

MODEL TEST PAPER 8

1. Most of the Harappan inscriptions were recorded on
(a) seals (b) bricks
(c) bronze plates (d) rocks
2. Which one of the following is NOT correct about Indus culture?
(a) The rectangular town planning was a unique feature of the Indus Valley Civilisation
(b) The houses were equipped with rubbish-bins and bathrooms
(c) Some buildings were built of stone
(d) The houses of varying sizes consisted of rooms constructed round a courtyard
3. Which one of the following is correct about the Great Bath at Mohenjodaro?
(a) The Great Bath was a square tank 10 feet deep
(b) There was no provision for emptying the tank
(c) The floor of the tank was made with stone slabs
(d) The tank well was jacketed with bitumen
4. Which of the following Indus cities did not have a citadel?
(a) Chanhudaro (b) Mohenjodaro
(c) Kalibangan (d) Harappa
5. Who was the founder of the Ajivika sect?
(a) Ajita Keshakambali
(b) Purana Kasyapa
(c) Makkaliputra Gosala
(d) Pakudha Katyayana
6. Which of the following is not one of the 16 *mahajanapadas* that existed in the 6th century BC?
(a) Anga (b) Vanga
(c) Vajji (d) Vatsa
7. Who was the propounder of the Yoga system of philosophy?
(a) Gautama (b) Kanda
(c) Patanjali (d) Badrayana
8. The *Rigveda* mentions several tribal or clan-based assemblies, Which of the following is not one of them?
(a) *Sabha* (b) *Samithi*
(c) *Vriti* (d) *Vidatha*
9. What is a '*Sukta*'?
(a) It is the name of a Brahmana
(b) It is the name of a Vedic king
(c) It is the name of an *Upanishad*
(d) It is a collection of *mantras* in the Vedas
10. What was the original home of the Aryans according to Benfey?
(a) Central Asia
(b) The Arctic region
(c) Tibet
(d) European Steppes
11. Which of the following theories of the origin of the state is not mentioned in the Vedic literature?
(a) The force theory
(b) The social contract theory
(c) The class theory
(d) Theory of divine origin
12. Which one of the following tribes is not mentioned in the *Rigveda*?
(a) The Yadus (b) The Panchalas
(c) The Purus (d) The Druhus
13. Who was the teacher of Sri Krishna according to the *Chhandogya Upanishad*?
(a) Kapila (b) Gautama
(c) Angirasa (d) Patanjali
14. Match the following;
a. Shudraka 1. *Amarakosha*
b. Patanjali 2. *Shakuntalam*
c. Kalidasa 3. *Mrichchakatika*
d. Amarasimha 4. *Mahabhashya*
Choose the answer from the codes given below:

A	B	C	D
(a) 3	4	2	1
(b) 1	2	3	4
(c) 3	4	1	2
(d) 4	3	2	1
15. Which one of the following Asokan Rock Edicts and their contents is matched correctly?
(a) Major Edict — Summary of Dhama
(b) Major Edict — Institution of Dham mamahamatras
(c) Major Edict XIII — Replacement of Bherighosa by Dhammaghosa
(d) Major Edict V — Prohibition of animal sacrifices
16. Bhadrabahu was
(a) the court poet of Pallava Mahendravannan
(b) the last of the saints called Strutakevalins
(c) the author of the famous Hathigumpha inscription
(d) none of the above
17. Which of the following emperors abdicated his throne and migrated to the south to live as a Jain ascetic?
(a) Chandragupta Maurya
(b) Chandragupta II
(c) Bindusara (d) Sri Satakarni
18. *Brihatkathakosa* was written by
(a) Harisena (b) Daniidurga
(c) Bhadrabahu
(d) Mahendravannan
19. Which of the following places was known as 'Mahishamandala' in the Buddhist inscriptions?
(a) Sravanabelgola (b) Mysore
(c) Tondamandala (d) Kanchi.
