

History Compilation-Prelims

1. In British India, what is 'Dastak' known for?

1. A permit exempting European traders, mostly of the British East India Company, from paying customs or transit duties on their private trade.
2. A permit regulating internal trade, mostly for Indian traders.
3. Fee charged by Indian rulers from European Traders when they trade into their territory
4. Fee charged by British government for the regulation of domestic trade.

Solution: 1

Explanation: Dastak, in 18th-century Bengal, a permit exempting European traders, mostly of the British East India Company, from paying customs or transit duties on their private trade. The name came from the Persian word for "pass." The practice was introduced by Robert Clive, one of the creators of British power in India, when he had Mir Ja'far installed as nawab of Bengal in 1757. The attempt of Mir Ja'far's successor, Mir Qāsim, to annul the use of *dastaks* led to his overthrow in 1763–64 and the exercise of overt control of Bengal by the British.

Free *dastaks* for private trade were finally abolished by Warren Hastings, governor of Bengal (1775). The system put the Indian trader at a grave disadvantage in competing with the European and was an important factor in the impoverishment of Bengal under early British rule.

2. Consider the following statements with respect to administration of Maratha and Mughal Empires

1. The revenue system of Marathas was progressive unlike Mughals who were mainly interested in raising revenues from the helpless peasantry.
2. Maratha failed to give sound administration to the people outside Maharashtra while Mughal's were more successful in effective administration.

Select the correct statement/s

1. Only 1
2. Only 2
3. Both
4. None

Solution: 2

Maratha Empire represented the same decadent social order as the Mughal Empire did and suffered from the same underlying weaknesses. They were less disciplined than the Mughal nobles. Their revenue system was similar to that of the Mughals as also was their administration. Like the Mughals, the Maratha rulers were also mainly interested in raising revenue from the helpless peasantry.

For example, they too collected half of the agricultural produce as tax. Unlike Mughals, they failed even to give sound administration to the people outside Maharashtra. They could not inspire the Indian people with any higher degree of loyalty than the Mughal succeeded in doing.

3. With reference to Mahalwari System, consider the following statements.

1. Local Zamindar was responsible, on behalf of all peasants, for the payment of land revenue.
2. The peasant was free to sell or mortgage their land.
3. The system was implemented in western part of United Provinces, Punjab, and some part of central Provinces.

Choose the correct options.

1. 1 and 2
2. 1 and 3
3. 2 and 3
4. All

Answer: 4

Explanation: Zamindar was only the intermediate between peasant and government for the collection of revenue. The actual property rights were with the peasant itself.

4. Consider the statements regarding India's state of trade affairs in 18th century

1. There was a sharp decline in 'Internal trade' of India due to regular looting and foreign invasion.
2. India remained a land of extensive manufactures and became one of them main centres of world trade and industries at the dawn of 18th century.

Choose the correct code/s

1. Only 1
2. Only 2
3. Both
4. None

Solution: 3

Constant warfare and disruption of law and order in many areas during 18th century harmed the country's internal trade. Many trading centres were looted by the contestants for power and by foreign invaders like Nadir Shah. Many of the trade routes were infested with organized bands of robbers, and traders and their caravans were regularly looted.

Since India was on the whole self-sufficient in handicrafts and agricultural products, it did not import foreign goods on large scale. On the other hand, its industrial and agricultural goods had a steady market abroad. Even India remained a land of extensive manufactures. Indian artisans enjoyed fame all the world over for their skill. India was still a large scale exporter of cotton and silk fabrics. It is said by Peter the Great of Russia- " the commerce of India is the commerce of the world and he, who can exclusively command it is the dictator of Europe"

5. The social and cultural life of 18th century India can be best depicted by

1. Non uniformity of cultural and social patterns all over the country.
2. Friendly relations between the Hindus and the Muslims were a very healthy feature of life in 18th century India.
3. The Indian mind of 18th century was tied to tradition and superstitions.

Select the correct code/s

1. 1 and 2
2. 2 and 3
3. 1, 2 and 3
4. 1 and 3

Solution: 3

All the statements are correct regarding 18th century India.

6. By signing the famous 'Subsidiary Alliance', Indian state virtually lost control over most of their rights. Which among the following can best represent the status of Indian states under 'Subsidiary Alliance'?

1. Lost control over sovereignty in external and internal matters
2. Limited rights in defence and foreign relations
3. The Indian rulers became insolvent as a result of exploitation and heavy maintenance of British army.
4. Indian ruler (ally) had a provision to station one European for maintaining diplomatic ties with their neighbouring state on his discretion.

Select the correct code/s

1. 1, 2 and 3
2. 2, 3 and 4
3. 1, 2, 3 and 4
4. None

Solution: 4

As a result of Subsidiary Alliance, the ally had to agree on the following regulations

- Accept a permanent stationing of British force within his territory and to pay a subsidy for its maintenance. All this was done allegedly for his protection but was, in fact, a form through which the Indian ruler paid tribute to the Company. Sometimes the ruler ceded part of his territory instead of paying annual subsidy.
- It also provided that the Indian ruler would agree to the posting at his court of a British Resident, that he would not employ any European in his service without the approval of the British, and that he would not negotiate with any other Indian ruler without the consent of Governor-General.
- In reality, they lost the right of self-defence, of maintaining diplomatic ties, of employing foreign experts and of settling disputes with its neighbours.
- It also lost control over the defence and foreign relations. Since statement 2 is wrong, the correct option to select would be (d) i.e None

7. With reference to Zamindari System, consider the following statements.

1. The Zamindars were made the owner of the land as long as they were paying the revenue to the Company.
2. Zamindars were allowed to sell or purchase the land and evict the peasants, in case of non-payment of rent.
3. Zamindars had invested in the improvement of the land and crop pattern so that they can maximise their profit in future.

Choose the correct options.

1. 1, 2 & 3
2. 1 and 3
3. 1 and 2
4. Only 1

Answer: 3

Explanation: Zamindars mostly lived in urban areas, either had no knowledge about agriculture or never took interest in the development of land or improving crop pattern.

8. Consider the following statements about ideals of Brahmo Samaj established by Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

1. The Samaj was open for all caste and creeds.
2. Brahma is the supreme immortal soul from whom all humans are originated, so only Brahma's idol or image can be used for his worship.
3. The worship was performed through prayers and mediation and readings from Upanishads.

Choose the correct options.

1. 1 & 2
2. 2 & 3
3. 1 & 3
4. All are correct

Answer: 3

Explanation: Idol, image, statue, painting, sacrifice and religious rituals inside the Samaj building was not allowed.

9. Consider the following statements.

1. Lord Dalhousie's Government was responsible for passing two important acts related to social reform- Women Disability Act & Widow Remarriage Act (1856).
2. Hindu Women was not permitted to remarry as per the Veda, Shastras and Smritis.

Choose the correct options.

1. Only 1
2. Only 2
3. Both
4. None

Answer: 1

Explanation: Hindu Women was not permitted to remarry. This was not as per the Vedas, but as per the Shastras, Smritis and Hindu Society.

10. With reference to Ryotwari System, consider the following statements.

1. The pioneer of Ryotwari Settlement was Thomas Munro.
2. Land revenue was collected directly from the peasant or ryot.
3. The other name of this system is 'Permanent Settlement'.
4. As the Ryots had direct link with the Governments the role of money lenders was minimal.

Choose the correct options.

1. 1, 3 & 4
2. 1 & 2
3. 1, 2 & 3
4. All

Answer: 2

Explanation: 'Permanent Settlement' is another name of Zamindari system not Ryotwari. The high rate of taxation forced the peasants to borrow money from money lenders (mahajans)

11. Consider the following

| Revolt | Location |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Kol Mutiny | Southern India |
| 2. Santhal Uprising | Western India |
| 3. Bhil Uprising | Eastern India |

Select the correct code

1. 1 and 2
2. 1 and 3
3. All
4. None

Solution: 4

Explanation

Kol Mutiny- Eastern India covering Ranchi, Hazaribagh, Palamu and Chotanagpur region.

