

Semester IV- Skill Enhancement Course (SEC)

Study Material for Indian History, Culture and Diversity

Unit A:

1. Where do you find evidence of neolithic habitation? In Mehrgarh in Baluchistan dated back to 7000 BC.
2. The local name of Mohanjodaro is— Mound of the Dead
3. Tripitakas are the Sacred books of the— Jains
4. Name the great king known as Devanampiyadassi - -- Ashoka
5. Title of Vikramaditya was adopted by— Chandra Gupta II
6. In which century did the famous Chinese pilgrim Fahien visit India? 5th century A.D.
7. When did Arab invasion of Sindh by Md. Bin Qasim take place----- 712 A. D.
8. Name the legendary ruler of Vijaynagara empire----- Raja Krishnadeva Raya.
9. Which important event took place in the history of India in the year 1526?
The first battle of Panipat.
10. Chhatrapati Shivaji died in the year— 1680.
11. Name the local Afghan ruler who challenged the Mughal ruler Humayun and kept him away from the throne of Delhi for about fifteen years---- Shershah.
12. Who founded the Khalsa and fixed the vow of five Ks? Guru Gobind Singh.
13. Name the most famous governor general of the French East India Company----- Dupleix.
14. Who among the Indian rulers tried to use the rivalry between the French and the British but could not succeed? Tipu Sultan of Mysore.
15. Who was the first Governor General of the English East India Company? Lord Warren Hastings.
16. When was the first railway in India started? 1853, From Bombay to Thane.
17. The universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay were founded in the year— 1857.
18. Lala Hardayal was the leader of which party? Ghadr Party.
19. Name the leader who was the first to call Mahatma Gandhi as the “father of nation” (Rashtrapita)? Subhash Chandra Bose.
20. The Kharoshthi script is written in which direction? From right to left.
21. What is the language of the Vedas? Sanskrit.
22. What was the official language of the Delhi Sultante? Persian/Farsi.
23. Name the author of Mrichchkatikam. ----- Sudraka.

24. Name the book written by Dadabhai Naoroji on Indian poverty and economy under British rule?
Poverty and Un-British rule in India.
25. Who is the author of Anandamatha? Bankimchandra.

Unit B:

26. Which sections of the Vedic literature envisage a progressive outlook? The Aranyakas and Upanishads.
27. Which doctrine was endorsed by Buddhism? Law of Karma.
28. Name the founder of Samkhya Philosophy? Kapila (who wrote the Samkhya sutras).
29. Who is the originator of Yoga? Patanjali (who wrote Yogasutra).
30. Which 'tirthankara' was named Vardhman Mahavira? Twenty fourth or the last tirthankar.
31. Which philosophical school of India has difference of opinion about realization of soul?
Charvaka School.
32. Where is the Khwaja Muinuddin Chisti Khanqah located? Ajmer.
33. What is the other name of Islamic law? Sharia.
34. Who is called Chirag-i-Dilli (The Lamp of Delhi)? Sheikh Nasiruddin Mahmud.
35. Which work became the turning point in the history of Vaishnavite movement?
Bhagavata Purana
36. Adi Granth is a holy work of which religion? Sikh religion.
37. Who wrote Sur Sagar? Surdas.
38. Who is credited to have abolished the Sati pratha in India? Lord William Bentinck.
39. Who founded the Satyashodhak samaj in 1873? Jotiba Phule.
40. Where was first Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College established? At Lahore in 1886.
41. What was the original name of Swami Vivekanand? Narendra Nath Datta.
42. Where was The Theosophical Society founded? Adyar near Chennai.
43. Who started Muhammedan Anglo-Oriental College? Sayyid Ahmed Khan.
44. Give the names of any three famous socio-religious reformers of the Parsis.
Dadabhai Naoroji, S.S. Bengalee, Nauroji Furdongi.
45. Teejan Bai is a performer of which folk Art form? Pandavānī folk song.
46. What was the theme of the Ajanta cave painting?
They depict scenes from Jataka stories and Buddhist themes.
47. Who were Kushilavas? Professional singers singing heroic tales dramatically.
48. Through which paintings were advices given to the younger girls? Mithila Paintings.

49. Which community had professional drama companies? Shailoosh.
50. The well-known story 'Soso Baiga' of Mundas has been written in the form of-----
ballad.

