai
D. Shivaji
Ans: D

854. Govind Dhondu Pant, popularly known as Nana Saheb, and one of the principal leaders of the Revolt of 1857, was the adopted heir and successor of
A. Peshwa Baji Rao II
B. Madhav Rao Sindhia
C. Malhar Rao Holkar
D. King of Jhansi
Ans: A

855. Who among the following was the first grammarian of the Sanskrit language?
A. Kalidasa
B. Kalhana
C. Maitreyi
D. Panini
Ans: D

Detail: Panini is considered as the first grammarian of Sanskrit language. He is particularly known for his formulation of the 3,959 rules of Sanskrit morphology, syntax and semantics in the grammar known as Ashtadhyayi, the foundational text of the grammatical branch of the Vedanga, the auxiliary scholarly disciplines of the historical Vedic religion.

856. Which of the following literary works belongs to classical Sanskrit literature?
A. Dighanikaya
B. Vedas
C. Meghadutam
D. Dhammapada
Ans: C

Detail: Meghadutam (cloud messenger) is a lyric poem written by Kalidasa, considered to be

one of the greatest Sanskrit poets. In Sanskrit literature, the poetic conceit used in the Meghadutam spawned the genre of sandesha kavya or messenger poems, most of which are modeled on the Meghaduta (and are often written in the Meghaduta's mandakranta metre)

857. Match the following : A. Mohenjodaro 1. Statue of a priest B. Harappa 2. Port C. Kalibangan 3. Plough marks D. Lothal 4. The Great Bath

A. A-3, B-2, C-4, D-1

B. A-1, B-4, C-2, D-3

C. A-2, B-3, C-1, D-4

D. A-4, B-1, C-3, D-2

Ans: D

Detail: Statue of a Priest: also known as 'Priest King', it is the bust portrait of a bearded nobleman or high priest that was discovered at Mohenjodaro in Sindh, Pakistan; Port: Lothal in Gujarat was the port city of the Indus Valley Civilization; Plough marks: Kalibangan in Rajasthan has given the evidence of the earliest (2800 BC) ploughed agricultural field ever revealed through an excavation; The Great Bath: one of the best-known structures among the ruins of the ancient Indus Valley Civilization at Mohenjodaro.

858. The gold coins were introduced first in India by

A. The Parthians

B. The Kushanas

C. The Sakas

D. The Greeks

Ans: D

Detail: The Indo-Greek kings were the first to issue gold coins in India and their coins were special in the sense that each king had his own distinctive coins by which he could be definitely identified. The names of at least thirty Bactrian kings are known with the help of numerous coins, and they help in the reconstruction of the history of the kings. The coins carry legends in Greek and also in Kharosthi and Brahmi.

859. The Administrative Council of Shivaji was known as,

A. Ashtapradhan

B. Mantriparishad

C. Parishad

D. Rajyaparishad

Ans: A

860. Who of the following was for the first time designated as the governor of India

A. Wellesley

B. Comwallis

C. Clive

D. Warren Hastings

Ans: D

861. Which one of the following tribal assemblies was normally involved in the election of the tribal chief ?

A. Sabha

B. Samiti

C. Gana

D. Vidata

Ans: B

Detail: Several tribal assemblies, such as sabha, samiti, vidatha, and gana mentioned in the Rig Veda exercised deliberative, military and religious functions. But from the political point of view important were the sabha and Samiti. We have also some traces of the election of tribal chiefs by the tribal assembly called the samiti.

862. Who played an important role in bringing all the States In the Independent India Into the country's unity?

A. Subhash Chandra Bose

B. Dr Rajendra Prasad

C. Sardar Patel

D. Hume

Ans: C

863. In Sanskrit plays written during the Gupta period, women and Sudras speak

A. Pali

B. Sanskrit

C. Sauraseni

D. Prakrit

Ans: D

864. Which of the following option is match?

A. Meenakshi Temple -Pallavas

B. Mahabalipuram- Rashtrakuta

C. Khjuraho - Chandelas

D. Alora - Shakas

Ans: C

Detail: Khajuraho was the cultural capital of Chandel Rajputs, a Hindu dynasty that ruled this part of India from the 10-12th centuries. The political capital of the Chandelas was Kalinjar. The Khajuraho temples were built over a span of 200 years, from 950 to 1150. The Chandela capital was moved to Mahoba after this time, but Khajuraho continued to flourish for some time. Khajuraho has no forts because the Chandel Kings never lived in their cultural capital.

865. Division of the Vedic society into four classes is clearly mentioned in the

A. Purusa-sukta of Rigveda

B. Shatapatha Brahmana

C. Yajurveda

D. Upanishads

Ans: A

866. Which among the following is the oldest dynasty ?

A. Gupta

B. Kushan

C. Maurya

D. Kanva

Ans: C

Detail: The Maurya Empire was a geographically extensive Iron Age historical power in ancient India, ruled by the Mauryan dynasty from 321 to 185 BC. Originating from the kingdom of Magadha in the IndoGangetic plains (modern Bihar, eastern Uttar Pradesh and Bengal) in the eastern side of the Indian subcontinent, the empire had its capital city at Pataliputra (modern Patna). The Empire was founded in 322 BC by Chandragupta Maurya. The Gupta Empire was an ancient Indian empire which existed from approximately 320 to 550 CE and covered much of the Indian Subcontinent. The Kushan Empire was originally formed in the early 1st century AD under Kujula Kadphises in the territories of ancient Bactria around the Oxus River (Amu Darya), and later based near Kabul, Afghanistan. The Kanva dynasty was a Brahman dynasty founded by Vasudeva Kanva, the minister of Devabhuti, the last Sunga king in

75 BCE

867. Todar Mal hailed from

A. Oudh

B. Bengal

C. Kabul

D. Berar

Ans: A

868. The last of the Charter Act concerning India was the Act of

A. 1793

B. 1853

C. 1813

D. 1773

Ans: B

869. When Mahmud was Ghazni invaded Somnath, the ruler of Gujarata was

A. Bhima II

B. Mularaja

C. Bhima I

D. Jayasimha Siddharaja

Ans: A

870. Name the Mughal emperor occupying the throne of Delhi when the revolt of 1857 took place

A. Humayun

B. Bahadur Shah Zafar

C. Shah Alam II

D. Jahandar Shah

Ans: B

871. In which year was the title of Governor general chanced to that of the Viceroy?

A. 1861

B. 1878

C. 1858

D. 1885

Ans: C

872. Hindu-Muslim unity had been particularly reflected in the _____ Movement.

A. Khilafat

B. Swadeshi

C. Civil Disobedience

D. Quit India

Ans: A

873. An ambassador of the British King James I,

who secured favourable privileges for the east India Company from Emperor Jahangir, was

- A. Henry Middleton
- B. Thomas Roe
- C. Hawkins
- D. Josiah Child

Ans: B

874. The word 'Veda' means

- A. skill
- B. wisdom
- C. knowledge
- D. power

Ans: C

Detail: The Vedas ('knowledge') are a large body of texts originating in ancient India. Composed in Vedic Sanskrit, the texts constitute the oldest layer of Sanskrit literature and the oldest scriptures of Hinduism. The Vedas are apauruveya ('not of human agency'). They are supposed to have been directly revealed, and thus are called sruti ('what is heard'), distinguishing them from other religious texts, which are called smriti ('what is remembered').

875. The family of the Rig Vedic Aryans was

- A. Patrilineal
- B. Patriarchal
- C. Matrilineal
- D. Matriarchal

Ans: B

876. The Mughal ruler, Bahadur Shah II had been exiled by the British and sent to

- A. Andman and Nicobar
- B. Fatehpur Sikri
- C. Rangoon
- D. Mandalay

Ans: C

877. In whose court did Asvaghosa live?

- A. Kanishka
- B. Harsha
- C. Samudra Gupta
- D. Ashoka

Ans: A

878. The most common animal figure found at all the Harappan sites is

- A. unihorn bull

B. cow

C. bull

D. tiger

Ans: A

879. Most of the Chola temples were dedicated to

- A. Durga
- B. Vishnu
- C. Shiva
- D. Brahma

Ans: C

Detail: The Great Living Chola Temples are important Hindu Kovils that were built during the 10th through 12th centuries CE in the south of India, and together have been designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The kovils are the Brihadeeswarar Temple at Thanjavur, Brihadeeswarar kovil at Gangaikonda Cholapuram and the Airavateswarar Kovil at Darasuram. In all these temples, the chief deity who has been depicted and worshipped is Lord Shiva. The Cholas were followers of Saiva pantheon.

880. The Regulating Act was passed in the year

- A. 1773
- B. 1793
- C. 1763
- D. 1783

Ans: A

881. Agnimitra was the hero of Kalidas's

- A. Mrichhakatikam
- B. Sakuntala
- C. Megadutta
- D. Malavikagnimitra

Ans: D

882. When was the First Round Table Conference held?

- A. 1903
- B. 1931
- C. 1933
- D. 1930

Ans: D

883. During the Mughal period there was continuous emigration of the ___ to places ruled by Hindu Rajas.

- A. Middle Class
- B. Poor
- C. Nobles
- D. Foreign residents

Ans: B

884. At the historic Tripuri Session of the Congress (March 1939) Subhas Bose defeated Mahatma Gandhi's official candidate for the Presidentship of the Congress. Who was Gandhiji's nominee?

- A. Vallabhbhai Patel
- B. Jawaharlal Nehru
- C. Pattabhi Sitaramayya
- D. Abdul Kalam Azad

Ans: C

885. Yavanika or curtain was introduced in Indian theatre by which of the following?

- A. Shakas
- B. Kushans
- C. Parthians
- D. Greeks

Ans: D

Detail: The most interesting term in Indian drama with Greek connotation is yavanika, which means a stage curtain. For the first time in Panini's grammar, there is a reference to Yavana and Yavanani writing. However, the theory is not only erroneous but ridiculous because there is no curtain in the Greek drama and also there is no word 'yavanika' in Sanskrit language. There is Yavani meaning Greek woman.

886. The East India Company had taken Bombay from

- A. Charles II
- B. The Portuguese
- C. The Dutch
- D. Charles I

Ans: A

887. Gautam Buddha as a prince was known as

- A. Siddhartha
- B. Rahul
- C. Suddhodhana
- D. Gautam

Ans: A

888. Whom had the rebels of 1857 enthroned as the emperor/empress of India?

- A. Tantia Tope
- B. Faqir-ud-din
- C. Bahadur Shah Zafar
- D. Rani Laxmi Bai of Jhansi

Ans: C

889. Which event brought about a profound change in Ashoka's administrative policy?

- A. The third Buddhist Council
- B. His sending of missionary to Ceylon
- C. The Kalinga War
- D. His embracing of Buddhism

Ans: C

Detail: Kalinga War was the only major war Ashoka fought after his accession to throne. It is one of the major and bloodiest battles in the history of India. Kalinga put up a stiff resistance, but they were no match for Ashoka's brutal strength. The bloodshed of this war is said to have prompted Ashoka to adopt Buddhism.

890. Whom was Ashvaghosha a contemporary of?

- A. Menander
- B. Ashoka
- C. Harsha
- D. Kanishka

Ans: D

891. Which Sultan's reign witnessed as much as half of the produce being charged as revenue from certain provinces?

- A. Ghiyasuddin Tughluq
- B. Muhammad-bin-Tughluq
- C. Firuz Shah Tughluq
- D. Alauddin Khalji

Ans: D

892. The All India Muslim League was founded in 1906 primarily to promote among Indian Muslims

- A. mutual unity and goodwill
- B. feeling of loyalty to the British Government
- C. political consciousness
- D. hatred for the Congress

Ans: B

893. Who among the following is known for his

work on medicine during the Gupta period?

- A. Susruta
- B. Sudraka
- C. Saumilla
- D. Shaunaka

Ans: A

894. At midnight on December 31, 1929 who unfurled the tricolor flag on Indian Independence on the banks of the Ravi at Lahore?

- A. Mahatma Gandhi
- B. Jawaharlal Nehru
- C. Motilal Nehru
- D. Subhas Bose

Ans: B

895. The term used to denote a group of families in the vedic society was

- A. Jana
- B. Grama
- C. Gotra
- D. Vish

Ans: A

896. Which one of the following coins was issued in silver during the Gupta period ?

- A. Rupyaka
- B. Dinar
- C. Nishka
- D. Kakini

Ans: A

Detail: The silver coins issued during the Gupta period were called 'Rupaka.' These coins were based on Sakas of Ujjaini weighing 32-36 grains. However, according to Fa-Hsien, cowries were the common means of exchange.

897. Which of the following pairs of various eras and the respective years they commenced from, is wrong?

- A. Vikram Era; 58 AD
- B. Kali Era; 3102 BC
- C. Gupta Era; 320 AD
- D. Saka Era; 78AD

Ans: A

898. Who among the following was the first to invade India ?

- A. Darius-I

- B. Xerxes
- C. Seleucus
- D. Alexander

Ans: A

Detail: In about 518 BCE, the Persians invaded India. They were led by King Darius I, who conquered the Indus Valley and the area that is now the state of Punjab. Darius-I was successful in maintaining power, and his descendants continued to rule the area when he died. Darius-I also began to collect a tribute tax, and spread news of India's many natural resources to Europe.

899. India's trade with the Roman Empire came to an end with the invasion of Rome by the

- A. Turks
- B. Hungarians
- C. Arabs
- D. Hunas

Ans: D

Detail: Roman trade with India started around the beginning of the Common Era following the reign of Augustus and his conquest of Egypt. Following the Roman-Persian Wars Khosrow I of the Persian Sassanian Dynasty captured the areas under the Roman-Byzantine Empire. The Arabs, led by 'Amr ibn al-'As, crossed into Egypt in late 639 or early 640 C.E. That advance marked the beginning of the Islamic conquest of Egypt and the fall of ports such as Alexandria, used to secure trade with India by the Greco-Roman world since the Ptolemaic dynasty. The decline in trade saw Southern India turn to Southeast Asia for international trade, where it influenced the native culture to a greater degree than the impressions made on Rome. The Hunas invaded the Roman Empire under Attila the Hun in 454 C.E.

900. The Vedic Aryans first settled in the region of

- A. Saptasindhu
- B. Central India
- C. Kashmir and Punjab
- D. Gangetic Doab

Ans: A

901. The Pitt's India Act empowered the

Governor-General with

- A. The power to dismiss the council
- B. A casting vote
- C. Power of vote
- D. The power to add more members to the council

Ans: B

902. Fa-hien visited India during the reign of

- A. Samudragupta
- B. Ramagupta
- C. Kumaragupta
- D. Chandragupta II

Ans: D

Detail: Chandra Gupta II was the third, and most significant of the Gupta kings. During his reign the famous Chinese pilgrim Fa-Hsien visited India and wrote a detailed account of his kingdom. The celebrated Chinese pilgrim was struck with admiration by the famous royal palace and the houses for dispensing charity and medicine at Pataliputra. He speaks highly of the system of government in the Madhya-desa and the benevolence of the people, especially the moneyed classes.

903. Of the following books and their respective fields, which of the combinations is incorrect?

- A. Charaka Samhita - Architecture
- B. Malavikagnimitra - Drama
- C. Mitakshara Law
- D. Surya Siddhanta - Astronomy

Ans: A

904. Todarmal is associated with the revenue system known as

- A. Nasaq
- B. Kankut
- C. Zabt or Zabt
- D. Ghalla Bakshi

Ans: C

905. Ashoka's claim to be one of the greatest rulers in world history lies in the fact that

- A. he worked for the material and spiritual uplift of the people
- B. after a single conquest he dedicated himself completely to the cause of peace
- C. his aims covered both the religious and secular aspects of life

D. he attempted to unify the people of different castes and communities into a bound of common moral ideal

Ans: B

906. In the Rigvedic period, after the king the next most Important functionary of the State was the

- A. Senani
- B. Magician-doctor
- C. Revenue collector
- D. Purohita

Ans: D

907. Who among the following had been a high court judge, an economist, a social reformer, among the founders of the INC, besides being regarded by A O Hume as his political guru?

- A. Mahadev Gobind Ranade
- B. Dadabhai Naoroji
- C. Pheroze Shah Mehta
- D. Surendranath Banerjee

Ans: A

908. The name of the periodical published by Gandhi during his stay in South Africa was

- A. Navjivan
- B. India Gazette
- C. Indian Opinion
- D. Afrikaner

Ans: C

909. In 1921, Mahatma Gandhi resolved to wear only a loin cloth to propagate home spun cotton to signify

- A. the poverty of the Indian people
- B. his resolve to wear tailored clothes only when India became independent
- C. the ruin of India's handloom textiles
- D. his identification with the Indian people

Ans: D

910. Who were 'Jagirdars' during the reign of Akbar?

- A. Large estate owners
- B. Autonomous rulers under Akbar
- C. Revenue collectors
- D. Officials of state who were given jagir' in place of cash pay

Ans: A

911. The worship of idols started in India in the ___ period.

- A. Pre-Aryan
- B. Maurya
- C. Kushan
- D. Gupta

Ans: D

912. Which of the following Vedas deals with magic spells and witchcraft?

- A. Atharvaveda
- B. Rigveda
- C. Yajurveda
- D. Samaveda

Ans: A

913. The second founder of the Maratha Kingdom was

- A. Tarabai
- B. Shahu
- C. Peshwa Balaji Vishwanath
- D. Peshwa Bajirao

Ans: C

914. Which of the following statements about the Guptas is NOT true ?

- A. They ruled mainly over parts of north and central India
- B. Land taxes increased and taxes on trade and commerce decreased
- C. The judicial system was far more developed than in earlier times
- D. Kingship was hereditary and the throne always went to the eldest son

Ans: D

Detail: Kingship was hereditary. Though succession to the throne was generally decided by law of primogeniture, that is, the eldest son succeeding his father, there were many exceptions to this rule. Sometimes kings were even elected by nobles and councillors. As head of the government, the King was overseer of all administrative activities of his realm. He was the supreme judge, and he usually led his army to the battlefields.

915. When King George-V and Queen of India visited India, a magnificent Durbar was held at

- A. Calcutta
- B. Bombay

- C. Madras
- D. Delhi

Ans: D

916. Vaishakha Poornima has a great significance because it was on this day

- A. All of the above
- B. Buddha was born
- C. Buddha got enlightened
- D. Buddha died

Ans: A

Detail: The day of Vaisakh Purnima, which usually falls in the month of May, is considered most sacred by Buddhists all over the world. Buddha attained Supreme Enlighten or Buddha hood, beneath the Bodhi-tree at Boddha Gaya. Forty-five years later at the age of eighty, he finally passed away in Parinivana on the same day of the year at Kushinagar. Vaisaka Purnima is celebrated especially in Boddha Gaya, Lumbini and in Kushinara as they are the holy places that were connected with the blessed ones birth, enlighten and the Parinirvana.

917. Ashok spread Buddhism all over India and Ceylon by

- A. Teaching the Triratnas
- B. Becoming a Buddhist Monk
- C. Waging wars
- D. Sending the Dharma Mahamatras

Ans: D

Detail: For the spread of Buddhism, Asoka sent missionaries (dharma mahamatras) all over India and beyond. The missionaries sent by Ashoka to the other countries were well received by them and the conversions took place easily because of the influence and the personal power Ashoka exercised.

918. The Constituent Assembly was formed on the recommendations of the

- A. Cabinet Mission Plan
- B. Cripps' Mission
- C. Government of India Act, 1935
- D. Mountbatten Plan

Ans: A

919. Lord Mahavira died at

- A. Saravana Belagola

- B. Lumbini Garden
- C. Pavapuri
- D. Kalugumalai

Ans: C

Detail: Pawapuri is a holy site for Jains located in the Nalanda district in Bihar. Around 500 BC, Lord Mahavira, the last of the 24 Tirthankaras achieved Moksha or Nirvana. He was cremated at Pawapuri, also known as Apapuri (the sinless town).

920. Which of the following dynasties conquered Sri Lanka and SouthEast Asian countries?

- A. The Rashtrakutas
- B. The Chalukyas
- C. The Pandyas
- D. The Cholas

Ans: D

Detail: The Chola navy played a vital role in the expansion of the Chola Empire, including the conquest of the Ceylon islands and Sri Vijaya (present day Indonesia), the spread of Hinduism, Dravidian architecture and Dravidian culture to South east Asia and in curbing the piracy in Southeast Asia in the 900 CE. In-scriptions and historical sources assert that the Medieval Chola king Rajendra Chola I sent a naval expedition to Indo-China, the Malay peninsula and the Indonesian archipelago in 1025 in order to subdue the Srivijaya Empire.

921. The real founder of the Sultanate of Delhi and its first dynasty was

- A. Balban
- B. Muhammad Ghuri
- C. Iltutmish
- D. Qutub-ud-din-Aibak

Ans: C

922. Who usurped power from the Mauryas after killing the last Mauryan ruler Brihadratha?

- A. Agnimitra
- B. Vasumitra
- C. Jyesthamitra
- D. Pushyamitra Sunga

Ans: D

923. When the Simon Commission visited India

the Viceroy was

- A. Lloyd George
- B. Lord Ripon
- C. Lord Reading
- D. Lord Irwin

Ans: D

924. During whose reign had the Mongols intruded into India for the first time?

- A. Alauddin Khalji
- B. Firuz Shah Tughluq
- C. Iltutmish
- D. Balban

Ans: C

925. After the Call of Chittor, the city which became the capital of Mewar was

- A. Merta
- B. Mandalgarh
- C. Kumbhalgarh
- D. Udaipur

Ans: D

926. The founder of the Pala dynasty of Bengal was

- A. Dharmapala
- B. Gopala
- C. Devapala
- D. Mahipala

Ans: B

927. Lord Cornwallis had introduced the _____ land tenure system.

- A. Inamdari
- B. Mahalwari
- C. Ryotwari
- D. Zamindari

Ans: D

928. Champaran, the site of Gandhi's first experiment in satyagraha, is located in the state of

- A. Kerala
- B. Punjab
- C. Bihar
- D. Gujarat

Ans: C

929. When Humayun was in exile Koh-i-noor Diamond was with

- A. Shah Tahmasp of Persia

- B. Sher Shah
- C. Sultan of Bijapur
- D. The Raja Bikramajid

Ans: A

930. Name the famous King of Kushan dynasty.

- A. Harsha
- B. Vikramaditya
- C. Pulakeshin
- D. Kanishka

Ans: D

Detail: Kanishka was the most famous emperor of the Kushan dynasty (127'151) who ruled an empire extending from Turfan in the Tarim Basin to Pataliputra on the Gangetic plain and famous for his military, political, and spiritual achievements. He convened the 4th Buddhist Council in Kashmir and provided encouragement to both the Gandhara school of GrecoBuddhist Art and the Mathura school of Hindu art.

931. The first Indian national leader who began building, organizing and promoting the freedom struggle was

- A. Dadabhai Naoroji
- B. Lala Lajpat Rai
- C. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- D. Gopal Krishna Gokhale

Ans: A

932. Amir Khusrau's name is associated with the invention of the

- A. Sitar
- B. Shehnai
- C. Tabla
- D. Sarod

Ans: A

933. The famous Kailasa temple cut out of the solid rock at Ellora was built under the patronage of the

- A. Rashtrakutas
- B. Pallavas
- C. Kadambas
- D. Cholas

Ans: A

Detail: Kailashnath Temple is a famous temple, one of the 34 monasteries and temples, known collectively as the Ellora Caves which was built

in the 8th century by the Rashtrakuta king Krishna-I.

934. The Mauryan sculptors had attained the highest perfection in the carving of

- A. floral designs
- B. yaksha figures
- C. pillars
- D. animal figures

Ans: D

935. The first Sultan to adopt the principle of measurement of cultivable land for determining the land revenue was

- A. Alauddin Khalji
- B. Balban
- C. Iltutmish
- D. Ghiyasuddin Tughluq

Ans: A

936. The All India Muslim League was founded in December 1906 at

- A. Dacca
- B. Calcutta
- C. Karachi
- D. Aligarh

Ans: A

937. The Dyarchy which was introduced on 1921 In province a was in force till the year

- A. 1947
- B. 1937
- C. 1935
- D. 1927

Ans: B

938. Of all the states in northern India in 6th century BC which of the following states emerged as the most powerful?

- A. Kashi
- B. Magadha
- C. Kosala
- D. Anga

Ans: B

939. The original name of Balban was

- A. Zia-ud-Din
- B. Muhammad
- C. Ulugh Khan
- D. Ala-ud-Din

Ans: C

940. After the growth of the Vedic religion the most important development in the history of the so-called Hinduism was the development of

- A. Bhagavatism
- B. Shaivism
- C. Tantricism
- D. Saktism

Ans: A

941. Which of the following is the single most important source of the history of Ashoka?

- A. Archaeological Sources and the Puranas
- B. Sri Lankan chronicles Dipavamsa and Mahavamsa
- C. Buddhist works Divyavadana and Ashokavadana
- D. Inscriptions of Ashoka

Ans: D

942. The Indus Valley Civilisation type was found in

- A. All the three
- B. Sumer
- C. Egypt
- D. China

Ans: A

943. Who were the first to issue gold coins in India?

- A. Kushans
- B. Tatars
- C. Aryans
- D. Mughals

Ans: A

Detail: The Indo-Greek kings were the first to issue gold coins in India and their coins were special in the sense that each king had his own distinctive coins by which he could be definitely identified. However, some scholars contend that this credit should go to the Kushan kings. Vima Kadphises is said to be the first to introduce gold coinage in India, in addition to the existing copper and silver coinage.

