



## DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY & TOURISM

**SRI Y.N. COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), NARSAPUR – 534275**

Affiliated to Adikavi Nannaya University

Thrice Accredited by NAAC with 'A' Grade

Recognized by UGC as "College with potential for Excellence"



### **HISTORY**

### **FREE COMPETATIVE COACHING**

2018-2019

Venu: Nyruthi Block

TIME: 4:00PM TO 5:00PM

The department History and Tourism took an initiative to conduct competitive coaching on History to B.A, B.Com & B.Sc., students to give sufficient knowledge on the subject required for the University and other competitive examinations which helps them in building their future.

Students who attend this program selected for the government sector as well as private sector too.

## 200 COMPETITIVE BITS

1. Which of the following statements are correct with respect to cloth making during the Gupta period?

1. Silk and wool products and articles made of rare skin were normally used by the rich people.
2. The art of dying and embroidery was highly developed along with silk, wool and cotton industry.

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

- [A] Only 1
- [B] Only 2
- [C] Both 1 & 2
- [D] Neither 1 & 2

Ans: C [Both 1 & 2]

2. At which of the following places the famous relief scene of Vishnu rescuing the earth from the waters in the form of Nri-Varaha can be found?

- [A] Sarnath
- [B] Udaigiri
- [C] Mathura
- [D] Khairigarh

Ans: B [Udaigiri]

3. Which of the following was the three kinds of taxes during the Harsha's administration?

- 1) Bhaga
- 2) Hiranya
- 3) Bali

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

- [A] Only 1

[B] Only 2

[C] Only 1 & 2

[D] 1, 2 & 3

Ans: D [1, 2 & 3]

4.The Kalabhras ruled in which of the following regions?

[A] Tamil Nadu

[B] Karnataka

[C] Adhra

[D] None of the above

Answer: A [Tamil Nadu]

5.In the early medieval India, which of the following refers to tax levied upon the whole village?

[A] Bhoga

[B] Kara

[C] Hiranya

[D] Pindka

Ans: D [Pindka]

6.Which of the following authors wrote Raghava-Pandaviya?

[A] Padmagupta

[B] Kaviraja

[C] Kumaradas

[D] Sanmitracharita

Ans: B [Kaviraja]

7.Krishna II was succeeded by which of the following kings?

[A] Dantidurga

[B] Krishna II

[C] Indra III

[D] Krishna III

Ans: C [Indra III]

8. Which of the following kings granted villages to well-known Jain scholars?

1) Vijayaditya

2) Vikramaditya

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

[A] Only 1

[B] Only 2

[C] Both 1 & 2

[D] Neither 1 & 2

Ans: C [Both 1 & 2]

9. 'Agraharas' refers to which of the following?

[A] Villagers

[B] Peasants

[C] Rent free brahmadeya villages

[D] Land of the nobility

Ans: C [Rent free brahmadeya villages]

10. Which of the following Pandyan King succeeded Sundara Pandya?

[A] Sundara Pandya II

[B] Prantaka Viranayana

[C] Varagunavarman II

[D] Srimar Srivallabha

Ans: A [Sundara Pandya II]

11. Ghazni was a small principality in

A. Mongolia

B. Turkey

C. Persia

D. Afghanistan

Ans: D[Afghanistan]

12. Who was the author of Kitab-ul-Hind?

A. Abu Said

B. Abul Fazl

C. Firdausi

D. Al-Beruni

Ans: D[Al-Beruni]

13. Who is known as the "slave of a slave"?

A. Muhammad bin Oasim

B. Mahmud of Ghazni

C. Iltutmish

D. Outbuddin Aibak

Ans: C[Iltutmish]

14. Who was the first Sultan of Delhi to issue regular currency and to declare Delhi as the capital of his empire?

A. Balban

B. Aram Shah

C. Nasiruddin Mahmud

D. Iltutmish

Ans: D[Iltutmish]

15. Who among the following came to India at the instance of Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni?

A. Al-Masudi

B. Al-Beruni

C. Sulaiman

D. Abdul Haq

Ans: B[Al-Beruni]

16. Which Sultan of Delhi died while playing the chaugan (polo)?

A. Qutbuddin Aibak

B. Ghiyasuddin Balban

C. Shamsuddin Iltutmish

D. Nasiruddin Mahmud

Ans: A[Qutbuddin Aibak]

17. The most learned medieval Muslim ruler who was well versed in various branches of learning including astronomy, mathematics and medicine was

A. Sikandar Lodi

B. Iltutmish

C. Muhammad bin Tughlaq

D. Alauddin Khalji

Ans: C[Muhammad bin Tughlaq]

18. The largest standing army of the Delhi Sultanate directly paid by the State was created by

A. Balban

B. Iltutmish

C. Muhammad bin Tughlaq

D. Alauddin Khalji

Ans: D[Alauddin Khalji]

19. Who was the founder leader of 'Muslim Faqirs' ?

A. Majnun Shah

B. Dadu Mian

C. Tipu

D. Chirag Ali Shah

Ans: A[Majnun Shah]

20. Which of the following is not correctly matched?

A. Dev Raya II : Sangama

B. Vira Narasimha : Tuluva

C. Venkata II : Aravidu

D. Narsimha : Chalukya

Ans: D[Narsimha : Chalukya]

21. Study of inscription is called:

A. Archaeology

B. Numismatic

C. Epigraphy

D. Palaeography

Ans: C[Epigraphy]

22. Which of the following is related to Etymology?

A. Shiksha

B. Kalpa

C. Nirukta

D. Vyakaran

Ans: C[Nirukta]

