



DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
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”



QUIZ COMPETITION

To

B.A. STUDENTS

VENUE: NYRUTHI UP-1

DATE:17-04- 2023

BY

S.SOMA SEKHAR HOD

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
SRI YN COLLEGE (A)

The Department of History conducted quiz competition to the students of BA on 17-04-2023. The students were divided into four groups (A, B & C), and group **A** was the **winner**. Prizes were distributed to the winners. 40 students actively participated in the program.

QUIZ QUESTIONS

1. Which of the following are the paths chosen by Ramakrishna Paramahansa towards salvation

- A. Gyana marg
- B. Belief in one single god monotheism
- C. Vedas and Upanishads are the only way to salvation
- D. Renunciation, meditation and devotion

Ans: D [Renunciation, meditation and devotion]

2. Who among the following is the great disciple of Ramakrishna Paramahansa and helped in spreading the message that there are many roads to god and salvation and service of god for man was embodiment of god?

- A. Raja Rammohan Roy
- B. Swami Vivekananda
- C. Swami Dayananda Saraswati
- D. Annie Besant

Ans: B[Swami Vivekananda]

3. Which of the following ideas propagated through Ramakrishna Mission?

- I. Social and religious reform

II. Women education

III. Doctrine of service

IV. Service of jiva and worship of Shiva

Code: D

A. Both I and II

B. II, III and IV

C. III and IV

D. I, III and IV

Ans: C[III and IV]

4. Which of the following reasons can be attributed to the success of Ramakrishna mission?

A. Focused mainly on teachings of Upanishads and Vedas

B. Popularized the saying” for our own motherland a junction of both Hinduism and Islam is necessary”

C. Though a religious body never considered itself as a sect of Hinduism

D. Worked for upliftment of depressed classes.

Ans: D[Worked for upliftment of depressed classes]

5. Swami Vivekananda's contribution to society and educating masses is through following ways:

I. Condemned caste system and current rituals and superstitions

II. Criticized for having lost touch with rest of world and for becoming stagnant and mummified

III. Subscribed to Vedanta which he considered fully rational system

Options are-

A. Only I

B. Only II

C. Only III

D. All the above

Ans: D[All the above]

6. Raja Rammohan Roy and Brahma Samaj which of the following statements regarding Raja Rammohan Roy are correct?

I. Considered as father of Indian renaissance

II. Started Brahma Samaj

III. Set up Atmiya Sabha in Calcutta

IV. Translated Vedas and five Upanishads to Bengali language

Options are-

A. Only II and III

B. I, II, III

C. I, II and IV

D. All of the above

Ans: D[All of the above]

7. The main purpose of Brahma Samaj for which it was set up are-

A. Purify Hinduism and to preach monotheism

B. Criticize social evils, oppose idolatry and emphasize human dignity

C. Both A and B

D. None of the above

Ans: C[Both A and B]

8. The following are the legislative contributions of Raja Rammohan Roy

A. Abolition of sati

B. Indianisation of superior services

C. Reduction of export duties on Indian goods

D. Abolition of east India company's trading rights

Ans: A[Abolition of sati]

9. Raja Rammohan Roy's contribution to education are:

I. Assisted David Hare in setting Hindu college

II. English school at Calcutta was maintained at his own cost

III. Established Vedanta College which taught only western social and physical sciences

Options are-

A. Only III

B. Both II and III

C. Only I and II

D. All the above

Ans: C[Only I and II]

10. Which of the following is considered as the main reason for division of Brahmo Samaj?

A. Resolutely opposing Christian missionaries and their work against Hinduism

B. Internal conflicts among Debendranath Tagore and Keshub Chandra Sen for including teachings of all religions

C. Lack of strong propagator of views

D. Opposition by people for disturbing traditional caste practices like abolition of sati, widow remarriage and women education.