944. Srinagar was captured in 1586 by the General

- A. Raja Man Singh
- B. Raja Bhagvan Das
- C. Malik Amber
- D. Khan Khanan

Ans: B

945. The Saka era commencing from A.D. 78, was founded by

- A. Vikramaditya
- B. Chandragupta
- C. Asoka
- D. Kanishka

Ans: D

Detail: The date of Kanishka's accession is disputed, ranging from 78 to 248. The generally accepted date of 78 is also the basis for an era presumably started by the Shakas and used in addition to the Gregorian calendar by the present-day Indian government.

946. Kautilya hailed from _____.

- A. Pataliputra
- B. Taxila
- C. Nepal
- D. Srinagar

Ans: B

947. Under the Mughals ____ was administered as a department of the household.

- A. infantry
- B. artillery
- C. navy
- D. cavalry

Ans: B

948. Megasthenes was a Greek Ambassador sent to the court of _____.

- A. Porus
- B. Kanishka
- C. Chandragupta Maurya
- D. Ashoka

Ans: C

949. The Pallava king who adopted the epithet of Vichitrachitta of curious minded was

- A. Narasimhavarman I
- B. Mahendravarman I
- C. Narasimhavarman II
- D. Simhavishnu

Ans: B

950. Which of the following was NOT composed by Harshavardhana?

- A. Nagananda

- B. Ratnavali
- C. Harshacharita
- D. Priyadarshika

Ans: C

Detail: The Harshacharita, is the biography of Indian Emperor Harsha by Banabhatta, also known as Bana, who was a Sanskrit writer of 7th century in India. He was the 'Asthana Kavi', meaning 'Court Poet', of King Harsha.

951. Out of the following remains excavated in Indus Valley, which one indicates the commercial and economic development ?

- A. Seals
- B. The Pottery
- C. The boats
- D. The houses

Ans: A

Detail: The seals of the Indus Valley Civilization have been one of the major sources for information about the period. Apart from giving plethora of informations about the social and religious life of the period, they give insight into the economic activities. The economy of the Indus civilization was based on a highly organized agriculture, supplemented by an active commerce, probably connected to that of the ancient civilizations of Mesopotamia. Trade amongst the civilizations is suggested by the finding of hundreds of small seals, supposedly produced by the Indus peoples, at the excavation sites of ancient Mesopotamian cities that were existent around the same time. Some of the seals mention the rulers of different countries.

952. The Rowlatt Act was passed in the year

- A. 1919
- B. 1927
- C. 1925
- D. 1930

Ans: A

953. Kanishka is associated with an era which is known as

- A. Gupta era
- B. Saka era
- C. Vikram era
- D. Saka-Shalivahan era

Ans: B

954. The aim of Ashoka's Dhamma was

- A. Non-violence and peace
- B. A casteless society
- C. Religious domination
- D. Subtle conquest

Ans: A

955. After the death of Harsha, a tripartite struggle ensued between the three contemporary powers for the supremacy of Kannauj. Which of the following was not a party in the struggle?

- A. Palas
- B. Gurjar Partiharas
- C. Paramaras
- D. Rastrakutas

Ans: C

956. What did the Devadana type of a land tenure signify?

- A. Villages not normally lived in
- B. Villages donated to the King
- C. Villages donated to the gods
- D. Villages donated to Brahmins

Ans: C

957. In Tamil literature the glorious books 'Shilppadikaram and Manimekhalai' are related to

- A. Christianity
- B. Hinduism
- C. Jainism
- D. Buddhism

Ans: D

Detail: Shilppadikaram is one of the five Great Epics according to later Tamil literary tradition, the others being Manimegalai, Civaka Cintamani, Valayapathi and Kundalakesi. The poet prince Ilango Adigal is credited with this work. He is reputed to be the brother of Senguttuvan from Chera dynasty. Ilango Adigal was a Buddhist monk and Silappadhikaram and Manimekalai are Buddhist epics. Manimekalai, a purely Buddhist work of the 3rd Sangam period in Tamil literature is the most supreme and famous among the Buddhist work done in Tamil. It is a work expounding the doctrines and propagating the values of Buddhism. It also talks about the Tamil Buddhists in the island. (Source: L. Basam Page No. 475)

958. Mahatma Gandhi had been present at the Round Table conference(s) held in London.

- A. All of the above
- B. First
- C. Second
- D. Third

Ans: C

959. The Jaina literature is known as

- A. Aryasutras
- B. Epics
- C. Tripitakas
- D. Angas

Ans: D

Detail: The Jaina literature is known as Angas. The first attempts to systematise the preachings of Lord Mahavira, were made in the Pataliputra Council in the 4th century BC, but they were finally rearranged, redacted and committed to writing in the Valabhi Council in 512 AD under the presidentship of Devardhi Kshamasramana.

960. During whose reign did William Hawkins visit the Mughal court to secure a right. to trade in Mughal ports?

- A. Shah Jahan
- B. Jahangir
- C. Akbar
- D. Aurangzeb

Ans: B

961. The king was freed from his people and they from their king. On whose death did badauni comment thus?

- A. Muhammad-bin-Tughluq
- B. Balban
- C. Alauddin Khalji
- D. Firuz Shah Tughluq

Ans: A

962. Trimurti appears in

- A. Ajanta Caves
- B. Ellora Caves
- C. Elephanta Caves
- D. Kalva Caves

Ans: C

963. The caves and rock-cut temples at Ellora are

- A. Hindu and Buddhist

B. Hindu, Buddhist and Jain

C. Hindu and Jain

D. Buddhist and Jain

Ans: B

Detail: Ellora represents the epitome of Indian rock-cut architecture. The 34 'caves' ' actually structures excavated out of the vertical face of the Charanandri hills. Buddhist, Hindu and Jain rock-cut temples and viharas and mathas were built between the 5th century and 10th century. The 12 Buddhist (caves 1' 12), 17 Hindu (caves 13'29) and 5 Jain (caves 30' 34) caves, built in proximity, demonstrate the religious harmony prevalent during this period of Indian history.

964. The Chinese traveller Hiuen Tsang, called the Prince of Pilgrims visited India during the reign of

- A. Chandragupta II
- B. Harsha
- C. Dharampala
- D. Devapala

Ans: B

965. The Sultan of the Sultanate of Delhi, who transferred his capital from Delhi to Agra, was

- A. Ibrahim Lodi
- B. Bahlul Lodi
- C. Khizr Khan
- D. Sikandar Lodi

Ans: D

966. In which century did the first movement against vedic ritualistic practices start?

- A. 19th century BC
- B. 5th century AD
- C. 14th century BC
- D. 600 BC

Ans: D

967. Who among the following had pioneered the Khilafat movement?

- A. The Ali brothers
- B. MA Jinnah
- C. RM Sayani
- D. Syed Ahmed Khan

Ans: A

968. The Vishnu Purana, gives an account of _____.

- A. The Andhras
- B. Mauryan Dynasty
- C. The Vardhanas
- D. Life in Indus Valley

Ans: B

969. Varahamihira is an/a

- A. Astronaut
- B. Astronomer
- C. Power Station
- D. Space Shuttle

Ans: B

Detail: Varahamihira (400 AD) was Indian astronomer, mathematician and philosopher. He was one of the nine gems in the court of Gupta ruler Chandragupta Vikramaditya.

970. Identify the Buddhist Literature from the following :

- A. Aranyakas
- B. Tripitakas
- C. Angas
- D. Upanishads

Ans: B

Detail: Tripitaka is a traditional term used by various Buddhist sects to describe their various canons of scriptures. As the name suggests, a Tripitaka traditionally contains three 'baskets' of teachings: a Sutra Pitaka, a Vinaya Pitaka and an Abhidharma Pitaka. Tripitaka is the three main categories of texts that make up the Buddhist canon.

971. In the Battle of Buxar the English army was commanded by

- A. Major Munro
- B. Boughton
- C. Rojer Drake
- D. Clive

Ans: A

972. There are similarities between the seals found at Mohenjo-Daro and _____.

- A. Sumeria
- B. Egypt
- C. Afghanistan
- D. China

Ans: A

973. By the Act of 1858, the powers of the Board of Control and the Court of Directors were transferred to _____.

- A. Viceroy
- B. Parliament
- C. The Secretary of State
- D. Commander-in-Chief

Ans: C

974. In which year was the partition of Bengal scrapped?

- A. 1908
- B. 1911
- C. 1931
- D. 1923

Ans: B

975. On behalf of Aurangzeb Shivaji attacked

- A. Gujarat
- B. Poena
- C. Konkan
- D. Surat

Ans: C

976. Who among the following Mughal rulers has been called the 'Prince of Builders'?

- A. Shah Jahan
- B. Babur
- C. Jahangir
- D. Akbar

Ans: A

Detail: Shah Jahan was a great builder and he built many splendid buildings. That is why many scholars called him the 'Engineer King' or 'Prince of Builders,' etc. apart from building the Taj Mahal which is justly regarded as a jewel of the builder's art; he also built the Jama Masjid, the Red Fort, etc.

977. Hakim Mirza, the younger brother of Akbar was the viceroy of

- A. Herat
- B. Kabul
- C. Bengal
- D. Agra

Ans: B

978. The staple food of the Vedic Aryans was

- A. milk and its products
- B. barley and rice

- C. vegetables and fruits
- D. rice and pulses

Ans: A

Detail: The Vedic economy revolved around cow and dairy products which is clear from the references found in the Rig Veda. The economy was primarily pastoral. The staple diet of the people was milk, ghee (clarified butter), vegetables, fruit and barley. On special occasions like a religious feast or the arrival of a guest, a more elaborate meal was organized.

979. Who gave the slogan 'Inquilab Zindabad'?

- A. Subhash Chandra Bose
- B. Chandra Shekhar Azad
- C. Bhagat Singh
- D. Md Iqbal

Ans: C

980. Tansen was originally in the service of

- A. Sher Shah
- B. Akbar
- C. Krishnadeva Raya
- D. Raja of Rewa

Ans: D

981. The worship of images in India began during the ____ period.

- A. Gupta
- B. Sunga
- C. Kusana
- D. Mauryan

Ans: C

982. The main cause for the Instant popularity of the Arya Samaj was that

- A. It gave a call to its followers to go back to the Vedas
- B. It represented the purified form of Hinduism
- C. It supported and worded for the cause of western education
- D. It combined the opposition to the evil practices of Hinduism with an aggressive assertion of the superiority of the Vedic religion and Indian thought over all other faiths

Ans: D

983. Malik Amber, Commander of forces of Ahmadnagar was a/an

- A. Abyssinian

- B. Persian
- C. Iranian
- D. Afghan

Ans: A

984. The Headquarters of the Ramakrishna Math and Mission established by Vivekananda in 1898 are at

- A. Kanyakumari
- B. Murshidabad
- C. Hyderabad
- D. Belur

Ans: D

985. Lord is regarded to have been the father of local self- government in India.

- A. Curzon
- B. Ripon
- C. Bentinck
- D. Mayo

Ans: B

986. The Muslim League passed a resolution demanding the partition of India in the _____ session held in 1940.

- A. Lahore
- B. Karachi
- C. Allahabad
- D. Dacca

Ans: A

987. Under Sher Shah the largest administrative unit was administered by a Chief namely

- A. Kasi
- B. Mansabdar
- C. Faujdar
- D. Shikadar

Ans: D

988. Tilak started his career as a

- A. Lawyer
- B. Writer
- C. Journalist
- D. Professor

Ans: D

989. Which one of the following was the cause of disintegration of the Mughal Empire?

- A. War of succession among sons of Aurangzeb
- B. All of the above mentioned factors

contributed to the downfall of the Mughal Empire.

C. Attacks of Nadir Shah and Ahmad Shah Abdali

D. Revolts of various communities like Jats, Sikhs, Rajputs etc.

Ans: B

990. Shuja-ud-Daulah wanted to acquire the territory of

A. Tamils

B. Rohelas

C. Marathas

D. Sikhs

Ans: B

991. Which of the following was not introduced by the Portuguese to India

A. Cashew

B. Tobacco

C. Potato

D. Maize

Ans: A

992. Vardhamana Mahavira died at

A. Pataliputra

B. Kundagrama

C. Taxila

D. Pavapuri

Ans: D

993. In December 1885, when the Indian National Congress was founded, AO Hume acted as its

A. President

B. Member of the Working Committee

C. General Secretary

D. Vice-President

Ans: C

994. Servants of India Society was founded in

A. America

B. Burma

C. England

D. India

Ans: C

995. Buddha means

A. Enlightened one

B. Wise one

C. Great Conqueror

D. Great Saint

Ans: A

Detail: The word 'Buddha' in Pali and Sanskrit means 'Enlightened one'. The word has become synonymous with Buddha Shakyamuni (Siddhartha Gautama) who is also known as Gautam Buddha.

996. Megasthenes visited India during the period of

A. Chandragupta II

B. Ashoka

C. Harsha

D. Chandragupta Maurya

Ans: D

997. The revolutionary who died of a 64 days' hunger strike was

A. Raj Guru

B. Jatin Das

C. Sukh Dev

D. Batukeshwar Dutt

Ans: B

998. When Alexander invaded India, Magadha was being ruled by the

A. Nandas

B. Mauryas

C. Sisunagas

D. Haryankas

Ans: A

999. Who among the following has been called the 'Napoleon of India'?

A. Chandragupta Maurya

B. Ashoka

C. Samudragupta

D. Harshavardhana

Ans: C

1000. The language adopted for preaching In Mahayana Buddhism was

A. Brahmi

B. Sanskrit

C. Prakrit

D. Pali

Ans: B

1001. The greatest claim to fame of the Satavahanas is on account of

A. Pursuing a tolerant religious policy and giving common patronage to Buddhism and Brahmanism

B. Great contribution to Indian art as evident from the art of Amravati and Nagarjunakonda

C. Adoption of Prakrit as their court language in preference to Sanskrit

D. Great economic prosperity and brisk inland and foreign trade

Ans: D

1002. Who is the founder of Jainism in India ?

A. Mahavira

B. Gautama

C. Chandragupta

D. Ashoka

Ans: A

Detail: According to Jain scriptures, Vardhaman Mahavira, the 24th and last Tirthankara founded Jainism as a faith in the 5th or 6th century B.C. The religion derives its name from the jinas ('conquerors'), a title given to twenty-four great teachers (Tirthankara) through whom their faith was revealed.

1003. The most important text of vedic mathematics is :

A. Chhandogya Upanishad

B. Atharva Veda

C. Satapatha Brahman

D. Sulva Sutras

Ans: D

Detail: The Shulba Sutras are sutra texts belonging to the Strauta ritual and containing geometry related to firealtar construction. They are part of the larger corpus of texts called the Shrauta Sutras, considered to be appendices to the Vedas. They are the only sources of knowledge of Indian mathematics from the Vedic period. The four major Shulba Sutras, which are mathematically the most significant, are those composed by Baudhayana, Manava, Apastamba and Katyayana.

1004. Kailasa Temple, one of the largest monolithic structures, is in

A. Ajanta Caves

B. Nalanda Caves

C. Elephanta Caves

D. Ellora Caves

Ans: D

1005. Kamarup is an ancient name of which region of India ?

A. Bihar

B. Assam

C. Karnataka

D. Rajasthan

Ans: B

Detail: Ancient Assam was known as Pragjyotisha in early times and as Kamarupa in later times. It came to be known as Kamarupa during the Puranic times, based on the legend that Kamadeva, the god of love, the Indian Cupid, who was destroyed by the fiery glance of Siva returned to life there. The first historic reference to the kingdom of Kamarupa is made in the Allahabad Pillar Inscription of Samudragupta.

1006. During whose reign did the Gandhara School of Art blossom ?

A. Chandragupta II

B. Ashok

C. Harsha

D. Kanishka

Ans: D

Detail: The Kushan period is considered the Golden Period of Gandhara. Peshawar Valley and Taxila are littered with ruins of stupas and monasteries of this period. Gandharan art flourished and produced some of the best pieces of Indian sculpture. Many monuments were created to commemorate the Jataka tales. The Gandhara civilization peaked during the reign of the great Kushan king Kanishka (128'151). The cities of Taxila (Takshasila) at Sirsukh and Peshawar were built.

1007. Which ruler murdered his father, Bimbisara to ascend the throne ?

A. Kanishka

B. Ashoka

C. Simukha

D. Ajatasatru

Ans: D

Detail: Ajatasatru was a king of the Magadha

empire in north India. He was the son of King Bimbisara, the great monarch of Magadha. He was contemporary to Mahavira and Buddha. According to the Jain tradition Bimbisara committed suicide while according to Buddhist tradition he was brutally murdered by his own son.

1008. Which of the following was the first metal to be discovered and used as tools by humans?

- A. Iron
- B. Gold
- C. Copper
- D. Tin

Ans: C

1009. Naganib was a ___ Queen.

- A. Pallava
- B. Andhra
- C. Gupta
- D. Saka

Ans: B

1010. Muslim communalism was lent an impetus by the activities of

- A. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- B. Liaqat Hussain
- C. Sayyid Ahmad Khan
- D. Ashfaqullah

Ans: C

1011. The most important poet at the court of Mahmud of Ghazni, who wrote Shahnama and is regarded as the 'Immortal Homer of the East' was

- A. Utbi
- B. Baihaqi
- C. Alberuni
- D. Firdausi

Ans: D

1012. The Buddhist sect Mahayana formally came into existence during the reign of

- A. Ashoka
- B. Kanishka
- C. Dharmapala
- D. Ajatashatru

Ans: B

1013. The Servants of India Society was founded in 1905 by

- A. Aurobindo Ghosh
- B. Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- C. BG Tilak
- D. Lala Lajpat Rai

Ans: B

1014. The Sikh Guru who had been killed at the instance of Aurangzeb was

- A. Guru Gobind Singh
- B. Guru Hargobind
- C. Guru Tegh Bahadur
- D. Guru Atjan Dev

Ans: C

1015. The Mughal School of Painting was interested in portraying

- A. Domestic subjects
- B. Scenes from the Indian classics
- C. Mughal court
- D. The scenes of their motherland

Ans: C

1016. St Thomas died a martyr at _____.

- A. Madras
- B. Bombay
- C. Goa
- D. Surat

Ans: A

1017. Jama Masjid at Delhi was built by

- A. Sher Shah
- B. Shah Jahan
- C. Humayun
- D. Aurangzeb

Ans: B

1018. The institution of varna appeared in the

- A. Period of the Manava Dharm Shastra
- B. Rigvedic period
- C. Later vedic period
- D. Period of consolidation of text of the Mahabharata

Ans: B

1019. The maximum number of additional members for the council of Bengal was raised from 20 to _____.

- A. 25
- B. 70
- C. 60
- D. 50

Ans: D

1020. The first Indian to be elected as a member of the British house of Commons was

- A. Dr BR Ambedkar
- B. C R Das
- C. Dadabhai Naoroji
- D. Surendra Nath Banerjee

Ans: C

1021. Plassey is located near

- A. Calcutta
- B. Murshidabad in West Bengal
- C. Monghyr in Bihar
- D. Rajshahi in Bangladesh

Ans: B

1022. The Charter for the establishment of the East India company was granted by

- A. Queen Anbolin
- B. Queen Elizabeth I
- C. Queen Mary
- D. Queen Victoria

Ans: B

1023. What is the name of the preaching mudra of gesture, in which the Buddha is depicted delivering his first sermon, In the Gandhara Sculptures?

- A. Bhumisparsha
- B. Dhyana
- C. Abhaya
- D. Dharmachakra

Ans: B

1024. In 1942, Europe had witnessed a great war between

- A. France and Germany
- B. Germany and Russia
- C. Sweden and Russia
- D. France and England

Ans: B

1025. The Atharva Veda does not discuss the ideal of

- A. Jnana
- B. Moksha
- C. Karma
- D. Upasana

Ans: B

1026. Which one of the following was the last Buddhist text produced In India ?

- A. Dohakosa
- B. Vajrachedika
- C. Vamsathapakasini
- D. Divya Vandana,

Ans: C

Detail: Vamsathapakasini is among the last Buddhist texts produced in India. It gives us information about the origin of the Mauryas.

1027. The term Iqta means

- A. revenue assignment of a particular area in lieu of cash salary
- B. assignments of land as reward of pension
- C. an administrative grant or relief
- D. a unit of local government

Ans: A

1028. 'Charak' was the famous court physician of

- A. Harsha
- B. Kanishka
- C. Ashoka
- D. Chandra Gupta Maurya

Ans: B

Detail: Galaxies of great scholars like Asvaghosa (the Buddhist Writer), Nagarjuna (the philosopher), Samgharaksha (the chaplain), Mathara (the politician), Vasumitra (the Buddhist scholar), Charaka (the physician) and Agisala (the engineer) adorned the court of Kanishka. There were two important physicians in Kanishka's time namely Charaka and Susruta. Charaka was one of the principal contributors to the ancient art and science of Ayurveda, who is referred to as the Father of Medicine.

1029. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was the author of

- A. Gita Rahasya
- B. Discovery of India
- C. India Wins Freedom
- D. New India

Ans: C

1030. Despite holding a monopoly, the East India Company had faced competition from what it had termed as the 'interlopers' represented by

the

- A. Indigenous merchants
- B. Portuguese
- C. Dutch
- D. British free merchants

Ans: D

1031. The Indian naval mutiny against the British took place in the year

- A. 1946
- B. 1919
- C. 1947
- D. 1857

Ans: A

1032. A contemporary rival dynasty of the Cholas in South India was

- A. Cheras
- B. Pandyas of Madurai
- C. Chalukyas of Vengi
- D. Chalukyas of Kalyani

Ans: D

1033. The earliest Sufi order to arrive in India was

- A. Chisti
- B. Qadiri
- C. Suhrawardy
- D. Naqshbandi

Ans: A

1034. Who among the following is not associated with medicine in ancient India?

- A. Charaka
- B. Bhaskaracharya
- C. Dhanvantri
- D. Susruta

Ans: B

1035. What was the charge against Bal Gangadhar Tilak, for which he was sentenced to six years' transportation in July 1908?

- A. for inciting violence during the Surat session of the INC
- B. for being the chief exponent of the cult of extremism
- C. for being instrumental in the murder of the British Plaque commissioner in Poona.
- D. for seditious writings in his paper Kesari

Ans: D

1036. After the ruin of India's trade, Industries and handicrafts, the burden of taxation in India had to be mainly borne by

- A. Peasantry
- B. Zamindars
- C. Income-tax payers
- D. All the above

Ans: A

1037. The last in the succession of Jaina Tirthankaras was

- A. Mahavira
- B. Manisubruta
- C. Rishabha
- D. Parsvanatha

Ans: A

1038. Who is regarded as 'the Mother of the Indian Revolution'?

- A. Sarojini Naidu
- B. Priti Lata Waddedar
- C. Madam Bhikaji Cama
- D. Rani Lakshmi Bai

Ans: C

1039. Loamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak hailed from

- A. Kashmir
- B. Maharashtra
- C. Bengal
- D. Tamil Nadu

Ans: B

1040. The one most important feature of the Mauryan Administration was

- A. the presence of a 'council of ministers'
- B. wide powers enjoyed by the provincial governors
- C. the presence of vast, numerous powers of the bureaucracy
- D. an extensive network of spy-system

Ans: C

1041. The English rounded Calcutta after obtaining the zamindari of three villages, viz Sutanuti, Kalikata and Govindpur, from the Mughal Viceroy of Bengal in 1698. The nucleus of the British settlement in Calcutta was

- A. Victoria Memorial
- B. Fort William
- C. Howrah Port

D. San Thome

Ans: B

1042. What is meant by 'The Forty' or 'Chalisa'?

A. The pick of the intellectuals among the Khaljis

B. The cream of Afghan nobles

C. The select body of the Turkish Aristocracy

D. The ulema or the Muslim divines

Ans: C

1043. The first Buddhist Council was held at _____.

A. Kashmir

B. Rajagriha

C. Vaishali

D. Pataliputra

Ans: B

Detail: According to the scriptures of all Buddhist schools, the first Buddhist Council was held soon after the death of the Buddha at Rajagriha in Bihar around 400 B.C. It was held under the patronage of king Ajatashatru with the monk Mahakasyapa presiding. Its objective was to preserve the Buddha's sayings (suttas) and the monastic discipline or rules (Vinaya).

1044. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?

A. Dewan-i-Kohi : Alauddin Khalji

B. Dewan-i-Arz : Muhammad-bin-Tughluq

C. Dewan-i-Bandagani : Tughluq

D. Dewan-i-Mustakhraj : Balban

Ans: C

1045. The Mutiny was brought to an end with the fall of _____ into the hands of the British in India.

A. Meerut

B. Rohilkhand

C. Awadh

D. Gwalior

Ans: D

1046. The Vedic religion along with its Later (Vedic) developments is actually known as

A. Bhagavatism

B. Hinduism

C. Brahmanism

D. Vedic Dharma

Ans: C

1047. Sankardeva was a great bhakti saint of

A. Maharashtra

B. Assam

C. Gujarat

D. Bengal

Ans: B

1048. 'Harsha Charita' was written by

A. Kalidasa

B. Banabhatta

C. Vyasa

D. Valmiki

Ans: B

Detail: The Harshacharita, is the biography of Indian Emperor Harsha by Banabhatta, also known as Bana, who was a Sanskrit writer of 7th century in India. He was the 'Asthana Kavi', meaning 'Court Poet', of King Harsha.

1049. Identify the revolutionary among the following who was not active in London?

A. Ashfaqullah

B. Shyamji Krishna Varma

C. V D Savarkar

D. Lala Hardayal

Ans: A

1050. The Indian National Congress had been formed with the knowledge and approval of Lord

A. Curzon

B. Ripon

C. Mountbatten

D. Dufferin

Ans: D

1051. What is the first sermon of Buddha called as ?

A. Kachchayanagottasutta

B. Mahaparinirvansutta

C. Dhammachakkapabattanasutta

D. Brahmajalasutta

Ans: C

Detail: The first sermon Buddha gave to the five monks was called the Dhammacakkappavattana Sutta. It is also called the Setting in Motion of the Wheel of Dharma.

