

### Section 3b: General Studies–Indian Society and Culture

- Q.81** In the ancient Indian texts, the Greeks are known as (1 mark)
- [A] Pahlavas
  - [B] Shakas
  - [C] Yavanas
  - [D] Aryans
- Q.82** Out of the four listed items valued in Indian tradition, the odd one is (1 mark)
- [A] Tulsi
  - [B] Turmeric
  - [C] Basmati
  - [D] Neem
- Q.83** “I want the concentration of wealth, not in the hands of a few, but in the hands of all.” It was a quotation from (1 mark)
- [A] Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar
  - [B] Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi
  - [C] Jawaharlal Nehru
  - [D] Jayaprakash Narayan
- Q.84** Out of the four important scholars of Indian art listed below, one is not an Indian. The non-Indian scholar is (1 mark)
- [A] Rukmini Devi Arundel
  - [B] Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya
  - [C] Ananda Coomaraswamy
  - [D] Laila Tyabji

**Q.85** The Bardoli Satyagraha was directed against (1 mark)

- [A] indigo plantation
- [B] taxes on land
- [C] salt tax
- [D] cotton levy

**Q.86** The Telangana movement began in (1 mark)

- [A] 1952
- [B] 1953
- [C] 1942
- [D] 1946

**Q.87** Among the following, the largest circulating newspaper in India is (1 mark)

- [A] Dainik Jagran
- [B] Amar Ujala
- [C] The Times of India
- [D] Hindustan Times

**Q.88** Among the following states of India, the most urbanized state as per 2011 Census and by considering the proportion of people living in urban areas is (1 mark)

- [A] Kerala
- [B] Maharashtra
- [C] Karnataka
- [D] Tamil Nadu

**Q.89** The British Governor General who was also the Commander of the British forces during the American War of Independence is

(1 mark)

- [A] Arthur Wellesley
- [B] Robert Clive
- [C] Charles Cornwallis
- [D] Horatio Nelson

**Q.90** The terms (i) Palempore, (ii) Manchester, (iii) Madhubani and (iv) Mahabalipuram, are related to

(1 mark)

- [A] bed covering, sculptures, paintings and textiles, respectively.
- [B] bed covering, textiles, paintings and sculptures, respectively.
- [C] sculptures, textiles, paintings and bed covering, respectively.
- [D] sculptures, textiles, bed covering and paintings, respectively.

**Q.91** Artisanal guilds were known as

(1 mark)

- [A] karakhanas
- [B] nigamas
- [C] shrenis
- [D] hastakala

**Q.92** The terms (i) sandalwood, (ii) muslin, (iii) Chanderi and (iv) Kasi, are related to

(1 mark)

- [A] Mysore, Dhaka, Madhya Pradesh and silk, respectively.
- [B] Dhaka, Mysore, silk and Madhya Pradesh, respectively.
- [C] Mysore, Madhya Pradesh, silk and Dhaka, respectively.
- [D] Madhya Pradesh, silk, Dhaka and Mysore, respectively.

**Q.93** In the Preamble of the Constitution of India, in addition to Liberty, Equality and Fraternity, another virtue has been added with a resolve to be secured for "We, The People of India". The added virtue is

(1 mark)

- [A] Independence
- [B] Friendship
- [C] Non-discrimination
- [D] Justice

**Q.94** The Mansabdari system was devised by

(1 mark)

- [A] Babar
- [B] Humayun
- [C] Akbar
- [D] Aurangzeb

**Q.95** **This question carries 2 marks. One option or more options is/are correct answer to this question.**

The famous personage(s) who belonged to the confederacies called *ganas or sanghas* is/are

(2 marks)

- [A] Siddhartha Gautama
- [B] Vardhamana Mahavira
- [C] Bimbisara
- [D] Ajatashatru

**Q.96** **This question carries 2 marks. One option or more options is/are correct answer to this question.**

The script(s) predominantly discovered in ancient inscriptions is/are

(2 marks)

- [A] Brahmi
- [B] Devanagari
- [C] Indus
- [D] Kharoshti