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## NDA 2 2022 - HISTORY MARATHON

1.	<p>Which one among the following Acts for the first time allowed Indians, at least theoretically, entry to higher posts in British Indian administration?</p> <p>(a) Charter Act, 1813</p> <p>(b) Charter Act, 1833</p> <p>(c) Charles Wood's Education Despatch, 1854</p> <p>(d) Indian Councils Act, 1861</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: This Act attempted to introduce a <b>system of open competition</b> for selection of civil servants and stated that the Indians should not be debarred from holding any place, office, and employment under the Company. However, this provision was negated after opposition from the Court of Directors.</p>
2.	<p>Consider the following statements about Rashtrakuta kings :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. They were ardent patrons of Shaivism and did not support other forms of religion.</li> <li>2. They promoted only Sanskrit scholars and gave them large grants.</li> </ol> <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 only</p> <p>(b) 2 only</p> <p>(c) Both 1 and 2</p> <p>(d) Neither 1 nor 2</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: D</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: The Rashtrakutas were <b>patrons of Jainism</b> and liberally patronized the Digambara sect of Jains. But they were also tolerant toward</p>

	other religions too. They not only supported Sanskrit but also <b>Kannada</b> , and other Deccan languages too.
3.	<p>Which of the following statements about the first act of the Revolt of 1857 is/are true ?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It occurred in Meerut when two sepoys stole a superior officer's rifle.</li> <li>2. It began when the Rani of Jhansi declared war on the British.</li> <li>3. It began when Mangal Pandey fired at a European officer in Meerut.</li> <li>4. It began when Mangal Pandey fired at a European officer in Barrackpore.</li> </ol> <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) 2 only</li> <li>(b) 1, 2 and 3 only</li> <li>(c) 4 only</li> <li>(d) 1 and 4 only</li> </ol> <p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: <b>Mangal Pandey</b> was arrested and sentenced to death after he attacked British officers in Barrackpore on <b>March 29, 1857</b>. Anticipating a revolt, British authorities moved up his initial execution date from <b>April 18 to April 8</b>, when he was hanged. Followed by the Mutiny at Meerut on <b>10 May 1857</b>.</p>

4.	<p>Which of the following statements about Gandhiji's <i>Hind Swaraj</i> written in 1909 is/are true ?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Hind Swaraj</i> offers a civilizational concept of the Indian nation.</li> <li>2. <i>Hind Swaraj</i> states that Parliamentary democracy was necessary for the amelioration of the sufferings of Indians.</li> <li>3. <i>Hind Swaraj</i> argues that Industrial capitalism was responsible for the immorality of society.</li> </ol> <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below :</p> <p>(a) 3 only</p> <p>(b) 1, 2 and 3</p> <p>(c) 1 and 3 only</p> <p>(d) 1 only</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p><b>EXPLANATION:</b> <i>Hind Swaraj</i> or Indian Home Rule is a book written by Mohandas K. Gandhi in 1909. In it he expresses his views on Swaraj, modern civilization, mechanization etc. The book was banned in 1910 by the British government in India as a seditious text.</p>

5.	<p>Consider the following statements :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Warren Hastings set up the Calcutta Madrassa for the study and teaching of Muslim law related subjects.</li> <li>2. Jonathan Duncan started a Sanskrit College at Varanasi for the study of Hindu law and philosophy.</li> </ol> <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?</p> <p>(a) 1 only</p> <p>(b) 2 only</p> <p>(c) Both 1 and 2</p> <p>(d) Neither 1 nor 2</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Calcutta Madrasah is first Education institution in British India, was set up in October, 1780 A.D. by <b>Warren Hastings</b>. 1791, <b>Jonathan Duncan</b> established the first Sanskrit College in modern India.</p>
6.	<p>Consider the following statements about Sufism in India :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Pilgrimage called <i>ziyarat</i> to tombs of Sufi saints is an important feature.</li> <li>2. The most influential group of Sufis in India were the Chishtis.</li> </ol> <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?</p> <p>(a) 1 only</p> <p>(b) 2 only</p> <p>(c) Both 1 and 2</p> <p>(d) Neither 1 nor 2</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: In Islam '<b>Ziyarath</b>' it refers to pious visitation, pilgrimage to a holy place, tomb, or shrine. The four main Sufi orders – <b>Chishti, Qadiriyya, Suhrawardiyya and Naqshbandi</b> order are practiced in India.</p>

