

DIRECTIONS for 'Assertion (A)' and 'Reason (R)'.

Codes:

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
c) A is true, but R is false
d) A is false but R is true

1. Consider the following statements:
1. The people of the Harappan culture amused themselves in gambling.
2. The Aryans at first settled in Western U.P.

Code:

- a) Only 1 is correct b) Only 2 is correct
c) Both are correct d) Neither 1 nor 2 is correct
2. Consider the following statements:

1. The Aryans were known from their hymns which they have composed and which were recited and passed from generation to generation.
2. The hymns were composed in praise of the gods whom they worshipped.
3. Rules about their religious ceremonies, their work and worship can be found in the four Vedas.
4. Aryans also wrote long poems about their kings and heroes, about their bravery and the battles which they fought.

Which of the above statements is/are not correct?

- a) Only 1 b) Only 1 and 4
c) All the above d) None of the above

3. Consider the following statements:
1. Dharmapala founded the famous Vikramashila University for the Buddhists
2. The city of Dhillika (Delhi) was founded by the Chauhans

Code:

- a) Only 1 is correct b) Only 2 is correct
c) Both are correct d) Neither 1 nor 2 is correct

4. **Assertion (A):** Muhammad bin Tughluq's policy of introducing token currency was not a completely miscalculated idea.

Reason (R): Prior to Muhammad, the token currency was also successfully experimented by Ghai Khatu of Iran and Qublai Khan of China.

5. Which of the following was not a cause for Raziya's downfall?
a) She was not accepted as a ruler by the nobility as she was a woman.
b) She tried to raise the prestige of the throne vis-à-vis the nobility.

- c) She showed undue preference for an Abyssinian horseman Jalaluddin Yakut.
d) She did not enjoy popular support.

6. Match the following List-I with List-II and answer as per code given below:

List-I

A. Muhhamad bin Tughluq

B. Firuz Tughluq

C. Balban

D. Alauddin Khalji

List-II

1. Land revenue assessment based on actual measurement

2. Restoration of the prestige of the crown.

3. Creation of the department of agriculture

4. Creation of the Employment Bureau

Code:

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

7. Consider the following statements:
1. Firdausi, the author of Shahnama, was the poet-laureate at the court of Muhammad Ghori.
2. Pampa, Ponna and Ranna are regarded as the three gems of Tamil poetry.

Code:

- a) Only 1 is correct b) Only 2 is correct
c) Both are correct d) Neither 1 nor 2 is correct

8. Match the following List-I (*Dynasties*) with List-II (*Capital*) and answer as per the code given below:

List-I

A. Chalukyas

B. Yadavas

C. Kakatiyas

D. Hoyasalas

List-II

1. Warangal

2. Dvarasamudra

3. Kalyani

4. Devagiri

Code:

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

9. Which of the following is/are wrong in context of Alauddin Khalji?

1. Alauddin's southern expedition was led by Malik Kafur
2. Malik Kafur marched with his army upto Madurai
3. No North Indian army had managed to cross Vindhyas other than that of Alauddin Khalji's army
4. Alauddin established a direct control over the defeated states of Deccan

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

- a) 2, 3 and 4 b) Only 3
c) Only 4 d) 3 and 4

10. **Assertion (A):** Among the numerous Rajput clans which rose into prominence in the 10th century AD, four claimed a special status and started calling themselves the 'Agnikula'.

Reason (R): The four Agnikula clans which dominated early Rajput politics claimed descent from a mythical figure who rose out of a sacrificial pit near Mt. Abu.

11. **Assertion (A):** Taxes were collected by the Ur or Sabha in the Chola villages.

Reason (R): The feudatories of Cholas were not allowed to collect the taxes directly from the taxpayer.

12. "Uttaramerur Inscription" gives us information about:

- a) Diplomatic relations between the Cholas and the Sailendras.
b) Autonomous village administration of the Cholas
c) Origin of the Cholas
d) Military achievements of Rajaraja I

13. Which of the following is NOT true about the revenue policy of Alauddin Khalji?

- a) He brought the peasant in direct relation with the state
b) He tried to curb and check the intermediaries
c) He was the first to introduce the system of measurement of land and assessment of revenue.
d) He abolished the Zaziya collected from the non-Muslims

14. Consider the following statements:

1. Nicknamed Iran's Napoleon, Nadir Shah invaded India during the reign of Ahmad Shah, a later Mughal emperor.
2. In order to take on Nadir Shah in the battle field, Mughal emperor sent an army under Nizam-ul-Mulk and Qamiruddin

Code:

- a) Only 1 is correct b) Only 2 is correct
c) Both are correct d) Neither 1 nor 2 is correct

15. What is the correct ascending order of the following units of administration in the Chola period?

- a) Valanadus – Nadus – Mandalams – Kurrams
b) Nadus – Mandalams – Kurrams – Valanadus