Santhal Uprising- Near Jharkhand, Eastern India

Bhil Uprising- Khandesh region of Maharashtra, Western India

12. "Cornwallis Code was a body of legislation enacted in 1793 by the East India Company to improve the governance". Consider the following statements wrt Cornwallis Code-

1. To give impetus to Permanent Settlement, **Zamindars** were given the role of Local Administration.
2. The Policing and Judicial powers of Zamindar were further enhanced to strengthen the Permanent Settlement System.

Select the correct code

1. Only 1
2. Only 2
3. Both
4. None

Solution: 4

Explanation:

Cornwallis Code:

The code contained significant provisions-Governing, Policing and judicial and civil administration. Its best known provision was the Permanent Settlement (or the zamindari system enacted in 1793), which established a revenue collection scheme which lasted into the 20th century.

The system, as codified in these regulations, provided that the East India Company's service personnel be divided into three branches: revenue, judicial, and commercial. Private trade was forbidden to the members of the first two branches, and they were instead compensated by a new and generous scale of pay. The land revenue assessment (the major source of revenue) was fixed permanently with zamindars, or hereditary revenue collectors. These native Indians, provided they paid their land taxes punctually, were treated as landowners, but they were deprived of magisterial and police functions, which were discharged by a newly organized government police. This "permanent settlement" provided the British with an Indian landed class interested in supporting British authority. The local administration was placed in the hands of the revenue collectors of districts. The judiciary was reorganized; there were district judges with magisterial powers responsible to provincial courts in civil cases and to courts of circuit in criminal cases. The law administered was Hindu and Muslim personal law and a modified Muslim criminal code. The higher ranks of the services were restricted to Europeans, thus depriving Indians of any responsible office.

13. The translation of 'Gentoo Code' was funded and encouraged by Warren Hastings as a method of increasing colonial hold over the Indies. Consider the statements regarding the Gentoo Code-

1. It is also known as *Ordinations of the Pundits*.
2. It was first translated from Persian to English and then from Persian to Sanskrit

Select the correct option

1. Only 1
2. Only 2
3. Both
4. None

Solution: 1

Explanation: The Gentoo Code is a legal code translated from Sanskrit (in which it was known as *vivādārṇavasetu*) into Persian by Brahmin scholars; and then from Persian into

English by Nathaniel Brassey Halhed, a British grammarian working for the East India Company. The translation was funded and encouraged by Warren Hastings as a method of increasing colonial hold over the Indies. It was printed privately by the East India Company in London in 1776 under the title A Code of Gentoo Laws, or, Ordinations of the Pundits.

Copies were not put on sale, but the Company did distribute them. In 1777 a pirate (and lessluxurious edition) was printed; and in 1781 a second edition appeared. Translations into French and German were published in 1778.

14. Consider the following statements regarding the teachings of Brahmo Samaj

1. It emphasized on the worship and adoration of the Eternal, Unsearchable, Immutable being who is the author and Preserver of the Universe.
2. It opposed Idol worship and denied the teachings of Vedas and Upanishads.
3. Though it discarded the faith in Divine Avataras, it took no definite stand on the doctrine of Karma and transmigration of soul.

Select the correct code

1. 1 and 2
2. 1, 2 and 3
3. 1 and 3
4. Only 3

Solution: 3

Explanation: Statements 1 and 3 were the teachings of Brahmo Samaj. The long term agenda of Brahmo Samaj was to purify Hinduism and to preach monotheism which was based on twin pillars of reason and the Vedas and Upanishads. So statement 2 is wrong.

15. Consider the following statements w.r.t the teachings of Ramakrishna Mission and Arya Samaj-

1. Both opposed Image Worship
2. Both believed in Oneness of GOD
3. They supported proselytization as evident from Shuddhi Movement to reconvert to the Hindu Fold

Select the correct code

1. 1 and 3

2. Only 2
3. Only 1
4. 1, 2 and 3

Solution: 2

Explanation:

Ramakrishna Mission founded by Vivekanada was deeply a religious body, but it was not a proselytizing body. Unlike Arya Samaj, the Mission recognises the utility and value of image worship in developing spiritual fervor and worship of the eternal omnipotent God, although it emphasises the essential spirit and not the symbols or rituals.

Both believed in Oneness of GOD. Shuddhi movement was started by Arya Samaj

16. Consider the following statements w.r.t the famous Indigo Revolt that took place in Bengal-

1. The revolt was not supported by Bengali Middle class who sided with British Administration and Planters to suppress the Peasants.
2. The Peasants got support from Indian Press in Calcutta as well as the aid of some Calcutta-trained lawyers.

Select the wrong statement/s

1. Only 1
2. Only 2
3. Both
4. None

Solution: 1

Explanation:

The Bengali middle class supported the peasants whole-heartedly. Harish Chandra Mukhopadhyay thoroughly described the plight of the poor peasants in his newspaper The Hindu Patriot.

The ryots received moral support from the Indian press in Calcutta as well as the aid of some Calcutta-trained lawyers. The indigo rebellion has been portrayed in drama, poetry and popular history in Bengal, thereby drawing the attention of the intelligentsia. Thus it

entered the political awareness and had a far reaching consequence in the later movements of Bengal.

17. The famous revolt of 1857 brought various changes in British Administration of India and the immediate change was the enactment of 'Act of Parliament 1858'. Consider the following statements w.r.t 'Act of Parliament 1858'-

1. The Secretary of State for India was given the powers that were previously wielded by the directors of Company and Board of Directors.
2. Thus the ultimate power over Indian Administration remained with Secretary of State.

Select the correct statement/s

1. Only 1
2. Only 2
3. Both
4. None

Solution: 1

Explanation:

First statement is correct. The secretary of State was a member of the British Cabinet and as such was responsible to Parliament. Thus the ultimate power over India remained with British Parliament not Secretary of State.

18. The slogan 'No taxation without representation' was the after effect of-

1. Indian Councils Act- 1861
2. American Revolution
3. Russian Revolution
4. Indian Councils Act-1892

Select the correct code

1. 1 and 2
2. 2, 3 and 4
3. 2 and 4

4. All

Solution: 3

Explanation:

"No taxation without representation" is a slogan originating during the 1750s and 1760s that summarized a primary grievance of the American colonists in the Thirteen Colonies, which was one of the major causes of the American Revolution.

Believing that India should eventually move towards democratic self-government, the Early Nationalists wanted a larger share in the governing of India.

Early Nationalists demanded the expansion and reform of the Legislative Councils and British Government was forced by their agitation to pass Indian Councils Act-1892 where the numbers of the Imperial Legislative Councils as well as the provincial councils was increased. But the nationalists were totally dissatisfied with the Act and declared it to be a hoax. In particular, they demanded Indian control over the public purse and raised the slogan that had earlier become the national cry of the American people during their War of Independence: 'No taxation without representation'

19. 'One Religion, one caste and one God for Mankind' was preached by

1. Swami Dayananda
2. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
3. Sri Narayan Guru
4. Dr B.R.Ambedkar

Solution: 3

20. Among the following uprisings that took place outside Bengal are

1. Pabna Uprising
2. Ahom Uprising
3. Indigo Revolt

4. Farazi Revolt
5. Rampa Revolt

Select the correct code

- (a) 1, 2 and 4
- (b) 3 and 4
- (c) 2 and 5
- (d) 2, 4 and 5

Solution: (c)

Explanation:

Pabna- Bengal

Indigo- Bengal

Rampa- Andhra Pradesh

Ahom-Assam

Farazi- East Bengal

21. Which of the following were the demands of non-cooperation movement?

1. Solving khilafat issue
2. The Redressal of Punjab wrongs (Jallianwalabagh massacre)
3. Attainment of swaraj

Select the correct code

1. 1 only
2. 1 and 3 only
3. 1 and 2 only
4. All the above

Solution:4

22. Which of the statements is not correct regarding “August offer” (August 8, 1940)?

1. An immediate increase in the number of Indians in the viceroy’s executive council.
2. Setting up a war advisory council.
3. Setting up the provisional national government.
4. Setting up a representative constitution making body after the war.