7.	<p>Which of the following thinkers and movements influenced the development of Gandhiji's political ideas ?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Henry David Thoreau</li> <li>2. John Ruskin</li> <li>3. John Milton</li> <li>4. Jainism</li> </ol> <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) 1 only</li> <li>(b) 1, 2 and 3 only</li> <li>(c) 1, 2 and 4 only</li> <li>(d) 2 and 4 only</li> </ol>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b>  <b>EXPLANATION:</b> Henry David Thoreau, John Ruskin, Leo Tolstoy, Socrates, Ralph Waldo Emerson were prominent influences over Gandhi.</p>

8.	<p>Consider the following statements :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The <i>Arthashastra</i> is the first Indian text to define a State.</li> <li>2. The main concerns of the <i>Arthashastra</i> are theoretical issues like the origins of the state.</li> </ol> <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?</p> <p>(a) 1 only.</p> <p>(b) 2 only</p> <p>(c) Both 1 and 2</p> <p>(d) Neither 1 nor 2</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: The <b>Arthashastra</b> is an ancient Indian treatise on statecraft, economic policy, and military strategy, written by <b>Kautilya</b>. It is essentially a book of state and administrative system and deals with the art of government and politics.</p>

9.	<p>Which of the following statements about Brahmo Samaj is/are correct ?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Brahmo Marriage Act of 1872 allowed inter-caste and widow re-marriage only if the contracting parties declared themselves to be non-Hindus.</li> <li>2. Keshub Chandra Sen arranged the marriage of his minor daughter with the Maharaja of Burdwan.</li> <li>3. Keshub Chandra Sen's followers broke away to form the Naba Brahmo Samaj.</li> <li>4. The Brahmo Samaj grew from a small elite group to a mass movement in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.</li> </ol> <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below :</p> <p>(a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2 only (c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4</p> <p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: The marriage in 1878 of <b>Suniti Devi</b>, the 13-year-old daughter of the Bengali Brahmo religious and social reformer Keshab Chandra Sen, to the <b>Maharajah of Cooch Behar</b> region.</p>
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10.	<p><b>Statement I: The city of Rome revived in a spectacular way in the 15th century.</b></p> <p><b>Statement II: From the 15th century onwards, artists were known individually by name, not as a member of a group or a guild, in Roman society.</b></p> <p>A. Both the statements are individually true, and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I</p> <p>B. Both the statements are individually true, but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I</p> <p>C. Statement I is true, but Statement II is false</p> <p>D. Statement I is false, but Statement II is true</p> <p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Both the statements are individually true, but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I.</p>
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11.	<p><b>Statement I: Chartism was the political reform campaign for democratic rights which swept over Britain between 1838 and 1848.</b></p> <p><b>Statement II: The trade union movement declined by the 1830s as it failed to fulfil the aspirations of the working class.</b></p> <p>A. Both the statements are individually true, and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I</p> <p>B. Both the statements are individually true, but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I</p> <p>C. Statement I is true, but Statement II is false</p> <p>D. Statement I is false, but Statement II is true</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Chartism was a <b>working-class movement</b>, which emerged in 1836 and was most active between 1838 and 1848. The aim of the Chartists was to gain political rights and influence for the working classes. Chartism got its name from the People's Charter, that listed the six main aims of the movement.</p>
12.	<p><b>Which of the following are the features of the ideology of Utilitarianism?</b></p> <p>1) Utilitarians believed that all value derives from the land</p> <p>2) The most celebrated spokesmen of utilitarianism were Jeremy Bentham and John Stuart Mill.</p> <p>3) Utilitarians were advocates of the idea that India could be ruled through indigenous laws and customs.</p> <p>4) Utilitarians were advocates of the 'greatest good for the greatest number of people'.</p> <p>A. 1 and 4 only</p> <p>B. 2 and 4 only</p> <p>C. 1, 2 and 4</p> <p>D. 2 and 3</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: <b>Utilitarianism</b> is a family of normative ethical theories that prescribe actions that maximize happiness and well-being for all affected individuals.</p>
13.	<p><b>Who among the following invented the power loom that revolutionized the cotton textile industry?</b></p> <p>A. Edmund Cartwright</p> <p>B. Samuel Crompton</p> <p>C. Richard Arkwright</p> <p>D. James Hargreaves</p>

