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2019

TEST BOOKLET

Paper-III

Time allowed : 3 hours

Full marks : 200

Answer *all* the questions.

Questions are of equal value.

TEST BOOKLET SERIES



09589

Serial No. ....

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### 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 you 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 is a blank page at the end of this 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. Which of the following is not a feature of Lothal?

- (A) Discovery of a dockyard
- (B) Rectangular and circular fire altars for animal sacrifice
- (C) Depiction of a ship on a seal
- (D) Evidence of the use of the plough

2. Who was the propounder of the Ajivika Sect?

- (A) Purana Kassapa
- (B) Pakuddha Kaccayana
- (C) Makkali Gosala
- (D) Ajita Keshakambalin

3. The spies during the Sangam age was known as

- (A) Spasas
- (B) Dutas
- (C) Orrars
- (D) Sanjayans

4. Lands, during the post-Gupta period, were classified on the basis of

- (A) Being cultivated and uncultivated
- (B) Being irrigated and unirrigated
- (C) Crops being grown on the lands
- (D) All of the above

5. The Pallava-Chola style of architecture is commonly known as

- (A) Pallava
- (B) Chola
- (C) Nagara
- (D) Dravida

6. The largest standing army of the Sultanate directly paid by the state was created by

- (A) Iltutmish
- (B) Alauddin Khilji
- (C) Muhammad Bin Tughlug
- (D) Sikandar Lodi

7. The Muslim kingdom of Golconda grew up on the ruins of the old Hindu kingdom of

- (A) Devagiri
- (B) Dwarsamudra
- (C) Warrangal
- (D) Kanchi

8. Which of the following did not form part of the contingents maintained by the mansabdars?

- (A) Cavalrymen
- (B) Artillerymen
- (C) Bowmen
- (D) Musketeers

9. The chief Dutch export from the Coromandel Ports was

- (A) Textiles
- (B) Indigo
- (C) Spices
- (D) Saltpetre

10. Which of the following is not one of the arrangements made by the English after defeating the Marathas in the third Anglo-Maratha war?

- (A) The Peswaship was abolished.
- (B) Holkar was forced to enter into a subsidiary alliance.
- (C) The Gaekwar entered into a subsidiary alliance.
- (D) The small kingdom of Satara formed out of Peswa dominions was given to Pratap Singh.



11. Who is known as the 'Plato of the Jat tribe'?
- (A) Rajaram
  - (B) Churaman
  - (C) Badan Singh
  - (D) Surajmal
12. The Nawab of Awadh who was appointed the Wazir of the Mughal empire was
- (A) Sadat Khan
  - (B) Safdar Jang
  - (C) Asaf ud daula
  - (D) Nasiruddin
13. After Bengal, the English secured the rights of duty free trade in the dominions of
- (A) Raja of Benaras
  - (B) Nawab of Awadh
  - (C) The Nizam of Hyderabad
  - (D) The Jats of Bharatpur
14. A remarkable feature of the spread of landlordism was the growth of
- (A) Aristocracy
  - (B) Capitalism
  - (C) Sub-infeudation
  - (D) Cultivation
15. When did the Company lose its monopoly of Indian trade which was thrown open to all Britons?
- (A) 1813
  - (B) 1833
  - (C) 1853
  - (D) 1793
16. The extension of the cultivation of indigo, cotton, opium, tea and coffee in India, besides benefitting the British planters, also benefited
- (A) The Zamindars
  - (B) The small merchants
  - (C) Both (A) and (B)
  - (D) The Indian Bankers
17. What was the primary reason for the failure of Mahalwari Settlement in checking the process of destruction of the village communities?
- (A) It was introduced only as a temporary measure to be replaced ultimately by the rayatwari system.
  - (B) Individual rights in the land were recognized and guaranteed by the state.
  - (C) There were several defects and lacunae in the implementation of the measure
  - (D) It met with severe opposition from certain sections of the village community.
18. Which of the following was the chief organizer of the Revolt of 1857 in Bihar?
- (A) Amar Singh
  - (B) Kunwar Singh
  - (C) Pir Ali
  - (D) Imaduddin
19. Which of the following consequences of the British rule did not affect the Muslim middle classes?
- (A) The tyranny of the British Indigo Planters
  - (B) The disbandment of the Nawab's forces
  - (C) The abolition of the rural police
  - (D) The resumption of Imam's lands which provided sustenance to the learned

20. The first session of the All India Trade Union Congress held in Bombay in 1920, was presided over by

- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (B) V. V. Giri
- (C) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (D) N. M Joshi

21. What was the solution found by B. R. Ambedkar in later years after Independence to end the hardship of scheduled class people?