1052. After the 1935 elections, the only two provinces out of eleven which had non-Congress ministries were

- A. Bengal and Punjab
- B. Bengal and Assam
- C. Punjab and Kerala
- D. Assam and Kerala

Ans: A

1053. The Civil Disobedience Movement was suspended after the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. Why did the Congress decide to resume the movement in January 1932?

- A. All the above
- B. Repudiation of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact by the British government
- C. Failure of the Second Round Table Conference
- D. British policies of repression

Ans: A

1054. The founder of the independent state of Bengal was

- A. Murshid Quli Khan
- B. Shuja-ud-Din
- C. Sarfaraz Khan
- D. Alivardi Khan

Ans: A

1055. Which of the following was not one of the recommendations of the Cabinet Mission (1946) about the Constitution of India?

- A. Three basic Groups proposed by the Mission were Group A (Hindu-majority Provinces) Group B (Muslim-majority Provinces) and Group C (Bengal and Assam)
- B. The provinces should enjoy autonomy for all subjects and should be free to form groups
- C. There should be a Union of India embracing both British India and the States
- D. The Muslim majority provinces should be separately constituted into a Union of Pakistan

Ans: D

1056. Where is the Lingaraja Temple located?

- A. Bhubaneswar
- B. Tiruchendur
- C. Ujjain
- D. Madurai

Ans: A

Detail: Lingaraj Temple is a Hindu temple dedicated to Harihara, another name for Shiva and is one of the oldest temples of Bhubaneswar, a revered pilgrimage center and the capital of Odisha. Shiva is here worshipped as Tribhuvaneshwara (Master of three worlds, i.e. Heaven, Earth and Netherworld). His consort is called Bhuvaneshvari. The temple is traditionally believed to be built by the Somavanshi king Jajati Keshari, in 11th century CE.

1057. Who among the following was the first Bhakti saint to use Hindi for the propagation of his message?

- A. Ramananda
- B. Tulsidas
- C. Dadu
- D. Kabir

Ans: A

1058. Before the Regulating Act was passed in 1773, there was _____ at home to administer the East India Company.

- A. A Committee of 24
- B. A Board of Revenue
- C. A Council of Lords
- D. A Secretary

Ans: A

1059. Two marble masterpieces of the reign of Shah Jahan were

- A. Diwan-i-Aam and Shish Mahal (at Agra)
- B. Diwan-i-Khas and Musamman Bulj (Jasmine Palace at Agra)
- C. Jami Masjid and Diwan-i-Khas (Shahjahanabad, Delhi)
- D. Pearl Mosque (Moti Masjid) and Taj Mahal (at Agra)

Ans: D

1060. What is 'Milindapanho'?

- A. A Buddhist place
- B. A Buddhist Specimen of Art
- C. A Buddhist text
- D. One of the names of Buddha

Ans: C

Detail: The Milinda Panha (Questions of Milinda) is a Buddhist text which dates from approximately 100 BC. It purports to record a dialogue in which the Indo-Greek king Menander

I of Bactria, who reigned in the 2nd century BC, poses questions on Buddhism to the sage Nagasena.

1061. Where did Lord Buddha breathe his last ?

- A. Bodh Gaya
- B. Kushinagar
- C. Varanasi
- D. Sarnath

Ans: B

Detail: At the time of the Buddha, Kushinagar was the capital of the Mallas, and the scene of the Buddha's death. The Buddha died of old age, when he was eighty years old. The death was triggered by his body reaction to a dish of wild mushroom.

1062. The reformer from Maharashtra popularly known as 'Lokhitavadi' (For the well of others) was

- A. GK Gokhale
- B. MG Ranade
- C. Pt Ramabai
- D. Gopal Hari Deshmukh

Ans: D

1063. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?

- A. Ibn Batuta ' Fatwa-i-Jahandari
- B. Shams-i-Siraj Afif ' Tarikh-i-Feroze Shahi
- C. Amir Khusrao ' Tabqat-i-Nasiri
- D. Ziauddin Barni ' Tarikh-i-Muhammadi

Ans: B

1064. The famous Kailasanath Temple at Kanchi was built by'

- A. Mahendravarman I
- B. Narasimhavarman II
- C. Nandivarman II
- D. Dantivarman

Ans: B

Detail: The Kailasanath temple is the oldest temple of Kanchipuram. It was built by the Pallavas in the early 8th century CE. This temple was built by Pallava King Narasimhavarman II (Rajasimhan), and is also called Rajasimha Pallaveswaram.

1065. Mahavira was born in a kshatriya clan by

the name of

- A. Lichhavis
- B. Mallas
- C. Shakya
- D. Janatrika

Ans: D

Detail: Born into the kshatriya (warrior) caste Mahavira's father was chief of the Jnatrika clan, an indigenous oligarchical tribe. Mahavira's tribal affiliation is reflected in one of his later epithets, Nigantha Nataputta, which means literally the naked ascetic of the Jnatrika clan."

1066. Akbar suppressed the rebellion of Abdullah Khan, the Governor of

- A. Malwa
- B. Mankat
- C. Mewar
- D. Meerut

Ans: A

1067. The social reformer of Maharashtra who became famous by his pen name lokhitwadi was

- A. KS Chaplunkar
- B. Atmaram Panduranga
- C. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- D. Gopal Hari Deshmukh

Ans: D

1068. Vikram Shila University was founded by

- A. Pulakesin II
- B. Dharampala
- C. Chandra Gupta Maurya
- D. Kanishka

Ans: B

Detail: Vikramashila University was established by King Dharmapala of the Pala dynasty in the 8th century A.D. Located at Bhagalpur in modern day Bihar, it was one of the two most important centres of Buddhist learning in India during the Pala empire, along with Nalanda. It developed into the intellectual center for Tantric Buddhism.

1069. Who was the famous Deccan Hindu king whose fleet crossed the Bay of Bengal with an army and conquered a number of states in Sumatra, Java and Malaysia?

- A. Rajendra Chola

- B. Pulakesin
- C. Rajaraja I
- D. Mahipala II

Ans: A

1070. The Mongols under Chengez Khan invaded India during the reign of

- A. Firuz Tughluq
- B. Muhammad-bin-Tughluq
- C. Iltutmish
- D. Balban

Ans: C

1071. Worship of Mother Goddess was associated with

- A. Indus Valley Civilization
- B. Mediterranean Civilization
- C. Later Vedic Civilization
- D. Aryan Civilization

Ans: A

Detail: In view of the large number of figurines found in the Indus valley, some scholars believe that the Harappan people worshipped a Mother goddess symbolizing fertility, a common practice among rural Hindus even today.

1072. Two highest ,gods in the Vedic religion were

- A. Agni and Savitri
- B. Surya and Pushan
- C. Vishnu and Mitra
- D. Indra and Varuna

Ans: D

1073. Bal Gangadhar Tilak earned the epithet of Lokamanya during

- A. the Home Rule Movement
- B. his trial in 1907-08
- C. the Lucknow pact of 1916
- D. the Congress Session in 1917

Ans: A

1074. The Pallava kings were the makers of the rock-cut temples at

- A. Khajuraho
- B. Rameswaram
- C. Mahabalipuram
- D. Thanjavur

Ans: C

1075. Dandi March Started from _____ in 1930.

- A. Sabarmati Ashram
- B. Vedaranyan
- C. Delhi Durbar Hall
- D. Surat

Ans: A

1076. Nalanda University was a great centre of learning, especially in

- A. Vaishnavism
- B. Buddhism
- C. Tantra
- D. Jainism

Ans: B

Detail: Nalanda was an ancient centre of higher learning in Bihar, India. It was a Buddhist centre of learning from the fifth or sixth century CE to 1197 CE. Nalanda flourished between the reign of the Sakraditya (whose identity is uncertain and who might have been either Kumara Gupta-I or Kumara Gupta-II) and 1197 CE, supported by patronage from the Hindu Gupta rulers as well as Buddhist emperors like Harsha and later emperors from the Pala Empire.

1077. The largest standing army of the Delhi Sultanate directly paid by the State was created by

- A. Iltutmish
- B. Alauddin Khalji
- C. Balban
- D. Muhammad-bin-Tughluq

Ans: B

1078. The best specimens of Mauryan art are represented by their

- A. Chaityas
- B. Caves
- C. Pillars
- D. Stupas

Ans: C

1079. Who built Brihadeshwara Temple at Tanjore ?

- A. Aditya Chola
- B. Rajendra Chola
- C. Karikala Chola
- D. Raja Raja Chola

Ans: D

Detail: The famous Chola temple built at Tanjavur (Tanjore) is known as the Brihadeshwara temple. It is also called the Rajarajeshwara temple after the name of king Rajaraja who built it in honour of Lord Shiva in about 1009 A.D. It is a tribute and a reflection of the power of its patron Raja Raja Chola I. It remains India's largest temple.

1080. One of them was not conquered by Kaniahka from China Identify.

- A. Kashgar
- B. Kapisa
- C. Yarkand
- D. Khotan

Ans: B

1081. Which of the following was not a common social reform attempted by all the Hindu social reformers of the 19th century

- A. emancipation of women
- B. monogamy
- C. untouchability
- D. female education

Ans: C

1082. The Svetambara Jains were

- A. clad in red
- B. clad in white
- C. saffron clad
- D. clad in black

Ans: B

1083. The famous Quit India Resolution was passed on

- A. April 4, 1928
- B. April 24, 1928
- C. August 8, 1942
- D. August 28, 1942

Ans: C

1084. It is said that Muhammad-bin-Bakhtiyar Khalji, one of the commanders of Muhammad Ghuri, conquered Nadia (one of the capitals of Bengal) with only 18 horsemen. The king of Bengal who then fled barefoot from his palace was

- A. Lakshamanasena
- B. Samantasena
- C. Hemantasena
- D. Ballalasesna

Ans: A

1085. Mir Jumla was a/an

- A. Soldier
- B. Diamond Merchant
- C. Amir
- D. Prince

Ans: B

1086. Who among the following did not attend the First Round table Conference?

- A. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru
- B. C V Chintamani
- C. Dr Ambedkar
- D. MK Gandhi

Ans: D

1087. Akbar had constructed several forts, which did not include the one of

- A. Lahore
- B. Allahabad
- C. Delhi Red Fort
- D. Agra

Ans: C

1088. The most famous Indo-Greek ruler of India, famous for his sense of justice and dialogues with a Buddhist monk Nagasena (as described in the Buddhist work Milinda Panho) was

- A. Heliocles
- B. Demetrius
- C. Menander
- D. Eukratides

Ans: C

1089. The later Mughal King, popularly known as Shah-i-Bekhabar (the Heedless King), was

- A. Bahadur Shah
- B. Jahandar Shah
- C. Muhammad Shah
- D. Shah Alam I

Ans: A

1090. The concluding portions of the Brahmanas are called the

- A. Satpathas
- B. Vedas
- C. Tantras
- D. Agamas

Ans: A

1091. The Chola king, who after successfully raiding Bengal took the title of Gangaikonda and also founded a new capital (Gangaikonda Cholapuram) was

- A. Rajaraja-I
- B. Rajadhiraj-I
- C. Rajendra-I
- D. Rajendra-II

Ans: C

1092. Under the Mughals the cotton goods were exported to

- A. Sumatra
- B. Africa
- C. England
- D. Japan

Ans: B

1093. Harihara and Bukka, the founders of the empire of Vijayanagar, named their dynasty as

- A. Aravidu
- B. Saluva
- C. Sangama
- D. Tuluva

Ans: C

1094. Which inscription mentions about the village administration under the Cholas ?

- A. Uttaramerur
- B. Nasik
- C. Aihole
- D. Junagarh

Ans: A

Detail: A tenth century inscription on a temple wall of the brahman village of Uttaramerur gives the details of village administration under Cholas.

1095. Which of the following literary personalities made the greatest contribution in arousing patriotism in the 19th century?

- A. Bharatendu Harishchandra (1850-85) through his plays, poems and journals advocating use of Swadeshi articles and use of Hindi in courts
- B. Vishnu Krishna Chiplunkar's Journal Nibandhamaka (1874- 81)
- C. Bankim Chandra with his historical novels culminating with ananda Math (1882)
- D. Dinbandhu Mitra's exposure of Indigo planters in Nil darpana

Ans: C

1096. The youngest President of the Indian National Congress, who held that office at the age of 35, was

- A. Abul Kalam Azad
- B. Subhash Chandra Bose
- C. Annie Besant
- D. Jawaharlal Nehru

Ans: A

1097. Under the Mughals, the Police duties in urban areas were entrusted to the officers known as

- A. Amin
- B. Vakil
- C. Kotwal
- D. Kazi

Ans: C

1098. Kalhana's Rajatarangini is a work on the history of

- A. Gujarat
- B. Malwa
- C. Bengal
- D. Kashmir

Ans: D

1099. Which of the following Craftsmanship was not practised by the Aryans ?

- A. Pottery
- B. Carpentry
- C. Blacksmith
- D. Jewellery

Ans: C

Detail: Iron was a metal unknown to the Aryans during the early Vedic age. The advent of iron is generally associated with the late or post-Vedic ages. So blacksmith did not exist during this period.

1100. The Mughal emperor who had died owing to a sudden call from the staircase was

- A. Humayun
- B. Shah Jahan
- C. Babar
- D. Aurangzeb

Ans: A

1101. Khilafat Movement was organised by

- A. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- B. Ali Brothers
- C. Agha Khan
- D. Jinnah

Ans: B

1102. Prem Vatika, poems on the life of Krishna, was composed by

- A. Raskhan
- B. Kabir
- C. Surdas
- D. Bihari

Ans: A

1103. That the Rig-Vedic aryaans were a pastoral people is borne out by the fact that

- A. Most of the wars were fought for the sake of cows.
- B. All of the above
- C. There are many references to the cow in the Rig Veda
- D. Gifts made to priests were usually cows and not land

Ans: B

Detail: Economy in the Rig Vedic period was sustained by a combination of pastoralism and agriculture. There are references, in the Rig Veda, to leveling of field, seed, implements, yet the maximum references are made to 'cow.' Such terms as gotra, godhuli, goghana, gavya, gavyuti, etc shows the overwhelming place cow had in the period. The Vedic socio-economic-politico system revolved around cow.

1104. According to the most widely accepted view, the Aryans originally came from

- A. Central Europe
- B. India
- C. Steppes of Russia
- D. Central Asia

Ans: D

1105. Which Mughal ruler's reign has been described as the golden age of medieval art and architecture?

- A. Jahangir's
- B. Shah Jahan's
- C. Babar's
- D. Humayun's

Ans: B

1106. All India State's Peoples Conference formed in 1927 Launched popular movements in

- A. Princely States
- B. Tribal Areas
- C. Hill Regions
- D. British Provinces

Ans: A

1107. During the Mughal rule in the field of agriculture Parauti was the land

- A. uncultivated
- B. barren land
- C. annually cultivated
- D. left fallow

Ans: D

1108. A focal point of all revolutionary activities in London was

- A. Dadabhai Naoroji's House
- B. Kaiser House
- C. India House
- D. Singh Sabha Building

Ans: C

1109. 'Bull' in Buddhism is associated with which event of Buddha's life ?

- A. Mahaparinirvan
- B. Birth
- C. Great departure
- D. Enlightenment

Ans: B

Detail: The five great events in Buddha's life are represented by symbols as under: (a) Birth by Lotus and Bull, (b) Great Renunciation by Horse, (c) Nirvana by Bodhi Tree, (d) First Sermon by Dharmachakra or Wheel and (e) Parinirvana or death by the stupa.

1110. Who wrote the grammatical work Ashtadhyayi?

- A. Panini
- B. Charvaka
- C. Kapila
- D. Kautilya

Ans: A

Detail: Panini is known for his Sanskrit grammar, particularly for his formulation of the 3,959 rules of Sanskrit morphology, syntax and semantics in the grammar known as Ashtadhyayi

(eight chapters)"

1111. The Charter Act of 1813 left intact the Company's monopoly of _____ trade.

- A. Jawa
- B. China
- C. Ceylon
- D. Japan

Ans: B

1112. The Buddhist Doctrines were written in

- A. Tibetan
- B. Pali
- C. Not written in any language but orally transmitted
- D. Sanskrit

Ans: B

1113. The first Indian ruler, who established the supremacy of Indian Navy in the Arabian Sea was :

- A. Rajadhiraja I
- B. Rajaraja I
- C. Kulottunga I
- D. Rajendra I

Ans: B

Detail: Rajaraja Chola I created a powerful standing army and a considerable navy, which achieved even greater success under his son Rajendra Chola I. One of the last conquests of Rajaraja was the naval conquest of the 'old islands of the sea numbering 12,000', the Maldives. Chola Navy also had played a major role in the invasion of Lanka.

1114. The monolithic image of Jain Saint 'Gomatiswara' is at _____.

- A. Saravanabelgola
- B. Mount Abu
- C. Kalinga
- D. Kusinagara

Ans: A

1115. The Jagirdars during the Muhgal period were

- A. All assignees of Jagirs
- B. All the above
- C. Zamindars
- D. Mansabdars

Ans: A

1116. The Hindustan Republican Association, subsequently styled as the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA) was founded in 1924 by

- A. Sachindra Sanyal
- B. Chandra Shekhar Azad
- C. Jogesh Chandra Chatterji
- D. Bhagat Singh

Ans: A

1117. Which of the following songs was so dear to Gandhiji's heart, that he wrote: 'That one song is enough to sustain me, even if I were to forget the 'Bhagwad Gita'.

- A. Ishwar Allah Tero Nam
- B. Hare Ram
- C. Raghupati Raghav Raja Ram
- D. Vaishnava Jana To Tene Kahiye

Ans: D

1118. The mother of Vardhamana Mahavira was a

- A. Maurya Princess
- B. Not a member of the royal family
- C. Lichavi Princess
- D. Saka Princess

Ans: C

1119. Of the following who did not revolt against Aurangzeb?

- A. Shayista Khan
- B. Satnamis
- C. Prince Akbar
- D. Jats

Ans: A

1120. The designation 'amil' during Akbar's reign denoted a

- A. Policeman
- B. Revenue official
- C. Postman
- D. Retail trader

Ans: B

1121. The Company's monopoly of Trade was abolished by the Act of

- A. Pitt's India Act
- B. 1793
- C. 1833
- D. 1813

Ans: C

1122. Which of the following is not famous for temples marked by erotic sculptures?

- A. madhurai
- B. Konark
- C. Khajuraho
- D. Halebid

Ans: D

1123. By whom among the following was the Paramdham Ashram established?

- A. Ramakrishna Paramhansa
- B. Acharya Kripalani
- C. Swami Vivekananda
- D. Acharya Vinoba Bhave

Ans: D

1124. What was the important reason for fall of Vijayanagar Empire?

- A. Economic bankruptcy
- B. Internal instability and weakness of Princes
- C. Unity among the Muslim rulers
- D. Moplah's rebellion

Ans: C

1125. Mention the centre of the Roman trade during the Sangam Age.

- A. Arikamedu
- B. Poompuhar
- C. Musiri
- D. Madurai

Ans: C

Detail: The important towns of Chera dynasty were Musiri, Tondi, Bandar and Vanji. Roman built a temple of Augustus at Musiri.

1126. Buddha, Dhamma and Sangha together are known as

- A. Trivarga
- B. Trisarga
- C. Trimurti
- D. Triratna

Ans: D

Detail: The Three Jewels (triratna) are the three things that Buddhists take refuge in, and look toward for guidance, in the process known as taking refuge. The Three Jewels are: Buddha, Dhamma and Sangha.

1127. In whose reign had Islam been abolished

as the state religion?

- A. Balban
- B. Ibrahim Lodi
- C. Akbar
- D. Firuz Shah Tughluq

Ans: C

1128. The most commonly used coin during the Mauryan period was

- A. Karashopana
- B. Suvarna
- C. Nishka
- D. Kakini

Ans: A

1129. The Lilavati was a treatise on

- A. Arithmetic
- B. Philosophy
- C. Medicine
- D. Astronomy

Ans: A

1130. During the reign of Bindusara there was unrest at_____.

- A. Rajagriha
- B. Pushkalavati
- C. Takshsila
- D. Ujjayani

Ans: C

Detail: During the reign of Bindusara, Chandragupta Maurya's son and successor, there was unrest at Taxila in the north-western province of Sindh. He sent Asoka (his son) to quell the uprising. Taxila was a highly volatile place because of the Indo-Greek presence and mismanagement of Governor Susima.

1131. The earliest city discovered in India was

- A. Mohenjo Daro
- B. Harappa
- C. Punjab
- D. Sindh

Ans: B

Detail: The ruins of Harrappa were first described in 1842 by Charles Masson in his Narrative of Various Journeys in Balochistan, Afghanistan, and the Punjab, where locals talked of an ancient city extending thirteen cosses (about 25 miles), but no archaeological interest

would attach to this for nearly a century. In 1856, General Alexander Cunningham, later director general of the archeological survey of northern India, visited Harappa where the British engineers John and William Brunton were laying the East Indian Railway Company line connecting the cities of Karachi and Lahore. In 1872-75 Alexander Cunningham published the first Harappan seal (with an erroneous identification as Brahmi letters). It was half a century later, in 1912, that more Harappan seals were discovered by J. Fleet, prompting an excavation campaign under Sir John Hubert Marshall in 1921-22 and resulting in the discovery of the civilization at Harappa by Sir John Marshall, Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni and Madho Sarup Vats, and at Mohenjo-daro by Rakhal Das Banerjee, E. J. H. MacKay, and Sir John Marshall.

1132. Who had, while fasting in the prison, written to the British governor, 'The individual must die so that the nation may Live. Today, I must die so that India may win freedom and glory'?

- A. MK Gandhi
- B. SC Bose
- C. Jatin Das
- D. Lala Lajpat Rai

Ans: C

1133. An important part of the eastern court during the Gupta period was

- A. Kalyan
- B. Tamralipti
- C. Sopara
- D. Broach

Ans: B

1134. Baz Bahadur was a in the court of Akbar

- A. Painter
- B. Architect
- C. Musician
- D. Soldier

Ans: C

1135. The Digambaras and Shvetambaras differ primarily with regard to their

- A. Dress
- B. Choice of god
- C. Philosophical doctrines

D. Rituals

Ans: A

1136. Provision was made by the Charter Act of 1813 for the establishment of a Church at _____.

- A. Madras
- B. Calcutta
- C. Pondicherry
- D. Bombay

Ans: B

1137. The foundation of the Dravidian style of architecture in South India was laid by

- A. Pandyas
- B. Chalukyas of Kalyani
- C. Pallavas
- D. Cholas

Ans: C

1138. The 'Hero of Plassey' was

- A. Dupleix
- B. Shuja-ud-Daulah
- C. Warren Hastings
- D. Clive

Ans: D

1139. Shree Narayan Guru was a great socio-religious reformer of

- A. Kerala
- B. Andhra Pradesh
- C. Karnataka
- D. Tamil Nadu

Ans: A

1140. The Ahoms were of ____ origin.

- A. Afghan
- B. Mongol
- C. Assam
- D. Nepal

Ans: B

1141. Which of the following Gods lost his importance as the first deity during the later Vedic period?

- A. Rudra
- B. Varuna
- C. Agni
- D. Vishnu

Ans: B

1142. Who among the following had shifted the

capital of the Mughal empire from Agra to delhi?

- A. Aurangzeb
- B. Shah Jahan
- C. Jahangir
- D. Humayun

Ans: B

1143. The salient feature of the Rig Vedic religion was worship of

- A. Mother Goddess
- B. Nature
- C. Pasupatbi
- D. Trimurti

Ans: B

1144. Which of the following was not one of the techniques of 'Satyagraha' advocated by Mahatama Gandhi?

- A. Non-Cooperation
- B. Ahimsa
- C. Fasting
- D. Civil Disobedience

Ans: B

1145. The most important Pahlava ruler was _____.

- A. Darius
- B. Gondophemes
- C. Mues
- D. Menander

Ans: B

1146. In Mohanjadaro, the largest building is :

- A. the Pillared Hall
- B. a two storeyed house
- C. a granary
- D. the great bath

Ans: C

Detail: The Great Granary of Harappa was the largest building of the Indus Valley Civilization. It was about 45 meters long and 15 meters wide. It was meant to store food grains. It had lines of circular brick platforms for pounding grain. There were barrack like quarters for workmen. The granary also had smaller halls and corridors. It was used to store surplus food grains. There were two rows of granaries. Each row had six granaries. A similar granary has been found in Mohanjodaro. All the granaries were built close to the river bank so that grains

could be easily transported with the help of boats.

1147. Kalinga war took place in the year

- A. 240 BC
- B. 263 BC
- C. 261 BC
- D. 232 BC

Ans: C

Detail: On the basis of Ashokan inscriptions, it can be established that it was fought in 262-261 BC. The Kalinga war, the only major war Ashoka fought after his accession to throne, is one of the major and bloodiest battles in the history of India.

1148. What did Ramanuja preach?

- A. The nearing apocalypse
- B. Ahimsa
- C. The Bhakti Cult
- D. Gyan Marga

Ans: C

1149. The university which became famous in the post-Gupta Era was :

- A. Taxila
- B. Vallabhi
- C. Kanchi
- D. Nalanda

Ans: D

Detail: Nalanda was an ancient centre of higher learning in Bihar, which was a Buddhist centre of learning from the fifth or sixth century A.D. to 1197 CE. Nalanda flourished between the reign of the Sakraditya (whose identity is uncertain and who might have been either Kumara Gupta I or Kumara Gupta II) and 1197 A.D, supported by patronage from the Hindu Gupta rulers as well as Buddhist emperors like Harsha and later emperors from the Pala Empire.

