

Most important MCQs For APPSC Group 2 History

Q1. Consider the following with respect to string puppetry.

1.	Rajasthan	Kathputli
2.	Orissa	Kundhei
3.	Karnataka	Gombeyatta
4.	Tamil Nadu	Bommaluttam

How many pair/s given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Q2. A future Buddha who will appear on the earth in the future achieve complete enlightenment and teach the pure Dharma. Laughing Buddha is his incarnation.

Above passage refers to whom?

- (a) Skanda
- (b) Samantabhadra
- (c) Maitreya
- (d) Vajrapani

Q3. Which of the following is the founder of Madhyamaka school of Mahayana Buddhism?

- (a) Nagasena
- (b) Nagarjuna
- (c) Bodhidharma
- (d) Vasubandhu

Q4. Consider the following statements with reference to Svetambara school of Jainism.

1. Sthanakavasi keep idols of the tirthankaras at the temples and worship them and the saints do not wear a muhapatti.
2. Murtipujaka believe in praying to Saints rather than to an idol in a temple. The saints wear a muhapatti near their mouth to cover it unlike Murtipujakas.
3. Terapanthi: They pray to saints rather than to an idol in a temple, like Sthanakavasi. Terapanthi saints also wear a muhapatti near their mouth to cover.

Which of the following statement/s is/are incorrect?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 1,2 and 3
- (d) None

Q5. Consider the following statements:

1. Parable in a compilation of short stories which usually feature animals, in animal objects, mystical creature, plants etc. who are given human life qualities.
2. Fables are the short stories which usually features a human character.

Which of the above statement/s is/are correct

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2

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(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q6. Consider the following statement:

1. Charak Samhita deals with surgery
 2. Madhava Nidan deals with pathology
 3. Pingla deals with astrology
 4. Lagdhacharya Deals with Mathematics
- How many statement given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Q7. Consider the following statements

1. Upali wrote sutta pitaka a buddha's sermons and doctrines.
2. Ananda wrote Vinaya pitaka a Rules of order for Buddhist.
3. Mahakashyapa wrote abhidhamma pitaka a book on Buddhist Philosophy.

Which of the following statement/s is/are correct?

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

Q8. Consider the following languages

1. Gujarati
2. Odia
3. Marathi
4. Sanskrit
5. Kannada

How many of the following are declared classical language by the Government?

- (a) Only two
- (b) Only three
- (c) Only four
- (d) All Five

Q9. Consider the following statements with reference to ThangTa.

- (a) It is a war dance of the Nagas
- (b) Exclusive Martial Dance form of Manipur
- (c) Mask Dance of Sikkim
- (d) Martial dance performed in the temple of Southern Kerala

Q10. Who among the following wrote Sariputraprakarna?

- (a) Ashvaghosha
- (b) Kalidasa
- (c) Vishakhadutta
- (d) Bhavabhuti

Q11. Consider the following statements regarding Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

1. He established the Sanskrit Press to produce printed books at affordable prices.

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2. His actions led to the passage of the Bengal Sati Regulation (1829) abolishing the custom of Sati.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q12. Consider the following statements

- 1. Lord Ripon is called as the Father of local Self-government in India.
- 2. It was a provincial subject as per the Government of India Act of 1935.
- 3. The first Municipal Corporation in India was set up at Bombay.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q13. Consider the following statements Dravidian movement

- 1. It was one of the first armed movements in Indian politics.
- 2. It led to the formation of Dravida Kazhagam under the leadership of E.V. Ramasami Periyar.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q14. Who among the following is a pivotal figure in the establishment of Tibetan Buddhism and often called as the second Buddha?

- (a) Padmasambhava
- (b) Lawapa
- (c) Shantarakshita
- (d) Nagarjuna

Q15. Yavanas are mentioned in detail in Sangam literature refer to

- (a) Some Greek kingdoms
- (b) Elaborate religious arrangements made by Kings
- (c) Horse chariots that were used for Ashvamedha sacrifices
- (d) Foreign conquests that lead to local cultural assimilation

Q16. What was the reason for Mahatma Gandhi to organize a satyagraha on behalf of the peasants off Kheda

- 1. The administration did not suspend the land revenue collection despite a drought
- 2. The administration proposed to introduce a permanent settlement in Gujarat

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2

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(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q17. Which one of the following observations is not true about the Quit India Movement of 1942?