23. Who wrote Panchatantra?

A. Kalidas

B. Vishnu Sharma

C. Chanakya

D. Nagarjun

Ans: B[Vishnu Sharma]

24. Which of the following is not a religious text?

A. Rigveda

B. Sangam

C. Upanishad

D. None of the above

Ans: B[Sangam]

25. Kalinga was situated between?

A. Godavari & Krishna

B. Mahanadi & Godavari

C. Mahanadi & Krishna

D. Krishna & Kaveri

Ans: B[Mahanadi & Godavari]

26. What was the capital of Avanti?

A. Gaya

B. Ujjain

C. Satna



D. Vallabhi

Ans: B[Ujjain]

27. Satavahana dynasty originated from?

A. South of Arawali

B. South of Vindhya

C. South of Satpura

D. South of Satmola

Ans: B[South of Vindhya]

28. Which of following Chalcolithic sites comes under Ganges system?

A. Hanumangarh

B. Alamgirpur

C. Ropar

D. Mohenjodaro

Ans: B[Alamgirpur]

29. Which of the following metals was not known during the Indus Valley Civilization?

A. Iron

B. Gold

C. Copper

D. Silver

Ans: A[Iron]

30. Most depicted animal of the Indus Valley Civilization was?

A. Elephant

B. Lion

C. Bull

D. Dog

Ans: C[Bull]

31. How many layers of Mohenjo-daro were found?

A. 6

B. 7

C. 8

D. 9

Ans: B[7]

32. Which of the following literatures is known as Apaurusheya?

A. Vedas

B. Brahman

C. Upanishad

D. Aranyak

Ans: A[Vedas]

33. Out of 10 Mandals which pair is the latest?

A. 1 & 2

B. 5 & 6

C. 3 & 7

D. 1 & 10

Ans: D[1 & 10]

34. Which Mandal is on the name of Vishwamitra?

A. 3

B. 4

C. 5

D. 6

Ans: A[3]

35. Which is known as book of Melody?

- A. Rigveda
- B. Samveda
- C. Atharvaveda
- D. Yajurveda

Ans: B[Samveda]

36. Which Veda deals with magical hymn or charms of spell?

- A. Rigveda
- B. Samveda
- C. Atharvaveda
- D. Yajurveda

Ans: C[Atharvaveda]

37. Economy of Vedic period was based on?

- A. Pastureland
- B. Agriculture
- C. Mining
- D. Cotton Cultivation

Ans: A[Pastureland]

38. What is the ancient name of river Satulaj?

- A. Askini
- B. Vitasta
- C. Shutodri
- D. Parushni

Ans: C[Shutodri]

39. Who was the master of Gautama Buddha?

- A. Alara Kalama
- B. Kalidas
- C. Viswamitra
- D. Vashistha

Ans: A[Alara Kalama]

40. Who was the first nun of Gautama Buddha?

- A. Meenakshi
- B. Smriti
- C. Gautami
- D. Gargi

Ans: C[Gautami]

41. Who was the patron king of Pataliputra Buddhist Council?

- A. Ajatashatru
- B. Kalashoka
- C. Ashoka
- D. Kanishka

Ans: C[Ashoka]

42. In which of following Buddhist councils compilation of holy books was completed?

- A. Rajgir
- B. Pataliputra
- C. Kashmir
- D. Vaishali

Ans: A[Rajgir]

43. Which symbol shows renunciation?

- A. Lotus
- B. Bull
- C. Elephant
- D. Horse

Ans: D[Horse]

44. In which of the following places Vardhaman attained the state of enlightenment?

- A. Kundagram
- B. Pavapuri
- C. Jrimbhik Gram
- D. Kashmir

Ans: C[Jrimbhik Gram]

45. Which of the following is not a holy book of Jainism?

- A. Anga sahitaya
- B. Upang sahitaya
- C. Sutta pitaka
- D. Kalpasutra

Ans: C[Sutta pitaka]

46. Who was the founder of Pataliputra?

- A. Bimbisar
- B. Ajatashatru
- C. Udayin

D. Kanishka

Ans: C[Udayin]

47. Who wrote Mudrarakshasa?

A. Vishakhadatta

B. Panini

C. Patanjali

D. Shudrak

Ans: A[Vishakhadatta]

48. Which Mauryan king holds the title of Amitraghata?

A. Bimbisar

B. Chandragupta Maurya

C. Bindusar

D. Ashoka

Ans: C[Bindusar]

49. Who deciphered Ashokan inscription?

A. Robert Clive

B. Lady Hardinge

C. James Prinsep

D. Dalhousie

Ans: C[James Prinsep]

50. Which of the following inscriptions is found in purest Sanskrit?

A. Ruminidei

B. Junagarh

C. Kalsi

D. Patliputra

Ans: B[Junagarh]

51. Kanishka ruled from?

A. Purushpur

B. Alipur

C. Indraprastha

D. Prayag

Ans: A[Purushpur]

52. Who is known as the Napoleon of India?

A. Srigupta

B. Chandragupta

C. Samudragupta

D. Devicharangupta

Ans: C[Samudragupta]

53. Who established Nalanda Mahavihara ?

A. Kumaragupta

B. Skandagupta

C. Devgupta

D. Vedgupta

Ans: A[Kumaragupta]

54. Who wrote Mrichhakatikam?

A. Vishakhadatta

B. Vishnu Sharma

C. Kalidasa

D. Shudrak

Ans: D[Shudrak]

