

Indian History (G.S.Paper I) 2013

1. Where is the Indus Civilization city Lothal ?

- (A) Gujarat
- (B) Rajasthan
- (C) Punjab
- (D) Haryana

Ans : (A)

2. Mohenjo Daro is situated in—

- (A) Sindh Province of Pakistan
- (B) Gujarat
- (C) Punjab
- (D) Afghanistan

Ans : (A)

3. Which deity was **not** worshipped by the Vedic Aryans ?

- (A) Indra
- (B) Marut
- (C) Varun
- (D) Pashupati

Ans : (D)

4. The Vedanga consists of the—

- (A) Kalp, Shiksha, Nirukta, Vyakaran, Chhanda, Jyotish
- (B) Kalp, Shiksha, Brahman, Vyakaran, Chhanda, Jyotish
- (C) Kalp, Shiksha, Nirukta, Aranyak, Chhanda, Jyotish
- (D) Kalp, Upanishad, Nirukta, Vyakaran, Chhanda

Ans : (A)

5. The earliest available work of the Sangam Tamils is—

- (A) Pattinappalai
- (B) Tirumurugarrupadai
- (C) Maduraikanchi
- (D) Tolkappiyam

Ans : (D)

6. The Mahavir belonged to the clan—

- (A) Kalams
- (B) Bhaggas
- (C) Lichhivis
- (D) Bulis

Ans : (C)

7. The Jain text which contains the biographies of the Tirthankaras is known as—

- (A) Bhagwatisutra
- (B) Uvasagadasao
- (C) Adi Purana
- (D) Kalpasutra

Ans : (D)

8. The first Buddhist Sangeeti (conference) was held at—

- (A) Vaishali
- (B) Pataliputra
- (C) Rajgriha
- (D) Ujjain

Ans : (C)

9. The propounder of the Madhyamika Philosophy was—

- (A) Bhadrabahu
- (B) Parshwanath
- (C) Sheelbhadra
- (D) Nagarjuna

Ans : (D)

10. The rules of Buddhist monistic life are laid down, primarily, in—

- (A) Tripitaka
- (B) Vinayapitaka
- (C) Abhidhammapitaka

(D) Suttapitaka

Ans : (B)

11. The battle between Alexander and Porus took place on the bank of river—

(A) Sutlej

(B) Ravi

(C) Jhelum

(D) Ganga

Ans : (C)

12. The first Persian ruler who occupied part of Indian Territory was—

(A) Cyrus

(B) Darius I

(C) Cambyses

(D) Xerxes

Ans : (B)

13. Alexander remained in India for—

(A) 29 months

(B) 39 months

(C) 19 months

(D) 10 months

Ans : (C)

14. The Rathas of Mahabalipuram was built during the reign of the—

(A) Palas

(B) Cholas

(C) Rashtrakutas

(D) Pallavas

Ans : (D)

15. Which of the following statements is **not** true ?

(A) Formal accession of Asoka was very probably delayed

(B) The fifth rock edict proves the existence of Harems of Asoka's brothers

(C) Asoka held the viceroyalty of Taxila and Ujjain in the reign of Bindusara

(D) Asoka was the younger brother of Bindusara

Ans : (D)

16. The nirvasita (excluded) and anirvasita (not excluded) Shudras have been referred to—

(A) in the Nirukta of Yaska

(B) in the Ashtadhyayi of Panini

(C) in the Arthashastra of Kautilya

(D) None of the above

Ans : (D)

17. The first translator of Mahabharata into Tamil was—

(A) Perundevanar

(B) Kamban

(C) Sundaramurthi

(D) Bharavi

Ans : (A)

18 Which one of the following inscriptions of Asoka refers to the grant of concession in land revenue to a village ?

(A) Lumbini Pillar edict

(B) Sarnath Pillar edict

(C) Girnar Rock edict

(D) Sanchi Pillar edict

Ans : (A)

19. Who of the following was **not** a patron of Jainism ?

(A) Bimbisara

(B) Kharvela

(C) Kanishka

(D) Chandragupta Maurya

Ans : (A)

20. Who was the ambassador in the Court of Bindusara ?

(A) Machiavelli

- (B) Megasthenes
 - (C) Deimachus
 - (D) Antiochus I
- Ans : (C)