Ans: B[Internal conflicts among Debendranath Tagore and Keshub Chandra Sen for including teachings of all religions]

11. Justice movement was started by?

I. C.N Mudaliar

II. T.M Nair

III. P. Tyagaraja

Options are-

A. Only a

B. Only b

C. By both A and B

D. All the three

Ans: C[By both A and B]

12. Temple entry movement started mainly in Kerala aimed at which of the following

A. Allowing untouchables to Hindu temples and roads

B. Keeping the monopoly of temples to Brahmin class

C. Allowing women to enter temple

D. Sanskrit lessons to be imparted only to Brahmin family members and others to be devoid of it in order to preserve its purity.

Ans: A[Allowing untouchables to Hindu temples and roads]

13. Aravippuram movement which is considered as a precursor to all south Indian socio religious reform movement started in which of the following places?

- A. Tamil Nadu
- B. Kerala
- C. Andra Pradesh
- D. Karnataka

Ans: B[Kerala]

14. Sri Narayana Guru Swamy initiated a programme of action called Sri Narayana Guru Dharma Paripalana yogam which took up issues regarding depressed classes, contains which of the issues?

- I. Encouraging inter caste marriages
- II. Right of admission to public schools
- III. Recruitment to government schools
- IV. Access to temples and roads

Options are-

- A. I II and III
- B. II III and IV
- C. I III and IV

D. II III and IV

Ans: D[II III and IV]

15. Which of the means adopted under Self Respect Movement?

I. Violent protests against upper classes

II. Undermine position of Brahmin priests by formalizing weddings without them

III. Boycott of temples and places of Brahmin residence

Options are-

A. I and III

B. Only II

C. Only III

D. All the above

Ans: B[Only II]

16. Sathya Shodak Samaj also called truth seekers society was started by which of the following reformers?

A. Gopal Krishna Gokhale

B. Jyotiba Phule

C. Dayananda Saraswathi

D. Shiv Narain Agnihotri

Ans: B[Jyotiba Phule]

17. Which of the following statements regarding Gyana Prasarak Mandalis or student literary and scientific societies is / are correct?

I. Formed by common people to educate youth

II. Had two branches Marathi and Gujarati

III. Aimed to start schools for girls.

IV. Organized lectures to propagate their ideas

Options are-

A. I and II only

B. I III and IV only

C. II and III only

D. II III and IV

Ans: D[II III and IV]

18. Paramahansa Mandali primarily aimed at breaking caste rules was founded in which of the following places

A. Maharashtra

B. Kerala

C. Tamil Nadu

D. Gujarat

Ans: A[Maharashtra]

19. Which of the following were the main aims of Satyashodhak Samaj?

I. Social service

II. Spread of education among women and lower caste

III. Complete abolition of caste system and inequalities

Options are-

A. Only II

B. I and II

C. II and III

D. All the above

Ans: D[All the above]

20. The Servants of Indian Society started by Gopal Krishna Gokhale was set up with which of the following objectives?

A. Prepare masses for selfless cause of country and devote their lives if needed

B. Train national missionaries for the service of country

C. Both the above statement

D. Reorganization of Indian society on rational principles

Ans: C[Both the above statement]

21. It is said that Ishwar Chandra Vidya Sagar's contribution to making of modern India is many sided. Which of the following aspects contribute to it?

A. Farmers and depressed class upliftment

B. New methodology of teaching Sanskrit

C. Uplifting downtrodden women, abolishing child marriage , widow re marriage

D. Both B and C

Ans: D[Both B and C]

22. Which of the contributions of Ishwar Chandra Vidya Sagar made him true follower of Raja Rammohan Roy and in a way most common aspects in both of them

I. Protest against child marriage

II. Advocacy of widow re marriage

III. Campaign against polygamy

Options are

A. I and II

B. I and III

C. II and III

D. I II and III

Ans: D[I II and III]

23. The main contribution of Ishwar Chandra Vidya Sagar to education and in particular to women education are :

- A. Break priestly monopoly of scriptural knowledge(Sanskrit) and opening to non- Brahmins
- B. Charles wood dispatch on education, influenced it towards female education
- C. Lady Hardinge medical college at Delhi
- D. Both A and B

Ans: D[Both A and B]

24. Who among the following was responsible for the first lawful Hindu widow remarriage among upper castes in India?

- A. Raja Rammohan Roy
- B. Keshub Chandra Sen
- C. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
- D. Gopal Krishna Gokhale

Ans: C[Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar]

25. Which of the following are the innovative means used by Ishwar Chandra Vidya Sagar to bring Sanskrit education to all?