	<p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: <b>Edmund Cartwright</b> invented the power loom that combined threads to make cloth. The first power loom was designed in 1784 and first built in 1785.</p>
14.	<p><b>Subsidiary Alliance was a system devised by</b></p> <p>A. Lord Wellesley B. Lord Dalhousie C. Lord Canning D. Lord Rippon</p> <p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: The subsidiary alliance in India was planned by <b>Lord Wellesley</b>, the Governor-General of India from 1798 to 1805.</p>
15.	<p><b>Which of the following was/were the feature(s) of Lenin's New Economic policy (NEP) for the Soviet Union?</b></p> <p>1. Private retail trading was strictly forbidden 2. Private enterprise was strictly forbidden 3. Peasants were not allowed to sell their surplus 4. To secure liquid capital concessions were allowed to foreign capitalists, but the state retained the option of purchasing the products of such concerns.</p> <p>A. 1 Only B. 2 and 3 C. 1, 2 and 4 D. 4 Only</p> <p><b>ANSWER: D</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Lenin characterized the <b>NEP in 1922</b> as an economic system that would include "<b>a free market and capitalism, both subject to state control,</b>" while socialized state enterprises would operate on "a profit basis."</p>
16.	<p><b>Which of the following was/were the reasons for the defeat of British during the American War of Independence?</b></p> <p>1. The remoteness of the American Continent and the lack of good roads 2. The British authorities failed to rally the loyalist Americans 3. The Americans benefited from the extraordinary military leadership of George Washington 4. The Americans had access to superior arms and ammunition</p> <p>A. 1, 2 and 4 B. 2 Only</p>

	<p>C. 2 and 3 Only D. 1, 2 and 3</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: D</b> EXPLANATION: During <b>American Revolutionary War (19 Apr 1775 – 3 Sep 1783)</b> the Americans had no access to superior anus and ammunition.</p>
17.	<p><b>The industrial revolution in England had a profound impact on the lives of people. Which of the following statements are correct about that?</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Women were the main workers in the silk, lacemaking and knitting industries</li> <li>2. Factory managers were aware of the health risks of industrial work on children</li> <li>3. Children were often employed in textile factories</li> <li>4. The novel 'Hard Times' by Charles Dickens was a severe critique of the horrors of industrialization</li> </ol> <p>A. 1, 2 and 4 B. 2 Only C. 2 and 3 Only D. 1, 2 and 3</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b> EXPLANATION: The question is being asked with specific emphasis on the <b>lives of People</b>. So, the correct option is 2 and 3 only. The rest are also true but has no major implication over profound impact on lives of people.</p>
18.	<p><b>Consider the following statements:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. British colonialism continued to grow steadily in the 14th and 19th centuries.</li> <li>2. Raw cotton for the textile industry in Britain during the industrial revolution needed to be imported.</li> </ol> <p><b>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</b></p> <p>A. 1 Only B. 2 Only C. Both 1 and 2 D. Neither 1 nor 2</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b> EXPLANATION: The <b>Industrial Revolution</b> was the transition to new manufacturing processes in Europe and the United States, in the period from between 1760 to 1820 and 1840.</p>