Solution:3

Explanation:

August offer (August 8, 1940) turned down the congress demand for Setting up the provisional national government. But it made alternate proposals envisaging that, an immediate increase in the number of Indians in the viceroy’s executive council, setting up a war advisory council, setting up a representative constitution making body after the war.

23. Consider the following statements regarding Government of India Act, 1935.

1. Governor’s provinces were given autonomy.
2. The Act restricted powers of the governor to act in his discretion.
3. Ministers held office during the governor’s pleasure.

Which of the above statements are correct?

1. 1 and 2 only
2. 1 only
3. 1 and 3 only
4. 2 and 3 only

Solution:3

Explanation:

Governor's provinces were broadly freed from the superintendence, direction and control of Government of India and secretary of state, i.e. provincial autonomy. Province derived their powers and authority directly from the British crown. The Act gave arbitrary powers to governor to act in his discretion in certain matters. Council of ministers was appointed from among the elected members of provincial legislature and responsible to that body. Ministers held office during the governor's pleasure.

24. After the provincial elections of 1937, Congress ministries in provinces took steps in defending and extending civil liberties. Which one among the following was not such a step?

1. All the restrictions on the press were removed.
2. Ban on the communist party revoked.
3. Confiscated arms were returned and forfeited arms licenses were restored.
4. Police powers were curbed.

Solution:2

Explanation:

All emergency powers acquired by the provincial governments during 1932, through Public Safety Acts and the like, were repealed; bans on illegal political organizations such as the Hindustan Seva Dal and Youth Leagues and on political books and journals were lifted. Though the ban on the Communist Party remained, since it was imposed by the Central Government and could only be lifted on its orders, the Communists could in effect now function freely and openly in the Congress provinces. All restrictions on the press were removed. Securities taken from newspapers and presses were refunded and pending prosecutions were withdrawn. The blacklisting of newspapers for purposes of government advertising was given up. Confiscated arms were returned and forfeited arms licenses were restored.

25. Which of the following is NOT true regarding "cabinet mission" proposals?

1. It recommended partition of British India into India and Pakistan.
2. It proposed a weak central government controlling only foreign affairs, defence and communications
3. It recommended a loose three tier confederation
4. Princely states formed third tier of the confederation

5. Under the plan grouping was made compulsory

Select the correct code

1. 2, 3 and 4 only
2. 1, 4 and 5 only
3. 2 and 3 only
4. 3, 4 and 5 only

Solution:2

Explanation:

It did not recommend partition of British India into India and Pakistan. It proposed a weak central government controlling only foreign affairs, defence and communications. It recommended a loose three tier confederation. The existing provincial assemblies grouped into three; Sec A for Hindu majority provinces, Sec B for Muslim majority provinces of North-West region, Sec C for Muslim majority provinces of North-East region including Assam. Princely states were not specifically provided for in the proposal.

Mission Plan was ambivalent on whether grouping was compulsory or optional. It declared that grouping was optional but sections were compulsory.

26. Which of the following statements are correct?

Statement I: Annie Besant was the first to setup Home Rule league in India.

Statement II: Tilak's Home Rule league worked in Maharashtra, Karnataka, central provinces and Berar areas only.

1. Statement I only
2. Statement II only
3. Both Statement I and Statement II
4. Neither Statement I nor Statement II

Solution:2

Explanation:

In 1914, Annie Besant decided to build of a movement for Home Rule on the lines of the Irish Home Rule League. For this, she realized it was necessary both to get the sanction of the Congress, as well as the active cooperation of the Extremists.

Annie Besant did not succeed in getting the Congress and the Muslim League to support her decision to set up Home Rule Leagues. She did manage, however, to persuade the Congress to commit itself to a programme of educative propaganda and to a revival of the local level Congress committees. Knowing that the Congress, as constituted at the time, was unlikely to implement this, she had inserted a condition by which, if the Congress did not start this activity by September 1916, she would be free to set up her own League.

Tilak, not bound by any such commitment, and having gained the right of readmission, now took the lead and set up the Home Rule League at the Bombay Provincial Conference held at Belgaum in April 1916. In September 1916, as there were no signs of any Congress activity, Annie Besant announced the formation of her Home Rule League, with George Arundale.

The two Leagues avoided any friction by demarcating their area of activity; Tilak's League was to work in Maharashtra, (excluding Bombay city), Karnataka, the Central Provinces and Berar, and Annie Besant's League was given charge of the rest of India.

27. Which of the following recommended "universal adult suffrage, equal rights for women, freedom to form unions, and dissociation of the state from religion in any form"?

1. Nehru Report
2. Congress session of 1929
3. C. Rajagopalachari proposals
4. Indian independence Act of 1947

Solution:1

28. Which of the following is/are the feature/s of Quit India movement?

1. The emergence of "parallel government" in some parts of the country.
2. It saw participation of youth, women, peasants etc.
3. It was a non-violent movement.
4. Movement was a spontaneous outburst.
5. There were communal clashes during the movement.

Select the correct code

1. 3, 4 and 5 only
2. 2, 4 and 5 only
3. 1, 2 and 3 only
4. 1, 2 and 4 only

Solution: 4

Explanation:

How did the use of violence in 1942 square with the Congress policy of non-violence. For one, there were many who refused to use or sanction violent means and confined themselves to the traditional weaponry of the Congress. But many of those, including many staunch Gandhians, who used 'violent means' in 1942 felt that the peculiar circumstances warranted their use. Many maintained that the cutting of telegraph wires and the blowing up of bridges was all right as long as human life was not taken. Others frankly admitted that they could not square the violence they used, or connived at with their belief in nonviolence, but that they did it all the same. Gandhiji refused to condemn the violence of the people because he saw it as a reaction to the much bigger violence of the state.

While it is true that Muslim mass participation in the Quit India movement was not high, yet it is also true that even Muslim League supporters not act as informers. Also, there was a total absence of any communal clashes, a sure sign that though the movement may not have aroused much support from among the majority of the Muslim masses, it did not arouse their hostility either.

29. Consider the following statements regarding Indian National Army (INA).

1. The idea of INA was first conceived in Malaya by Mohan Singh.
2. Indian prisoners of war handed over by the Japanese were recruited into INA.
3. Subhash Chandra Bose reorganized INA in Singapore in 1943.

Which of the above statements are correct?

1. 2 only
2. 2 and 3 only
3. 3 only

4. All the above

Solution: 4

30. During “Temple entry movement”

1. Attempts were made for opening the doors of temples for the ‘avarnas’.
2. Techniques developed in the course of national struggle were used.
3. It was Gandhian or nationalist in its approach to fight caste oppression.

Select the correct code

1. 1 only
2. 1 and 2 only
3. 1 and 3 only
4. All the above

Solution: 4

31. Consider the following statements regarding “Dual system of Administration” in Bengal.

1. In this system of administration, Nawab of Bengal was mere administrator without powers.
2. “Diwani” functions were exercised by the company.
3. “Nizamat” functions were exercised by the Nawab of Bengal.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

1. 1 and 2 only
2. 1 and 3 only
3. 2 and 3 only
4. All the above

Ans: (1)

Explanation:

As the Diwan, the Company directly collected its revenues, while through the right to nominate the deputy subahdar, It controlled the Nizamat.

Nizamat functions are related to military defence, police and administration of criminal justice.

Diwani functions are related to revenue affairs and administration of civil justice.

32. Which of the following statements regarding Santhal rebellion is/are correct?

1. Santhals main grouse was against money lenders and zamindars only.
2. Though rebellion was suppressed with great brutality, government tried pacification by creation of separate district of SanthalParagana.
3. Slogan of Santhals during the rebellion was “to be the ryots of Her Majesty the Queen and of Her only”.

Select the correct code from the below.