- A. Devised new Bengali primer

B. Brought new prose style

C. Both A & B

D. Continued the same method without any new innovation

Ans: C[Both A & B]

26. Theosophical society was started by whom and where, initially?

A. A.O Hume in India

B. Blavatsky and Olcott in united states

C. M.G Ranade in India

D. Mahatma Gandhi in South Africa

Ans: B[Blavatsky and Olcott in united states]

27. Who among the following is the head of theosophical society in India

A. Annie Besant

B. Madan Mohan Malaviya

C. Blavatsky

D. Did not come to india

Ans: A[Annie Besant]

28. What was the main inspiration for establishing Theosophical Society?

A. Tackling zamindars issue

B. Women's education and their upliftment

C. Propagate Indian thought and culture there by revival of ancient religions of Hinduism, Zoroastrianism and Buddhism

D. Work for depressed classes

Ans: C[Propagate Indian thought and culture there by revival of ancient religions of Hinduism, Zoroastrianism and Buddhism]

29. Which of the following were the ideas popularized through theosophical society

I. Doctrine of trans-migration of souls

II. Universal brotherhood of man

III. Reincarnation and Karma, and drew inspiration from philosophy of Upanishads and samkhya, yoga and Vedanta school

IV. Against foreign rule

Code

A. Only III

B. Only I and III

C. I II and III

D. All the following

Ans: C[I II and III]

30. Theosophical movement though not very successful helped in contributing to developments in society. Which of the following are those developments?

I. Women upliftment and recognized their importance

II. Provided self respect needed to fight British colonial rule

III. Did not provide any contribution as they realized that they were giving false sense of pride

Options are-

A. Only I

B. Only II

C. Only III

D. All the above

Ans: B[Only II]

31. Which of the following act led to the introduction of dual system of government in India?

A. Pitt's India Act, AD 1784

B. The Regulating Act, AD 1773

C. Charter Act, 1793 AD

D. Charter Act, 1813 AD

Ans: A[Pitt's India Act, AD 1784]

32. Which of the following Act, ensured the establishment of the supreme court in India?

- A. Pitt's India Act, AD 1784
- B. The Regulating Act, AD 1773
- C. Charter Act, 1793 AD
- D. Charter Act, 1813 AD

Ans: B[The Regulating Act, AD 1773]

33. Which of the Act made the governor of Bengal as Governor General of India?

- A. Pitt's India Act, AD 1784
- B. The charter Act, 1813 AD
- C. Charter Act, 1793 AD
- D. The Regulating Act, AD 1773

Ans: D[The Regulating Act, AD 1773]

34. Which of the following statement is not correct?

- A. The Regulating Act, AD 1773 was the first step to regulate the affairs of the company.
- B. Lord William Bentinck was the first governor general of India.
- C. Pitt's India Act, AD 1784, established the dual system of governance in India

D. All of the above are wrong.

Ans: D[All of the above are wrong]

35. Which of the following charter act ended the monopoly of trade of east India Company with china and sea route also?

A. Pitt's India Act, AD 1784

B. The charter Act, 1813 AD

C. Charter Act, 1833 AD

D. The Regulating Act, AD 1773

Ans: C[Charter Act, 1833 AD]

36. Who was Lord Morley?

A. Secretary of the state

B. Viceroy of India

C. Governor General of India

D. None of the above

Ans: A[Secretary of the state]