20. The *Mahayana Sutras* are distributed into
(a) six collections
(b) ten collections
(c) three collections
(d) fifteen collections
21. Who first issued gold coins in India?
(a) Mauryas (b) Haryankaras
(c) Indo-Bactrians (d) Kushanas
22. The *Gandhavuha Sutra* is associated with
(a) *Rigveda* (b) Buddhism
(c) Jainism
(d) none of the above
22. The '*Abidharma Pitaka*' is
(a) mostly distributed in the *Vinaya Pitaka*
(b) a collection of highly scholastic treatises which annotate and explain the texts of the *Sutra Pitaka*
(c) essentially a religious discourse delivered by the Buddha
(d) the lengthiest Buddhist discourse
23. Which of the following is the earliest work dealing exclusively with astronomy?
(a) *Taittinya Samhita*
(b) *Jyotisha Vedanga*
(c) *Surya Siddhanta*
(d) *Nakshatra Samhita*



24. The early Aryans were essentially
(a) religious (b) pastoral
(c) advanced (d) warriors
25. The largest number of hymns in the *Rigveda* are addressed to
(a) Indra (b) Agni
(c) Vishnu (d) Mother goddess
26. The basic factor that transformed the economic life of the people around 700 BC in northern India was
(a) Alexander's invasion
(b) the diffusion of Vedic knowledge and scientific curiosity
(c) the impact of Buddha's sermon?
(d) the use of iron on a wider scale
27. The rapid development and consolidation of the pre-Maurya states owed a great deal to
(a) the incessant wars waged by the kings of the *mahajanapadas*
(b) the abundant availability of metals like gold and silver
(c) land taxes which became substantial and a permanent source of income for the exchequer
(d) the favourable geographical position for export trade
28. The names of two Jain Tirthankaras said to have been mentioned in the *Rigveda* are
(a) Parsvanath and Mahavira
(b) Rishabhanath and Arishtanemi
(c) Parsvanath and Rishabhanath
(d) Vardhamana and Arishtanemi
29. The *Vedinyā Kalpa* deals with
(a) grammar (b) astronomy
(c) ritual (d) phonetics
30. The oldest school of Indian philosophy is believed to be
(a) *nyaya* (b) *yoga*
(c) *sarokhya* (d) *mimamsa*
31. Who founded Pataliputra?
(a) Udayin (b) Asoka
(c) Bimbisara (d) Mahapadma Nanda
32. Which of the following does not help in studying the Mauryan history?
(a) copper plate inscriptions
(b) pillar edicts
(c) cave inscriptions
(d) rock edicts
33. The places marked by squares are
(a) Maski and Sanchi
(b) Yerraguda and Rupnath
(c) Maski and Sarnath
(d) Yerraguda and Prayag
34. The early Jainas discarded Sanskrit and patronised
(a) Prakrit (b) Ardhamagadhi
(c) Apabhramsa (d) all the above
35. For administrative convenience, Harsha vardhana divided his empire into several units. Which of the following is the correct descending order of these administrative units?
(a) Visya, Pathaka, Bhukti, Grama
(b) Pathaka, Bhukti, Visya, Grama
(c) Bhukti, Visya, Pathaka, Grama
(d) Visya, Bhukti, Pathaka, Grama
36. The first Pallava King was
(a) Simhavannan
(b) Mahendravarman
(c) Nara simbavarman
(d) Pallavarman,
37. Who succeeded Asoka as the Mauryan emperor?
(a) Mahendra (b) Kunala
(c) Jalauka (d) Sampadi
38. Panini and Patanjali are renowned names in the literary history of ancient India. Under which dynasty did they flourish?