1. 2 and 3 only
2. 2 only
3. 1 and 2 only
4. 1 and 3 only

Ans: (2)

Explanation:

Santhals made a determined attempt to expel the outsiders – The “dikus” – and proclaimed the complete annihilation of the alien regime.

The slogan was raised by the leaders of Pabna revolt (1878-1883).

33. Consider the following statements regarding “Ryotwari system”.

1. It removed the ‘intermediaries’ from the system of revenue collection.
2. The settlement was based on the revenue paying capacity of the ryots.
3. Revenue rates were revised every 3rd year.
4. Ryotwari system primarily introduced in Deccan and Bombay.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

1. 2, 3 and 4 only
2. 1, 3 and 4 only
3. 1 and 4 only
4. 1, 2 and 4 only

Ans: (4)

Explanation:

The revenue system that was introduced in the Bombay Deccan came to be known as the ryotwari settlement. Unlike the Bengal system, the revenue was directly settled with the ryot. The average income from different types of soil was estimated, the revenue-paying capacity of the ryot was assessed and a proportion of it fixed as the share of the state. The lands were resurveyed every 30 years and the revenue rates increased. Therefore the revenue demand was no longer permanent.

34. Which of the following is true regarding 1857 revolt?

1. There was complete unity between Hindus and Muslims.
2. Revolt was spread to all over India.
3. Rebels also attacked the money lenders and the rich.
4. Rebels wanted to restore the pre-British world of eighteenth century.

Select the correct code from the below.

1. 1 and 4 only
2. 1, 3 and 4 only
3. 3 and 4 only
4. 2 and 3 only

Ans: (2)

Explanation:

Much of the strength of 1857 revolt lay in Hindu-Muslim unity. The Hindu and the Muslim rebels and sepoys respected each other's sentiments.

Besides state machineries, rebels also attacked money lenders and rich. They took advantage of revolt to destroy moneylenders account books and record of debts.

Revolt did not spread to south India and most of eastern and western India because these regions had repeatedly rebelled earlier.

Rebels wanted to restore the pre-British world of eighteenth century. This was evident from the fact that rebels directly marched to Delhi from Meerut and appealed to Mughal emperor to accept the leadership of the revolt.

35. "Subsidiary Alliance (1798)" was one of the methods used by the British to bring as many India states as possible under their control. Which one of the following is/are correct regarding subsidiary alliance?

1. It provided for permanent stationing of British force within the Princely state.
2. Indian ruler could negotiate with any other Indian ruler without consulting governor general.
3. British took responsibility to protect Indian ruler from external and internal threats.
4. It was introduced by Lord Dalhousie.

Select the correct code from the below.

1. 1 and 3 only
2. 1, 2 and 3 only
3. 2, 3 and 4 only
4. All the above

Ans: (1)

Explanation:

Indian ruler **could not** negotiate with any other Indian ruler without consulting governor general. It was introduced by Lord Wellesley.

36. Real improvement in transportation in British India came with the advent of railways. Which of the following statements is NOT true regarding development of railways in India?

1. Nearly entire amount of investment was provided by the British investor.

2. Planning and construction of railways and their management were done by keeping in view of political and economic development of India.
3. Railway rates were fixed in a manner to discriminate against internal movement of goods.
4. Government of India guaranteed fixed return on the capital invested.

Ans: (2)

Explanation:

Planning and construction of railways and their management were not done by keeping in view of political and economic development of India, but that of England.

37. Consider the following statements regarding "permanent settlement".

Statement I: Zamindars were made owners of entire land in their zamindaris.

Statement II: Their right of ownership was non-hereditary and non-transferable.

Which of the above is/are correct?

1. Statement I only
2. Statement II only
3. Both Statement I and Statement II
4. Neither Statement I nor Statement II

Ans: (1)

Explanation:

Their right of ownership was hereditary and transferable.

38. Which of the following Acts incorporated principle of encouraging learned Indians and promoting the knowledge of modern sciences in the country?

1. Charter Act of 1813
2. Charter Act of 1833
3. Charter Act of 1853
4. Indian councils Act of 1861

Ans: (1)

39. Which of the following is not associated with Lord Dalhousie?

1. Development of Railways
2. Widow remarriage Act
3. Doctrine of Lapse
4. Establishment of universities at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras

Ans: (4)

Explanation:

Universities at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras were established during Lord Canning.

40. Which of the following is not one of the ideas of Raja Rammohan Roy?

1. He preached monotheism.
2. He incorporated the best teachings of other religions.
3. His solution to sati or for the living widows was widow remarriage.
4. He laid stress on India's need for western scientific knowledge.

Ans: (3)

Explanation:

His solution to sati or for the living widows was *not* widow marriage but ascetic widowhood.

41. British were more successful in India than French because

1. Interference of British government in day to day affairs was very little.
2. British East India Company was financially sounder and its trade was more extensive and business methods were better.
3. Political system of England was more stable compared to France and it was ruled by enlightened oligarchy.

Select the correct codes

1. 1 and 3 only
2. 1 and 2 only
3. 2 and 3 only
4. All the above

Ans: (4)

42. Consider the following statements regarding Indian national congress (INC).

1. A.O. Hume presided over the first session of INC.
2. President was chosen from the same province in which the congress session was held.
3. Old aristocracy – people like Rajas, Zamindars, wealthy merchants did not participate in the first session of INC.

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

1. 3 only
2. 1 and 2 only
3. 1 and 3 only
4. 2 and 3 only

Ans: (1)

Explanation:

First session of INC was presided over by Womesh Chandra Banerjee. President was chosen from a province other than the one in which the congress session was held.

Old aristocracy – people like Rajas, Zamindars, wealthy merchants were conspicuous by their absence; because it felt threatened by new liberal and nationalist ideas. In the first session 39 of the 72 delegates were lawyers. In every session more than a third of delegates belonged to legal profession.

43. Kuka revolt was a

1. Tribal uprising
2. Politico-religious movement
3. Revolt of the Zamindars
4. Movement by the deposed rulers against British

Ans: (2)

Explanation:

The movement began in 1860-70 in Punjab with the aim of purifying the religion but later transformed into political movement with the object of driving away the English. Their tenant included abolition of caste and restrictions upon inter caste marriages, abstinence from meat, liquor and drugs and were against seclusion of women.

44. Match the following.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Raja Rammohan Roy | a) Arya samaj (1875) |
| 2. Atmarampandurang | b) Atmiyasabha (1815) |
| 3. Dayanadasaraswati | c) Satyashodhaksamaj (1873) |
| 4. JyothiPhule | d) Prarthanasamaj (1867) |

Choose the correct code from below.

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

Ans: (4)

45. Consider the following statements regarding the Indian councils Act of 1861.

1. Members of the council granted right to ask questions.
2. Half of the nominated members were required to be non officials.
3. Act provided for local legislatures in Madras and Bombay.

Which of the above statements are true?

1. 1 and 2 only
2. 2 and 3 only
3. 1 and 3 only

4. All the above

Ans: (2)

Explanation:

The Indian councils Act of 1892 granted members of the council right to ask questions.

46. Consider the following statements regarding Round table conferences.

1. Gandhiji represented Congress in the first and second RTCs.
2. Princely states were represented by their own representatives.
3. Men of other parties and communities and services were nominated by government to represent India.

Which of the above statements are correct?

1. 2 and 3 only
2. 1 and 3 only
3. 1 and 2 only
4. 2 only

Ans: (1)

Explanation:

Congress boycotted first round table conference. Gandhiji represented congress in second round table conference.

47. Match the following.

Congress session

Significance

- | | |
|---------|---|
| 1. 1916 | a. National planning committee |
| 2. 1929 | b. Lucknow pact |
| 3. 1931 | c. Poornaswaraj resolution |
| 4. 1938 | d. resolution on Fundamental rights adopted |

Choose the correct code.