- (a) It was a non-violent movement
- (b) It was led by Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) It was a spontaneous movement
- (d) It did not attract the labor class in general

Q18. The Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress (1929) is very important in history because 1. the Congress passed a resolution demanding complete independence

- 2. the rift between the extremists and moderates was resolved in that Session
- 3. a resolution was passed rejecting the two-nation theory in that Session

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 1 and 3
- (d) None of the above

Q19. What was the immediate reason for Ahmad Shah Abdali to invade India and fight the third battle of Panipat?

- (a) He wanted to avenge the expulsion by Marathas of his viceroy Timur Shah from Lahore.
- (b) The frustrated governor of Jalandhar Adina Beg Khan invited him to invade Punjab.
- (c) He wanted to punish the Mughal administration for non-payment of the revenues of the Chahar Mahal (Gujarat, Aurangabad, Sialkot, and Pasrur).
- (d) He wanted to annex the fertile plains of Punjab up to the borders of Delhi in his kingdom

Q20. Who among the following wrote the book Bahubivah?

- (a) Raja Rammohan Roy
- (b) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
- (c) Pandita Rambai
- (d) Rabindranath Tagore

Q21. Consider the following statements regarding the Chittagong armoury raid:

- 1. The raid was carried out in the name of Indian Republican Army, Chittagong.
- 2. It was planned and organised by Rash Behari Bose.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q22. Which of the following is not correct regarding Sher Shah Suri?

- (a) He took over the Mughal Empire after defeating Humayun.
- (b) He set up a revenue collection system based on the measurement of land.
- (c) It was under his rule that the Grand Trunk road was built.
- (d) He was defeated by the Mughals after a short reign of seven years.

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Q23. Which one of the following statements is not correct?

- (a) 'Neel Darpan' was a play based on the exploitation of the Indigo farmers.
- (b) The author of the play 'Ghashiram Kotwal's is Vijay Tendulkar.
- (c) The play 'Navann' by Nabin Chandra Das was based on the famine of Bengal.
- (d) Urdu theatre used to depend heavily on Parsi theatre.

Q24. The aim of education as stated by the Wood's Despatch of 1854 was:

- (a) the creation of employment opportunities for native Indians
- (b) the spread of western culture in India
- (c) the promotion of literacy among the people using English medium
- (d) the introduction of scientific research and rationalism in the traditional Indian education

Q25. Consider the following statements

- 1. In the Third Battle of Panipat, Ahmed Shah Abdali defeated Ibrahim Lodi.
- 2. Tipu Sultan was killed in the Third Anglo-Mysore War
- 3. Mir Jafar entered in a conspiracy with the English for the defeat of Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah in the Battle of Plassey

Which of the statements given above is/are not correct?

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
- (b) 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3
- (d) None

Q26. Which one of the following submitted in 1875 a petition to the House of Commons demanding India's direct representation in the British parliament?

- (a) The Deccan Association
- (b) The Indian Association
- (c) The Madras Mahajan Sabha
- (d) The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha

Q27. With which one of the following mountain tribes did the British first come into contact with after the grant of Diwani in the year 1765?

- (a) Garos
- (b) Khasis
- (c) Kukis
- (d) Tipperahs

Q28. Consider the following statements regarding the characteristics of Pallava architecture

- 1. Mahendravarman I introduced the rock-cut temples
- 2. Rajasimha introduced the structural temples by using the soft sand rocks
- 3. There were no rathas or Mandapas

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 3 only

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(d) 1 and 2

Q29. Consider the following statements regarding Chalukya administration

1. The Chalukya administration was highly centralized
2. They did not have maritime strength.
3. Village autonomy was conferred upon the people.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q30. Who among the following was the founder of the Rashtrakuta dynasty

- (a) Narasimhavarman I
- (b) Pulakesin I
- (c) Dantidurga
- (d) Amoghavarsha I

Solutions

S1. Ans (d)

Sol.

Kathputli, Rajasthan: The traditional marionettes of Rajasthan are known as Kathputli. Carved from a single piece of wood, these puppets are like large dolls that are colourfully dressed. Their costumes and headgears are designed in the medieval Rajasthani style of dress, which is prevalent even today.