(a) Nandas (b) Sungas
(c) Guptas (d) Mauryas
39. Which of the following places is not connected with the four important events in the Buddha's life?
(a) Sankasya (b) Isipatna
(c) Kasia (d) Rumindei
40. The greatest centres of Buddhism in the Deccan were
(a) Nasik and Karle
(b) Amravati and Nagaqunakonda
(c) Ajanta and Ellora
(d) Jaggayyapeta and Negapatnam
41. The last great royal patrons of Buddhism were
(a) The Paramaras of Malwa
(b) The Chalukyas of Gujarat
(c) The Palas of Bengal and Bihar
(d) Harshavardhana of Kanauj
42. The famous Buddhist scholar Ashvaghosha was a contemporary of
(a) Menander (b) Kanishka
(c) Harshavardhana
(d) Gautamiputra Satakami
43. Which of the following was not among the crafts and professions practised during the Rigvedic period?
(a) Tanning (b) Carpentry
(c) Ivory work (d) Weaving
44. The tax which the kings used to collect from the people in the Vedic period was called
(a) *Kara* (b) *Ball*
(c) *Kirpa* (d) *Panny*
45. The staple food of the Vedic Aryans was
(a) rice and pulses
(b) vegetables and fruits
(c) barley and rice
(d) wheat and fruits
46. The most common crime mentioned in the *Rigveda*
(a) cattle-lifting
(b) murder
(c) illegal harvesting of crops
(d) non-payment of ball
47. The four-fold division of society is expressively mentioned in
(a) *Hiranyagarbha Suktha*
(b) *Yajurveda*
(c) *Satpatha Brahmana*
(d) *Purusa Suktha of Rigveda*
48. Which of the following does not form part of the Vedas or the Shruti?
(a) *Puranas* (b) *Upanishads*
(c) *Brahmanas* (d) *Samhitas*
49. The only ruling power in the history of South India to have undertaken overseas naval campaigns were
(a) the Rashtrakutas
(b) the Pallavas
(c) the Cholas (d) the Pandyas
50. The Chola king who assumed the title of Mummadi Chola was
(a) Kulottunga I (b) Rajadhiraja I
(c) Rajendra I
(d) Adhirafendra Rajaraja
51. The *Diwari-i-arz* was created by
(a) Balban (b) Firuz Tughlaq
(c) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
(d) Alauddin Khalji
52. During whose reign did Timur invade India and sack Delhi?
(a) Abu Baqr (b) Muhammad Shah
(c) Nasiruddin Mahmud Tughlaq
(d) Daulat Khan Lodi
53. The first sovereign ruler of the Sultanate of Delhi was
(a) Iltutmish (b) Nasiruddin Mahmud
(c) Balban (d) Qutubuddin Aibak
54. The foreign traveller whose account does not throw light on the history of the Sultanate of Delhi is
(a) Athanasius Nikitin
(b) Ibn Batutah
(c) Marco Polo
(d) Abdur Razaack
55. The first Sultan of Delhi to issue regular currency and declare Delhi as the capital of his empire was
(a) Iltutmish (b) Balban
(c) Aram Shah (d) Nasiruddin Mahmud
56. The fiscal policy of the Sultanate of Delhi was modelled on the theory of finance of the Hanafi school of Muslim jurists. From whom did the Sultans borrow this system?
(a) The Ghurids (b) The Ghaznavids
(c) The Mongols (d) The Caliphate
57. The largest standing army of the Sultanate directly paid by the state was created by



- (a) Alauddin Khalji
(b) Sikandar Lodi
(c) Iltutmish
(d) Mohammad bin Tughlaq
58. The military officer of the Sultanate of Delhi who was the highest in the military gradation was
(a) *Malik* (b) *Amir*
(c) *Wali* (d) *Khan*
59. Match the following :
- | List I | List II |
|------------------|---|
| A. Zainul Abidin | 1. The Battle of Bannihatti |
| B. Deva Raya I | 2. Abolished jaziya |
| C. Mahmud Gawan | 3. Constructed a dam across the Tungabhadra |
| D. Rama Raya | 4. Built a magnificent madarasa in Bidar |
- Choose the answer from the codes given below:
- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| (c) 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| (d) 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
60. Which of the following agencies realised land revenue during the reign of Akbar?
(a) The government officials
(b) The village *panchayats*
(c) The *zamindars*
(d) The revenue contractors
61. In the system of checks and balances of the Mughal administration, which of the following was expected to act as a check on *subedar*?
(a) *Bakshi* (b) *Fauzdar*
(c) *Diwan* (d) *Waqar-navis*
62. During the Mughal period, the peasantry's living standard was generally
(a) very high (b) very low
(c) average (d) high
63. The structures of Shahjahan are superior to those of Akbar in
(a) originality
(b) lavish display
(c) ornamentation
(d) blending of Persian and Indian styles
64. During the Mughal period the *amalguzar* or revenue collector was in charge of a
(a) *paragana* (b) *village*
(c) *sarkar* (d) *subah*
65. Arrange the following wars in chronological order:
1. Second battle of Panipat
2. Battle of Gogra
3. Battle of Bilgram 4. Battle of Khanua
(a) 1, 2, 3, 4 (b) 4, 2, 3, 1
(c) 3, 1, 4, 2 (d) 2, 4, 1, 3
66. Who laid the foundation of the first independent Turkish kingdom in India?
(a) Qutubuddin Aibak
(b) Ghiasuddin Balban
(c) Muhammed Ghori
(d) Bakhtiyar Khalji
67. Who inherited Muhammed Ghori's Indian possessions and set up as an independent ruler with his headquarters at Lahore?