21. To propagate his Dhamma, Asoka used the services of—

- (A) Rajukas
- (B) Pradeshikas
- (C) Yuktas
- (D) All of these

Ans : (D)

22. The last king of Mauryan empire was—

- (A) Devavarman
- (B) Brihadrath
- (C) Kunala
- (D) Shalishuk

Ans : (B)

23. The historian Kalhan was—

- (A) Buddhist
- (B) Brahmin
- (C) Jain
- (D) None of these

Ans : (B)

24 Founder of the Satvahana dynasty was—

- (A) Shatkarni I
- (B) Simuka
- (C) Shatkarni II
- (D) Rudradaman I

Ans : (B)

25. Where was the first university in modern India founded ?

- (A) Bombay
- (B) Calcutta
- (C) Lahore
- (D) Madras

Ans : (B)

26. The writer of the 'Kalpasutra' was—

- (A) Simuka
- (B) Panini
- (C) Bhadrabahu
- (D) Patanjali

Ans : (C)

27. The writer of the 'Brihatkatha' was—

- (A) Dattamitra
- (B) Gudadhya
- (C) Bhadrabahu
- (D) Sarvavarman

Ans : (B)

28. According to tradition Kashyapa Matanga introduced Buddhism to—

- (A) China
- (B) Kashmir
- (C) Ceylon
- (D) Gandhar

Ans : (A)

29. Which one of the following indicates the correct chronological order of era in India ?

- (A) Gupta—Harsha—Vikram—Shaka
- (B) Vikram—Harsha—Gupta—Shaka
- (C) Gupta—Shaka—Vikram—Harsha
- (D) Vikram—Shaka—Gupta—Harsha

Ans : (D)

30. During Pre-Gupta period what was Kahapan ?

- (A) An office
- (B) A luxury item
- (C) A coin
- (D) A port

Ans : (C)

31. Which port was known to the author of “Periplus of the Erithrian Sea” as Padouke ?

- (A) Tamralipti
- (B) Arikmedu
- (C) Broach
- (D) Cochin

Ans : (B)

32 Chandragupta-II married his daughter Prabhavati to—

- (A) Rudrasena-I
- (B) Rudrasena-II
- (C) Agnimitra
- (D) Nagsena

Ans : (B)

33. Which of the following law givers of the post-Gupta period declared that Sudras were not slaves by nature ?

- (A) Medhatithi
- (B) Vigynaeshwar
- (C) Narad
- (D) Jimutwahan

Ans : (A)

34. Who was the founder of Gahadwala dynasty who made Kannauj the main centre of his power ?

- (A) Jaichandra
- (B) Vijaychandra

(C) Chandradev

(D) Govind

Ans : (C)

35. Which of the following Rashtrakut kings defeated the Pratihara ruler Nagabhata I ?

(A) Indra II

(B) Krishna III

(C) Amoghvarsha I

(D) Govind III

Ans : (D)

36. Who among the following rulers patronized Jayadev, the composer of 'Geetgovinda' ?

(A) Laxman Sen

(B) Kharvel

(C) Kumarpala

(D) Shashank

Ans : (A)

37. Who out of the following ousted Jainism from Mysore ?

(A) Naynars

(B) Lingayats

(C) Alwars

(D) Shankaracharya

Ans : (D)

38. Fifth Session of the Indian National Congress was held in 1889 at—

(A) Calcutta

(B) Madras

(C) Bombay

(D) Dacca

Ans : (C)

39. . Which of the following pairs is correct ?

- (A) Chuar Revolt : Orissa
- (B) Sanyasi Revolt : Bihar
- (C) Parlakhemundi Revolt : Orissa
- (D) Rampa Revolt : Karnatak

Ans : (B)

40. In December 1931 two school girl students killed the District Judge in Komilla by shooting—

- (A) Suniti Choudhary and Bina Das
- (B) Shanti Ghosh and Suniti Choudhary
- (C) Bina Das and Kalpana Datta
- (D) Kalpana Datta and Shanti Ghosh

Ans : (B)

41. The writer of Tabqat-i-Nasiri was—

- (A) Barani
- (B) Nizamuddin
- (C) Minhaj-us-Siraj
- (D) Isami

Ans : (C)

42. The following works were written by Ziauddin Barani—

- (A) Tarikh-i-Firozshahi and Qiranussadain
- (B) Fatwa-i-Jahandari and Ashiqa
- (C) Tarikh-i-Firozshahi and Fatwa-i-Jahandari
- (D) Futuhus-salatin and Tarikhi-Firozshahi