Kundhei, Orissa: The string puppets of Orissa are known as Kundhei. Made of light wood, the Orissa puppets have no legs but wear long flowing skirts. They have more joints and are, therefore, more versatile, articulate, and easy to manipulate.

Gombeyatta, Karnataka: The string puppets of Karnataka are called Gombeyatta. They are styled and designed like the characters of Yakshagana, the traditional theatre form of the region. The Gombeyatta puppet figures are highly stylized and have joints at the legs, shoulders, elbows, hips, and knees.

Bommalattam, Tamil Nadu: Puppets from Tamil Nadu, known as Bommalattam combine the techniques of both rod and string puppets. They are made of wood and the strings for manipulation are tied to an iron ring which the puppeteer wears like a crown on his head.

S2. Ans(c)

Sol.

Skanda: Guardian of viharas and the Buddhist teachings.

Samantabhadra: Associated with practice and meditation. Together with the Buddha and Manjusri, he forms the Shakyamuni trinity in Buddhism.

Maitreya: A future Buddha who will appear on Earth in the future, achieve complete enlightenment, and teach the pure dharma. Laughing Buddha is said to be an incarnation of Maitreya.

Vajrapani: One of three protective deities around Buddha and is also depicted in Ajanta Caves. Vajrapani is contemplated to manifest all the powers of Buddha as well as the power of all five tathagatas namely Vairocana, Akshobhya, Amitabha, Ratnasambhava and Amoghasiddhi.

S3. Ans (b)

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Sol.

Nagasena: He answered to questions about Buddhism posed by Menander I (or Milinda), the Indo-Greek king, and the conversation is recorded in the book Milinda Panho around 150 BC.

Nagarjuna: lived around 150 AD-250 AD and founder of the Madhyamaka school of Mahayana Buddhism.

Vasubandhu: A proponent of Mahayana Buddhism in 4th 5th century AD from Gandhara and wrote from the perspectives of the Sarvastivada and Sautrantika Schools.

Bodhidharma: lived around 5th or 6th century AD and transmitted Buddhism to China.

S4. Ans (a)

Sol.

Sthanakavasi: They believe in praying to Saints rather than to an idol in a temple. The saints wear a muhapatti near their mouth to cover it unlike Murtipujakas

Murtipujaka (Deravasi): They keep idols of the tirthankaras at the temples and worship them and the saints do not wear a muhapatti.

Terapanthi: They pray to saints rather than to an idol in a temple, like Sthanakavasi. Terapanthi saints also wear a muhapatti near their mouth to cover it.

S5. Ans (d)

Sol.

Statement 1 is incorrect

A parable is a short story or tale that conveys a moral lesson or spiritual truth. It often uses relatable characters and situations to illustrate deeper principles, encouraging reflection and understanding in the listeners or readers.

Statement 2 is incorrect

A fable is a short tale with a moral lesson, often featuring animals or mythical creatures as characters. Through simple narratives, fables teach valuable life lessons and provide insights into human behavior and virtues.

S6. Ans (a)

Sol.

Statement 1 is incorrect

Charak samhita deals with medicine. The ancient medicinal science of India known as Ayurveda is described in the Charaka Samhita, which is the oldest and most reliable treatise on medicine. It provides useful information on the geographical, sociological, and economic situations of India in addition to information on medical disorders and their treatments.

Statement 2 is correct

Madhava nidan is a book of pathology. It is the first and one of the few books or treatises that covers the aetiology, premonitory symptoms, symptoms, pathogenesis, consequences, and prognosis of diseases in a systematic manner and by subject.

Statement 3 is incorrect

The Chandahsastra was authored by Pingala, who was a mathematician. It is divided into eight chapters, and the eighth chapter is where various mathematical sequences and combinations are discussed.

Statement 4 is incorrect

One of the earliest Indian writings on astrology (known as jyotisha) is called Vedanga. The study of astrology, which is one of the six theological disciplines, begins and ends with this book. Lagadhacharya is said to be the name of the author of this work.

S7. Ans (c)

Sol.

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Statement 1 is incorrect

Upali wrote Vinaya Pitaka a book for rules of order for Buddhist. Which is a monastic code outlining the regulations that are to be followed by monks while they are living in monasteries.

