

DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO.

**2018
TEST BOOKLET
Paper-III**

TEST BOOKLET SERIES



Time allowed : 3 hours

Full marks : 200

Answer *all* the questions.

Questions are of equal value.

02895

Serial No.

Roll No:

Signature of the Candidate:

INSTRUCTIONS

Candidates should read the following instructions carefully before answering the questions:

1. This booklet consists of 24 pages including this front page. Verify the Page Nos. and Test Booklet Series on each page and bring at once to the Invigilator's notice any discrepancy.
2. Answers will have to be given in the Special Answer-Sheet supplied for the purpose.
3. Before you proceed to mark in the Answer-Sheet in response to various items in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer-Sheet as per instructions sent to you in the Admit Card. ***Do not fold the Answer-Sheet as this will result in error in your marks.***
4. All questions are of multiple-choice answer-type. You will find ***four*** probable answers (A), (B), (C) and (D) against each question. Find out which of the four answers appears to be correct or the best. Now darken the circle corresponding to the letter of the selected answer in the Answer-Sheet with **Black Ball Point Pen** as per instructions printed on the reverse of the Admit Card and in the Answer-Sheet.
5. One and only one circle is to be fully blackened for answer. Any spot in any other circle (multiple circle) or in wrong circle will be considered as wrong answer.
6. ***There will be negative marking of $\frac{1}{3}$ mark for each wrong answer.***
7. There are blank pages at the end of this Test Booklet for Rough Work.
8. ***The Special Answer-Sheet should be handed over to the Invigilator before leaving the Examination Hall. You are permitted to take away the used Test Booklet after completion of the examination.***

1. 'Operation Flood' is associated with
(A) Milk production
(B) Wheat production
(C) Flood control
(D) Water harvesting
2. Which of the following are not grown in the Kharif season?
(A) Bajra and Rice
(B) Maize and Jowar
(C) Barley and Mustard
(D) Jowar and Rice
3. The largest irrigated area in India is occupied by
(A) Sugarcane
(B) Rice
(C) Cotton
(D) Wheat
4. Blue Revolution is related to
(A) Fish production
(B) Milk production
(C) Oil production
(D) Food production
5. The production of onion is the highest in
(A) Uttar Pradesh
(B) Madhya Pradesh
(C) Maharashtra
(D) Andhra Pradesh
6. Under which plan did the Government introduce an agricultural strategy which gave rise to Green Revolution?
(A) Sixth Five Year Plan (FYP)
(B) Second FYP
(C) Fourth FYP
(D) Third FYP
7. The variety of coffee largely grown in India is
(A) Old chicks
(B) Coorgs
(C) Arabica
(D) Kents
8. Pruning is an essential part in cultivation of
(A) Rubber
(B) Tobacco
(C) Coffee
(D) Tea
9. Saline and alkaline soils in India are also called as
(A) Kallar
(B) Khadar
(C) Regur
(D) Bangar
10. Laterite soil is found in which of the following states of India?
(A) Haryana and Punjab
(B) Jammu and Kashmir
(C) Gujarat and Rajasthan
(D) Karnataka and Tamil Nadu
11. Watermelons grow the best in
(A) Alluvial soil
(B) Sandy soil
(C) Black soil
(D) Laterite soil
12. Bandhavgarh National Park is located in which State?
(A) Maharashtra
(B) Madhya Pradesh
(C) Gujarat
(D) Jharkhand

~~13.~~ Biosphere Reserve of India, Nanda Devi (UNESCO) is located in the state of

- ~~(A)~~ Uttarakhand
- (B) Sikkim
- (C) Meghalaya
- (D) Himachal Pradesh

14. Which of the following cities in India is considered as greenest?

- (A) Bengaluru
- (B) Delhi
- (C) Chandigarh
- (D) Thiruvananthapuram

~~15.~~ Which is the best known bird sanctuary in Haryana?

- ~~(A)~~ Sultanpur
- (B) Bharatpur
- (C) Rajaji
- (D) Sariska

~~16.~~ National Botanical Garden is located at

- (A) Shimla
- (B) Howrah
- ~~(C)~~ Lucknow
- (D) Bengaluru

~~17.~~ Which one of the following is a wildlife sanctuary?

- (A) Jaldapara
- ~~(B)~~ Garumara
- (C) Corbett Park
- (D) Chapramari

~~18.~~ Where was the first Bio-reserve established in India?

- (A) Nokrek
- (B) Kanha
- ~~(C)~~ Nilgiris 1986
- (D) Periyar

19. The common tree species in Nilgiri hills is

- (A) Sal
- (B) Pine
- (C) Eucalyptus
- (D) Teak

~~20.~~ Which wildlife sanctuary has the project to conserve the rhinos in India?

