



DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY & TOURISM

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

Affiliated to Adikavi Nannaya University

Thrice Accredited by NAAC with 'A' Grade

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HISTORY

FREE COMPETATIVE COACHING

2020-2021

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. Muhammad Ghori, who was the Sultan of the Ghurid empire ruled along with which of the following kings?

- A. Alauddin Hussain
- B. Masud I
- C. Ghiyath ud-din
- D. Masud II

Ans: C [Ghiyath ud-din]

2. Arhai din ka jhonpara built by Qutub-ud-din Aibak is situated at which of the following places?

- A. Delhi
- B. Ajmer
- C. Lahore
- D. Patna

Ans: B [Ajmer]

3. On which post, Razia appointed Malik Jamaluddin Yaqut, an Abyssinian slave, in her administration?

- A. Barid-i-Mumalik
- B. Diwan-i-kohi
- C. Amir-i-akhur
- D. Amir-i-majlis

Ans: C [Amir-i-akhur]

4. Which of the following kings became infamous for his fondness for entertainment and wine?

- A. Alauddin Masud Shah
- B. Ruknuddin Firuz Shah
- C. Bahram Shah
- D. Raziya Sultan

Ans: A [Alauddin Masud Shah]

5. Who among the following built the Red Fort in Delhi?

- A. Qutb-ud-din Aibak
- B. Sher Shah Suri
- C. Shah Jahan
- D. Akbar

Ans: C [Shah Jahan]

6. Who among the following wrote Bijak?

- A. Tulsidas
- B. Ramdas
- C. Guru Nanak
- D. Kabirdas

Ans: D [Kabirdas]

7. Jayasi's 'Padmavat' is written in which of the following dialects and scripts respectively?

- A. Awadhi and Persian
- B. Hindi and Urdu
- C. Farsi and Urdu
- D. Awadhi and Arabi

Ans: A [Awadhi and Persian]

8. What was the name of the silver coin of Muhammad Bin Tughlaq?

- A. Dinar
- B. Jital
- C. Adlis
- D. Tanka

Ans: C [Adlis]

9. Which of the following statements are correct regarding pre-sultanate age?

- 1. There was presence of a rigid caste system.
- 2. There was growth of feudalism in the country.
- 3. There were conglomerates of small, enclosed and self contained units that demonstrated the inability to unite and forge common objectives together.

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

- A. Only 1
- B. Only 1 & 2
- C. Only 2 & 3
- D. 1, 2 & 3

Ans: D [1, 2 & 3]

10. Which of the following rulers killed Dahir, the Rajput ruler of Sind?

- A. Muhammad bin Qasim
- B. Qutub-ud-din Aibak
- C. Muhammad Ghori
- D. Mahmud Ghaznavi

Ans: A [Muhammad bin Qasim]

11. Which of the following kings introduced the Persian festival of Nauroz?

- A. Bahram Shah
- B. Balban
- C. Ruknuddin Firuz Shah
- D. Nasiruddin Mahmud

Ans: B [Balban]

12. Which of the following kings appointed spies to monitor the activities of the nobles?

- A. Ruknuddin Firuz Shah
- B. Balban
- C. Bahram Shah
- D. Nasiruddin Mahmud

Ans: B [Balban]

13. Which of the following kings followed the policy of Blood and Iron?

- A. Balban
- B. Ruknuddin Firuz Shah
- C. Nasiruddin Mahmud
- D. Bahram Shah

Ans: A [Balban]

14. In which of the following years the Rajput kingdom, Jalore, was captured by Alauddin?

- A. c. 1309 CE
- B. c. 1310 CE
- C. c. 1311 CE
- D. c. 1312 CE

Ans: C [c. 1311 CE]

15. Which of the following statements are correct regarding iqtadars?

- 1. They were granted the iqtas on a temporary basis.
- 2. Iqtadars could be transferred within the Kingdom.
- 3. Iqtadars were the owners of the land assigned to them.

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

- A. Only 1 & 2
- B. Only 2 & 3
- C. Only 1 & 3

D. 1, 2 & 3

Ans: A [Only 1 & 2]

16. Which of the following statements are correct regarding Krishna Deva Raya?

1. He was a great commander and an efficient administrator.
2. He decisively defeated the Muslim army in the battle of Diwani.

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]

17. Which of the following was the chief occupation of the people of the Vijaynagar empire?

- A. Pottery
- B. Trade
- C. Agriculture

D. None of the above

Ans: C [Agriculture]

18. Which of the following is also known as Alauddin I?

- A. Abul Muzaffar Alauddin Hasan Bahman Shah
- B. Ahmah Shah Wali
- C. Muhammad Shah I
- D. Taj-ud-din Firoz Shah

Ans: A [Abul Muzaffar Alauddin Hasan Bahman Shah]

19. In the Bahamani sultanate, the terms Deccanis and Afaqis referred to__?

- A. Ministers
- B. Militia
- C. Nobles
- D. Traders

Ans: C [Nobles]

20. What was the minister responsible for the finances of the kingdom during the administration of the Bahamani kingdom called?

- A. Wazir ashraf
- B. Amir-i-jumla

- C. Wazir-i-kul
- D. Sadar-i-jahan

Ans: B [Amir-i-jumla]

21. Which of the following wrote the book Kitab-e-Navras?

- A. Malik Hasan Bahri
- B. Ibrahim Adil Shah II
- C. Ali Adil Shah I
- D. Burhan Nizam Shah

Ans: B [Ibrahim Adil Shah II]

22. Shaikh Nizamuddin was succeeded by which of the following?

- A. Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti
- B. Rafiuddin Harun
- C. Nizamuddin Auliya
- D. Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki

Ans: B [Rafiuddin Harun]

23. Which of the following was also popularly known as Chiragh-i-Delhi?

- A. Nizamuddin Auliya
- B. Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki
- C. Rafiuddin Harun
- D. Nasiruddin Mahmud

Ans: D [Nasiruddin Mahmud]

24. Which of the following was originally a follower of Ramanuja?

- A. Ramananda
- B. Tulsidas
- C. Kabir
- D. Guru Nanak

Ans: A [Ramananda]

25. Malik Mohammad Jayasi completed his Padmavat during the reign of ____:

- A. Humayun
- B. Sher Shah Suri
- C. Islam Khan
- D. Akbar

Ans: B [Sher Shah Suri]

26. Who was in charge of Revenue and Finance during the Sher Shah's Administration?

- A. Diwan-i- Wizarat
- B. Diwan-i-Ariz
- C. Diwan-i-Rasalat
- D. Diwan-i-Insha

Ans: A [Diwan-i- Wizarat]

27. During reign of Akbar, the territories of the empire were divided into which of the following categories?

- A. Jagir, Mansab, Iqta
- B. Jagir, Khalisa, Inam
- C. Jagir, Khalisa, Mansab
- D. Iqta, Khalisa, Jagir

