



## **TEST – HPGK -2**

**Q1 Consider the statement given below and select the correct answer:Statement**

– 1: Raja Sansar Singh of Kangra invaded Chauki Hatwar.

**Statement – 2:** The reign of Raja Hari Singh is known as the Golden period in the history of Bilaspur.

- (a) Both Statements – 1 and 2 are correct.
- (b) Both Statements – 1 and 2 are incorrect.
- (c) Statement - 1 is correct and Statement – 2 is incorrect.
- (d) Statement – 1 is incorrect and Statement – 2 is correct.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

- **Raja Sansar Singh** of Kangra in 1795 invaded the territory on the right bank of the Satluj and occupied Chauki Hatwar. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- The reign of **Raja Hari Singh** is known as the Golden period in the history of Bilaspur as the land-revenue system was reorganised and there was large scale economic development. **Hence statement 2 is correct. Hence option A is correct.**

**Q2. The Sita Ram temple at Chamba was constructed during the reign of**

- (a) Raja Bhalbhadra Verman
- (b) Raja Chattar Singh
- (c) Raja Prithvi Singh
- (d) Raja Gopal Singh

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

**Raja Prithvi Singh** (1641-1664 AD), a handsome and a gallant knight was favourite of Shahjahan and visited the imperial court many times. **Hence option C is correct.**

- He introduced the Mughal style of court life including Mughal-Rajput art and architecture in Chamba.
- During his reign, Batlu (the nurse) constructed the **temples** at Khajiar, Hidimba at Mahal, and **Sita Ram** at Chamba.

**Q3. The Suhi Mela is held in the memory of**

- (a) Raja Meru Varman
- (b) Raja Sahil Varman
- (c) Rani Naina Devi
- (d) Rani Lakshana Devi

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

For convenient **water supply** in Chamba town, Raja ordered a **watercourse** to be made from the **Sarohta stream**. But water refused to enter the channel made for it. It is said that the **spirit of the stream** wants the life sacrifice of **Rani** or **her son**. Another account says that Raja himself saw all this in a **dream**.

- **Rani Naina Devi** got ready to **sacrifice**. She was taken to the spot near the village (Balota), where Rani was **buried alive**. When Rani was buried in, the water **began to flow**.



- A fair called '**Suhi Mela** is held in **Rani's memory** where only women and children are allowed to participate. Raja also constructed a **shrine** on top of the hill in her memory. **Rani Sharda of Jit Singh** constructed the stairs to the shrine. **Hence option C is correct.**

**Q4. Which among the following British Officer was appointed as superintendent of Chamba in 1863?**

- (a) Major Blair Reid
- (b) Lord Maine
- (c) Colonel C.A Mc. Mohan
- (d) Sir Charles Rivaz

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

In the beginning years of Sri Singh, Lakar Shah (a Brahmin), a new issue of the Chamba copper coin was made and it is still called Lakar-Shahi, after him.

- During the reign of Sri Singh, Chamba came under the influence of the British regime.
- Due to bad economic state Raja was asked for the services of an officer from the British officer and **Major Blair Reid** was appointed **superintendent of Chamba in 1863. Hence option A is correct.**

**Q5. Who was the court poet of king Dharma Chand of Kangra who wrote the play Dharm Chand in 1526 AD?**

- (a) Ganesh Singh
- (b) Padam Chand
- (c) Kirat Chand
- (d) Manik Chand

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Akbar granted the title of Maharaja to the Raja of Kangra, Dharam Chand. There is also a play written on his life called Dharam Chand Natak in 1562 AD. It was written by **Manik Chand** court poet of Raja Dharam Chand. **Hence option D is correct.**

**Q6. When did the Britishers grant a Sanad to Raja Mahender restoring to him all his former territories except 'Rawin' and 'Kotgarh'?**

- (a) 12th November 1816
- (b) 6th November 1816
- (c) 12th November 1815
- (d) 6th November 1815

