HISTORY OF INDIA

1. Identify the feature which is common to the rock-cut cave sites of Aihole, Badami and Ellora:
   (a) Art activity was patronized by a common dynasty.
   (b) The rock-cut caves have identical plans.
   (c) The rock-cut caves are not associated with any single faith.
   (d) The rock-cut caves are embellished with life-size sculptures.

2. Which of the following statement(s) is (are) false regarding the rathas of Mamallapuram?
   1. They are called rathas because they resemble chariots
   2. They are rock-cut imitations of structural temples
   3. They are named after the five Pandava heroes of the Mahabharata
   4. All of them have an identical architectural style
   Select the code for correct statements
   (a) 1 & 2
   (b) 2 & 3
   (c) 1, 3 & 4
   (d) 1 & 4

3. Which of the following statements is true:
   (a) All traditional Indian art is anonymous.
   (b) The authorship of all ancient Indian art is now well- known.
   (c) Some artists of ancient India have left their signatures on their artistic creations.
   (d) All the above

4. The epitome of Rashtrakuta art and architecture is reflected in:
   (a) The Elephanta Caves
   (b) Dasavatara temple
   (c) Kailash temple
   (d) Ravana ki khai, Ellora

5. Which of the following features is not applicable to the Early Western Chalukyan temples?
   (a) In proportion, the temples emphasize height rather than length
   (b) The main temple centres are Sirpur, Mamallapuram and Gop
   (c) Temples were built in all the three styles
   (d) The Parashurameshvara temple at Bhubaneswar has conceptual ties to the Early Western Chalukyan temples

6. Which of the following was one of the Buddhist monks who went to Tibet to propagate Buddhism?
   (a) Dipankar
   (b) Nagarjuna
   (c) Pujyapada
   (d) Vasubandhu

7. Iltutmish followed the policy of neutrality when Mangabarni asked for help against the Mongols because
   (a) he was not strong enough to help him
   (b) he did not like Mangabarni
   (c) he did not want to drag his infant kingdom into central Asian politics
   (d) he was scared of the Mongols

8. During the reign of Firoz Shah Tughlaq the revenues of the state were greatly augmented through various means. Which one was not one of them?
   (a) Improving the fertility of land and cultivation of superior crops

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   (b) Water taxes

   (c) Gardens

   (d) Enhancement of land revenue

9. Iqtas were

   (a) Hereditary assignments

   (b) The personal property of the nobles

   (c) Generally transferable revenue assignments

   (d) None of the above.

10. He abolished all the taxes that were not sanctioned by the 'Shariat'. He was the first ruler who collected jaziya from non-Muslim as a separate tax apart from land revenue. He ordered all paintings with human figures erased from his palace. His concept of development, both agricultural and urban was strikingly modern. The description given here fits—

   (a) Ala-ud-din Khilji

   (b) Firoz Shah Tughluq

   (c) Aurangzeb

   (d) Mohammad bin Tughluq

11. Which of the following measures was not associated with Mohammad bin Tughlaq?

   (a) Introduction of token currency

   (b) Shifting of capital from Delhi to Daulatabad

   (c) Introduction of famine Code in Doab

   (d) Reimposition of Jeziyah on Brahmins

12. The administrative set up to regulate the market control system introduced by Alauddin Khalji was under the purview of:

   (a) Diwana-i-risayat

   (b) Diwan-i-risalat

   (c) Diwan-i-insha

   (d) Diwan-i-arz

13. Which of the following measures was not associated with Mohammad bin Tughlaq?

   (a) Introduction of token currency

   (b) Shifting of capital from Delhi to Daulatabad

   (c) Introduction of famine Code in Doab

   (d) Re-imposition of Jaziya on Brahmins

14. Why did Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq shift his capital back to Delhi from Deogiri?

   (a) He realised that he could never hope to conquer the whole peninsula.

   (b) From the very beginning the arrangement had been temporary.

   (c) The local dynasties in the Deccan proved too strong.

   (d) The conditions became unsettled in the north.

15. Different types of coins were in circulation in India during the medieval period:

   1. Jital — the Silver coin of the Delhi Sultanate

   2. Hum — A gold coin circulating in the Deccan and South India.

   3. Dam — Mughal copper coin valued at one-fortieth of rupee.

   4. Tanka — Copper coin of the Delhi Sultanate

   Select the code for correct statements:

   (a) 2 and 3

   (b) Only 1

   (c) 3 and 4 only

   (d) 2 and 3

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16. Which of the following statements about the creation of departments by the various Sultans is not correct?
    (a) Diwan-i-Mustakhraj or the Department of Revenue to realise the arrears created by Ala-ud-din Khilji
    (b) Diwan-i-Amirkohi or the Department of Agriculture became more prominent during the reign of Muhammed-bin Tughlaq
    (c) Diwan-i-Bandagan or the Department of Slaves was created by Firoz
    (d) Diwan-i-Khairat or the Department of Public Charities was created by Sikandar Lodhi

17. What function did Sira Pardhani serve in the Vijaynagar administration?
    (a) Accounts Officer
    (b) President at the imperial headquarters
    (c) Officer in charge of the general administration
    (d) Rulers of the provinces

18. Some of the Indian Schools of thought and their exponents have been mentioned here:
    1. Pakshilasvamin Vatsyayana — Nyaya
    2. Prashastrapada — Vaisheshika
    3. Vyasa—Yoga
    4. Shankaracharya — Vedanta
    Select the code for correct statements:
    (a) 1 and 2
    (b) 2 and 3
    (c) 3 and 4
    (d) All of them

19. The emphasis on love as the bond between god and the individual soul was based on the idea of
    (a) Monotheism
    (b) Polytheism
    (c) Pantheism
    (d) Agnosticism

20. The famous work of Dara Shikoh in which he proved that Islamic concepts were identical with those of the Hindus was:
    (a) Sakinatul—Awliya
    (b) Majma-al-Bahrain
    (c) Sirr-i-Akbar
    (d) Futuhat-al-Makkiyya

ANSWER KEYS

01	c	02	d	03	c	04	c	05	a	06	a	07	c	08	d	09	c	10	b
11	d	12	a	13	d	14	a	15	b	16	d	17	c	18	d	19	c	20	b