19.	<p><b>Who among the following was the author of Neel Darpan, published in 1860?</b></p> <p>A. Reverend James Long B. Michael Madhusudan Dutta C. Raja Ram Mohan Roy D. Dinbandhu Mitra</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: D</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: <b>Nil Darpan</b> is a Bengali play written by <b>Dinbandhu Mitra</b> in 1858-1859. The play was essential to Nil Bidroho, better known as the Indigo Revolt of February-March 1859 in Bengal, when farmers refused to sow indigo in their fields to protest exploitative farming under the British rule.</p>
20.	<p><b>Which one of the following organizations was started by Jyotirao Phule in 1873?</b></p> <p>A. Prarthana Samaj B. Bahujan Samaj C. Justice Party D. Satyashodhak Samaj</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: D</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: <b>Satyashodhak Samaj</b> was a social reform society founded by Jyotiba Phule in Pune, Maharashtra, on <b>24 September 1873</b>. It espoused a mission of education and increased social rights and political access for underprivileged groups, focused especially on women, Shudras, and Dalits, in Maharashtra.</p>
21.	<p><b>Although used earlier by French and German writers, the term 'Industrial Revolution' in English was first popularized by _____.</b></p> <p>A. Adam Smith B. Arnold Toynbee C. James Mill D. Bertrand Russell</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Although used earlier by French writers, the term Industrial Revolution was first popularized by the English economic historian <b>Arnold Toynbee (1852–83)</b> to describe Britain's economic development from <b>1760 to 1840</b>.</p>
22.	<p><b>In the 19th century, most of the workers in Japan's modern industries were mainly</b></p> <p>A. Japanese men and Children</p>

- B. Japanese Women and Chinese Men
- C. Women
- D. Japanese and Chinese Men

**ANSWER: C**

EXPLANATION: The **Meiji Restoration** (1868-1890) was named after the emperor, who took the name Meiji, which referred to as '**enlightened rule**.' The goal was to form Japan into a European-style empire that would compete with the increasingly global world.

23. Which of the following statements regarding recent developments in international affairs is/are correct?

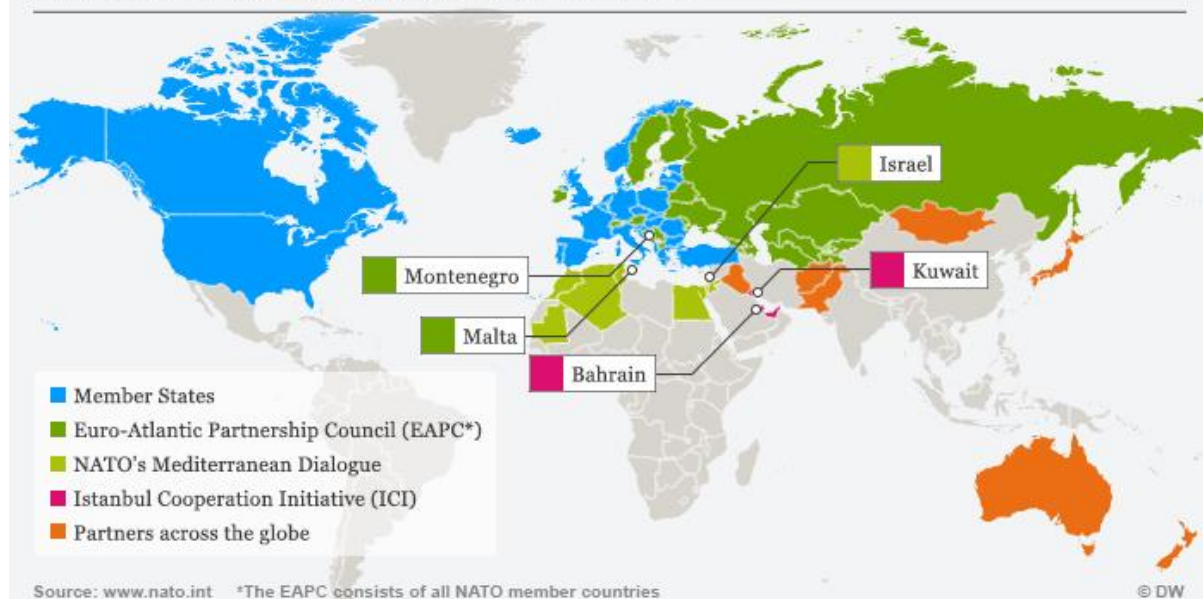
1. NATO's defense ministers agree to boost support for Ukraine with a comprehensive package of assistance which will help it strengthen defense and to modernize its armed forces.
2. Israel announces plans for construction of dwelling units for Jewish settlers in a Palestinian neighborhood of East Jerusalem.

- A. 1 Only
- B. 2 Only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

**ANSWER: C**

EXPLANATION: **North Atlantic Treaty** that was signed on 4 April 1949. **NATO** is an intergovernmental military alliance between 28 European countries and 2 North American countries.