- (A) Bandipur
- (B) Pariyar
- ~~(C)~~ Kaziranga
- (D) Gir

~~21.~~ Namdhapa National Park is in

- (A) Mizoram
- (B) Manipur
- (C) Tripura
- ~~(D)~~ Arunachal Pradesh

22. When was the first National Forest Policy issued by the Government of India?

- (A) 1952
- (B) 1940
- (C) 1942
- (D) 1999

- ~~23.~~ The Gir Forest is noted for its
(A) ~~Lion~~ sanctuary
(B) Deer Park
(C) Tiger sanctuary
(D) Crocodile Park
24. World's maximum newsprint paper comes from
(A) Deciduous forest
(B) Monsoon forest
(C) Mangrove forest
(D) Rain forest
- ~~25.~~ The Sundarban is found in
(A) Kutch
(B) West Ghats
(C) Konkan Coast
(D) ~~Deltaic W.B.~~
- ~~26.~~ Where is the Forest Research Institute located?
(A) ~~Dehradun~~
(B) Bhopal
(C) Lucknow
(D) Delhi
- ~~27.~~ Where is the Bandipur National Park? 1974
(A) Rajasthan
(B) Andhra Pradesh
(C) ~~Karnataka~~
(D) Assam
- ~~28.~~ Which one of the following areas is noted for mangrove vegetation?
(A) Lava forest of Kalimpong
(B) ~~Sajnekhali~~ forest of South 24-Parganas
(C) Dandakaranya forest of Orissa
(D) Corbet National Park of U.P.
- ~~29.~~ What should be the proportion of forest cover for India to maintain ecological balance ?
(A) 11.1%
(B) 22.2%
(C) ~~33.3%~~
(D) 44.4%
30. The daily weather map of India is prepared and printed at
(A) Kolkata
(B) Mumbai
(C) New Delhi
(D) Pune
31. If 20% or more area of the country suffers from rain deficits during monsoon, it is termed as
(A) Flood year
(B) Drought year
(C) Famine year
(D) Self sufficient
- ~~32.~~ One of the regions that receives rainfall from the NE monsoon is
(A) West Bengal
(B) Assam
(C) Kerala
(D) ~~Tamil Nadu~~

33. Which of the following is the area of lowest pressure over Indian sub continent during hot dry weather season?

- (A) Rann of Kutch
- (B) Rajasthan
- (C) N-W India
- (D) Meghalaya-

34. Delhi gets winter rainfall due to

- (A) SW Monsoon
- (B) NE Monsoon
- (C) Conventional rain
- (D) Western disturbance

35. Nagpur gets scanty rainfall as it is located towards

- (A) Windward side
- (B) Seawash side
- (C) Onshore side
- (D) Leeward side

~~36.~~ Western disturbances cause rainfall in the following Indian states during winter

- (A) Punjab and Haryana
- (B) Bihar and West Bengal
- ~~(C) Kerela and Karnataka~~
- (D) M.P. & U.P.

37. Which one of the following is the driest region in India?

- (A) Telengana
- (B) Marwar-
- (C) Vidarbha
- (D) Marathwada

38. Which coasts of India is most affected by tropical cyclones?

- (A) Malabar
- (B) Andhra
- (C) Konkan
- (D) Gujarat

~~39.~~ Which one of the following is the wetlist place in India?

- (A) Mahabaleswar
- (B) Cherapunji
- (C) Udhaga-mandalam
- ~~(D) Mawsynram~~

~~40.~~ The area with annual rainfall less than 50 cm in a year is

- (A) Meghalaya
- ~~(B) Leh in Kashmir-~~
- (C) Coromondal Coast
- (D) Konkan Coast

~~41.~~ Mumbai receives more rainfall than pune because

- ~~(A) Mumbai is on the windward side.-~~
- (B) Pune is at a greater elevation.
- (C) Mumbai is a coastal city.
- (D) Pune has less vegetation.

~~42.~~ The river which is used for inland waterways in India is

- ~~(A) Ganga~~
- (B) Cauveri
- (C) Mahi
- (D) Luni

43. Srinagar is located on the bank of the river
(A) Indus
(B) ~~Jhelum~~
(C) Chenul
(D) Ravi
44. Nasik is situated on the bank of the river
(A) Mahanadi
(B) Tapti
(C) Krishna
(D) ~~Godavari~~
45. An important river of the Indian desert is
(A) ~~Luni~~
(B) Narmada
(C) Krishna
(D) Beas
46. The 'Pong Dam' is constructed on the river
(A) Ravi
(B) Tapti
(C) Beas
(D) Don
47. Which river is under dispute involving Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat?
(A) Krishna
(B) ~~Narmada~~
(C) Koyna
(D) Tapti
48. The first multipurpose project of independent India is
(A) Bhakra-Nangal
(B) Damodar
(C) Hirakud
(D) Nagarjuna sagar
49. The river which joins Ganga from Southern side is
(A) Betwa
(B) Chambal
(C) Son
(D) Ken
50. Where is the Rana Pratap Sagar Dam built?
(A) On river Sutlej
(B) ~~On river Chambal~~
(C) On river Narmada
(D) On river Gandak
51. Calcutta (Shibpur) Engineering College was established in the year
(A) 1817
(B) 1854
(C) 1855
(D) 1856
52. Calcutta Science College was establish in the year
(A) 1905
(B) 1908
(C) 1913
(D) 1914

53. Basu Vijnan Mandir (Bose Institute) was establish on

- (A) 1917
- (B) 1916
- (C) 1919
- (D) 1920

54. Alvar was _____ hymnodist of the Tamil devotional cult.

- (A) Shaivite
- (B) Vaishnavite
- (C) Buddhist
- (D) Jain

55. Who among the following was not a member of the Constituent Assembly?

- (A) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (B) B R Ambedkar
- (C) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- ~~(D) M K Gandhi~~

56. Tebhaga Movement was launched by Bengal Provincial Kisan Sabha to force implementation of the recommendations of _____ commissions through mass struggle.