1150. The great religious thinker and philosopher Shankaracharya was born in Kerala at

- A. Calicut
- B. Trivandrum
- C. Keladi
- D. Quilon

Ans: C

1151. The first image of the Buddha-was carved out during the reign of

- A. Menander
- B. Kanishka I
- C. Pusyamitra Shunga
- D. Ashoka

Ans: B

1152. 'Sufi Sect' originated and developed in

- A. Zoroastrianism
- B. Hinduism
- C. Christianity
- D. Islam

Ans: D

1153. King Kharvela was the greatest ruler of the Chedi Dynasty of

- A. Kalinga
- B. Purushpur
- C. Cholamandalam
- D. Kannauj

Ans: A

Detail: Kharvela was the third and greatest emperor of the Chedi dynasty of Kalinga (present-day Odisha). The main source of information about Kharvela is his famous Hanthigumpha inscription. During his reign, the Chedi dynasty ascended to eminence, which had been subdued since the devastating war with Ashoka.

1154. The first Indian to enter the Indian Civil Service was

- A. Gokhale
- B. Satyendra Nath Tagore
- C. Rabindranath Tagore
- D. Ramanuja

Ans: B

1155. Who built the Kailasanatha Temple at Ellora ?

- A. Krishna I
- B. Govinda I
- C. Mahendra Varman I
- D. Rajendra I

Ans: A

Detail: The Kailasa temple was built by the Rashtrakuta king Krishna I in the 8th century A.D. It is a megalith carved out of one single

rock, one of the 34 monasteries and temples known collectively as the Ellora Caves. It is a remarkable example of Dravidian architecture.

1156. The proud title of 'Vikramaditya' had been assumed by

- A. Kanishka
- B. Harsha
- C. Chandragupta II
- D. Samudragupta

Ans: C

1157. Which of the following statements about Arthasastra is not true?

- A. It lays down the principles of politics
- B. It describes the then economic life of the country
- C. It prescribes the duty of a king
- D. It highlights the need for financial reforms

Ans: D

1158. The first Indian to contest an election to the British House of commons was

- A. Pheroze Shah Mehta
- B. Dadabhai Naoroji
- C. Womesh Chandra Bannerjee
- D. Surendranath Banerjee

Ans: C

1159. Upon whom was the title 'Punjab Kesari' conferred?

- A. Lala Lajpat Rai
- B. Ranjit Singh
- C. Bhagat Singh
- D. Sardar Baldev Singh

Ans: A

1160. Which one of the following was initially the most powerful city state of India in the 6th century BC?

- A. Gandhar
- B. Magadh
- C. Kamboj
- D. Kashi

Ans: D

1161. Who among the following were contemporaries of Kanishka ?

- A. Asvagosh, Kalidasa, Banabhatta
- B. Kamban, Banabhatta, Asvagosh
- C. Nagarjuna, Asvagosh, Vasumitra

D. Kalidasa, Kamban, Va-sumitra

Ans: C

Detail: The eminent Buddhist writers Nagarjuna, Asvaghosha, Parsva and Vasumitra flourished at the court of Kanishka. Nagarjuna was the great exponent of Mahayana doctrine and Asvaghosha, a multifaceted personality, was known as a poet, musician, scholar and zealous Buddhist monk. Charaka, the most celebrated authority on Ayurveda was the court physician of Kanishka and Mathara, a politician of rare merit, was his minister. Vasumitra presided over the fourth Buddhist Council.

1162. At the time, when Nadir Shah attacked Delhi, the Mughal Emperor was

- A.** Muhammad Shah
- B.** Ahmad Shah
- C.** Shah Alam
- D.** Bahadur Shah

Ans: A

1163. Permission to the British to establish their trading centre at Surat had been given by the Mughal emperor

- A.** Humayun
- B.** Jahangir
- C.** Babar
- D.** Akbar

Ans: B

1164. Arrange the following Magadhan dynasties in chronological order: I. Nandas II. Sisunagas III. Mauryas IV. Haryankas

- A.** IV, II, III and I
- B.** II, I, IV and III
- C.** III, I, IV and II
- D.** IV, II, I and III

Ans: D

Detail: Some of the dynasties to have ruled Magadha were: Haryanka Kingdom (684'424 BC); Shishunaga Kingdom (413'345 BC); Nanda Empire (424'321 BC); and Maurya Empire (321'184 BC).

1165. Bhagavatiyam refers to worship of

- A.** Brahma
- B.** Vasudeva Krishna
- C.** Durga as Shakti

D. Brahma-Vishnu-Shiva

Ans: B

1166. Which among the following chronology is correct regarding four 'samvatas' ?

- A.** Gupta-Gregorian-Hizri-Saka
- B.** Hizri-Gupta-Gregorian-Saka
- C.** Gregorian-Saka-Hizri-Gupta
- D.** Saka-Gregorian-Hizri-Gupta

Ans: A

Detail: Samvat is any of the various Hindu calendars. In India, there are several calendars in use. The Saka Samvat is associated with 78 A.D; Gupta Samvat with 320 A.D; and Hijri Samvat with 622 A.D. The first year of Hijri era was the Islamic year beginning in AD 622 during which the emigration of Muhammad from Mecca to Medina, known as the Hijra, occurred. The Gregorian calendar, also called the Western calendar and the Christian calendar, is the internationally accepted civil calendar. It was introduced by Pope Gregory XIII, after whom the calendar was named, by a decree signed on 24 February, 1582.

1167. Alexander and Porus fought a battle at

- A.** Panipat
- B.** Tarain
- C.** Jhelum
- D.** Hydaspes

Ans: D

Detail: The Battle of the Hydaspes River was fought by Alexander the Great in 326 BC against King Porus of the Hindu Paurava kingdom on the banks of the Hydaspes River (Jhelum River) in the Punjab near Bhera in what is now modern-day Pakistan. The battle resulted in a complete Macedonian victory and the annexation of the Punjab, which lay beyond the confines of the defeated Persian Empire, into the Alexandrian Empire. The battle is historically significant for opening up India for Greek political (Seleucid Empire, Indo-Greeks) and cultural influence (Greco-Buddhist art) which was to continue for many centuries.

1168. Who among the following Sultana wall advised by Qazi Mughiauddin to act according to the laws of Shariat, but the Sultan rejected his

advice?

- A. Firuz Tughluq
- B. Alauddin Khalji
- C. Jalaluddin Khalji
- D. Muhammad-bin-Tughluq

Ans: B

1169. What was Hampi known for ?

- A. It was the capital of Vijayanagara
- B. It had the translation of the Indian epics to Persian
- C. It had the largest stable in medieval India
- D. It was the capital of Golconda

Ans: A

Detail: Hampi in Karnataka served as the capital of the Vijayanagara Empire. It served as the capital of the Vijayanagara Empire from 1343 to 1565, when it was besieged by the Deccan Muslim confederacy. Hampi was chosen because of its strategic location, bounded by the Tungabhadra river on one side and surrounded by defensible hills on the other three sides.

1170. Who was the British Prime Minister who convened the First round Table Conference in London?

- A. Ramsay McDonald
- B. Disraeli
- C. Churchill
- D. Chamberlain

Ans: A

1171. The archaeologist to initially discover the Mohenjo-Daro site of the Indus Valley Civilization was

- A. Sir Martimir Wheeler
- B. Rakhal Das Banerji
- C. Sir John Marshall
- D. Daya Ram Sahni

Ans: B

1172. Kanlshka was the follower of

- A. Jainism
- B. Hinduism
- C. Hinayanism
- D. Mahayanism

Ans: D

1173. Which statement about Amir Khusrao is not true?

- A. He wrote poetry in Hindi and Urdu.
- B. He was a great historian.
- C. He was a great poet.
- D. He worked for the Hindu-Muslim unity

Ans: D

1174. The masterpiece of Chola sculpture is the famous Nataraja or the Dancing Shiva image at

- A. Sri Sailam
- B. Chidambaram
- C. Kalahasti
- D. Thanjavur

Ans: B

1175. Which of the Kushana ruler patronised Buddhism?

- A. Kanishka
- B. Ashoka
- C. Vikramaditya
- D. Kautilya

Ans: A

Detail: Kushana, the most famous Kushana ruler, patronized Buddhism. The Fourth Buddhist Council, in which Buddhism got split into two different schools ' Hinayana and Mahayana ' was held during his reign in Kashmir. He also patronized the Buddhist scholars ' Vasumitra, Asvagosha and Nagarjuna.

1176. Who erected the Garuda pillar at Besnagar?

- A. Heliodorus
- B. Antialkidas
- C. Menander
- D. Bhagabhadra

Ans: D

1177. Which was the only Indus site with an artificial brick dockyard?

- A. Mohenjo Daro
- B. Kalibangan
- C. Harappa
- D. Lothal

Ans: D

Detail: Lothal was one of the most prominent cities of the ancient Indus valley civilization. Located in Bhal region of the modern state of Gujarat and dating from 2400 BCE, it was discovered in 1954. Lothal was excavated from

February 13, 1955 to May 19, 1960 by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). Lothal's dock, the world's earliest known, connected the city to an ancient course of the Sabarmati river on the trade route between Harappan cities in Sindh and the peninsula of Saurashtra when the surrounding Kutch desert of today was a part of the Arabian Sea. It was a vital and thriving trade centre in ancient times, with its trade of beads, gems and valuable ornaments reaching the far corners of West Asia and Africa.

1178. Shivaji crowned himself at

- A. Rajgarh
- B. Konkan
- C. Bijapur
- D. Poona

Ans: A

1179. The exclusive right of trading between _____ was granted to the East India Company.

- A. North America and South America
- B. Red Sea and Caspian Sea
- C. The Cape of Good Hope and the Straits of Magellan
- D. France and Poland

Ans: C

1180. The fourth Buddhist Council was held at _____.

- A. Pataliputra
- B. Kundalavana
- C. Vaisali
- D. Bodh Gaya

Ans: B

1181. Which of the following was not included in the Treaty to be negotiated as provided in the Cabinet Mission Plan?

- A. Constituent Assembly
- B. Indian National Congress
- C. The United Kingdom
- D. The Indian Union

Ans: B

1182. Which of the following are essentially books of rituals?

- A. The Vedas
- B. The Upanishads
- C. The Aranyakas
- D. The Brahmanas

Ans: D

1183. In 1908, Bal Gangadhar Tilak was imprisoned for six years and sent to

- A. Andaman and Nicobar Island
- B. Mandalay
- C. Singapore
- D. Delhi

Ans: B

1184. The Harappas had commercial relations with _____.

- A. Jawa
- B. Burma (Now, Myanmar)
- C. Mesopotamia
- D. China

Ans: C

1185. 'Monolithic Rathas' of the Pallavas are found at

- A. Kanchipuram
- B. Puri
- C. Agra
- D. Mahabalipuram

Ans: D

Detail: Mahabalipuram, derived from 'Mamallapuram' is the prior and colloquial name of a town in Kancheepuram district in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu, now officially called Mamallapuram. The monuments here are constituted by cave temples, monolithic rathas (chariots), sculpted reliefs and structural temples which are excellent examples of Pallava art.

1186. Pushyamitra Sunga was a staunch _____.

- A. Atheist
- B. Jain
- C. Hindu
- D. Buddhist

Ans: C

1187. The Diwani Adalat was presided over by

- A. Nawabs
- B. Resident
- C. Collector
- D. Governor

Ans: C

1188. In what session did Congress declared

complete independence (Poorna Swaraj) as its goal?

- A. Madras session held in 1927
- B. Ahmadabad session held in 1921
- C. Gaya session held in 1922
- D. Lahore session held in 1929

Ans: D

1189. The seashore temple at Mahabalipuram was built by

- A. Narasimha Varman I
- B. Nandi Varman II
- C. Dandi Varman
- D. Mahendra Varman I

Ans: A

Detail: The seashore temple at Mahabalipuram was built by Narasimha Varman I.

1190. The language from which the term 'India' is derived is

- A. English
- B. Greek
- C. Arabic
- D. Persian

Ans: D

Detail: The name India is derived from Indus, which originates from the Old Persian word Hindu. The latter term stems from the Sanskrit word Sindhu, which was the historical local appellation for the Indus River. The ancient Greeks referred to the Indians as Indoi which translates as the people of the Indus. ""

1191. The Gupta king who is known in the Indian legends as Vikramaditya was

- A. Skandagupta
- B. Samudragupta
- C. Chandragupta I
- D. Chandragupta II

Ans: D

1192. Dyer was _____ by the Government of Britain.

- A. sentenced to death
- B. relieved of his service
- C. sentenced for life
- D. rewarded with honour

Ans: B

1193. The painting In the Ajanta Caves shows an Indian king receiving an embassy from the king of Persia. The king receiving the embassy has been identified with

- A. Dhruva IV
- B. Pulakesin I
- C. Pulakesin II
- D. Rajendra Chola

Ans: A

1194. Under Mauryas each province was placed under a__.

- A. Minister
- B. Prince
- C. Commander
- D. Council

Ans: B

1195. Defeat in the Battle of Talikota saw the downfall of which empire

- A. Chola
- B. Vijaynagar
- C. Ahmednagar
- D. Rashtrakuta

Ans: B

1196. Who had first sought the legalisation of widow remarriage in india?

- A. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- B. Ishwar Chandra Vidayasagar
- C. Swami Dayanand Saraswati
- D. Badruddin Tyabji

Ans: B

1197. Which one of the following was not a characteristic of society in Mauryan times?

- A. Slavery
- B. Rigidity of Caste
- C. Prostitution
- D. Widow remarriage

Ans: D

1198. Amar Singh was ruler of

- A. Mewar
- B. Meerut
- C. Mankat
- D. Malwa

Ans: A

1199. The Ilbert Bill introduced In Lord Ripon's reign is significant because

- A. it put restrictions on the vernacular press
- B. it limited the Britishers political authority
- C. it removed racial discrimination from the judicial services
- D. it debarred Indians from entering the civil services

Ans: C

1200. The troops provided by the Mansabdars was chiefly

- A. navy
- B. cavalry
- C. infantry
- D. artillery

Ans: B

1201. Which Chola ruler had conquered the northern part of Sri Lanka and made it a province of his empire?

- A. Adhirajindra Chola
- B. Parantaka Chola I
- C. Rajaraja Chola I
- D. Rajindra Chola I

Ans: C

1202. The longest road built by Sher Shah, known as Sarak-I-Azam (currently known as GT road or Sher Shah Suri Road) ran from the Indus in the North-West to

- A. Malda
- B. Calcutta
- C. Dacca
- D. Sonargaon

Ans: D

1203. The ninth incarnation (Avtar) of Vishnu was

- A. Krishna
- B. Rama
- C. Parasurama
- D. Buddha

Ans: D

1204. To establish French political influence in Southern India, Dupleix had an opportunity in the disputed succession to the thrones of

- A. Hyderabad and Carnatic
- B. Delhi and Awadh
- C. Vijayanagar and Ahmednagar
- D. Travancore

Ans: A

1205. The number system 'Zero' was invented by

- A. Aryabhata
- B. Ramanujam
- C. An unknown person
- D. Patanjali

Ans: A

Detail: The concept of zero as a number and not merely a symbol for separation is attributed to India, where, by the 9th century AD, practical calculations were carried out using zero, which was treated like any other number, even in case of division. The credit for inventing 'zero (0)' goes to Indian mathematicians and the number zero first appears in a book about 'arithmetic' written by an Indian mathematician 'Brahmagupta'. Zero signifies 'nothing' and the current definition calls it an 'additive identity'. The Indian mathematicians Bhaskara, Mahavira and Brahmagupta worked on this new number and they tried to explain its properties. It wasn't that somebody suddenly came up with the idea of the zero and the mathematicians throughout the world accepted it. Around 500 AD, Aryabhata, an Indian mathematician, devised a numbers system and the symbol he used for the number zero was also the number used to represent an unknown element (x).

1206. Shivaji started his public career at the age of

- A. 24
- B. 23
- C. 18
- D. 21

Ans: C

1207. The Hindu of Madras started in 1868 as a weekly, became a daily in

- A. 1890
- B. 1899
- C. 1855
- D. 1889

Ans: D

1208. Tilak was sentenced and transported to

- A. Mandalay
- B. Australia
- C. Malaya
- D. Andaman

Ans: C

1209. Banabhatta, a great scholar, lived during the reign of

- A. Kanishka
- B. Harsha
- C. Ashoka
- D. Chandragupta II

Ans: B

1210. Outside India, Buddhism was first accepted in

- A. Japan
- B. China
- C. Sri Lanka
- D. Tibet

Ans: C

1211. The dynasty that excelled itself as a naval power was that of the

- A. Cheras
- B. Cholas
- C. Pallavas
- D. Hoysalas

Ans: B

1212. With which religion is Kaivalya associated?

- A. Sikhism
- B. Jainism
- C. Hinduism
- D. Buddhism

Ans: B

Detail: Kaivalya is the Jain concept of salvation. According to Jainism, all things in existence are divided into two parts Jiva (i.e. living beings having a soul) and Ajiva (non-living things having no soul). The entanglement of living beings (Jiva) with things not having souls (Ajiva) is a source of all misery. Kaivalya is a result of a living beings becoming free of this entanglement.

1213. What was the name of the Sabha started by Debendranath tagore?

- A. Tattvabodhini Samaj
- B. Tattvabodhini Sabha
- C. Arya Samaj
- D. Dharma Sabha

Ans: B

1214. Who among the following was not a physician?

- A. Charaka
- B. Sushruta
- C. Charvaka
- D. Dhanvantari

Ans: C

Detail: Charvaka is a system of Indian philosophy that assumes various forms of philosophical skepticism and religious indifference. It is characterized as a materialistic and atheistic school of thought. While this branch of Indian philosophy is today not considered to be part of the six orthodox schools of Hindu philosophy, some describe it as an atheistic or materialistic philosophical movement within Hinduism. It emerged as an alternative to the orthodox Hindu schools, as well as a philosophical predecessor to subsequent or contemporaneous nastika philosophies such as Ajivika, Jainism and Buddhism.

1215. Harappa is situated on the bank of the river :

- A. Yamuna
- B. Ravi
- C. Sindhu
- D. Ganga

Ans: B

Detail: Harappa, is an archaeological site in Punjab, northeast Pakistan, which takes its name from a modern village located near the former course of the Ravi River. The two greatest cities, Mohenjo-daro and Harappa, emerged circa 2600 BC along the Indus River valley in Punjab and Sindh.

1216. The last constitutional provision (covering undivided India) passed by the House of Commons was

- A. Indian Independence Bill
- B. Government of India Act 1935
- C. Cabinet Mission Plan
- D. Mountabatten (or June 3) Plan

Ans: B

1217. Which of the following was the centre of inland trade of the Satavahanas?

- A. Surat
- B. Nasik
- C. Srikakulam
- D. Tagara

Ans: D

1218. The Svetambaras and Digambaras refer to two sects of

- A. Saivism
- B. Vaishnavism
- C. Jainism
- D. Buddhism

Ans: C

1219. The Home Rule Movement was aimed at

- A. complete autonomy to India
- B. self-government for India within the British Commonwealth
- C. larger participation of Indians in India's administration
- D. complete independence for India

Ans: B

1220. The Asiatic Society had been established in Calcutta by

- A. Sir William Jones
- B. Annie Besant
- C. TB Macaulay
- D. GK Gokhale

Ans: A

1221. Vaishnavism, a later development of Bhagavatism, advocates the worship of

- A. Ram and Krishna
- B. Vishnu and his incarnations
- C. Vishnu
- D. Vishnu and Lakshmi

Ans: B

1222. The rockcut temples of Mahabalipuram were built under the patronage of the

- A. Pallava Kings
- B. Pandya Kings
- C. Satavahana Kings
- D. Chola Kings

Ans: A

1223. Who had converted Kanishka to Buddhism?

- A. Asvaghosha
- B. Parsva

- C. Nagarjuna
- D. Vasumitra

Ans: A

1224. Which Mughal emperor is credited with having composed secular Hindi songs?

- A. Babar
- B. Humayun
- C. Shah Jahan
- D. Jahangir

Ans: D

1225. Of the following Kushan Kings who assumed the title 'the Lord of the Whole World'?

- A. Kanishka
- B. Huvishka
- C. Kadphises II
- D. Kadphises I

Ans: C

1226. Which one of the following is the most lasting contribution of the Rastrakutas ?

- A. Patronage of Jainism
- B. Pampa, Ponna, Ranna, the three writers of Kannada poetry and Kailasha Temple.
- C. Kailasha Temple
- D. Conquests

Ans: B

Detail: The Kannada literature reached great heights under the Western Chalukyas and the Rashtrakutas who succeeded them. King Amoghavarsha I was himself one of the gems of Kannada. Adikavi Pampa, Sri Ponna and Ranna, called the 'three gems' of Kannada literature, found enthusiastic patronage from Rashtrakuta rulers. Similarly, the Kailasa temple is a contribution of the Rashtrakutas.

1227. As per the Indian Independence Act of 1947, which of the following did not form a part of Pakistan?

- A. Sind and British Baluchistan
- B. East Bengal and the West Punjab
- C. The North West Frontier
- D. Assam

Ans: D

1228. The Ajanta paintings belong to the

- A. Buddhist period
- B. Mauryan period

- C. Gupta period
- D. Harappan period

Ans: C

Detail: The Ajanta Caves in Aurangabad district of Maharashtra are about 30 rock-cut Buddhist cave monuments which date from the 2nd century BCE to about 480 or 650 A.D. The caves include paintings and sculptures are masterpieces of Buddhist religious art, with figures of the Buddha and depictions of the Jataka tales. Most of the paintings belong to the Vakataka Gupta period.

1229. Bimbisara was succeeded by

- A. Vesudeva
- B. Ajatasatru
- C. Chandragupta Maurya
- D. Ashoka

Ans: B

1230. Which of the following materials was mainly used in the manufacture of Harappan seals?

- A. Terracotta
- B. Iron
- C. Copper
- D. Bronze

Ans: A

Detail: Seals are an impressive part of surviving art of Harappan culture. Of these the great majority have animals engraved on them and a short inscription. They are mainly made of terracotta which is a type of earthenware, or clay-based unglazed or glazed ceramic, where the fired body is porous.

1231. Which of the following metals was not known to the Indus valley people?

- A. gold
- B. iron
- C. copper
- D. silver

Ans: B

1232. The Hindu College was started in 1817 at

- A. Calcutta
- B. Bombay
- C. Pondicherry
- D. Madras

Ans: A

1233. Which language was mostly used for the propagation of Buddhism?

- A. Prakrit
- B. Sanskrit
- C. Sauraseni
- D. Pali

Ans: D

Detail: Pali is a Middle Indo-Aryan language (of Prakrit group) of the Indian subcontinent. It is best known as the language of many of the earliest extant Buddhist scriptures, as collected in the Pali Canon or Tipitaka, and as the liturgical language of Theravada Buddhism. Pali is a literary language of the Prakrit language family and was first written down in Sri Lanka in the first century BCE.

1234. Identify the temple, from among the following, that was built by the Rashtrakutas?

- A. The Kailash temple, Mahabalipuram
- B. The Surya Temple, Konark
- C. The Channakeshava temple, Batur
- D. The Shiva Temple, Ellora

Ans: D

1235. Who is hailed as the 'God of Medicine' by the practitioners of Ayurveda ?

- A. Chyavana
- B. Susruta
- C. Charaka
- D. Dhanwantari

Ans: D

Detail: Dhanvantri is an Avatar of Vishnu from the Hindu tradition. He appears in the Vedas and Puranas as the physician of the gods (devas), and the god of Ayurvedic medicine. It is common practice in Hinduism for worshipers to pray to Dhanvantri seeking his blessings for sound health for themselves and/or others. Dhanvantri is depicted as Vishnu with four hands, holding medical herbs in one hand and a pot containing rejuvenating nectar called amrita in another. The Puranas state that Dhanvantri emerged from the 'Ocean of Milk' and appeared with the pot of nectar during the story of the Samudra or Sagar manthan whilst the ocean was being churned by the devas and asuras, using

the Mandara mountain and the serpent Vasuki.

1236. Harshavardhana organised his religious assembly at

- A. Mathura
- B. Prayag
- C. Tamralipt
- D. Varanasi

Ans: B

Detail: After the Kannauj Assembly was concluded, Hiuen-Tsang was making preparations to go to his home, but Harsha invited him to attend another Assembly at Prayag which he used to hold after ever five years on the confluence of Ganga and Yamuna. Five such assemblies had already taken place and this was the sixth Assembly in which Hiuen-Tsang was invited. This ceremony was attended by the kings of eighteen kingdoms and about 5, 00,000 people including Sramanas, Heretics, Nigranthas, the poor, the orphans etc, attended this assembly. The Prayag Assembly is a glorious example of the generosity of Harshavardhana as he gave all his personal wealth and belongings in charity during the assembly.

1237. The fortress of Asirgarh was under the rule of ___ when Akbar besieged it

- A. Hemu
- B. Mansingh
- C. Bahadur Shah
- D. Raja Bhagvan Das

Ans: C

1238. Which of the following does not represent an important source material for the Mauryan period?

- A. Foreign accounts
- B. Literary works
- C. Epigraphic sources
- D. Numismatic evidence

Ans: D

1239. Which among the following is the sacred book of the Buddhists ?

- A. Tripitaka
- B. Vedas
- C. Jatakas
- D. Upanishad

Ans: A

Detail: Tripitaka is a traditional term used by various Buddhist sects to describe their various canons of scriptures. As the name suggests, a Tripitaka traditionally contains three 'baskets' of teachings: a Sutra Pitaka (Sanskrit; Pali: Sutta Pitaka), a Vinaya Pitaka (Sanskrit & Pali) and an Abhidharma Pitaka (Sanskrit; Pali: Abhidhamma Pitaka).