Ans : (C)

43. Which of the following books were written by Amir Khusro ?

- (A) Ashiqa, Qiranussadain, Khazain-ul-Futuh
- (B) Qiranussadain, Ashiqa, Tarikh-i-Mubarakshahi
- (C) Khazainul Futuh, Tarikh-i-Mubarakshahi, Ashiqa
- (D) Tarikh-i-Mubarakshahi, Nuh-i-Siphr, Ashiqa

Ans : (A)

44. Who wrote 'Qanun-i-Humayuni' ?

- (A) Gulbadan Begum
- (B) Yahya
- (C) Khwandmir
- (D) Nizamuddin

Ans : (C)

45. Which of the following books was written by Ishwardas Nagar ?

- (A) Futuhat-i-Alamgiri
- (B) Bir Binod
- (C) Chhatra Prakash
- (D) Ahkam-i-Alamgiri

Ans : (A)

46. Subhash Chandra Bose inaugurated the government of Free India at—

- (A) Burma
- (B) Japan
- (C) Germany
- (D) Singapore

Ans : (D)

47. Which of the following pairs is correct ?

- (A) Chelmsford : Rowlatt Act
- (B) Lord Reading : Delhi Darbar
- (C) Lord Willington : Arriving of Prince of Wales in India
- (D) Lord Hardinge : II Round Table Conference

Ans : (A)

48. When were the Congress Governments formed in seven out of eleven provinces ?

- (A) July 1935
- (B) July 1936
- (C) July 1937
- (D) July 1938

Ans : (C)

49. Who were the Nav Musalmans of the following ?

- (A) Descendants of Mongols who settled near Delhi and embraced Islam
- (B) Hindu converts to Islam
- (C) Khalji Sultans
- (D) Ilbari Sultans

Ans : (A)

50. Who was appointed as ambassador to China during the time of Mohammad bin Tughlaq ?

- (A) Barbosa
- (B) Barani
- (C) Ibn Batutah
- (D) Abdur Razzak

Ans : (C)

51. Which of the following pairs is correct ?

- (A) Ramprasad Bismil : Second Lahore Conspiracy Case
- (B) Surya Sen : Chatgaon Case
- (C) Bhagat Singh : Kakori Conspiracy Case
- (D) Chandrashekhar Azad : Delhi Bomb Case

Ans : (B)

52. Rulers of which kingdom built Atala Masjid and Lal Darwaza Masjid ?

- (A) Bengal
- (B) Khandesh
- (C) Malwa
- (D) Jaunpur

Ans : (D)

53. Who among the following participated in all the three Round Table Conferences ?

- (A) Madan Mohan Malviya
- (B) B. R. Ambedkar

- (C) Sardar Patel
- (D) None of these

Ans : (B)

54. 'Chaitanya Charitamrita' was authored by—

- (A) Wasweshwara
- (B) Madhav
- (C) Ramanand
- (D) Krishnadas Kaviraj

Ans : (D)

55. An All Party Conference appointed a sub-committee with Ali Imam, Tejbahadur Sapru and Subhash Bose. Who was presiding this subcommittee ?

- (A) Maulana Azad
- (B) Vallabh Bhai Patel
- (C) Madan Mohan Malviya
- (D) Motilal Nehru

Ans : (D)

56. Raidas, Sena and Kabir were the followers of—

- (A) Namdeo
- (B) Ramanuj
- (C) Vallabhacharya
- (D) Ramanand

Ans : (D)

57. When was Vijayanagar visited by Abdurrajjak ?

- (A) 1443
- (B) 1433
- (C) 1423
- (D) 1427

Ans : (A)

58. Tuluva dynasty was founded by—

- (A) Narasa Nasyaka
- (B) Immadi Narsimha
- (C) Vir Narsimha
- (D) None of these

Ans : (C)

59. Who founded the independent Bahamani kingdom in South India ?

- (A) Abu Muzaffar Alauddin Bahmanshah
- (B) Mujahid Shah
- (C) Muhammad Shah I
- (D) Adil Shah

Ans : (A)

60. Swaraj Party was formed by—

- (A) C. R. Das
- (B) Motilal Nehru
- (C) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (D) C. R. Das and Motilal Nehru