55. Panchasidhantika, written by Varahmihir is based on?

A. Mathematics

B. Science

C. Astrology

D. Astronomy

Ans: D[Astronomy]

56. Which of the following books is based on Astrology?

A. Romak Siddhanta

B. Aryabhattiya

C. Hora Shastra

D. Brahma Siddhanta

Ans: C[Hora Shastra]

57. Dasavatara temple of Nagra style is located at which of the following places?

A. Badrinath

B. Gorakhpur

C. Jhansi (Lalitpur)

D. Samstipur

Ans: C[Jhansi (Lalitpur)]

58. Bagh painting of Gupta Empire was found in which of the following Indian states?

A. Bihar

B. Madhya Pradesh



C. Chattisgarh

D. Maharashtra

Ans: B[Madhya Pradesh]

59. Who wrote Si- Yu- ki?

A. Harshavardhan

B. Selucas Nicator

C. Hieun Tsiang

D. Megasthanese

Ans: C[Hieun Tsiang]

60. Kailasha temple of Ellora was built by?

A. Krishna I

B. Krishna II

C. Ramakrishna I

D. Ramakrishna II

Ans: A[Krishna I]

61. Which painting is made from Fresco style?

A. Bhimbetka

B. Piklikhal

C. Ajanta

D. Ellora

Ans: C[Ajanta]

62. Which of the following books is not written by Harshavardhan?

A. Harshacharita

B. Nagananda

C. Ratnavali

D. Priyadarshika

Ans: A[Harshacharita]

63. Which of the following temples was not constructed by Chandela dynasty?

A. Kandariya Mahadev

B. Chaturbhuja

C. Lakshman

D. Somnath

Ans: D[Somnath]

64. Who was the founder of Vikramshila Vihar?

A. Dharmapala

B. Gopala

C. Nagpala

D. Mahipala

Ans: A[Dharmapala]

65. Which of the following cities was founded by Krishandevaraya?

A. Warangal

B. Nagalpura

C. Udayagiri

D. Chandragiri

Ans: B[Nagalpura]

66. Prithiviah Pratham Veer was the title of?

A. Samudragupta

B. Rajendra I

- C. Amoghavarsha
- D. Gautamiputra Shatkarni

Ans: A[Samudragupta]

67. The accounts of Kalinga war are depicted by:

- A. Rock edict XIII
- B. Ruminidei
- C. Kalsi
- D. Junagarh

Ans: A[Rock edict XIII]

68. At which Indus Valley site the Dockyard was found?

- A. Lothal
- B. Ropar
- C. Kalibangan
- D. Banawali

Ans: A[Lothal]

69. The earliest specimen of Kavya style is found in?

- A. Ajanta
- B. Ellora
- C. Kathiawar
- D. Mohenjodaro

Ans: C[Kathiawar]

70. Which of the following was the capital of Surasena Mahajanapada?

- A. Viratnagar
- B. Junagarh
- C. Mathura

D. Kashi

Ans: C[Mathura]

71. In Jain literature, which of the following Tirthankar is also known as Prajapati, Adibrahma and Aadinath?

A. Rishabhath

B. Ajitnath

C. Sambhav nath

D. Abhnindan Nath

Ans: A[Rishabhath]

72. Why Rishabhath also called Aadibrahma?

A. Due to height

B. First to tell Moksha Marg

C. Religious Conversion

D. Showing the path of livelihood

Ans: B[First to tell Moksha Marg]

73. Which of the following signs was etched on the right leg of Rishabhath Tirthankar?

A. Cow

B. Bull

C. Elephant

D. Tiger

Ans: B[Bull]

74. What was the name assigned to Rishabhath Tirthankar because of the mark on his right leg?

A. Hiranyagarbha

B. Prajapati

- C. Rishabh
- D. Vrihad Deva

Ans: C[Rishabh]

75. What was the name of the father of Rishabh Nath Tirthankar?

- A. Nabhiraya
- B. Sambhavnath
- C. Sumitnath
- D. Vasupujya

Ans: A[Nabhiraya]

76. What name was given to Rishabh Nath Tirthankar due to his father Nabhiraya?

- A. Dharam Nath
- B. Anantnath
- C. Chandra Prabhu
- D. Nabhisunu

Ans: D[Nabhisunu]

77. What was the name of the mother of Rishabh Nath?

- A. Tara
- B. Sharemestha
- C. Marudevi
- D. Anuradha

Ans: C[Marudevi]

78. Which of the following teachings was given to people by Rishabh Nath before starting of an Era?

- A. Krishi
- B. Masi

- C. Asi
- D. All of the above

Ans: D[All of the above]

79. What is the meaning of Masi?

- A. Teaching
- B. Defence
- C. Agriculture
- D. Business

Ans: A[Teaching]

80. Before starting of an Era, what was the last karma given by Rishabhath other than agriculture, ink, sword, craft and service?