Ans: B [Jagir, Khalisa, Inam]

28. During Mughal era, who had the duty of maintenance of etiquette at the court?

- A. Wazir
- B. Mir Bakshi
- C. Mir Saman
- D. Wakil

Ans: C [Mir Saman]

29. Which of the following was the Qazi-ul-Quzat during the Akbar's reign?

- A. Abdullah Sultanpuri
- B. Abdun Nabi
- C. Muhammad Fakhrul Islam
- D. Abul Fazl

Ans: B [Abdun Nabi]

30. Which of the following buildings of Mughal era is mentioned as rauza-i munawwara in contemporary books?

- A. Red Fort, Agra
- B. Red Fort, Delhi
- C. Taj Mahal
- D. Jama Masjid, Delhi

Ans: C [Taj Mahal]

31. Bibi ka Maqbara in Aurangabad was built by which of the following?

- A. Shah Jahan
- B. Azam Shah
- C. Jahangir
- D. None of the above

Ans: B [Azam Shah]

32.The Battle of Khed was fought between Tarabai and which of the following?

- A. Rajaram
- B. Rajaram II
- C. Shivaji II
- D. Shahu

Ans: D [Shahu]

33.What was the capital of Bahmani Kingdom?

- A. Bijapur
- B. Gulbarga
- C. Hampi
- D. Bidar

Ans: B [Gulbarga]

34.Who was the head of the department of diwan-i-insha under the Delhi Sultanate?

- A. Sadr-i-jahan
- B. Davir-i-Khas
- C. Amir-i-dad
- D. Sadr-us-sudur

Ans: B [Davir-i-Khas]

35.Which Pala ruler founded the famous Vikramashila University for the Buddhists’?

- A. Mahipala
- B. Devapala
- C. Gopala
- D. Dharmapala

Ans: D[Dharmapala]

36. Which Pratihara ruler had the famous poet, Rajasekhara, at his court?

A. Vatsaraja

B. Mahipala

C. Nagahhatta-II

D. Mihira Bhoja

Ans: B[Mahipala]

37. Which of the following is wrongly matched?

A. Sena dynasty —Founded by Vijaya Sena

B. Pala dynasty —Founded by Gopala

C. Pratihara dynasty —Founded by Bhoja

D. Rastrakuta dynasty —Founded by Amogavarsha

Ans: D[Rastrakuta dynasty —Founded by Amogavarsha]

38. Name the Pala ruler who was the first to plunge into the tripartite struggle.

A. Devapala

B. Mahipala

C. Dharmapala

D. Gopala

Ans: D[Gopala]

39. The first invasion of India by Sultan Mahmud Ghazni was in

A. 1004 (AD)

B. 1001 (AD)

C. 1000 (AD)

D. 999 (AD)

Ans: C[1000 (AD)]

40. Consider the following statements about Sudarshan Lake. Which of them is correct'?

A. It was constructed by Pushyagupta, the Governor of Saurashtra region during Chandragupta Maurya

B. Tushaap constructed a darn on the lake during Ashoka Maurya

C. First reconstruction was undertaken by Governor Suvishakh during Saka satrap Rudradaman and 2nd by Chakrapalit during the reign of Skandgupta

D. All of the above

Ans: D[All of the above]

41. Arab merchant, Suleiman, came to India in 9th century in the kingdom of:

A. Vijaysena of Sena dynasty

B. Mihira Bhoja of Pratihara dynasty

C. Gopala of the Pala dynasty

D. Dantidurga of Rashtrakuta dynasty

Ans: B[Mihira Bhoja of Pratihara dynasty]

42. The city of Dhillika (Delhi) was founded by the:

A. Chauhans

B. Tomars

C. Pawars

D. Pariharas

Ans: B[Tomars]

43. Which of the following are the four Agnikula classes of Rajputs?

- A. Tomars, Pariharas, Chauhans, Pawars
- B. Chandellas, Tornars, Solankis, Chauhans
- C. Chandellas, Pariharas, Chauhans, Pawars
- D. Pariharas, Chauhans, Pawars, Solankis

Ans: D[Pariharas, Chauhans, Pawars, Solankis]

44. Who among the following Mughal Emperors was half Rajput?

- A. Shah Jahan & Aurangzeb
- B. Akbar Jahan & Jahangir
- C. Shah Jahan & Jahangir
- D. Jahangir & Humayun

Ans: C[Shah Jahan & Jahangir]

45. Who had completed the annexation of Ahmednagar?

- A. Jahangir
- B. Shahjahan
- C. Akbar
- D. Aurangzeb

Ans: B[Shahjahan]

46. Historian Abdul Hamid Lahori was in the court of:

- A. Aurangzeb
- B. Akbar
- C. Shahjahan

D. Jahangir

Ans: C[Shahjahan]

47. The Persian ruler who besieged Qandhar in Jahangir's reign was:-

A. Shah Muhammad

B. Shah Parvez

C. Shah Abbas

D. Shah Raza

Ans: C[Shah Abbas]

48. Which of the following Mughal King reign during the large scale famine in Gujarat and Deccan?

A. Aurangzeb

B. Jahangir

C. Akbar

D. Shahjahan

Ans: D[Shahjahan]

49. Which of these is not correctly matched regarding the reign of Shahjahan?

A. Chintamani - Hindi poet

B. Jagannath Pandit - Poet laureate

C. Asaf Khan - Wazir

D. Sunder Das - Singer

Ans: D[Sunder Das - Singer]

50. Consider the following statement (s) related to the Zeb-un-nisa I. Zeb-un-nisa chose to live voluntarily with Shah Jahan and later was awarded great honour by Aurangzeb

II. Zeb-un-nisa was the sister of Shah Jahan Codes:

- A. Both I and II are correct
- B. Both I and II are incorrect
- C. Only I is correct
- D. Only II is correct

Ans: C[Only I is correct]

51. Which of the following are correct regarding Shahjahan? I. Ousted the Portuguese from Hugli II. Created the office of Amin for assessment of revenue III. Kahabat Khan was appointed governor of Lahore IV. Ali Mardan Khan surrendered Kandhar to Mughals Codes:

- A. I, II and III
- B. I, II and IV
- C. II, III and IV
- D. All the above

Ans: B[I, II and IV]

52. Consider the following statement (s) related to the Dara Shikoh I. Dara Shikoh was the youngest son of Shahjahan II. Dara Shikoh was the devotee of Qadiri Silsila Codes:

- A. Both I and II are correct
- B. Both I and II are incorrect
- C. Only I is correct
- D. Only II is correct

Ans: D[Only II is correct]