- c) Kurrams – Nadus – Valanadus – Mandalams
d) Mandalams – Valanadus – Nadus – Kurrams

16. Match the following List-I with List-II and answer as per the code given below:

List-I

List-II

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| A. Ur | 1. General assembly of an urban centre |
| B. Sabha | 2. Tank Land |
| C. Nagaram | 3. General assembly of an ordinary village |
| D. Eripaiti | 4. General assembly of Brahmins |
| | 5. Pasture land |

Code:

- | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|---|
| | A | B | C | D |
| a) | 4 | 3 | 1 | 5 |
| b) | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| c) | 1 | 4 | 2 | 5 |
| d) | 3 | 4 | 5 | 2 |

17. Match the following List-I with List-II and answer as per the code given below:

List-I

List-II

- | | |
|--------------|----------------------------|
| A. Patta | 1. Revenue acceptance deed |
| B. Qabuliyat | 2. Market town |
| C. Mohur | 3. Revenue title deed |
| D. Qasbah | 4. Mughal gold coin |

Code:

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

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

List-I

List-II

- | | |
|-------------------|------------|
| A. Ahmad Shah | 1. Malwa |
| B. Hushang Shah | 2. Kashmir |
| C. Zain-ul-Abidin | 3. Gujarat |
| D. Hussain Sharqi | 4. Jaunpur |

Code:

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

19. Which of the following is/are NOT correct regarding the architecture of the Turks?

1. In the sphere of decoration, the Turks eschewed representation of human and animal figures in their buildings.

2. The Turks used geometrical and floral designs, combining them with panels of inscriptions containing verses from the Quran.
3. The Turks did not borrow from Hindu motifs
4. The Turks did not add colour to their buildings. They used only white marble.

Code:

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

20. Put the following administrative levels of Mughal period from higher to lower order:

1. Parganas 2. Subas
3. Sarkars

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- a) 3 – 1 – 2 b) 3 – 2 – 1
c) 2 – 3 – 1 d) 1 – 2 – 3

21. Consider the following statements:

1. Shah Jahan succeeded to the throne on the death of his father in 1628.
2. He appointed his son, Prince Aurangzeb, as the viceroy of the Deccan.
3. Shah Jahan had trouble with the Portuguese who had a settlement at Calicut.
4. Shah Jahan is known for the tomb of Mumtaz Mahal, and for Shahjahanabad (new city built by him)

Which of the above statements about Shah Jahan is/are correct?

- a) Only 1, 2 and 3 b) Only 2, 3 and 4
c) Only 1, 2 and 4 d) All the above

22. Arrange the following events of Akbar's period in chronological order:

1. Abolition of Zaziya
2. Abolition of Pilgrim tax
3. Promulgation of Mahzar
4. Stopping of forcible conversions of persons captured during war.

Code:

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

23. Consider the following statements:

1. He introduced guerilla warfare against Mughals.
2. He killed Afzal Khan, a general of the Golconda Kingdom.
3. Jai Singh persuaded Shivaji to have friendship with Aurangzeb but was imprisoned by Aurangzeb.

4. He declared himself the independent ruler of the Maratha Kingdom and was crowned in 1674.

Which of the above statements are true about Shivaji?

- a) Only 1, 2 and 3 b) Only 2, 3 and 4
c) Only 1, 3 and 4 d) All the above

24. Which of the following statement(s) about Maratha state is/are correct?

1. The Maratha state was governed by the king and was assisted by a council of eight ministers the Ashtaghosha's.
2. Maratha government levied two taxes. One was Chauth and other was Sardeshmukhi.
3. The revenue of the state came mainly from the land and state was entitled to two fifths of the produce.

Code:

- a) Only 2 and 3 b) Only 1 and 2
c) All the above d) Only 3

25. Match the List-I (*Goods*) with List-II (*Procurement area*) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List-I

List-II

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. Malmals | 1. Surat, Ahmedabad and Madurai |
| B. Silks | 2. Malabar |
| C. Cotton textiles | 3. Dacca (in East Bengal) |
| D. Pepper | 4. Banaras |

Code:

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

26. Consider the following statements:

1. Dara Sikoh was the son of Shah Jahan and brother of Aurangzeb.
2. His best known work was a study of Sufi and Vedanta Philosophy.
3. He also translated the Upanishads into Persian in 1657.
4. He was killed in the fight for the throne between him and his brother Aurangzeb.

Which of the above statements about prince Dara Sikoh is/are correct?