#### 28 Member States and Partners of NATO



24.	<p><b>The cylindrical stone seals were used in which civilization?</b></p> <p>A. Harappan B. Egyptian C. Roman D. Mesopotamian</p> <p><b>ANSWER: D</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Unlike the seals of Indus Valley civilization that were squared shaped the Mesopotamian Seals were Cylindrical in Shape.</p> <div data-bbox="220 768 552 1095" data-label="Image"> </div> <div data-bbox="590 768 1256 1095" data-label="Image"> </div>
25.	<p><b>Which of the following statements with regards to the Civil Disobedience movement is/are correct?</b></p> <p>1) The movement received massive response from business groups and peasantry 2) The movement coincided with large scale labour upsurge in Maharashtra 3) The movement was marked by the mass participation of lawyers and students</p> <p>A. 1 only B. 1 and 2 only C. 2 and 3 only D. 1, 2 and 3</p> <p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: <b>Urban intelligentsia</b> support for Gandhian nationalism was perhaps less in evidence in 1930 than during <b>the Non-Cooperation Movement</b> and there were few instances of lawyers giving up practice or students leaving official institutions to join national schools.</p>



26.	<p>Which one of the following statements regarding King Krishnadevaraya is NOT correct ?</p> <p>(a) He was a great scholar of Telugu and Sanskrit</p> <p>(b) Foreign travellers Paes and Nuniz visited his court</p> <p>(c) Barbosa praised him for the great justice and equity prevailing in his empire</p> <p>(d) He wrote his magnum opus <i>Amuktamalyada</i> in Sanskrit</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: D</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Amuktamalyada is a <b>Telugu epic poem</b> composed by Krishnadeva Raya, the Vijayanagara Emperor in the early 16th century. Amuktamalyada describes the story of wedding of the Hindu Lord Ranganayaka an avatar of Vishnu and Goda Devi aka Andal the Tamil Alvar poet and daughter of Periyalvar, at Srirangam.</p>
27.	<p>Which one of the following was NOT a cause of the Revolt of 1857 ?</p> <p>(a) The rumour that the British had mixed the bone dust of cows and pigs into the flour being sold in the market</p> <p>(b) The prophecy that British rule would come to an end on the centenary of the Battle of Plassey on 23rd June, 1857</p> <p>(c) Popular discontent with British rule</p> <p>(d) The prophecy that the end of British rule would lead to the end of the Kali Yuga and the return of Ram Rajya</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: D</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: The last Statement has nothing to do with 1857 Revolt.</p>

28.	<p>Which one of the following was NOT a feature of the Subsidiary Alliance of Lord Wellesley ?</p> <p>(a) The British were responsible for protecting the ally from any external threats</p> <p>(b) All internal threats were to be handled by the ally alone, with no help from the British</p> <p>(c) The ally was to provide resources for maintaining a British armed contingent stationed in its territory</p> <p>(d) The ally could not enter into any agreement with other rulers without the permission of the British</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: The ruler will not keep an army of his own. British troops would be stationed permanently in the Indian ruler's territory. The ruler would have to pay for the maintenance of these troops. It was compulsory for the Indian ruler to house a <b>British resident</b> in his court.</p>
29.	<p>Who among the following is one of the authors of the book "Philosophy of the Bomb ?"</p> <p>(a) Bhagat Singh</p> <p>(b) Jawaharlal Nehru</p> <p>(c) Surya Sen</p> <p>(d) Yashpal</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: D</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: A bomb exploded under Viceroy Lord Irwin's Special train, in December 1929. He however escaped. Gandhi had thanked God that Viceroy could narrowly escape. He in fact condemned this act of the revolutionaries in his article "<b>The Cult of Bomb</b>".</p>



