

KAS (P) Examination, 2009

INDIAN HISTORY

[11]

Time Allowed : Two Hours]

[Max. Marks : 300

1. After leaving the Congress Party Subhas Chandra Bose formed
- Forward Bloc
 - Swaraj Party
 - Congress Socialist Party
 - Bengal Congress

2. Match *List-I* with *List-II* and select the correct answer

<i>List-I</i>		<i>List-II</i>	
(A) Simla Conference		1. 1942	
(B) Cripps Mission		2. 1945	
(C) Mountbatten Plan		3. 1946	
(D) Cabinet Mission		4. 1947	

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

3. 'Forget not that the lower classes, the ignorant, the poor, the illiterate, the cobbler, the sweeper, are thy flesh and blood, thy brothers.' Was said by

- Rammohan Roy
- Bankim Chandra
- Vivekananda
- Dayanand Saraswati

4. Match *List-I* with *List-II* and select the correct answers

<i>List-I</i>	<i>List-II</i>
(A) Vernacular Press Act of 1878	1. Lord Chelmsford
(B) Indian Universities Act of 1904	2. Lord Curzon
(C) Indian Council Act of 1909	3. Lord Lytton
(D) Act of 1919	4. Lord Minto

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

5. The Battle of Buxar took place in

- 1764
- 1768
- 1762
- 1766

6. Subsidiary Alliance system was formulated by

- Lord Dalhousie
- Lord Curzon
- Lord Wellesley
- Thomas Munro

7. Who was the Governor-General of India during the Revolt of 1857 ?
(a) Lord Canning
(b) Lord Dalhousie
(c) Lord Curzon
(d) Lord Lytton
8. Permanent land revenue system was introduced by
(a) Lord Cornwallis
(b) Lord Bentinck
(c) Lord Lytton
(d) Lord Ripon
9. Non-Co-operation Movement was ended in 1922 on account of an outbreak of Mob violence in
(a) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
(b) Meerut Revolt
(c) Chauri-Chaura
(d) None of the above
10. The Ghadar Party was started by
(a) Lala Lajpat Rai
(b) Ali Brothers
(c) Lala Hardayal
(d) Khan Abdul Gafar Khan
11. The Gandhi-Irwin Pact did *not* include
(a) The right to make salt
(b) The right to peaceful and non-aggressive picketing
(c) Pardoning of the death-sentence of Bhagat Singh
(d) Release of all political prisoners not convicted for violence
12. The Poona Pact was signed between
(a) Gandhiji and Ambedkar
(b) M. M. Malaviya and M. C. Rajah
(c) Ambedkar and Irwin
(d) Gandhiji and M. C. Rajah
13. Gandhiji was *not* opposed to
(a) Varna system
(b) Untouchability
(c) Caste system
(d) Breaking of Caste taboos
14. The Communist Party of India was set up in 1920 by
(a) R. P. Dutt
(b) S. V. Ghate
(c) M. N. Roy
(d) Muzaffar Ahmed
15. Gandhiji welcomed the resignation of the Congress Ministries in 1939 because of
(a) Non-Cooperation from the British
(b) Outbreak of the World War II
(c) Opposition of the Communists
(d) Corruption within the ministry
16. All India Kisan Sabha was established in
(a) 1934
(b) 1935
(c) 1936
(d) 1937
17. The Individual Satyagraha was launched in 1940 with the objective to
(a) Help the Nazis against the British
(b) Offer the British government opportunity to accept Indian demands
(c) Oppose the British war efforts
(d) Oppose mass movement