1240. The capital of the ancient Chola kingdom was

- A. Uraiyur
- B. Madurai
- C. Kaveripoompattinam
- D. Thanjavur

Ans: A

Detail: The Early Cholas of the pre and post Sangam period (300 BCE ' 200 CE) were one of the three main kingdoms of the ancient Tamil country. Uraiyur, now Tiruchchirappalli was the ancient capital of the Chola Dynasty.

1241. In medieval India the state derived the highest income from?

- A. War Booty
- B. Jeziah
- C. Trade and Transit Duties
- D. Land Revenue

Ans: D

1242. The huge wealth of the Mughals fell into the hands of _____ after the capture of delhi in 1739.

- A. The French
- B. The Portuguese
- C. The English
- D. Nadir Shah

Ans: D

1243. All the early Mughal Emperors except ___ were great builders

- A. Humayun
- B. Aurangzeb
- C. Jahangir
- D. Babar

Ans: B

1244. Which of the following Vedas was compiled first?

- A. Samaveda

- B. Rigveda
- C. Atharvaveda
- D. Yajurveda

Ans: B

1245. Harsha moved his capital from _____ to _____.

- A. Delhi, Deogiri
- B. Valabhi, Delhi
- C. Thanesar, Kannauj
- D. Kamboj, Kannauj

Ans: C

Detail: During the 7th century A.D, Harshavardhana united the kingdoms of Punjab, Bengal, Orissa along with a large portion of Indo-Gangetic Plain. He defeated the ruler of Kannauj and shifted his capital from Thanesar to Kannauj.

1246. Banabhatta was the court poet of which emperor ?

- A. Kanishka
- B. Kumaragupta
- C. Harshavardhana
- D. Vikramaditya

Ans: C

Detail: Banabhatta was a Sanskrit scholar and poet of India. He was the Asthana Kavi in the court of King Harshavardhana, who reigned in the years 606' 647 CE in north India. Bana's principal works include a biography of Harsha, the Harshacharita and one of the world's earliest novels, Kadambari. The other works attributed to him is the Parvatiparinaya.

1247. Poet Kalidasa lived in the court of

- A. Harsha
- B. Samudragupta
- C. Chandragupta Maurya
- D. Chandragupta Vikramaditya

Ans: D

Detail: Kalidasa is generally associated with Chandragupta II who was one of the most powerful emperors of the Gupta empire in northern India. It was during his reign that the Gupta Empire achieved its zenith, art, architecture, and sculpture flourished, and the cultural development of ancient India reached

its climax. Culturally, the reign of Chandragupta II marked a Golden Age. This is evidenced by later reports of the presence of a circle of poets known as the Nine Gems in his court. The greatest among them was Kalidasa.

1248. During the Second World War the British forces were defeated at _____.

- A. London
- B. Dunkirk
- C. Paris
- D. Liverpool

Ans: B

1249. The Sultan of Delhi who transferred two monolithic Mauryan pillars to Delhi to beautify his capital, was

- A. Iltutmish
- B. Muhammad-bin-Tughluq
- C. Firuz Tughluq
- D. Alauddin Khalji

Ans: C

1250. The economy of the Indus Valley people was based on?

- A. Crafts
- B. Agriculture
- C. Trade and Commerce
- D. All the above

Ans: D

1251. The peacock throne was constructed by the Mughal Emperor

- A. Aurangzeb
- B. Shah Jahan
- C. Akbar
- D. Jahangir

Ans: B

1252. Haziya (the daughter of Iltutmish) the only woman ruler in the history of Medieval India ascended the throne with the support of

- A. the nobility
- B. the people of Delhi
- C. the army
- D. All the above

Ans: D

1253. Mahabalipuram is an important city that reveals the interest in arts of

- A. Pandyas

- B. Pallavas
- C. Chalukyas
- D. Cheras

Ans: B

Detail: Mahabalipuram was a 7th century port city of the South Indian dynasty of the Pallavas around 60 km south from the city of Chennai in Tamil Nadu. The name Mamallapuram is believed to have been given after the Pallava king Narasimhavarman I, who took on the epithet Maha-malla (great wrestler), as the favourite sport of the Pallavas was wrestling. It has various historic monuments built largely between the 7th and the 9th centuries, and has been classified as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

1254. The first medieval ruler to propound the divine theory of Kingship was

- A. Alauddin Khalji
- B. Raziya
- C. Iltutmish
- D. Balban

Ans: D

1255. During the first Carnatic War, the French Governor-General of Pondicherry was

- A. Captain Paradise
- B. La Bourdonnais
- C. Count-de-Lally
- D. Dupleix

Ans: D

1256. The second Battle of Panipat was fought between Hemu and

- A. Humayun
- B. Babar
- C. Akbar
- D. Ibrahim Lodhi

Ans: C

1257. After 1893, when complete ban was imposed on all commercial activities of the Company. India was left open to exploitation by

- A. British mercantile industrial capitalist class
- B. British officers in India
- C. Planters
- D. Zamindars and big landlords

Ans: A

1258. Of the following who transferred the capital from murshidabad to Monghyr?

- A. Siraj-ud-Daulah
- B. Mir Kasim
- C. Mir Mudan
- D. Mir Jaffar

Ans: B

1259. The Upanishads are the

- A. Law Books
- B. Story Books
- C. Source of Hindu Philosophy
- D. Great Epics

Ans: C

Detail: The Upanishads are a collection of texts that contain some of the central philosophical concepts of Hinduism. They are commonly referred to as Vedanta, variously interpreted to mean either the 'last chapters, parts of the Veda' or 'the object, the highest purpose of the Veda'. The concepts of Brahman (Ultimate Reality) and Atman (Soul) are central ideas in the Upanishads.

1260. Montagu who toured In India in 1918 was a

- A. Member of Privy Council
- B. Member of Viceroy's Council
- C. Secretary of State for India
- D. Viceroy of India

Ans: C

1261. The revenue system initiated by Sher Shah influenced the revenue system of

- A. Akbar
- B. Babar
- C. Alauddin Khalji
- D. Aurangzeb

Ans: A

1262. The English and the Dutch were firmly established in all the parts of the Coast from sind to Bengal by the middle of the

- A. 15th Century
- B. 18th Century
- C. 17th Century
- D. 16th Century

Ans: C

1263. In 1946, the Interim Government was

formed under

- A. Rajaji
- B. Patel
- C. Gandhiji
- D. Jawaharlal Nehru

Ans: D

1264. Chauth and Sardeshmukhi were paid by

- A. Pilgrims
- B. Foreign visitors
- C. Mansabdars
- D. Mughlai

Ans: D

1265. The Mughals imported fruits from

- A. Arabia
- B. Samarkand
- C. Kabul
- D. Portugal

Ans: B

1266. Which of the following is the oldest seat of learning?

- A. Ujjain
- B. Taxila
- C. Vikramshila
- D. Nalanda

Ans: B

1267. The script of the Indus Valley Civilization is

- A. Undeciphered
- B. Brahmi
- C. Tamil
- D. Kharosthi

Ans: A

Detail: Although these seals and samples of Indus writing have been floating around the scholastic world for close to 70 years, little progress has been made on deciphering this elegant script. The Indus script is an undeciphered script.

1268. Who defeated Harshavardhan on the banks of Narmada ?

- A. Pulakesin I
- B. Nandivarman
- C. Vikramaditya
- D. Pulakesin II

Ans: D

Detail: Harsha's ambition of extending his power to the Deccan and Southern India were stopped by the great Chalukya Emperor of South India Pulakeshini-II, the Chalukya king of Vatapi in Northern Karnataka along the banks of river Narmada. Pulakeshi defeated Harsha's army on the banks of the river Narmada in 620. A truce was agreed upon and the river Narmada was marked as the southern boundary of Harsha's kingdom.

1269. Guru Arjan Dev transferred the headquarters to

- A. Agra
- B. Amritsar
- C. Allahabad
- D. Karachi

Ans: B

1270. Who among the following founded the city of Ahmedabad?

- A. Muzaffar Shah II
- B. Muhammad I Begarha
- C. Ahmad Shah
- D. Qutub-ud-din Ahmad Shah

Ans: C

1271. The Sunga period saw the growth of one of the following religions. Identify.

- A. Nature worship
- B. Buddhism
- C. Saivism
- D. Brahmanism

Ans: D

1272. Sher Shah defeated Humayun at

- A. Chunar
- B. Agra
- C. Gaur
- D. Chausa

Ans: D

1273. Which of the following Pallava kings assumed the title of 'Vatapikonda' after defeating and slaying the great Chalukyan King Pulakesin II?

- A. Narsimha Varman I
- B. Nandi Varman
- C. Parameshwar Varman I
- D. Mahendra Varman I

Ans: A

Detail: The Pallava king Narsimhavarman I assumed the title of 'Vatapikonda' (Conqueror of Vatapi), when he defeated and killed Pulakesin II (Chalukya King) and captured the Chalukyan capital, Badami in 642 AD. The Pallava victory resulted in the commencement of Pallava occupation of Vatapi which lasted until 654.

1274. The Vedic economy was based on

- A. all the above
- B. crafts and industries
- C. trade and commerce
- D. agriculture and cattle rearing

Ans: D

1275. On the wall of which building built by Shah Jahan, is the following Persian couplet inscribed 'if there is paradise on earth, it is this, it is this, it is this'?

- A. Moti Masjid
- B. Diwan-i-Khas, Delhi
- C. Diwan-i-Aam, Delhi
- D. Jasmine Palace

Ans: B

1276. Whose general was Appolodotus?

- A. Antichos
- B. Demetrius
- C. Diodotus
- D. Euthydemus

Ans: B

1277. Purna Swaraj was declared as the goal of the Congress in the congress session held at Lahore under the Presidentship of

- A. CR Das
- B. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- C. Gokhale
- D. Jawaharala Nehru

Ans: D

1278. The Nawab of Awadh who permanently transferred his capital from Faizabad to Lucknow was

- A. Safdar Jang
- B. Saadat Khan
- C. Shuja-ud-Daula
- D. Asaf-ud-Daula

Ans: D

1279. 'Buddha' means

- A. The Powerful
- B. The Religious Preacher
- C. The Enlightened one
- D. The Genius

Ans: C

Detail: The word Buddha is a title for the first awakened being in an era. 'Buddha' is also sometimes translated as 'The Enlightened One'. As Gautam fully comprehended the Four Noble Truths and as he arose from the slumbers of ignorance he is called a Buddha. Before His Enlightenment he was a bodhisattva which means one who is aspiring to attain Buddhahood. He was not born a Buddha, but became a Buddha by his own efforts. Every aspirant to Buddhahood passes through the bodhisattva period ' a period comprising many lives over a vast period of time.

1280. Ashoka called the Third Buddhist Council at

- A. Kalinga
- B. Pataliputra
- C. Sarnath
- D. Magadha

Ans: B

Detail: The Third Buddhist council was convened in about 250 BCE at Asokarama in Pataliputra, supposedly under the patronage of Emperor Asoka. The traditional reason for convening the Third Buddhist Council is reported to have been to rid the Sangha of corruption and bogus monks who held heretical views. It was presided over by the Elder Moggaliputta Tissa and one thousand monks participated in the Council.

1281. Both Jainism and Buddhism had no faith in

- A. caste system
- B. rituals
- C. salvation
- D. yajnas

Ans: D

Detail: Jainism and Buddhism arose as a protest against the ritualism of the Hindu religion. Gautam Buddha and Vardhaman Mahavir both belonged to ruling families of Kshatriyas.

Buddhism, as well as, Jainism had no faith in Vedic religion. Besides, both these heterodox sects had no faith in caste distinctions and opposed the caste-system vehemently.

1282. The term 'Upanishad' literally implies

- A. Wisdom
- B. Sitting near
- C. Knowledge
- D. Recitation

Ans: B

Detail: Upanishad means 'sitting down near', referring to the student sitting down near the teacher while receiving esoteric knowledge. Monier-Williams' Sanskrit Dictionary adds that, 'Upanishad means 'setting to rest ignorance by revealing the knowledge of the supreme spirit.'"

1283. Chandragupta Maurya was__.

- A. Democrat
- B. A pious ruler
- C. Autocrat
- D. A benevolent despot

Ans: D

1284. Which Avtar of Vishnu tricked Mahabali and claimed earth and heaven from him?

- A. Narasimha
- B. Kurma
- C. Vaman
- D. Matsya

Ans: C

1285. Mention the place where Buddha attained enlightenment.

- A. Kapilavastu
- B. Sarnath
- C. Rajgriha
- D. Bodh Gaya

Ans: D

Detail: Bodh Gaya is a religious site and place of pilgrimage associated with the Mahabodhi Temple Complex in Gaya district in the Indian state of Bihar. It is famous for being the place where Gautama Buddha is said to have obtained Enlightenment (Bodhimandala). According to Buddhist traditions, circa 500 BC Prince Gautama Siddhartha, wandering as an ascetic, reached the sylvan banks of Falgu River, near

the city of Gaya. There he sat in meditation under a bodhi tree (*Ficus religiosa*). After three days and three nights of meditation, Siddhartha claimed to have attained enlightenment and insight, and the answers that he had sought.

1286. The Camoua ruler of ancient India who is said to have been converted to Jainism, towards the end of his life, is

- A. Ashoka
- B. Bindusara
- C. Samudragupta
- D. Chandragupta

Ans: D

1287. Who was the spiritual leader associated with the founding of the Vijayanagara kingdom?

- A. Appayya Dikshitar
- B. Ramdas
- C. Purandaradas
- D. Vidyananya

Ans: D

1288. Which of the following ruler was a contemporary of Buddha ?

- A. Udayin
- B. Mahapadma Nanda
- C. Bimbisara
- D. Ajatshatru

Ans: C

Detail: King of Magadha Bimbisara was contemporary of Lord Buddha. He was a great friend and protector of the Buddha. Bimbisara was born in 558 B.C. He was the emperor of the Magadha empire from 543 BC to his death in 491 B.C. Buddha was born in 563 B.C and died in 483 B.C. 102.

1289. The most famous woman disciple of Vivekananda was

- A. Sister Nivedita
- B. Sarojini Naidu
- C. Madam Blavatsky
- D. Annie Besant

Ans: A

1290. 'Mohan-jo-daro' in Sindhi means

- A. The food of Pashupathi
- B. The city of evil spirits
- C. The land of Shiva

D. The mound of the dead

Ans: D

Detail: Mohen jodaro is interpreted as 'Mound of the Dead Men' in Sindhi, and as 'Mound of Mohan' (where Mohan is Krishna). The city's original name is unknown. Mohen jodaro is located west of the Indus River in Larkana District, Sindh, Pakistan.

1291. The famous Moorish (from Morocco) traveller Ibn Batuta, who visited India recorded his experiences in a book entitled Safarnama or Rehla, was appointed Qazi of Delhi by Sultan

- A.** Mubarak Shah Khalji
- B.** Ghiyasuddin Tughluq
- C.** Mohammad-bin-Tughluq
- D.** Firuz Tughluq

Ans: C

1292. The 'Brahmanas' deals with

- A.** Ritualism
- B.** Meditation
- C.** Yoga
- D.** The Bhakti Theory

Ans: A

1293. The rulers of a dynasty of the Deccan who were supposed to be Brahmanas and staunch supporters of Brahmanism were

- A.** Satavahanas
- B.** Vakatakas
- C.** Chalukyas
- D.** Rashtrakutas

Ans: A

1294. The first Persian ruler who occupied part of Indian territory was

- A.** Darius
- B.** Cyrus
- C.** Cambyses
- D.** Xerxes

Ans: B

1295. The Adi Granth was compiled by

- A.** Guru Tegh Bahadur
- B.** Guru Arjan Dev
- C.** Guru Harkishan
- D.** Guru Gobind Singh

Ans: B

1296. In the Interim Government formed in 1946, the Minister for education was

- A.** Annie Besant
- B.** Patel
- C.** Rajaji
- D.** Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

Ans: D

1297. The largest administrative division in the Vijayanagar empire was

- A.** Nadu
- B.** Mandalam
- C.** Kottam
- D.** Rajya

Ans: B

1298. The ancient, medical treatise, Charaka Samhita is attributed to Charaka, who was a contemporary of

- A.** Kanishka
- B.** Ashoka
- C.** Chandragupta Maurya
- D.** Samudragupta

Ans: A

1299. The Ashtadiggajas at the court of Krishnadeva Raya were

- A.** eight great ministers like the Maratha Astapradhans
- B.** eight great musicians
- C.** eight great Nayaks of the Empire of Vijayanagar
- D.** eight great scholars of Telugu literature

Ans: D

1300. 'Mattavilasa-Pradhasana' was written by

- A.** Simhavishnu
- B.** Narasimha Varman II
- C.** Narasimha Varman I
- D.** Mahendra Varman I

Ans: D

1301. The Chinese traveller Fa-hien visited India and left a detailed account of the reign of

- A.** Kumargupta I
- B.** Samudragupta
- C.** Skandagupta
- D.** Chandragupta II

Ans: D

1302. Whom can we call the first national ruler

of India?

- A. Chandragupta Maurya
- B. Ajatasatru
- C. Harsha
- D. Kanishka

Ans: A

1303. Which is the oldest Indian linguistic text?

- A. Nirukta
- B. Ashtadhyayi
- C. Kasikavritti
- D. Mahabhashya

Ans: B

1304. The deep transforming effect that the Kalinga War had on Ashoka has been described in

- A. Pillar edicts
- B. Coins
- C. Rock edicts
- D. Archaeological excavations

Ans: C

1305. During the second decade of the 18th century numerous independent dynasties were founded in different parts of India. The dynasty founded by Chin Qulich Khan (popularly known as Nizam-u1-mulk) in the Deccan was known as

- A. Muhajamjahi
- B. Adil Shahi
- C. Asafjahi
- D. Qutb Shahi

Ans: C

1306. Rabindranath Tagore had renounced his knighthood because

- A. Of a sense of solidarity with the Indian royalty robbed of its power and honour
- B. He was given to occasional eccentric quirks
- C. He wanted to join the Congress
- D. Of the Jallianwala Bagh tragedy

Ans: D

1307. In the Cabinet Mission Plan, provision was made for the commissioner's Provinces to represent by _____ members in the Constituent Assembly.

- A. 14
- B. 10
- C. 4
- D. 8

Ans: C

1308. The Modi script had been employed in the documents of the

- A. Zamorins
- B. Hoysalas
- C. Wodeyaras
- D. Marathas

Ans: D

1309. Who started the Saka Era which is still used by the Government of India?

- A. Vikramaditya
- B. Samudra Gupta
- C. Asoka
- D. Kanishka

Ans: D

Detail: The mightiest of the Kushan rulers in India was Kanishka. He was in power from 78 AD to 120 AD. It was Kanishka who initiated the Saka Era in 78 AD. Through inheritance and conquest, Kanishka's kingdom covered an area extending from Bukhara (now in Uzbekistan) in the west to Patna in the Ganges Valley in the east, and from the Pamirs (now in Tajikistan) in the north to central India in the south. His capital was Purushpura (Peshawar).

1310. According to _____ the Mutiny was a popular rebellion.

- A. V D Sarkar
- B. L Mukherjee
- C. V A Smith
- D. Chabbra

Ans: C

1311. Which one of the following Vedas contains sacrificial formulae?

- A. Rig Veda
- B. Sama Veda
- C. Atharva Veda
- D. YajurVeda

Ans: D

Detail: Yajur Veda deals with sacrificial formulae. It is divided into Black Yajur Veda and White Yajur Veda.

1312. The special feature of the financial system of Vijayanagara was

- A. Land Tax
- B. Surplus Revenue
- C. Currency System
- D. Revenue from Seaports

Ans: D

1313. Jizya was abolished by the Mughal ruler

- A. Humayun
- B. Babar
- C. Akbar
- D. Aurangzeb

Ans: C

1314. The monk who influenced Ashoka to embrace Buddhism was

- A. Brahma Gupta
- B. Brihadratha
- C. Vishnu Gupta
- D. Upagupta

Ans: D

Detail: Upagupta was a Buddhist monk.

According to some stories in the Sanskrit Avadana he was the spiritual teacher of Asoka the great Mauryan emperor. Upagupta's teacher was Sanavasi who was a disciple of Ananda, the Buddha's attendant. Due to the absence of his name in Theravada literature it is assumed that Upagupta was a Sarvadin monk.

1315. During the Dandi March the song 'Raghupati Raghav Raja ram ...' had been sung by the renowned musician

- A. Krishna Rao Shankar Pandit
- B. Mallikarjun Mansur
- C. Digambar Vishnu Paluskar
- D. Onkar Nath Thakur

Ans: C

1316. Which of the following domesticated animals was absent in the terracottas of the Indus civilisation ?

- A. Sheep
- B. Pig
- C. Cow
- D. Buffalo

Ans: C

Detail: The Indus Valley Civilization made sculptures mainly in stone, metal and terracotta. Ranging in size from slightly larger than a

human thumb to almost 30 cm. (one foot) in height, the anthropomorphic and animal terracotta figurines from Harappa and other Indus Civilization sites offer a rich reflection of some of the Harappan ideas about representing life in the Bronze Age. From the terracotta figurines, we come to know that the people of Harappa domesticated animals like oxen, buffaloes, pigs, goats and sheep. Camels and asses were used as means of transport. Dogs and cats were kept as pets. The humped bull was considered a great asset in the farming community.

1317. The first Mughal Garden in India had been laid out by

- A. Akbar
- B. Jahangir
- C. Shah Jahan
- D. Babur

Ans: D

1318. Who was the author of Kitab-ul-Hind?

- A. Abul Fazl
- B. Firadausi
- C. Al-Beruni
- D. Abu Said

Ans: C

1319. By the Act of 1858, India was to be governed

- A. By a Board of Directors
- B. By the Company
- C. In the name of Governor-General of India
- D. In the name of the Crown

Ans: D

1320. Which of the following was the main port for the Indus people?

- A. Kalibangan
- B. Mohenjodaro
- C. Lothal
- D. Harappa

Ans: C

1321. The site of birth [nativity] of Gautam Buddha is marked by :

- A. a monastery
- B. a 'Rummindei Pillar' of Ashok Maurya
- C. a statue
- D. a Peepal Tree

Ans: B

Detail: Lumbini, the birthplace of Lord Buddha, is marked by a commemorative pillar erected by Mauryan Emperor Ashoka of India during his pilgrimage to the holy site in 249 BC. The inscription on the Ashoka Pillar identifies the Sacred Garden ' spread over 9 sq. km ' as the spot where the Enlightened One was born. Lumbini was known as Rummindei in Asoka's time.

1322. The Wahabis operated from

- A. Khyber Pass
- B. Palghat
- C. Western Ghat
- D. Hindukush

Ans: D

1323. The estate of Shivaji's father was

- A. Rajgarh
- B. Torna
- C. Poona
- D. Konkan

Ans: C

1324. What was the bone of contention between Vijayanagar and the Bahmani Kingdoms?

- A. Godavari Delta
- B. Telangana
- C. Krishna Delta
- D. Raichur Doab

Ans: D

1325. The author of 'A Nation in the Making' was

- A. Hume
- B. Tilak
- C. Mahatma Gandhi
- D. SN Banerjee

Ans: D

1326. Which one of the following vedas contains sacrificial formulae?

- A. Athrva Veda
- B. Sama Veda
- C. Rig Veda
- D. Yajur Veda

Ans: D

1327. Who was the Chola king who brought

Ganga from North to South ?

- A. Raja Raja Chola
- B. Mahendra
- C. Rajendra Chola
- D. Parantaka

Ans: C

Detail: Rajendra Chola I extended the influences of the already vast Chola empire up to the banks of the river Ganges in the north and across the ocean. Rajendra's territories extended coastal Burma, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Maldives, conquered the kings of Srivijaya (Sumatra, Java and Malay Peninsula in South East Asia) and Pegu islands with his fleet of ships. He defeated Mahipala, the Pala king of Bengal and Bihar, and to commemorate his victory he built a new capital called Gangaikonda Cholapuram.

1328. Mahatma Gandhi launched the Civil Disobedience movement on March 12, 1930 by

- A. launching the non-payment of taxes campaign
- B. Dandi March to break the Salt Laws
- C. asking the people to take Poorna Swaraj Pledge
- D. asking the Viceroy through a letter

containing Eleven Points programme to remove the evils of the British rule

Ans: B

1329. Indo-Persian style of architecture attained its supreme beauty in the reign of

- A. Akbar
- B. Jahangir
- C. Shah Jahan
- D. Babar

Ans: C

1330. Mumtaj Mahal died at

- A. Ajmer
- B. Agra
- C. Burhanpur
- D. Delhi

Ans: C

1331. First Portuguese factory was established in

- A. Calicut
- B. Goa
- C. Calcutta

D. Mangalore

Ans: A

1332. Pancha siddhantham of Varaha mihira deals with

- A. Medicine
- B. Anatomy
- C. Astronomy
- D. Astrology

Ans: C

Detail: The most famous work by Varahamihira is the treatise on mathematical astronomy called the Pancha Siddhantika ('Five Astronomical Treatises'). It is dated 575 AD. It is a summary of five earlier astronomical systems, namely the Surya, Romaka, Paulisa, Vasistha and Paitamaha.

