

- Q1. Who was the governor general during the second Anglo- Mysore war?  
(a) Lord Wellesley.  
(b) Lord Cornwallis.  
(c) Sir John shore.  
(d) Warren Hastings.
- Q2. Siraj-ud-daulah renamed which city as alinagar?  
(a) Calcutta.  
(b) Agra.  
(c) ferozpur.  
(d) fatehpur.
- Q3. From where did Acharya VinobaBhave start the individual satyagraha in1940?  
(a) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.  
(b) DRM B.R. Ambedkar.  
(c) siralladiKrishnaswamyayyar.  
(d) pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru.
- Q4.The capital of the maurayan kingdom was located at?  
(a) Pataliputra.  
(b) Vaishali.  
(c) Lumbini.  
(d) Gaya.
- Q5. Which one of the following was not a French settlement in india?  
(a) Puducherry.  
(b) mahe.  
(c) Goa.  
(d) Chandarnagar.
- Q6. The Government of IndiaAct , 1919 is also known as  
(a) Morley-Minto Reforms  
(b) Montague-Chelmsford Reforms  
(c) Regulating Act  
(d) Pitts India Act
- Q7. Who is called the 'Father of the Indian National Congress'?  
(a) Mahatma Gandhi  
(b) A. O. Hume  
(c) Lokmanya Tilak  
(d) Surendra Nath Banerjee
- Q8. Who founded the Home Rule League in Madras in 1916 A.D.?  
(a) Bipin Chandra Pal  
(b) Arvind Ghosh  
(c) Lokmanya Tilak  
(d) Mrs. Annie Besant
- Q9. In which session of Indian National Congress the tricolor flag was unfurled for the first time?  
(a) Calcutta Session, 1920

- (b) Annual Session of Congress at Nagpur, 1920
- (c) Lahore Congress, 1929
- (d) Haripura Congress Conference, 1938

Q10. Who spoke: "At the stroke of midnight, when the world sleeps, India awakes to life and freedom"?

- (a) Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (d) C. Rajagopalachari

Q11. Consider the following pairs

1. Indian Buddhist text - Jatakas
2. Ceylonese Buddhist Chronicles -Dipavansha
3. Tibetan Buddhist text -Mahavansha

Which of the pair/s given above is/are correct?

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

Q12. Consider the following pairs

1. Saranjami- A land grant system given for the maintenance of troops.
2. Sidis-A community that helped Marathas against the Mughal expedition.

Which of the pair/s given above is/are correct?

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

Q13. The terms "Vatteluttu, Bhattiprolu, Sharada" in ancient India are related to which of the following?

- (a) Languages
- (b) Inscriptions
- (c) Scripts
- (d) Land grants

Q14. Which of the following reflect Hoysala architectural style

1. Chennakesava Temple
2. Kesava Temple
3. Nuggehalli temple

Select the correct code from below :

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

(d) 1,2 and 3

Q15. Consider the following statements regarding Sangam period

1. The hereditary monarchy was the form of government during the Sangam period.
2. The practice of Sati was not evident in this period.

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

Q16. Consider the following statements

1. Vaisheshika's philosophy defied the existence of god.
2. Vaisheshika's philosophy explained the phenomena of the universe by the atomic theory.

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

Q17. Consider the following statements regarding Sri Krishnadevaraya

1. Sri Krishnadevaraya maintained friendly relations with the Portuguese.
2. He placed his statue along with those of Chinna Devi and Tirumala Devi at the entrance of the Tirumala shrine.

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

Q18. The Revolt of the Moamarias was an uprising in-

- (a) Bihar
- (b) Punjab
- (c) Bengal
- (d) Assam

Q19. Consider the following statements regarding The Hoysala architectural style

1. The Hoysala architectural style reveals the Indo-Aryan influence
2. The Hoysalas usually dedicated their temples to Lord Shiva or to Lord Vishnu
3. Salabhanjika, of Hoysala sculpture form, represents an old Indian tradition going back to Buddhist sculpture

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 2 and 3

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

Q20. Consider the following statements

1. The Pitt's India act of 1784 provided supreme control over administration in India to the East India Company.
2. The Charter act of 1813 ended the East India Company's monopoly over tea trade and trade with China.