- a) Only 1, 2 and 3 b) Only 2, 3 and 4
c) Only 1, 3 and 4 d) All the above

27. Which of the following statements about Akbar is/are correct?
1. Akbar was proclaimed king in 1565 when he was only thirteen years of age.
 2. Akbar was looked after by Bairam Khan.
 3. He fought his first battle with Hemu at Panipat.
 4. He had marriage alliance with many Rajput royal families.
- Code:**
- a) Only 1, 2 and 3 b) Only 2, 3 and 4
c) Only 1, 3 and 4 d) All the above
28. Consider the following statements:
1. Zaziya was abolished during the reign of Jahandar Shah
 2. Several semi-independent kingdoms emerged in Bengal, Awadh and Hyderabad during the period of Ahmad Shah
- Code:**
- a) Only 1 is correct b) Only 2 is correct
c) Both are correct d) Neither 1 nor 2 is correct
29. Arrange the following Later Mughal rulers in chronological order:
1. Alamgir II
 2. Mohammad Shah
 3. Shah Alam II
 4. Ahmad Shah
- Code:**
- a) 3, 2, 4, 1 b) 1, 3, 2, 4
c) 1, 2, 3, 4 d) 2, 4, 1, 3
30. Consider the following statements:
1. During the 18th century the Sikhs formed themselves into twelve small groups known as Misl.
 2. When Ahmad Shah Abdali invaded India, he completely destroyed these Misl.
- Code:**
- a) Only 1 is correct
b) Only 2 is correct
c) Both are correct
d) Neither 1 nor 2 is correct
31. Consider the following statements:
1. Like most other Indian rulers Hyder and Tipu sultan were unaware of the developments in the world.
 2. In religious matters, however, they were enlightened and broadminded.
- Code:**
- a) Only 1 is correct
b) Only 2 is correct
c) Both are correct
d) Neither 1 nor 2 is correct
32. Which among the following is the correct chronological order of the Peshwas?
- a) Baji Rao – Balaji Vishwanath – Balaji Baji Rao – Madhav Rao
 - b) Balaji Vishwanath – Baji Rao – Balaji Baji Rao – Madhav Rao
 - c) Balaji Vishwanath – Baji Rao – Balaji Baji Rao – Madhav Rao
 - d) Balaji Vishwanath – Balaji Baji Rao – Baji Rao – Madhav Rao
33. Consider the following statements with respect to the 18th century of India:
1. The political condition of India in the 18th century was one of extreme disunity.
 2. Indian languages like Telugu, Bengali, Marathi did not make progress during this period.
 3. The villages were almost an independent economic unit.
 4. The rulers of most of the states were aware of the developments taking place outside India.
- Which of the above statements is/are NOT correct?
- a) Only 2 and 3
 - b) Only 1 and 3
 - c) Only 2 and 4
 - d) None of the above
34. Match the following List-I with List-II and answer as per the codes given below:
- | | | |
|---------------|--|----------------|
| List-I | | List-II |
| A. Sindhia | | 1. Nagpur |
| B. Gaekwad | | 2. Indore |
| C. Bhonsale | | 3. Baroda |
| D. Holkar | | 4. Gwalior |
- Code:**
- | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|---|
| | A | B | C | D |
| a) | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| b) | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| c) | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| d) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
35. Consider the following statements:
1. Firman issued by Farrukhsiyar in favour of British (for duty free trade) was known as 'Magna Carta' of the British Company.
 2. The English opened their first factory at Surat.
- Code:**
- a) Only 1 is correct
 - b) Only 2 is correct
 - c) Both are correct
 - d) Neither 1 nor 2 is correct
36. Arrange the following in chronology of their rule in Bengal:
1. Mir Jafar
 2. Nizam-ud-daula
 3. Mir Qasim
 4. Siraj-ud-daula

Code:

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

37. Which of the following statements is/are NOT correct?

1. After the advent of the British, a few new types of schools giving instruction in English language and other branches of western learning had started functioning first in the Bengal and Bombay region and then in Madras.
2. These were mostly run by British administrators.
3. The first educational institutions supported by the government were the Calcutta Madrassa and the Banaras Sanskrit College established in 1791 and 1781 respectively.
4. The purpose of opening them was to give mass education.

Code:

- a) 1 and 2 only b) 3 and 4 only
c) 2 and 4 only d) All the above

38. The actual issue of the misuse of Dastaks by the company was that:

- a) The company was granted permits (dastaks) for the duty free import export trade, but the company was misusing it for internal trade also
- b) The dastaks were granted to the company, but they were being misused by the company's servants.
- c) The company and its servants were selling the dastaks even to private merchants.
- d) All of the above.

39. Why did the trade and industries of Bengal suffer heavily after the battle of Plassey?

- a) Indian merchants faced stiff competition from the English.
- b) Indian merchants were at a disadvantageous situation on account of payment of duties by them while the English trade was duty-free.
- c) Producers were forced through the use of violent methods to sell their commodities at lower prices.
- d) All of the above

40. The market in Britain was completely closed for the goods produced in India. The device which

was used by the English for achieving the arrangement was:

- a) Orders were issued that the ships carrying Indian goods would not be allowed to touch ports in Britain.
- b) The British Indian Government itself purchased Indian goods and sold them in the markets in Africa at fabulous profits.
- c) The British Indian Government imposed restrictions on the export of Indian goods.
- d) A heavy import duty was imposed on Indian goods imported into Britain with a view to make the export and sale of Indian goods in Britain an uneconomic proposition.