	<p>It was in reply to Gandhi's article that this outstanding document was written by <b>Bhagwati Charan</b> in consultation with <b>Chandra Shekhar Azad, Yashpal</b>. This document called "The Philosophy of Bomb " was drafted in a room located above the Solomon Company, Aminabad, Lucknow.</p>
30.	<p>Which of the following statements about the Chittagong group is NOT correct ?</p> <p>(a) Its membership included a large number of youth including Ganesh Ghosh, Lokenath Baul and Anant Singh</p> <p>(b) Its leader Surya Sen had been a lawyer in Dhaka before joining the group</p> <p>(c) Surya Sen and his group were closely associated with Congress work in Chittagong</p> <p>(d) This group had prepared an action plan to occupy the armouries in Chittagong</p> <p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: <b>Surya Sen</b> was a schoolteacher by profession and was popularly known as Master Da.</p>

31.	<p>Which one of the following was a significant feature of the Quit India Movement ?</p> <p>(a) Women did not play an important role in the movement</p> <p>(b) Nasik in Maharashtra was an important regional base during the movement</p> <p>(c) It was marked by anti-zamindar violence</p> <p>(d) It was marked by the emergence of parallel governments in different parts of India</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: D</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Apart from mass agitations and violent actions during the Quit India Movement people in various states besieged temporary control over several towns, cities, and villages. In some places they successfully established autonomous governments. These governments might not have survived for long, but they bore the evidence of capability of the Indians to manage government and administration on their own. They demonstrated that the people of India were prepared to carry forward the fight for independence. Four major parallel governments were established in Balliya (Uttar Pradesh), Tamluk (Bengal), Satara (Maharashtra) and Talcher (Orissa).</p>
32.	<p>Which one of the following characteristics does NOT describe the Khilafat movement ?</p> <p>(a) Mahatma Gandhi sought to link it to the Non-Cooperation movement</p> <p>(b) It was not supported by the Congress</p> <p>(c) It demanded that the Turkish Sultan must retain control over Muslim sacred spaces in the erstwhile Ottoman empire</p> <p>(d) It was led by Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali</p>

	<p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Indeed, Congress supported it. It was then when Non-Cooperation and Khilafath Movements went hand in hand.</p>
33.	<p>Which one of the following was NOT a feature of railways in colonial India ?</p> <p>(a) The main purpose of the setting up of railways in India was to serve the interest of the empire</p> <p>(b) British capital investments were invited with 15% guaranteed interest to be paid if necessary from Indian revenues</p> <p>(c) The construction work disturbed ecology</p> <p>(d) The construction of the railways was planned in such a way that it connected the internal markets with the ports, but provided no inter-connection between internal market cities</p> <p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: There was no such guarantee provided for British Capital Investments.</p>
34.	<p>Which colonial administrator made the following declaration about the partition of Bengal in 1904 ? "Bengal united is a power. Bengal divided will pull in different ways. That is perfectly true and one of the merits of the scheme"</p> <p>(a) Lord Curzon</p> <p>(b) H. H. Risley</p> <p>(c) Lord Minto</p> <p>(d) Sir Lancelot Hare</p> <p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p>

	<p>EXPLANATION: <b>Sir Herbert Hope Risley</b> was a British ethnographer and colonial administrator, a member of the Indian Civil Service who conducted extensive studies on the tribes and castes of the <b>Bengal Presidency</b>. He is notable for the formal application of the caste system to the entire Hindu population of British India in the 1901 census, of which he was in charge.</p>
35.	<p>Who launched the Bardoli Satyagraha on 4th February, 1928 ?</p> <p>(a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Vallabhbhai Patel (c) Rajendra Prasad (d) Kalyanji Mehta</p> <p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: In 1925, the taluka of <b>Bardoli in Gujarat</b> suffered financial troubles. However, the government of the <b>Bombay Presidency</b> had raised the tax rate by <b>22%</b> that year, and despite petitions from civic groups, it refused to cancel the raise in the face of the calamities. The situation for the farmers was grave enough that they barely had enough property and crops to pay off the tax, let alone feed themselves afterwards. The movement was eventually led by <b>Vallabhbhai Patel</b>, and its success gave rise to Patel becoming one of the main leaders of the independence movement.</p>
36.	<p>Which one of the following Princely States did NOT support the Congress during the course of the Civil Disobedience Movement ?</p> <p>(a) Bhavnagar (b) Mysore (c) Junagadh (d) Kathiawar</p> <p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: <b>Mysore</b> did not support Congress during the Civil Disobedience Movement.</p>