- (A) More Representations
- (B) Separate Electorate
- (C) Embracing the Buddhism
- (D) Organized Movement

22. During the first twenty years of the Congress, which of the following acted as president of the INC thrice?

- (A) Surendra Nath Banerjee
- (B) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (C) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (D) Sankaran Nair

23. Aurobindo Ghosh was brilliantly defended by

- (A) Chittaranjan Das
- (B) W. C. Bonerjee
- (C) Motilal Nehru
- (D) Tej Bahadur Sapru

24. The Hindustan Socialist Republican Association movement ended with the death of

- (A) Bhagat Singh
- (B) Ram Prasad Bismil
- (C) Chandra Sekhar Azad
- (D) Jogesh Chandra Chatterji

25. The Congress gave up its ideal of a United India and accepted partition, because

- (A) The country was sinking into a civil war
- (B) The congress leaders felt that partition was a lesser evil than a civil war
- (C) The congress leaders succumbed to the temptation of power and struck a deal with the British
- (D) The interim Govt had become an arena of struggle

26. Mahatma Gandhi first experimented with his technique of Satyagraha in

- (A) Champaran
- (B) Khera
- (C) Ahmedabad Mill Strike
- (D) Anti Rowlatt Act Agitation

27. A senior congress leader, who held that the Quit India Movement was misguided and detrimental to India's long term interests, was

- (A) Tej bahadur Sapru
- (B) Jayaprakash Narayan
- (C) C. Rajagopalachari
- (D) J. B. Kripalani

28. Match the social reformers of the nineteenth century with their individual contributions:

- |                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| (a) Raja Rammohan      | (i) Abolition of Sati  |
| (b) Keshab Chandra Sen | (ii) Intercaste marriage, widow remarriage and emancipation of women |
| (c) Jyotiba Phule      | (iii) Removal of untouchability                                      |
| (d) Dayanand Saraswati | (iv) Shuddhi movement and rejection of hereditary caste system       |

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



29. The precursor of the Indian National Congress was

- (A) Indian Association of Calcutta
- (B) Indian National Conference
- (C) British Indian Association
- (D) The Indian Union

30. The name 'Indian National Congress' was given by

- (A) S. N. Banerjee
- (B) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (C) Feroze Shah Mehta
- (D) M. G. Ranade

31. The first president of the Indian National Congress was

- (A) A. O. Hume
- (B) W. C. Bonerjee
- (C) S. N. Banerjee
- (D) Dadabhai Naoroji

32. Who said "The Congress is tottering to its fall, and one of my great ambitions, while in India, is to assist it to its peaceful demise"?

- (A) Syed Ahmed Khan
- (B) Raja Shiv Prasad
- (C) Lord Dufferin
- (D) Lord Curzon

33. Arrange the following events in the correct chronological order:

- I. Partition of Bengal
- II. Varanasi Session of the I. N. C.
- III. Calcutta Session of the I. N. C.
- IV. Foundation of Muslim League

- (A) I II III IV
- (B) II I III IV
- (C) I II IV III
- (D) I III II IV

34. The immediate cause of the Surat Split (1907) between the moderates and the extremists was

- (A) the Boycott of the moderates by the extremists.
- (B) the election of the President of I. N. C.
- (C) the Swaraj Resolution.
- (D) the extremists resolution of Swadeshi, Boycott, National Education and Self-Government.

35. The Calcutta session of the I. N. C. (1906) marks a turning point in the history of the congress, because

- (A) it marked the end of the twenty years of the I. N. C.
- (B) it marked the end of the moderate phase of the I. N. C.
- (C) it adopted the resolutions regarding Boycott, Swadeshi, National Education and Self Government.
- (D) it was the last session when the I. N. C. was dominated by the old guard.

36. Who were designated as Neo Nationalists?

- (A) Extremists
- (B) Revolutionaries
- (C) Moderates
- (D) Swarajists

37. The I. N. C. became both 'Indian' and 'National' in reality as well as in name, at the

- (A) Surat Session (1907)
- (B) Calcutta Session (1906)
- (C) Lucknow Session (1916)
- (D) Lahore Session (1929)

38. Match the papers or periodicals with the National leaders who Published them.

- (a) Abul Kalam Azad (i) Bombay Chronicle  
 (b) Pheroze Shah Mehta (ii) Al Hilal  
 (c) Mrs. Annie Besant (iii) Young India  
 (d) M. K. Gandhi (iv) New India

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

39. Arrange the following events in the correct chronological order.

- I. Bombing on Lord Hardinge  
 II. Transfer of capital from Calcutta to Delhi  
 III. Outbreak of the First World War  
 IV. Gandhiji's arrival in India

- (A) II I IV III  
 (B) I II III IV  
 (C) III I II IV  
 (D) II I III IV

40. Match the founders of the following revolutionery organisations:

- (a) Anushilan Samiti (i) V. D. Savarkar  
 (b) Abhinava Bharata (ii) Barindra Kumar Ghosh  
 (c) Ghadar Party (iii) Lala Hardayal  
 (d) Hindustan Socialist Republican Army (iv) Sachindra Nath Sunyal and Bhagat Singh

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

41. Match the epithets of the following National Leaders:

- (a) B. G. Tilak (i) Lokmanya  
 (b) Andrews (ii) Dinabandhu  
 (c) Madan Mohan Malviya (iii) Mahamana  
 (d) Lala Lajpat Rai (iv) Punjab Kesari

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

42. Which of the following was not the result of the Home Rule movement of Tilak and Besant?

- (A) The I. N. C. and the Muslim League both thought of starting a 'passive Resistance' movement.  
 (B) The Home Rule campaign virtually ousted the moderates from the political field.  
 (C) The I. N. C. became the 'Congress of Tilak and Besant'.  
 (D) The movement generated a cultural awakening in India.