- A. Business
- B. Fishery
- C. War
- D. All of the above

Ans: A[Business]

81. Where Ajeetnath Tirthankar was born?

- A. Ayodhya
- B. Kiskindha
- C. Nasik
- D. Ujjain

Ans: A[Ayodhya]

82. Who was Ajitnath Tirthankara in his previous life?

- A. Siddharth
- B. Maharaj Vimalvahan

- C. Mahavir
- D. None of the above

Ans: B[Maharaj Vimalvahan]

83. Tirthankar Ajitnath was detached from whose effects?

- A. Padprabhu
- B. Acharya Aridaman
- C. Arahnath
- D. Naminath

Ans: B[Acharya Aridaman]

84. Because of his virtuous deeds Ajitnath Tirthankara was born from whose womb?

- A. Vijaya
- B. Tara
- C. Sharmestha
- D. Geeta

Ans: A[Vijaya]

85. How was the marital life of Ajitnath Tirthankar?

- A. Normal
- B. Good
- C. Very Good
- D. Very bad

Ans: D[Very bad]

86. For how many years Ajitnath Tirthankar practise harsh austerity?

- A. 10
- B. 12

C. 14

D. 16

Ans: B[12]

87. How many ganadhara were in the religious family of Ajitnath Tirthankar?

A. 80

B. 85

C. 90

D. 95

Ans: D[95]

88. What was the number of monks in the religious family of Ajitnath Tirthankar?

A. 50 thousand

B. One lakh

C. One lakh fifty thousand

D. Two lakh

Ans: B[One lakh]

89. What was the name of the father of Ajitnath Tirthankar?

A. Jitshatru

B. Mallinath

C. Parsavnath

D. Neminath

Ans: A[Jitshatru]

90. Ajitnath Tirthankar was born on the eighth day of which Hindu month of shukl paksh?

A. Maagh

B. Chaitra



C. Ashwin

D. Jyestha

Ans: A[Maagh]

91. After which Tirthankar, Sambhavanath Tirthankar was born?

A. Rishabhath

B. Ajitnath

C. Abhinandan

D. Padyaprabhu

Ans: B[Ajitnath]

92. Why did King Vipulvahan develop aversion for worldly life?

A. Because of wife

B. Because of son

C. Because of famine

D. Because of subjects

Ans: C[Because of famine]

93. Who was King Vipulvahan?

A. Father of Sambhavnath

B. Brother of Sambhavnath

C. Friend of Sambhavnath

D. Teacher of Sambhavnath

Ans: A[Father of Sambhavnath]

94. After how many years of practice Sambhavnath acquired Kewalya Gyan and formed DharamTirth?

A. 10

B. 12

C. 14

D. 16

Ans: C[14]

95. What was the symbol of Sambhavnath Tirthankar?

A. Elephant

B. Cow

C. Horse

D. Tortoise

Ans: C[Horse]

96. What was the meaning of the symbol Horse of Sambhavnath Tirthankar?

A. Speed

B. Restrained heart

C. Anger

D. Charm

Ans: B[Restrained heart]

97. What is the moral of the horse?

A. Politeness

B. Restraint

C. Knowledge

D. All of the above

Ans: D[All of the above]

98. During young age, what did Sambhavnath Tirthankar feel while watching the dispersal of medieval clouds?

A. Togetherness

B. Mortification

C. Happy

D. Sad

Ans: B[Mortification]

99. How many Ganadharas were there in the religious family of Sambhavnath Tirthankar?

A. 95

B. 105

C. 115

D. 125

Ans: B[105]

100. According to Jain Shastra, Manno Sahssisso Bhimo,.....

A. Sidha

B. A Si Sahu

C. Namorhastiadheybahhy

D. Durtthasso Paridhawad

Ans: D[Durtthasso Paridhawad]

101. In which descent Abhinandannath Tirthankar was born?

A. Ikswakshu Vansh

B. Nand Vansh

C. Gulam Vansh

D. Duguwa Vansh

Ans: A[Ikswakshu Vansh]

102. In which Nakshatra (constellation) Abhinandannath Tirthankar was born?

A. Satbhisha Nakshatra

B. Dhanishtha

- C. Shravan
- D. Punarvasu

Ans: D[Punarvasu]

103. What was the name of the mother of Abhinandannath Tirthankar?

- A. Vijaya
- B. Tara
- C. Siddharta Devi
- D. Marudevi

Ans: C[Siddharta Devi]

104. What was the name of first Gandhar of Abhinandannath Tirthankar?

- A. Vajrnath
- B. Vipul
- C. Chandra Prabhu
- D. Vasu

Ans: A[Vajrnath]

105. Abhinandannath Tirthankar initiated first Parna after how many days of receipt of Diksha?

- A. One
- B. Two
- C. Three
- D. Four

Ans: B[Two]

106. After receipt of Diksha, with which food Abhinandannath Tirthankar initiated first Parna?

- A. Milk

- B. Kheer
- C. Water
- D. Dahi

Ans: B[Kheer]

107. What was the number of Gandhars of Abhinandannath Tirthankar?

- A. 112
- B. 114
- C. 116
- D. 118

Ans: C[116]

108. After receipt of Diksha, under which tree Abhinandannath Tirthankar attained Kaivalya gyan (enlightenment)?

- A. Neem
- B. Devdar
- C. Vat
- D. Priyangu

Ans: B[Devdar]

109. What is the meaning of Kaivalya Gyan (enlightenment) received by Abhinandannath Tirthankar?

- A. Shastra Gyan
- B. Sangeet Siksha
- C. Nartya Siksha
- D. Brahma Vidya

Ans: D[Brahma Vidya]

110. According to Jainis, at which place Abhinandannath attained Nirvana?

- A. Sammed Shikhar
- B. Shri Keshriyaji Tirtha
- C. Parasnath
- D. Sarnath

Ans: A[Sammed Shikhar]

111. Sumtinath Tirthankara was born from whose womb?

- A. Tara
- B. Marudevi
- C. Vijaya
- D. Sumangla

Ans: D[Sumangla]

112. In which Nakshatra (constellation) Sumtinath Tirthankar was born?

- A. Satbhisha Nakshatra
- B. Dhanishtha
- C. Shravan
- D. Magha Nakshtra

Ans: D[Magha Nakshtra]