53. What is the full name of Aurangzeb?

- A. Muin-ud-din Mohammed Aurangzeb
- B. Nuruddin Mohammed Aurangzeb
- C. Jalal-ud-din Mohammed Aurangzeb
- D. Nasiruddin Mohammed Aurangzeb

Ans: A[Muin-ud-din Mohammed Aurangzeb]

54. Aurangzeb came to power after winning the war of succession and by defeating his three brothers

- A. Dara
- B. Shuja
- C. Askari
- D. Murad

Ans: C[Askari]

55. Which Sikh guru was executed by Aurangzeb?

- A. Tegh Bahadur
- B. Arjun Dev
- C. Hargobind
- D. Gobind Singh

Ans: A[Tegh Bahadur]

56. Which of these is not one of the titles adopted by Aurangzeb?

- A. Alamgir
- B. Padshah
- C. Sultan Sulaiman

D. Ghazi

Ans: C[Sultan Sulaiman]

57. Which one of the following traders first came to India during the Mughal period?

A. Portuguese

B. Dutch

C. Danish

D. Britis

Ans: A[Portuguese]

58. Consider the following statements related to the Aurangzeb

I. Aurangzeb abolished Rahdari, Pandari and Pilgrim tax

II. Aurangzeb discontinued the practice of inscribing the Kalima on the coins

Choose the correct answer:

A. Only I

B. Only II

C. Both I and II

D. Neither I nor II

Ans: B[Only II]

59. In the war of succession who had supported Aurangzeb?

A. Jahanara

B. Zebunisha

C. Jintunisha

D. Roshanara

Ans: D[Roshanara]

60. Who had succeeded Mir Jumla as governor of Bengal in the reign of Aurangzeb?

A. Siphir Sukoh

B. Izid Bakhsh

C. Shaista Khan

D. Shah Shuja

Ans: C[Shaista Khan]

61. Whose said the given statement - "I came alone and I am going alone. I have not done well to the country and the people and of the future there is no hope":

A. Mir Jumla

B. Dara Shikoh

C. Jahangir

D. Aurangzeb

Ans: D[Aurangzeb]

62. Which of the following statements are correct regarding Aurangzeb?

I. He forbade the cultivation of Bhang

II. Forbade singing at court

III. A proficient player of Veena

IV. His tomb is at Tughlaqabad

Codes:

A. I, II and III

B. I, II and IV

C. II, III and IV

D. All the above

Ans: A[I, II and III]

63. Which of the following temples were destroyed by Aurangzeb?

- I. Somnath temple
- II. Vishwanath temple
- III. Keshavrai temple
- IV. Meenakshi temple

Codes:

- A. I, II and III
- B. I, II and IV
- C. II, III and IV
- D. All the above

Ans: A[I, II and III]

64. Consider the following statement (s) related to the Mughal Architecture

- I. Mussaman Burj is situated inside the Fatehpur Sikri Fort
- II. Aurangzeb built Moti Masjid inside Agra Fort

Which is/ are incorrect statement (s)?

Codes:

- A. Both I and II are correct
- B. Both I and II are incorrect
- C. Only I is correct
- D. Only II is correct

Ans: B[Both I and II are incorrect]

65. Who was the master of imperial mint at Delhi during the reign of Akbar?

- A. Khwaza Abdus Samad
- B. Mansur
- C. Mir Sayyid Ali
- D. Jehangir

Ans: A[Khwaza Abdus Samad]

66. Consider the following statement (s) related to the Akbar reign

I. Akbar's Gold Mohur bore the figures of Sita and Ram

II. Akbar's Gold Mohur bore the image of Prophet Mohammad

Choose the correct answer:

A. Only I

B. Only II

C. Both I and II

D. Neither I nor II

Ans: A[Only I]

67. Ramayana was translated into Persian at Akbar's court by whom?

A. Faizi

B. Abul Fazl

C. Badayuni

D. Haji Ibrahim Sirhindi

Ans: C[Badayuni]

68. Which one of the following is considered the Magna Carta of the Indian people?

A. The Government of India Act, 1858

B. The Ilbert Bill

C. Indian Councils Act of 1892

D. Queen Victoria's Proclamation

Ans: D[Queen Victoria's Proclamation]

69. In what way did the early nationalists undermine the moral foundations of the British rule with great success?

A. By their agitation for Constitutional reforms

- B. By advocating open revolt
- C. By seeking foreign help against the British
- D. By seeking the support of the Indians living abroad

Ans: A[By their agitation for Constitutional reforms]

70. Which of the following newspaper was started by Annie Besant?

- A. The Hindu
- B. Indian Express
- C. The Times of India
- D. New India

Ans: D[New India]

71. Who among the following was the real founder of the Aligarh Muslim University?

- A. Nawab Salimullah
- B. Syed Ahmad Khan
- C. Abul Kalam Azad
- D. Muhhammed Ali Jinnah

Ans: B[Syed Ahmad Khan]

72. Which of the following statement is incorrect about the Act of 1919?

- A. British India must an integral part of the British Empire.
- B. Responsible government would be realised only by progressive stages.
- C. Provincial subjects were classified into reserved subjects & transferred subjects.

D. The salary of the Secretary of State for India was drawn out of the revenues of Indian government.

Ans: D[The salary of the Secretary of State for India was drawn out of the revenues of Indian government]

73. Which of the following events inspired for the formation of the Home Rule Leagues?

- A. First World War
- B. Just before the First World War
- C. After the First World War
- D. After the passing of the Act of 1909

Ans: A[First World War]

74. Which of the following leader was not associated with extremist leadership of Indian National Congress?

- A. Lokmanya Tilak
- B. Aurobindo Ghosh
- C. Lala Lajpat Rai
- D. A. O. Hume

Ans: D[A. O. Hume]

75. Which of the following provision is a part of the Government of India Act of 1919?

- A. Transfer of power to the Indians
- B. The enlargement of the Viceroy's Executive Council
- C. Remodelling of the Central legislature

D. Doing away with the distinction between the regulation and non-regulation provinces

Ans: A[Transfer of power to the Indians]

76. When was the famous Resolution on non-cooperation under the inspiration of Mahatma Gandhi was adopted in a special session of the Congress held in Calcutta?