43. Jatin Das, who died (September 13, 1929) after a long hunger strike in the prison, had been arrested in connection with

- (A) Murder of Saunders  
 (B) Throwing of bombs in the Assembly at Delhi  
 (C) Lahore Conspiracy case  
 (D) Meerut Conspiracy case

44. Who is regarded as 'the Mother of Indian Revolution'?

- (A) Mrs. Annie Besant  
 (B) Snehlata Wadkar  
 (C) Sarojini Naidu  
 (D) Madam Bhikaiji Rustom Cama



45. The President of the Lahore Session of the I.N.C. (December 1929) which passed the Purna Swaraj resolution was

- (A) Motilal Nehru
- (B) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (C) Srinivas Ayengar
- (D) Subhas Chandra Bose

46. The famous 'Purna Swaraj Declaration', which says: "We hold it to be a crime against man and God to submit any longer to a rule that has caused this fourfold disaster to our country", was prepared by

- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (B) M.K. Gandhi
- (C) Motilal Nehru
- (D) All of the above

47. The greatest merit of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact was that:

- (A) The I.N.C. agreed to join the Second Round Table Conference.
- (B) For the first time the I.N.C. was treated on a footing of equality as a political opponent.
- (C) Gandhi, the 'half naked Fakir', ascended the staircase of the Viceregal Lodge.
- (D) The I.N.C. gained a status and authority to speak for political India.

48. Opposition to the Gandhi-Irwin pact was mainly

- (A) because of the execution of Bhagat Singh, Sukh Dev and Raj Guru.
- (B) because the I.N.C. reneged the Purna Swarajya pledge.
- (C) because of suspension of the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- (D) because the Pact was a self delusion.

49. After the Gaya Session of the I.N.C. in December 1892 a new party was formed by Motilal Nehru and C.R. Das. Its name was

- (A) National Liberal Party
- (B) The Congress Khilafat Swarajya Party
- (C) Swarajya Party
- (D) Swarajya Congress Party

50. The Meerut Conspiracy Case, in which 27 accused persons were defended by Jawaharlal Nehru and K.N. Katju, related to the members of the

- (A) Ghadar Party
- (B) Hindu Mahasabha
- (C) Indian National Congress
- (D) Communist Party of India

51. The issue of discussion and stalemate at the Second Round Table Conference related to the

- (A) Communal Problem
- (B) Federal Structure
- (C) Demand for Purna Swarajya
- (D) Representation of Depressed Classes

52. Who of the following was not hanged in the famous Kakori Train Dacoity Case?

- (A) Pandit Ramprasad Bismil
- (B) Roshan Lal
- (C) Ashfaqulla Khan
- (D) Surya Sen

53. The Chittagong Armoury Raid had been planned by

- (A) Surya Sen
- (B) Chandra Dutta
- (C) Vidhan Ghosh
- (D) Jatin Das

54. The two greatest women revolutionaries of the National Movement—Pritilata Wadedar and Kalpana Dutta were the revolutionary co-workers of:

- (A) Surya Sen
- (B) Bhagat Singh
- (C) Batokeshwar Dutt
- (D) Chapekar brothers

55. Who murdered Sanders, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Lahore, for assualting Lala Lajpat Rai?

- (A) Bhagat Singh
- (B) Batukeswar Dutt
- (C) Sukh Dev
- (D) Raj Guru

56. Why did Bhagat Singh and Batukeswar Dutt throw bombs on the floor of the Central Assembly in New Delhi and in the Process got themselves arrested?

- (A) After the murders of Sanders at Lahore, the people were suffering terribly at the hands of the Police.
- (B) A feeling had slowly gained around that the people had to suffer the consequences of the crimes committed by Bhagat Singh, etc. to remove such a feeling H.S.R.A. decided to send two members to commit a crime and then to court arrest.
- (C) To create a sensation all over India in order to remove political lethargy
- (D) All of the above

57. Jatin Das, an accused in the Lahore Conspiracy Case, on whose death the family of the Irish martyr, Teren Macswiney sent condolence message to the family of Das, died after undertaking a fast of \_\_\_\_\_ days.

- (A) fifty six
- (B) sixty three
- (C) seventy two
- (D) eighty one

58. Subhas Chandra Basu was unanimously elected President of the I.N.C. at the Haripur Session held in February:

- (A) 1936
- (B) 1937
- (C) 1938
- (D) 1939

59. What was the fundamental difference between Subhas Chandra Basu and Gandhi-Nehru group, which led to the defeat of Gandhiji's candidate for the Presidentship of the I.N.C.?

- (A) Gandhiji had a personal dislike for Basu.
- (B) Basu had radical and socialist ideas.
- (C) Basu wanted to exploit the war between Germany and Britain to India's advantage and said: "England's necessity is India's opportunity"
- (D) Insinuations made by Basu against Gandhiji that he was not keen on carrying on the National Struggle.



60. The Tripuri Session of the I.N.C. (March, 1939) was a historic event on account of

- (A) the victory of Subhas Chandra Basu as President of I.N.C. against Gandhiji's nominee, Pattabhi Sitaramayya.
- (B) the resignation of the entire Working Committee except Subhas Chandra Basu and his brother Sarat Chandra Basu.
- (C) the resolution to frame a Constitution of free India.
- (D) rejection of the British Foreign Policy by the I.N.C.

