

Group 2 2A Syllabus Topic Wise Revision Test
History Part 2 Revision Test in English

Portion: UNIT – IV: HISTORY AND CULTURE OF INDIA: (ii) Change and Continuity in the Socio - Cultural History of India. (iii) Characteristics of Indian culture, Unity in diversity – Race, language, custom. (iv) India as a Secular State, Social Harmony.

- 1) Which part of India became the home of religious renaissance from the 7th to the 10th century?
- Northern India
 - Southern India**
 - Central India
 - Eastern Part of India

Explanation: It was the great Saivan Nayanmar and Azhwars, with their moving verses, gave form to the Bhakti doctrine and won the support of the people. Historians refer to this as the Bhakti movement. This movement, supported by the ruling kings, made a deep and lasting impact on all aspects: social, political, religious, cultural and linguistic. **Thus south India became the home of religious renaissance from the 7th to the 10th century.**

- 2) When did Bakthi cult widespread to whole india?
- 11th Century
 - 12th Century
 - 14th Century**
 - 16th Century

Explanation: Inspired by many poet-saints the bhakti cult became widespread from 14th century in the whole of India.

- 3) The Eighth Thirumurai consists of the hymns of
- Appar
 - Sundarar
 - Manickavasagar**
 - All Nayanmars

Explanation: The Eighth Thirumurai consists of the hymns of Manickavasakar. Many of these hymns articulate their criticism of Jainism and Buddhism.

- 4) Which narrates the stories of the sixty-three Nayanmars and is an important source for the study of the Bhakti movement?
- Naninarpathu
 - Periyapuranam**
 - Seerapuranam
 - Mahabaratham

Explanation: Periyapuram by Sekkizhar which narrates the stories of the sixty-three Nayanmars is an important source for the study of the Bhakti movement.

- 5) Nalayira Divya Prabandham has hymns which are compiled of hymns of
- Jain Saints
 - Saivists
 - Vaishnavists**
 - Buddhists

Explanation: The hymns of the Vaishnava saints, Azhwars, are compiled as Nalayira Divya Prabandham.

- 6) Consider the Following
- Buddhism and Jainism were predominantly patronized by the merchant class and they were also supported by the state.
 - The Bhakti movement originated among the landholding castes, and it was critical of Buddhists and Jains.
- Only 1 is true
 - Only 2 is True
 - Both are False
 - Both are True**

Explanation: Buddhism and Jainism were predominantly patronized by the merchant class and they were also supported by the state. The Bhakti movement originated among the landholding castes, and it was critical of Buddhists and Jains. This also led to a fight for royal patronage.

- 7) Koon Pandyan who converted from Saivism to Jainism, was later re-converted under the influence of
- Appar
 - Manickavasagar
 - Sundarar**
 - Thirunavukarasar

Explanation: Maravarman Arikesari (640- 670), also known as Koon Pandyan, who converted from Saivism to Jainism, was later re-converted under the influence of **Sambandar**. According to a Saivite legend, after his re-conversion, he ordered a massacre of Jains in **Samantham, a village in Madurai district**.

- 8) Who started the Orphanage Avvai Illam?
- Dharmambal
 - Annadurai
 - Muthulakshmi reddy**
 - None of above

Explanation: Muthulakshmi reddy was president of Indian Women Association from 1933-37. She started Avvai Illam at santhome now in Adyar.

- 9) Justice Party was also Known as
- DMK
 - Swaraj Party
 - South Indian Liberal Foundation**
 - Madras Mahajana Sabha

Explanation: Justice Party was also known as South Indian Liberal Foundation.

- 10) Who was said to be the disciple of Ramananda?
- Kabir**
 - Chaitanya
 - Tulsidas
 - Namadeva

Explanation: Little concrete historical evidence is available on kabir's life. He was probably a weaver. Said to be a disciple of **Ramananda**, he learnt Vedanta philosophy from him.

- 11) The Sikh Guru Who founded the Sikh religion was
- Guru Arjun Dev
 - Guru Tej Bahadur
 - Guru Nanak**
 - Guru Krishana

Explanation: The saint with the biggest institutional influence was **Guru Nanak (1469–1539) who founded the Sikh religion which shows undoubted syncretic influence.**

- 12) Where did Periyar Moved a Resolution for Reservation for Non brahmins in Government service?
- Salem
 - Kanchipuram**
 - Erode
 - Tirupur

Explanation: Periyar Moved a Resolution for Reservation for Non brahmins in Government service in State congress Conference at Kanchipuram. It was not allowed. So he left Congress.