A. September, 1920

B. December, 1922

C. October, 1924

D. November, 1925

Ans: A[September, 1920]

77. Which of the following leader organised the Swaraja Party?

A. Lala Lajpat Rai and Feroz Shah Mehta

B. Sarojini Naidu and Annie Besant

C. C. R. Das and Motilal Nehru

D. C. Rajagopalachari and C. Y. Chintamani

Ans: C[C. R. Das and Motilal Nehru]

78. Why was the Khilafat Movement started?

A. To protest against the injustice done to Egypt

B. To protest against the injustice done to Arabia

C. To protest against the injustice done to Persia

D. To protest against the injustice done to Turkey

Ans: D[To protest against the injustice done to Turkey]

79. Where did Gandhiji form the Satyagarh Sabha?

A. Bombay

B. Calcutta

C. Poona

D. Nagpur

Ans: A[Bombay]

80. Which of the following is not correctly matched?

A. Bhagat Singh: Meerut Conspiracy Case

B. Ram Prasad Bismil: Kakori Conspiracy Case

C. Chandra Shekhar Azad: New Delhi Conspiracy

D. Surya Sen: Chittagong Armoury Raid

Ans: C[Chandra Shekhar Azad: New Delhi Conspiracy]

81. Which of the following event was the reason for suspension of the Non-Cooperation Movement?

A. The non Co-operators were not enthusiastic

B. The leaders like Subhas Chandra Bose were against it

C. Gandhiji bowed to the pressure of the British government

D. Chauri Chaura incident

Ans: D[Chauri Chaura incident]

82. Which of the following trio leaders referred to as Lal, Bal and Pal during the freedom movement?

A. Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal

B. Lal Bahadur Shastri, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal

C. Lal Bahadur Shastri, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Gopala Krishna Gokhale

D. Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and C. Rajagopalachari

Ans: A[Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal]

83. Which of the following incident ended the historic fast of Gandhi?

A. Poona Pact

B. Issue of White Paper

C. Gandhi-Irwin Pact

D. Arrival of Simon Commission

Ans: A[Poona Pact]

84. Consider the following statement (s) related to the Nehru Report?

I. It favoured Dominion Status.

II. It favoured a federal system.

III. It rejected the system of Communal Electorate.

IV. It was against the setting up of a Supreme Court.

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

Codes:

A. I & IV

B. I & III

C. II, III & IV

D. I, II & III

Ans: D[I, II & III]

85. Select the correct chronological sequence of the following events?

I. Appointment of the Simon Commission.

II. Formation of the first Labour Government in Britain.

III. Submission of the Nehru report.

IV. Inauguration of the First Round Table Conference.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

A. I, III, II & IV

B. I, III, IV & II

C. I, II, IV & III

D. II, IV, I & III

Ans: A[I, III, II & IV]

86. Who led the Bardoli Satyagraha in 1928?

A. Morarji Desai

B. M. K. Gandhi

C. Mahadev Desai

D. Vallabhbhai Patel

Ans: D[Vallabhbhai Patel]

87. Why was the Simon Commission boycotted?

A. Simon was not known to be a great supporter of the Indian cause.

B. All the members of the commission were Englishmen.

C. It was appointed before the expiry of the statutory period.

D. Peaceful demonstrators were severely beaten by the police.

Ans: B[All the members of the commission were Englishmen]

88. What was the Ilbert Bill intended for?

A. To remove racial discrimination in employment

B. To enable India District Magistrates and Session Judges to try Europeans

C. To save Indians from racial humiliation

D. To change the method of recruitment in the Indian Civil Service

Ans: B[To enable India District Magistrates and Session Judges to try Europeans]

89. Which of the following statements about the Government of India Act of 1935 is not correct?

A. Diarchy was established in the provinces.

B. The Viceroy was given special powers.

C. The federal executive was to consist of the Viceroy, councillors and the ministers.

D. The federal legislature was to be bicameral.

Ans: A[Diarchy was established in the provinces]

90. Which of the following leader said that the Act of 1935 provided 'a machine with strong brakes but no engine'?

A. Jawaharlal Nehru

B. Rajendra Prasad

C. Mahatma Gandhi

D. Vallabhbhai Patel

Ans: A[Jawaharlal Nehru]

91. The Battle of Wandiwash was fought between:

A. The Nizam of Hyderabad and the French

B. The English and the French

C. The English and Hyder Ali

D. The Nawab of Carnatic and the English

Ans: B[The English and the French]

92. Which of the following Congress leader rejected the 'August Offer' of 1940?

- A. Lord Wavell
- B. Lord Linlithgow
- C. Sir George Stanley
- D. Lord Willingdon

Ans: B[Lord Linlithgow]

93. Which of the following event compel the Rabindranath Tagore to renounce his knighthood?

- A. To protest against the Jallianwalla Bagh incident
- B. To protest against lathi charge on Lala Lajpat Rai that caused his death
- C. To express solidarity with the leaders of Non-Cooperation Movement
- D. To express solidarity with the protestors against the arrival of Simon Commission

Ans: A[To protest against the Jallianwalla Bagh incident]

94. Which of the following British official initiated the Doctrine of Lapse?

- A. Lord Wellesley
- B. Lord Auckland
- C. Lord Dalhousie
- D. Warren Hastings

Ans: C[Lord Dalhousie]

95. Which of the following counterpart of British in the Treaty of Salbai?

- A. the French
- B. the Marathas
- C. Tipu Sultan

D. the Nizam of Hyderabad

Ans: C[Tipu Sultan]

96. Which of the following treaty ended the First Carnatic War?

A. Salbai

B. Bassein

C. Aix-Ia-Chapelle

D. Paris

Ans: C[Aix-Ia-Chapelle]

97. Consider the following according to the correct chronological order of the Governors-General during British India

I. Wellesley

II. Marquess of Hastings

III. Amherst

IV. Bentinck

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

A. I, II, III & IV

B. II, I, IV & III

C. I, III, II & IV

D. III, I, II & IV

Ans: A[I, II, III & IV]

98. Which of the following Acts had provision of Indian Civil Services recruitment on the basis of competitive examination?

A. Charter Act of 1813

B. Government of India Act, 1858

C. Charter Act of 1853

D. Charter Act of 1833

Ans: C[Charter Act of 1853]

99. Who among the following was the counter part of Tipu Sultan during the Treaty of Seringapatnam?

A. Warren Hastings

B. Robert Clive

C. Cornwallis

D. Dalhousie

Ans: C[Cornwallis]

100. Which of the following Governor-General introduced the services of Railway and telegraph systems?

A. Lord Cornwallis

B. Lord Dalhousie

C. Lord Wellesley

D. Lord Bentinck

Ans: B[Lord Dalhousie]

101. Which of the following is correctly matched?

A. Third Battle of Panipat: 1764

B. Regulating Act: 1773

C. Pitt's India Act: 1761

D. Treaty of Allahabad: 1784

Ans: B[Regulating Act: 1773]

102. Who among the following Indian cracks the British Indian Civil Services Examination in thr first time of Indian Histroy?