37. Which of the following statement is not correct?

A. Morley – Minto reforms introduced the separate electorate for Muslims in India.

B. Government of India act -1858 made the Governor General of India is called the Viceroy.

C. The post of secretary of the state was created under the Government of India act -1858.

D. The recruitment for the civil services began on the basis of charter act of 1833.

Ans: D[The recruitment for the civil services began on the basis of charter act of 1833]

38. Which of the following Government of India Act introduced the diarchy system in the provinces of India?

A. Government of India Act, 1909

B. Government of India Act, 1919

C. Government of India Act, 1935

D. None of these

Ans: B[Government of India Act, 1919]

39. Which of the following act of India ensured the partition of India?

A. Government of India Act, 1909

B. Government of India Act, 1919

C. Government of India Act, 1935

D. None of these

Ans: B[Government of India Act, 1919]

40. Which of the following is not the part of Government of India Act, 1935

A. This act provided for setting up of the federation of India comprising British Indian provinces.

B. Diarchy in the provinces was replaced by provincial autonomy.

C. The post of Indian council of secretary of state for India made permanent.

D. The diarchy was introduced at the centre.

Ans: C[The post of Indian council of secretary of state for India made permanent]

41. Which Government of India Act/charter Act generated the post of Governor-General of India?

A. Government of India Act -1858

B. Charter Act-1833

C. Charter Act-1853

D. Charter Act-1813

Ans: A[Government of India Act -1858]

42. Which of the following statement is not correct?

A. British government was responsible to parliament.

B. The supreme body for India also was the British parliament.

C. Queen Victoria issued a proclamation which was read out by governor-general Canning at a Durbar held at Kanpur on 1st November 1858.

D. After 1858, the interests of India were further subordinated to those of Britain.

Ans: C[Queen Victoria issued a proclamation which was read out by governor-general Canning at a Durbar held at Kanpur on 1st November 1858]

43. Which of the following is not the provision of The Act of 1892?

A. A simultaneous examination of ICS to be held in England and India

B. Reforms of the legislative council and adoption of the principle of election in place of nomination

C. support of the annexation of Upper Burma

D. Reduction in the Military expenditure

Ans: C[support of the annexation of Upper Burma]

44. Which of the following is not the provision of the Government of India Act, 1858?

A. India was to be governed in the Queen's name.

B. The Queen's Principal Secretary of State received the powers and duties of the Company's Court of Directors.

C. Provision for the creation of an Indian Civil Service under the control of the Secretary of State.

D. The British Parliament was empowered to appoint a Governor-General and the Governors of the Presidencies.

Ans: D[The British Parliament was empowered to appoint a Governor-General and the Governors of the Presidencies]

45. Which of the following is not the provision of government of India act, 1935?

A. This act ended the system of diarchy

B. The structure for “Federation of India” was established for both British India and some or all of the “princely states”.

C. Burma became the part of India.

D. The introduction of direct elections, thus increasing the franchise from seven million to thirty-five million people.

Ans: C[Burma became the part of India]

46. Which of the following is not correct about Montagu- Chelmsford’s Reform & Government of India Act, 1919?

A. It changed the administrative system in India.

B. In this Act the central legislative council was replaced by two houses- the imperial legislative assembly and the council of state.

C. Education and public health were placed under charge of ministers responsible to the legislature.

D. All of the above are incorrect

Ans: D[All of the above are incorrect]

47. Which of the following statement is not correct about the provisions of the Government of India Act,1858?

- A. The Queen's Principal Secretary of State received the powers and duties of the Company's Court of Directors.
- B. A council of fifteen members was appointed to assist the Secretary of State for India.
- C. For all the communications between Britain and India, the Secretary of State became the real channel.
- D. All the above statements are incorrect.

Ans: D[All the above statements are incorrect]

48. When were Morley-Minto reforms taken place?

- A. 1905
- B. 1909
- C. 1919
- D. 1857

Ans: B[1909]

49. Who was the prime minister of Britain at the time of commencement of the Government of India Act, 1858?

- A. Lord Palmerston
- B. Russell II
- C. Edward Smith-Stanley

D. Benjamin Disraeli

Ans: A[Lord Palmerston]

50. Which of the following Government of India Act/Indian Council Act brought three separate presidencies (Madras, Bombay and Bengal) into a common system?