- (A) Fowler Commission
- (B) Frazer Commission
- (C) Sapru Commission
- (D) Floud Commission

57. Subhash Chandra Bose became the supreme leader of Indian National Army in

- (A) 1940
- (B) 1941
- (C) 1942
- (D) 1943

58. Quit India Movement was launched in immediate response to the failure of

- ~~(A) Cripps Mission~~
- (B) Cabinet Mission Plan *
- (C) Simon Commission Report *
- (D) Wavell Plan

59. Who was the Viceroy at the time of Quit India Movement?

- (A) Lord Mount Batten
- (B) Lord Irwin
- (C) Lord Willingdon
- ~~(D) Lord Linlithgow~~

60. The famous 11 point ultimatum given by Mahatma Gandhi to Irwin included

- (A) 50% reduction in land revenue.
- (B) abolition of salt tax. ✓
- (C) impose customs duty on foreign cloth to provide textile protection. ✓
- ~~(D) All of the above~~

61. Non Co-operation movement was launched on the issues of:

- (i) Remedy of Punjab wrong
- (ii) Remedy of Khilafat wrong ✓
- (iii) Ammendment of Rowlatt Act ✓
- (iv) Attainment of Swaraj
- (A) (i), (ii)
- ~~(B) (i), (iii)~~
- (C) (i), (iii), (iv)
- (D) (i), (ii), (iv)

62. When and where did Mahatma Gandhi become the President of INC?

- (A) 1915, Bombay
- (B) 1917, Calcutta
- ~~(C) 1924, Belgaum~~
- (D) 1928, Calcutta

63. The first all India movement launched by M K Gandhi was _____.

- (A) Rowlatt Satyagraha
- (B) Khilafat Movement
- ☒ (C) Non Co-operation Movement
- (D) Champaran Satyagraha *

64. The first newspaper published by M K Gandhi was

- ☒ (A) Indian Opinion
- (B) Navjeevan
- (C) Harijan *
- (D) Young India

65. *Indian Sociologist* was published by

- (A) Shyamji Krishnavarma
- (B) Madam Vikhaji Kama
- (C) Lala Hardayal
- (D) Pandurang Kankhoje

66. Who played a prominent role in smuggling arms needed for the deadly attack on Bengal Governor Sir John Anderson at Lebong Race Course, Darjeeling?

- (A) Shanti Ghosh
- (B) Suniti Chowdhury
- (C) Vina Das
- (D) Ujjwala Majumdar

67. The first women state prisoner under Regulation III of 1818 was

- (A) Nanibala Devi
- (B) Dukoribala Debi
- (C) Kalpana Dutta
- (D) Bina Das

68. The genesis of the demand for Pakistan as a separate state can be traced to

- (A) Sir Muhammad Iqbal
- (B) Fazlul Huq
- ☒ (C) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- (D) Chowdhury Rahamat Ali

69. The sudden emergence of the *samities* or 'national volunteer' movement was one of the major achievements of the Swadeshi Age. Who founded *Swadesh Bandhan Samity*?

- ☒ (A) Aswini Kumar Dutta-
- (B) Pulinbihari Das
- (C) Sarala Devi
- (D) Barin Ghosh

70. 'Anti-Circular Society' was established by

- (A) Sachindra Prasad Basu
- (B) Krishna Kumar Mitra
- (C) 'Raja' Subodh Mullick
- (D) Satish Chandra Mukhopadhyay

71. *Sandhya*, a periodical was published by

- (A) Bipin Chandra Pal
- (B) Aurobindo Ghosh
- (C) Brahama Bandhav Upadhyay
- (D) Bhupendranath Dutta

72. The song —

"Sarfarooshi ki tamanna ab hamare dil mein hain|| dekhna hai zor kitna bazuo-e-katil mein hain" immortalised by Bhagat Singh, Ram Prasad Bismil, Asfagullah was composed by

- (A) Muhammad Iqbal
- ☒ (B) Hasrat Mohani
- (C) Josh Molihabadi
- (D) Bismil Azimabadi *

73. *Andher Nagari* was written by _____.

- (A) Prem Chand
- (B) Bharatendu Harish Chandra
- (C) Krishan Chander
- (D) Mulk Raj Anand

74. *Sanjivani*, a newspaper was published by

- (A) Motilal Ghosh
- (B) Surendranath Banerjee
- (C) Krishna Kumar Mitra
- (D) Jogendra Chandra Bose

75. Dramatic Performances Act (DPA) was brought into force under the administration of

- (A) Lord Lytton
- (B) Lord Mayo
- (C) Lord Napier
- (D) Lord Northbrook

76. *Bartaman Bharat* was written by _____.

- (A) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
- (B) Swami Vivekananda
- (C) Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyay
- (D) Rabindranath Tagore

77. Who among the following was one of the prominent leader of the Justice Movement?

- (A) Chander Menon
- (B) C N Mudaliar
- (C) K Ramakrishna Pillai
- (D) E V Ramaswami Naicker

78. Sri Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogum (SNDP) was founded by

- (A) Sri Narayana Guru
- (B) Dr. Palgu
- (C) N Kumaran Asan
- (D) All of them

79. Jyotirao Phule started his *Satyasodhak Samaj* in _____.

- (A) 1872
- (B) 1873
- (C) 1879
- (D) 1910

80. When did the Guruvayur temple entry movement take place?

- (A) 1931
- (B) 1929
- (C) 1924
- (D) 1930

81. All India Conference of the Depressed classes was formed in

- (A) 1920
- (B) 1926
- (C) 1928
- (D) 1930

82. The news magazine *Bharat Shramajivi* was published by

- (A) Dwarakanath Ganguly
- (B) Sashipada Ganguly
- (C) Shivnath Sastri
- (D) Ramkumar Vidyaratna

83. Mahad Satyagraha constituted an important milestone in B. R. Ambedkar's political career. When did it take place?

- (A) 1920
- (B) 1926
- (C) 1927
- (D) 1930

84. Nair Service Society under the leadership of Mannath Padmanava Pillai was founded in

- (A) 1900
- (B) 1905
- (C) 1914
- (D) 1917

85. All India Women's Conference was founded in the year 1927 by _____.

- (A) Latika Ghosh
- (B) Urmila Devi
- (C) Sarojini Naidu
- (D) Margaret Cousins

86. Pandita Ramabai Saraswati arrived in Western India in 1882 and with the help from Ramabai Ranade set up _____ for general uplift and enlightenment of women.