113. According to Jains, what was the number of Gandhars of Sumtinath Tirthankar?

- A. 50
- B. 100
- C. 150
- D. 200

Ans: B[100]

114. Who was the first Gandhar of Sumtinath Tirthankar?

- A. Bhanuraj
- B. Vishwasen
- C. Kritverma
- D. Charam Swami

Ans: D[Charam Swami]

115. In which Hindi month Sumtinath Tirthankar received diksha?

- A. Vaisakh
- B. Jyestha
- C. Chetra
- D. Magha

Ans: A[Vaisakh]

116. Where did Sumtinath Tirthankar receive Shiksha (enlightenment)?

- A. Ayodhya
- B. Nasik
- C. Ujjain
- D. Kiskindha

Ans: A[Ayodhya]

117. For how many years Sumtinath Tirthankar prayed?

- A. 10
- B. 20
- C. 30
- D. 40

Ans: B[20]

118. Under which tree Sumtinath Tirthankar received Kaivalya Gyan?

- A. Devdar
- B. Neem
- C. Priyangu
- D. Vat

Ans: C[Priyangu]

119. Where did Sumtinath Tirthankar attained Nirvana?

- A. Sammed Shikhar
- B. Parsnath
- C. Girnar
- D. Pawapur

Ans: A[Sammed Shikhar]

120. After receipt of Diksha, with which food Sumtinath Tirthankar initiated first Parna?

- A. Milk
- B. Makhan
- C. Kheer
- D. Ghee

Ans: C[Kheer]

121. Which of the following statement (s) is/are correct about Indian System of Philosophy?

- A. The Indian philosophical systems are classified according as they accept the authority of the Vedas or not.
- B. The systems of Indian philosophy are classified into two groups: The Orthodox Systems (astika or theistic) ; The Unorthodox Systems (nastika or atheistic)
- C. Both A & B



D. Neither A nor B

Ans: C[Both A & B]

122. Consider the following statement (s) is/are related to the Characteristics of Indian Philosophy

I. All the schools emphasize that the philosophy must have a positive impact on life of man. The schools have a general agreement on the importance of the Purushartha.

II. All the schools agree that the philosophy should help man in realizing the main ends of human life: the purusharthas, i.e. artha, kama, dharma and moksha.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

A. I only

B. II only

C. Both I and II

D. Neither I nor II

Ans: C[Both I and II]

123. Which of the following systems of Indian Philosophy uphold the ideology of Charvakism, Ajivika, Jainism and Buddhism?

A. Orthodox System of Indian Philosophy

B. Unorthodox System of Indian Philosophy

C. Both A & B

D. None of the above

Ans: B[Unorthodox System of Indian Philosophy]

124. Which of the following systems of Indian Philosophy uphold the ideology of Vaisheshika, Nyaya, Samkhya, Yoga, Purva-Mimamsa, and Uttar-Mimamsa?

A. Orthodox System of Indian Philosophy

B. Unorthodox System of Indian Philosophy

C. Both A & B

D. None of the above

Ans: A[Orthodox System of Indian Philosophy]

125. Who was the founder of Sankhya system of Indian philosophy?

A. Kapila Muni

B. Gautama Muni

C. Jaimini

D. Kanada

Ans: A[Kapila Muni]

126. Who among the following written Nyaya School is based on the Nyaya Sutras?

A. Kapila Muni

B. Gautama Muni

C. Jaimini

D. Kanada

Ans: B[Gautama Muni]

127. The Vaisheshika School was founded by:

A. Kapila Muni

B. Gautama Muni

C. Jaimini

D. Kanada

Ans: D[Kanada]

128. Consider the following statement (s) is/are related to the Purva Mimamsa

I. System of Purva Mimamsa was propagated by sage Jaimini, a disciple of Veda

Vyasa.

II. The main objective of the Purva Mimamsa School is to interpret and establish the authority of the Vedas.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

A. I only

B. II only

C. Both I and II

D. Neither I nor II

**Ans: C[Both I and II]**

129. Consider the following statement (s) is/are related to the Uttara Mimamsa or Vedanta

I. The Vedanta, or Uttara Mimamsa, school concentrates on the philosophical teachings of the Upanishads (mystic or spiritual contemplations within the Vedas), rather than the Brahmanas (instructions for ritual and sacrifice).

II. The Vedanta focus on meditation, self-discipline and spiritual connectivity, more than traditional ritualism.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

A. I only

B. II only

C. Both I and II

D. Neither I nor II

**Ans: C[Both I and II]**

130. Consider the following statement (s) is/are related to the Visishtadvaita

I. VishishtAdvaita (“Advaita with uniqueness; qualifications”) is a non-dualistic school of Vedanta philosophy.

II. Ramanuja, the main proponent of Vishishtadvaita philosophy contends that the Prasthanas Traya (“The three courses”), namely the Upanishads, the Bhagavad

Gita, and the Brahma Sutras are to be interpreted in a way that shows this unity in diversity.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

- A. I only
- B. II only
- C. Both I and II
- D. Neither I nor II

Ans: C[Both I and II]

131. Which of the following is/are the key principle of Vishishtadvaita?

- A. Tattva
- B. Hita
- C. Purushartha
- D. All of the above

Ans: D[All of the above]

132. Which of the following statement (s) is/are correct about Indian School of Philosophy?

- A. Jiva (a living being) is that state in which puruṣa is bonded to prakṛti in some form.
- B. Purusha, also called atma, is immutable, eternal and conscious by its very nature.
- C. Both A & B
- D. None of the above