37.	<p>Which one of the following is a feature of thought and philosophy of the Kandukuri Viresalingam ?</p> <p>(a) He believed that science and morality were unconnected to truth</p> <p>(b) He believed in universal education</p> <p>(c) He believed that language had no role in inculcating morality in students</p> <p>(d) He did not attempt to build a national consciousness on a cultural base</p> <p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: <b>Kandukuri Veeresalingam</b> was a social reformer and writer from the Madras Presidency, British India. He is considered as the father of the Telugu Renaissance movement. He was one of the early social reformers who encouraged the education of women and the remarriage of widows. He Believed in universal Education.</p>
38.	<p>Name the calligrapher in Akbar's court who was honoured with the title "Zarrin Kalam" or Golden Pen</p> <p>(a) Abul Fazl</p> <p>(b) Tansen</p> <p>(c) Muhammad Husayn</p> <p>(d) Muhammad Kasim</p> <p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: <b>Muhammed Husayn</b> came from Kashmir and was one of the most well-known artists of calligraphy in Akbar's Court. Nastaliq was Akbar's favourite calligraphy style, which was a fluid style having long horizontal strokes. Muhammad Husayn was honoured with the title "<b>Zarrin Kalam</b>" or <b>Golden Pen</b>.</p>

39.	<p>Who among the following was the author of the Badshah Nama ?</p> <p>(a) Abdul Hamid Lahori</p> <p>(b) Abul Fazl</p> <p>(c) Shah Jahan</p> <p>(d) Sadullah Khan</p> <p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: 'Padshah-nama' (Chronicle of the Emperor) written by Abdul Hamid Lahori, is the official visual history giving a detailed account of the reign of Shah Jahan.</p>
40.	<p>Which one of the following statements about Fatehpur Sikri is NOT correct ?</p> <p>(a) It was located on the direct road to Ajmer</p> <p>(b) Akbar commissioned the building of a marble tomb for Sheikh Salim Chisti next to the Friday mosque at Fatehpur Sikri</p> <p>(c) The arched gateway or Bulund Darwaza was meant to remind visitors of the Mughal victory in Gujarat</p> <p>(d) In 1585, the capital of the Mughal emperor shifted from Fatehpur Sikri to Delhi</p> <p><b>ANSWER: D</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: The capital of the Mughal empire was changed from Agra to Delhi by Shah Jahan in the year 1638 AD.</p>

41.	<p>Who among the following used the term Industrial Revolution for the first time in English to describe the changes that occurred in the British industrial development between 1760 and 1820 ?</p> <p>(a) Friedrich Engels</p> <p>(b) Eric Hobsbawm</p> <p>(c) Arnold Toynbee</p> <p>(d) Georges Michelet</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Although used earlier by French writers, the term <b>Industrial Revolution</b> was first popularized by the English economic historian <b>Arnold Toynbee</b> (1852–83) to describe Britain's economic development from 1760 to 1840.</p>
42.	<p>Who among the following is the author of the book '<i>The Indian Struggle, 1920 – 1934</i>' ?</p> <p>(a) Maulana Abul Kalam</p> <p>(b) Jayprakash Narayan</p> <p>(c) Subhash Chandra Bose</p> <p>(d) Manabendra Nath Roy</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: During the mid-1930s Bose travelled in Europe. He researched and wrote the first part of his book, <b>The Indian Struggle</b>, which covered the country's independence movement in the years 1920-1934.</p>



43.	<p>Which one of the following about the Swadeshi Campaign in 1896 is <b>not</b> correct ?</p> <p>(a) Its centre was Maharashtra</p> <p>(b) Its main participants were students</p> <p>(c) It opposed the levy of tariff on imports</p> <p>(d) It publicly burnt foreign clothes</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: The <b>Swadeshi Campaign</b> in 1896 In fact vouched for levying tariff on imports to promote the home-made products. Rest all the statements are correct.</p>
44.	<p>Which one of the following associations was founded in London by Dadabhai Naoroji in 1866 ?</p> <p>(a) The Bengal British India Society</p> <p>(b) The East India Association</p> <p>(c) The British Indian Association</p> <p>(d) The Madras Native Association</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: The “Grand Old Man of India” <b>Dadabhai Naoroji</b> initiated the establishment of the <b>East India Association</b>, at London. It was one of the predecessor organizations of the <b>Indian National Congress</b> in 1866.</p>