61. After Leaving the Congress, Subhas Chandra Bose organized the Forward Block in

- (A) 1939
- (B) 1938
- (C) 1940
- (D) 1941

62. The main principle of M.K. Gandhi's famous Basic Education System or Wardha Scheme was:

- (A) Learning through activity
- (B) Learning through productivity
- (C) Earning and learning
- (D) Learning and spinning

63. Match the following events with the dates of their occurrence:

- |                               |                      |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| (a) August Offer              | I. August 9-11, 1942 |
| (b) Arrival of Cripps Mission | II. July 14, 1942    |
| (c) Quit India Resolution     | III. March 23, 1942  |
| (d) The Great August Uprising | IV. August 8, 1940   |

- | (a)     | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|
| (A) IV  | III | II  | I   |
| (B) III | II  | I   | IV  |
| (C) IV  | II  | III | I   |
| (D) IV  | III | I   | II  |

64. The four brigades of the I.N.A. were named after:

- (A) Lal, Bal, Pal, Subhas
- (B) Surya, Chandra, Jatin, Bhagat
- (C) Gandhi, Azad, Nehru, Subhas
- (D) Ganga, Yamuna, Narmada, Kaveri

65. The first Provisional Government of Free India was inaugurated by Subhas Chandra Basu at

- (A) Imphal
- (B) Kohima
- (C) Singapore
- (D) Rangoon

66. British Prime Minister Attlee made the historic announcement of the end of British rule of India on

- (A) February 20, 1947
- (B) August 16, 1946
- (C) March 7, 1947
- (D) December 9, 1946

67. Lord Mountbatten's Declaration on the Freedom of India and its partition is known as

- (A) The August Plan
- (B) The June 3rd Plan
- (C) The June 2nd Plan
- (D) The Partition Plan

68. A brilliant and patriotic Anglo-Indian teacher, Henry Vivian Derozio, was the founder of:

- (A) The Young Bengal Movement
- (B) The Indian National Union
- (C) The Servants of India Society
- (D) The British India Association

69. Match the authors with their works:

- (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad I. The Nations Voice  
 (b) Abul Kalam Azad II. India Divided  
 (c) V.D. Savarkar III. India Wins Freedom  
 (d) C. Rajagopalachari IV. Indian War of Independence

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	II	III	IV	I
(B)	III	II	I	IV
(C)	I	II	III	IV
(D)	II	III	I	IV

70. Certain movements of the early twentieth century described as 'Movements from below' were

- (A) Caste movements  
 (B) Revolutionary movements  
 (C) Peasant and tribal movements  
 (D) Socio-religious movements

71. Match the authors and the works:

- (a) Sceptred Flute I. M.K. Gandhi  
 (b) Savitri II. Sarojini Naidu  
 (c) India and the world III. Aurobindo Ghosh  
 (d) Conquest of Self IV. Jawaharlal Nehru

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	I	II	III	IV
(B)	IV	III	II	I
(C)	II	III	IV	I
(D)	II	I	IV	III

72. What approximately was the number of Princely States which legally became independent at the lapse of British paramountcy on August 15, 1947?

- (A) 300  
 (B) 600  
 (C) 150  
 (D) 700

73. Ridiculing the idea of Swarajya in 1903; who said, "Only mad men outside lunatic asylums could think or talk of independence"?

- (A) Lord Curzon  
 (B) Lord Hardinge  
 (C) Gopal Krishna Gokhale  
 (D) Pheroze Shah Mehta

74. During the British rule the only British King to visit India and hold his magnificent Durbar, was:

- (A) Edward VII  
 (B) George V  
 (C) James II  
 (D) Edward VI

75. A Muslim organization, which proposed during the First World War that Muslims should participate and try to reach an accord with the Congress, was

- (A) Muslim League  
 (B) Ahmadiya Movement  
 (C) Ehrar League  
 (D) Deoband Movement

76. Bal Gangadhar Tilak was given the epithet of Lokmanya during:

- (A) Swadeshi Movement  
 (B) Revolutionary Movement  
 (C) Home Rule Movement  
 (D) His imprisonment in 1908

77. The only Indian prince, who actively participated in the revolutionary movement within and outside India, was

- (A) Raja Mahendra Pratap  
 (B) Kunwar Singh  
 (C) Chhatrapati Sahu  
 (D) Raja Ripudaman Singh



78. Dadabhai Naoroji was elected to the British House of Commons as a member of the \_\_\_\_\_ party.

- (A) Conservative
- (B) Liberal
- (C) Labour
- (D) Labour-Liberal Combine

79. Which of the following was not a leader of the All India Hindu Mahasabha?

- (A) V.D. Savarkar
- (B) Bhai Parmanand
- (C) Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee
- (D) M.R. Jayakar

80. Who founded a Social Organization, the 'Jat Pat Torak Mandal' in 1922, for breaking the caste barriers among the Hindus?

- (A) Bhai Parmanand
- (B) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- (C) M.G. Ranade
- (D) Keshab Chandra Sen

81. Who gave the title of Rani to the Naga woman leader Gaidinliu?

- (A) Subhas Chandra Basu
- (B) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (C) Thakkar Bapa
- (D) Mahatma Gandhi

82. Who was the first to unfurl the first Indian National Flag, the parent and precursor of the Flag of Independent India?