41. Which of the following is incorrect?

- a) In 1859, the separate armies of the presidencies were unified.
- b) The entire army of the British Government in India was brought under the control of the Commander-in-Chief.
- c) For every three Indian soldiers, there was one European soldier.
- d) None of the above.

42. By passing the Regulating Act of 1773, the British Parliament tried:

- a) To exercise its own authority on the affairs of the company
- b) To remove the evils found under the rule of the company
- c) To protect the Indian rulers from the high handedness of the officers of the company.
- d) To regulate the company's trade with India.

43. Which one of the following historians has written about 1857 as

'It was neither first nor national nor a war of independence'?

- a) T.R. Holmes b) R.C. Mazumdar
c) S.B. Chaudhari d) G.B. Malleson

44. Which of the following was NOT one of the effects of Nadir Shah's invasion?

- a) It caused an irreparable loss to the prestige of the empire.
- b) It exposed the hidden weakness of the empire to the Maratha Sardars and the foreign trading companies.
- c) It ruined imperial finances and adversely affected the economic life of the country.
- d) It destroyed all the initiative of the impoverished nobles, most of whom retired from active court life.

45. Match the following List-I with List-II and answer as per the code given below:

List-I

- A. Eka Movement
- B. All India Kisan Sabha
- C. Pabna Revolt
- D. Andhra Ryots Association

List-II

- 1. N.G. Ranga
- 2. Khoodi Mullah and Shambhu Pal
- 3. Madari Pasi
- 4. Swami Sahajanand

Code:

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

46. Consider the following statements:

1. The revolt of Chhatar Singh, the governor of Multan, precipitated the second Anglo-Sikh war.
2. The 'Indian War of Independence' was written by V.D. Savarkar.

Code:

- a) Only 1 is correct
- b) Only 2 is correct
- c) Both are correct
- d) Neither 1 nor 2 is correct

47. Match the following List-I with List-II and answer as per the codes given below:

List-I

- A. Delhi
- B. Jhansi
- C. Lucknow
- D. Arra

List-II

- 1. Colin Campbell
- 2. John Nocholson
- 3. Hugh Rose
- 4. Winslow Taylor

Code:

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

48. Which of the following movements can be said to have initiated the process of associating the workers with the wider nationalist struggle against British?

- a) Swadeshi Movement
- b) Home Rule Movement
- c) Non-Cooperation Movement
- d) Anti-Simon Agitation

49. Which of the following was NOT one of the administrative and economic causes of the Rebellion of 1857?

- a) The Indian aristocracy was deprived of power and position since all high posts, civil and military, were reserved for the Europeans.

- b) The administration of Awadh after its annexation, received popular acclaim and aroused the jealousy of other ruling princes.
- c) The land revenue policy was most popular.
- d) None of the above

50. The statement which best explains the nature of the revolt of 1857 is:

- a) The last effort of the old political order to regain power
- b) Mutiny of a section of sepoys of the British army
- c) A struggle of the common people to overthrow foreign rule
- d) An effort to establish a limited Indian nation.

51. The main motive of the British Indian Government in developing modern road and rail communication was:

- a) To improve the general communication facilities available to the people
- b) To modernize India
- c) To improve the prospects of the British company's trade and commerce in India
- d) To improve trade and commerce inside India

52. Which of the following is incorrect?

1. In 1877 the Prarthana Samaj of Bombay was founded.
2. Two of its chief architects were Mahadev Govind Ranade and Ramkrishna Bhandarkar.
3. The leaders of the Prarthana Samaj were not influenced by the "Brahmo Samaj."
4. The Prarthana Samaj leaders condemned the caste system and the practice of untouchability.

Code:

- a) 1, 2 and 3
- b) 2, 3 and 4
- c) 1 and 3
- d) 3 and 4

53. Which of the following statement is wrong?

- a) The Hindu College of Calcutta founded in 1817, played an important role in modernising the ongoing movements in Bengal.
- b) David Hare, an associate of Rammohan Roy, took keen interest in starting the Hindu College.
- c) Henry Vivian Derozio's students, collectively called the Young Bengal ridiculed all old social traditions and customs.
- d) The young Bengal movement came to an end after Derozio's dismissal from the Hindu College and his sudden death in 1831.