A. Satyendranath Tagore

B. R. C. Dutt

C. Behari Lal Gupta

D. Surendranath Banerjee

Ans: A[Satyendranath Tagore]

103. Which of the following British official associated with the local self-government?

A. Lord Mayo

B. Lord Dufferin

C. Lord Northbrook

D. Lord Ripon

Ans: D[Lord Ripon]

104. Who among the following Governors-General repealed the Vernacular Press Act of Lytton?

A. Northbrook

B. Dufferin

C. Elgin-II

D. Ripon

Ans: A[Northbrook]

105. Who among the British Governor-General shown great interest in the preservation of ancient monuments?

A. Lord Curzon

B. Lord Ripon

C. Lord Lytton

D. Lord Irwin

Ans: D[Lord Irwin]

106. Who was the Viceroy when the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place?

A. Hardinge-II

B. Chelmsford

C. Reading

D. Irwin

Ans: B[Chelmsford]

107. Which of the following leader is not correctly matched with their association/party/ books/ newspaper?

A. Devendranath Tagore: Young India

B. Rabindranath Tagore : Patrika

C. M. K. Gandhi: Gitanjali

D. B. G. Tilak : Kesari

Ans: D[B. G. Tilak : Kesari]

108. Who among the following leader draws his inspiration from M.K Gandhi?

A. Jawaharlal Nehru

B. Jayaprakash Narayan

C. Abdul Ghaffar Khan

D. Subhas Chandra Bose

Ans: C[Abdul Ghaffar Khan]

109. Which of the following reason compel the leaders of Muslim League to enter in the Interim Government?

A. The Congress accepted their demand that it would not nominate a non-Muslim League Muslim to the Interim Government.

B. The Viceroy accepted its stand that it would not join the Constituent Assembly.

C. The Viceroy had accepted its stand that it would not take steps to rescind the League Council's resolution of July 29.

D. The Muslim League wanted to get a foothold to fight for the cherished goal of Pakistan.

Ans: D[The Muslim League wanted to get a foothold to fight for the cherished goal of Pakistan]

110. Who among the following leader made the famous 'Objectives Resolution', in the Constituent Assembly?

A. Vallabhbhai Patel

B. C. Rajagopalachari

C. Jawaharlal Nehru

D. Dr. John Mathai

Ans: C[Jawaharlal Nehru]

111. Which of the following leader was one of the founding member of the Muslim League?

A. Muhammad Ali Jinnah

B. Shaukat Ali

C. Nawab Salimullah

D. Aga Khan

Ans: C[Nawab Salimullah]

112. Which of the following statement relates the Dadabhai Naoroji's definition of 'Drain of Wealth'?

A. Those resources of the country were being utilized in the interest of Britain.

B. That a part of India's national wealth or total annual product was being exported to Britain for which India got no material return.

C. That the British industrialists were being given an opportunity to invest in India under the protection of the imperial power.

D. That the British goods were being imported into the country making it poorer day by day.

Ans: B[That a part of India's national wealth or total annual product was being exported to Britain for which India got no material return]

113. Which of the following reason that compel the Congress leader not to attend the Round Table Conference?

A. The British government was not in favour of M. K. Gandhi's participation in it.

B. The British government wanted to give representation to communal organisations.

C. The British government did not give any assurance to the effect that the discussions would proceed on the basis of granting Poorna Swaraj.

D. Fazl-i-Hussain who was suspected of dislike towards the Muslims with leanings towards the Congress was to guide the British government in the choice of Muslim delegates to the conference.

Ans: C[The British government did not give any assurance to the effect that the discussions would proceed on the basis of granting Poorna Swaraj]

114. Who among the following leader headed the interim Government of 1946?

A. C. Rajagopalachari

B. M.K Gandhi

C. Jawaharlal Nehru

D. Dr. Rajendra Prasad

Ans: C[Jawaharlal Nehru]

115. Who was the first Governor General of the new Indian Dominion?

A. Rajendra Prasad

B. Vallabhbhai Patel

C. Rajagopalachari

D. Lord Mountbatten

Ans: D[Lord Mountbatten]

116. Champaran and Kheda Satyagrahas were led by

A. Jawaharlal Nehru

B. M. K. Gandhi

C. Sardar Patel

D.G. B. Pant

Ans: B[M. K. Gandhi]

117. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List-I

a.Swaraj Party

b.Ghadar Party

c.Anushilan Samiti

d.Abhinav Bharat Society

List-II

1. Sri Aurobindo Ghosh

2. C. R. Das

3. V.D. Savarkar

4. Lala Hardayal

Codes:

	a	b	c	d
A	2	4	1	3
B	4	3	2	1
C	3	2	1	4
D	1	3	4	2

Ans: A[2 4 1 3]

118. Which of the following statements is correct about Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru?

A. Nehru did not believe in the doctrine of non-violence.

B. Nehru was not in favour of socialism.

C. Nehru had his higher education in India only.

D. Nehru stressed the importance of national planning.

Ans: D[Nehru stressed the importance of national planning]

119. Which of the following books were written by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru?

I. Discovery of India

II. Outline of History

III. Glimpses of World History

IV. A Study of History

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

A. I & IV

B. II & IV

C. I & III

D. I, II, III & IV

Ans: B[II & IV]

120. Who among the following reformer associated with the passing of the Widow Remarriage Act?

A. Swami Vivekananda

B. Raja Rammohan Roy

C. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

D. Ramakrishna Paramahansa

Ans: C[]

121. Which one among the following pairs of battle is correctly matched?

A. The 2nd battle of Tarain : Defeat of Jaichand of Kannauj by Muhammad Ghori

B. The first battle of Panipat : Defeat of Sikander Lodi by Babur

C. The battle of Chausa : Defeat of Humayun by SherShah

D. The battle of Khanwa : Defeat of Rana Pratap by Akbar

Ans: C[The battle of Chausa : Defeat of Humayun by SherShah]

122. Which of the following is the Journal published in Britain by the Committee of the Indian National Congress?

- A. Calcutta Gazette
- B. India
- C. Bengal Tribune
- D. Calcutta Tribune

Ans: B[India]

123. What was the motive of Lord Wellesley to introduced the system of Subsidiary Alliance?

- A. Improve the administration of the Indian States
- B. Prevent disloyalty towards the British
- C. Tone up the British Indian administration
- D. Prevent the French influence in the Indian States

Ans: D[Prevent the French influence in the Indian States]

124. Which of the following reformer was associated with Prarthana Samaj?

- A. M. G. Ranade
- B. Bhandarkar
- C. Atmaram Pandurang
- D. Chandavarkar

Ans: C[Atmaram Pandurang]

125. Which of the following Government of India Act gave separate representation to the Muslims?

- A. Act of 1909
- B. Act of 1919
- C. Act of 1935

D. Act of 1947

Ans: A[Act of 1909]

126. Consider the following events in correct sequence of Indian National Movement

I. Foundation of Indian National Congress

II. Simon Commission

III. Home Rule Movement

IV. Cabinet Mission

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

A. I, III, II, IV

B. III, I, IV, II

C. I, II, IV, III

D. I, IV, III, II

Ans: A[I, III, II, IV]

127. Consider the following issues related to the Raja Rammohan Roy?

I. Abolition of Sati

II. Abolition of Child marriage

III. Widow Remarriage

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

A. I Only

B. I, II and III

C. I and II

D. II and III

Ans: A[I Only]

128. Consider the following rulers who had an alliance with the French during the course of the Carnatic wars

I. Nasir Jang

II. Muzaffar Jang

III. Anwaruddin

IV. Chanda Sahib

Which of the above ruler (s) is/are associated?