Ans: C[Both A & B]

333. Which of the following is the basic tattvas or principles Sankhya System?

- A. Prakriti or primordial matter (matter, creative agency, energy) ; and Purusha or individual conscious being (self or soul or mind)
- B. Prakriti or primordial matter (matter, creative agency, energy) ; and Yoga (self

or soul or mind)

C. Prakriti or primordial matter (matter, creative agency, energy) ; and Ayurveda

D. None of the above

Ans: A[Prakriti or primordial matter (matter, creative agency, energy) ; and Purusha or individual conscious being (self or soul or mind)]

134. Who among the following founded Ajivika Sects in the 5th Century BCE?

A. Makkhali Gosala

B. Kapil Muni

C. Samundragupt

D. None of the above

Ans: A[Makkhali Gosala]

135. Which School is originally called Sanatana Dharma?

A. Nastika School

B. Astika School

C. Both of the above

D. None of the above

Ans: B[Astika School]

136. Which of the following School is known as Lokayata. a term means Naturalist(Sanskrit) or Worldly (Pali)?

A. Ajivika School

B. Astika School

C. Charvaka school

D. None of the above

Ans: C[Charvaka school]

137. Which of the following place, Buddha was never depicted in a human form but was represented only as a symbol of either two footprints or wheel?

- A. Sanchi
- B. Loria
- C. Kesaria
- D. All of the above

Ans: A[Sanchi]

138. Which of the following School of art noted for its vitality and assimilative character just because of Brahmanism, Jainism and Buddhism?

- A. Gandhara School of Art
- B. Amaravati School of Art
- C. Mathura School of art
- D. None of the above

Ans: C[Mathura School of art]

139. Which of the following are the form pairs of orthodox systems?

- A. Nyaya-Vaisheshika
- B. Yoga-Samkhya
- C. Mimamsa-Vedanta
- D. All of the above

Ans: D[All of the above]

140. Which of the following System of Indian Philosophy is not comprises the unorthodox systems?

- A. Charvakism
- B. Ajivika
- C. Jainism
- D. Brahmanism

Ans: D[Brahmanism]

141. Which of the following is the oldest system of the orthodox Indian Philosophical Systems?

A. Samkhya

B. Yoga

C. Nyaya

D. Vaisheshika

Ans: A[Samkhya]

142. Which of the following is/are the main objective of Purva Mimamsa?

A. The main objective of the Purva Mimamsa School is to interpret and establish the authority of the Vedas.

B. The main objective of the Purva Mimamsa school is to concentrates on the philosophical teachings of the Upanishads (mystic or spiritual contemplations within

the Vedas), rather than the Brahmanas (instructions for ritual and sacrifice).

C. Only A

D. Both A & B

Ans: C[Only A]

143. Which of the following is the correct sequence of creation as per Samkhya Philosophy?

A. Purusakta, Prakrati, Ahankar, Mahat

B. Prakrati, Purusa, Ahankar, Mahat

C. Prakrati, Purusa, Mahat, Alankar

D. Purusa, Prakrati, Mahat, Ahankar

Ans: D[Purusa, Prakrati, Mahat, Ahankar]

145. Which of the following philosophy stated “Do not care to know various theories about God and Soul; do good and be good; that will take you to whatever truth there is” ?

- A. Philosophy of Sankhya
- B. Philosophy of Buddhism
- C. Philosophy of Vedanta
- D. Philosophy of Jainism

Ans: B[Purusa, Prakrati, Mahat, Ahankar]

146. Which of the following philosophy advocates the individualism?

- A. Philosophy of Jainism
- B. Philosophy of Samkhya
- C. Philosophy of Buddhism
- D. None of the above

Ans: A[Philosophy of Jainism]

147. Which of the following are the two division Schools of Indian Philosophy?

- A. Buddhism and Jainism
- B. Advaita and Dwitya
- C. Theistic and Atheistic
- D. Orthodox and Heterodox

Ans: D[Orthodox and Heterodox]

148. Which is the ultimate goal of education in Jainism?

- A. Non-violence
- B. Renunciation
- C. Moksha
- D. Voluntary promotion of human welfare

Ans: C[Moksha]

149. Which of the following is the ceremony of initiation of education in Buddhism?



- A. Siksha
- B. Upanayanam
- C. Pabajja
- D. Diksha

Ans: C[Pabajja]

150. Which of the following is/are mantra of Jainism?

- A. All sinful acts are renounced for life-long
- B. All philanthropies acts are renounced for life-long
- C. Both A & B
- D. None of the above

Ans: A[All sinful acts are renounced for life-long]

151. How many schools of orthodox in the School of Indian Philosophy?

- A. Three
- B. Four
- C. Five
- D. Six

Ans: D[Six]

152. Which of the following philosophy is attributed to the Makkhali Gosala?

- A. Cārvāka philosophy
- B. Ajivika philosophy
- C. Buddhist philosophy
- D. Jain philosophy

Ans: B[Ajivika philosophy]

153. The term 'Philosophy' is derived from which of the following?

- A. Ancient Greek

- B. Ancient Roman
- C. Hebrew Language
- D. English

Ans: A[Ancient Greek]

154. Which of the following Indian literature is the earliest known works?

- A. Puranas
- B. Rig Veda
- C. Sama Veda
- D. Rajtrangani

Ans: B[Rig Veda]

155. Which Indian literature is a collection of 1028 hymns written in Vedic Sanskrit?

- A. Rig Veda
- B. Sama Veda
- C. Brahmanas
- D. Aranyakas

Ans: A[Rig Veda]

156. Which Ancient Indian literature deals with concepts about origin of universe, death and birth, material and spiritual world?