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

The Britishers granted a Sanad to Raja Mahender restoring to him all his former territories except 'Rawin' and 'Kotgarh' on **6th November 1815**, which were kept as British possessions and later transferred to Keonthal in exchange for Shimla. **Hence, option D is correct.**



**Q7. Who among the following Britishers passed through Bilaspur during the reign of Raja Hari Chand in 1871?**

- (a) Lord Armherst
- (b) Lord Mayo
- (c) Lord Linlithgow
- (d) None of the above

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

In 1871, **Lord Mayo** passed through Bilaspur on his way to Kangra, during the reign of Raja Hari Chand. **Hence option B is correct.**

**Q8. When did Rampur Bushahr become the part of Centrally administered Chief Commissioner's province of Himachal Pradesh?**

- (a) April 1948
- (b) March 1948
- (c) April 1949
- (d) March 1949

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

- The princely state integration was going on all over the country. Padam Singh was reluctant to hand over his state at that time.
- After initial opposition, in **March 1948**, Rampur Bushahr became the part and parcel of the centrally administered Chief Commissioner's province of Himachal Pradesh. **Hence, Option B is correct.**

**Q9. Which of the following was the contemporary to the Raja Bahadur Singh of Kullu?**

- (a) Raja Kailash Pal
- (b) Raja Sidh Singh
- (c) Raja Arjun Sen
- (d) Raja Jagat Singh

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

**Raja Bahadur Singh**

- The subjugation of the 'Ranas' and Thakurs' was started by **Sidh Singh** and completed by **Bahadur Singh of Kullu**.
- The **Rajat Arjun Sen** of Suket was the contemporary of Bahadur Singh of Kullu. **Hence option C is correct.**
- The Raja of Suket was notorious for his arrogance.

**Q10. Which Raja of Kullu installed the idol of 'Raghunathji', so that he may be relieved of the curse which had fallen upon him?**

- (a) Raja Jagat Singh



- (b) Raja Man Singh
- (c) Raja Surya Sen
- (d) Raja Pratap Singh

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

**Raja Jagat Singh**

- An interesting and important event that took place at the beginning of the reign of Raja Jagat Singh was that he installed the **idol of Raghunathji**. This idol was brought by a Brahmin named '**Damodar Das**' from '**Ayodhya**' in 1653 A.D. on the order of Raja Jagat Singh of Kullu, so that he may be relieved of the curse which had fallen upon him. **Hence option A is correct.**

**Q 11. Match List I with List II and choose the correct answer from the given options:**

List I (Important events)	List II (Associated Rulers)
A. Suffix of Varman was removed from the names of Rajas of Chamba during his reign	1. Raja Chattar Singh.
B. Built the fort at Hamirpur.	2. Raja Sangram Pal.
C. Raja who refused the orders of Aurangzeb to demolish temples	3. Raja Hamir Chand.
D. Raja Prithvi Singh fought with him over possession of Bhalai pargana.	4. Raja Prithvi Singh.

- (a) A – 4, B – 3, C – 2, D – 1
- (b) A – 4, B – 3, C – 1, D – 2
- (c) A – 1, B – 2, C – 3, D – 4
- (d) A – 2, B – 3, C – 1, D – 4

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

- From the time of **Raja Prithvi Singh**, the old suffix of **Varman** was totally dropped for the Rajas of **Chamba**. **Hence A-4 is the correct match.**
- It was **Hamir Chand** who **built the fort at Hamirpur** and the present town of Hamirpur derives its name from this ruler. **Hence B-3 is the correct match.**
- In 1678, **Raja Chattar Singh refused** to obey the order of Aurangzeb to **demolish all Hindu temples** in the state. When Aurangzeb came to know, he summoned the Raja to Delhi. **Hence C-1 is the correct match.**



- In 1648, the dispute between **Prithvi Singh** and **Sangram Pal** over the possession of Bhalai pargana was finally settled by a Mughal officer in favor of Chamba. **Hence D-2 is the correct match.**

**Q 12. Consider the given four statements and choose the correct answer from the given options:**

1. The Punjab hill chiefs had given their unconditional support to the Sikhs in the first Anglo-Sikh war.
2. Raja Shamsher Singh of 'Guler' raised a force to turn the Sikhs out of Haripur fort.
3. Raja Narain Pal of 'Kutlehr' also expelled the Sikhs from Kotwalbah.
4. Ugar Sen of 'Suket' and Balbir Sen of 'Mandi' also joined hands with British Government for the expulsion of the Sikhs from hills.