Statement 2 is incorrect

Ananda wrote sutta pitaka a book on Buddhist sermon and doctrines. The fundamental Buddhist doctrines are presented in Sutta Pitaka. Sutta is a Pali word that literally means "discourse." The Sutta Pitaka is a collection that houses the five Nikayas.

Statement 3 is correct

Mahakashyapa wrote Abhidhamma pitaka a book on Buddhist Philosophy. During Ashoka's rule, Patliputra hosted the third Buddhist council. During the third Buddhist council, Abhidhamma Pitaka was written down and compiled.

S8. Ans (b)

Sol.

The Government of India had declared six languages as "Classical Languages." These languages were given this status for their rich literary history and heritage. The six classical languages of India were:

- i. Sanskrit
- ii. Tamil
- iii. Kannada
- iv. Telugu
- v. Malayalam
- vi. Odia

S9. Ans (b)

Sol.

Option 1 is incorrect

The Rangma is the war dance of the Nagas. Dressed in colourful costumes, jewellery and Colourful headgears, the dancers enact mock war formations and traditions

Option 2 is correct

Thang Ta is the exclusive martial dance form of Manipur. Thang means sword and Ta means spear. The dance performance is a unique display of skill, creativity and agility in which the performers enact a mock fight sequence – leaping to attack and defend.

Option 3 is incorrect

The Singhi Chham is a popular mask dance of Sikkim. The dancers are dressed in furry costumes, symbolising the snow lion and pay tribute to Khang-Chen Dzong Pa (Kanchenjunga peak).

Option 4 is incorrect

Padayani is a martial dance performed in the temples of southern Kerala. Padayani literally means rows of infantry, and it's a very rich and colourful affair. The dancers wear huge masks known as kolams, and present interpretations of divine and semi divine narratives. Some of the popular characters are Bhairavi, Kalan (god of death), Yakshi and Pakshi, etc.

S10. Ans (a)

Sol.

Sariputrprakarana by Ashvaghosha, an eminent philosopher, is considered the first example of classical Sanskrit drama.

Kalidasa is perhaps the most popular among the Sanskrit playwrights. His three works Malavikagnimitra, Vikramorvasi and Shakuntalam – are some of the finest examples of classical Sanskrit drama.

Vishakhadutta wrote Mudrarakshasa

Bhavabhuti wrote Mahaviracharita.

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S11.Ans.(a)

Sol.

Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar wrote a number of books that hold primary importance in Bengali culture. He started to publish Bengali Newspaper Shome Prakash in 1858. He was associated with prestigious journalistic publications like 'Tattwabodhini Patrika', 'Sarbashubhankari Patrika', and 'Hindu Patriot'. Statement 1 is correct. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar established the Sanskrit Press with an aim to produce printed books at affordable prices. He set up the Normal School for training teachers enabling uniformity in teaching methods and founded the Metropolitan Institution in 1872. Statement 2 is incorrect. Raja Rammohan Roy was the first Indian to protest against the custom of sati. Despite protests from orthodox Hindus, he carried on his propaganda against the custom. Finally, he won the cause when Lord William Bentick, the Governor-General of India passed Bengal Sati Regulation, 1829 abolishing the custom of Sati. According to this law, the custom of Sati became illegal and punishable as culpable homicide. Raja Rammohan Roy also opposed child-marriage and supported widow remarriage.

S12.Ans.(a)

Sol.

Statement 1 is correct. Lord Ripon's Resolution of 1882 has been hailed as the 'Magna Carta' of local self-government. He is also called the father of local self-government in India.

Statement 2 is correct. Under the provincial autonomy scheme introduced by the Government of India Act of 1935, local self-government was declared a provincial subject.

Statement 3 is incorrect. The institutions of Urban Local Government originated and developed in modern India during the period of British rule. In 1687-88, the first Municipal Corporation in India was set up at Madras. In 1726, the municipal corporations were set up in Bombay and Calcutta.

S13.Ans.(b)

Sol.

Statement 1 is incorrect. The Dravidian movement was one of the first regional movements in Indian politics. Though some sections of this movement had ambitions of creating a Dravid nation, the movement did not take to arms. It used democratic means like public debates and the electoral platform to achieve its ends. This strategy paid off as the movement acquired political power in the State and also became influential at the national level.