- (A) Bharat Stru Mahamandal
- (B) Women's Indian Association
- (C) Arya Mahila Samaj
- (D) Mahila Rashtriya Sangha

87. Sarojini Naidu founded the Women's organization named as _____.

- (A) Nari Satyagraha Samity
- (B) Mahila Rashtriya Sangha
- (C) Rashtriya Stru Sangha
- (D) Mahila Parisad

88. Mahakali Pathshala was founded by _____.

- (A) Ramabai Ranade
- (B) Mataji Tapaswini
- (C) Anandibhai Bhagat
- (D) Anandibai Karve

89. Franchise for women were slowly introduced. _____ were the first provinces to extend franchise to women.

- (A) Bombay
- (B) Madras
- (C) Bengal
- (D) Both (A) and (B) ✓

90. Who was the first women legislator?

- (A) Basanti Devi
- (B) Urmila Devi
- (C) Muthulaxmi Reddy
- (D) Krishnabai Ram

91. *Kesari* was the mouthpiece of

- (A) Indian National Society
- (B) Arya Samaj
- (C) Sarbajanik Sabha
- (D) Sanjivani Sabha

92. Landholders' Association was founded in the year _____.

- (A) 1838
- (B) 1851
- (C) 1875
- (D) 1876

93. Dayanand's pamphlet on the subject of cow protection *Gaukarunanidhi* was published in the year _____.

- (A) 1879
- (B) 1881
- (C) 1885
- (D) 1892

94. In the 1880s and 1890s 'communalism' acquired an All India dimension. Two principal issues were Urdu-Devanagari controversy and cow protection. The demand for the use of Devanagari script was granted in the year _____.

- (A) 1868
- (B) 1879
- (C) 1898
- (D) 1900

95. Muslim league was initially floated by _____ in December, 1906.

- (A) Sir Sayyid Ahmed Khan -
- (B) Aga Khan
- ~~(C) Nawab Salimullah-~~
- (D) Muhammad Ali

96. *Rast Goftan* was a newspaper established by

- (A) Muhammad Ali
- (B) Zafar Ali Khan
- (C) Syed Agmathullah
- (D) Fardinji Naoroji

97. The book *Indian Musalmans* which contributed to the British policy of 'Divide and Rule' and led to the growth of Muslim Separatism was written by

- (A) Syed Amin Ali
- (B) Sir Syed Ahmed
- (C) Muhammad Ali Jinnah-
- ~~(D) Sir William Wilson Hunter~~

98. 'Child Marriage Restraint Act' popularly known as Sarda Act was passed in the year _____.

- (A) 1927
- (B) 1928
- (C) 1929
- (D) 1942

99. Who among the following groups was not associated with the formation of the Communist Party of India?

- (A) Gadar revolutionaries
- (B) Emigre revolutionaries
- (C) Muhajirs
- (D) Hindu Radicals

100. *Kudi Arasu* was founded by

- (A) Chander Menon
- (B) E V Ramaswami Naicker
- (C) C N Mudalier
- (D) K Ramashaudran Pillai

101. Which one among the Harappan sites was probably a trading outpost meant for procuring lapis-lazuli?

- (A) Shortugai
- (B) Musa Khel
- (C) Mundigak
- (D) Damb Sadat

102. The Kandahar Edict of Asoka was written in

- ~~(A) Aramaic~~
- (B) Greek ✗
- (C) Brahmi
- (D) Both Aramaic and Greek ✗

103. The centre of Sangam literature and the patrons of Sangam poets were

- (A) The Cheras of Vanji
- (B) The Cholas of Uraiyur
- (C) The Pandyas of Madurai ✗
- ~~(D) All of the above ✗~~

104. The theory of the emergence of feudalism in the post-Gupta period is disputed on the ground that

- (A) all the lands donated were not secular land grants.
- (B) the status of the peasants was not that of serfs.
- (C) the brahmin donees did not always belong to the ruling class.
- (D) All of the three above

105. The famous Uttaramerur inscription belongs to the reign of

- (A) Parantaka I
- (B) Parantaka II
- (C) Rajaraja I
- (D) Rajaraja II

106. Which Delhi Sultan represented himself as 'Sikandar-i-Sani'?

- (A) Alauddin Khilji
- (B) Muhammad bin Tughluq
- (C) Sikandar Lodi
- (D) Khizr Khan

107. The foreign traveller named one of the famous Vijayanagara coins as *pagoda*. Originally it was

- (A) Pan
- (B) Varaha
- (C) Hun
- (D) Panam

108. *Nasaq* was

- (A) a revenue system in which the average produce of different crops as well as average price of 10 years were calculated.
- (B) revenue payable by the cultivator was based on past experience.
- (C) revenue system where crop was divided at the threshing floor between cultivator and the government.
- (D) revenue system in which not the actual crop but the estimated crop was divided between the cultivator and the government.