- (A) Madam Bhikaiji Cama
- (B) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (C) Raja Mahendra Pratap
- (D) Taraknath Das

83. The Nehru Committee Report got a decent burial at the hands of the Congress at the \_\_\_\_\_ Session of the I.N.C.

- (A) Calcutta
- (B) Madras
- (C) Lahore
- (D) Bombay

84. Which of the following revolutionary and terrorist organizations had a large number of young women revolutionaries?

- (A) Yugantor
- (B) Anushilan Samiti
- (C) Bharat Mata Society
- (D) Indian Republican Army

85. Which of the following acted as President of the Indian National Congress for six consecutive years?

- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (B) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (C) Abul Kalam Azad
- (D) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

86. The Vaikom Satyagraha was launched in 1924 for

- (A) opening the temples to the low caste Hindus.
- (B) fighting against the exploitation by the Landlords.
- (C) removal of Press restrictions.
- (D) democratisation of the administration of Travancore State.

87. Gopal Hari Deshmukh is popularly known as 'Lokhitwadi' because:

- (A) He was a great philanthropist and social worker.
- (B) He distributed money and medicines to the poor and the needy.
- (C) He edited a monthly magazine the 'Lokhitwadi'.
- (D) All of the above



88. Madan Lal Dhingra murdered Curzon Wylie in London, who was a/an \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Adviser to the Secretary of State for India.
- (B) Secretary of State for India.
- (C) Former Governor of the Punjab
- (D) Law Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council

89. Who edited a Bengali weekly the 'Jugantor' and 'Basumati'?

- (A) Barindra Ghosh
- (B) Aurobindo Ghosh
- (C) Ganesh Ghosh
- (D) Anand Mohan Bose

90. He was a great Indian revolutionary who was a Professor of Sanskrit and Philosophy in the Universities of Berkeley and Stanford and died as a sanyasi in Philadelphia. He was:

- (A) Shyamji Krishna Verma
- (B) Lala Hardayal
- (C) Bhai Parmanand
- (D) Ram Chandra Bhardwaj

91. The European Organization in India which launched agitation against the Ilbert Bill was:

- (A) European Defence Association
- (B) Indo-British Association
- (C) Anti Ilbert Bill League
- (D) European Rights Front

92. After the Surat split in 1907, the Second Split in the Congress took place in 1918 on the issue of:

- (A) Lucknow Pact
- (B) Montagu Declaration
- (C) Election of Mrs. Annie Besant as President of the INC (1917)
- (D) Both (A) & (C)

93. A Public Service Commission was established in India for the first time by

- (A) The Indian Council Act 1892
- (B) Act of 1909
- (C) The Government of India Act, 1919
- (D) The Government of India Act, 1935

94. The day M.K. Gandhi launched the Non-Co-operation Movement, a great National leader died, he was:

- (A) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (B) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (C) Pheroze Shah Mehta
- (D) C.R. Das

95. The founder President of the Harijan Sevak Sangha, founded by M.K. Gandhi, was

- (A) Mahadev Desai
- (B) G.D. Birla
- (C) Amrit Lal Thakkar
- (D) B.R. Ambedkar

96. Who killed Michael O' Dyer, the Governor of Punjab, who had ordered the brutal firing on the innocent people at Jalianwala Bag?

- (A) Madan Lal Dhingra
- (B) Sardar Udham Singh
- (C) Sohan Singh Bhakra
- (D) Kanai Lal Dutt

97. After the Partition of Bengal, the two new provinces which came into existence were:

- (A) East Bengal and Bengal
- (B) East Bengal and West Bengal
- (C) East Bengal and Assam
- (D) East Bengal and North Bengal



98. The brain behind the bomb attack on Viceroy Lord Hardinge at Chandni Chawk, Delhi in December 1912, was:

- (A) Rasbehari Basu
- (B) Bhai Parmanand
- (C) Sachindranath Sanyal
- (D) Shobhan Lal Pathak

99. The Historic Lucknow Session of the Congress in 1916 was presided over by

- (A) Mrs. Annie Besant
- (B) R.N. Mudhokar
- (C) Ambika Charan Majumdar
- (D) Madan Mohan Malaviya

100. The Congress decided to raise a Swaraj Fund of one crore rupees for:

- (A) Organizing the Non-Co-operation Movement
- (B) Memorial of Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (C) Building the headquarters of the Congress
- (D) Supporting the families of the political workers.

101. Black soil is mostly found in \_\_\_\_\_ states of India.

- (A) Maharashtra and Gujarat
- (B) Maharashtra and Rajasthan
- (C) Andhra Pradesh and Kerala
- (D) Bihar and Madhya Pradesh

102. Wet temperate forest is found in \_\_\_\_\_ region of India.

- (A) Nilgiri
- (B) Eastern Ghats
- (C) Kashmir Himalayas
- (D) Kachch Peninsula

103. IISCO has iron and steel plant at \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Rourkela
- (B) Burnpur
- (C) Shimoga
- (D) Vishakhapatnam

104. The full form of the abbreviation NLM is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Northern Line of Monsoon
- (B) Normal Line of Monsoon
- (C) Northern Limit of Monsoon
- (D) Normal Limit of Monsoon

105. 'Doordarshan' is the broadcasting agency of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Prasar Bharati
- (B) Akash Vani
- (C) Gyan Bharati
- (D) National Film Development Corporation

106. '100 Smart Cities Mission' was launched by Indian Government in the year \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) 2014
- (B) 2015
- (C) 2016
- (D) 2013

107. \_\_\_\_\_ is a central university in West Bengal.