A. I & II

B. III & IV

C. II & III

D. II & IV

Ans: D[II & IV]

129. Who among the following initiated the Kheda Satyagraha?

A. Mahatma Gandhi

B. Mohanlal Pandya

C. Sardar Patel

D. Vinoba Bhave

Ans: B[Mohanlal Pandya]

130. Which of the following event was probe by the Hunter Commission?

A. Chauri Chaura incident

B. Demolition of Kanpur mosque

C. Jalianwalla Bagh massacre

D. Kakori train dacoity incident

Ans: C[Jalianwalla Bagh massacre]

131. Which of the following is the correct chronological order of the establishment of parties during Indian Struggle Movement?

A. Indian National Congress, Swaraj party, Justice Party, Muslim League

B. Indian National Congress, Muslim League, Swaraj Party, Justice Party

C. Swaraj Party, Indian National Congress, Muslim League, Justice Party

D. Swaraj Party, Indian National Congress, Justice Party, Muslim League

Ans: B[Indian National Congress, Muslim League, Swaraj Party, Justice Party]

132. Who among the following leader presided the historic 1916 Lucknow Session of the Congress?

A. Annie Besant

B. Madan Mohan Malviya

C. Ambika Charan Majumdar

D. Subhas Chandra Bose

Ans: C[Ambika Charan Majumdar]

133. Who among the following freedom fighter opposes the Annie Besant's idea of launching Home Rule Movement?

A. G. K. Gokhale

B. Mahatma Gandhi

C. Aurobindo Ghosh

D. B. G. Tilak

Ans: A[G. K. Gokhale]

134. Consider the following with reference to Indian freedom struggle

1. Passing of 'Indian Press Act'

2. Surat Split of Congress

3. Launch of Non-Cooperation Movement

4. Passing of 'Rowlatt Act'

Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of the above events?

- (a) 1, 2, 3, 4
- (b) 2, 1, 3, 4
- (c) 2, 1, 4, 3

- (d) 1, 2, 4, 3

Ans: C[2, 1, 4, 3]

135. The Government of India Act which gave separate representation to the Muslims was the Act of

- (a) 1909
- (b) 1919
- (c) 1935
- (d) 1947

Ans: A[1909]

136. What is the correct sequence of the following events?

1. Foundation of Indian National Congress
2. Simon Commission
3. Home Rule Movement
4. Cabinet Mission

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

Ans: A[1,3,2,4]

137. Which of the following reform is associated to Raja Rammohan Roy?

1. Abolition of Sati
2. Abolition of Child marriage
3. Widow Remarriage

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

Ans: A[1 alone]

138. Consider the following rulers:

1. Nasir Jang
2. Muzaffar Jang
3. Anwaruddin
4. Chanda Sahib

Those who had an alliance with the French during the course of the Carnatic wars includes

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

Ans: D[2 and 4]

139. The Kheda Satyagraha was basically initiated by

- A. Mahatma Gandhi
- B. Mohanlal Pandya
- C. Sardar Patel
- D. Vinoba Bhave

Ans: B[Mohanlal Pandya]

140. Hunter Commission was appointed by the British Government to probe into

- A. Chauri Chaura incident
- B. demolition of Kanpur mosque
- C. Jalianwalla Bagh massacre
- D. Kakori train dacoity incident

Ans: C[Jalianwalla Bagh massacre]

141. The correct chronological order in which the given parties were established in India is:

- A. Indian National Congress, Swaraj party, Justice Party, Muslim League
- B. Indian National Congress, Muslim League, Swaraj Party, Justice Party
- C. Swaraj Party, Indian National Congress, Muslim League, Justice Party

D. Swaraj Party, Indian National Congress, Justice Party, Muslim League

Ans: B[Indian National Congress, Muslim League, Swaraj Party, Justice Party]

142. The historic 1916 Lucknow Session of the Congress was presided over by

- A. Annie Besant
- B. Madan Mohan Malviya
- C. Ambika Charan Majumdar
- D. Subhas Chandra Bose

Ans: C[Ambika Charan Majumdar]

143. Which one of the following national leaders was opposed to Annie Besant's idea of launching Home Rule Movement?

- A. G. K. Gokhale
- B. Mahatma Gandhi
- C. Aurobindo Ghosh
- D. B. G. Tilak

Ans: A[G. K. Gokhale]

144. Who was the supreme body in the Britain at the time of commencement of the Government of India Act- 1858?

- A. Queen Victoria
- B. The British Parliament
- C. Government of Britan
- D. None of these

Ans: B[The British Parliament]

145. After the commencement of the government of India Act-1858, what name was to British Governor-General of India?

- A. Governor-General of India.
- B. Governor of the state
- C. Viceroy of the state
- D. None of these

Ans: C[Viceroy of the state]

146. Who was the monarch of Britain at the time of commencement of the Government of India Act, 1858?

- A. William IV

B. Victoria

C. Edward VII

D. George V

Ans: B[Victoria]

147. When was The Government of India Act 1858 passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom?

A. August 2, 1858

B. June, 1857

C. January, 1858

D. December, 1857

Ans: A[August 2, 1858]

148. As per government of India Act-1858, how many members were appointed to assist the Secretary of State for India?

A. 10

B. 15

C. 13

D. 14

Ans: B[15]

149. Who started the Indian Reforms Association?

A. Narayan Guru

B. Swami Vivekananda

C. Krishna swami Aiyar

D. Keshav Chandra Sen

Ans: D[Keshav Chandra Sen]

150. Who said that “My ultimate aim is to wipe every tear from every eye”?

A. Lord Curzon

B. Mahatma Gandhi

C. Jawahar Lal Nehru

D. Daya Nand Saraswati

Ans: C[Jawahar Lal Nehru]

151. Which of the following is Not matched correctly?

A. Parrot of India: Amir Khusro

B. Scourge of God: Chengiz khan

C. Strong man of India: Sardar Patel

D. Father of Indian Unrest: Abdul Gaffar Khan

Ans: D[Father of Indian Unrest: Abdul Gaffar Khan]

152. Which of the following is not matched correctly?

A. Abolition of sati: Lord William Bentick

B. Abolition of slavery: Lord Ellenborough

C. First railway line in India: Lord Canning

D. Swadeshi movement: Lord Minto II

Ans: C[First railway line in India: Lord Canning]