109. The effects of 1717 *farman* of Emperor Farukshiyar, granting exemption to the Company's merchandise from customs duty in lieu of an annual sum of ₹ 3000 was

- (A) with a *dastak* (hand written pass) Company's goods could pass without inspection through toll station (*chowki*).
- (B) Company's officials quietly extended this privilege to their own private trade.
- (C) the 'chief sufferers' was the government of the Nawabs who lost out on customs duties and rival Indian traders who faced unequal competition.
- (D) All of the above

110. What was the plausible reason for the English to take up additional fortifications of Calcutta?

- (A) To protect English trade from local disturbances
- (B) To protect themselves from the French on the occasion of 'Seven Years War'
- (C) The English discounted like many others the chances of Siraj ud daula's accession and hence paid scant respect to his authority.
- (D) To strengthen their establishments in Bengal

111. Which one of the following conspirators against Siraj ud daulah was duped by a forged agreement paper by Robert Clive?

- (A) Mir Zafar
- (B) Khwaja Wazid
- (C) Rai Durlabh
- (D) Umi Chand

(D)

112. Who was the author of Siyar-ul-Mutakherin?

- ~~(A) Gulam Hussein~~
- (B) Arif Muhammad
- (C) Nasir Hussein
- (D) Shahabuddin

113. Arrange the following events related to Anglo-Mysore War in the proper chronological order and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (i) Battle of Porto Novo
- (ii) Treaty of Mangalore
- (iii) Treaty of Madras
- (iv) Treaty of Seringapatam

- (A) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
- (B) (iii), (i), (ii), (iv)
- (C) (iv), (iii), (ii), (i)
- ~~(D) (iii), (ii), (iv), (i)~~

114. Who was the last Governor General of Fort William in Bengal?

- (A) Warren Hastings
- (B) Lord Cornwallis
- ~~(C) Lord Bentinck~~
- (D) Viscount Canning

115. Assertion (A) : The Carnatic War has attained a celebrity in history which is not fully justified either by the immediate issues involved or by the incidents of the war itself.

Reason (R) : For nearly twenty years the Carnatic became the scene of a long drawn contest between French and the English which led to the ultimate overthrow of the French power in India with repercussions also in Bengal which produced unexpected and momentous results.

- (A) If the Assertion (A) is correct but Reason (R) is wrong.
- (B) If (A) is wrong but (R) is correct.
- (C) If both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) explains (A).
- (D) If both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) does not explain (A).

116. Which of the following statements is/are true about Regulating Act, 1773?

- (i) It introduced Parliamentary supervision over the company and modified its constitution both in England and in India.
- (ii) It made changes in the constitution of the Court of Directors.
- (iii) The Government of Bengal was vested in a Governor General and a council of 4 members.
- (iv) The Governor General in council could control the subordinate Presidencies of Bombay and Madras in matters relating to War and Peace.

- (A) (i) and (ii)
- (B) (ii) and (iii)
- (C) (iii) and (iv)
- (D) All of the above

117. Which of the following do not belong to the 'Transferred Subjects' as per the Act of 1919?

- (A) Local Self Government
- (B) Education
- (C) Land Revenue Administration
- (D) Public Works

118. Which of the following conditions didn't prompt the making of Mahalwari Settlement?

- (A) To curb the refractory and oppressive nature of the Taluqdars.
- (B) Need to maximise revenue.
- (C) Protecting the rights of the present proprietors to ensure improvement of agriculture.
- (D) Influence of the Ricardian theory of Rent.

119. During the first century of British rule there were a series of 'restorative rebellions' started by disaffected local rulers. Arrange the following revolts in chronological order and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (i) Paik rebellion led by Jagabandhu
- (ii) Poligar rebellion led by Kalabomman
- (iii) Kittur uprising led by Queen Chennamma
- (iv) Travancore revolt led by Velu Thampi
- (A) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
- (B) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv)
- (C) (i), (iv), (ii), (iii)
- (D) (ii), (i), (iv), (iii)

120. Some of the peasant rebellions were participated exclusively by the tribal population. Arrange the following tribal movements chronologically by and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (i) Gudum Rampa rebellion led by Alluri Sitaramaraju
- (ii) Kol rebellion led by Buddha Bhagat
- (iii) Hul rebellion led by Sidho and Kanho
- (iv) Thadoe Kuki movement led by Jadonang and his niece Gaidinilu
- (A) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv)
- (B) (i), (iv), (ii), (iii)
- (C) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv)
- (D) (ii), (i), (iv), (iii)

121. Ho and Munda tribesmen were from

- (A) Chotanagpur
- (B) Araballi hills
- (C) Sahayadri hills
- (D) None of the above

122. The tribal leader who was regarded as the Father of the World (Dharti Aba) was

- (A) Buddha Bhagat
- (B) Tilka Manjhi
- (C) Birsa Munda
- (D) Bonangi Pandu Paral

123. Arrange the following armed resistance in the nineteenth century against the colonial rule in chronological order and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (i) Satara disturbance
- (ii) Gadkari rebellion
- (iii) Revolt of Rao Bharamal
- (iv) Rebellion of Birabhadra Raju

Codes:

- (A) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
- (B) (iv), (iii), (ii), (i)
- (C) (iv), (i), (ii), (iii)
- (D) (i), (iv), (iii), (ii)

124. In many of the peasant revolt religion played an important role. Who among the following was the leader of the Fakirs leading the Sannyasi-Fakir uprising in Bengal?