Ans : (D)

61. 'Lucknow Pact' was concluded between—

- (A) Congress and the British Government
- (B) Muslim League and the British Government
- (C) Congress and the Muslim League
- (D) Congress, the Muslim League and the British Government

Ans : (C)

62. Who was Mehdi Khwaza ?

- (A) Ruler of Bihar
- (B) Prime Minister of Ibrahim Lodi
- (C) Brother-in-law of Humayun
- (D) Brother of Babur

Ans : (C)

63. Who among the following was the president of All India Trade Union Congress in 1929 ?

- (A) M. N. Roy
- (B) N. M. Joshi
- (C) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (D) Jayaprakash Narayan

Ans : (B)

64. Which of the following statements is **true** of the Sher Shah Suri ?

- (A) He was a fanatic Muslim
- (B) He was a staunch Muslim but not a fanatic
- (C) He was a staunch Muslim and ill-treated Hindus
- (D) He was intolerant towards other religions

Ans : (B)

65. Which out of the following was **not** one of the purposes of 'Sarais' built during Sher Shah ?

- (A) Post-house
- (B) For travellers
- (C) For officers
- (D) Warehouse for arms and ammunition

Ans : (D)

66. Who was not appointed as Vazir during Akbar's reign ?

- (A) Bahadurkhan Uzbek
- (B) Shamsuddin Atkakan
- (C) Todarmal
- (D) Nizamuddin Khalifa

Ans : (A)

67. Which of the following pairs is incorrect ?

- (A) Akbar—Ralph Fich
- (B) Darashikoh—Manucci
- (C) Jahangir—Sir Thomas Roe
- (D) Shah Jahan—Jourdon

Ans : (D)

68. Which of the following statements is true of Akbar's policy towards the Hindus ?

- (A) He abolished the pilgrim tax but not the Jaziya
- (B) He abolished the Jaziya, but not the pilgrim tax
- (C) He abolished both the Jaziya and the pilgrim tax
- (D) He neither abolished the pilgrim tax nor the Jaziya

Ans : (C)

69 Who was the author of 'Nuskhai-Dilkusha' ?

- (A) Khafi Khan
- (B) Murshidkuli Khan
- (C) Abul Fazl
- (D) Bhimsen Burhanpuri

Ans : (D)

70. Guru Govind Singh was killed in 1708 at—

- (A) Amritsar
- (B) Keeratpur
- (C) Nanded
- (D) Anandpur

Ans : (C)

71. Mir Sayyed Ali and Abdusamad were the court painter during the time of—

- (A) Humayun, Akbar
- (B) Akbar, Jahangir
- (C) Jahangir, Shah Jahan
- (D) Shah Jahan, Aurangzeb

Ans : (A)

72. Which of the following elements was **not** found in Akbar's architecture ?

- (A) Use of red sandstone
- (B) Hindu elements
- (C) Foliated arches

(D) Charbagh surrounding the tombs

Ans : (C)

73. Who composed 'Ganga Lahri' ?

(A) Tulsidas

(B) Surdas

(C) Panditraj Jagannath

(D) Haridasa

Ans : (C)

74. Which of the following was not a silver coin during Akbar ?

(A) Jalal

(B) Dam

(C) Darab

(D) Pandau

Ans : (B)

75. Which of the following revolts had agrarian causes at its root ?

(A) Rajput revolt

(B) Satnami and Jat revolt

(C) Sikh revolt

(D) Maratha revolt

Ans : (B)

76. From whom Shahji received the jagir of Poona ?

(A) Mughals

(B) Adilshah

(C) Nizamshahi

(D) Portuguese

Ans : (B)

77. What is 'Mokasa' ?

(A) Jagir

(B) Religious practice

(C) Cavalry

(D) Religious endowment

Ans : (A)

78. Who was not alive at the time of Shivaji's Coronation ?

(A) Ganga Bhatt

(B) Tukaram

(C) Ramdas

(D) Dadaji Konddeva

Ans : (D)

79. Which of the following Peshwas is connected with the treaty of Sagola ?

(A) Balaji Bajirao

(B) Balaji Vishwanath

(C) Bajirao I

(D) Bajirao II

Ans : (A)

80. Who among the following was not in Khilafat Committee ?

(A) Majhar ul Haq

(B) Hasrat Mohani

(C) Maulana Shauqat Ali

(D) Hakim Azmalkhan

Ans : (A)