- 13) Who was the Contemporary of Shivaji?
- Chaitanya
 - Sur das
 - Tuka Ram**
 - Guru Nanak

Explanation: Tuka Ram was born in 1608 in a village near Poona, Maharashtra. He was a contemporary of **Maratha Shivaji and saints like Eknath and Ramdas.**

14) Who was Known as Koon Pandyan?

- a) Narasimhavarman
- b) Vikrama Pandiyan
- c) **Maravarman Arikaseri**
- d) Mahendravarman I

Explanation: Maravarman Arikaseri was also Known as Koon Pandiyan.

15) Periyar Protested about the segregation of students at

- a) Vaikom School
- b) **Seranmadhevi Gurukulam**
- c) The Hindu
- d) Madras Mahajana Sabha

Explanation: Periyar Noticed the segregation of students based on caste at Seranmadhevi Gurukulam and Protested about it.

16) Where did Periyar Moved a Resolution for Reservation for Non brahmins in Government service?

- a) Salem
- b) **Kanchipuram**
- c) Erode
- d) Tirupur

Explanation: Periyar Moved a Resolution for Reservation for Non brahmins in Government service in State congress Conference at Kanchipuram. It was not allowed. So he left Congress.

17) Consider the Following regarding Achievements of Justice Party

- 1) Free and compulsory education was introduced for the first time in Madras
 - 2) The Madras Elementary Education Act was amended in 1934 and in 1935 to improve elementary education
 - 3) Encouragement was given to Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani medical education
 - 4) Introduction of Gurukula Kalvi System
- a) All are True
 - b) Only 2 is True
 - c) **Only 4 is False**
 - d) Only one is true

Explanation: The Justice Party remained in power for a **period of thirteen years.** Its administration was noted for social justice and social reform. Justice rule gave adequate representation to non-

Brahman communities in the public services. It improved the status of depressed classes through education reforms. Justice Party introduced following reforms in the field of Education :

1. Free and compulsory education was introduced for the first time in Madras.
2. Nearly 3000 fisher boys and fisher girls were offered free special instruction by the Department of Fisheries.
3. Midday Meals was given at selected corporation schools in Madras.
4. The Madras Elementary Education Act was amended in **1934 and in 1935** to improve elementary education.
5. The Education of girls received encouragement during the Justice rule in Madras.
6. Education of the Depressed Classes was entrusted with Labour Department. Encouragement was given to Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani medical education.

18) Who was Popularly known as the Blind Bard of Agra?

- a) Chaitanya
- b) Surdas**
- c) Ramananda
- d) Namdev

Explanation: Sur Das lived at the court of Akbar and was popularly known as the blind bard of Agra.

19) Whose teachings carried the message of divine worship to almost every Hindu household?

- a) Chaitanya
- b) Vallabacharya
- c) Mirabai**
- d) Kabir

Explanation: Mirabai teachings carried the message of divine worship to almost every Hindu household.

20) Whose teachings became so popular that they were later absorbed in the Guru Granth?

- a) Guru Nanak
- b) Guru Govind
- c) Namadeva**
- d) Guru Arjun dev

Explanation: Namadeva's teachings became so popular that they were later absorbed in the Guru Granth.

21) Who was the first to preach his doctrine of devotion in Hindi, the vernacular language/

- a) Kabir

- b) Tulsidas
- c) **Ramananda**
- d) Nanadeva

Explanation: Ramananda was the first to preach his doctrine of devotion in Hindi, the vernacular language. It gained him a good deal of popularity among the people of all classes. His followers were divided into conservative and radical schools.

22) The devadasi System Was abolished by?

- a) **Justice party**
- b) DMK
- c) ADMK
- d) Congress

Explanation: The devadasi system, a disgrace to women was abolished by Justice Party Government.

23) Who formed the Government in Madras after election of 1937?