(a) Ghiasuddin Ghori
(b) Bakhtiyar Khalji
(c) Shamsuddin Ghazni
(d) None of the above
68. Who defeated Prithvi Raj II in 1192?
(a) Rana Sanga
(b) Bakhtiyar Khalji
(c) Muhammed Ghori
(d) Qutubuddin Aibak
69. Who among the following did not assume the title of Sultan?
(a) Balban (b) Aibak
(c) Raziya
(d) Mohammed bin Tughlaq
70. Which of the following statements is NOT correct about Qutubuddin Aibak?
(a) He assumed the reins of government as an independent ruler at Lahore in 1206
(b) He did not strike coins nor got the *Khutba* read in his name
(c) In 1208-09, he went to Ghazni at the invitation of its people and held it under his occupation for a short while
(d) He ruled for fourteen years only
71. What is *ijarah*?
(a) Awarding collection of land revenue to the highest bidder
(b) Collecting revenue from temple lands
(c) Dividing the land on the pattern of cultivation
(d) All the above
72. The State of Hyderabad was founded by
(a) Saudutullah Khan
(b) Muhammad Shah
(c) Nizam-ul-muik Asafjah
(d) Murshid Qui Khan
73. Who prepared the infallibility decree proclaimed by Akbar?
(a) Abul Fazl (b) Bairam Khan
(c) Sheik Makdhum Ul Mulk
(d) Sheik Mubarak
74. Which of the following was not one of the market regulations introduced by Allauddin Khalji?
(a) The grain was stored in state granaries during the days of scarcity
(b) Separate markets were set up for each major trade
(c) It was not necessary for the Sultan to receive daily reports regarding the market rates and transactions
(d) Ail grain carriers of the empire were brought into a single corporation
75. Which of the following is not true about Sufism?
(a) The advent of Sufis to India dates back to the Arab conquest of Sindh
(b) Though the Delhi Sultanate was confined to only a part of India for most of the time, the Sufis spread themselves throughout the country
(c) The Hindu rulers did not permit the Sufis to make converts from among their subjects
(d) Sufism was based on monistic philosophy
76. Which of the following is not true about Bahadur Shah, the successor of Aurangazeb?
(a) He followed a policy of compromise and conciliation
(b) There was no destruction of temples during his reign
(c) He made an attempt to garrison the cities of Amber and Jodhpur
(d) He annexed Marwar
77. The Sayyid brothers
(a) adopted the policy of religious tolerance
(b) made a vigorous effort to contain rebellions and to save the empire from administrative disintegration
(c) tried hard to conciliate and befriend all sections of the nobility
(d) did all the above
78. Which of the following is not true about Akbar's Deccan policy?
(a) He successfully nullified the military prowess of Ahmadnagar
(b) He succeeded in obtaining the cognisance of the Deccani states to refrain from interfering in Asirghar
(c) The forts of Berar and Asirghar came under his possession
(d) The conquest of Asirghar destroyed the firm base of the Mughals in the Deccan
79. How many times did Babar invade India before 1526?
(a) Five times (b) Four times
(c) Two times (d) None of the above
80. In Mughal architecture, the system of *pietra dura* i.e., the inlaid mosaic work of hard and precious stones, began
(a) towards the end of Akbar's reign
(b) in the early years of Jahangir's era
(c) towards the end of Jahangir's era
(d) during the reign of Shahjahan
81. Where is the contrast between Akbar's architecture and that of Shahjahan very strongly marked?



- (a) In the Agra fort
(b) In the Lahore fort
(c) In the Delhi fort
(d) In the Jama Masjid, Delhi
82. What portion of actual produce was fixed as the state's demand under the *zabti* system?
(a) One-fourth (b) One-third
(c) One-half (d) One-fifth
83. Who were known as 'Chahalganis'?
(a) The land revenue contractors in the Sultanate period
(b) Turkish nobles who commanded influence in the Sultanate period
(c) Muslim reformers during the Sultanate period
(d) Military generals during the Sultanate period
84. Which one of the following is incorrect about Balban?
(a) Balban adopted a policy of blood and iron
(b) He insisted on the ceremony of Siiada and Paibos
(c) Balban encouraged the activities of the Chahalganis
(d) He declared that he was the descendant of the legendary Iranian King Afrasiyab