81 The Asiatic Society of Bengal in Calcutta was founded by—

(A) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

(B) Sir Williams Jones

(C) Warren Hastings

(D) Keshabchandra Sen

Ans : (B)

82. The Theosophical Society allied itself to the—

(A) Christian revival movement

(B) Islamic revival movement

- (C) Hindu revival movement
- (D) All of these

Ans : (C)

83. Mir Kasim removed his court from Calcutta to—

- (A) Patna
- (B) Dacca
- (C) Monghir
- (D) Purnea

Ans : (C)

84. The battle of Wandiwash was fought between—

- (A) English and the French
- (B) English and the Marathas
- (C) English and the Nawab of Carnatic
- (D) English and Hyderali

Ans : (A)

85. At the battle of Biddera the English crushed the power of—

- (A) French
- (B) Dutch
- (C) Portuguese
- (D) Danes

Ans : (B)

86. The Treaty of Surat was concluded by the British with the following Maratha chief—

- (A) Narayan Rao
- (B) Madhav Rao
- (C) Nana Phadnvis
- (D) Raghoba

Ans : (D)

87. The triple alliance against Tipu was formed by Cornwallis consisted of the following—

- (A) The English, Nizam and the Marathas
- (B) The English, Nizam and Awadh
- (C) The English, Nizam and Carnatic
- (D) The English, Marathas and Carnatic

Ans : (A)

88. In the Second Sikh War the decisive battle was fought at—

- (A) Chilianwala
- (B) Peshawar
- (C) Gujarat
- (D) Multan

Ans : (C)

89. In the Third Maratha War, the English defeated Peshwa Bajirao II at—

- (A) Mahidpur
- (B) Sitabuldi
- (C) Kirki
- (D) Bassein

Ans : (D)

90. Which of the following statements about the Ramakrishna Mission is wrong ?

- (A) It held the pure Vedantic doctrine as its ideal
- (B) It aimed at the development of the highest spirituality in man
- (C) It prohibited the worship of images
- (D) It recognised modern developments in Science and Technology

Ans : (C)

91. Which of the following states was **not** annexed to British Empire by Dalhousie under the doctrine of Lapse ?

- (A) Baghat
- (B) Nagpur
- (C) Sambalpur
- (D) Benaras

Ans : (D)

92. Which one of the following rebellions is associated with Sidhu and Kanhu ?

- (A) Munda Rebellion
- (B) Kole Rebellion
- (C) Santhal Rebellion
- (D) Bhil Rebellion

Ans : (C)

93. The following officer was connected with the suppression of Thugee—

- (A) Hastings
- (B) Sleeman
- (C) Bentinck
- (D) Aukland

Ans : (C)

94. Which of the following British Officers was **not** in favour of annexation of Awadh ?

- (A) Outram
- (B) Napier
- (C) Hugh Rose
- (D) Sleeman

Ans : (D)

95. Charles Metcalf was the Governor General of India during—

- (A) 1835-36
- (B) 1839-40
- (C) 1837-38
- (D) 1832-33

Ans : (A)

96. Sindh was invaded during the following Governor General's time—

- (A) Lord Aukland
- (B) Lord Ellenborough
- (C) Lord Hardinge
- (D) Lord Dalhousie

Ans : (B)

97. The Second Burmese War was fought in the year—

- (A) 1849
- (B) 1850
- (C) 1851
- (D) 1852

Ans : (B)

98. Which one of the following Acts abolished the trading rights of the East India Company ?

- (A) Regulating Act of 1773
- (B) Charter Act of 1813
- (C) Charter Act of 1833
- (D) Charter Act of 1853

Ans : (B)

99. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched ?

- (A) Ryotwari Settlement : Madras
- (B) Talukdari Settlement : Bombay
- (C) Permanent Settlement : Bengal
- (D) Mahalwari Settlement : North-Western Province

Ans : (B)

100. The gradual increase in rural indebtedness in India under the British rule was due to—

1. Fragmentation of Landholdings
 2. Decline of cottage industries
 3. Lack of development of irrigational facilities
 4. Introduction of cash crops
- Which of these are correct ?

- (A) 1, 2 and 3
- (B) 2 and 4
- (C) 1, 3 and 4
- (D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Ans : (D)

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