- (A) Gour Banga University
- (B) Rabindra Bharati
- (C) Vishwa Bharati
- (D) University of Calcutta

108. India Standard Time is \_\_\_\_\_ ahead of Greenwich Mean Time.

- (A) 6 hours 30 minutes
- (B) 4 hours 30 minutes
- (C) 5 hours 30 minutes
- (D) 6 hours 15 minutes

109. The \_\_\_\_\_ is first national park established in India in the year 1936.

- (A) Bandhavgarh
- (B) Gir
- (C) Indira Gandhi
- (D) Jim Corbett

110. \_\_\_\_\_ national park is located in the state of Jharkhand.

- (A) Bhitarkanika
- (B) Betla
- (C) Bandipur
- (D) Bandhavgarh

111. \_\_\_\_\_ is declared as national park in the year 2014 and became the newest national park of India.

- (A) Dachigam
- (B) Gorumara
- (C) Jaldhapa
- (D) Inderkilla

112. The Indian Wild Life Protection Act was passed in the year \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) 1962
- (B) 1972
- (C) 1975
- (D) 1965

113. \_\_\_\_\_ is the highest producer of milk in India.

- (A) Uttar Pradesh
- (B) Andhra Pradesh
- (C) Haryana
- (D) Rajasthan

114. Barren Island Wild Life Sanctuary is located in \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Dadra and Nagar Haveli
- (B) Pondicherry
- (C) Andaman and Nicobar Island
- (D) Lakshwadeep

115. The Dravidian rock system is found in \_\_\_\_\_ region.

- (A) Krishna Valley
- (B) Chotonagpur plateau
- (C) Spiti Valley
- (D) Damodar Valley

116. \_\_\_\_\_ valley lies in between Pir Panjal and Zaskar range.

- (A) Kangra
- (B) Kashmir
- (C) Kulu
- (D) Dun

117. The famous \_\_\_\_\_ glacier is located at Nubra Valley.

- (A) Baltora
- (B) Punmah
- (C) Siachen
- (D) Kanchenjunga



118. The Zoji La pass is located in \_\_\_\_\_ state of India.

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

119. The Marwar plain is found in \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) Rajasthan
- (B) Gujrat
- (C) Maharastra
- (D) Uttar Pradesh

120. \_\_\_\_\_ plateau is separated from the main peninsular plateau of India by the wide gap of Garo Rajmahal Gap.

- (A) Madhya Bharat Pathar
- (B) Meghalaya
- (C) Chotonagpur
- (D) Malwa

121. \_\_\_\_\_ pass is in Arunachal Pradesh.

- (A) Bum La
- (B) Jelep La
- (C) Nathula
- (D) Bazil

122. \_\_\_\_\_ hill range is also known as Sahyadris.

- (A) Western Ghats
- (B) Eastern Ghats
- (C) Vindhayas
- (D) Satpura

123. \_\_\_\_\_ coastal plain stretches from Daman to Goa.

- (A) Kerela
- (B) Konkan
- (C) Utkal
- (D) Gujrat

124. The Indus originates from the glaciers of \_\_\_\_\_ range.

- (A) Pir Panjal
- (B) Kailash
- (C) Zaskar
- (D) Saltora

125. Mandakini and Alakananada meet at \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) Rudra Prayag
- (B) Karan Prayag
- (C) Allahabad
- (D) Deva Prayag

126. \_\_\_\_\_ is the largest west flowing river of Peninsular India.

- (A) Tapi
- (B) Sabarmati
- (C) Narmada
- (D) None of the above

127. 'Sal' tree is found in \_\_\_\_\_ forest.

- (A) Moist Tropical
- (B) Aline
- (C) Dry Tropical
- (D) None of the above

128. Tropical Moist deciduous is not found in \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) West Bengal
- (B) Bihar
- (C) Gujrat
- (D) Orrisa

129. Saline soil is found in \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Estuary of Narmada
- (B) Malwa Plateau
- (C) Meghalaya Plateau
- (D) Rajmahal Hills

130. The famous earthquake of January 26, 2001 took place at \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Uttar Kashi
- (B) Bhuj (Gujrat)
- (C) Andaman and Nicobar
- (D) Kinnaur

131. In the year \_\_\_\_\_ tsunami occurred in coastal areas of India.

- (A) 2003
- (B) 2006
- (C) 2004
- (D) 2005

132. IMD has defined severe drought when deficiency of rainfall exceeds \_\_\_\_\_ of normal rainfall.

- (A) 25%
- (B) 40%
- (C) 50%
- (D) 75%

133. \_\_\_\_\_ is not a drought prone area.

- (A) Kalahandi (Orrisa)
- (B) Purulia (West Bengal)
- (C) Nellai (Tamil Nadu)
- (D) Assam Valley (Assam)

134. In 2005, the Indian government enacted an act for prevention and mitigation of disaster. It is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Disaster Prevention Act
- (B) Disaster Mitigation Act
- (C) Disaster Management Act
- (D) None of the above

135. The National Fire Service college is located at \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Ahmedabad
- (B) Chennai
- (C) Nagpur
- (D) Allahabad

136. \_\_\_\_\_ has one of the four training centers of National Disaster Response Force.

- (A) Delhi
- (B) Hyderabad
- (C) Bangalore
- (D) Bhopal

137. Kannad belong to \_\_\_\_\_ language group.

- (A) Austric
- (B) Aryan
- (C) Sino-Tibetan
- (D) Dravidian



138. Sarva Shiksha Abhijan was launched in the year \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) 2000
- (B) 2001
- (C) 2002
- (D) 2003

139. According to the Indus Water Treaty, India got the exclusive right to use the water of three rivers and among them one is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Jhelum
- (B) Ravi
- (C) Chenab
- (D) Indus

140. Khar Dung La pass joins \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Leh and Chumbi valley
- (B) Leh and Siachen glacier
- (C) Uttarakhand and Tibet
- (D) Valley of Kashmir and Kargil

141. \_\_\_\_\_ is the oldest denudated mountain of India.