- a) **Congress**
- b) Justice party
- c) Dravidar Kazhagam
- d) Swarajya Party

Explanation: The Government of India Act of 1935 provided for provincial autonomy and the electoral victory meant the assumption of a major responsibility in the administration of the province. K. V. Reddi Naidu led the Justice Party, while C. Rajagopalachari led the Congress in the South. In the election of 1937, the Congress captured 152 out of 215 seats in the Legislative Assembly and 26 out of 46 in the Legislative Council. **In July 1937 the Congress formed its ministry under C. Rajagopalachari. Thus, the rule of Justice Party which introduced important social legislations came to an end.**

24) The newspaper published by justice party in various languages are

- a) Dravidian
- b) Andhra prakashika
- c) Justice
- d) **All the above**

Explanation: The South Indian Liberal Federation published an English newspaper called Justice and hence this organization came to be called the Justice Party. The other news paper which supported the Justice Party was Dravidan (in Tamil) Andra prasika in Telugu.

25) Vishistadvaita philosophy was first expounded by

- a) Ramananda
- b) **Ramanuja**

- c) Adi Sankara
- d) Appar

Explanation: Ramanujar expounded the philosophy known as Vishistadvaita, or qualified monism.

- 26) South Indian liberal federation was established in 1916 by
- a) TM Nair
 - b) Thiyagaraja chetty
 - c) Periyar
 - d) **Both a and b**

Explanation: In 1916 the South Indian Liberal Federation was formed for the purpose of 'promoting the political interests of non-Brahmin caste Hindus' by Theagaraya Chetti, Dr.T.M.Nair.

- 27) When and by whom justice party was given the name Dravidar Kazhagam?
- a) 1950 by Periyar
 - b) 1945 by TM Nair
 - c) **1944 by Periyar**
 - d) 1943 by TM Nair

Explanation: In 1944 the Justice party conference was held in Salem. There Peraringar Anna passed a resolution thereby the name of justice party was changed as dravidar kazhlagam on behalf of **Periyar**.

- 28) Which G.O provided for reservation of appointments in educational institutions for non - Brahmins?
- a) 1920
 - b) 1921
 - c) 1922
 - d) **Both b and c**

Explanation: Communal G.O.s (Government Orders) of 1921 and 1922 provided for the reservation of appointments in local bodies and educational institutions for non-Brahmin communities in increased proportion.

- 29) C.N Annadurai was Affectionately called as
- a) **Peraringnar**
 - b) Periyar
 - c) Mutharingar
 - d) Socartes of South Asia

Explanation: C.N Annadurai was affectionately called as Peraringnar Anna by Tamil People.

30) Due to Dr. Muthulakshmi's efforts Cancer institute was Started at

- a) Arumabkkam
- b) Adayar**
- c) Egmore
- d) Vannarapet

Explanation: Due to Dr. Muthulakshmi's efforts Cancer institute was Started at Adayar.

31) which represents the inward or resoteric side and the mystical dimension of Islam?

- a) Sufism**
- b) Shia
- c) Din-ilahhi
- d) None of above

Explanation: Sufism represents the inward or resoteric side and the mystical dimension of Islam.

32) Dharmambal Gave the Title Periyar to

- a) Annadurai
- b) E.V Ramaswamy**
- c) Thiyagaraja Bagavathar
- d) None of above

Explanation: Dharmambal gave the Title Periyar to E.V ramaswamy and Ealisai Mannar to Thiyagaraja Bagavathar.

33) Consider the Following

- 1) The most important contribution of Sufism is that it helped to blunt the edge of Hindu-Muslim conflicts and prejudices by forging the feelings of solidarity and brotherhood between these two religious communities.
- 2) Sufism took root in only rural areas, and exercised a deep social, political and cultural influence on the masses.
 - a) Only 2 is true
 - b) Only 1 is true**
 - c) Both are True
 - d) Both are False

Explanation: The most important contribution of Sufism is that it helped to blunt the edge of Hindu-Muslim conflicts and prejudices by forging the feelings of solidarity and brotherhood between these two religious communities. **Sufism took root in both urban and rural areas**, and exercised a deep social, political and cultural influence on the masses.

34) Who was the President of Chennai Manavar Mandram for More than 10years?

- a) Kamarajar
- b) Muthulakshmi reddy**

- c) Dharmambal
- d) Ramaamirtham

Explanation: Dr, Dharmambal was the president of Chennai Manavar Mandram for more than 10 years.