Unit C:

51. Where are the dhulitchitras paintings normally done? It is done on the floor.
52. Give the names of two sites where Buddhist painting of sixth & ninth centuries were found?
Bagh in the North, Badami (Karnataka) south.
53. Who withdrew the royal patronage to painters in the medieval period? Aurangzeb.
54. Which state is famous for Patta painting? Orissa state.
55. Why was Raja Ravi Varma of Travancore famous?
Oil painting depicting mythological and social themes became highly famous in modern India.
56. Which tribe is famous for Warli paintings? Gond and Kol tribes.
57. Which is the earliest text dealing exclusively with performing arts?
Bharata's Natyashastra. It was possibly compiled between 2nd century BC and 2nd century AD.
58. How many ragas were mentioned in Sangeet Ratnakara? 264 ragas.
59. What was the theme of Jaya Deva's Gita Govinda? Love of Radha and Krishna.
60. What are the two division of Indian classical music?
a) The Hindustani classical music of North India. (b) The Carnatic music of South India.
61. What is Kriti in carnatic music? Main composition.
62. What represents the Creation and destruction of cosmic cycle in dance form?
The Natraja figure of Lord Shiva.
63. Bihu dance form belongs to which state? Assam.
64. Who wrote the play Padmavati? Madhusudan.
65. In which Indus city was the statue of the Bronze Dancing girl found? Monenjodaro.
66. Where is the famous rock cut Kailash temple situated? Ellora.
67. The Red fort at Agra was built by ----- Akbar.
68. Name the architect who designed the Rashtrapati Bhavan. Lutyens.
69. Who built the Sanchi Stupa? Ashoka.
70. Which school of Art had greek influence on Buddha's statue? Gandhara school of Art.

71. Art historians ascribe the 'oldest cave paintings' in India, the "scroll paintings" to which Jharkhand tribe?
Shabars, who today live on the edge of extinction.
72. Tales of Garur Puran form the very essence of these paintings in Singhbhum district. Name it.
Paitkar Art
73. Name the painting style that shows Santhal myth of the creation of the earth.....
Jadopatiya
74. The technique of lost wax casting is named after this tribe in Jharkhand: Dokra Craft
75. Name the art of harvest festival in autumn, using red, black, yellow and white earth, large voting images are painted with twigs and kuchis on the walls - bulls, horses with riders, wild animals, trees, lotuses, peacocks, and horned deities..... Sohrai

Unit D:

76. Ull-Gulan revolution is associated with ----- Birsa Munda
77. Who were the leaders of the Santhal Hool of 1855-56? Sidho, Kanhu, Chand
and Bhairab
78. Who was the leader of the Kherwar movement in nineteenth century?
Bhagirath Manjhi
79. The Sardari Andolan of nineteenth century was a movement led by which tribe?
Munda tribe.
80. When did Tana Bhagat movement take place? 1910-11
81. Which of the following tribes indulged in the revolt of 1831 against the Britishers?
Ho and Mundas
82. Name the famous folk dance of Jharkhand..... Chau
83. The Known melody of the folk songs at Chhota Nagpur area of Jharkhand are-----
Domkotch, Jhumar, Dandhara, Jhumor, Vivaha-Augna
84. When is the Aundi song sung? At the time of Marriage.
85. Most of the songs in folk culture of tribal areas of Jharkhand are----- Dance songs 86. Which festival of Munda is called 'Sohul' ? Ba-Parav
87. Which festival in Jharkhand is for the expression of love and affection between sisters and brothers?
Karam Puja

88. Name the popular bull taming sport practiced particularly during Pongal festival.

Jallikattu

89. Name the tag sport played by teams of twelve players who try to avoid being touched by members of the opposing team, only 9 players of the team enter the field. Kho kho

90. Name the relatively new sport in India, introduced in 2006 and now being played by schools in Shillong and Meghalaya. Lacrosse

91. Chess may have originated from India as a successor of which ancient game?

Chaturanga or Shatranj.

92. When did India first win the Kabaddi World Championship? 2007

93. Name the game very popular in Jharkhand and India which finds its mention in the Jataka Stories. Archery.

94. What is the 'Ladli' scheme of government of India?

A scheme for the protection of girl child, in which an amount is set aside at the time of the birth of a girl child which she gets when she completes eighteen years of age. This amount is used for the education or the marriage of the child.

95. Which Act prohibits dowry violations? The Dowry Prohibition Act in 1961.

96. What makes a nuclear family? Husband, wife and their children.

97. What is number one killer according to World Health Organization? Tobacco.

98. What is the expected population of the aged people in India by 2021? 137 million

99. What is the main reason for the elderly people not being looked after? With the joint family breaking down, especially in the urban areas, where nuclear families are the trend, the aged are increasingly becoming unwelcome members in their own families.

100. What is child abuse? A child in the age group of 6-14 years is supposed to be in the school. But unfortunately, of the 200 million Indian children in this age group, about 11.3 million are labourers. The estimate by NGOs puts it at 60 million, of which 2,00,000 work as domestic help and almost an equal number as bonded labourers. These children become vulnerable to physical and mental exploitation, they are starved, beaten and even sexually exploited. This is a serious problem and is generally known as 'child abuse'.