18. 'Dyarchy' was introduced in India by the Act of
(a) 1909
(b) 1919
(c) 1935
(d) 1947
19. 'National Government' following the Quit India movement was established in
(a) Tamluk in Midnapur
(b) Ahmedabad in Gujarat
(c) Lucknow in United Provinces
(d) Patna in Bihar
20. The Naval Mutiny in 1946 broke out in
(a) Madras
(b) Delhi
(c) Calcutta
(d) Bombay
21. Which of the following is *not* correct about the 19th century peasant movements?
(a) Lack of understanding of colonialism
(b) Lack of solidarity cutting across religious and caste lines
(c) Lack of a new social, economic and political programme
(d) Lack of a centralized leadership
22. The author of 'Indian Unrest' was
(a) Lala Lajpat Rai
(b) Aurobindo Ghose
(c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(d) Valentine Chirol
23. The early nationalist leaders
(a) were not for democratic national movement
(b) Failed to develop a nationalist ideology
(c) Tried to limit its following among upper class
(d) did not include social reforms in the agenda of action
24. Who put forward the idea that 'Britain was draining and bleeding India' ?
(a) G. V. Joshi
(b) M. G. Ranade
(c) G. K. Gokhale
(d) Dadabhai Naoroji
25. 'Voice of India' was published by
(a) Dadabhai Naoroji
(b) G. K. Gokhale
(c) Surendranath Banerjee
(d) B. G. Tilak
26. The Vernacular Press Act was repealed by
(a) Lord Lytton
(b) Lord Ripon
(c) Lord Dufferin
(d) Lord Minto
27. Madari Pasi was associated with the
(a) Eka movement
(b) Mappila rebellion
(c) Khilafat movement
(d) Kisan Sabha movement

28. All India Trade Union Congress was formed in
- (a) 1919
 - (b) 1920
 - (c) 1921
 - (d) 1922
29. 'I am not a terrorist and I never was, except perhaps in the beginning of my revolutionary career. And I am convinced that we cannot gain anything through those methods.' Was written by
- (a) Aurobindo Ghose
 - (b) Surya Sen
 - (c) Bhagat Singh
 - (d) Chandrasekhar Azad
30. The Congress boycotted the Simon Commission because
- (a) It was anti-Indian
 - (b) It was not ready to accept demands of the Congress
 - (c) It was pro-Muslim league
 - (d) It did not have any Indian as its member
31. First time double dome was used in which of the following buildings
- (a) Humayun's tomb
 - (b) Itimaduddaula's tomb
 - (c) Taj Mahal
 - (d) Moti Masjid
32. The foreign traveller who visited the courts of Vijayanagara rulers was
- (a) Alberuni
 - (b) Al-Idrisi
 - (c) Abdur Razzak
 - (d) Sulaiman
33. Mansabdari system was introduced by
- (a) Babur
 - (b) Akbar
 - (c) Jahangir
 - (d) Shahjahan
34. Shivaji's council of ministers was called
- (a) Palaiyakkaras
 - (b) Mamlatdars
 - (c) Ashtapradhan
 - (d) Nayankar
35. The last mughal emperor was
- (a) Bahadur Shah Zafar
 - (b) Ahmad Shah
 - (c) Alamgiri II
 - (d) Muhammad Shah
36. The fractional pieces of the rupee known as anna came into general use during the reign of
- (a) Humayun
 - (b) Akbar
 - (c) Jahangir
 - (d) Shahjahan
37. During the Revolt of 1857 Begum Hazrat Mahal led the rebels in
- (a) Bareilly
 - (b) Benares
 - (c) Lucknow
 - (d) Kanpur

38. Sido and Kanhu were the leaders of
- Sanyasi Rebellion
 - Santhal Uprising
 - Munda Rebellion
 - Kol Uprising
39. The Indigo Revolt of 1859-60 took place in
- Orissa
 - Bihar
 - Bengal
 - Assam
40. The Kuka Revolt broke out in
- Punjab
 - Poona
 - Oudh
 - Pabna
41. Match the *List-I* with *List-II* and select the correct answer :
- | <i>List-I</i> | | <i>List-II</i> | |
|----------------------|---|----------------|---|
| (A) Ashoka | | 1. 188 B.C. | |
| (B) Chandra Gupta-II | | 2. 70 B.C. | |
| (C) Vasudeva | | 3. 273 B.C. | |
| (D) Pushyamitra | | 4. 372 A.D. | |
| A | B | C | D |
| (a) 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| (b) 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| (c) 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| (d) 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
42. Vanaprastha in ancient India denoted
- A settlement
 - A stage of life
 - A tribal group
 - The chapter of a text
43. 'Ardhasitikas' were
- Partners in trade
 - Royal ministers
 - Sharecroppers
 - Landlords
44. Which one of the following Gupta kings had to face the first Hun Invasion ?
- Kumaragupta-I
 - Skandagupta
 - Buddhagupta
 - Purugupta
45. Who wrote the *Mudraraskhasa* ?
- Buddhagupta
 - Vishakhadatta
 - Harisena
 - Bana
46. After the Gupta period, agriculture became the main occupation of
- Kshatriyas
 - Vaisyas
 - Sudras
 - Untouchables
47. Fahien visited India during the reign of
- Samudragupta
 - Chandragupta-II
 - Skandagupta
 - Chandragupta -I