A. Indian Council Act of 1861

B. Government of India Act, 1935

C. Government of India Act, 1919

D. Indian Council Act of 1909

Ans: A[Indian Council Act of 1861]

51. Which of the following leader was not present in the very first meeting of Indian National Congress?

A. Dadabhai Naoroji,

B. Kashinath Trimbak Telang

C. Pherozeshah Mehta

D. Surendranath Banerjee

Ans: D[Surendranath Banerjee]

52. Which of the following statement is not true about the Indian National Congress?

A. It was formed in 1885

B. W.C. Bannerjee was the first president of congress.

C. It was formed when 72 delegates from all the presidencies and provinces of India met at Bombay.

D. Its founder, Allan Octavian Hume, was a retired British professor in India.

Ans: D[Its founder, Allan Octavian Hume, was a retired British professor in India]

53. Who told that Indian National Congress represents only microscopic minorities?

A. Lord Curzon

B. Lord Dufferin

C. Lord Minto

D. None of these

Ans: B[Lord Dufferin]

54. Who said that the congress is tottering to its fall, and one of my great ambitions, while in India, is to assist it to a peaceful demise?

A. Lord Curzon

B. Lord Dufferin

C. Lord Minto

D. None of these

Ans: A[Lord Curzon]

55. Who said that Indian National Congress is a 'begging institute'?

- A. Mahatma Gandhi
- B. Bipin Chandra Pal
- C. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- D. Aurobindo Ghosh

Ans: D[Aurobindo Ghosh]

56. Which of the following leader was not moderate?

- A. Dada Bhai Naoroji
- B. Anand Charlu
- C. Bipin Chandra Pal
- D. Madan Mohan Malviya

Ans: C [Bipin Chandra Pal]

57. Which of the following is not true about Bal Gangadhar Tilak?

- A. He wrote 'Gita Rahasya'
- B. He started Ganpati Festival in 1893
- C. He launched a newspaper 'Kesri' in English
- D. He started home rule league in 1916

Ans: C[He launched a newspaper 'Kesri' in English]

58. Who started the English weekly 'New India'?

- A. Lala Lajpat Rai

B. Bipin Chandra Pal

C. Dada Bhai Naoroji

D. Madan Mohan Malviya

Ans: D[Madan Mohan Malviya]

59. Which of the following is not true about the Muslim League?

A. It was established by the Nawab Salimullah.

B. It was established in Calcutta in 1906.

C. The league supported the partition on Bengal.

D. The league opposed the Swadeshi movement.

Ans: B[It was established in Calcutta in 1906]