1333. Zafarnama was letter written to a Mughal emperor by which of the following Sikh gurus?

- A. Gobind Singh
- B. Arjan Dev
- C. Tegh Bahadur
- D. Hari Rai

Ans: A

1334. Seleucus Nicator was defeated by

- A. Bindu Sara
- B. Chandragupta Maurya
- C. Brihadratha
- D. Asoka

Ans: B

Detail: Seleucus I Nicator was a leading officer of Alexander the Great's League of Corinth and one of the Diadochi. In the Wars of the Diadochi that took place after Alexander's death, Seleucus established the Seleucid dynasty and the Seleucid Empire. He was defeated by the emperor of India, Chandragupta Maurya and accepted a matrimony alliance for 500 elephants after ceding the territories considered as part of India.

1335. Timur invaded India and ordered a general massacre of the people of Delhi during the reign of

- A. Ghiyasuddin II
- B. Abu Bakr
- C. Alauddin Sikandar

D. Nasir-ud-din Mahmud

Ans: D

1336. Lord Mountbatten had held detailed discussions on the approaching partition of India with

- A. Mohammed Ali Jinnah
- B. Mahatma Gandhi
- C. All of the above
- D. Jawaharlal Nehru

Ans: C

1337. An elaborate system of municipal administration had been established by

- A. Kanishka
- B. Harshavardhana
- C. Skanda Gupta
- D. Chandragupta Maurya

Ans: D

1338. Where is the Brihadeshwar temple, built during the Chola period, located?

- A. Thanjavur
- B. Mahabalipuram
- C. Mysore
- D. Kanyakumari

Ans: A

Detail: The Brihadeshwara Temple is a Hindu temple dedicated to Lord Shiva located in Thanjavur in Tamil Nadu. Also known as Raja Rajeswara Temple, it was built by Chola ruler Raja Raja Chola I and completed in 1010. The temple is part of the UNESCO World Heritage Site known as the 'Great Living Chola Temples.'

1339. The Charter Act of 1793 Renewed the Company's monopoly for ____ years.

- A. 20 years
- B. 30 years
- C. 10 years
- D. 15 years

Ans: A

1340. The Portuguese under the leadership of Vasco da Gama in 1498 first landed at

- A. Calicut
- B. Cochin
- C. Quilon
- D. Pulicut

Ans: A

1341. Who had become the first Governor-General of India after independence?

- A. Lord Pethick Lawrence
- B. Lord Mountbatten
- C. Dr Rajendra Prasad
- D. Jawaharlal Nehru

Ans: B

1342. The first Famine Commission was constituted under

- A. Sir John Strachey
- B. Chamberlain
- C. Sir Richard Strachey
- D. Roberts

Ans: C

1343. A well-organised State machinery was introduced for the first time by

- A. the Guptas
- B. the Vedic Aryans
- C. Alexander
- D. the Mauryas

Ans: D

1344. Who is the author of the famous book Gita Gobinda?

- A. Mirabai
- B. Kalidas
- C. Kautilya
- D. Jaydev

Ans: D

1345. Who had succeeded Mir Jafar to the throne?

- A. Tipu Sultan
- B. Mir Kasim
- C. Chandra Sahib
- D. Haider Ali

Ans: B

1346. The Sunga dynasty had made ____ the official religion of their kingdom.

- A. Buddhism
- B. Brahmanism
- C. Jainism
- D. The Ajivika Sect

Ans: B

1347. Who were the first kings to issue gold coins in India?

- A. Mauryas

- B. Guptas
- C. Kushans
- D. Indo-Greeks

Ans: D

Detail: The Indo-Greek kings were the first to issue gold coins in India and their coins were special in the sense that each king had his own distinctive coins by which he could be definitely identified. The names of at least thirty Bactrian kings are known with the help of numerous coins, and they help in the reconstruction of the history of the kings. The coins carry legends in Greek and also in Kharosthi and Brahmi.

1348. The independent kingdom of Awadh 'was founded by

- A. Asaf-ud-Daulah
- B. Shuja-ud-Daulah
- C. Safdar Jang
- D. Saadat Khan

Ans: D

1349. In Jainism the aim of life is to attain Nirvana or Moksha for which one has to

- A. practice, non-violence and non-injury to all living beings
- B. renounce the world and attain right knowledge
- C. follow three jewels and five vows
- D. believe in the Jains and absolute non-violence

Ans: C

1350. The state-promoted canal irrigation system was initiated by

- A. Ghiyasuddin Tughluq
- B. Firuz Tughluq
- C. Alauddin Khalji
- D. Muhammad-bin-Tughluq

Ans: A

1351. What was Chandragupta II also known as ?

- A. Vikramaditya
- B. Samudra Gupta
- C. Skanda Gupta
- D. Ranaa Gupta

Ans: A

Detail: Chandragupta II was the third ruler of the Gupta Empire of India who took the epithet

of Vikramaditya. 4th century CE Sanskrit poet Kalidasa, credits Chandragupta Vikramaditya with having conquered about twenty one kingdoms, both in and outside India. The title 'Vikramaditya' was later used by 16th century Hindu king Samrat Hem Chandra Vikramaditya as well.

1352. In the Provinces were allowed to form groups with common executives and legislatures.

- A. Dikie Bird Plan
- B. Mountbatten Plan
- C. Wavell Plan
- D. Cabinet Mission Plan

Ans: D

1353. Satvahanas minted their coins predominantly in

- A. Gold
- B. Silver
- C. Lead
- D. Copper

Ans: C

Detail: The Satavahana kings mostly used lead as the material for their coins. Most of their coins are in that metal. Silver coins are very rare. Next to lead they used an alloy of silver and copper, called 'potin'. Many copper coins are also available. Although the Satavahana coins are devoid of any beauty or artistic merit, they constitute a valuable source-material for the dynastic history of the Satavahanas.

1354. Who, from among the following rulers, had ruled over the largest part of India?

- A. Chandragupta Maurya
- B. Ashoka
- C. Chandragupta I
- D. Kanishka

Ans: A

1355. The greatest conqueror among the Gupta rulers was

- A. Skandagupta
- B. Chandragupta II
- C. Kumargupta
- D. Samudragupta

Ans: D

1356. That the Rig Vedic Aryana were a pastoral people is borne out by the fact that

- A. Gifts made to priests were usually cows and not land
- B. Most of the wars were fought for the sake of cows
- C. All of the above
- D. there are many references to the cow in the Rig Veda

Ans: C

1357. Mahatma Gandhi compared Pherozeshah Mehta with the himalayas, Tilak with the Ocean and Gokhale with

- A. the Ganges
- B. the Sky
- C. the Gangotri
- D. the Mansarovar Lake

Ans: A

1358. Alexander and the army of Porus camped on the opposite banks of this river

- A. Ravi
- B. Chenab
- C. Sutlej
- D. Jhelum

Ans: D

Detail: The Battle of the Hydaspes River was fought by Alexander the Great in 326 BC against King Porus of the Hindu Paurava kingdom on the banks of the Hydaspes River (Jhelum River) in the Punjab. The battle resulted in a complete Macedonian victory and the annexation of the Punjab. The battle is historically significant for opening up India for Greek political (Seleucid Empire, Indo-Greeks) and cultural influence (Greco-Buddhist art) which was to continue for many centuries.

1359. Mahabandula was killed at _____.

- A. Rangoon
- B. Prome
- C. Danubyu
- D. Tenesserin

Ans: C

1360. Most of the Hindu colonies in South East Asia had been found during the reign of the

- A. Mauryas
- B. Cholas

C. Rajputas

D. Guptas

Ans: B

1361. The reverential title of 'The Liberator' had been earned by

A. Ashoka

B. Alexander

C. Chandragupta Maurya

D. Chandragupta Vikramaditya

Ans: A

1362. Sardar Patel brought all the Indian States into the Country's unity

A. By using armed forces

B. With the help of the English

C. By a bloodless revolution

D. By a bloody revolution

Ans: C

1363. The first President of the Ghadar Party-founded in 1913 in uSA-was

A. Sohan Singh Bhakna

B. Lata Hardayal

C. Sardar Ajit Singh

D. Bhai Parmanand

Ans: A

1364. The Mayo College was started at

A. Ajmer

B. Calcutta

C. Agra

D. Delhi

Ans: A

1365. The term apabhramsa was used in medieval Sanskrit texts to denote

A. early forms of some of the modern Indian languages

B. non-Sanskrit verse metres

C. outcastes among the Rajputas

D. deviations from Vedic rituals

Ans: A

1366. An emigre (a person or thing who/which has emigrated) communist journal brought out by M N Roy was

A. Vanguard

B. Kisan Sabha

C. Anushilan

D. The Worker

Ans: A

1367. The leader of the Afridis clan was

A. Sher Khan

B. Ajmal Khan

C. Afzul Khan

D. Bhagu

Ans: B

1368. Who built the famous Vaikunta Perumal temple at Kanchipuram ?

A. Narasimha Varman II

B. Nandi Varman II

C. Aparajita Varman

D. Parmeshvara Varman II

Ans: B

Detail: Thiru Parameswara Vinnagaram or Vaikunta Perumal Temple in Kanchipuram is believed to have been built by the Pallava king Nandivarman II, with later contributions from Medieval Cholas and Vijayanagara kings. It is constructed in the Dravidian style of architecture.

1369. One of the best known tribal rebellions In Bihar, known as ulgulan (meaning Great Tumult), was launched by the mundas under the leadership of

A. Sidhu

B. Kanhu

C. Birsa Munda

D. Rampa Munda

Ans: C

1370. Two popular Assemblies of the Vedic period were

A. Sabha and Mahasabha

B. Mahasabha and Ganasabha

C. Ur and Kula

D. Sabha and Samiti

Ans: D

1371. Chandra Shekhar Azad was _____ of the Hindustan socialist Republican Army.

A. Commander-in-Chief

B. President

C. Field Marshal

D. Secretary

Ans: A

1372. The Battle of Plassey is a particularly important event in Indian history because
A. It enabled the British to reap higher trade profits
B. The Nawab of Bengal lost in it
C. It enabled the British to have power in Bengal
D. It laid the foundation for British rule in India
Ans: D

1373. The prime causes of the 1857 mutiny did not include
A. The Widow Remarriage Act
B. The despatch of Indian Sepoys to Afghanistan
C. Laws forbidding intermarriages between Indians and the British
D. The new system of education
Ans: C

1374. The famous Gayatri Mantra is addressed to
A. Savita
B. Indra
C. Varuna
D. Pashupati
Ans: A

1375. What does the Sangam age owe its name to?
A. Jain Influence
B. Village assembly
C. A literary guild
D. Confluence of rivers
Ans: C

1376. The Non-Cooperation movement had been launched by Gandhi in the year
A. 1923
B. 1920
C. 1916
D. 1919
Ans: B

1377. The illustrious names of Aryabhata and Varahamihir are associated with the age of the
A. Guptas
B. Mauryas
C. Palas
D. Kushanas
Ans: A

Detail: The Gupta Empire was an ancient Indian

empire which existed from approximately 320 to 550 CE and covered much of the Indian Subcontinent. Scholars of this period include Varahamihira and Aryabhata, who is believed to be the first to come up with the concept of zero, postulated the theory that the Earth moves round the Sun, and studied solar and lunar eclipses. The most famous works of Aryabhata are the Aryabhatiya and the Arya-siddhanta. Varahamihira was an Indian astronomer, mathematician, and astrologer who lived in Ujjain. He is considered to be one of the nine jewels (Navaratnas) of the court of legendary ruler Vikramaditya (thought to be the Gupta emperor Chandragupta II Vikramaditya).

1378. Who among the following had authored the book, 'At the feet of Mahatma Gandhi'?
A. Rajendra Prasad
B. Vinoba Bhave
C. Jayaprakash Narayan
D. J.B. Kripalani
Ans: A

1379. Who, among the following is remembered to this day by the Rajputas as a model of chivalry and courage and is the hero of many folk ballads?
A. Prithviraj
B. Jaichand
C. Parmal
D. Vidyadhara
Ans: A

1380. Who among the following was ruler from the Kushan dynasty?
A. Pushyamitra
B. Khadphises I
C. Danti Durga
D. Vikramaditya
Ans: B

Detail: Kujula Kadphises (also known as Kadphises I) is believed to be the founder of Kushan dynasty in India in 78 A.D. According to the Rabatak inscription, he was the grandfather of the great Kushan king Kanishka I.

1381. The temples known as the Seven Pagodas had been built by the
A. Cholas
B. Pallavas

- C. Hoysalas
- D. Chalukyas

Ans: B

1382. In Mansabdari system the Commander-in-Chief of the Army was

- A. Prince
- B. Mansabdar
- C. Emperor
- D. Dah Hazari

Ans: C

1383. In his early days Shivaji moved with

- A. Mawali leaders
- B. Bhils
- C. Santhals
- D. Jat leaders

Ans: A

1384. The Harappans did not know the use of

- A. Iron
- B. Gold
- C. Bronze
- D. Copper

Ans: A

1385. The Non-Cooperation Movement was withdrawn in 1920 because of

- A. Gandhi's ill health
- B. Violence erupting at Chauri Chaura
- C. A fervent appeal by the government to do so
- D. The Congress' extremist policies

Ans: B

1386. Prince Khurram was given the title of

- A. Sher Khan
- B. Shah Jahan
- C. Kavi Rai
- D. Sher Afghan

Ans: B

1387. Shivaji maintained a fleet at

- A. Calicut
- B. Surat
- C. Bombay
- D. Kolaba

Ans: D

1388. Aligarh Muslim University was founded by

- A. Jinnah

B. Syed Ahmed Khan

C. Bhutto

D. Abul Kalam Azad

Ans: B

1389. The Indian Civil Service Examination was thrown open to all by the Act of

- A. 1853
- B. 1784
- C. 1858
- D. 1813

Ans: C

1390. In 1206 AD Muhammad of Ghuri was killed at

- A. Ajmer
- B. Kabul
- C. Damayak
- D. Tarain

Ans: C

1391. The single most important factor responsible for the transformation of Ancient Indian society into medieval society was the

- A. proliferation of castes
- B. decline of trade
- C. practice of land grants
- D. rigidity of the caste system

Ans: C

1392. The 'Ajivikas' were a

- A. sect founded by Charvaka
- B. breakaway branch of the Buddhists
- C. sect founded by Shankaracharya
- D. sect contemporary to the Buddha

Ans: D

Detail: Ajivika ('living' in Sanskrit) was a system of ancient Indian philosophy and an ascetic movement of the Mahajanapada period in the Indian subcontinent. Ajivika was primarily a heterodox Hindu (Nastika) or atheistic system. The Ajivikas may simply have been a more loosely-organized group of wandering ascetics (shramanas or sannyasins). One of their prominent leaders was Makkhali Gosal. Ajivikas are is thought to be contemporaneous to other early Hindu nastika philosophical schools of thought, such as Charvaka, Jainism and Buddhism, and may have preceded the latter two systems.

1393. Rath temples at Mahabalipuram were built in the reign of which Pallava ruler ?

- A. Parameshwarvarman I
- B. Mahendravarman I
- C. Nandivarman I
- D. Narasinghavarman I

Ans: D

Detail: Pancha Rathas is an example of monolith Indian rock-cut architecture dating from the late 7th century, located at Mahabalipuram. The Pancha Rathas shrines were carved during the reign of King Mahendravarman-I and his son Narasimhavarman-I. The purpose of their construction is not known, structures are not completed.

1394. Who was the court poet of Harsha?

- A. Bhani
- B. Vishnu Sharma
- C. Ravi Kirti
- D. Banabhatta

Ans: D

Detail: Banabhatta was a Sanskrit prose writer and poet of India. He was the Asthana Kavi in the court of King Harshavardhana, who reigned in the years 606-647 CE in north India.

1395. Who compiled the tales of 'The Panchatantra' ?

- A. Tulsidas
- B. VedaVyasa
- C. Vishnu Sharma
- D. Valmiki

Ans: C

Detail: The Panchatantra is attributed to Vishnu Sharma. It is an ancient Indian collection of inter-related animal fables in verse and prose arranged within a frame story. The original Sanskrit work, some scholars believe was composed around the 3rd century BC.

1396. Akbar married a bride from

- A. Udaipur
- B. Jaisalmer
- C. Bikaner
- D. Jaipur

Ans: A

1397. Name the oldest Indian civilization.

- A. Egyptian civilization
- B. None of these
- C. Indus Valley civilization
- D. Mesopotamian civilization

Ans: C

Detail: Indus Valley civilization was the oldest civilization to have flourished in the Indian subcontinent. Generally dated between 3000 B.C to 1800 B.C, it was one of three early civilizations of the Old World along with Ancient Egypt and Mesopotamia. It was a Bronze Age civilization.

1398. The language in which Buddha preached?

- A. Urdu
- B. Hindi
- C. Hebrew
- D. Pali

Ans: D

Detail: Buddha preached his messages in Pali, the vernacular language spoken then in north India. The language of the ancient Buddhist scriptures was Pali. Tripitaka is the collection of the teachings of the Buddha in the Pali language. It consists of three sections of the Buddha's Teachings: Vinaya Pitaka, Sutta Pitaka and Abhidhamma Pitaka.

1399. The song Jan-Gana-Mana composed by Rabindranath Tagore was first published in January 1912 under the title of

- A. Tatva Bodhini
- B. Bharat Vidhata
- C. Rashtra Jagrati
- D. Morning Song of India

Ans: B

1400. Name the Rajput General who bravely fought the Battle of Khanwa before losing to Babar.

- A. Rana Sanga
- B. Rana Pratap
- C. Raja Jai Singh
- D. Rana Man Singh

Ans: A

1401. Which of the following is not true about Ajanta Caves?

- A. They depict the techniques used in Ancient India
- B. They are decorated with Buddhist Art
- C. They do not contain paintings of flora and fauna
- D. They are in Maharashtra

Ans: A

Detail: The Ajanta Caves in Aurangabad district of Maharashtra are about 30 rock-cut Buddhist cave monuments which date from the 2nd century BC to about 480 or 650 CE. The caves include paintings and rock cut sculptures described as among the finest surviving examples of ancient Indian art, particularly expressive painting that present emotion through gesture, pose and form. Flora and fauna are depicted on the ceilings of the caves.

1402. The English who twice served as President of the Indian national Congress was

- A. AO Hume
- B. Sir William Wedderburn
- C. Mrs Annie Besant
- D. George Yule

Ans: B

1403. Babar was originally the ruler of

- A. Khandahar
- B. Kabul
- C. Persia
- D. Fargana

Ans: D

1404. By whom had the stupa at Sanchi in Madhya Pradesh been built?

- A. Kanishka
- B. Harshavardhana
- C. Ashoka
- D. Chandragupta

Ans: C

1405. The capital of the Mauryan Kingdom was located at

- A. Pataliputra
- B. Gaya
- C. Vaishali
- D. Lumbini

Ans: A

Detail: Pataliputra, the ancient city of Patna in

Bihar, served as the capital city of the Mauryan empire. It reached the pinnacle of prosperity under Chandragupta Maurya and Ashoka. Greek ambassador, Megasthenes, has left a detailed account of its splendor. Pataliputra was originally built by Magadha ruler Ajatsatru in 490 BC.

1406. Which of the following was defended by Chand Bibi against the Mughals?

- A. Ahmednagar
- B. Berar
- C. Bedar
- D. Bijapur

Ans: A

1407. Kasturba Gandhi died in detention (in 1944) at

- A. Aga Khan Palace
- B. Ahmednagar Fort
- C. Ahmedabad Prison
- D. Yeravada Jail

Ans: A

1408. Sher Shah's mausoleum is at Sahaaaram in Blhar but he died at

- A. Chunar
- B. Agra
- C. Delhi
- D. Kalanjar

Ans: D

1409. The normal form of government during the Vedic period was

- A. oligarchy
- B. democracy
- C. monarchy
- D. republics

Ans: C

1410. Sangam Age is associated with the history of

- A. Tamil Nadu
- B. Khajuraho
- C. Allahabad
- D. Benaras

Ans: A

Detail: Sangam period is the period in the history of ancient southern India (known as the Tamilakam) spanning from c. 30th century BC to

c. 4th century CE. It is named after the famous Sangam academies of poets and scholars centered in the city of Madurai. In old Tamil language, the term Tamilakam referred to the whole of the ancient Tamil-speaking area, corresponding roughly to the present-day Indian states of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, parts of Andhra Pradesh, parts of Karnataka and northern Sri Lanka.

1411. Communal Representation was for the first time given in the interest of Muslims by

- A. The Indian Council Act of 1909
- B. The Government of India Act of 1919
- C. The Act of 1858
- D. The Government of India Act of 1935

Ans: A

1412. The greatest Kushana ruler whose contribution to Buddhism was even greater than that of Ashoka was

- A. Kadphises
- B. Huvishka
- C. Vaishka
- D. Kanishka I

Ans: D

1413. ____ was the first Mughal Emperor to acquire Koh-i-noor diamond

- A. Humayun
- B. Jahangir
- C. Shah Jahan
- D. Akbar

Ans: A

1414. The most Important cause for the outbreak of the Ghadar revolution was the

- A. Arrest of Lala Hardayal
- B. Hanging of Kartar Singh Sarabha
- C. Commencement of World War I
- D. Komagata Maru Incident

Ans: D

1415. A Royal Commission on the Public Service was appointed in the year

- A. 1915
- B. 1912
- C. 1918
- D. 1910

Ans: B

1416. During the period of Hiuen Tsang's visit, the city most famous for the production of cotton cloth was

- A. Pataliptura
- B. Ujjain
- C. Mathura
- D. Benaras

Ans: C

1417. Identify the body among the following that was not founded by Dr B R Ambedkar?

- A. Deccan Education Society
- B. People's Education Society
- C. Depressed Classes Institute
- D. Samaj Samato Sangh

Ans: A

1418. The Shimla Conference which was convened as per Wavell's plan ended in failure because of the stiff opposition of

- A. Jawaharlal Nehru
- B. Rajaji
- C. Jinnah
- D. Gandhi

Ans: C

1419. Which monarch called himself as the second Alexander?

- A. Alauddin Khalji
- B. Samudra Gupta
- C. Akbar
- D. Chandra Gupta II

Ans: A

1420. The paintings in the Ajanta and Ellora caves are indicative of development of art under the

- A. Pandyas
- B. Rashtrakutas
- C. Pallavas
- D. Chalukyas

Ans: B

Detail: The Ellora caves were patronized mainly by the Chalukya and the Rashtrakuta Dynasty rulers between the middle of sixth century and the eleventh century A.D. Ajanta Caves in Maharashtra are 28-30 rock-cut cave monuments created during the first century BC and 5th century AD, containing paintings and sculptures considered to be masterpieces of both

Buddhist religious art and universal pictorial art.

D. Iron

Ans: C

1421. The Prarthana Samaj had been established by

- A. Swami Vivekananda**
- B. MN Roy**
- C. Raja Ram Mohan Roy**
- D. Keshub Chandra Sen**

Ans: D

1422. The correct chronological order of the four Buddhist councils held is

- A. Pataliputra, Rajagriha, Kashmir or Jullandhar, Vaishali**
- B. Rajagriha, Vaishali, Pataliputra, Kashmir or Jullandhar**
- C. Vaishali, Rajagriha, Kashmir or Jullandhar, Pataliputra**
- D. Rajagriha, Kashmir or Jullandhar, Pataliputra, Vaishali**

Ans: B

1423. Who established Mahabalipuram?

- A. Chalukya**
- B. Pandya**
- C. Chola**
- D. Pallava**

Ans: D

Detail: Mahabalipuram, derived from 'Mamallapuram' is the prior and colloquial name of a town in Kancheepuram district in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu, now officially called Mamallapuram. Mahabalipuram was a 7th century port city of the South Indian dynasty of the Pallavas near the city of Chennai in Tamil Nadu. The name Mamallapuram is believed to have been given after the Pallava king Narasimhavarman I, who took on the epithet Maha-malla (great wrestler), as the favourite sport of the Pallavas was wrestling. It has various historic monuments built largely between the 7th and the 9th centuries, and has been classified as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

1424. The first metal to be extensively used by the people in India was

- A. Tin**
- B. Bronze**
- C. Copper**

1425. Who, among the following rulers, organised the Second Buddhist Assembly?

- A. Ashoka**
- B. Ananda**
- C. Ajatashatru**
- D. Kalasoka**

Ans: D

1426. Who was the founder of Srivaishnava sect?

- A. Ramanuja**
- B. Uyyakondar**
- C. Nathamuni**
- D. Yamunacharya**

Ans: A

1427. Cereal(s) grown by the people of the Harappan Civilisation was/were

- A. Millet**
- B. Wheat**
- C. Rice**
- D. All the above**

Ans: D

1428. Which one of the following is not included in the 'Eight Fold Path' of Buddhism ?

- A. Right Desire**
- B. Right Speech**
- C. Right Contemplation**
- D. Right Conduct**

Ans: A

Detail: The Noble Eightfold Path is one of the principal teachings of the Buddha, who described it as the way leading to the cessation of suffering (dukkha) and the achievement of self-awakening. The path comprises right view, right aspiration, right speech, right action, right livelihood, right effort, right mindfulness, right concentration.