- (a) 1 and 3  
(b) 1, 3 and 4  
(c) 2, 3 and 4  
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

- The rulers of **Punjab hill states** were tired of Maharaja Ranjit Singh's **policy of annexation** and now they were looking for an **opportunity** to get rid of the **growing power** of the **Sikhs**.
- The **Punjab hill chiefs** had given their **unconditional support** to the **British** in the **first Anglo-Sikh war**. **Hence statement 1 is incorrect.**
- Raja **Shamsher Singh** of '**Guler**' raised a force from among his retainers and turned the **Sikhs out of Haripur fort**. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- **Bir Singh** of **Nurpur** rallied his men and laid siege to the **fort of Nurpur**.
- Raja **Narain Pal** of 'Kutlehr' also expelled the Sikhs from **Kotwalbah**. **Hence statement 3 is correct.**
- **Ugar Sen** of '**Suket**' and **Balbir Sen** of '**Mandi**' also joined hands to tendering their allegiance to the British Government for the expulsion of the Sikhs from hills. **Hence statement 4 is correct.**

**Q 13. Consider the statement given below and select the correct answer:**

**Statement – 1:** In 1885, Raja Amar Chand ordered to keep record of cases in 'Nagri' Script.

**Statement – 2:** The system of court fee and non-judicial stamps were introduced in Bilaspur by Raja Bijai Chand.

- (a) Both Statements – 1 and 2 are correct.  
(b) Both Statements – 1 and 2 are incorrect.  
(c) Statement - 1 is correct and Statement – 2 is incorrect.  
(d) Statement – 1 is incorrect and Statement – 2 is correct.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

- In 1885, Raja Amar Chand ordered to keep record of cases in 'Nagri' Script (Hindi). **Hence statement 1 is correct.**



- The system of court fee and non-judicial stamps were introduced in Bilaspur by Raja Bijai Chand. He also had a water supply system laid down in Bilaspur town. **Hence statement 2 is correct. Hence option A is correct.**

**Q 14. Who was the Deputy Commissioner of Shimla hills state during the revolt of 1857?**

- (a) William Hay
- (b) General Anson
- (c) G. C. Barnes
- (d) None of the above.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

During the War of 1857 -

- The Commander-in-Chief of Shimla was General Anson
- The **Deputy Commissioner of Shimla** was **Lord William Hay**. Hence option A is correct.

**Q 15. The Wazir of Nurpur "Ram Singh" who gave a tough fight to British in the Second Anglo-Sikh war was deported to which place?**

- (a) Andaman
- (b) Sapatu
- (c) Singapore
- (d) Ambala

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

In the **second British-Sikh war** (1848 A.D.), the principalities of Kangra hills helped Sikh against the British.

- From the **Treaty of the Lahore**, the Rajas of Hill states became disappointed with the British because the British did not give them their old estates as per the promise.
- The hill principalities of **Nurpur, Kangra, Jaswan and Datarpur** rose into the rebellion against the British in 1848, which was suppressed by **Commissioner Lawrence**.
- The wazir of Nurpur **Ram Singh Pathania** was defeated by the British at **Shahpur** near '**Dale di dhar**'.
- He was **betrayed** by a Brahmin **Pahad Chand**.
- **Wajir Ram Singh Pathania** was sent to **Singapore** where he died. Hence option C is correct.