54. Which of the following is wrong?
- Dayananda, whose original name was Mula Shankara, was born in Kathiawad in 1824.
 - In 1863 Dayanand started preaching his doctrine - there was only one god who was to be worshipped not in the form of images but as a spirit.
 - In 1875 he founded the Arya Samaj in Lahore.
 - The Satyarth Prakash was his most important book.
55. Consider the following statements, regarding the Act of 1858:
- Under the Act, government was to be carried by the Governor General who was given the title of viceroy or Crown's personal representative.
 - The power of the Court of Directors and the Board of Control was now to be exercised by a Secretary of state for India aided by a Council of 20 members.
 - The Secretary of state was a member of the British cabinet and as such was responsible to Parliament.
- Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct:
- Only 1
 - Only 1 and 3
 - Only 1 and 2
 - All of the above
56. **Assertion (A):** The early nationalists in the initial phases paid relatively little attention to the question of workers.
Reason (R): The early nationalist did not wish to, in any way; weaken the common struggle against British rule, by creating any divisions within the ranks of the Indian people.
57. Consider the following statements:
- The period after 1858 witnessed a gradual widening of the gulf between the educated Indians and the British Indian administration.
 - In 1876, Dadabhai Naoroji organized The East India Association in London to discuss the Indian question and to influence British public men to promote Indian Welfare.
- Code:**
- Only 1 is correct
 - Only 2 is correct
 - Both are correct
 - Neither 1 nor 2 is correct
58. Consider the following statements:
- Deoband Movement was founded by Muhammad Qasim Nanatavi and Rashid Ahmad Gangohi.
 - The objective of the movement was to improve the spiritual and moral condition of Indian Muslims.
- Code:**
- Only 1 is correct
 - Only 2 is correct
 - Both are correct
 - Neither 1 nor 2 is correct
59. By which of the following Act, the slavery was abolished in India?
- Act V of 1833
 - Act V of 1843
 - Act V of 1853
 - Act V of 1863
60. Consider the following statements:
- The system of Dual Government established by the company in Bengal remained in operation for five years.
 - The establishment of this masked system was a sign of the company's unwillingness to recognize that it had ceased to be a mere trading body and became a ruling power.
- Code:**
- Only 1 is correct
 - Only 2 is correct
 - Both are correct
 - Neither 1 nor 2 is correct
61. Which of the following machine based industries were established in India, in the second half of the 19th century?
- Cotton-Textile
 - Jute
 - Coal-Mining
 - Cement
- Select the answer from the codes given below:
- Only 1 and 2
 - Only 1 and 3
 - Only 1, 2 and 4
 - All the above
62. Consider the following statements:
- The All India Trade Union Congress was formed in 1920.
 - Lokamanya Tilak, played an important role in the formation of the AITUC
 - Lala Lajpat Rai, was appointed as its first president.
- Code:**
- Only 1
 - Only 2 and 3
 - Only 1 and 2
 - All the above

63. Who was not part of Swaraj Party?
a) Vithalbhai Patel b) Hakim Ajmal Khan
c) Motilal Nehru d) Rajagopalachari
64. Consider the following statements regarding the Pitt's India Act 1784:
1. The Board of control was established to control all civil, military and revenue affairs of the company.
2. In India, the chief government was placed in the hands of a Governor General and a council of four.
Code:
a) Only 1 is correct
b) Only 2 is correct
c) Both are correct
d) Neither 1 nor 2 is correct
65. Consider the following statements:
1. One significant development in the second half of the 19th century was establishment of large scale machine based industries in India.
2. The first textile mill was started in Bombay by Cowasjee Nanabhoy in 1863 and the first jute mill in Rishra (Bengal) in 1865.
Code:
a) Only 1 is correct
b) Only 2 is correct
c) Both are correct
d) Neither 1 nor 2 is correct
66. Which of the following Acts authorized for Governor-General to appoint Indian Law Commission to study and codify various rules and regulations prevalent in India?
a) Charter Act of 1813
b) Charter Act of 1833
c) Charter Act of 1853
d) The Act for the better Government of India, 1858
67. **Assertion (A):** The Communist Party dissociated itself from the Quit India Movement launched by Gandhiji in August 1942.
Reason (R): With the Nazi attack on the Soviet Union in 1941, the communist argued that character of the war had changed from an imperialist war to peoples war.
68. Consider the following statements:
1. The decision to boycott Simon Commission was taken by the Congress in its 1927 Bombay Session.
2. Muslim League also decided to Boycott Simon Commission.
Which of the above statements are correct?
a) Only 1 b) Only 2
c) Both 1 and 2 d) Neither 1 nor 2
69. Which of the following statements is wrong in the context of Karachi Congress 1931?
a) It was presided over by Vithalbhai Patel
b) The congress decided to participate in the Second Round Table Conference
c) The resolution on Fundamental Rights was passed
d) The future economic policy of the Congress was also spelt out
70. Which of the leader brought out a journal called 'Harijans' ?
a) Gandhiji b) B.R. Ambedkar
c) Jyotiba Phule d) Ramasamy Naicker
71. Arrange the following events chronologically:
1. Cripp's Mission
2. Cabinet Mission
3. Quit India Movement
4. Individual Satyagraha
5. RIN Mutiny
Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
Code:
a) 1 - 4 - 2 - 3 - 5
b) 4 - 1 - 3 - 5 - 2
c) 4 - 1 - 3 - 2 - 5
d) 4 - 1 - 2 - 3 - 5
72. A special session of the Congress after the announcement of Montague Chelmsford reforms declared that the proposed reforms were unsatisfactory and this session was presided over by
a) Hasrat Mohani b) Abul Kalam Azad
c) Syed Hasan Imam d) C R Das
73. Which of the following is not correct?
a) The decision to launch Individual Satyagraha Movement was taken in Ramgarh session of the Congress
b) The session presided by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in 1940 launched the Individual Satyagraha Movement
c) The first Satyagrahi of Individual Satyagrahi Movement was Rajagopalachari
d) Srikrishna Sinha, the premier of Bihar during Congress rule participated in Individual Satyagraha Movement