1429. The cult of Krishna is primarily exhibited through the

- A. Rajasthani school of art**
- B. Mughal school of art**
- C. Ancient art**
- D. Bengal school of art**

Ans: A

1430. Where in India have traces of megalithic culture predominantly been found?

- A. Central India
- B. Northern India
- C. Southern India
- D. Northeastern India

Ans: C

1431. Buddha has been described as 'an ocean of wisdom and compassion' In

- A. Jatak Tales
- B. The Light of Asia
- C. Buddhacharita
- D. Amarakosa

Ans: D

1432. On which day had premier Attlee conceded that the British would quit India by June, 1948?

- A. January 26, 1947
- B. February 20, 1947
- C. January 26, 1948
- D. August 15, 1947

Ans: B

1433. Who is considered founder of the Gupta Empire ?

- A. Srigupta
- B. Samudra Gupta
- C. Chandra Gupta I
- D. Chandra Gupta II

Ans: A

Detail: The history of the Gupta dynasty begins with its founding by Sri-Gupta around 240 CE. He has been described as Maharaja in edicts. The most likely time for the reign of Sri Gupta is c. 240'280 CE. Chinese traveller I-Tsing mentioned about Sri Gupta in his writings

1434. After the year 1853, a substantial amount of British capital had been invested in

- A. Jute Mills
- B. Tea Plantations
- C. The Railways
- D. Coal Mining

Ans: C

1435. The title of Alamgir was assumed by

- A. Sher Shah
- B. Akbar

- C. Jahangir
- D. Aurangzeb

Ans: D

1436. The Harappan Civilisation achieved far greater advancement than Sumer, Elam etc. on account of its

- A. town planning
- B. weights and measures
- C. metal working
- D. seals and figures

Ans: A

1437. The first to invade India were the

- A. Arabs
- B. Greeks
- C. Aryans
- D. Persians

Ans: C

Detail: A majority of historians believe that the Aryans were the first to invade India in the later stages of the Indus Valley Civilization around 1700 B.C. The Aryans came to India in bands and over several centuries in the 2nd millennium B.C. Historians are divided on the issue of their original homeland.

1438. Who was the author of Telugu Work Amuktamalyada ?

- A. Devaraya
- B. Bukka
- C. Harihara
- D. Krishnadevaraya

Ans: D

Detail: Krishnadevaraya (1509'1530), the greatest' emperor of the Vijayanagara Empire, composed Amuktamalyada. Considered a masterpiece in Telugu literature, the epic poem is believed to have been written and dedicated to Lord Venkateswara. The administration of the empire was carried on along the lines indicated in his Amuktamalyada.

1439. Alexander the Great died at _____.

- A. Susa
- B. Babylon
- C. Macedonia
- D. Kabul

Ans: B

1440. The Cripps Mission visited India in the year

- A. 1945
- B. 1942
- C. 1946
- D. 1940

Ans: B

1441. The members of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan's Red Shirt movement were known as:

- A. Angels of Freedom
- B. Khuda-i-Khidamatgar (Servants of God)
- C. Insan-i-Khidmatgar (Servants of the people)
- D. Khidmatgars (Servants)

Ans: B

1442. Shayista Khan was succeeded by as _____ Governor of Deccan.

- A. Prince Akbar
- B. Asaf Khan
- C. Mir Jumla
- D. Prince Muazzam

Ans: A

1443. The main exponent of the theory of Drain of Wealth was

- A. Dadabhai Naoroji
- B. RC Dutt
- C. Karl Mane
- D. DR Gadoil

Ans: A

1444. Hiuen Tsang visited India during the reign of

- A. Rudradaman
- B. Harshavardhana
- C. Chandragupta II
- D. Chandragupta I

Ans: B

Detail: It was during Harsha's reign that Hiuen Tsang came to India. He has given a vivid description of the social, economic and religious conditions, under the rule of Harsha spoke highly of the king.

1445. The ruler of Mysore who secured the rendition of Mysore was

- A. Tippu
- B. Krishnaraja III
- C. Rajendra Wodiar

D. Hyder

Ans: B

1446. The Non-Cooperation Movement was suspended in february 1922 on account of

- A. all the above
- B. Hindu Muslim riots
- C. the Chauri Chaura incident
- D. arrest of Gandhiji and his imprisonment for six years

Ans: C

1447. The Buddha

- A. was non-committal on the theory of Karma
- B. suggested an alternative to the theory of Karma
- C. believed in the theory of Karma
- D. rejected the theory of Karma

Ans: C

1448. Which of the following was another name of Pataliputra?

- A. Kusumapura
- B. Purushapura
- C. Kusinagara
- D. Huvishkapura

Ans: A

1449. During the period of Sungas there was a revival of _____.

- A. Buddhism
- B. Brahminism
- C. Zoroastrianism
- D. Jainism

Ans: B

1450. The Aryans succeeded in their conflicts with the pre-Aryans because

- A. they were from an advanced urban culture
- B. they used elephants on a large scale
- C. they were taller and stronger
- D. they used chariots driven by horses

Ans: D

Detail: The Aryans success can partly be attributed to the superiority of their technology, particularly weapon technology, over the people they conquered, namely the Dravidian people in South Asia. The Aryans had advanced bronze weapons, later iron weapons and horse drawn chariots with light spoked wheels. The native

people the conquered at best had ox carts and often only stone-age weapons.

1451. The last great royal patrons of Buddhism in India were the

- A. Palas
- B. Senas
- C. Gurjar Pratiharas
- D. Paramaras

Ans: A

1452. The discriminatory Jizya tax was abolished by

- A. Muhammad-bin-Tughluq
- B. Sher Shah
- C. Babar
- D. Akbar

Ans: D

1453. An effect of the 1857 revolt was that

- A. Unity was forged between the Hindus and Muslims
- B. The British became totally demoralized
- C. The spirit of rebellion in Indian was crushed
- D. The British abandoned their repressive policies

Ans: A

1454. Gautama Buddha was brought up by

- A. Sangamitra
- B. Mahaprajapati
- C. Mayadevi
- D. Kundavi

Ans: B

1455. Gandhara Art is the combination of

- A. Indo-China
- B. Indo-Roman
- C. Indo-Islamic
- D. Indo-Greek

Ans: D

Detail: Gandhara art was a style of Buddhist visual art that developed from a merger of Greek, Syrian, Persian, and Indian artistic influences during the first few centuries of Christian era. The foreign influence is evident from the sculptures of Buddha in which they bear resemblance to the Greek sculptures. Both Shakas and Kushanas were patrons of Gandhara School.

1456. The main brain behind hurling a bomb at Lord Hardinge, while he was making his state entry into Delhi was

- A. Sachindra Sanyal
- B. Bhagat Singh
- C. Ras Behari Bose
- D. Jatin Das

Ans: C

1457. Subhash Bose established the Provisional Government of free India at

- A. Bangkok
- B. Singapore
- C. Berlin
- D. Tokyo

Ans: B

1458. There were jewelled steps leading to the Emperor's seat, in the Peacock Throne.

- A. Two
- B. Three
- C. Six
- D. Four

Ans: B

1459. The Buddha attained nirvana at _____.

- A. Sanchi
- B. Bodh Gaya
- C. Kusinagara
- D. Sarnath

Ans: C

1460. A 19th century social reformer who is regarded as the bridge between the past and the future is

- A. Ishwar chandra
- B. Raja Ram Mohun Roy
- C. Keshab Chandra Sen
- D. Devendra Nath Tagore

Ans: B

1461. Who said that the constant 'drain of wealth' from India was responsible for India's economic miseries?

- A. BP Wadia
- B. BC Pal
- C. GS Arundale
- D. Dadabhai Naoroji

Ans: D

1462. The Sikh Guru executed by Aurangzeb

after cruel torture was

- A. Togh Bahadur
- B. Har Krishan
- C. Har Rai
- D. Hargobind

Ans: A

1463. Fawazil in the Sultanate period meant

- A. Extra payment made to the nobles
- B. Excess amount paid to the exchequer by the iqtadars
- C. Illegal exactions extracted from the peasants
- D. Revenue assigned in lieu of salary

Ans: B

1464. Who is the author of the famous literary work Tahqiq-i-Hind?

- A. Badauni
- B. Bhavabhuti
- C. Dandin
- D. Alberuni

Ans: D

1465. In Mauryan dynasty Kalinga war took place in the year'

- A. 261 BC
- B. 260 BC
- C. 126 BC
- D. 232 BC

Ans: A

Detail: In the Mauryan dynasty, Kalinga war took place in the year 261 BC. The Kalinga war fought between the Mourya Empire under Ashoka the Great and the state of Kalinga (Odisha). It was fought in 262-261 BC. The Kalinga war is one of the major and bloodiest battles in the history of India.

1466. During the Mughal rule the finance minister was known as

- A. Kotwal
- B. Vakil
- C. Amin
- D. Diwan

Ans: D

1467. Which art did Jahangir patronise in particular?

- A. Architecture
- B. Music

- C. Painting
- D. Sculpture

Ans: C

1468. The Mughal queen, whose name was inscribed on the coins and on all royal farmans as well as attached to the imperial signature was

- A. Ladli Begum
- B. Mumtaz Mahal
- C. Nur Jahan
- D. Jodha Bai

Ans: C

1469. During Kanishka's reign, the centre of political activity shifted from Magadha to

- A. Ayodhya
- B. Kannauj
- C. Delhi
- D. Purushapura (Peshawar)

Ans: D

1470. Babar summoned the pupils of the famous architect Sinan from

- A. Egypt
- B. Syria
- C. Kabul
- D. Constantinople

Ans: D

1471. To avenge the brutal lathi charge on Lala Lajpat Rai (October 30, 1928), which was believed to have caused his death subsequently, who murdered Saunders, the Assistant superintendent of Police, Lahore?

- A. Bhagat Singh
- B. Chandra Shekhar Azad
- C. Batukeshwar Dutt
- D. Sachindra Sanyal

Ans: A

1472. In India artillery was first used by

- A. Babar
- B. Balban
- C. Humayun
- D. Akbar

Ans: A

1473. Which of the following is not correctly matched?

- A. Shuja - Governor of Bengal
- B. Murad - Governor of Gujarat

C. Dara - Governor of Kabul
D. Aurangzeb - Governor of Deccan
Ans: C

1474. The original name of Sher Shah was
A. Tahmasp
B. Farid
C. Sikandar
D. Akbar
Ans: B

1475. With whom is the slogan 'Do or Die' associated?
A. Lala Lajpat Rai
B. Mahatma Gandhi
C. Subhas Chandra Bose
D. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
Ans: B

1476. Which of the following brought Aurobindo Ghose into the fold of the Indian National Movement?
A. The Surat Split
B. The partition of Bengal
C. The famines of 1896-97 and 1899-1900
D. The Jallianwala Bagh episode
Ans: B

1477. Who wrote 'Kiratarjuniyam'?
A. Bharavi
B. Bhartruhari
C. Bhas
D. Bhavabhuti
Ans: A

1478. The Peshwa's Secretariat at Pune (Poona), the pivot of the Maratha government was known as
A. Chalthe Dafter
B. El Beriz Daftar
C. Peshwa Dafter
D. Huzur Daftar
Ans: D

1479. Under the Mughals, in urban area the judicial powers were exercised by
A. Kotwal
B. Faujdar
C. Wazir
D. Kazis
Ans: A

1480. The original name of Tansen, the greatest musician of the court of Akbar, was
A. Haridas
B. Makaranda Pandey
C. Lal Kalawant
D. Ramatanu Pande
Ans: D

1481. The Sikhs were defeated by the English at _____ in 1856.
A. Lahore
B. Amritsar
C. Kashmir
D. Sobraon
Ans: D

1482. In the Mughal period the registers of the agricultural lands were maintained by
A. Qanungo
B. Krori
C. Kotwal
D. Amin
Ans: A

1483. The Aryans did not practise the craftsmanship of
A. Carpentry
B. Jewellery
C. Pottery
D. Blacksmithry
Ans: B

1484. Shah Jahan was kept in prison by Aurangzeb at
A. Daulatabad
B. Agra
C. Delhi
D. Ajmer
Ans: B

1485. Azad Hind Fauz or the Indian National Army (IRA) was founded by
A. Subhash Bose
B. Shah Nawaz
C. General Mohan Singh
D. Rash Behari Bose
Ans: C

1486. The inaugural issue of Bombay Darpan, a Marathi weekly, was published on November 12, 1832 started by a publisher- reformer named

- A. Bal Shastri
- B. Jagannath Shankar
- C. Krishna Shastri
- D. Vishnu Shastri

Ans: A

1487. Aurangzeb, in his attempt to annex Marwar to the Mughal empire, was involved in a 30-year war. During these long years the most valiant struggle from the aide of Marwar was fought by

- A. Durgadas
- B. Indra Singh
- C. Hadas of Bundi
- D. Ajit Singh

Ans: A

1488. Bimbisara was succeeded by _____.

- A. Chandragupta Maurya
- B. Vasudeva
- C. Ashoka
- D. Ajatasatru

Ans: D

1489. Harsha was the last great royal patron of

- A. Buddhism
- B. Shaivism
- C. Bhagavatism
- D. Jainism

Ans: A

1490. Ashoka was much influenced by Buddhist monk called

- A. Asvagosha
- B. Ambhi
- C. Vasubandhu
- D. Upagupta

Ans: D

1491. The caves of Ajanta and Ellora belonged to :

- A. Buddhists
- B. Jains
- C. Sikhs
- D. Hindus

Ans: A

Detail: The famous caves of Ajanta and Ellora belonged to Buddhists.

1492. Akbar defeated Durgawati and captured

- A. Jhansi
- B. Gondwana
- C. Surat
- D. Bijapur

Ans: B

1493. Whom had Gandhi named as Mira Behn?

- A. Annie Besant
- B. Madeline Slade
- C. Kamla Devi
- D. Indira Gandhi

Ans: B

1494. The coins of which of the following reveal their love for music?

- A. Maurya
- B. Guptas
- C. Cholas
- D. Nandas

Ans: B

1495. During the 4th century AD the Western Satraps were conquered by

- A. Afghan rulers
- B. Kadambas
- C. Satavahanas
- D. Sassanian rulers

Ans: D

1496. Two major crops introduced in India during the Mughal period were

- A. Tobacco and Maize
- B. Potato and Mustard
- C. Millet and Groundnut
- D. Indigo and Maize

Ans: A

1497. The most important saint of the Bhakti Movement in Maharashtra who was born at satara and is said to have died in Punjab, was

- A. Jnanesvar
- B. Tukaram
- C. Namadeva
- D. Guru Ramdas

Ans: C

1498. Shuja-ud-Daulah was the Nawab of

- A. Rampur
- B. Arcot
- C. Awadh
- D. Surat

Ans: C

1499. Jai Singh of Amber died at

- A. Agra
- B. Amber
- C. Delhi
- D. Burhanpur

Ans: D

1500. 6th century B.C. was an age of

- A. Political unrest
- B. Intellectual awakening
- C. Reasoning
- D. Religious ferment

Ans: D

Detail: The 6th century B.C was an age of religious ferment in the world. In India, it witnessed the birth of Buddhism and Jainism. It was in the same period that Heraclitus preached his new doctrines in the Greek island of Ionia; Zoroaster launched his protest against the prevailing religious superstitions in Iran and Confucius showed a new way of life in China.

1501. The land measures of the Second Pandyan Empire was mentioned in

- A. Kasadudi Copper Plates
- B. Thalavaipuram Copper Plates
- C. Uttirameru Inscription
- D. Kudumiyammalai Inscription

Ans: B

Detail: The Thalavaipuram copper plate brought out during 1018 and 1054 A.D by the Pandyan kings, describes land system, giant waves, etc. For example, it mentions six qualifications for a Brahmin to get land as a gift from the king. Kasakudi plates and Uthiramerur inscription are related to the Pallava and Chola dynasties respectively.

1502. Who was the founder of the Sankhya School of philosophy?

- A. Ramanuja
- B. Manu
- C. Kapila
- D. Swami Vivekananda

Ans: C

1503. Which Chola king founded the city of

Puhar?

- A. Rajendra Chola
- B. Karikala
- C. Ellara
- D. Senguttavan

Ans: B

Detail: Karikala was a very popular Chola ruler who founded the city of 'Puhar' (Kaveripatnam) in 1st century B.C. Today is a town in the Nagapattinam district in the southern Indian state of Tamil Nadu which for a while served as the capital of the early Chola kings in Tamilakkam.

1504. Bhasa was the author of _____.

- A. Buddha Charita
- B. Mahavamsa
- C. Sakunthala
- D. Svapnavasavadatta

Ans: D

1505. The Tata Iron and Steel Works was completed with the aid of

- A. Russian experts
- B. French experts
- C. American experts
- D. Japanese experts

Ans: C

1506. As per Pitt's India Act the Committee of Secrecy would consist of three members of _____.

- A. The Board of Control
- B. The House of Commons
- C. The House of Lords
- D. The Court of Directors

Ans: D

1507. Who contemptuously referred to Mahatma Gandhi as a half-naked fakir?

- A. Lord Wavell
- B. Lord Willingdon
- C. Winston Churchill
- D. Lord Irwin

Ans: C

1508. Akbar had got constructed the Buland Darwaza to commemorate his victory of

- A. Odisha
- B. Bengal

- C. Delhi
- D. Gujarat

Ans: D

1509. Who of the following Portuguese Viceroy in India captured Goa (1510) from the Adil shahi Sultan of Bijapur and made it the headquarters of the Portuguese government in India?

- A. Dom Luiz De Atayde
- B. Joao De Castro
- C. Almeida
- D. Albuquerque

Ans: D

1510. Gandhi called for an all India Hartal (strike) to protest against Rowlatt Act on 6th April _____.

- A. 1925
- B. 1926
- C. 1919
- D. 1918

Ans: C

1511. The Buddha has been eulogized as an ocean of wisdom and compassion in

- A. Jataka tales
- B. The Light of Aisa
- C. Buddha-Charita
- D. Amarakosa

Ans: D

1512. Kharavela of Kalinga was a follower of

- A. Jainism
- B. Hinduism
- C. Buddhism
- D. Confucianism

Ans: A

1513. One of the earliest and the best known mutinies before the revolt of 1857 was

- A. Indian Soldiers Mutiny at Vellore (1806)
- B. Assam Soldiers Mutiny (1824)
- C. the Native Infantry Mutiny (1824)
- D. Sholapur Mutiny (1838)

Ans: A

1514. Find the odd one :

- A. Yajurveda
- B. Samveda
- C. Rigveda
- D. Vishnu Purana

Ans: D

Detail: There are four Vedas: the Rig-Veda, the Yajur Veda, the Sama Veda and the Atharva Veda. On the other hand, Vishnu Purana is a religious Hindu text and one of the eighteen Mahapuranas. It has been given the name Puranaratna.

1515. Buddhism in Nepal was introduced during the reign of

- A. Ashoka
- B. Samudragupta
- C. Chandragupta
- D. Harshavardhana

Ans: A

Detail: As a Buddhist emperor, Ashoka sent many prominent Buddhist monks (bhikshus) Sthaviras like Madhyamik Sthavira to modern Kashmir and Afghanistan; Maharaskshit Sthavira to Syria, Persia / Iran, Egypt, Greece, Italy and Turkey; and Massim Sthavira to Nepal. He built a number of stupas, Sangharama, viharas, chaitya, and residences for Buddhist monks all over South Asia and Central Asia. The Asokan pillar at Lumbini, Nepal speaks about Asoka and his works.

1516. Which of the following forms of land tenure denoted an entire village being donated to Brahmins?

- A. Brahmadeya
- B. Zamindari
- C. Devadana
- D. Jagir

Ans: A

1517. Which of the following Indus Valley sites is presently in Pakistan?

- A. Lethal
- B. Kalibangan
- C. Harappa
- D. Alamgirpur

Ans: C

1518. Milindapanho is a

- A. History of a dynasty
- B. Religious conversation
- C. Prakrit drama
- D. Sanskrit play

Ans: B

1519. The Sultan of Delhi who is reputed to have built the biggest network of canals in India was

- A. Firuz Shah Tughluq
- B. Iltutmish
- C. Sikandar Lodhi
- D. Ghiyasuddin Tughluq

Ans: A

1520. Kautilya (also known as Vishnugupta and Chanakya) is the author of Arthashastra which has been compared with

- A. Plato's State
- B. Machiavelli's Prince
- C. Karl Marx's Das Kapital
- D. Hitler's Mein Kampf

Ans: B

1521. 'Anthology of the Bomb' was written by

- A. Tilak
- B. Gokhale
- C. Annie Besant
- D. Bipin Chandra Pal

Ans: D

1522. The Alipore conspiracy case was launched against the revolutionary activities of

- A. Ghadar Party of India
- B. Anusilan Samiti
- C. Abhinava Bharat
- D. Abhinava Bharat Society

Ans: B

1523. Ajanta Ellora Caves are situated near which of the following cities?

- A. Mount Abu
- B. Aurangabad
- C. Madurai
- D. Bijapur

Ans: B

Detail: The Ajanta Caves, comprising rock-cut Buddhist cave monuments, are located in Aurangabad district of Maharashtra. Ellora caves, one of the largest rockcut monastery-temple caves complexes in the world, are also located near Aurangabad. Ajanta and Ellora caves form one of the major tourist attractions in Marathwada region of Maharashtra.

1524. Who was the mother of Mahavira?

- A. Jameli
- B. Mahamaya
- C. Trishala
- D. Yashoda

Ans: C

Detail: Trishala was the Mother of Mahavira, the 24th Tirthankara of Jainism, and wife of the Jain monarch, Siddhartha of Kundgraam, of present day Bihar. She finds mention in the classical Jain Agamas, the Kalpa sutra, written by Acharya Bhadrabahu (433 357 BC), which is primarily a biography of the Tirthankaras.

1525. The Deccan Riots of 1874-75 in Maharashtra were directed against

- A. Revenue collectors
- B. Big landlords
- C. British opium planters
- D. Moneylenders

Ans: D

1526. The medieval Indian Muslim poet, historian and musician who called himself 'a parrot of India' was

- A. Amir Khusrau
- B. Mulla Daud
- C. Tansen
- D. Malik Muhammad Jayasi

Ans: A

1527. The famous poet Amir Khusrau, known as the 'parrot of India' was a contemporary of all of the following with the exception of

- A. Ghiyasuddin Tughluq
- B. Ghiyasuddin Balban
- C. Alauddin Khalji
- D. Iltutmish

Ans: D

1528. The capital of the Pallavas was

- A. Thanjavur
- B. Kanchi or Conjeevaram
- C. Madurai
- D. Mahabalipuram

Ans: B

1529. Koh-i-noor diamond was presented to Aurangzeb by

- A. Shah Jahan

- B. Shivaji
- C. Mir Jumla
- D. Mirkasim

Ans: C

1530. Under the Mughala the Governor was popularly known as

- A. Faujdar
- B. Vakil
- C. Subahdar
- D. Wazir

Ans: C

1531. The word Jina from which the Jain(ism) has originated stands for

- A. conqueror (of senses)
- B. non-violence
- C. detached
- D. great

Ans: A

1532. Maharaja Jaswant Singh was the ruler of

- A. Mewar
- B. Malwa
- C. Marwar
- D. Golconda

Ans: C

1533. The immediate cause of split In the INC at its Surat Session was

- A. expulsion of Tilak from the INC
- B. resolutions on Swaraj, Swadeshi, Boycott and National education
- C. demand of Swaraj as the goal of the INC
- D. election of the President of the INC

Ans: D

1534. The Indus Valley civilisation was discovered in the year

- A. 1917
- B. 1921
- C. 1932
- D. 1927

Ans: B

1535. Wahabis were _____ fanatics.

- A. Muslim
- B. Christian
- C. Sikh
- D. Hindu

Ans: A

1536. The Arab conquest of Sind in 712 AD had taken place under the leadership of

- A. Mohammed of Ghori
- B. None of the above
- C. Mohammed-bin-Qasim
- D. Mohammed of Ghazni

Ans: C

1537. The Mountbatten plan did not envisage the inclusion of the ____ province in the Indian dominion.

- A. Bihar
- B. Bombay
- C. Madras
- D. Sind

Ans: D

1538. Two socio-religious reform movements founded in India in 1875 were

- A. Theosophical Society and Arya Samaj
- B. Arya Samaj and Ramakrishna Mission
- C. Brahmo Samaj and Prarthana Samaj
- D. Aligarh Movement and Servants of Indian Society

Ans: A

1539. Before the rise of Ranjit Singh to power, the Punjab was under the control of various

- A. Sikh Misl (military brotherhoods)
- B. Maratha commanders
- C. Chiefs of Abmad Shah Abdali
- D. Sikh Sardars

Ans: A

1540. The earlier Buddhist sculptures had shied away from depicting the image of the Buddha, except through such symbols as

- A. The Bodhi Tree
- B. Footprints
- C. All of the above
- D. Stupas

Ans: C

1541. Which of the following is not an important work of Kalidasa?

- A. Meghadoot
- B. Kumarasambhava
- C. Gita Govinda
- D. Shakuntala

Ans: C

1542. During the period 1000-1026 AD, how many plundering raids did Mahmud of Ghaznavi carry out in India?

- A. 17
- B. 8
- C. 12
- D. 26

Ans: A

1543. Sufism the liberal and mystic movement of Islam, reached India in the ___ century?

- A. 13th
- B. 14th
- C. 12th
- D. 11th

Ans: D

1544. The city of Vijayanagar (Now known as Hampi) was situated on the northern bank of the river

- A. Kaveri
- B. Godavari
- C. Krishna
- D. Tungabhadra

Ans: D

1545. Bicameral Legislature was first provided to India by the

- A. Council Act of 1861
- B. Government of India Act of 1919
- C. Government of India Act of 1935
- D. Pitt's India Act

Ans: B

1546. The Presidents of early English Settlements (Madras, Bombay and Calcutta) were responsible to _____.

- A. The Council of Senior Merchants
- B. The House of Common
- C. The House of Lords
- D. The Home Government of the Company

Ans: D

1547. Who was the first leader to preside over the INC?

- A. S Subramanya Iyer
- B. Ananda Charlu
- C. Surendranath Bannerjee
- D. WC Banerji

Ans: D

1548. Dadaji was the guardian of

- A. Sambaji
- B. Shahu
- C. Shaji Bhonsle
- D. Shivaji

Ans: D

1549. Of the following sons or Aurangzeb who rebelled against Aurangzeb?

- A. Akbar
- B. Muazzam
- C. Kam Baksh
- D. Azam

Ans: A

1550. Goa was captured by

- A. d'Almedia
- B. Mildenhall
- C. Cabral
- D. Albuquerque

Ans: D

1551. The title 'Indian Napoleon' has been attached to

- A. Harshavardhana
- B. Chandragupta-I
- C. Chandra Gupta Maurya
- D. Samudragupta

Ans: D

Detail: Samudragupta (335-375 AD) of the Gupta dynasty is known as the Napoleon of India. Historian A V Smith called him so because of his great military conquests known from the 'Prayag Prashati' written by his courtier and poet Harisena, who also describes him as the hero of a hundred battles. But some leading Indian historians criticise Smith and feel that Samudragupta was a far greater warrior than Napoleon, as the former never lost any battle.