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

Ans: (2)

48. Consider the following statements regarding "Swaraj Party".

1. C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru were the leaders of Swaraj Party.
2. Swarajist wanted the constructive programme to be coupled with a political programme of council entry.
3. Special Congress session in 1923 held at Delhi allowed Swarajists to contest the elections.

Which of the above statements are correct?

1. 1 and 2 only
2. 2 and 3 only
3. 1 and 3 only
4. All the above

Ans: (4)

49. Consider the following statements regarding "Mappila revolt".

1. During Mappila revolt ire of the peasants was directed against landlords only.
2. The revolt acquired communal colour and thus resulted in isolation from Khilafat-Non cooperation Movement.

Which of the above statement/s is/are true?

1. 1 only

2. 2 only
3. Both 1 and 2
4. Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: (2)

Explanation:

During Mappila revolt ire of the peasants was directed against landlords as well as government. Initially the symbols of British authorities were the targets. But once the repression began the character of the rebellion underwent change. The Muslim peasants also attacked Hindu landlords who were seen by the Mappilas to be helping the British authorities. This communalization of revolt resulted in its isolation from Non cooperation Movement.

50. Which of the following is/are correctly matched?

1. Chittagong armory raid – KalpanaDatta
2. MahilaRashtriya Sangha – Sarojini Naidu
3. Quit India movement – ArunaAsaf Ali

Select the correct code

1. 1 and 2 only
2. 2 and 3 only
3. 1 and 3 only
4. All the above

Ans: (3)

Explanation:

MahilaRashtriya Sangha was started by Latika Ghosh in 1928 to mobilize the women for national movement.

51. 'Mesolithic stage' was the transitional stage between the Paleolithic and Neolithic stage. Which of the following is/are the characteristic/s of Mesolithic stage?

1. Use of microliths, i.e. small stone tools.
2. Shift in the pattern of hunting from big game to small game hunting.
3. Origin of agriculture and beginning of domestication of animals.

Select the correct code from below.

1. 1 and 2 only
2. 1 and 3 only
3. 3 only
4. 2 and 3 only

Ans: (1)

Explanation:

Mesolithic tools are microliths. They are very small in size and length ranges from 1 to 8 cm. Blade, Core, Points etc. are the main type of Mesolithic tools.

Origin of agriculture and beginning of domestication of animals considered as main feature of Neolithic stage of culture.

52. "Indus valley civilization (IVC)" refers to large number of cities, towns, and villages which flourished in 3rd millennium B.C. Which of the following Statement/s is/are correct regarding IVC sites?

1. Mohenjo-daro first revealed the existence of Indus valley civilization (IVC).
2. Harappa is the largest site of Indus valley civilization (IVC).

Select the correct code from below.

1. 1 only
2. 2 only
3. Both 1 and 2
4. Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: (4)

Explanation:

Harappa was the first site to be excavated. In 1921, Dayaram sahani carried out excavation at Harappa, located at the banks of river Ravi.

In archeology there is a convention that when an ancient culture is described, it is named after the modern name of the site which first revealed the existence of that culture. Hence the name Harppan civilization.

Mohenjo-daro was the largest site of Indus valley civilization (IVC), located at the banks of river Indus. But recent excavation of 'Rakhigiri' makes it the largest.

53. Consider the following statements regarding "Black and Red Ware culture".

1. Characteristic feature of pottery of this culture is the black colour inside and near the rim outside and red colour over the rest of the body.
2. Black and Red Ware pottery was made of fine clay and was mostly wheel turned.

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

1. 1 only
2. 2 only
3. Both 1 and 2
4. Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: (3)

Explanation:

Pottery was black colour inside and near the rim outside and red colour over the rest of the body. This colour combination was obtained by inverted firing.

Black and Red Ware pottery was made of fine clay and was mostly wheel turned, though some pots were handmade.

54. Which of the following cause best describes decline of Harappan culture?

1. Floods and earthquakes.
2. Ecological imbalances.
3. The shifting away of Indus River.
4. Barbarian invasions.

Ans: (2)

Explanation:

Floods and earthquakes: Decline of settlements outside the Indus valley could not be explained by this theory. Also a river cannot be dammed by tectonic effect.

The shifting away of Indus River: this only explains desertion of Mohenjodaro but not its decline.

Barbarian invasions: Decline of Harappa began around 1800 B.C. whereas Aryans came not earlier than 1500 B.C. So Harappan and Aryan clash seems difficult to accept.

Ecological imbalances: According to this ecological imbalance resulted in decline of forest and grass cover. There was more flood and drought and hence depletion of subsistence base. This caused strain on entire economy and there seems to have been a gradual movement away to areas which offered better subsistence. But even this theory is not beyond criticism.

55. Consider the following statements regarding Early Vedic Society.

1. Early Vedic Society was tribal society in which social relations were based on kinship ties.
2. Early Vedic Society was matriarchal.
3. Women were educated and they had access to the assemblies.

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

1. 1 and 2 only
2. 1 and 3 only
3. 2 and 3 only
4. All the above

Ans: (2)

Explanation:

Early Vedic Society was patriarchal. Birth of son was preferred. Importance given to the male member is reflected in the hymns of Rigveda.

Even though Society was patriarchal, Women were educated and they had access to the assemblies. There are instances where women composed hymns.

56. Consider the following statements regarding life of Buddha.

1. Buddha attained enlightenment under a papal tree at Saranath.
2. Buddha delivered his first sermon at Bodhgaya.

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

1. 1 only
2. 2 only
3. Both 1 and 2
4. Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: (4)

Explanation:

Buddha attained enlightenment under a papal tree at Bodhgaya.

Buddha delivered his first sermon at Saranath.

57. Which one among the following is not one of the 'ratnatraya' according to Jainism?

1. Right belief.
2. Right knowledge.
3. Right livelihood.
4. Right action.

Ans: (3)

Explanation:

Right belief, Right knowledge, Right action are the 'ratnatrayas' according to Jainism.

58. Consider the following statements regarding Asoka's policy of Dhamma.

1. Policy of Dhamma was an attempt to solve some of the complex problems that a complex society faced.
2. Asoka aimed at promoting Buddhism through the policy of Dhamma.

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

1. 1 only
2. 2 only
3. Both 1 and 2

4. Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: (1)

Explanation:

Policy of Dhamma did not aim at promoting Buddhism. Had this been the case he would have utilized the organization of 'sangha' to propagate Dhamma rather than creation of institution of 'Dhammamahamattas'.

Also Asokan rock edicts depicts that the duty of Dhammamahamattas included working for the brahmanas and sramanas.

59. Consider the following statements regarding Buddhist rock cut architecture.

1. Vihara is a shrine cell with a votive stupa place in the centre.
2. Chaityas were primarily cut out of rocks for the residence of monks.

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

1. 1 only
2. 2 only
3. Both 1 and 2
4. Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: (4)

Explanation:

A Chaitya is a shrine cell with a votive stupa place in the centre.

Viharas were primarily cut out of rocks for the residence of monks.

60. Consider the following statements regarding "Amaravati School of art".

1. The Amaravati School art and architecture was the indigenous.
2. The Amaravati School developed under the patronage of the Satavahanas of the Andhra region.
3. Sculptures were carved out of red sandstone.

Which of the above statement/s is/are *not* correct?

1. 1 and 3 only
2. 3 only
3. 1 and 2 only
4. All the above

Ans: (2)

Expalnation:

The Amaravati school art and architecture was the indigenous. The Amaravati School of art developed under the patronage of the Satavahanas of the Andhra region.

Sculptures were carved out of white marble.

61. Consider the following statements.

1. Grinding and polishing of stone tools.
2. Manufacture of pottery.
3. Mixed economy based on early farming and domestication of animals supplemented by hunting.

Which one among the following best describes above characteristics?

1. Paleolithic stage
2. Mesolithic stage
3. Neolithic stage
4. None of the above

Ans: (3)

Explanation:

Grinding and polishing of stone tools remain the most essential characteristics of a Neolithic culture; also the manufacturing of pottery.