48. The construct of Indian feudalism is associated with
(a) Autarky
(b) Powerful monarchy
(c) Segmentary state
(d) Prosperous peasantry
49. Kharavela was the follower of
(a) Buddhism
(b) Jainism
(c) Saivism
(d) Vaishnavism
50. 'Hiranyagarbha' ceremony has been interpreted as indicative of
(a) Social mobility
(b) Commercial exchange
(c) Religious procession
(d) Artistic excellence
51. Buddhist texts were written in language.
(a) Hindi
(b) Aranaic
(c) Pali
(d) Ardhamagadhi
52. The first Jaina Tirtankara was
(a) Parshvanatha
(b) Mahavira
(c) Rishabha
(d) Gosala
53. The manuscript of Kautilya's Arthashastra was first discovered and studied by
(a) K. A. Nilakanta Shastri
(b) Sharma Shastry
(c) G. Buhler
(d) Sir William Jones
54. Mahavira died at
(a) Pawa
(b) Bihar
(c) Patna
(d) Poona
55. The main object of the Sangam literature is
(a) Love, Music and Philosophy
(b) Love and War
(c) Religion and Philosophy
(d) Religion and Administration
56. Peasants in ancient India were placed in the varna category of
(a) Vaisyas
(b) Sudras
(c) Untouchables
(d) Mlecchas
57. Malabothrur was
(a) A place in south India
(b) The name of a literary work
(c) An item in Indo-Roman trade
(d) A piece of architecture
58. Prathamakulika means
(a) Magistrate
(b) Representative of Industries
(c) District Head
(d) Head of the Village
59. The first epigraphic evidence for the practice of sati dates from the
(a) Fourth Century B.C.
(b) Fourth Century A.D.
(c) Fifth Century A.D.
(d) Sixth Century A.D.

60. The author of the 'Buddhacharita' was
(a) Vasumitra
(b) Nagarjuna
(c) Bhadrabahu
(d) Ashvagosha
61. Which is correctly matched ?
(a) Avalokitesvara : Buddhism
(b) Samkarshan : Saivism
(c) Pradyumna : Bhagavatism
(d) Gosala : Jainism
62. The concept of Eight-fold Paths forms the theme of
(a) Divyavadana
(b) Dharma Chakra Pravartana Sutta
(c) Dipavamsa
(d) Mahaparinibban Sutta
63. Who is the author of the *Periplus of the Erythraean sea* ?
(a) Strabo
(b) An anonymous person
(c) Ptolemy
(d) None of the above
64. 'All men are my children'. This statement was made by
(a) The Buddha
(b) Krishna in the Gita
(c) Samudragupta
(d) Asoka
65. The Sangam poetry refers to the three great Tamil kingdoms Pandya, Chola and
(a) Madurai Nayaks
(b) Pallavas
(c) Cheras
(d) Chalukyas
66. Muziris was the name of
(a) An Indo-Greek king
(b) A port
(c) The Chola capital
(d) None of the above
67. The Jatakas refer to the
(a) Previous births of the Buddha
(b) Events after the birth of the Buddha
(c) Events after the death of the Buddha
(d) Rebirth of the Buddha
68. The Buddha preached his first sermon at
(a) Sanchi
(b) Sarnath
(c) Varanasi
(d) Kapilavatsu
69. The first Buddhist council was held at
(a) Rajagriha
(b) Vaishali
(c) Pataliputra
(d) Kashmir
70. In ancient India, 'Suvarnabhumi' denoted the region of
(a) India
(b) South-east Asia
(c) Central Asia
(d) Japan
71. Which one of the following is site of the Harappan Civilization wherein a Persian Gulf seal has been unearthed ?
(a) Harappa
(b) Mohen-jo-Daro
(c) Lothal
(d) Kalibhangan