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

Q21. Consider the following statements regarding Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

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

Q22. 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

Q23. 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

Q24. 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

Q25. 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

Q26. What was the reason for Mahatma Gandhi to organize a satyagraha on behalf of the peasants of 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
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q27. 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

Q28. 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

Q29. 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

Q30. Who among the following wrote the book Bahubivah?

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

### SOLUTION

S1. (d)

Sol. During the second Anglo-Mysore war hyder Ali died and he was succeeded by his son. During that war the governor general ship of Bengal was under Lord Warren Hastings. It was concluded with the treaty of Mangalore.

S2. (a)

Sol. Siraj-ud-daulah renamed Calcutta as alinagar., The treaty of alinagar was signed on 9<sup>th</sup> Feb 1757 between Robert Clive and siraj-ud-daulah .

S3. (d)

Sol. Pt.jawahar Lal Nehru was the chairman of the union power's committee of the constituent assembly.

S4. (a)

Sol. The capital of Mauryan kingdom was pataliputra.

S5.(d)

Sol. Chandarnagar was not a French settlement, Puducherry, Mahe and Goa were important parts of French company.

S6. Ans.(b)

Sol.

The Government of India act 1919 was passed on the basis of recommendations of Lord Chelmsford and Samuel Montagu to introduce self-governing institutions gradually to India. This act covered 10 years from 1919 to 1929.

S7. Ans.(b)

Sol.

Allan Octavian Hume, was a member of the Imperial Civil Service (later the Indian Civil Service), a political reformer, ornithologist and botanist who worked in British India. He was one of the founders of the Indian National Congress, a political party that was later to lead in the Indian independence movement. The Indian National Congress conducted its first session in Bombay from 28-31 December 1885 at the initiative of retired Civil service officer Allan Octavian Hume.

S8. Ans.(d)

Sol.

Tilak founded the first home rule league at the Bombay provincial congress at Belgaum in April, 1916. Then after this Annie Besant founded second league at Adyar Madras in September 1916. Despite the banner of All India Home Rule League, there were two leagues one by Tilak that worked in Bombay Presidency, Carnatic, Central provinces and Berar. The Annie Besant's league worked for rest of India.

S9. Ans.(c)

Sol.

On the midnight of December 31, 1929 and January 1, 1930, the deadline of the Nehru Committee report expired and Jawahar Lal Nehru unfurled the Flag of India's independence on the bank of River Ravi in Lahore.

S10. Ans.(C)

Sol.

On the midnight of August 15, 1947, India's first prime minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru addressed the nation with powerful lines "At the stroke of the midnight hour, when the world sleeps, India will awake to life and freedom." The speech "Tryst with destiny" which was delivered in Parliament, Nehru laid the roadmap for future and highlighted the pain people have endured for long to get freedom.

S11. Ans.(c)

Sol.

- Indian Buddhist text - Jatakas
- Ceylonese Buddhist Chronicles - Mahavansha
- Srilanka/Ceylonese Buddhist text-Dipavansha

S12. Ans. (a)

Sol.

Saranjami system was an important feature of the Maratha revenue system. Regular soldiers were given salaries in cash, though sometimes, the chiefs received revenue grants (Saranjam).

Sidi was a community in the central region. They established their rule in and around a small inland called Janjira. Sidis opposed Maratha powers and hence Marathas were to fight against Sidis as they were creating hurdles in the expansion of the Maratha Kingdom.

S13. Ans. (c)

Sol.

Vatteluttu was the syllabic alphabet of South India used for writing Tamil and Malayalam languages. The earliest forms of Vatteluttu, probably in the process of evolving from Tamil Brahmi, are traceable on memorial stone inscriptions of the 4th-century AD. Bhattiprolu script is a variant of the Brahmi script which has been found in old inscriptions at Bhattiprolu, a small village in Guntur district, Andhra Pradesh. Sharada script was widespread between the 8th and 12th centuries in the northwestern parts of India, for writing Sanskrit and Kashmiri. It belonged to the Brahmic family of scripts.

S14. Ans. (d)

Sol.

Hoysala architectural style, includes the Chennakesava Temple at Belur, the Hoysaleswara Temple at Halebidu, and the Kesava Temple at Somanathapura. Other examples of fine Hoysala craftsmanship include the temples at Belavadi, Amrithapura, Hosaholalu, and Nuggehalli. Study of the Hoysala architectural style has revealed a negligible Indo-Aryan influence while the impact of Southern Indian style has been more distinct

Source: [https://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Hoysala\\_architecture](https://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Hoysala_architecture)

S15.Ans. (a)

Sol.