Subsistence pattern of Neolithic culture is characterized by mixed economy based on early farming and domestication of animals supplemented by hunting.

62. Most Harappan towns had a remarkable unity of conception in “town planning”. Which of the following is/are true regarding town planning?

1. Citadel was built on a high podium of mud brick located on the east side of the settlement.
2. Lower city contained residential area of the ruled and poor.

Select the correct code from below.

1. 1 only
2. 2 only
3. Both 1 and 2
4. Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: (2)

Explanation:

Most of the Harappan towns were divided into two parts. One is citadel located on the *western side* of the town. Other is lower city which contained residential area of the ruled and poor. But there were some exceptions. Lothal did not have any internal division into citadel and lower cities.

Citadel was surrounded by brick wall. In some cases both citadel and lower city were surrounded by wall as in Kalibangan. In Kot-Diji and Amri there were no fortifications of the city at all.

63. Match the following.

| Harappan town | Associated structures |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Mohenjo-Daro | i. Fire altars |
| 2. Harappa | ii. Large tank |
| 3. Kalibangan | iii. Great bath |
| 4. Dholavira | iv. Series of granary |

Select the correct code from below.

1. 1-ii, 2-iv, 3-i, 4-iii
2. 1-iv, 2-iii, 3-i, 4-ii
3. 1-ii, 2-i, 3-iv, 4-iii
4. 1-iii, 2-iv, 3-i, 4-ii

Ans: (4)

Explanation:

In the citadel of Harappa we find as many as six granaries. A series of bricks platforms formed the basis for two rows of six granaries. Each granary measures 15.23 X 6.09m. It is also called as “grate granary”.

Also in Mohenjo-Daro we find a granary measuring 15.71m X 15.23m, which is the largest building in Mohenjo-Daro.

64. Consider the following statements regarding economy of Early Vedic period.

1. Cattle rearing were the dominant occupational activity.
2. Early Vedic people used Iron tools.
3. Early Vedic people practiced shifting agriculture.

Which of the above statement is/ are correct?

1. 1 and 3 only
2. 1 only
3. 1 and 2 only
4. All the above

Ans: (1)

Explanation:

Early Vedic people did not use iron technology. They were familiar with copper and also used stone tools. But copper did not have much value in agricultural operations like iron implements. Stone tools and copper find mention in Rigveda.

Fire was used to burn down forest cover and shifting agricultural practice.

65. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct regarding 'Janapadas' and 'Mahajanapadas'?

1. Janapadas were essentially agricultural settlements and were essentially named after main kshatriya lineages in that area.
2. Some of the Janapadas were developed into Mahajanapadas in sixth century B.C.
3. Political setups of all Mahajanapadas were monarchical.

Select the correct code from below.

1. 1 only
2. 2 only
3. 1 and 2 only
4. All the above

Ans: (3)

Explanation:

Some of the Mahajanapadas were oligarchies (or 'Ganasanghas'). Eg: Mallas, Vajji.

66. Collection of Buddha's teachings (canons) divided into three sections. Which of the following is/are correct regarding Buddhist canons?

1. Sutta Pitaka contains rules of monastic discipline.
2. Vinaya Pitaka consists of religious discourse and saying of Buddha.
3. Jataka tales is part of Sutta Pitaka.

Select the correct code from below.

1. 1 and 2 only
2. 3 only
3. All the above
4. None of the above

Ans: (2)

Explanation: Vinaya Pitaka contains rules of monastic discipline. Sutta Pitaka consists of religious discourse and saying of Buddha.

Jataka tales is the 5th section of Sutta Pitaka.

67. Megasthenes has given a vivid description of Mauryan city administration. Which of the following are correct regarding Mauryan city administration?

1. City council was divided into six committees and each committee had five members.
2. There was a committee to look after foreigners.
3. Arthashastra also mentions these six committees.

Select the correct code from below.

1. 1 and 2 only
2. 2 and 3 only
3. 1 and 3 only
4. All the above

Ans: (1)

Explanation:

Six committees of five members each were for

1. Industries and crafts
2. To look after foreigners
3. Registration of birth and deaths
4. Trade and commerce
5. Manufactured goods
6. Collection of tax on goods sold

Arthashastra does not mention anything about these committees.

68. Early Sangam Tamil poems speak of five eco zones. In this context 'Mullai' refers to

1. Hill and forests
2. Pasture land with low hills and thin forests
3. Fertile agricultural plains

4. Sea coasts

Ans: (2)

Explanation:

Five eco zones mentioned are

1. 'Kurinji' - Hill and forests
2. 'Mullai' - Pasture land with low hills and thin forests
3. 'Marutam' - Fertile agricultural plains
4. 'Neytal' – sea coasts
5. 'Palai' – arid zones

69. Which of the following is/are the features of 'Megalithic Burials'?

1. Dead were buried with distinctive pots called Black and Red ware.
2. Burials sometimes yielded tools and weapons of iron.
3. Skeleton of horses, horse equipments are found at megalithic burials.

Select the correct code from below.

1. 1 and 2 only
2. 1 and 3 only
3. 2 and 3 only
4. All the above

Ans: (4)

Explanation:

All the three are the common features of Megalithic Burials.

70. Consider the following statements regarding Gupta administration.

1. Highest unit of territorial division of the country was called 'Bhukti'.
2. Justice was based on Varna classification.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

1. 1 only

2. 2 only
3. Both 1 and 2
4. Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: (3)

Explanation:

Bhukti was the highest unit of territorial division of the country which was kept under the charge of Uparika or sometimes under princes.

During this period many law codes and treatises were compiled and dharmashastras elaborately dealt with legal matters. These advocated Justice based on Varna classification.

71. Consider the following statements regarding Neolithic culture of Kashmir valley.

1. Pit dwelling with well made floors smeared with red ochre as well as dwelling in open.
2. Burial of dog along with some of the human burials.
3. Pit dwelling and dog burials displays affinity with north Chinese Neolithic culture.

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

1. 1 and 2 only
2. 2 and 3 only
3. 1 and 3 only
4. All the above

Ans: (4)

Explanation:

Pit dwelling with well made floors smeared with red ochre as well as dwelling in open and burial of dog along with some of the human burials are the characteristic feature of Neolithic culture of Kashmir valley.

Neolithic culture of Kashmir valley displays affinity with surrounding Neolithic cultures. It is believed that pit dwelling and do burials were influenced by north Chinese Neolithic culture.

72. Among the remains discovered in Harappan settlements, pottery forms an important category. Which of the following is/are correct regarding Harappan pottery?

1. Harappan pottery represents blending of ceramic tradition of Baluchistan and the cultures of east of Indus system.
2. Painted decoration on pottery consists of horizontal lines of varied thickness, palm, birds, animals, papal tree etc.

Select the correct code from below.

1. 1 only
2. 2 only
3. Both 1 and 2
4. Neither nor 2

Ans: (3)

Explanation:

Statements are self-explanatory.

73. Consider the following statements regarding later Vedic economy.

1. Pastoralism was the main subsistence activity.
2. People of later Vedic period grew both barley and rice.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

1. 1 only
2. 2 only
3. Both 1 and 2
4. Neither nor 2

Ans: (4)

Explanation:

Mixed farming which included cultivation and herding was the occupational norm of later Vedic period. Pastoralism was no longer the main subsistence activity.

Vedic text mentions Vrihi, Tandula and Sali all indicating rice.

74. Which of the following is/are correct regarding the teachings of Buddhism?

1. According to Buddhism present is determined by past action.
2. Buddha rejected the existence of god.

Select the correct code from below.

1. 1 only
2. 2 only
3. Both 1 and 2
4. None of the above

Ans: (1)

Explanation:

Buddhism laid great emphasis on law of karma. According to this law present is determined by past action.

Buddha neither accepted nor rejected the existence of god.

75. Which of the following was not a cause for the decline of Mauryas?

1. Deforestation in Ganges valley led to incidence of flood.
2. Ban on animal sacrifices led to popular uprising.
3. Certain powerful officials' could not be controlled by the later Mauryas.
4. Increased expenditure of various sorts was a strain on the imperial treasury.