1552. In the year 1528, Akbar took the momentous step of

- A. Banning Sati
- B. Propounding a new religion Din-i-Ilahi
- C. Forming an army of jackals
- D. Removing Jaziya

Ans: B

1553. Humayun lost the Mughal Empire to Sher Shah Suri finally In the battle of

- A. Kannauj
- B. Ghagra
- C. Chunar
- D. Chausa

Ans: A

1554. Rohelas were of _____ origin.

- A. British
- B. Turkish
- C. Chinese
- D. Afghan

Ans: D

1555. The world's greatest traveller of pre-modern times, believed to have put behind him a distance of over 73000 miles and visited territories the equivalent of about 44 modern countries, is

- A. Marco Polo
- B. Ibn-Batuta
- C. Fahien
- D. Hiuen Tsang

Ans: A

1556. Motilal presided over the Congress Session of 1919 held at

- A. Amritsar
- B. Calcutta
- C. Lahore
- D. Bombay

Ans: A

1557. The Great Bath of Indus Valley civilisation is found at

- A. Kalibangan
- B. Harappa
- C. Ropar
- D. Mohenjo-Daro

Ans: D

1558. Who among the following was the court physician of Kanishka?

- A. Charaka
- B. Patanjali
- C. Vasumitra
- D. Nagarjuna

Ans: A

Detail: Charaka was the court physician of Kanishka I. He was one of the principal contributors to the ancient art and science of

Ayurveda, a system of medicine and lifestyle developed in ancient India. He is sometimes referred to as the Father of Indian Medicine.

1559. The first constitutional measure introduced by the British in India which worked till the framing of the Indian constitution was

- A. Indian Independence Bill
- B. the Act of 1935
- C. the Act of 1919
- D. Cabinet Mission Plan

Ans: B

1560. Who was the patron deity of Vijayanagar?

- A. Venugoplal swamy
- B. Narasimha
- C. Virupaksha
- D. Vittalawamy

Ans: C

1561. 'My strongest bulwark is gone' lamented Gandhiji on the death of

- A. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- B. Pheroze Shah Mehta
- C. Motilal Nehru
- D. Gopalakrishna Gokhale

Ans: A

1562. The Mughals have been made immortal by their achievements in the field.

- A. Social
- B. Architectural
- C. Military
- D. Political

Ans: B

1563. Who among the following was known as a Nirguna saint and reformer?

- A. Chaitanya Mahaprabhu
- B. Surdas
- C. Sant Kabir
- D. Tulsidas

Ans: C

1564. A standing army had been introduced by

- A. Alauddin Khalji
- B. Firuz Tughluq
- C. Iltutmish
- D. Balban

Ans: C

1565. Khan Khanan rendered Babur's Memoires into

- A. Urdu
- B. Sanskrit
- C. Hindi
- D. Persian

Ans: D

1566. Mahavira was

- A. the 23rd Tirthankara
- B. the 24th Tirthankara
- C. the 21st Tirthankara
- D. the 20th Tirthankara

Ans: B

1567. Who is the only women historian to have written a historical account of Mughal period?

- A. Gulbadan Begum
- B. Noorjahan Begum
- C. Jahanara Begum
- D. Zebun-nissa Begum

Ans: A

1568. The ____ were the first Europeans to start a Joint stock company trade with India?

- A. Portuguese
- B. Dutch
- C. French
- D. Danish

Ans: A

1569. The first metal used by man was

- A. Copper
- B. Silver
- C. Iron
- D. Aluminium

Ans: A

Detail: The first two metals to be used widely were gold and copper. The use of copper in antiquity is of more significance than gold as the first tools, implements and weapons were made from copper. From 4,000 to 6,000 BC was the Chalcolithic period which was when copper came into common use. By 3600 BC the first copper smelted artifacts were found in the Nile valley and copper rings, bracelets, chisels were found. By 3000 BC weapons, tools etc. were widely found. Tools and weapons of utilitarian value were now within society, however, only kings and royalty had such tools; it would take

another 500 years before they reached the peasants.

1570. Who was the founder of the Satvahana Empire?

- A. Hala
- B. Gautamiputra
- C. Simuka
- D. Kanha

Ans: C

Detail: Simuka was the founder of the Satavahana Dynasty. He is mentioned as the first king in a list of royals in a Satavahana inscription at Nanaghat. He is believed to have destroyed the Shunga Power in the Deccan with the aid of the Rathikas and Bhojakas. He reigned for around 23 years and was beheaded by his brother Kanha, who succeeded him.

1571. Who were the patrons of Sangama Literature?

- A. Solankis
- B. Pandyas
- C. Chandellas
- D. Nayakas

Ans: B

Detail: Sangam was the ancient academy, which enabled Tamil poets and authors to gather periodically to publish their work. The Sangam met periodically in the city of Madurai in South India under the patronage of the Pandya kings. Sangam literature comprises some of the oldest extant Tamil literature, and deals with love, war, governance, trade and bereavement.

1572. The new element of Gopurm had been encouraged in temples of southern India by the

- A. Pandyas
- B. Pallavas
- C. Cholas
- D. Chalukyas

Ans: A

1573. As per the Act of 1919, the Council of India would consist of a minimum of 8 and a maximum of ____ members.

- A. 10
- B. 15
- C. 12

D. 20

Ans: C

1574. Who started the Saka Era and when ?

- A. Kadphises in 58 BC
- B. Vikramaditya in 58 BC
- C. Rudradaman I in AD 78
- D. Kanishka in AD 78

Ans: D

Detail: Most of what is known about Kanishka derives from Chinese sources, particularly Buddhist writings. When Kanishka came to the throne is uncertain. His accession has been estimated as occurring between his reign is believed to have lasted 23 years. The year 78 marks the beginning of the Saka era, a system of dating that Kanishka might have initiated.

1575. Gandhi gave the call to reject all foreign goods during the _____ Movement.

- A. Civil Disobedience
- B. Khilafat
- C. Swadeshi
- D. Non-cooperation

Ans: C

1576. Buddha preached his first sermon at

- A. Sarnath
- B. Gaya
- C. Vaishali
- D. Pataliputra

Ans: A

Detail: Sarnath is the deer park where Gautama Buddha first taught the Dharma, and where the Buddhist Sangha came into existence through the enlightenment of Kondanna. Sarnath is located 13 kilometres north-east of Varanasi, in Uttar Pradesh.

1577. Who among the following rulers had embraced Jainism?

- A. Ajatashatru
- B. Chandragupta Maurya
- C. Bindusara
- D. Pulakesin

Ans: B

1578. Vasco-da-Gama arrived at _____ in 1498.

- A. Madras

B. Surat

C. Calicut

D. Bombay

Ans: C

1579. The fourth Buddhist council had compiled an encyclopaedia of Buddhist philosophy, called

- A. Madhyamika Sutra
- B. Mahavibhasha Sutra
- C. Jatakas
- D. Sutralankara

Ans: B

1580. Rabindranath Tagore surrendered his knighthood in protest against

- A. Rowlatt Acts
- B. All the above
- C. Martial law in the Punjab
- D. Jallianwala Bagh tragedy

Ans: D

1581. The revolt of 1857 had its beginnings in

- A. Plassey
- B. Bombay
- C. Meerut
- D. Madras

Ans: C

1582. On account of his differences with Gandhiji, Subhas Bose resigned the Presidentship of the Congress (April 1939) and organised a new party called

- A. Forward Block
- B. Azad Hind Fauz
- C. Congress Socialist Party
- D. Congress Liberal party

Ans: A

1583. The Mauryan administration was highly

- A. Despotic
- B. Centralized
- C. Decentralized
- D. Bureaucratic

Ans: B

1584. A temple for 'Patini devi' was constructed by

- A. Senguttuvan
- B. Udiyanjeral
- C. Karikala
- D. Paranar

Ans: A

1585. Which of the following would be the most accurate description of the Mauryan Monarchy under Ashoka ?

- A. Oriental despotism
- B. Enlightened despotism
- C. Centralised autocracy
- D. Guided democracy

Ans: B

Detail: Despotism is a form of government in which a single entity rules with absolute power. However, in enlightened absolutism (also known as benevolent despotism), absolute monarchs used their authority to institute a number of reforms in the political systems and societies of their countries. During Ashoka's reign, the Mauryan Empire was indeed the first attempt in India to secure administrative centralization on an extended scale. Within its framework it united a number of people and tribes. The nature of the Mauryan government was enlightened despotism. The centralized monarchy became a paternal despotism under the able guidance of Ashoka.

1586. Which one of the following is the principal source of information on Asoka's campaign against Kalinga ?

- A. Mahavamsa
- B. Divyavadana
- C. Rock Edict XIII
- D. Pillar Edict VII

Ans: C

Detail: The vivid description of Kalinga war is given in 13th Rock Edict of Asoka. The edict gives description of the devastation caused to Kalinga due to war and how the Mauryan emperor felt remorse for it.

1587. Infanticide was completely banned by the

- A. Bengal Regulation Act XVII of 1829
- B. Minto-Morley reforms
- C. Bengal Regulation Act XXI of 1795
- D. Sharda Act, 1930

Ans: C

1588. From which modern State did the Alwar saints originate ?

- A. Tamil Nadu
- B. Maharashtra
- C. Karnataka
- D. Kerala

Ans: A

Detail: In South India, the Bhakti movement originated in Tamil Nadu sometime after the 7th century AD with the Alvars (Vaishnava saints) and the Adiyars (Shaiva saints).

1589. With the help of Baghnuk (Tiger-claws) Shivaji killed

- A. Shayistakhan
- B. Afzalkhan
- C. Aurangzeb
- D. Muhamad Khan

Ans: B

1590. What is said to be the original home of the Sungas?

- A. Kalinga
- B. Bharhut
- C. Vidisa
- D. Berar

Ans: C

1591. What is the present name of Dwara Samudra, the ancient capital of the Hoysalas?

- A. Raourkela
- B. Halebid
- C. Belur
- D. Mathura

Ans: B

1592. The earliest stratum of the history of the Tamils is known as

- A. Chola Age
- B. Pallava Age
- C. Sangam Age
- D. Pandyan Age

Ans: C

1593. The system of civil services had been introduced into India by

- A. Lord Dalhousie
- B. Lord Bentick
- C. Lord Hastings
- D. Lord Ripon

Ans: B

1594. The Capital of Kanishka Empire was _____.

- A. Kabul
- B. Pataliputra
- C. Taxila
- D. Peshawar

Ans: D

1595. Who among the following had popularized the theory of the Arctic region as the original home of the Aryans?

- A. Dr S Radhakrishnan
- B. GK Gokhale
- C. Max Muller
- D. BG Tilak

Ans: D

1596. Which ruler founded the famous Vikramshila University for the Buddhists ?

- A. Mahipala
- B. Devapala
- C. Dharampala
- D. Gopala

Ans: C

Detail: The Vikramasila University was one of the two most important centers of Buddhist learning in India during the Pala dynasty, along with Nalanda University. It was established by King Dharmapala (783 to 820) in response to a supposed decline in the quality of scholarship at Nalanda. Atisha, the renowned pandita, is sometimes listed as a notable abbot.

1597. In whose reign did the visit of Saint Thomas take place?

- A. Kanishka
- B. Gondophernes
- C. Maues
- D. Menander

Ans: B

1598. The great silk-route to the Indians was opened by :

- A. Kanishka
- B. Fa-Hien
- C. Ashoka
- D. Harsha

Ans: A

Detail: The Silk Road or Silk Route is a modern

term referring to a historical network of interlinking trade routes across the Afro-Eurasian landmass that connected East, South, and Western Asia with the Mediterranean and European world, as well as parts of North and East Africa. Extending 6,500 km, the Silk Road gets its name from the lucrative Chinese silk trade along it, which began during the Han Dynasty (206 BC ' 220 AD). The Kushan empire incorporated Samarkand, Bokhara and Fergana, bordering on the Silk Road towns of Kashgar, Yarkand and Khotan. The main route from Central Asia into India, connecting India with the Silk Roads and the Mediterranean, ran through Gandhara. Kanishka sought to promote the thriving trade with the Silk Road centres like Kashgar and beyond, sending an envoy to Ttajan in Rome.

1599. The first woman ruler of India was

- A. Indira Gandhi
- B. Razia Sultan
- C. Noorjahan
- D. Rani of Jhansi

Ans: B

1600. The Home Rule Society, popularly called 'India House', had been established in London to promote the cause of Indian independence, by

- A. Madan Lal Dhingra
- B. Lala Hardayal
- C. V D Savarkar
- D. Shyamji Krishna Varma

Ans: D

1601. The office of the Secretary of State for India was created by the Act of

- A. 1858
- B. 1892
- C. 1861
- D. 1853

Ans: A

1602. The purpose of Mahmud Ghaznavi's attack on India was

- A. to spread Islam in India
- B. to rule over the territories of India
- C. to plunder the wealth of India
- D. None of these

Ans: C

1603. Prince Ellara conquered Sri Lanka in the second century BC. With which of the following dynasties of Dravida ruler was he associated ?

- A. Chola
- B. Pallava
- C. Chera
- D. Pandya

Ans: A

Detail: Elara (235 BC ' 161 BC), also known as Manu Needhi Cholan was a Chola king from the Chola Kingdom, in present day South India, who ruled Sri Lanka from 205 BC to 161 BC from the ancient capital of Anuradhapura. Often referred to as 'the Just King'. The Tamil name Elalan means, 'the one who rules the Ellai (boundary). Elara is a peculiar figure in the history of Sri Lanka and one with particular resonance given the ongoing ethnic strife in the country. Although he was an invader, he is often regarded as one of Sri Lanka's wisest and most just monarchs, as highlighted in the ancient Sinhalese chronicle Mahavamsa.

1604. Pitt's India Bill was introduced by _____ in 1784.

- A. Prime Minister Pitt
- B. Governor-General of India
- C. East India Company
- D. Senior Merchants

Ans: A

1605. Minhaj-ua-Siraj was a

- A. musician
- B. poet
- C. historian
- D. merchant

Ans: C

1606. Who was the first to use the term 'Adivasi' to refer to the tribal people?

- A. M N Srinivas
- B. Jyotiba Phule
- C. Thakkar Bappa
- D. B R Ambedkar

Ans: C

1607. Who of the following Portuguese Is regarded as a 'monster in human disguise' and the one who had no bowels of compassion?

- A. Almeida

- B. Vasco da Gama
- C. Albuquerque
- D. Joao de Castro

Ans: B

1608. The Interim Government which took office on September 2,1946 was headed by

- A. C Rajagopalachari
- B. Jawaharlal Nehru
- C. Rajendra Prasad
- D. Vallabhbhai Patel

Ans: B

1609. Why did Mahatma Gandhi ultimately lend his support to the resolution passed by the Congress Working Committee agreeing to the partition of India in spite of his personal, life-Long outspoken disapproval of Pakistan?

- A. Jawaharlal Nehru convinced him about the justification in favour of it
- B. The problem at home were far too pressing to carp about a minor concession being conceded to the Muslim League
- C. There was no other go after he was presented with a fait accompli
- D. To prevent the loss of prestige of the Congress Ministers who had agreed to the partition

Ans: D

1610. A 'Sabha' in the Vedic period was a/an

- A. Institution of professional men in villages
- B. National Assembly of all Citizens of the State.
- C. Mantri Parishad
- D. Royal Court

Ans: B

1611. What was the single most significant contribution of Sardar vallabhbhai Patel to Indian History?

- A. He was the leading light of Mahatma Gandhi's Non- cooperation and Civil Disobedience Movements
- B. As President of the Indian National Congress he engineered the passing of the Quit India Resolution
- C. he was responsible for the acceptance of the Mountbatten plan by the Congress
- D. As the Home Minister of free India he brought about the integration of 600-odd Indian States with the Indian Republic

Ans: D

1612. The Congressmen who wanted to contest the elections under the Act of 1919 and enter the legislature, formed a party (1923) called

- A. Swaraj Party
- B. Congress Swarajya Party
- C. Liberal Party
- D. Nationalist Party

Ans: A

1613. Who had rounded the first women's university in India?

- A. Rani of Thomi
- B. Rani Ahilya Devi
- C. Ishwar Chandra Vidayasagar
- D. Dhondo Keshav Karve

Ans: D

1614. With which of the following is the classic 'Jivaka Chintamani' in Tamil associated ?

- A. Hinduism
- B. Buddhism
- C. Jainism
- D. Christianity

Ans: C

Detail: Jivaka Chintamani (fabulous gem) is a classical epic poem, considered one of the five great Tamil epics according to later Tamil literary tradition, the others being Manimegalai, Silappadikaram, Valayapathi and Kundalakesi. It was composed during the 10th century CE by Thiruthakka Thevar, a Jain monk. It narrates the romantic exploits of Jeevaka and throws light on arts of music and dance of the era. It is reputed to have been the model for Kamba Ramayanam. The epic is based on Sanskrit original and contains the exposition of Jain doctrines and beliefs.

1615. Of the five vows (Panch Anuvratas) of Jainism, four existed before Mahavira. The one which he added was

- A. non-attachment to worldly things
- B. not to steal
- C. not to kill (non-injury)
- D. celibacy

Ans: D

1616. The first truly revolutionary organisation

in Bengal was

- A. Abhinava Bharat Society
- B. Abhinava Bharata
- C. Anusilan Samiti
- D. Yugantar

Ans: C

1617. Of the following who was the hero of a famous drama Malvikagnimitra written by Kalidasa?

- A. Vasumitra
- B. Agnimitra
- C. Pushyamitra
- D. Vajramitra

Ans: B

1618. On account of severe British repression the Civil disobedience movement was again suspended In July 1933 and people were asked to offer Satyagraha

- A. individually
- B. locally
- C. in groups
- D. against liquor shops

Ans: A

1619. Manisha Panchakam was composed by

- A. Swami Chinmayananda
- B. Sri Ramanuja
- C. Swami Tejomayananda
- D. Adi Sankara

Ans: D

1620. In which town is the mausoleum of Sher Shah located?

- A. Sahasaram
- B. Fatehpur Sikri
- C. Lahore
- D. Agra

Ans: A

1621. The Vijayanagar king who wrote a work 'Amuktamalayada' on the lines of kautilya's arthashastra, was

- A. Vira Narsimha
- B. Deva Raya II
- C. Krishnadeva Raya
- D. Sri Ranga II

Ans: C

1622. Akbar founded the Din-i-Ilahi primarily to

- A. Establish a national religion which would be acceptable to the Muslims and the Hindus
- B. Found a religious institution
- C. Put an end to differences between Hindus and Muslims
- D. Ensure racial and communal harmony

Ans: A

1623. Name the later Gupta ruler who had performed the Ashvaghosha Yajna (Horse Sacrifice) and assumed the Imperial title of Maharajadhiraj?

- A. Kumaragupta III
- B. Adityasen
- C. Kamarupa
- D. Mahasena Gupta

Ans: B

1624. The momentous decision to transfer the capital from Calcutta to Delhi, to annul the partition of Bengal and to abolish Indian indentured labour were taken during the viceroyalty of Lord

- A. Chelmsford
- B. Reading
- C. Hardinge
- D. Minto

Ans: C

1625. Which of the following was common to both the Harappan society and the Rigvedic society?

- A. Urban centres
- B. Iron implements
- C. Horse
- D. Female deities

Ans: C

1626. Babar came to India originally from

- A. Seistan
- B. Khorasan
- C. Ferghana
- D. Khiva

Ans: C

1627. Kautilya's 'Arthashastra' mainly deals with ____ :

- A. Political state craft
- B. Social aspects
- C. Military aspects
- D. Economic doctrines

Ans: A

Detail: The Arthashastra is an ancient Indian treatise on statecraft, economic policy and military strategy, written by Kautilya. It is essentially a book of state and administrative system and deals with the art of government and politics. It is a comprehensive manual on how a state ought to be ruled and administered by a king and his administration.

1628. In the Gupta period, the largest number of coins were issued in

- A. iron
- B. gold
- C. copper
- D. silver

Ans: B

Detail: Coins minted in the Gupta Age were mostly made in gold. These coins consisted of the depiction of Indian deities and legends in Brahmi. Events like the Ashvamedha Yajna and the accomplishments of the kings were also depicted on the coins.

1629. The island of Bombay had been given to the British Prince Charles II as dowry by the

- A. Danish
- B. French
- C. Portuguese
- D. Dutch

Ans: C

1630. Who had founded the Deccan Educational Society?

- A. Mahadeva Govind Ranade
- B. Swami Vivekananda
- C. Dadabhai Naoroji
- D. CR Das

Ans: A

1631. Srikakulam was the capital of

- A. Ashoka
- B. Sakas
- C. Andhras
- D. Pahlavas

Ans: C

1632. The socialist group in the INC during the 1930s had been led by

- A. Lala Lajpat Rai
- B. Subhas Chandra Bose
- C. Bipin Chandra Pal
- D. Rajendra Prasad

Ans: B

1633. Shayista Khan escaped with the loss of three fingers from

- A. Sambhaji
- B. Afzalkhan
- C. Shivaji
- D. Aurangzeb

Ans: C

1634. Ashoka has been particularly Influenced by the Buddhist monk

- A. Upagupta
- B. Ambhi
- C. Vasubandhu
- D. Asvaghosha

Ans: A

1635. On which date was the announcement formally made that india and Pakistan would be made free?

- A. July 4, 1947
- B. August 5, 1957
- C. June 3, 1947
- D. May 2, 1947

Ans: C

1636. The last Buddhist king who was a great Sanskrit scholar and a writer was

- A. Harshavardhana
- B. Bimbisara
- C. Ashoka
- D. Kanishka

Ans: A

Detail: Harshavardhana was a good scholar and a noted author. He wrote three plays in Sanskrit namely Ratnavali, Priyadarsika and Nagananda. We can find well documented record of his reign in the work of his court poet Banabhatta.

1637. Who is called as the 'Second Ashoka'?

- A. Kanishka
- B. Chandra Gupta Maurya
- C. Samudra Gupta
- D. Harshavardhana

Ans: A

Detail: Kanishka worked for preaching of Buddhism. He spread Buddhism to China, Japan, Central Asia and Tibet; and convened the 4th Buddhist Council at Kundalvana in Kashmir. Due to his works he is often called 'Second Asoka'.

1638. The Non-Cooperation Movement under Gandhi was in full swing during the Viceroyalty of

- A. Reading
- B. Chelmsford
- C. Hardinge
- D. Irwin

Ans: A

1639. After Alexander's death the Eastern part of his empire came under

- A. Seleucus Nicator
- B. Menander
- C. Kanishka
- D. Rudradaman

Ans: A

Detail: Seleucus I was a leading officer of Alexander the Great's League of Corinth and one of the Diadochi. In the Wars of the Diadochi that took place after Alexander's death, Seleucus established the Seleucid dynasty and the Seleucid Empire. His kingdom would be one of the last holdouts of Alexander's former empire to Roman rule. They were only outlived by the Ptolemaic Kingdom in Egypt by roughly 34 years.

1640. What was the most important cause of the invasion of Ghazni Mahmud?

- A. To establish a Muslim state in India
- B. To gain possession of the wealth of India
- C. To destroy idolatry
- D. To spread Islam into India

Ans: B

1641. Which of the following statements correctly describes the real spirit of Din-i-illahi?

- A. It was an attempt towards founding a universal religion
- B. It was a concept of common citizenship of the people of common faith
- C. It possessed the excellence of all the existing creeds but defects of none
- D. It was founded to instil intense loyalty to the

emperor

Ans: C

1642. The capital of British India was transferred from Calcutta to delhi in the year

A. 1925

B. 1912

C. 1920

D. 1911

Ans: D

1643. Which of the following was not of the achievements of the exteremist Group in the Congress?

A. The Calcutta Corporation Act and the Indian Universities act were taken off the statute book

B. The Extremists taught people self-confidence and self- reliance and prepared the social base of the nationalist movement

C. The partition of Bengal was annulled in 1911

D. Nationalism took root among the progressive sections of society

Ans: A

1644. Where is Brihadeshwar Temple situated ?

A. Tanjore

B. Kanchi

C. Madurai

D. Shri Shailan

Ans: A

Detail: The Brihadeshwar Temple at Thanjavur (Tanjore) in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu, is a Hindu temple dedicated to Shiva and a brilliant example of the major heights achieved by Cholas in Tamil architecture. It is a tribute and a reflection of the power of its patron Raja Raja Chola I. It remains India's largest temple and is one of the greatest glories of Indian architecture. The temple is part of the UNESCO World Heritage Site 'Great Living Chola Temples'.