- A. Rig Veda
- B. Atharva Veda
- C. Aranyakas
- D. Upanishad

Ans: D[Upanishad]

157. Who among the following wrote the Kural, which deals with many aspects of life and religion?

- A. Thiruvalluvar
- B. Ayaikar
- C. Shankracharya
- D. Rishi Agasta

Ans: A[Thiruvalluvar]

158. Which is a work of Tamil Grammar that is said to be the earliest extant work of Tamil Literature?

- A. Tolkāppiyam
- B. Patinenmēlkanakku
- C. Patinenkīlkanakku
- D. None of the above

Ans: A[Tolkāppiyam]

159. Which Sangam literature was composed by Jain monks and the theme is the transient nature of life and youth?

- A. Nanmanikkatiga
- B. Naaladiyar
- C. Inna Narpathu
- D. Iniyavai Narpathu

Ans: B[Naaladiyar]

160. Which of the following Sangam Text is the collection of 100 songs of Vilambi Naganaar and deals conditions / emotions of 4 types of people who cannot sleep in the night and they are thief, lovelorn, after money, and worrying about losing money?

- A. Nanmanikkatiga
- B. Acharakkovai
- C. Thirikatukam

D. Kalavazhi Narpathu

Ans: A[Nanmanikkatiga]

161. Which of the following Tamil literature was written by Ilango Adigal, brother of Senguvattan, a Chera King and who was a Jain monk is a highly regarded epic?

A. Kainnilai

B. Elathi

C. Silappatikaram

D. None of the above

Ans: C[Silappatikaram]

162. Which of the following Ancient Indian literature was a treatise on the science of governance?

A. Manusmriti

B. Arthsashtra

C. Mahabharata

D. None of the above

Ans: B[Arthsashtra]

163. Which of the following ancient treatise was the great Buddhist work consisting of dialogues between the Indo-Greek King Menander and the Buddhist philosopher Nagasena?

A. Milnda Panha

B. Sutta Patika

C. Vinayapitaka

D. Buddhhacharita

Ans: A[Milnda Panha]

164. Who among the following renowned Scholar wrote the biography of King Harsha and Kadambari?

A. Bharavi

B. Bhartrihari

C. Bana

D. Magha

Ans: C[Bana]

165. Which was/were the greatest poetry and drama work of Kaildas?

A. Kumarasambhava

B. Raghuvamsa

C. Meghaduta

D. All of the above

Ans: D[All of the above]

166. Which Buddhist literature consists of dialogues between the Buddha and his followers?

A. Milinda Panha

B. Sutta Patika

C. Vinayapitaka

D. Buddhacharita

Ans: B[Sutta Patika]

167. Which ancient account describes the Nandas expedition over all their rival monarchs that make them powerful rulers of North India?

A. Manusmriti

B. Vedas

C. Puranas

D. Brahmanas

Ans: C[Puranas]

168. Who has given the treatise on the rule of the Pandyan kingdom by Pandala a daughter of Herakles?

A. Megasthenes

B. Kautilya

C. Banabhatt

D. Kalidas

Ans: A[Megasthenes]

169. Which was the world- famous treatise of the amorous arts?

A. Kamasutra

B. Vemanaasatakam

C. Both A & B

D. Neither A & B

Ans: A[Kamasutra]

170. Who among the following 8th century Sanskrit poet wrote Gandavadha which describes the exploits of Yasoverman (king of Kanyakubj) ?

A. Vagabhatta

B. Vemana

C. Vidyapati

D. Vakpati

Ans: D[Vakpati]

171. Which of the following Assamese literature is Buddhist songs composed in the 8th to 12th centuries?

A. Charyapadas

B. Kotha Ramayana

C. Drona Parva

D. None of the above

Ans: A[Charyapadas]

172. Which is a treatise on the science of governance?

- A. Mahabharata
- B. Ramayana
- C. Kautilya's Arthshastra
- D. Chandrawati Ramayana

Ans: C[Kautilya's Arthshastra]

173. Consider the following statement (s) related to the Manusmriti

1. Smritis dealt with the performance of duties, customs and laws prescribed according to Dharma.
2. Consists mainly of dialogues between the Buddha and his followers.

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

- A. Only I
- B. Only II
- C. Both I & II
- D. Neither I nor II

Ans: A[Only I]

174. Which of the following is/are poetry and drama?

- A. Kumarasambhava
- B. Raghuvamsa
- C. Abhijnanashakuntalam
- D. All of the above

Ans: D[All of the above]

175. Select the correct pair of writer and their book:

- A. Bhavabhuti's Uttar -Ramacharita
- B. Bharavi's Mricchakatika

C. Vishakhadatta's Rajdoot

D. Shudraka's Kirtarjuniya

Ans: A[Bhavabhuti's Utter -Ramacharita]

176. Which ancient literature contains short stories that have the priceless treasure of morality and knowledge?

A. Panchtanra

B. Hitopdesha

C. Mahabharata

D. None of the above

Ans: B[Hitopdesha]

177. Select the correct statement (s) is/are correct about Upanishad philosophy.

A. Indicates learning from a spiritual teacher.

B. Indicates learning from best teacher.

C. Indicates learning from best teacher who have morality and knowledge.

D. All of the above

Ans: A[Indicates learning from a spiritual teacher]

178. Who among the following has written the play of Mudrarakshasha (narrates the ascent of the king Chandragupta Maurya)?