85. Who among the following foreign travellers visited Delhi during the reign of Mohammad bin Tughlaq?
(a) Marco Polo (b) Ibn Batuta
(c) Shihabuddin-al-umari (d) Alberuni
86. Who among the following Sultans of Delhi provided dowries for the daughters of the poor?
(a) Mohammad bin Tughlaq
(b) Alauddin Khalji
(c) Firuz Tughlaq (d) Razia
87. During the Sultanate period who was in charge of the paraganas administration?
(a) *Amil* (b) *Kotwal*
(c) *Muqti* (d) *Muqaddam*
88. Who was the Vaishnava reformer who converted a lot of Muslims to Hinduism?
(a) Tulsidas (b) Namadeva
(c) Kabir (d) Chaitanya
89. Arrange the following in chronological order:
1. I-Tsing 2. Al Masudi
3. Ibtisam Batuta 4. Alberuni
(a) 1, 2, 3, 4 (b) 1, 2, 4, 3
(c) 3, 4, 1, 2 (d) 4, 3, 2, 1
90. Which one of the following is incorrect?
(a) Alauddin declared that he would not be influenced by any individual or party in the matters of state policy
(b) Alauddin believed in the maxim that kingship knows no kinship
(c) Alauddin declared that he would be the king of the Hindus in the same way as that of the Muslims
(d) Alauddin declared that he would not allow the Muslim *ulemas* to dictate to him in the affairs of administration
91. Which one of the following is not a change made by Alauddin Khalji in the agrarian system?
(a) Land was reassessed and fresh grants were made
(b) He revoked most of the small *iqtas* granted by previous Sultans
(c) State's share was increased to one-half of the produce
(d) Increased tax was to be realised irrespective of damage to the crops due to natural calamities
92. Which one of the following statements about Mohammad bin Tughlaq's financial experiments in the doab is incorrect?
(a) He revived and created some additional cesses
(b) He enhanced the rate of revenue in the doab
(c) A terrible famine and epidemic ravaged the land soon after the said increase
(d) In spite of the suffering of the peasantry, he did not call off his experiment
93. Assertion (A): The storm centres of the Revolt of 1857 were at Delhi, Kanpur, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, and Arrah in Bihar. Reason (R): General Bakht Khan led the revolt of the Bareilly troops and brought them to Delhi.
(a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is correct but R is incorrect.
(d) A is incorrect but R is correct.
94. Assertion (A): The Turkish Sultans in India declared themselves "lieutenants of the faithful", i.e., of the Abbasid Caliph at Baghdad, and included his name in the Khutba. Reason (R): The Caliph was the legal ruler of all Islamic states.
(a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is correct but R is incorrect.
(d) A is incorrect but R is correct.
95. Assertion (A) : Sikandar Lodi reimposed the jaziya on the Hindus. Reason (R): Sikandar Lodi was an orthodox and a bigoted king.
(a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is correct but R is incorrect.
(d) A is incorrect but R is correct.
96. Assertion (A): Akbar adopted Sher Shah's land revenue system with several modifications. Reason (R): The system of administration elaborated by Sher Shah had fallen in confusion after the death of Islam Shah.
(a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) R is correct but A is incorrect.
(d) A is correct but R is incorrect.
97. Which of the following was NOT a task of Sher Shah when he ascended the throne at Delhi?
(a) To restore the status and image of the sovereign as the source of all authority
(b) To rid the nobility of the erstwhile notion of equality with the Sultan and force it into rendering unquestioning obedience
(c) To reorganise the administrative machinery, so that power flowed from the centre downwards
(d) To implement the shariat in the empire
98. Aurangzeb stayed in the Deccan for 25 years continuously. Which one of the following is the correct period of his stay in the Deccan?
(a) 1671-1697 (b) 1681-1707
(c) 1684-1710 (d) 1674-1701
99. Which of the following provided the basis for Todar Mal's 'Bandobust' in Akbar's reign?
(a) Sher Shah's revenue settlement
(b) Alauddin Khalji's revenue system
(c) *Ryotwari* system of the Rajput rulers
(d) All the above
100. Which one of the following is incorrectly matched?
(a) *Comrade* Mohammed Ali
(b) *Zamindar* Zafar Ali Khan
(c) *Quarterly Journal* Lajpat Rai
(d) *Bharat Mata* Ajit Singh
101. Which one of the following is not one of the main principles emphasised by the Arya Samaj?
(a) Vedas are the source of all knowledge and truth
(b) It advocated idol worship and belief in the reincarnation of God
(c) Arya Samaj expressed faith in karma and transmigration of the soul
(d) It tried to propagate Hindi and Sanskrit languages
102. Arrange the following in chronological order:
1. Santhal rising
2. The Ahom revolt
3. Kol rising
4. Khasi rising



- (a) 2, 4, 3, 1 (b) 4, 2, 1, 3
(c) 3, 1, 2, 4 (d) 1, 2, 3, 4
- 103.** Who led the Kuka revolt in the Punjab?