74. Which of the following was not included in the Nehru Report?
- India must be given Dominion Status.
 - The Governor General must be only the constitutional head.
 - There was to be no separate electorate
 - Dyarchy should be introduced both at the centre as well as in the provinces

75. In the elections held in January-February 1937, Congress failed to emerge as a party with absolute majority in which of the following province?
- Bengal
 - Madras
 - Untied Provinces
 - Central Provinces

76. At which of the following place parallel government was not formed?
- Ballia in Uttar Pradesh
 - Tamluk in West Bengal
 - Talcher in Orissa
 - Sholapur in Maharashtra

77. Consider the following statements:
- Sisir Kumar Bose formed the Indian Independence League.
 - A women's regiment of Azad Hind Fauz was formed under the command of Kalpana Dutta.

Codes:

- Only 1 is correct
- Only 2 is correct
- Both are correct
- Neither 1 nor 2 is correct

78. Match the following List-I (*Festivals*) with List-II (*States*) and answer as per the code given below:

List-I	List-II
A. Baisakhi	1. Tamil Nadu
B. Bhogali Bihu	2. Kerala
C. Onam	3. Punjab
D. Pongal	4. Assam

Code:

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

79. The 'Jantar Mantar' or the astronomical observatory does not exist at

- New Delhi
- Jaipur
- Nashik
- Varanasi

80. Match the following List-I with List-II and answer as per the code given below:

List-I	List-II
A. Mahabalipuram	1. Vithaldeo Temple
B. Halebid	2. Brihadeswara Temple
C. Thanjavur	3. Hoyasala Temple
D. Hampi	4. Shore Temple

Code:

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

81. Match the following List-I (*Monument*) with List-II (*Builders*) and answer as per the code given below:

List-I	List-II
A. Nalanda University	1. Narsinghadeva I
B. Konark Temple	2. Kumargupta I
C. Shore Temple	3. Narsimha II
D. Hawa Mahal	4. Raja Udai Singh
	5. Raja Sawai Man Singh

Code:

	A	B	C	D
a)	1	2	3	4
b)	3	4	2	1
c)	2	1	3	5
d)	1	2	3	5

82. Ellora in Aurangabad (Maharashtra) is famous for ancient caves representing Buddhism, Hinduism and Jainism. Of these, the largest number pertains to:

- Buddhism
- Hinduism
- Jainism
- None of the above

83. Consider the following statements:

- The Rigveda consists of 1028 Suktas or hymns, which are distributed in ten book called mandalas
- Panini is considered as the author of one of the first long poems in Sanskrit.

Codes:

- Only 1 is correct
- Only 2 is correct
- Both are correct
- Neither 1 nor 2 is correct

84. Match the following List-I with List-II and answer as per the code given below:

<i>List-I</i>	<i>List-II</i>
A. Khajuraho Temples	1. Rashtrakutas
B. Ellora Caves	2. Gangas
C. Jaganath Temple	3. Chandelas
D. Meenakshi Temple	4. Nayakas

Code:

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

85. The Vivekananda Rock memorial is located at:

- Kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu
- Rameshwaram, Tamil Nadu
- Dakshineswar, West Bengal
- Ajmer, Rajasthan

86. Which of the following dance is performed by women in Punjab?

- Garba
- Gidra
- Ghero
- Goncha

87. 'Badami' which is known in ancient times as 'Vatapi' is a town located in the Bijapur district of Karnataka and is famous for its rock-cut temples constructed by the Chalukyas. These are mainly:

- Hindu temples
- Hindu and Buddhist temple
- Hindu, Buddhist and Jain temple
- Buddhist and Jain temple

88. Match the following List-I with List-II and answer as per the code given below:

<i>List-I</i>	<i>List-II</i>
A. Tower of silence	1. Chittorgarh
B. Tower of victory	2. Allahabad
C. Anand Bhavan	3. Mumbai
D. Matri Mandir	4. Pondicherry

Code:

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

89. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- Bharata's Natya Shastra contains several chapter on painting.