A. Kautilya

B. Vishakhadatta

C. Kalidasa

D. Panini

Ans: B[Vishakhadatta]

179. Who among the following has written Malavikagnimitram?

A. Pusyamitra Sunga



B. Banabhatta

C. Kautilya

D. Kalidasa

Ans: D[Kalidasa]

180. Who among the following had written down the 'Ramcharita'?

A. Sandhyakara Nandi

B. Chand Bardoi

C. Banabhatta

D. Kalhana

Ans: A[Sandhyakara Nandi]

181. Who among the following had written the 'Rajatarangini' which was the metrical legendary and historical chronicle of the north-western Indian subcontinent?

A. Megasthenese

B. Kalhana

C. Al-Biruni

D. Herodotus

Ans: B[Kalhana]

182. Which of the following play is set in the ancient city of Ujjayini during the reign of the King Palaka?

A. Mrcchakatika

B. Raghuvansa

C. Sri Adi Kala

D. None of the above

Ans: A[Mrcchakatika]

183. Which of the following is not an important limb of Vedas?

- A. Siksha (Phonetics)
- B. Kalpa (Ritual)
- C. Vyakarna (Grammer)
- D. Ashtadhyayi

Ans: D[Ashtadhyayi]

184. Which among the following book based on the exploits of Yasovarman of Kanauj?

- A. Rajatarangini
- B. Gaudavaho
- C. Malavikagnimitram
- D. All of the above

Ans: B[Gaudavaho]

185. Who among the following writer's book gives the detail information about the invasion of India by Alexander?

- A. Herodotus
- B. Megasthenes
- C. Arrian
- D. Ptolemy

Ans: C[Arrian]

186. Which among the following is the great Buddhist work consisting of dialogues between the Indo-Greek King Menander and the Buddhist philosopher Nagasena?

- A. Milinda Panha
- B. Arthsashtra
- C. Jataka

D. Kumarasambhava

Ans: A[Milinda Panha]

187. Who wrote the famous Kural which in verse deals with many aspects of life and religion?

A. Bhartrihari

B. Bana

C. Magha

D. Thiruvalluvar

Ans: D[Thiruvalluvar]

188. Which one of the following is not correctly matched?

A. Qutbuddin: Adhai din ka Jhompra

B. Iltutmish :Qutab Minar

C. Alauddin :Hauz-i-Khas

D. Firuz Tughlaq : Tughlaqabad

Ans: D [Firuz Tughlaq : Tughlaqabad]

189. What is meant by "The Forty"?

A. The cream of Afghan nobles

B. The pick of the intellectuals among the Khaljis

C. The select body of the Turkish aristocracy

D.The Ulema or the Muslim divines

Ans: C[The select body of the Turkish aristocracy]

190. What was the most important cause of the invasion of Mahmud of Ghazni?

A. To destroy idolatry

B. To gain possession of the wealth of India

C. To spread Islam into India

D. To establish a Muslim State in India

Ans: B[To gain possession of the wealth of India]

191. Who is the author of "Shah nama"?

A. Utbi

B. Firdausi

C. Hasan Nizami

D. Al-Beruni

Ans: B[Firdausi]

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

A. Krishnadeva Raya wrote Amuktamalyada.

B. He was the founder of the Tuluva dynasty.

C. His court was adorned by the Ashtadiggajas.

D. He maintained friendly relations with the Portuguese.

Ans: B[He was the founder of the Tuluva dynasty]

193. What was the unique system developed by the Mughals?

A. Centralised autocracy

B. Ryotwari settlement

C. Mansabdari system

D. Local responsibilities for crime detection

Ans: C[Mansabdari system]

194. What was the valid reason of the decline in trade and commerce during the period of later Mughals?

A. Deterioration in law and order situation

B. Closure of old routes of trade

- C. Abuse of trade licence by European companies
- D. Poverty of the Mughal nobility

Ans: A[Deterioration in law and order situation]

195. Who among the following Sultans of Delhi introduced the token currency?

- A. Balban
- B. Alauddin Khalji
- C. Muhammad bin Tughlaq
- D. Firuz Tughlaq

Ans: C[Muhammad bin Tughlaq]

196. Tax on plunder during war in the Sultanate period was known as

- A. Kharaj
- B. Jizya
- C. Khums
- D. Zakat

Ans: C[Khums]

197. 'Chahalghani' under Iltutmish represented.....

- A. his Turkish slaves
- B. slaves inherited by him from his predecessors
- C. general cadre of slaves
- D. the elite cadre of slave officers under him

Ans: A[his Turkish slaves]

198. Who among the following built the largest number of irrigation canals in the Sultanate period?

- A. Nasiruddin Mahmud
- B. Ghiyasuddin Balban
- C. Ibrahim Lodi

D. Firuz Shah Tughlaq

Ans: D[Firuz Shah Tughlaq]

199. Who among the following was responsible for making 'Sikhism' a militant force?

A. Guru Har Govind Singh

B. Guru Teg Bahadur

C. Guru Govind Singh

D. Guru Arjun Singh

Ans: A[Guru Har Govind Singh]

200. The term 'Khalisa' in the Sultanate and Mughal periods was used for

A. crown lands

B. lands owned by the Sufi establishment

C. lands revenue which was directly deposited in the imperial treasury

D. land revenue which was assigned to the nobles for maintaining troops

Ans: D[land revenue which was assigned to the nobles for maintaining troops]