(a) Beant Singh (b) Jawahar Mial
(c) Bir Mal (d) Ram Singh
- 104.** The first step in the direction of separating central and provincial finances was taken by
(a) Lord Ripon (b) Lord Mayo
(c) Lord Lytton (d) Lord Dalhousie
- 105.** Who organised the East India Association in London in 1866?
(a) Dadabhai Naoroji
(b) Lord Mayo
(c) Surendranath Banerjee
(d) W.C. Bonnerji
- 106.** The most important centre of the Revolt of 1857 in Rajasthan was
(a) Nasirabad (b) Jaisalmer
(c) Ajmer (d) Kotah
- 107.** The writings of which of the following have not enriched Bengali drama?
(a) Madhusudhan Dutt
(b) Dinabandhu Mitra
(c) Girish Chandra Ghosh
(d) Rasik Krishna Mallick
- 108.** The anti-Simon Commission Movement did not immediately lead to a wider political struggle because
(a) the issue was not important enough
(b) Gandhi was not yet convinced that the time for struggle had come
(c) the nationalists were divided on the issue
(d) the British Government took repressive measures to suppress the agitation
- 109.** Attempts were made on the lives of which of the following Governors-General?
1. Lord Dalhousie 2. Lord Dufferin
3. Lord Harding 4. Lord Minto
(a) 3 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 4 only (d) 3 and 4 only
- 110.** March 4, 1931 is an important day because on this day
(a) the Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed
(b) the First Round Table Conference was opened in London
(c) Mahatma Gandtn undertook the Dandi March
(d) the Swarajya Party was formed
- 111.** Assertion (A): The Ilbert Bill was presented in the Central Legislative Assembly during the viceroyalty of Lord Lytton. Reason (R): The Ilbert Bill proposed that Indian judges must have the power to try Europeans as well.
(a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is incorrect but R is correct.
(d) Both A and R are incorrect.
- 112.** Arrange the following in the correct chronological order:
(i) W. Bentinck (ii) Dalhousie
(iii) Ripon (iv) Wellesley
Choose the answer from the codes given below:
(a) i. iv. iii. ii (b) iv. ii. i. iii
(c) iii. iv. i. ii (d) iv. i. ii. iii
- 113.** When was the first railway line started in India?
(a) 1853 (b) 1843
(c) 1864 (d) 1874
- 114.** In 1717 the East India Company secured valuable privileges under a royal farman granted by the Mughal emperor. Which one of the following is not one of them?
(a) The company was granted the freedom to export and import
(b) The company's officials were given the right to issue dastaks
(c) The company's officials were barred from trade
(d) The *farman* was a perpetual source of conflict between the Company and the Nawabs of Bengal
- 115.** The English established their first factory at
(a) Hubli (b) Surat
(c) Machilipattinam (d) Cochin
- 116.** In the Second Anglo-French War the French sided with
(a) Nawab Anwaruddin
(b) Mohammed Ali
(c) Chanda Sahib
(d) Nasir Jang
- 117.** Which one of the following was not a result of the Battle of Plassey?
(a) Mir Jafar was proclaimed the Nawab of Bengal
(b) The company was rewarded with the Diwani of Bengal
(c) The company received the zamindari of 24 *paraganas* near Calcutta
(d) Mir Jafar paid a large sum to the Company as compensation for the attack on Calcutta
- 118.** Match the following:
(A) Permanent Settlement of Bengal (1) Wellesley
(B) First Telegraph Line (2) William Bentinck
(C) Subsidiary Alliance System (3) Cornwallis
(D) Abolition of Sati (4) Dalhousie
Choose the answer from the codes given below:
- | Codes: | | | |
|--------|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D |
| (a) 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| (b) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (c) 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| (d) 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
- 119.** Who among the following Governors-Generals appointed a Law Commission under Macaulay?
(a) Lord Dalhousie (b) Bentinck
(c) Ripon (d) Cornwallis
- 120.** In 1857 universities were established in which of the following places?
(i) Bombay (ii) Delhi
(iii) Madras (iv) Banaras
Choose the answer from the codes given below:
(a) i and ii only (b) ii and iii only
(c) ii and iv only (d) i and iii only