2. One of the strongest influences on the Indian music has perhaps been that of the Persian music

3. The Dhrupad which evolved in the medieval period was devotional in character.

Code:

- 1 and 2 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1 and 3 only
- All the above

90. The earliest coins called the 'Punch-marked coins' belonged to the period:

- 6th century BC
- 6th century AD
- 10th century BC
- 10th century AD

91. Match the following List-I (*Personality*) with List-II (*Dance form*) and answer as per the code given below:

<i>List-I</i>	<i>List-II</i>
A. Yamini Krishnamurthy	1. Kuchipudi
B. Swapna Sundari	2. Bharat Natyam
C. Shambhu Maharaj	3. Odissi
D. Protima Bedi	4. Kathak

Code:

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

92. Match the following List-I (*Personalities*) with List-II (*Instruments*) and answer as per the code given below:

<i>List-I</i>	<i>List-II</i>
A. Ali Akbar Khan	1. Sarod
B. Alla Rakha	2. Tabla
C. Balamurali Krishna	3. Carnatic Vocalist
D. Bismillah Khan	4. Shehnai

Code:

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

93. Sonal Mansingh is an exponent of

- Bharat Natyam
- Odissi
- Kuchipudi
- Kathak

Code:

- Only 1
- Only 1 and 3
- 1, 2 and 3
- All the above

94. Which of the following statements is/are correct?
1. The first formal mention of dance is found in the renowned ancient text Bharata's Natya Shastra.
 2. Indian dance is divided into three distinct elements.
 3. Indian dance has traditionally been associated with religious or devotional aspect of life.

Code:

- a) 1 and 2 only b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 and 3 only d) All the above

95. Gandhi's Wardha Scheme relates to:
- a) Promoting Swadeshi goods
 - b) Basic National Education
 - c) Alleviation of rural poverty
 - d) Preservation of tribal heritage

96. Which of the following statements is/are correct?
1. In the Indian classical music, Raga is the basis of rhythm and Tala is the basis of melody.
 2. Ragas in the Carnatic music fall into three categories.
 3. In Hindustani music, there are ten main forms or styles of singing and compositions.

Code:

- a) 1 and 2 only b) 2 and 3 only
c) Only 3 d) Only 2

97. Match the following List-I with List-II and answer as per the code given below:

List-I

- A. Kuchipudi
B. Mohiniattam
C. Aaluyattu
D. Khorja

List-II

1. Nagaland
2. Haryana
3. Kerala
4. Andhra

Code:

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

98. Consider the following statements:
1. The Modern Theatre in India developed with the advent of the british rule and a change in the political set up in India.
 2. The Indian theatre can be divided into three distinctive types

Code:

- a) Only 1 is correct
b) Only 2 is correct

- c) Both are correct
d) Neither 1 nor 2

99. Consider the following statements:

1. Indian Cinema, particularly the Hindi Cinema or the Bollywood, is no longer confined to geographical boundaries of our country, but has become a global enterprise.
2. The provision of 100% foreign direct investment in the Indian films has attracted several leading foreign enterprises.

Code:

- a) Only 1 is correct
b) Only 2 is correct
c) Both are correct
d) Neither 1 nor 2 is correct

100. Which of the following represents the devotional songs of the Sikhs sung in Gurudwaras on religious occasions?

- a) Shabads
- b) Gurupurabs
- c) Kirtans
- d) Bhajans

101. Consider the following statements:

1. Painting as an art form has flourished in India from ancient times.
2. The Guptas period is often described as the Golden Age of Indian Arts.
3. The Pallavas also left behind excellent examples of paintings in temples.

Code:

- a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) All the above

102. Match the following List-I (*Temples/Images of the Gupta period*) with List-II and answer as per the code given below:

List-I

- A. Bhitargaon
B. Bhitari
C. Deogarh
D. Sultanganj

List-II

1. Bhagalpur
2. Kanpur
3. Ghazipur
4. Jhansi

Code:

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



103. Consider the following statements regarding Harappan civilization:

Assertion (A): The seals and images were manufactured with great skill but the terracotta pieces represent unsophisticated artistic works.

Reason (R): The contrast between the two sets indicates the gap between the classes which used them.

104. Which of the following causes have been attributed to the eclipse of the Indus valley civilization?

1. Frequency of floods
2. Foreign invasions
3. Onset of the drought conditions.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

Code:

- a) Only 2 and 3 b) Only 1 and 2
c) Only 1 and 3 d) All the above

105. Indus Valley civilization is called Harappan civilization because:

- a) Harappa was six times larger than Mohenjodaro
- b) Harappa has more features
- c) Harappa was excavated first
- d) Indus valley civilization was believed to be early Vedic civilization; hence it is named after mythological word Harappa

106. According to ancient Indian ideas the sequential order of the cycle of four ages/Yugas is:

- a) Dvapara, Krita, Treta and Kali
- b) Krita, Dvapara, Treta and Kali
- c) Krita, Treta, Kali and Dvapara
- d) Krita, Treta, Dvapara and Kali

107. Which of the following is correct with respect to Harappan Civilization?

1. The remarkable thing about the arrangement of the houses in the cities is that they followed the grid system.
2. The Indus people were not the earliest people to produce cotton.
3. The inhabitants of the Indus region worshipped gods in the form of trees, animals and human beings and the gods were placed in temples.
4. The Harappans were great experts in the use of the potter's wheel.