Ans: (2)

Explanation:

Probably Asoka sought to prevent only ritual sacrifice of animals and did not contemplate a general prohibition of animal slaughter. Two peacocks and a deer were killed daily in the royal kitchen.

76. Consider the following statements regarding Kushanas.

1. Kushanas were nomadic people originally from the steppes of north central Asia.
2. Kushana rulers were the first to issue gold coins on a significant scale.
3. They also introduced new elements in cavalry and techniques of war.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

1. 2 only
2. 1 and 3 only
3. 3 only
4. All the above

Ans: (4)

Explanation:

Kushanas also introduced new elements in cavalry like use of reins and saddles which are of great use during the times of war.

77. The Sangam literature portrays the *social* and *economic* conditions of its time with remarkable vividness. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding Sangam literature?

1. The Sangam literature belongs to a uniform period.
2. Sangam literature consists of poems based on themes Akam and Puram.
3. Tolkappiyam is a treatise on Tamil grammar.

Select the correct code from below.

1. 1 and 2 only
2. 2 and 3 only

3. 1 and 3 only
4. All the above

Ans: (2)

Explanation:

The Sangam literature does not belong to a uniform period, it is spanned over centuries.

Sangam literature consists of poems based on themes Akam (subjective experience like love) and Puram (objectification like raid and plunder).

78. Consider the following statements regarding ancient Indian philosophies.

1. According to Sankhya philosophy the presence of divine agency is not essential to the creation of world.
2. According to Nyaya school of philosophy salvation can be attained through the acquisition of knowledge.

Which of the above statement is/are not correct?

1. 1 only
2. 2 only
3. Both 1 and 2
4. None of the above

Ans: (4)

Explanation:

Both statements are correct.

79. Consider the following statements regarding the general characteristics of idol of Buddha under Mathura school of Art.

1. They were made of white spotted red stones.
2. Curly hairs.
3. No marks on forehead.

4. Dress is always tight on the body.

Which of the above statements are correct?

1. 1, 3 and 4 only
2. 1, 2 and 3 only
3. 1, 2 and 4 only
4. 2, 3 and 4 only

Ans: (1)

Explanation:

In Mathura school the head and face are shaven. Other three statements are correct.

80. Consider the following statements regarding religious beliefs of Harappan civilization.

1. Harappan looked upon earth as a fertility goddess.
2. Harappans had some kind of belief in life after death.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

1. 1 only
2. 2 only
3. Both 1 and 2
4. None of the above

Ans: (3)

Explanation:

In one of the terracotta figurine a plant is shown growing out of embryo of women. Image probably represented the goddess of earth and was intimately connected with the origin and growth of plants. Therefore Harappans looked upon the earth as fertility goddess.

Careful placement of the bodies provided with ornaments and toiletries is indicative of some belief in life after death.

81. Consider the following statements regarding 'Iqta'.

1. Iqtas were hereditary assignments.
2. Iqtas were personal properties of the nobles.
3. Generally Iqtas were transferable revenue assignments.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

1. 1 and 2 only
2. 2 only
3. 3 only
4. All the above

Ans: (3)

Explanation:

Iqtas' were the revenue assignment made by Delhi sultanate rulers. Grant of Iqta did not imply a right to the land nor was it hereditary; though the holders of Iqta tended to acquire hereditary right in Feroz Tughluq's reign. Generally Iqtas were transferable revenue assignments.

82. Consider the following statements regarding Alauddin Khalji.

1. Alauddin Khalji maintained a large permanent standing army and paid them in cash from the royal treasury.
2. Regulations were issued to fix the price of all commodities, popularly called as Market Reforms.
3. He was the first Sultan of Delhi who ordered for the measurement of land.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

1. 1 and 2 only
2. 1 and 3 only
3. 2 and 3 only
4. All the above

Ans: (4)

Explanation:

Alauddin Khalji maintained a large permanent standing army and paid them in cash from the royal treasury. The introduction of paying salaries in cash to the soldiers led to price regulations popularly called as Market Reforms. Alauddin Khalji established four separate markets in Delhi, one for grain; another for cloth, sugar, dried fruits, butter and oil; a third for horses, slaves and cattle; and a fourth for miscellaneous commodities.

Apart from market reforms, Alauddin Khalji took important steps in the land revenue administration. He was the first Sultan of Delhi who ordered for the measurement of land. Even the big landlords could not escape from paying land tax. Land revenue was collected in cash in order to enable the Sultan to pay the soldiers in cash. His land revenue reforms provided a basis for the future reforms of Sher Shah and Akbar.

83. Nayaka and Ayagar systems of local administration under Vijayanagara Empire were the back bone of Vijayanagara power. Consider the following statements regarding 'Nayaka' and 'Ayagar'.

1. Ayagars were the military chiefs.
2. Nayakas were the village functionaries who were given a portion of or plot in a village.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

1. 1 only
2. 2 only
3. Both 1 and 2
4. Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: (4)

Explanation:

Ayagars were the village functionaries who were given a portion of or plot in a village..

Nayakas were the military chiefs, who held the title "Nayaka".

84. Consider the following statements regarding Bhakti movement in South India from 7th to 10th century.

1. South Indian Bhakti saints were critical of Buddhist and Jain monks.
2. Poet saints resisted also authority of orthodox Brahmanas.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

1. 1 only
2. 2 only

3. Both 1 and 2
4. Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: (3)

Explanation:

South Indian Bhakti saints were critical of Buddhist and Jain monks, who enjoyed privileged status at the courts of south Indian kings at that time.

Poet saints resisted also authority of orthodox Brahmanas by making Bhakti accessible to all without any caste and sex discrimination.

85. Consider the following statements regarding the teachings of Shankarachrya.

1. Shankarachrya advocated 'Advaita' (allowing no second).
2. He preached Upanishad doctrine of salvation through knowledge.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

1. 1 only
2. 2 only
3. Both 1 and 2
4. Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: (3)

86. Consider the following statements regarding 'monotheistic movement' of medieval India.

1. Most of the monotheists belonged to upper castes.
2. They got influenced in one way or the other, by varying degree, by Vaishnava concept of Bhakti, Nathapanti movement, and Sufism.
3. They criticized superstition and orthodox elements of both Hinduism and Islam.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

1. 1 and 2 only
2. 1 and 3 only
3. 2 and 3 only
4. All the above

Ans: (3)

Explanation:

Most of the monotheists belonged to low castes.

They represents synthesis element of Vaishnava concept of Bhakti, Nathapanti movement, and Sufism. All three influenced one way or the other, by varying degree.

They criticized superstition and orthodox elements of both Hinduism and Islam.

87. Various mystical tendencies and movements in Islam are termed as 'Sufism'. Consider the following statements regarding features of Sufism.

1. Sufi path could be traversed only under the strict supervision of a spiritual director.
2. Center of activities of Sufi order is known as 'Kanqahs'.
3. Kanqahs did not accept endowment and charity.

Which of the following statement is/are correct?

1. 2 only
2. 1 and 2 only
3. 2 and 3 only
4. 1 and 3 only

Ans: (2)

Explanation:

While accepting shariat, Sufi saints did not confine their religious practice to formal adherence and they stressed cultivation of religious experience aimed at direct perception of god.

Sufi path could be traversed only under the strict supervision of a spiritual director called 'Pir'.

Center of activities of Sufi order is known as 'Kanqahs' were supported by endowment and charity.

88. Rule of Delhi sultanates was the beginning of a new stage in the development of Indian architecture. Consider the following statements regarding architecture of Delhi sultanates.

1. Lintel and beams and corbelling were replaced by true arches and vaults.
2. Calligraphy, geometry and foliation were the main elements of decorations.
3. Gypsum was commonly used as material for plastering buildings.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

1. 2 only
2. 1 and 2 only
3. 2 and 3 only
4. All the above

Ans: (4)

Explanation:

All the statements are correct.