Statement 2 is correct. The Dravidian movement led to the formation of Dravida Kazhagam (DK) under the leadership of Tamil social reformer E.V. Ramasami 'Periyar'. The organization strongly opposed the Brahmins' dominance and affirmed regional pride against the political, economic, and cultural domination of the North. Initially, the Dravidian movement spoke in terms of the whole of south India; however, lack of support from other States limited the movement to Tamil Nadu

S14.Ans.(a)

Sol.

Padmasambhava introduced the people of Tibet to the practice of Tantric Buddhism. He is regarded as the founder of the Nyingma tradition. The Nyingma tradition is the oldest of the four major schools of Tibetan Buddhism. The Nyingma tradition actually comprises several distinct lineages that all trace their origins to Padmasambhava. The group particularly believes in hidden terma treasures. Traditionally, Nyingmapa practice was advanced orally among a loose network of lay practitioners. Monasteries with celibate monks and nuns, along with the practice of reincarnated spiritual leaders are later adaptations, though Padmasambhava is regarded as the founder of Samye Gumpa, the first monastery in the country. In modern times the Nyingma lineage has been centered in Kham in eastern Tibet

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S15.Ans.(a)

Sol.

In some Sanskrit sources, the usage of the words "Yona", "Yauna", "Yonaka", "Yavana" or "Javana" etc. appears repeatedly, and particularly in relation to the Greek kingdoms which neighbored or sometimes occupied the Punjab region over a period of several centuries from the 4th century BCE to the first century CE. Examples are the Seleucid Empire, the Greco-Bactrian Kingdom, and the Indo-Greek Kingdom. The Yavanas are mentioned in detail in Sangam literature epics such as Pattinappalai, describing their brisk trade with the Early Cholas in the Sangam period.

S16.Ans.(a)

Sol.

However, famine had struck the district and a large part of Gujarat, and virtually destroyed the agrarian economy. The poor peasants had barely enough to feed themselves, but the British government of the Bombay Presidency insisted that the farmers not only pay full taxes but also pay the 23% increase stated to take effect that year.

S17.Ans.(a)

Sol.

On August 8, 1942, the Quit India Resolution was passed at the Bombay session of the All India Congress Committee and here Gandhi made a call to participate in people in a non-violent way. It's worth noting that the communists had opposed this movement and it virtually damaged the labour movement. Labour Unions under Communist influence had apparently decided against participation in the movement, there were large-scale strikes in mills at Kanpur, Jamshedpur, and Ahmedabad. There was the indifference of the Labour Class, so the statement d is correct. The first statement in this question needs to be looked into. The Quit India Movement has promoted a nonviolent and noncooperative movement but it was not non-violent. There were various events in which Police stations, Railway Stations, Railway Lines, and Post-Offices were burnt and destroyed.

S18.Ans.(a)

Sol.

Only 1st statement is correct.

S19.Ans.(a)

Sol.

To avenge their expulsion of Timur Shah, Ahmad Shah Abdali invaded India for the fifth time in Oct. 1759, and finally conquered Punjab

S20.Ans.(b)

Sol.

It was written in protest of the evil of polygamy. Bahu (many or more than one)- bivah (marriage) meaning more than one marriage.

S21.Ans.(a)

Sol.

- Surya Sen had participated in the Non-Cooperation Movement and had become a teacher in the national school in Chittagong. He was imprisoned from 1926 to 1928 for revolutionary activity and

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afterwards continued working in the Congress. He was the secretary of the Chittagong District Congress Committee.

- He used to say “Humanism is a special virtue of a revolutionary.” He was a lover of poetry and an admirer of Tagore and Qazi Nazrul Islam.
- Surya Sen decided to organise an armed rebellion along with his associates—Anant Singh, Ganesh Ghosh and Lokenath Baul—to show that it was possible to challenge the armed might of the mighty British Empire. Hence, statement 2 is not correct.
- They had planned to occupy two main armouries in Chittagong to seize and supply arms to the revolutionaries to destroy telephone and telegraph lines and to dislocate the railway link of Chittagong with the rest of Bengal.
- The raid was conducted in April 1930 and involved 65 activists under the banner of Indian Republican Army—Chittagong Branch. Hence, statement 1 is correct.
- The raid was quite successful; Sen hoisted the national flag, took salute and proclaimed a provisional revolutionary government.
- Later, they dispersed into neighbouring villages and raided government targets. Surya Sen was arrested in February 1933 and hanged in January 1934, but the Chittagong raid fired the imagination of the revolutionary-minded youth and recruits poured into the revolutionary groups in a steady stream.