- (A) Eastern Ghats
- (B) Nilgiri Hills
- (C) Aravalli
- (D) Zaskar

142. The coal belt of peninsular India developed during \_\_\_\_\_ period.

- (A) Tertiary
- (B) Pleistocene
- (C) Carboniferous
- (D) None of the above

143. \_\_\_\_\_ is the highest peak of Maghalaya Plateau.

- (A) Norkek
- (B) Shilong
- (C) Mirik
- (D) None of the above

144. According to the Census of India, 2011 the sex ratio of West Bengal is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) 947
- (B) 948
- (C) 938
- (D) 958

145. The HDI of India for the year 2017 is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) 0.635
- (B) 0.640
- (C) 0.645
- (D) 0.650

146. \_\_\_\_\_ is the highest peak of Sahayadris.

- (A) Anaimudi
- (B) Mahabaleswar
- (C) Pushpagiri
- (D) Aroya-Konda

147. Dalma Trap is located in \_\_\_\_\_ state of India.

- (A) Bihar
- (B) Orissa
- (C) Jharkhand
- (D) None of the above

148. Ganga is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ river.

- (A) Consequent
- (B) Subsequent
- (C) Antecedent
- (D) None of the above

149. \_\_\_\_\_ is the source of river Chambal.

- (A) Malwa plateau
- (B) Aravalli range
- (C) Vindhyan range
- (D) Satpura range

150. Chilka is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ lake.

- (A) Crater
- (B) Lagoon
- (C) Glacial
- (D) Aeolian

151. Chandra Tal is located in \_\_\_\_\_ valley.

- (A) Kashmir
- (B) Lahaul and Spiti
- (C) Dun
- (D) None of the above

152. \_\_\_\_\_ crosses the Himalayas and brings dry and stable weather in winter in India.

- (A) Easterly Jet Streams
- (B) Westerly Jet Streams
- (C) Both easterly and westerly jet streams
- (D) South Eastern Monsoon wind

153. The western disturbances cause winter precipitation in north-west regions of Indian subcontinent. It originates from \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Mediterranean Sea
- (B) Aral Sea
- (C) Caspian Sea
- (D) None of the above

154. According to Koppen's climatic classification, Kerala has \_\_\_\_\_ climate.

- (A) Tropical monsoon
- (B) Tropical moist
- (C) Tropical Savanna
- (D) Cold Humid Winter

155. \_\_\_\_\_ forecast flood in India.

- (A) Indian Meteorological Department
- (B) Central Flood Forecasting Organization
- (C) Central Flood and Disaster Forecasting Organization
- (D) None of the above

156. Woods of sundari tree is used mainly for making \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Railway sleepers
- (B) Boat making
- (C) Cricket bat
- (D) None of the above

157. Introduction of Joint Forest Management was an important objective of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) National Forest Policy, 1988
- (B) Man and Biosphere Program
- (C) Wild Life Protection Act, 1972
- (D) None of the above



158. Salem is famous for production of \_\_\_\_\_ iron ore.

- (A) Hematite
- (B) Magnetite
- (C) Limonite
- (D) Siderite

159. India is the second largest producer of \_\_\_\_\_, after Zimbabwe.

- (A) Iron
- (B) Manganese
- (C) Zinc
- (D) Lead

160. Copper is found in large quantity at \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Durgapur
- (B) Ghatsila
- (C) Nagpur
- (D) Mayurbhanj

161. \_\_\_\_\_ is the largest producer of Mica.

- (A) Bihar
- (B) Jharkhand
- (C) Andhra Pradesh
- (D) Madhya Pradesh

162. Bundelkhand is famous for production of \_\_\_\_\_ mineral.

- (A) Diamond
- (B) Mica
- (C) Copper
- (D) Iron

163. Shivasamudram Dam is constructed on \_\_\_\_\_ river.

- (A) Narmada
- (B) Mahanadi
- (C) Krishna
- (D) Kaveri

164. Ukai dam is on Ukai river which is a tributary of \_\_\_\_\_ river.

- (A) Narmada
- (B) Mahanadi
- (C) Tapi
- (D) Ganga

165. Tilaiya Dam is on \_\_\_\_\_ river.

- (A) Barakar
- (B) Damodar
- (C) Konar
- (D) None of the above

166. Integrated Urban Development Project was initiated during \_\_\_\_\_ five-year plan.

- (A) Fourth
- (B) Fifth
- (C) Sixth
- (D) Seventh

167. By \_\_\_\_\_ amendment constitutional status was given to the Panchayat system.

- (A) 74th
- (B) 73th
- (C) 72th
- (D) 62th

168. India and Pakistan have boundary dispute over \_\_\_\_\_ creek.

- (A) Sir
- (B) Kari
- (C) Kajhar
- (D) None of the above

169. \_\_\_\_\_ census year recorded a negative growth rate of -0.31 in India.