Depiction of living beings was generally frowned upon so Calligraphy, geometry and foliation were used as main elements of decorations.

89. Consider the following statements regarding 'Caurapanchasika style of painting'.

1. Caurapanchasika is a manuscript written by Kashmiri poet Kalhana and all paintings are directly related to the text.
2. All the paintings are in oblong format with the text written on reverse.
3. Painting in a single plane with background in brilliant primary colours.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

1. 1 and 2 only
2. 1 and 3 only
3. 2 and 3 only
4. All the above

Ans: (3)

Explanation:

Caurapanchasika is a manuscript written by Kashmiri poet Bilhana. Paintings of Caurapanchasika style only occasionally directly related to the text.

Other two statements are the important features along with the following:

- Uncompromising side view and a single very large eye.

90. Mansabdars were integral part of Mughal Bureaucracy. 'Mansab' denoted,

1. Status of its holder in the official hierarchy.
2. Fixed the pay of holder.
3. Obligation of maintaining a specified number of contingents with horses and equipment.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

1. 1 only
2. 1 and 3 only
3. 2 only
4. All the above

Ans: (4)

Explanation:

Mansab denoted three things: (i) It determined status of its holder in the official hierarchy, (ii) It fixed the pay of holder, (iii) It also laid upon the holder the obligation of maintaining a specified number of contingents with horses and equipment.

'Zat' determined personal pay and 'Sawar' determined number of horses and horsemen.

91. Which of the following major works deals with temple architectures?

1. Mayamata
2. Manasara
3. Shilparatna
4. Kashyapashilpa

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

1. 1 and 2 only
2. 3 and 4 only
3. 2, 3 and 4 only
4. All the above

Ans: (4)

Explanation:

Prominent 'shilpashastras' that deals with the subject of temple architecture are,

1. Mayamata
2. Manasara
3. Shilparatna
4. Kashyapashilpa
5. Kamikagama
6. Ishanagurudevapaddhati

92. Match the following terms used in revenue administration of sultanate during 13th century with their correct meaning.

Revenue terms

1. Khalisa
2. Kharaj
3. Abwab
4. Sondhar

Meaning

- i. Land revenue
- ii. New cesses
- iii. Agricultural loans
- iv. Crown land

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

1. 1-iv, 2-iii, 3-ii, 4-i
2. 1-iv, 2-i, 3-ii, 4-iii

3. 1-ii, 2-i, 3-iv, 4-iii
4. 1-i, 2-ii, 3-iv, 4-iii

Ans: (2)

Explanation:

Khalisa was the crown land whose land revenue was reserved for sultan's treasury.

93. Which of the following events are associated with Muhammad bin Tughlaq?

1. Transfer of Capital from Delhi to Devagiri (Daulatabad).
2. Introduction of a token currency.
3. Increased land revenue on the farmers of Doab (land between Ganges and Yamuna rivers).
4. Launch of a scheme by which *takkavi* loans (loans for cultivation) were given to the farmers to buy seed and to extend cultivation.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

1. 1 and 2 only
2. 1, 2 and 3 only
3. 1, 2 and 4 only
4. All the above

Ans: (4)

Explanation:

Muhammad bin Tughlaq wanted to make Devagiri his second capital so that he might be able to control South India better. In 1327 he made extensive preparations for the transfer of royal household and the ulemas and Sufis from Delhi to Devagiri, which was renamed as Daulatabad.

In 1329-30 Muhammad bin Tughlaq introduced a token currency. There was a shortage of silver throughout the world in the fourteenth century. Kublai Khan issued paper money in China. In the same manner, Muhammad bin Tughlaq issued copper coins at par with the value of the silver *tanka* coins.

The failure of these two experiments affected the prestige of the Sultan and enormous money was wasted. In order to overcome financial difficulties, Muhammad bin Tughlaq

increased the land revenue on the farmers of Doab (land between Ganges and Yamuna rivers). It was an excessive and arbitrary step on the farmers. A severe famine was also ravaging that region at that time. It had resulted in a serious peasant revolts.

However, the Sultan realized later that adequate relief measures and the promotion of agriculture were the real solution to the problem. He launched a scheme by which *takkavi* loans (loans for cultivation) were given to the farmers to buy seed and to extend cultivation.

94. Consider the following statements regarding the teachings of Ramanuja acharya.

1. Individual soul created by god out of his own essence, returns to its maker and lives with him forever but remains always distinct.
2. He did not accept that god may be exempt from form and qualities.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

1. 1 only
2. 2 only
3. Both 1 and 2
4. Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: (3)

Explanation:

Individual soul created by god out of his own essence, returns to its maker and lives with him forever but remains always distinct. This is known as 'Vishishtadvaita' (Qualified monism).

Ramanuja did not accept that god may be exempt from form and qualities. For him salvation could be attained through devotion and Bhakti.

95. Consider the following statements regarding 'monotheistic movement' of medieval India.

1. Monotheists led a vigorous ideological assault on caste system and idolatry.
2. Monotheistic saints were ascetics.
3. They rejected authority of Brahmanas and their religious scriptures.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

1. 1 and 2 only
2. 1 and 3 only
3. 2 and 3 only
4. All the above

Ans: (2)

Explanation:

Most of the monotheistic saints were not ascetics. They led worldly life and were married. They lived and preached among people.

96. Consider the following statements regarding Vaishnava Bhakti movement in Bengal.

1. Vaishnava Bhakti movement in Bengal was different from that of south and north India.
2. Vaishnava Bhakti movement in Bengal was influenced by Bhagavata purana, Sahajiya Buddhist and nathapanti traditions.

Which of the above statements is/are not correct?

1. 1 only
2. 2 only
3. Both 1 and 2
4. Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: (4)

Explanation:

Vaishnava Bhakti movement in Bengal was different from that of south and north India. It was influenced by Bhagavata purana (glorification of krishnalila) on one hand and Sahajiya Buddhist and nathapanti traditions on the other.

97. Sufi movement was never static. New features were emerged in Sufism especially during the period 10th-12th century. Which of the following is/are correct regarding those features?

1. Emergence Sufi poetry in Persian.
2. Appearance of Sufi literary texts which argued and codified Sufi ideas and doctrines.
3. Ulemas began to accept Sufi ideas.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

1. 1 only
2. 3 only
3. 1 and 2 only
4. 1 and 3 only

Ans: (3)

Explanation:

Ulemas continued to show their suspicion towards Sufism.

Sufi literary texts which argued and codified Sufi ideas and doctrines were appeared during this period. Eg: celebrated manual 'Kashful Mahjub' by Al-Hujwiri.

98. Consider the following statements regarding basic elements of Vijayanagara style of architecture.

1. Use of pillars for architectural as well as decorative purpose.
2. Use of huge reverse curve eaves at the cornice.
3. The shaft become a central core with which is attached an upraised animal of a super natural kind resembling a horse.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

1. 1 and 2 only
2. 2 and 3 only
3. 3 only
4. All the above

Ans: (4)

Explanation:

All the three statements are correct.

99. 'Zabti System' was an important part of revenue administration under Akbar. Consider the following statements regarding Zabti system.

1. It involved measurement of land.
2. Fixed cash revenue rate known as 'Dastur' for each crop.
3. All revenue collections were made in cash.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

1. 1 and 2 only
2. 1 and 3 only
3. 2 and 3 only
4. All the above

Ans: (4)

Explanation:

These three statements are the main features of zabti system.

100. Humayun's tomb is a landmark in the development of Mughal style of architecture. Consider the following statements regarding Humayun's tomb.

1. It is one of the earliest specimens of garden enclosure.
2. Tomb is octagonal in plan and is crowned by a high dome.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

1. 1 only
2. 2 only
3. Both 1 and 2
4. Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: (3)

Explanation:

It is one of the earliest specimens of garden enclosure and is raised on an arcaded sandstone platform.

Tomb is octagonal in plan and is crowned by a high dome, which is actually a double dome.