- (A) Tipu Shah
- (B) Karim Shah
- (C) Majnu Shah
- (D) Golam Masum

125. Match List I with List II and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

List I

List II

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| (a) Pagalpanthi uprising | (i) Chirag Ali |
| (b) Tariqah-i-Muhammadiya | (ii) Haji Shariatullah |
| (c) Faraiji movement | (iii) Karim Shah |
| (d) Shah-i-Madar | (iv) Mir Nisar |

Codes:

- (A) (a)-(ii), (b)-(i), (c)-(iv), (d)-(iii)
 (B) (a)-(iii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(ii), (d)-(i)
 (C) (a)-(ii), (b)-(iii), (c)-(iv), (d)-(i)
 (D) (a)-(ii), (b)-(i), (c)-(iii), (d)-(iv)

126. Who among the following was the founder of Wahabi movement in India?

- (A) Waliullah
 (B) Shah Muhammad Hossein
 (C) Muhammad Abdul Wahab
 (D) Syed Ahmed of Rai Bareilly

127. Titu Mir defeated _____, the Indigo Planter.

- (A) Okenelly
 (B) Davis
 (C) Thornton
 (D) Alexander

128. Who among the following was the leader of the Faraijis?

- (A) Duddu Miyan
 (B) Titu Mir
 (C) Karim Shah
 (D) Majnu Fakir

129. The first sign of revolt led by Titu Mir was a raid on zamindar _____.

- (A) Ramram Chakraborty
 (B) Kaliprasanna Mukhopadhyay
 (C) Debnath Roy
 (D) Krishnadeva Roy

130. The first Indian ruler who joined the Subsidiary Alliance was

- (A) Nawab of Oudh
 (B) Nizam of Hyderabad
 (C) Peshwa Baji Rao II
 (D) King of Travancore

131. Arrange according to the chronological order the following kingdoms annexed by Dalhousi as per the 'Doctrine of Lapse'.

- (i) Baghat
 (ii) Sambhalpur
 (iii) Satara
 (iv) Jhansi
 (A) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv)
 (B) (iv), (i), (ii), (iii)
 (C) (iii), (ii), (i), (iv)
 (D) (i), (iv), (ii), (iii)

132. Some of the army regiments have revolted several times before 1857. Vellore mutiny took place in the year _____.

- (A) 1805
 (B) 1806
 (C) 1807
 (D) 1810

133. Arrange the following sepoy mutinies in the chronological order and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (i) Vellore Mutiny
 (ii) 47 Native Infantry Mutiny
 (iii) Sholapur Mutiny
 (iv) Sindh 34th Native Infantry Mutiny
 (A) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
 (B) (i), (iv), (ii), (iii)
 (C) (iv), (iii), (ii), (i)
 (D) (iv), (i), (ii), (iii)

~~134.~~ Mangal Pandey, a sepoy of 34th Native Infantry stationed at Barrackpore mutinied on

- (A) 21 March, 1857
- (B) 29 March, 1857
- ~~(C) 23 May, 1857~~
- (D) 22 June, 1857

~~135.~~ Match important centres of the Revolt of 1857 with their leaders and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| (a) Bakht Khan | (i) Jhansi |
| (b) Tantia Tope | (ii) Kanpur |
| (c) Hazrat Mahal | (iii) Delhi |
| (d) Lakshmibai | (iv) Lucknow |

Codes:

- (A) (a)-(i), (b)-(ii), (c)-(iv), (d)-(iii)
- ~~(B) (a)-(iii), (b)-(ii), (c)-(iv), (d)-(i)~~
- (C) (a)-(ii), (b)-(iii), (c)-(iv), (d)-(i)
- (D) (a)-(iii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(ii), (d)-(i)

~~136.~~ The Revolt of 1857 in Bareilly was led by

- (A) Bahadur Shah II
- (B) Kunwar Singh
- ~~(C) Khan Bahadur Khan -~~
- (D) Firoz Shah

137. Who among the following British officers died during the siege of Residency at Lucknow?

- (A) Havelock
- (B) John Nicholson
- (C) Henry Lawrence
- (D) Colin Campbell

138. Arrange the following places witnessing the sepoy revolts according to chronological order

- (i) Delhi
- (ii) Bareilly
- (iii) Kanpur
- (iv) Meerut

Codes:

- (A) (i), (iv), (ii), (iii)
- (B) (iv), (i), (iii), (ii)
- (C) (iv), (i), (ii), (iii)
- (D) (iv), (ii), (i), (iii)

139. When British army started pushing back the revolting Indian soldiers several commanders played leading role in claiming back the flash points. Among the following pairs find out the incorrect match

- (A) Delhi – James Neill
- (B) Kanpur – Sir Hugh Wheeler -
- (C) Lucknow – Sir Colin Campbell
- (D) Jhansi – Sir Hugh Rose

~~140.~~ Who was the founder of *Tatwabodhini Sabha*?

- (A) Rammohan Roy
- ~~(B) Devendranath Tagore~~
- (C) Dwarakanath Tagore
- (D) Kesav Chandra Sen

~~141.~~ When did the first schism within the *Brahma Samaj* first take place?

- (A) 1865
- (B) 1866 †
- (C) 1867
- ~~(D) 1868~~

~~142.~~ When was Ramkrishna Mission established?

