

## DHT Assam History Questions and Answers



1. Which among the following is not a correct pair?

- A. Ellora Caves – Rastrakuta Rulers
- B. Mahabalipuram – Pallava Rulers
- C. Khajuraho – Chandellas
- D. Elephanta Caves – Maurya Era

Ans: D

2. Which among the following Kavya of Sanskrit, deal with court intrigues & access to power of Chandragupta Maurya?

- A. Mrichhakatika
- B. Ritusamhara
- C. Kumarasambhava
- D. Mudrarakshahsa

Ans: D

3. On which of the following systems of Hindu Philosophy , Shankaracharya wrote commentary in 9th century AD?

- A. Sankhya
- B. Vaisheshika
- C. Yoga
- D. Uttarmimansa

Ans: D

4. The eighth-century tripartite power struggle was among which of the following?

- A. Cholas, Rastrakutas and Yadavas,
- B. Chalukyas, Pallavas and Pandyas
- C. Cholas, Pandyas and Chalukyas
- D. Chalukyas, Pallavas and Yadavas

Ans: B

5. Which among the following is not correct?

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- A. The capital of pandyas was Madurai
- B. The capital of Cheras was Vanchi
- C. Capital of the Videha Kingdom – Mithila
- D. Capital of Gahadwal Dynasty – Kannauj

Ans: C

6. Which king started the organization of Kumbh fair at Allahabad?

- A. Harshavardhana
- B. Dhruvasena li
- C. Narshimhvarman
- D. Akabar

Ans: A

7. Upnishads are books on :

- A. Politics
- B. Philosophy
- C. Medicine
- D. Social life

Ans: B

8. Who was the first Indian ruler who had territory outside India?

- A. Ashoka
- B. Chandragupta Maurya
- C. Kanishka
- D. Huvishka

Ans: C

9. Which of the following statement is wrong?

- A. Sunga dynasty was founded by pushyamitra
- B. Ashoka the great Mauryan king died in 332 BC
- C. Ashoka invaded the kalinga in 261 BC
- D. Chandragupta Maurya earned the title of the Liberator.

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Ans: B

10. Who among the following was worshipped during Early Vedic Civilization?

- A. Varuna
- B. Indra
- C. Surya
- D. All the above

Ans: D

11. Which of the following statement (s) is/are correct about Indian System of Philosophy?

- A. The Indian philosophical systems are classified according as they accept the authority of the Vedas or not.
- B. The systems of Indian philosophy are classified into two groups: The Orthodox Systems (astika or theistic) ; The Unorthodox Systems (nastika or atheistic)
- C. Both A & B
- D. Neither A nor B

Ans: C

12. Consider the following statement (s) is/are related to the Characteristics of Indian Philosophy

- I. All the schools emphasize that the philosophy must have a positive impact on life of man. The schools have a general agreement on the importance of the Purushartha.
- II. All the schools agree that the philosophy should help man in realizing the main ends of human life: the purusharthas, i.e. artha, kama, dharma and moksha.

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

- A. I only
- B. II only
- C. Both I and II
- D. Neither I nor II

Ans: C

13. Which of the following systems of Indian Philosophy uphold the ideology of Charvakism, Ajivika, Jainism and Buddhism?

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- A. Orthodox System of Indian Philosophy
- B. Unorthodox System of Indian Philosophy
- C. Both A & B
- D. None of the above

Ans: B

14. Which of the following systems of Indian Philosophy uphold the ideology of Vaisheshika, Nyaya, Samkhya, Yoga, Purva-Mimamsa, and Uttar-Mimamsa?

- A. Orthodox System of Indian Philosophy
- B. Unorthodox System of Indian Philosophy
- C. Both A & B
- D. None of the above

Ans: A

15. Who was the founder of Sankhya system of Indian philosophy?

- A. Kapila Muni
- B. Gautama Muni
- C. Jaimini
- D. Kanada

Ans: A

16. Who among the following written Nyaya School is based on the Nyaya Sutras?

- A. Kapila Muni
- B. Gautama Muni
- C. Jaimini
- D. Kanada

Ans: B

17. The Vaisheshika School was founded by:

- A. Kapila Muni
- B. Gautama Muni
- C. Jaimini
- D. Kanada

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Ans: D

18. Consider the following statement (s) is/are related to the Purva Mimamsa

- I. System of Purva Mimamsa was propagated by sage Jaimini, a disciple of Veda Vyasa.
- II. The main objective of the Purva Mimamsa School is to interpret and establish the authority of the Vedas.

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

- A. I only
- B. II only
- C. Both I and II
- D. Neither I nor II

Ans: C

19. Consider the following statement (s) is/are related to the Uttara Mimamsa or Vedanta

- I. The Vedanta, or Uttara Mimamsa, school concentrates on the philosophical teachings of the Upanishads (mystic or spiritual contemplations within the Vedas), rather than the Brahmanas (instructions for ritual and sacrifice).

- II. The Vedanta focus on meditation, self-discipline and spiritual connectivity, more than traditional ritualism.

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

- A. I only
- B. II only
- C. Both I and II
- D. Neither I nor II

Ans: C

20. Consider the following statement (s) is/are related to the Visishtadvaita

- I. VishishtAdvaita (“Advaita with uniqueness; qualifications”) is a non-dualistic school of Vedanta philosophy.

- II. Ramanuja, the main proponent of Vishishtadvaita philosophy contends that the Prasthanas Traya (“The three courses”), namely the Upanishads, the Bhagavad Gita, and the Brahma Sutras are to be interpreted in a way that shows this unity in diversity.

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

- A. I only
- B. II only
- C. Both I and II
- D. Neither I nor II

Ans: C

21. 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

22. 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

23. Consider the following statement (s) is/are related to the aims of the Indian National Congress in the early phases

- I. Eradication of all possible race, creed or provincial prejudices among all lovers of India.
- II. Promotion of personal intimacy among all the earnest workers in the cause of India.
- III. Formulation of popular demands.
- IV. Organisation of a violent struggle for the political emancipation of India.

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

Codes:

- A. I, II & III

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- B. I, II & III
- C. III & IV
- D. II & III

Ans: A

24. 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

25. 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. Muhammed Ali Jinnah

Ans: B

26. 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

27. 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

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Ans: A

28. 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

29. Which of the following provisions 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

30. When was the famous Resolution on non-cooperation under the inspiration of Mahatma Gandhi 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