72. The crop which does not seem to have been known to the people of Harappan Culture is
- Rice
 - Ragi
 - Cotton
 - Barley
73. Which one of the following is correctly matched ?
- Rangpur : Rice Husk
 - Harappa : Horse Remains
 - Surkotada : Plough Field
 - Chanhudaro : Citadel
74. The term used to refer to barren land in the Vedic texts is
- Vraja
 - Kulya
 - Suyavas
 - Khila
75. Yadu and Turvasa referred to the Rig-Veda were the names of
- Two Generals
 - Two Tribes
 - Two Kings
 - Two Brothers
76. A lay Buddhist is known as
- Upasaka
 - Arhat
 - Bhakta
 - Bhikkhu
77. The Aryans first settled in the valley of the
- Kabul river
 - Ganga river
 - Yamuna river
 - Kaveri river
78. 'Neytal' in sangam literature means
- Barren land
 - Mountainous region
 - Coastal area
 - Forest
79. According to Megasthenes, the number of castes in India was
- Five
 - Four
 - Twenty-four
 - Seven
80. Who of the following was *not* a king of the Mauryan dynasty ?
- Chandragupta
 - Dasaratha
 - Bimbisara
 - Bindusara
81. Iltutmish belonged to the
- Ilbari tribe
 - Barbari tribe
 - Malnad tribe
 - Qaraunah tribe
82. Yalduz was defeated by
- Iltutmish
 - Razia Sultana
 - Ruknuddin Firuz
 - Balban
83. Which of the following king introduced paibos and sijda ?
- Qutbuddin Aibak
 - Iltutmish
 - Balban
 - Alauddin Khalji

84. Muhammad bin Tughluq transferred his capital from Delhi to
(a) Tughluqabad
(b) Daulatabad
(c) Faizabad
(d) Ferozabad
85. The city of Agra was founded by
(a) Daulat Khan Lodi
(b) Bahlol Lodi
(c) Sikandar Lodi
(d) Ibrahim Lodi
86. Khots and muqaddams were
(a) Village headmen
(b) Peasants
(c) Village menials
(d) Village labourers
87. The first sultan credited with digging canals for promoting agriculture was
(a) Alauddin Khalji
(b) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq
(c) Muhammad Tughluq
(d) Firuz Tughluq
88. The Turks introduced
(a) Araghatta (noria)
(b) Charas
(c) Saqia (Persian-wheel)
(d) Shaduf
89. The first reference of the presence of mulberry silk from Bengal comes from the account of
(a) Hiuen Tsang (Xuan Zang)
(b) I-tsing (Yi-Jing)
(c) Ibn Battuta
(d) Ma Huan
90. Under the Delhi Sultans Kharaj was
(a) Land tax
(b) Poll tax
(c) House tax
(d) Cattle tax
91. A village granted to a Brahmana was called
(a) Brahmagrama
(b) Brahmotta
(c) Agrahara
(d) Agragrama
92. According to Chinese sources, the Buddhist monastery of Nalanda in the seventh century AD enjoyed the income of
(a) Thirty-six villages and two towns
(b) Ninety-four villages
(c) Hundreds of villages
(d) Thousands of villages
93. Vishti in post-Gupta period meant
(a) A class of peasantry
(b) Forced labour
(c) Bride price
(d) A class of merchants
94. 'Jejakabhukti' in early medieval India was
(a) The domain of the Chandellas
(b) An administrative unit in Pala kingdom
(c) The name of the Deccan region
(d) The capital of the Vaghelas