**Q 16. Which among the following Raja was the last to rule Bilaspur?**

- (a) Raja Anand Chand
- (b) Raja Sahil Varman
- (c) Raja Bijai Chand
- (d) Raja Amar Chand

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**



**Raja Anand Chand** was the last ruler of Bilaspur, who ruled up to 9th October 1948 when Bilaspur was made Part- 'C' state of India. **Hence option A is correct.**

**Q 17. Name the revolutionary who incited the people against British in 1857, was caught and hanged in Dharamshala later on**

- (a) Ram Prasad Bairagi
- (b) Mian Avtar Singh
- (c) Pratap Singh
- (d) Tej Singh

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

**Ram Prasad Bairagi** of **Subathu** was arrested on the charge of being the writer of certain **seeditious letters** on **12<sup>th</sup> June, 1857**. He was sent to **Ambala** and **executed**.

- **Bushahr Princely State** - The only Raja who acted with **hostility and discourtesy** towards the British was **Raja Shamsheer Singh of Bushahr**.
- **Kullu Revolt** - This revolt could not last long. Within three days, **Pratap Singh and his brother-in-law Veer Singh** were arrested and deported to **Dharamshala in Kangra**, where on **3rd August 1857**, both were hanged. **Hence option C is correct.**

**Q 18. Who was the person who led the revolt amongst Nasiri Battalion in 1857?**

- (a) Buddhi Singh
- (b) Subedar Bheem Singh
- (c) Narayan Pal
- (d) Mian Ratan Singh

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

- On 6th May 1857, the soldiers of 'Kasauli Guard' in the leadership of Buddhi Singh revolted and marched towards to join their fellow soldiers at 'Jutogh'.
- The Leader of **Nasiri Battalion** of Jutogh was **Subedar Bheem Singh**.

**Q 19 . Which of the following Rajas of hill state participated in the Delhi Durbar of 1877?**

1. Raja Shree Singh of Chamba
  2. Raja Bajai Sen of Mandi
  3. Raja Hira Chand of Bilaspur
- (a) 1 and 2
  - (b) 1 and 3
  - (c) 2 and 3
  - (d) All of the above.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

When the Delhi Durbar was held in 1877, during the viceroyalty of Lord Lytton,

- Raja Sham Singh of Chamba,
- Raja Bajai Sen of Mandi



- Raja Hira Chand of Bilaspur

Hence option C is correct.

**Q 20. Who was the leader of Mandi Agitation in 1909?**

- (a) Dr. Y.S. Parmar
- (b) Shivanand Ramaul
- (c) Chaudhary Sherganj
- (d) Shobha Ram

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

In the 1909 AD, agrarian disturbance took place in Mandi State.

- The Raja of Mandi at that time was **Raja Bhawani Sen (1902-1912)**.
- The wazir was **Upadhya Jiwa Nand**.
- The leader of the agitation was **Shobha Ram of Sarkaghat**. Hence option D is correct.
- The reasons of the agitation were corrupt Administration and Begar.

**Q 21. Who among the following was sent by Nehru to look into Dhama Goli Kand?**

- (a) Lala Duni Chand
- (b) Shanti Swarup Dhawan
- (c) Bhaskar Nand
- (d) Shiva Nand

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

- The public demanded an independent enquiry of this incident.
- **Pt. J.L. Nehru** sent **Shanti Swarup Dhawan** to present on the spot report. Hence option B is correct.
- On 30 July 1939, a non-official enquiry committee was set up headed by Lala Duni Chand Ambalvi with two other members Shri Dev Suman and Shyam Lal Khanna.

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**Q 22. Who was the ruler of Kangra when Firoz Tughlaq invaded the Kangra fort in 1365?**

- (a) Prithvi Chand
- (b) Roop Chand
- (c) Sansar Chand
- (d) Gyan Chand

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Roop Chand of Kangra raided the plains around Delhi. This angered Feroz Shah.