Code:

- a) 1, 2 and 3 b) 2 and 4

c) 1 and 3

d) 1 and 4

108. Indicate the correct chronological order of dynasties in the order in which they came to India?

- a) Indo Greeks – Shakas – Kushans – Parthians
- b) Indo Greeks – Shakas – Parthians – Kushans
- c) Shakas – Indo Greeks – Parthians – Kushans
- d) Shakas – Parthians – Indo Greeks – Kushans

109. Consider the following statements:

1. The Harappan people did not know the art of writing.
2. The period when man began to use metal is called the Neolithic Age.

Code:

- a) Only 1 is correct
- b) Only 2 is correct
- c) Both 1 and 2 are correct
- d) Neither 1 nor 2 are correct

110. Match the following List-I with List-II and answer as per the code given below:

List-I

List-II

- | | |
|--------------|----------------------|
| A. Bhimbetka | 1. Rajasthan |
| B. Chirand | 2. Bihar |
| C. Burzahom | 3. Jammu and Kashmir |
| D. Bagor | 4. Madhya Pradesh |

Code:

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

111. Arrange the following Buddhist councils in chronological order:

1. Vaishali
2. Rajagriha
3. Pataliputra
4. Srinagar

Code:

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

112. Which of the following is wrong in the context of decline of Mauryan Empire?

- a) The successors of Ashoka were weak and could not control the Empire properly.
- b) The various regions of the empire were cut off from one another by great distances.
- c) A large army and administrative structure became a burden.
- d) The policy of Ahimsa (or non-violence) led to the decline of Mauryan Empire.

113. Which of the following statements correctly describes the difference between a Chaitya and Stupa?
- Chaitya is a resting place, while Stupa is a funeral monument.
 - Chaitya is a place of worship while Stupa is an architectural term for a mound containing the relic of Buddha and other leading Buddhist saints.
 - Chaityas were constructed by monasteries while Stupas were constructed by kings and rich merchants.
 - Chaityas represents Mahayanism while Stupas represent Himayanism.
114. Which of the following is NOT true of Buddha?
- He did not concern himself with the problem of God or the Soul
 - He declared that everything in the world is temporary
 - According to him desire is the cause of suffering
 - He glorified the concept of self mortification
115. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding Chola society?
- Brahmins and the merchants class were greatly respected.
 - Those Brahmins who were learned were given land and villages as gifts and were referred to as brahmadeya.
 - The merchants during the Chola period joined together in a body called the merchant-guild, such as the manigramam.
 - A guild usually consists of persons working in different professions.
- Code:**
- 1 and 2 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - 1, 2 and 3 only
 - All the above
116. **Assertion (A):** In contrast to the Mauryan period the period between 200 B.C. and AD 300 was an age of small kingdoms, indigenous in origin.
Reason (R): Unlike in the Mauryan period, in the period between 200 BC and AD 300, we no longer hear of state farms worked by slaves and hired labourers under the supervision of superintendent of agriculture.
117. 'Shrenis' in ancient period referred to:
- a caste group
 - an economic organisation
 - a place of worship during Buddha age
 - Towns and cities in Buddhist Pali texts
118. Consider the following statements:
- Chandragupta Maurya was the first king of Magadha.
 - Rajagriha was the capital of Magadha during Bimbisara's time.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?
- Only 1 is correct
 - Only 2 is correct
 - Both are correct
 - Neither 1 nor 2 is correct
119. Match List-I (*Name of the place*) with List-II (*Where they are situated*) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:
- | List-I | List-II |
|------------------|----------------------|
| A. Ujjayani | 1. Northern Deccan |
| B. Pratisthana | 2. Ganga Delta |
| C. Bhrikukachcha | 3. Bihar |
| D. Champa | 4. Broach in Gujarat |
| | 5. Malwa |
- Code:**
- | | A | B | C | D |
|----|---|---|---|---|
| a) | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| b) | 5 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| c) | 5 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| d) | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
120. Consider the following statements:
- Magadha was the most powerful kingdom of the northern India and was ruled by the Nanda kings.
 - Nandas collected a vast amount of wealth in taxes and they kept a huge army.
 - Chandragupta trained by Kautilya overthrew the Nanda king.
 - Nanda king is believed to have been very popular.
- Which of the following statements is/are correct?
- Only 1
 - Only 2 and 3
 - Only 1, 2 and 3
 - Only 1 and 4