95. Rajaraja constructed temple at Tanjore.
(a) Maheswari
(b) Rajarajesvara
(c) Mahalakshmi
(d) Aakilandeswari
96. Rajaraja-I founded a new capital at
(a) Gangaikonda Cholapuram
(b) Western Gangas of Talakad
(c) Malaiyur
(d) Talaitakkolam
97. The author of the 'Ramacharita' was
(a) Sandhyakamandin
(b) Bichana
(c) Dandin
(d) Kamban
98. 'Nivartana' in early India was
(a) A land measure
(b) A title of Brahmanas
(c) The name of a king
(d) The name of a philosopher
99. The majority of the Chola kings were followers of region.
(a) Vaishnavism
(b) Buddhism
(c) Shaivism
(d) Jainism
100. Which of the following was known as the fifth Veda during the Chola period?
(a) Periyapuramam
(b) Tiruvilaiyadalpuramam
(c) Tirumurai-Kanda-puramam
(d) Sivakasindamani
101. Nathpanthi ideas were expounded by
(a) Yatis
(b) Yogis
(c) Brahmans
(d) Siddhas
102. Sama was
(a) Musical gatherings of the sufi saints
(b) Philosophical gatherings of the sufi saints
(c) Shastartha between the Brahmans and the Yogis
(d) Shastartha between the Siddhas and the Yogis
103. Kabir was the exponent of
(a) Saguna bhakti
(b) Nirguna bhakti
(c) Shaivite bhakti
(d) Krishna bhakti
104. Aurangzeb imposed jiziyah in the year
(a) 1667
(b) 1669
(c) 1679
(d) 1689
105. Jamadami was
(a) Estimated revenue
(b) Actual revenue collected
(c) Revenue collected in dams
(d) Revenue deposited by the fotadar in the royal treasury
106. Khud-kashta was
(a) Non-resident cultivator
(b) Resident cultivator
(c) Village servant
(d) Village menial

107. Jujhar Singh Bundela rebelled during the reign of
- Akbar
 - Jahangir
 - Shahjahan
 - Aurangzeb
108. By the treaty of 1600
- Chand Bibi ceded Berar to the Mughals
 - Ahmednagar and the area adjacent to it were surrendered to the Mughals
 - Districts of Ausa and Dharwar were ceded to the Mughals
 - Bijapur was granted 1/3rd of the southern territories of Ahmednagar
109. Saranjams were
- Temporary assignments of revenue for the support of troops
 - Hereditary assignments of revenue for the support of personal military service
 - Transferrable assignments of revenue for the support of troops
 - Revenue free assignments
110. The foreigners introduced into the nobility of Muhammad bin Tughluq were known as
- Razils
 - Ahli qalam
 - Malik-ut-Tujjar
 - Aizza
111. Under Alauddin Khalji share of land tax was
- 1/4th of the produce
 - 1/6th of the produce
 - 1/3rd of the produce
 - 1/2 of the produce
112. Khalisa was
- Land whose revenue was reserved for the Sultan's treasury
 - Land assigned to Mughal jagirdars in lieu of services
 - Land given as inam
 - Revenue free grant
113. Name the first Sultan who advanced sondhar or loans to peasants to promote cultivation
- Iltutmish
 - Alauddin Khalji
 - Muhammad Tughluq
 - Firuz Tughluq
114. Iqtas became hereditary and permanent during the reign of
- Iltutmish
 - Alauddin Khalji
 - Ghiyasuddin Tughluq
 - Firuz Tughluq
115. With the introduction of paper in India which class of professional transcribers emerged
- Naddafs
 - Kargahs
 - Nassakhs
 - Pinjana
116. 'Crown' villages under the Vijaynagar rulers were known as
- Amara
 - Manya
 - Matha
 - Bhandaravada

117. Special tenures granted to individual brahmans under Vijayanagar rulers were known as

- (a) Mathas
- (b) Brahmadeyas
- (c) Eka bhogam
- (d) Devadana

118. The crucial link between the southern and northern bhakti movements was

- (a) Ramanuja
- (b) Ramananda
- (c) Namdev
- (d) Raghavacharya

119. Varkari movement in North India was started by

- (a) Kabir
- (b) Namdev
- (c) Tukaram
- (d) Raghavananda

120. Tantrism and the worship of the Goddess (Shakti) were popular in

- (a) Eastern part of India
- (b) Northern part of India
- (c) Western part of India
- (d) North-Western part of India