- (A) 1931
- (B) 1921
- (C) 1941
- (D) 1911

170. In the year \_\_\_\_\_ the first Census of India was conducted.

- (A) 1911
- (B) 1872
- (C) 1921
- (D) 1891

171. According to the Census of India 2011, the child sex-ratio of India is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) 920
- (B) 914
- (C) 941
- (D) 921

172. \_\_\_\_\_ is not a SEZ of India.

- (A) Falta
- (B) Noida
- (C) Indore
- (D) Surat

173. Blue revolution is aimed at increasing the production of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Milk
- (B) Poultry
- (C) Shrimp
- (D) Indigo

174. \_\_\_\_\_ is not a potential area for generation of geo-thermal energy.

- (A) Son Valley
- (B) Damodar Valley
- (C) Western Ghats
- (D) None of the above

175. \_\_\_\_\_ is a tribe of north-east India.

- (A) Oraon
- (B) Chenchu
- (C) Angami
- (D) Irula

176. \_\_\_\_\_ is the main occupation of the Toda tribe of southern India.

- (A) Hunting
- (B) Pastoralism
- (C) Fishing
- (D) Agriculture

177. Lepcha, Assamese, Bhutia are types of \_\_\_\_\_ language family.

- (A) Sino-Tibetan
- (B) Austric
- (C) Dravidian
- (D) Indo-Aryan



178. \_\_\_\_\_ is a minority group in India who are followers of Zoroastrianism.

- (A) Jains
- (B) Parsis
- (C) Buddhist
- (D) Christians

179. Many people of \_\_\_\_\_ state speaks Kinnauri.

- (A) Jammu and Kashmir
- (B) Himachal Pradesh
- (C) Uttar Pradesh
- (D) Uttarakhand

180. According to Census of India, 2011 the crude birth rate of the country is \_\_\_\_\_ per thousand.

- (A) 25.8
- (B) 23.8
- (C) 26.8
- (D) 21.8

181. \_\_\_\_\_ state of India has more females in number than males with a sex-ratio of 1084/1000 according to the Census of India, 2011.

- (A) Karnataka
- (B) West Bengal
- (C) Kerala
- (D) Orissa

182. \_\_\_\_\_ state has the highest literacy rate among the north-eastern states of India.

- (A) Mizoram
- (B) Nagaland
- (C) Manipur
- (D) Tripura

183. According to the Census Department of Government of India, a class III urban place have a population between \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) 10,000 to 19,999
- (B) 20,000 to 49,999
- (C) 50,000 to 99,999
- (D) None of the above

184. Jawaharlal Nehru Port is situated at about 14 kilometers south of \_\_\_\_\_ city.

- (A) Chennai
- (B) Mumbai
- (C) Goa
- (D) Kolkata

185. In the year 1988, India launched the first remote sensing satellite, \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) IRS-1A
- (B) INSAT-1D
- (C) INSAT-1A
- (D) None of the above

186. \_\_\_\_\_ is the largest producer of tea.

- (A) West Bengal
- (B) Tamil Nadu
- (C) Assam
- (D) Karnataka

187. Bamboo, rags, rice bran are the main raw materials of \_\_\_\_\_ industry.

- (A) Chemical
- (B) Fertilizer
- (C) Cotton
- (D) Paper

188. India is the largest exporter of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Orange  
(B) Pear  
(C) Cashew nuts  
(D) Strawberry
189. Sheets, rods, plates, utensils from \_\_\_\_\_ are manufactured by mill at Belur (West Bengal).  
(A) Iron and steel  
(B) Copper  
(C) Bronze  
(D) Aluminium
190. \_\_\_\_\_ is the largest producer of sugarcane in India.  
(A) Maharastra  
(B) Gujrat  
(C) Uttar Pradesh  
(D) Madhya Pradesh
191. Malda district of West Bengal is famous for \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Sericulture  
(B) Horticulture  
(C) Apiculture  
(D) Aquaculture
192. Varanasi is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ city.  
(A) Defense  
(B) Administrative  
(C) Port  
(D) Eccelestial
193. The basic objective of \_\_\_\_\_ is to provide all-weather connectivity to all villages.  
(A) SGSY  
(B) IAY  
(C) DPAP  
(D) PMGSY
194. Bangladesh access the enclaves in Cooch Bihar through \_\_\_\_\_ corridor.  
(A) Teen Bigha  
(B) Darjeeling  
(C) Jalpaiguri  
(D) None of the above
195. The southern most point of India is \_\_\_\_\_, located at  $6^{\circ}45' N$ .  
(A) Indira Point  
(B) Kanniya Kumari  
(C) Dras  
(D) Chennai
196. The National Air Monitoring Program was initiated by \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) National Disaster Management Agency  
(B) State Pollution Control Board  
(C) National Pollution Control Board  
(D) Indian Meteorological Department



197. Muzaffarnagar in Uttar Pradesh is famous for production of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Millet
- (B) Cotton
- (C) Tobacco
- (D) Sugarcane

198. The present habitat of \_\_\_\_\_ tribe is mainly in the plateau regions of Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa and West Bengal.

- (A) Bhils
- (B) Nagas
- (C) Santhals
- (D) None of the above

199. India is not the leading producers of \_\_\_\_\_ spices.

- (A) Cumin
- (B) Cardamom
- (C) Ginger
- (D) Chilli

200. The longest border of India is with \_\_\_\_\_ (4096 kilometers).

- (A) Nepal
- (B) Bhutan
- (C) Afghanistan
- (D) Bangladesh