S22.Ans.(d)

Sol.

- Sher Shah Suri (1540-1545) was an Afghan leader who took over the Mughal Empire after defeating Humayun in 1540.
- Sher Shah occupied the throne of Delhi for not more than five years, but his reign proved to be a landmark in the Sub-continent. As a king, he has several achievements in his credit.
- He established an efficient public administration.
- He set up a revenue collection system based on the measurement of land.
- Justice was provided to the common man.
- Numerous civil works were carried out during his short reign; planting of trees, wells and building of Sarai (inns) for travellers was done.
- Roads were laid; it was under his rule that the Grand Trunk road was built.
- However, Sher Shah did not survive long after his accession on the throne and died in 1545 after a short reign of five years. After his death, Humayun was able to defeat his successor, Sikandar Suri and regain the crown of the Hindustan.

S23.Ans.(c)

Sol.

Ghashiram Kotwal is a Marathi play written by playwright Vijay Tendulkar in 1972. Neel Darpan, the Mirror of Indigo; translated as Neel Darpan; or, the Indigo Planting Mirror is a Bengali play written by Dinabandhu Mitra in 1858-1859. The play was essential to Neel Bidroha, or Indigo Revolt

S24.Ans.(d)

Sol.

Wood's Despatch of 1854 is considered as the Magna Carta of English education in India. Statement (C) is incorrect as it recommended English as the medium of instructions for higher studies and vernaculars at the school level.

S25.Ans.(b)

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Sol.

In the first Battle of Panipat (1526), Ibrahim Lodi was defeated by Babur. In the Third Battle of Panipat (1761), Ahmed Shah Abdali defeated Marathas. Tipu Sultan was killed in the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War (1799).

S26.Ans.(d)

Sol.

Poona Sarvajanik Sabha was established in 1870 by M.G. Ranaday and Joshi. It submitted in 1875 a petition to the House of Commons demanding India's direct representation in the British Parliament

S27.Ans.(b)

Sol.

After the grant of Diwani in the year 1765, the British first came in contact with a mountain tribes called Khasis

S28.Ans.(d)

Sol.

Pallava Art and Architecture It was a great age of temple building. The Pallavas introduced the art of excavating temples from the rock. The Dravidian style of temple architecture began with the Pallava rule. It was a gradual evolution starting from the cave temples to monolithic rathas and culminated in structural temples. The development of temple architecture under the Pallavas can be seen in four stages. Mahendravarman I introduced the rock-cut temples. This style of Pallava temples is seen at places like Mandagappattu, Mahendravadi, Mamandur, Dalavanur, Tiruchirappalli, Vallam, Siyamangalam and Tirukalukkunram. The second stage of Pallava architecture is represented by the monolithic rathas and Mandapas found at Mamallapuram. Narasimhavarman I took the credit for these wonderful architectural monuments. The five rathas, popularly called as the Panchapanadava rathas, signifies five different styles of temple architecture. The mandapas contain beautiful sculptures on its walls. The most popular of these mandapas are Mahishasuramardhini Mandapa, Tirumurthi Mandapam and Varaha Madapam. In the next stage, Rajasimha introduced the structural temples. These temples were built by using the soft sand rocks. The Kailasanatha temple at Kanchi and the Shore temple at Mamallapuram

S29.Ans.(a)

Sol.

- The Chalukya administration was highly centralized unlike that of the Pallavas and the Cholas. Village autonomy was absent under the Chalukyas.
- The Chalukyas had great maritime power. Pulakesin II had 100 ships in his navy.
- They also had a small standing army. The Badami Chalukyas were Brahmanical Hindus but they gave respect to other religions. Importance was given to Vedic rites and rituals. The founder of the dynasty Pulakesin I performed the asvamedha sacrifice

S30.Ans.(c)

Sol.

The Rashtrakutas were of Kannada origin and the Kannada language was their mother tongue. Dantidurga was the founder of the Rashtrakuta dynasty. He defeated the Gurjaras and captured Malwa from them. Then he annexed the Chalukya kingdom by defeating Kirtivarman II. Thus, the Rashtrakutas became a paramount power in the Deccan