153. Which of the following is not matched correctly?

A. Butler commission: 1927

B. Nehru report: 1928

C. 14 points of Jinnah: 1929

D. Gandhi- Irvin pact: 1930

Ans: D[Gandhi- Irvin pact: 1930]

154. Which of the following was the prime objective of M.K Gandhi's Salt Satyagraha?

- A. Complete Independence for India
- B. Economic relief to the common people
- C. Repeal of salt laws
- D. Curtailment of the Government's powers

Ans: C[Repeal of salt laws]

155. Who was the Governor-General when Pindaris had created havoc in Central India by indulging in large-scale looting?

- A. Lord William Bentinck
- B. Lord Hastings
- C. Lord Cornwallis
- D. Lord Wellesley

Ans: B[Lord Hastings]

156. Which of the following leader was associated with the Home Rule League?

- A. B. G. Tilak
- B. G. K. Gokhale
- C. M. G. Ranade
- D. M. K. Gandhi

Ans: A[B. G. Tilak]

157. Which of the following leaders were associated with the Revolt of Khasis in 1820-32?

- A. Tirut Singh and Bar Manik

B. Sambu Singh

C. Sidhu and Kanu

D. Vir Manik

Ans: C[Sidhu and Kanu]

158. Consider the following statement (s) related to the provision of the Treaty of Seringapatnam, signed between Tipu and Cornwallis

I. Surrender of almost half of Tipu's territories, which were to be shared among the English, the Nizam and the Marathas.

II. Payment of a war indemnity of about Rs.3 crore by Tipu

III. Stationing of British resident at Seringapatnam

IV. Sending two of his sons by Tipu as hostages to the British camp.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

A. I & II

B. I, II & IV

C. I & III

D. I, III & IV

Ans: C[I & III]

159. Which of the following statement is related with the provision of the Charter Act of 1833?

A. Allowed the Company's monopoly of tea trade and trade with China

B. Put an end to the Company's tea trade and trade with China

C. Has not interfered with Company's tea trade and trade with China

D. Allowed the Company's monopoly of tea trade and trade with China for ten years

Ans: B[Put an end to the Company's tea trade and trade with China]

160. Who was the Governor- General of India during the Civil Disobedience Movement?

- A. Lord Chelmsford
- B. Lord Reading
- C. Lord Irwin
- D. Lord Wavell

Ans: C[Lord Irwin]

161. Which of the following pair of author & book is incorrectly matched?

- A. Rabindra Nath Tagore: Gora
- B. Dadabhai Naoroji: Poverty and the British rule in India
- C. Dinabandhu Mitra: Nil Darpan
- D. R.C Dutt: History of India

Ans: D[R.C Dutt: History of India]

162. Which of the following personality is related with the "Deepavali Declaration"?

- A. Lord Irwin in 1929
- B. Lord Linlithgow in 1940
- C. Gandhiji in 1930
- D. Subhas Chandra Bose in 1941

Ans: A[Lord Irwin in 1929]

163. Which of the following ruler was the first Indian native ruler to accept the system of Subsidiary Alliance?

- A. Scindia of Gwalior
- B. Nizam of Hyderabad

C. Dalip Singh of Punjab

D. Gaikwad of Baroda

Ans: B[Nizam of Hyderabad]

164. Which of the following leader was associated with the formation of the Congress Socialist Party?

A. P.C. Joshi

B. Subhas Chandra Bose

C. Acharya Narendra Dev

D. Ram Manohar Lohia

Ans: C[Acharya Narendra Dev]

165. Who was the Governor General of India during the Civil Disobedience Movement?

A. Lord Chelmsford

B. Lord Reading

C. Lord Irwin

D. Lord Wavell

Ans: C[Lord Irwin]

166 Which of the following national leaders did defended soldiers of the Indian National Army in 1945 case dealing with trial?

A. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru

B. Bhula Bhai Desai

C. Rajagopalachari

D. Jawaharlal Nehru

Ans: C[Rajagopalachari]

167. Which of the following pair of Congress Session is not correctly matched?

A. Nagpur Session 1920: Changes in the Constitution of the Congress

B. Madras Session 1927: Independence Resolution passed for the first time at the instance of Jawaharlal Nehru

C. Calcutta Session 1928: Return of Gandhi to active politics after six years

D. Lahore Session 1929: Resolution on Fundamental Rights and National Economic Policy

Ans: D[Lahore Session 1929: Resolution on Fundamental Rights and National Economic Policy]

168. Consider the following statement (s) related to the Bengal Politics during 18th century

I. Bengal Nawab was captured and put to death by Mir Jafar in the Battle of Plassey, 1757.

II. After Mir Qasim, Nizam-ud-daula was made the Nawab of Bengal.

III. The same person acted as the deputy Dewan on behalf of the East Indian Company and as Deputy Subedar on behalf of the Bengal Nawab.

IV. In 1767, British Government ordered the East India Company to pay £400,000 per year.

Which of these statements is/are correct?

A. I & II

B. I & III

C. II & IV

D. III & IV

Ans: D[III & IV]

169. Consider the following statement (s) the causes for the failure of the Great Revolt of 1857

I. The rebels lacked effective leadership.

II. They did not get the support of the civilian people anywhere in the country.

III. There was no central organisation to guide them.

IV. Their military equipment was inferior to that of the English.

Which of these statements is/are correct?

A. I, III & IV

B. I, II & III

C. III & IV

D. II, III & IV

Ans: A[I, III & IV]

170. Which of the following pair leader associated with the Revolt of 1857 is not correctly matched?

A. Hazrat Mahal : Kanpur

B. Khan Bahadur Khan : Bareilly

C. Kunwar Singh : Bihar

D. Bakht Khan : Delhi

Ans: A[Hazrat Mahal : Kanpur]

171. Who among the following leaders of the Revolt of 1857 managed to escape to Nepal?

I. Kunwar Singh

II. Nana Sahab

III. Begum of Awadh

IV. Bakht Khan

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

A. I and II

B. I and IV

C. II and IV

D. II and III

Ans: D[II and III]

172. Match List-I (Leaders) with List-II (Centres of revolt) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List-I	List-II
a. Kunwar Singh	1. Faizabad
b. Nana Saheb	2. Bihar
c. Hazrat Mahal	3. Lucknow
d. Ahmadullah	4. Kanpur

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
A.	2	4	3	1
B.	4	2	1	3
C.	2	4	1	3
D.	4	1	3	2

Ans: A[2 4 3 1]

173. Which of the following leader gave the safety valve theory for Indian National Congress and said that it was brain child of Lord Dufferin?