- (A) 1895
- (B) 1896
- ~~(C) 1897 -~~
- (D) 1899

143. Who established Calcutta Madrasa?

- ☒ (A) Warren Hastings
- (B) William Bentinck
- (C) Lord Cornwallis
- (D) Lord Wellesley

144. Sanskrit College at Calcutta was established on

- (A) 1823
- (B) 1824 ✓
- (C) 1825
- (D) 1826

145. Atmiya Sabha was founded by

- ☒ (A) Raja Rammohan Roy 1816
- (B) Devendranath Tagore
- (C) Kesav Chandra Sen
- (D) Dayananda Saraswati ✓

146. Who among the following played an instrumental role in the formation of Calcutta School Book Society?

- (A) Radhakanta Dev
- (B) Raja Rammohan Roy
- (C) Dwarkanath Mitra
- (D) Madanmohan Tarkalankar

147. Who was the first editor of *Tatwabodhini Patrika*?

- (A) Rammohan Roy
- (B) Devendranath Tagore ✓
- (C) Akshay Kumar Dutta
- (D) Harish Chandra Mukherjee ✓

148. Who among the following was not a proponent of Anglicism?

- (A) William Jones
- (B) Thomas Babington Macauley
- (C) Holt Mackenjie
- (D) Charles Thevelyan

149. Arrange the following Commission constituted for development of education in colonial India according to chronological order and find the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (i) Sadler Commission
- (ii) Wood's Despatch
- (iii) Hunter Commission
- (iv) Raleigh Commission

Codes:

- (A) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
- (B) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv)
- (C) (ii), (i), (iv), (iii)
- (D) (ii), (iii), (iv), (i)

150. Who was the founder of *Gramvarta Prakashika*?

- (A) Bhavani Charan Bandyopadhyay
- (B) Harish Chandra Mukhopadhyay
- (C) Sisir Kumar Ghosh
- (D) Harinath Majumder

151. The famous Lagoon lake of India is

- (A) Dal Lake
- ☒ (B) Chilka Lake
- (C) Pulicat Lake
- (D) Manas Sarover

152. Where is Panzseer Valley situated?

- (A) Lebanon
- (B) Afghanistan
- (C) Jammu and Kashmir, India
- (D) Syria

153. Which of the following cities lies to the Western-most longitude?

- ☒ (A) Jaipur
- (B) Nagpur
- (C) Bhopal
- (D) Hyderabad

~~154.~~ Which one of the following river flows through a rift valley?

- (A) Godavari
- ~~(B) Narmada~~
- (C) Krishna
- (D) Mahanadi

~~155.~~ Which foreign country is closest to Andaman Islands?

- (A) Sri Lanka
- ~~(B) Myanmar~~
- (C) Indonesia
- (D) Pakistan

~~156.~~ $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{E}$ longitude is geographically significant to India because

- ~~(A) it determines the Indian Standard Time.~~
- (B) it has a bearing on the tropical climate of India.
- (C) it divides India into eastern and western zones.
- (D) it enables determining local time in eastern India.

157. Where are the Saltora Ranges located?

- (A) Ladakh
- (B) Along the Vindhya
- (C) Part of the Karakoram Ranges
- (D) Part of the Western ghats

~~158.~~ Which of the following processes is responsible for producing the sand dunes in Western Rajasthan?

- (A) Wind erosion ~
- (B) Erosion by water
- ~~(C) Wind deposition ~~~
- (D) Mechanical weathering

~~159.~~ Which part of the Himalayas has the maximum stretch from east to west ?

- (A) Kumaun Himalayas
- (B) Assam Himalayas
- (C) Punjab Himalayas
- ~~(D) Nepal Himalayas~~

~~160.~~ The standard time of a country differs from the GMT in multiples of

- (A) Two hours
- (B) One hour
- (C) Half hour *
- ~~(D) Four minutes~~

~~161.~~ Naga, Khasi and Garo hills are located in

- ~~(A) Purvachal Ranges~~
- (B) Karakoram Ranges
- (C) Zaskar Ranges
- (D) Himalaya Ranges

~~162.~~ Nathu La, a place where India-China border trade has been resumed after 44 years is located on the Indian border in

- ~~(A) Sikkim~~
- (B) Arunachal Pradesh
- (C) Himachal Pradesh
- (D) Jammu & Kashmir

~~163.~~ The approximate length of the coastline of India is

- (A) 5500 km.
- (B) 6000 km.
- (C) 6500 km.
- ~~(D) 7000 km.~~

164. Baltora glacier is located in

- (A) Karakoram ranges ✓
- (B) Pamir plateau
- (C) Shivalik
- (D) Alps

165. Which of the following cities/towns lies to the northern most latitude?

- (A) Patna ✓
- (B) Allahabad
- (C) Panchmari
- (D) Ahmedabad

166. The Andaman and Nicobar group of islands are separated from each other by

- ~~(A) Ten degree channel~~
- (B) Great channel
- (C) Bay of Bengal
- (D) Andaman Sea

167. Which Indian state has the largest coastline?

- ~~(A) Andhra Pradesh~~
- (B) Maharashtra
- (C) Orissa
- (D) Tamil Nadu

168. The Deccan trap was formed by the

- (A) Dharwar Vulcanicity
- (B) Mesozoic Vulcanicity
- (C) Cretaceous Vulcanicity
- (D) Paleozoic Vulcanicity

169. Majuli, the largest river island in the world, lies in the State of

- (A) Arunachal Pradesh ✓
- ~~(B) Assam~~
- (C) Tripura
- (D) Mizoram

170. Guru Shikhar on the Abu Hills is the highest peak of which mountain ranges?

- (A) Sahyadri
- (B) Purvanchal
- (C) Anaimalai
- ~~(D) Aravallis~~

171. The coast that belongs to Kerala is known as

- (A) Konkan coast
- (B) Malabar coast ✓
- (C) Coromandal coast ✓
- (D) Canara coast

172. The palk strait lies between

- ~~(A) Bay of Bengal and Gulf of Mannar~~
- (B) Andaman and Nicobar islands ✓
- (C) Rann of Kutch and Gulf of Khambhat ✓
- (D) Lakshadweep and Maldives ✓

173. Palghat joins which of the following states?

- (A) Sikkim and West Bengal
- (B) Maharashtra and Orissa
- (C) Kerala and Tamil Nadu ✓
- (D) Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim

~~174.~~ Central Highlands of Indian peninsular block are formed of

- (A) Sedimentary and metamorphic rocks
- (B) Igneous and sedimentary rocks
- ~~(C) Igneous and metamorphic rocks~~
- (D) Sedimentary rocks

~~175.~~ Which Himalayan peak is also called 'Sagar Matha'?