35) Appar as a Jaina was known as

- a) Harisena
- b) Darmasena
- c) Theerthankara
- d) Thirunavukarasar

Explanation: Appar, a Jaina in his early life, called Darmasena, later turned to Saivism under the influence of his sister.

36) Who provided Hinduism with a philosophic doctrine of Advaita to counter the heterodox religions?

- a) Appar
- b) Ramanujar
- c) **Adi sankara**
- d) Darmasena

Explanation: Adi sankara provided Hinduism with a philosophic doctrine of Advaita to counter the heterodox religions.

37) The Poet saint lived during Bakhti Moment is

- a) Tulsidas
- b) **Ravidas**
- c) Kabir
- d) Appar

Explanation: Ravidas was a poet saint of the bhakti movement during the 15th to 16th century.

38) Who started the agitation Elavu Varam?

- a) **Dharmambal**
- b) Muthulakshmi reddy
- c) Periyar
- d) None of above

Explanation: Dharmambal started the Agitation Elavu Varam Wanting equal pay for Tamil Teachers.

39) Who was the First Indian Women to get degree in Medicine?

- a) Dharmambal

- b) **Muthulakshmi Reddy**
- c) Sarajini Naidu
- d) Annie Besant

Explanation: Muthulakshmi Reddy was Born on 30th July 1886 at Pudukottai. She was the first Indian women to get degree in medicine.

40) Who doesn't represent Monotheistic movement?

- a) Kabir
- b) Gurunanak
- c) Ravi das
- d) **Ramanujar**

Explanation: Monotheistic movement represented by Kabir, Guru Nanak and Ravidas and the reformist approach by the Ramanujar school of thought.

41) The Phrase Unity in Diversity was Coined by

- a) **Jawaharlal Nehru**
- b) Indira Gandhi
- c) Amartya Sen
- d) Radhakrishnan

Explanation: India is known for 'unity in diversity'. This phrase was coined by Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of independent India, in his book Discovery of India.

42) The Government of India declared which language as First classical language in 2004?

- a) **Tamil**
- b) Kannada
- c) Malayalam
- d) Sanskrit

Explanation: The Constitution of India recognizes twenty-two languages as official languages. The Government of India has declared Tamil as the first classical language in 2004.

43) According to Census of 2001 india has Major languages of about

- a) 120
- b) **122**
- c) 125
- d) 128

Explanation: According to census of India 2001, India has 122 major languages and 1599 other languages. Four major Indian language families are Indo-Aryan, Dravidian, Austroasiatic and Sino Tibetan. Tamil is the oldest Dravidian language.

44) TamilNadu accounts for how many percent of epigraphical inscriptions found by ASI?

- a) 45
- b) 50
- c) **60**
- d) 70

Explanation: About 60 percent of the total epigraphical inscriptions found by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) are from Tamil Nadu, and most of these are in the Tamil script.

45) Which Land area in India Receives the Highest Rainfall?

- a) Cherrapunji
- b) Chilika
- c) **Mawsynram**
- d) Jodhpur

Explanation: Mawsynram located in Megalaya, is the land of highest rainfall.

46) According to 2001 census how many percent of people speaks Tamil?

- a) **5.91**
- b) 7.99
- c) 6.33
- d) 8

Explanation: Tamil - 5.91 %

47) How many Indian Languages have been declared as classical languages as of now by Indian government?

- a) **6**
- b) 4
- c) 3
- d) 5

Explanation: Apart from Tamil, five other Indian languages have been declared as the classical languages, by the Government of India.

48) Raaslila and Chholiya are the Popular dance from the state of

- a) Rajasthan
- b) Odisha
- c) **UP**
- d) MP

Explanation: Uttar Pradesh - Raaslila and Chholiya

49) Who called India as an 'Ethnological museum', as a great variety of racial types exist?

- a) Adam Smith
- b) VA smith**
- c) Marx
- d) Darwin

Explanation: V.A. Smith called India as an 'Ethnological museum', as a great variety of racial types exist.

50) 'Discovery of India' – a book was written by

- a) M.K Gandhi
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru**
- c) CR Das
- d) Netaji

Explanation: India is known for 'unity in diversity'. This phrase was coined by Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of independent India, in his book Discovery of India.