60. When was congress split?

A. At Surat session in 1906

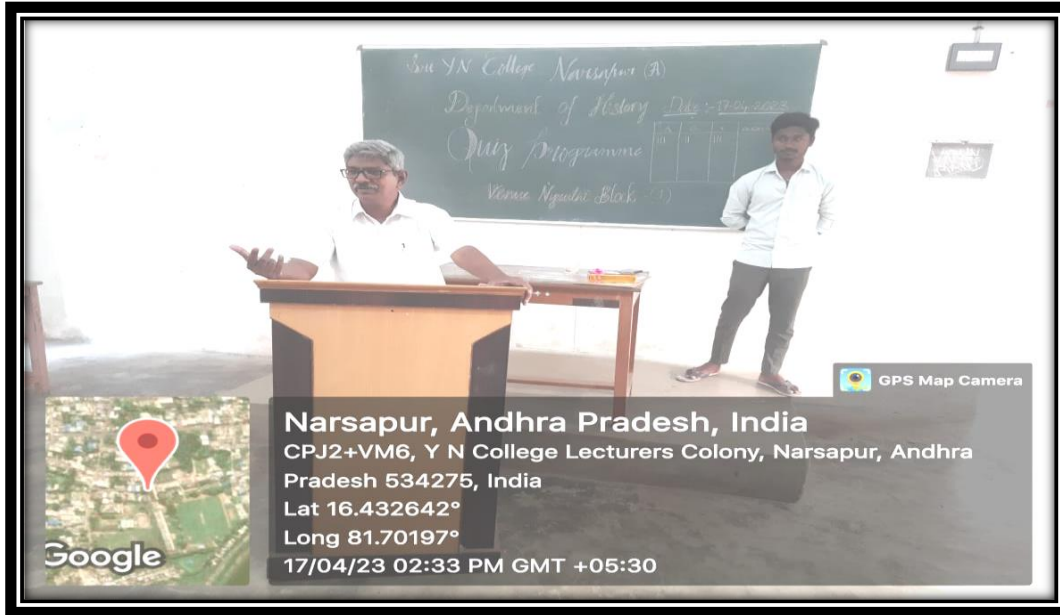
B. At Benares session in 1905

C. At Madras in 1908

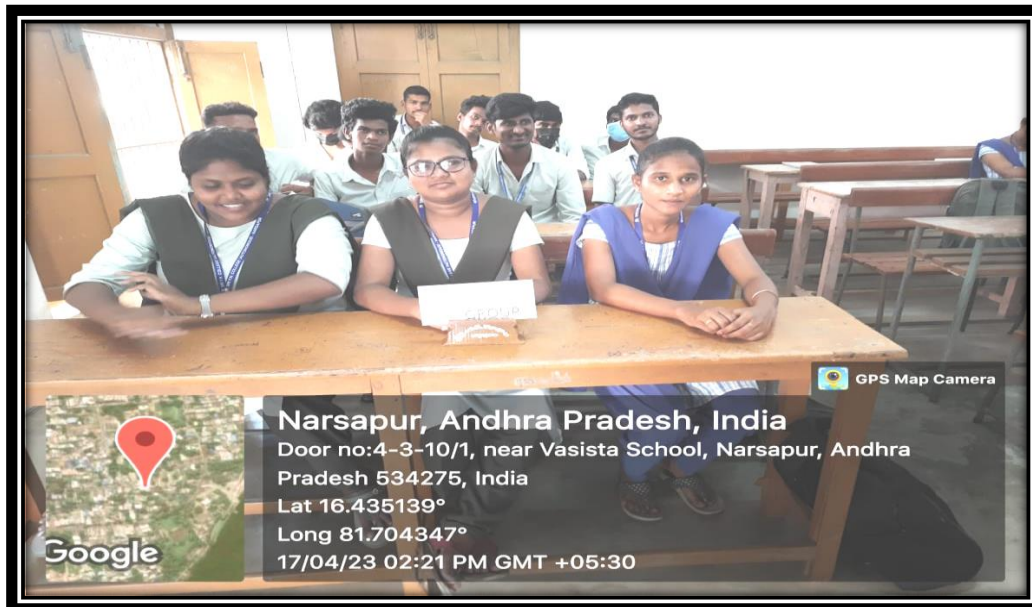
D. At Lahore in 1909

Ans: A[At Surat session in 1906]