- **Firuz Shah Tughlaq** besieged the **Kangra Fort** in **1365 AD** during the reign of **Roop Chand** (1360 – 1375). Hence option B is correct.
- Roop Chand accepted the supremacy of Tughlaq Dynasty.

**Q 23. Which of the following fort was laid siege by Mahmud of Ghazni in 1009 AD?**



- (a) Nurpur
- (b) Nagarkot
- (c) Ratanpur
- (d) Haripur

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Mahmud of Ghazni was the successor of Subuktigin, who was the founder of the Ghaznavid dynasty.

- He attacked **Nagarkot (Kangra)** in 1009 AD (7th invasion) after defeating Anand Pal, successor of Jai Pal. The fort remained under Mahmud till 1043 AD. **Hence option B is correct.**
- He also attacked Brajeshwari Temple. It is believed that after this invasion, Mahmud of Ghazni returned with so much wealth, jewelry, silver, and gold that his people congregated to see the wealth of India.

**Q 24. Match List I with List II and choose the correct answer from the given options:**

List I (Important events)	List II (Associated places)
A. Raja Dip Chand shifted the residence of ruling family of Bilaspur from Sunhani to this place.	1. Vyasgufa.
B. Raja Balbhadra Varman was deported to this village	2. Debri Kothi.
C. One of the slab inscriptions of Lalit Varman was found here.	3. Baraia.
D. Rani Naina Devi sacrificed herself	4. Balota.

- (a) A – 4, B – 3, C – 2, D – 1
- (b) A – 1, B – 3, C – 2, D – 4
- (c) A – 1, B – 2, C – 3, D – 4
- (d) A – 2, B – 3, C – 1, D – 4

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

- **Raja Dip Chand** of Bilaspur shifted the residence of ruling family of **Bilaspur** (capital) from 'Sunhani' to a place on left bank of Satluj called '**Vyasgufa**' in 1654. **Hence A-1 is the correct match.**



- **Balbhadra Varman** was famous as Bali-Karan because of generosity and making charity. He gifted land to Lakshmi Narayan temple. On request of officials, his elder son Janardhan removed his father from the throne because of his father's excess charity. **Balbhadra was deported** to the village of 'Baraia'. **Hence B-3 is the correct match.**
- **Two slab inscriptions** of **Lalit Varman's** period have been found. One at 'Debri Kothi' and another at 'Salhi' in the Saichu Nala, Pangi. **Hence C-2 is the correct match.**
- **Rani Naina Devi** during the reign of Raja Sahil Varman sacrificed herself for flow of water and its availability in Chamba. She was taken to the spot near the village (**Balota**), where Rani was buried alive. When Rani was buried in, the water began to flow. A fair called 'Suhi Mela' is held in Rani's memory where only women and children are allowed to participate. Raja also constructed a shrine on top of the hill in her memory. Rani Sharda of Jit Singh constructed the straps to the shrine. **Hence D-4 is the correct match.**

**Q 25. Hiuen Tsang mentions about the image of Avalokitesvara in Kapila Muni temple located at**

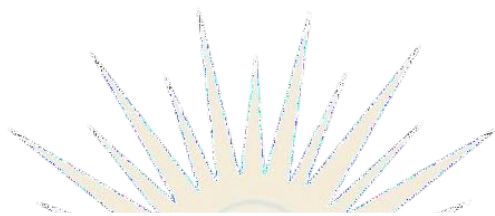
- (a) Kelat
- (b) Bairat
- (c) Kartipura
- (d) Brahmapur

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Hiuen Tsang gave details of Lo-u-lo (Lahaul), Kulluta, Surughna (Sirmaur). He had mentioned the following in his works:

- He talks about 'Sangharamas' – monks of Mahayana Buddhism – in Kulluta.
- He mentioned about the caves where Arhats or Rishis dwelt.
- He mentions about the stone image of **Avalokitesvara** at '**Kapila Muni Temple**' at Kelat. **Hence option A is correct.**
- People followed Mahayana and Hinayana Buddhism and Hinduism.



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