51) Which area has the land of lowest rainfall in India?

- a) Jodhpur
- b) Jaisalmer**
- c) Cherrapunji
- d) Manipal

Explanation: Jaisalmer located in Rajasthan, is the land of lowest rainfall.

52) Mohiniyattam is a classical dance of

- a) Tamil nadu
- b) Odisha
- c) Kerala**
- d) Telengana

Explanation: Kerala - Theyyam and Mohiniattam

53) Who wrote a commentary of Bhagavat Gita called Gnaneswari?

- a) Namadeva
- b) Gnanadeva**
- c) Ekanatha
- d) Tukaram

Explanation: Gnanadeva was the founder of the Bhakti Movement in Maharashtra in the thirteenth century. It was called Maharashtra dharma.

54) Who opposed caste distinctions and sympathetic towards the lower castes?

- a) Ekanatha
- b) Tukaram
- c) Gnanadeva
- d) Tukaram

Explanation: Ekanatha opposed caste distinctions and sympathetic towards the lower castes.

55) Abide pure amidst the impurities of the world' was the saying of

- a) Tukaram
- b) **Guru nanak**
- c) Namadeva
- d) Tukaram

Explanation: Abide pure amidst the impurities of the world' was one of famous sayings of Guru Nanak.

56) Whose Followers are called as Kabirpanthis?

- a) Namadev
- b) **Kabirpanthis**
- c) Tukaram
- d) Ramananda

Explanation: Kabir's Followers are Called Kabirpanthis.

57) Thembavani is Related to the religion of

- a) Hinduism
- b) **Christianity**
- c) Islam
- d) Buddhism

Explanation: Thembavani is Related to Christianity

58) Christianity was first brought to india in

- a) **1st century AD**
- b) 6th Century AD
- c) 16th Century AD
- d) 18th Century AD

Explanation: Christianity was first brought to india by apostle st.Thomas in 1st Century

59) Who was the political mentor of kamaraj?

- a) Periyar

- b) Rajaji
- c) Kumaran
- d) **Satyamurthi**

Explanation: Satyamurti was a politician and patriot. He was the political mentor of K.Kamaraj. Rajagopalachari nominated Satyamurti to succeed him as the President of the **Indian National Congress in Tamil Nadu in 1930.**

60) Who was the main reason behind the construction of poondi reservoir ?

- a) **Satyamurthi**
- b) Kamaraj
- c) Periyar
- d) None of the above

Explanation: When Satyamurti became the **Mayor of Madras in 1939**, the city was in the grip of an acute water scarcity and it was left to him to impress upon the British Governor for building Reservoir in poondi about 50 kms west of the city to augment the water supply position.

61) Which G.O Provided in 1921 and 1922 is Issued for

- a) Right to Vote
- b) **Reservation in Local Bodies**
- c) Universities
- d) None of above

Explanation: Communal G.O.s (Government Orders) of 1921 and 1922 provided for the reservation of appointments in local bodies and educational institutions for non-Brahmin communities in increased proportion.

62) Staff selection board was changed to public service commission in

- a) 1922
- b) 1925
- c) **1929**
- d) 1940

Explanation: The Staff Selection Board, created by the Panagal Ministry in 1924, was made the Public Service Commission in 1929. It was the first of its kind in India.

63) Who formed the Ministry Government in Madras after election of 1937?

- a) **Rajaji**
- b) Anna
- c) Kamarajar
- d) CR Dass

Explanation: In July 1937 the Congress formed its ministry under C. Rajagopalachari. Thus, the rule of Justice Party which introduced important social legislations came to an end.

64) Annamalai University and Andhra University were opened in the Years

- a) 1920,1924
- b) 1925,1929
- c) **1929,1925**
- d) 1930,1931

Explanation: In 1925 Andhra University was opened and Annamalai University was opened in 1929.

65) When did Anna become the Chief minister of Tamilnadu?

- a) 1960
- b) 1964
- c) 1976
- d) **1967**

Explanation: Annadurai became CM of TN in the year 1967.

66) Where was Annadurai born?

- a) Salem
- b) Erode
- c) **Kanchipuram**
- d) Tirupur

Explanation: Annadurai was born on September 15 1909 at Kanchipuram.