Quiz Competition



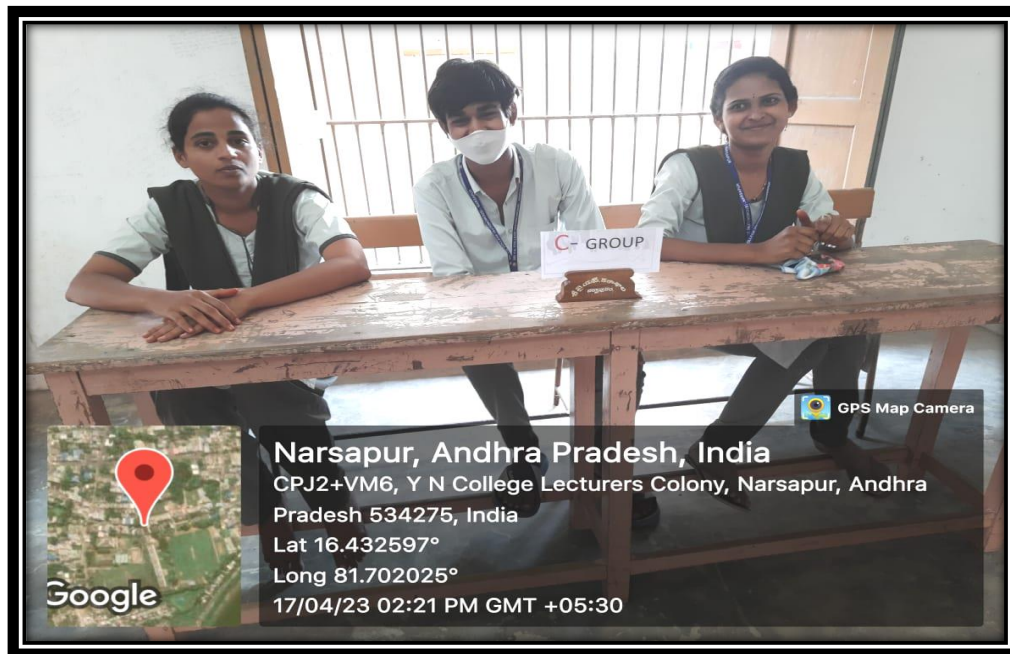
A Group

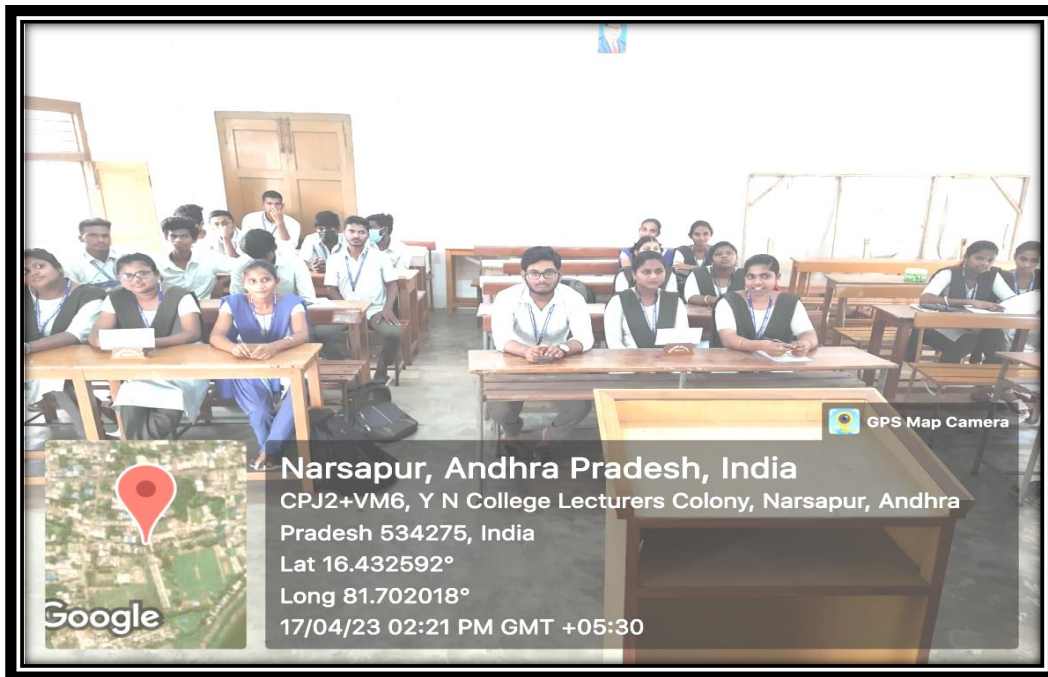


B Group



C Group





A group won the Quiz competition