The position of women during the Sangam age. Women poets like Avvaiyar, Nachchellaiyar, and Kakkaiapadiniyar flourished in this period and contributed to Tamil literature. The courage of women was also appreciated in many poems. Karpu or Chaste life was considered the highest virtue of women. Love marriage was a common practice. Women were allowed to choose their life partners. However, the life of widows was miserable. The practice of Sati was also prevalent in the higher strata of society. The class of dancers was patronized by the kings and nobles. Hence,

S16.Ans. (b)

Sol.

Vaisheshika system is considered as the realistic and objective philosophy of the universe. The reality according to this philosophy has many bases or categories which are substance, attribute, action, genus, distinct quality, and inherence. Vaisheshika thinkers believe that all objects of the universe are composed of five elements—earth, water, air, fire, and ether. They believe that God is the guiding principle. The living beings were rewarded or punished according to the law of karma, based on actions of merit and demerit. The creation and destruction of the universe was a cyclic process and took place in agreement with the wishes of God.

S17.Ans. (c)

Sol.

Sri Krishnadevaraya maintained friendly relations with the Portuguese. In 1510 Goa became the headquarters of the Portuguese possessions in India. As a result trade and commerce developed. The Vijayanagar ruler was able to procure Arabian horses from the Portuguese traders. The Portuguese supplied guns and other war material to the Vijayanagar ruler which was used in the siege of Raichur. Similarly, the Portuguese engineers were engaged in improving the water supply to the city of Vijayanagar.

Sri Krishnadevaraya launched five campaigns against the Oriya rulers. He first turned his attention to Udayagiri in the Nellore district which was occupied by the Orissa rulers. The assault on the Udayagiri fort began in 1513 A.D. Udayagiri was regarded as an impregnable fort but Sri Krishnadevaraya succeeded in causing a breach in the fortress and defeated the large Orissa army of Prataparudra. After the capture of



Udayagiri Sri Krishnadevaraya visited Tirupati to pay his homage to Sri Venkateswara. He placed his statue along with those of Chinna Devi and Tirumala Devi at the entrance of the Tirumala shrine.

S18.Ans. (d)

Sol.

The Revolt of the Moamarias in 1769 was a potent challenge to the authority of Ahom kings of Assam. The Moamarias were low-caste peasants who followed the teachings of Aniruddhadeva (1553-1624). It began as a power struggle between the Moamarias, the adherents of the Moamara Sattra, and the Ahom kings. This uprising spread widely to other sections of the Ahom kingdom including disgruntled elements of the Ahom aristocracy.

S19.Ans. (d)

Sol.

A study of the Hoysala architectural style has revealed a negligible Indo-Aryan influence while the impact of Southern Indian style has been more distinct.<sup>[1]</sup>

The Hoysalas usually dedicated their temples to Lord Shiva or to Lord Vishnu (two of the major Hindu gods) but they occasionally chose a different deity. Shiva followers call themselves Shaivas or Lingayats while the Vishnu followers call themselves Vaishnavas. While King Vishnuvardhana and his descendants declared themselves Vaishnava,<sup>[2]</sup> records show that the Hoysalas maintained religious harmony by building as many temples dedicated to Shiva as they did to Vishnu

Salabhanjika, a common form of Hoysala sculpture, represents an old Indian tradition going back to Buddhist sculpture.

Source: [https://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Hoysala\\_architecture](https://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Hoysala_architecture)

S20.Ans. (d)

Sol.

1:Pitt's India Act of 1784 or the East India Company Act, 1784 was passed in the British Parliament to rectify the defects of the Regulating Act of 1773. It resulted in dual control or joint government in India by the Crown in Great Britain and the British East India Company, with the crown having ultimate authority. Thus, this act gave supreme powers to the British government and not EIC over the administration of India.

Charter act of 1813 ended the monopoly of the East India Company in India, however, the company's monopoly in trade with China and trade in tea with India was kept intact. Thus, trade with India for all commodities except Tea was thrown open to all British subjects. This lasted till 1833 when the next charter abolished the monopoly in the trade of the company.

S21.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.

S22.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.

S23.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

S24.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.

S25.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.

S26.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.

S27.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.

S28.Ans.(a)

Sol.

Only 1st statement is correct.

S29.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

S30.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.