67) The women were given right to vote in the year

- a) 1923
- b) **1921**
- c) 1930
- d) 1950

Explanation: During Justice Party rule, the women were given right to vote in 1921.

68) Sufism is believed to be originated in

- a) Iran
- b) Iraq
- c) Turkey
- d) **Persia**

Explanation: Sufism originated in Persia and popularized in India around 11th Century AD

69) When was DMK formed?

- a) **1949**
- b) 1951

- c) 1956
- d) 1950

Explanation: DMK was formed on 17th September 1949 by Annadurai.

70) Self Respect Movement was started in the year

- a) 1925
- b) 1934
- c) 1944
- d) 1940

Explanation: Periyar Started Self respect Movement in 1925 to spread his Political Ideas.

71) Consider the following

- 1) Suf means Wool.
- 2) Safa means purity

- a) Both are true
- b) Both are false
- c) Only 2 is true
- d) Only 1 is true

Explanation: Suf means Wool. Safa means purity.

72) Which University conferred Doctorate to Annadurai?

- a) Anna University
- b) Madras University
- c) Alagappa University
- d) Annamalai University

Explanation: Annamalai University Conferred Doctorate to Anna in 1968.

73) The sufi's organized themselves in Communities Controlled by Master Known as

- a) Shaikh
- b) Nizam
- c) Sultan
- d) Caliph

Explanation: The sufi's organized themselves in Communities Controlled by Master Known as Shaikh.

74) Dasabodha was a work of

- a) Tulsidas
- b) Guru Ramdoss
- c) Guru Nnak
- d) Tuka Ram

Explanation: Dasabodha was a work of Guru Ramdass.

75) Anna changed the Name Madras to Tamizhaga Arasu or Tamizhagam on

- a) 1969
- b) 1975
- c) 1989
- d) 1995

Explanation: Anna changed the Name Madras to Tamizhaga Arasu or Tamizhagam on 16th April 1969.

76) Moovalur Ramamirtham organized a Isai vellalar onference at

- a) Erode
- b) **Mayiladuthurai**
- c) Salem
- d) Tirupur

Explanation: Moovalur Ramamirtham organized Isai vellalar Conference at Mayiladuthurai in 1925.

77) Muthulakshmi reddy was nominated to Tamilnadu legislative Council in the year

- a) **1929**
- b) 1934
- c) 1933
- d) 1967

Explanation: Appreciating her role in devadasi system, she was Nominated to TN legislative council in 1929.

78) Periyar Protested about the segregation of students at

- e) Vaikom School
- f) **Seranmadhevi Gurukulam**
- g) The Hindu
- h) Madras Mahajana Sabha

Explanation: Periyar Noticed the segregation of students based on caste at Seranmadhevi Gurukulam and Protested about it.

79) When did Periyar Joined the Congress?

- a) 1909
- b) **1919**
- c) 1939
- d) 1944

Explanation: Periyar Joined the Congress in the year 1919 to realize his ideas.

80) After securing majority in 1920 elections justice party formed ministry under the head of?

- a) **Subbarayalu reddiar**

- b) Murugesanadir
- c) TM Nair
- d) None of the above

Explanation: The Justice Party came to power following the election of 1920 held according to the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms. The Justice Party captured sixty three out of ninety eight elected seats in the Madras Legislative Council. As Pitti Theagaraya Chetti declined to lead the ministry, A. Subbarayalu Reddiar formed the ministry.

- 81) Which Independent candidate formed ministry in 1926 with help of swaraj party?
- a) Omandur Ramswamy
 - b) Subbarayulu**
 - c) TM Nair
 - d) Raja of Bobbili

Explanation: In 1926 Swaraj Party got Majority of seats and a Independent Candidate Subbarayulu Formed ministry in Madras with their Help.

- 82) Madhva preached his principles in
- a) Tulu
 - b) Telugu
 - c) Kannada**
 - d) Tamil

Explanation: In the thirteenth century, Madhava from Kannada region propagated Dvaita or dualism of Jivatma and Paramatma.