A. Dadabhai Naoroji

B. M N Roy

C. Lala Lajpat Rai

D. Motilal Nehru

Ans: C[Lala Lajpat Rai]

174. Who was the author of the Book, the Indian War of Independence, 1857?

A. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

B. V.D. Savarkar

C. R.S Sharma

D. R.C. Majumdar

Ans: B[V.D. Savarkar]

175. Which of the following place where the first meeting/session of the Indian National Congress was held?

A. Calcutta

B. Bombay

C. Madras

D. Allahabad

Ans: B[Bombay]

176. Which of the following British Prime Minister headed the First Round Table Conference in London?

A. Churchill

B. Ramsay McDonald

C. Chamberlain

D. Disraeli

Ans: B[Ramsay McDonald]

177. Which of the following leader did not attended the First Round Table Conference?

A. M. K. Gandhi

B. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru

C. Dr. Ambedkar

D. Y. Chintamani

Ans: A[M. K. Gandhi]

178. When was the First Round Table Conference held?

A. 1933

B. 1931

C. 1930

D. 1903

Ans: C[1930]

179. When was M.K Gandhi participated in the Second Round Table Conference?

A. Signing the Gandhi-Irwin Pact of March, 1931

B. Getting assurance from the Muslim League that it would not oppose his claim to represent the whole of India

C. Fruitful talks with Sapru

D. Receiving assurances that independence was fast coming

Ans: A[Signing the Gandhi-Irwin Pact of March, 1931]

180. Why was the Second Round Table Conference failed?

A. Priority to be given to communal question

B. Suspension of Civil Disobedience Movement

C. Grant of Dominion Status

D. Date of transfer of power

Ans: A[Priority to be given to communal question]

181. Who was the supreme body in the Britain at the time of commencement of the Government of India Act- 1858?

A. Queen Victoria

B. The British Parliament

C. Government of Britan

D. None of these

Ans: B[The British Parliament]

182. After the commencement of the government of India Act-1858, what name was to British Governor-General of India?

A. Governor-General of India.

B. Governor of the state

C. Viceroy of the state

D. None of these

Ans: C[Viceroy of the state]

183. Who was the monarch of Britain at the time of commencement of the Government of India Act, 1858?

A. William IV

B. Victoria

C. Edward VII

D. George V

Ans: B[Victoria]

184. When was The Government of India Act 1858 passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom?

A. August 2, 1858

B. June, 1857

C. January, 1858

D. December, 1857

Ans: A[August 2, 1858]

185. As per government of India Act-1858, how many members were appointed to assist the Secretary of State for India?

A. 10

B. 15

C. 13

D. 14

Ans: B[15]

186. Who started the Indian Reforms Association?

A. Narayan Guru

B. Swami Vivekananda

C. Krishna swami Aiyar

D. Keshav Chandra Sen

Ans: D[Keshav Chandra Sen]

187. Who said that “My ultimate aim is to wipe every tear from every eye”?

A. Lord Curzon

B. Mahatma Gandhi

C. Jawahar Lal Nehru

D. Daya Nand Saraswati

Ans: C[Jawahar Lal Nehru]

188. Which of the following is Not matched correctly?

A. Parrot of India: Amir Khusro

B. Scourge of God: Chengiz Khan

C. Strong man of India: Sardar Patel

D. Father of Indian Unrest: Abdul Gaffar Khan

Ans: D[Father of Indian Unrest: Abdul Gaffar Khan]

189. Which of the following is not matched correctly?

A. Abolition of sati: Lord William Bentick

B. Abolition of slavery: Lord Ellenborough

C. First railway line in India: Lord Canning

D. Swadeshi movement: Lord Minto II

Ans: C[First railway line in India: Lord Canning]

190. Which of the following is not matched correctly?

A. Butler commission: 1927

B. Nehru report: 1928

C. 14 points of Jinnah: 1929

D. Gandhi- Irvin pact: 1930

Ans: D[Gandhi- Irvin pact: 1930]

191. Who called Muazzam as Shahi-i- Bekhabar?

A. Kafi Khan

B. Zulfikar khan

C. Kam Baksh

D. Nur Jahan

Ans: A[Kafi Khan]

192. Which of the following Mughal ruler who tried to create affinity between Sikh and Maratha by granted the right to collect Sardesh Mukhi of Deccan but not Chauth to the Marathas?

A. Jahander Shah

B. Muazzam

C. Akbar

D. Farukhsiyar

Ans: B[Muazzam]

193. Which Mughal Ruler's gave permission for collecting Chauth and Sardesh Mukhi on Maratha land to Peshwa Balaji Vishwanath?

- A. Farrukhsiyar
- B. Rafi-ud-Darajat
- C. Rafi-ud-Daula
- D. Muhammed Shah

Ans: A[Farrukhsiyar]

194. Who among the following Mughal Emperor became the first pensioner of the East India Company?

- A. Ahmed Shah
- B. Akbar II
- C. Bahadur Shah
- D. Muhammed Shah

Ans: B[Akbar II]

195. Consider the following statement(s) related to Mughal's decline.

I. Mughal's noble were well known for their loyalty but war of successor degenerated the nobility led to the decline of Mughal.

II. Mughal Empire declined due to over decentralization of administration.

Which statement (s) is/are correct?

- A. Only I
- B. Only II
- C. Both I and II
- D. Neither I and II

Ans: A[Only I]

196. Match the following List I List II
- a) Peshwa I. In charge of justice and charitable grants.
- b) Majumdar II. Assist the king with his correspondence
- c) Surnavis III. Accountant
- d) Punditrao IV. looked after the finance and general Administration

- | | a | b | c | d |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| A. | IV | III | II | I |
| B. | I | II | III | IV |
| C. | IV | I | II | III |
| D. | III | IV | II | I |

Ans: A[IV III II I]

197. Who was Nur Jahan's son-in-law?

- A. Khurram
- B. Nazim
- C. Abdul
- D. Shahryar

Ans: D[Shahryar]

198. The Mughal leader Babur originally invaded northern India

- A. To creates a Shiite Muslim state.
- B. Because he was unable to achieve his ambitious goals in central Asia.
- C. To control the trade routes into Southeast Asia.
- D. To defeat his longstanding enemy, the sultan of Delhi.

Ans: B[Because he was unable to achieve his ambitious goals in central Asia]

199. Which of the following statement is not related to the Akbar's reign?

- A. Religious toleration for Hindus and Sikhs.
- B. A syncretic religion, called "divine faith," which stressed loyalty to the emperor.
- C. A centralized administrative structure with ministers appointed to regional provinces.
- D. Education and basic rights for Indian women.

Ans: D[Education and basic rights for Indian women]

200. Which of the following statement is related to the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb?

- A. Replaced many Hindu temples with mosques.
- B. Promoted religious toleration.
- C. Converted to Hinduism.
- D. Presided over an era of religious harmony.

Ans: A[Replaced many Hindu temples with mosques]