- (A) Nanga parbat
- (B) Dhaulagiri
- ~~(C) Mt. Everest~~
- (D) Kanchanjunga

~~176.~~ 'Meghna' is the combined stream of which two rivers?

- (A) Ganga and Yamuna
- (B) Ganga and Gomti
- (C) Ganga and Son
- ~~(D) Ganga and Brahmaputra~~

~~177.~~ The joint river valley venture of India and Nepal is

- (A) Gomati -
- (B) Chambal
- (C) Damodar
- ~~(D) Kosi -~~

~~178.~~ Surat is situated on the banks of the river

- (A) Tapti -
- (B) Mahanadi
- (C) Bhima
- ~~(D) Godavari -~~

~~179.~~ Which of the following rivers has its source outside India?

- ~~(A) Brahmaputra~~
- (B) Beas
- (C) Ravi
- (D) Jhelum

~~180.~~ River Indus originates from

- (A) Hindukush range
- (B) Himalayan range -
- (C) Karakoram range
- ~~(D) Kailash range -~~

~~181.~~ On the tributary of which river has Rihand Dam been constructed?

- (A) Chambal
- (B) Yamuna
- ~~(C) Son~~
- (D) Periyar

~~182.~~ The river also known as Tsangpo in Tibet is

- (A) Ganga
- ~~(B) Brahmaputra~~
- (C) Indus
- (D) Teesta

~~183.~~ The confluence of the rivers Alaknanda and Bhagirathi is known as

- (A) Rudraprayag
- ~~(B) Devaprayag~~
- (C) Haridwar
- (D) Kedarnath

- 184.** Where is Nathpa Jhakri power project located?
 (A) Uttarakhand
 (B) Arunachal Pradesh ✓
 (C) Himachal Pradesh
 (D) Andhra Pradesh
- 185.** Which one of the following hydroelectric projects does not belong to Tamil Nadu?
 (A) Idukki ✓
 (B) Aliyur
 (C) Periyar
 (D) Kundah
- 186.** What is the longest Irrigation Canal in India called?
 (A) Yamuna Canal
 (B) Sirhand Canal
 (C) Indira Gandhi Canal ✓
 (D) Upper Bari Doal Canal
- 187.** Which state is irrigated by Ganga canal?
 (A) Uttar Pradesh ✓
 (B) Bihar
 (C) West Bengal
 (D) Rajasthan ✓
- 188.** Tehri Dam receives water from which of the following rivers?
 (A) Alaknanda
 (B) Bhagirathi ✓
 (C) Gandak
 (D) Ghaghra
- 189.** In which part of India, canal irrigation system is the most common?
 (A) Tamil Nadu ✓
 (B) Maharashtra
 (C) Sikkim
 (D) Uttar Pradesh ✓
- 190.** Which of the following pairs is wrongly matched?
 (A) Koyana project – Maharashtra
 (B) Sharavathy project – Karnataka
 (C) Balimela project – Orissa
 (D) Sabarigiri project – Gujarat
- 191.** Where is Tala Hydroelectric project which is expected to generate 1020 power, located?
 (A) Arunachal Pradesh
 (B) Bhutan
 (C) Nepal
 (D) Himachal Pradesh
- 192.** Which of the following canals is located in W.B.?
 (A) Lower Ganga canal
 (B) Sarada canal
 (C) Eden canal
 (D) Sirhand canal
- 193.** On which river has the Hirakud dam been built?
 (A) Mahanadi ✓
 (B) Godavari
 (C) Cauvery
 (D) Periyar
- 194.** Farakka Barrage was commissioned to
 (A) save Kolkata port. ✓
 (B) link North and South Bengal.
 (C) supply drinking water to Kolkata.
 (D) divert water to Bangladesh.
- 195.** Which of the following is a river flowing from Central India and joining Yamuna/Ganga?
 (A) Ghagra ✓
 (B) Gomti
 (C) Kosi
 (D) Betwa ✓

~~196.~~ Which of the following rivers makes an estuary?

- (A) Krishna
- (B) Mahanadi
- (C) Godavari
- ~~(D) Narmada~~

~~197.~~ The longest sea beach in India is

- (A) Chapora beach
- (B) Diu beach
- (C) Aksa beach
- ~~(D) Marina beach~~

~~198.~~ Which river originates from the Amarkantak plateau?

- ~~(A) Narmada river~~
- (B) Son river
- (C) Betwa river
- (D) Godavari river

~~199.~~ A tropical deciduous plant special to the Deccan plateau is

- (A) Teak
- (B) Shisam
- (C) Sandalwood
- (D) Sal

~~200.~~ A narrow strip of land that connects two larger landmasses is called

- ~~(A) Strait~~
- (B) Peninsula
- (C) Cape
- (D) Isthmus