- 83) Who popularized Krishna cult in north India?
- a) Tulsidas
 - b) Tukaram
 - c) Surdas**
 - d) Vallabacharya

Explanation: Surdas was the disciple of Vallabhacharya and he popularized Krishna cult in north India

- 84) Ajmer was the centre of the activities of the Sufi saint
- a) Khwaja Muinuddin**
 - b) Kabir
 - c) Bahauddin
 - d) Qutubuddin

Explanation: The most famous of the Sufi saints of India was Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti, who settled in Ajmer which became the centre of his activities.

85) The one who started Hindu revivalist movement giving a new orientation to Hinduism was

- a) **Sankara**
- b) Vallabacharaya
- c) Ramalinga
- d) Sundara

Explanation: In the ninth century Sankara started a Hindu revivalist movement giving a new orientation to Hinduism. He was born in Kaladi in Kerala.

86) India has a recognised official languages in number of

- a) **22**
- b) 24
- c) 26
- d) 28

Explanation: The Constitution of India recognises twenty-two languages as official languages.

87) Which one of the following religion is not practised in India

- a) Sikh
- b) Christianity
- c) Zoroastrianism
- d) **Confucianism**

Explanation: Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Sikhism, Buddhism, Jainism and Zoroastrianism flourish in India.

88) Who defeated the Jains in a theological debate and consequently his opponents were impaled?

- a) Appar
- b) **Sambanthar**
- c) Sundarar
- d) None of above

Explanation: According to tradition, Sambandar defeated the Jains in a theological debate and consequently his opponents were impaled.

89) Most Heterodox religions in North India used the language of

- a) Panini
- b) Sanskrit
- c) **Prakrit**
- d) Hindi

Explanation: The supremacy accorded to the Tamil language was a response to the fact that the heterodox religions used north India Prakrits.

90) Fakir is the term used for

- a) **Muslim Saint**
- b) Sikh Guru
- c) Hindu Guru
- d) None of above

Explanation: Fakir Term is used for Holy muslim saints

91) Madhavacharya belonged to the philosophical school of

- a) **Dwaita**
- b) Advaita
- c) Visistadvaita
- d) Pushti marga

Explanation: Madhava from Kannada region propogated Dvaita or dualism of Jivatma and Paramatma.

92) Match

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1) 1. Kabir | - Sahitya Lehari |
| 2) Sur Das | - Shaik Taqi |
| 3) Sufism | - Sambandar |
| 4) Koon Pandyan | - Weaver |

- a) 2134
- b) 3214
- c) 1243
- d) **4321**

Explanation: 4321

93) Which religion apart from Buddhism and Jainism Challenged Orthodox religious Practices early age?

- a) Christianity
- b) **Ajivikas**
- c) Din Ilahhi
- d) None of abaove

Explanation: Buddhism and Jainism (apart from other heterodox religions such as Ajivika) which challenged the orthodox Vedic religious practices.

94) India is known as a

- a) Sub Continent
- b) Peninsula
- c) **Both A and B**
- d) None of above

Explanation: India is Called as a Sub continent and a Peninsula.

95) Which of the Following is Not correct regarding Nehru

- a) Coined Unity in diversity
- b) First Prime Minister
- c) Wrote Discovery of India
- d) **Coined Jai Hind.**

Explanation: India is known for 'unity in diversity'. This phrase was coined by Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of independent India, in his book Discovery of India

96) India has a Major Language families of

- a) 3
- b) **4**
- c) 5
- d) 2

Explanation: Four major Indian language families are Indo-Aryan, Dravidian, Austroasiatic and Sino Tibetan. Tamil is the oldest Dravidian language.

97) Onam Festival is Celebrated in the state of

- a) Tamil nadu
- b) **Kerala**
- c) Telengana
- d) Odisha

Explanation: Onam is Celebrated in Kerala.

98) The Ancient religioun of our Country is

- a) Islam
- b) Christianity
- c) **Vedic Religion**
- d) Buddhism

Explanation: Vedic Religion (Hinduism is Said to be Ancient religion of our Country)

99) India is also Called as

- a) Museum of Human race
- b) Sub Continent
- c) Continent Masquerading as a Country
- d) **All the above**

Explanation: All the above

100) Who brought Zorastrianismm into india?

- a) Iranians

- b) Turks
- c) **Persians**
- d) Mongolians

Explanation: The Persian driven into India Brought us Zoroastrianism.

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