45.	<p>Which one of the following statements about the Ilbert Bill is correct ?</p> <p>(a) It proposed that the Indian magistrates would try Europeans in criminal cases.</p> <p>(b) It allowed Indians to file criminal cases against Europeans.</p> <p>(c) It authorized Indian ICS officers to try Europeans in courts.</p> <p>(d) It was an agitation led by Ilbert in support of the nationalists.</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Ilbert Bill, in the history of India, a controversial measure proposed in 1883 that sought to allow senior Indian magistrates to preside over cases involving British subjects in India. The bill, severely weakened by compromise, was enacted by the Indian Legislative Council on Jan. 25, 1884.</p>
46.	<p>Who among the following was believed to be a leader of the Sanyasis and Fakirs conspiring against the British in 1857 ?</p> <p>(a) Mangal Pandey</p> <p>(b) Bahadur Shah II</p> <p>(c) Queen Zeenat Mahal</p> <p>(d) Nana Sahib</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: D</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: <b>Nana Sahib</b> is believed to be a leader of the Sanyasis and Fakirs conspiring against the British in 1857. The British administration-imposed restrictions upon pilgrimage of Sanyasis and Fakirs.</p>

47.	<p>Who among the following was the founder of the Avadh Kingdom in the 18<sup>th</sup> century ?</p> <p>(a) Murshid Quli Khan</p> <p>(b) Saadat Khan</p> <p>(c) Alivardi Khan</p> <p>(d) Sarfaraz Khan</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: In 1724, <b>Saadat Khan Burhan Ul Mulk</b> founded the Awadh Autonomous kingdom by declaring its independence from the Mughals.</p>
48.	<p>Who among the following was the founder of the Young Bengal Movement ?</p> <p>(a) Henry Vivian Derozio</p> <p>(b) David Hare</p> <p>(c) Dwarkanath Tagore</p> <p>(d) Prasanna Kumar Tagore</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Henry Louis Vivian Derozio was an <b>Anglo-Indian poet and assistant headmaster of Hindu College, Kolkata</b>. He was a radical thinker of his time and one of the first Indian educators to disseminate Western learning and science among the <b>young men of Bengal</b>. The movement was inspired by French revolution. <b>Objectives:</b> They wanted to promote radical ideas through teachings and by organizing debates and discussions on Literature, History, Philosophy and Science.</p>

49.	<p>Which one of the following statements about the Quit India Movement is <i>not</i> correct ?</p> <p>(a) It broke out in August 1942.</p> <p>(b) Ahmedabad Textile Mills went on strike for more than three months.</p> <p>(c) Muslim League and Hindu Mahasabha actively participated in the movement.</p> <p>(d) Communist Party did not support the movement.</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p><b>EXPLANATION:</b> Muslim League, the Communist Party of India and the Hindu Mahasabha did not support the movement. The Indian bureaucracy also did not support the movement.</p> <p>The League was not in favour of the British leaving India without partitioning the country first.</p> <p>The Communist party supported the British since they were allied with the Soviet Union.</p> <p>The Hindu Mahasabha openly opposed the call for the Quit India Movement and boycotted it officially under the apprehension that the movement would create internal disorder and will endanger internal security during the war.</p>

50.	<p>Consider the following movements :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Moplah Rebellion</li> <li>2. Bardoli Satyagraha</li> <li>3. Champaran Satyagraha</li> <li>4. Salt Satyagraha</li> </ol> <p>Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of the above in ascending order ?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) 1-3-4-2</li> <li>(b) 3-1-2-4</li> <li>(c) 2-3-1-4</li> <li>(d) 4-2-1-3</li> </ol>
	<p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Champaran Satyagraha of 1917 Malabar/Moplah rebellion of 1921 Bardoli Satyagraha of 1928 Salt Satyagraha/Dandi March of 1930</p>
51.	<p>Which one of the following travelogues has given an insight on the reign of Muhammad Bin Tughlaq ?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Ibn Battuta's <i>Rihla</i></li> <li>(b) Francois Bernier's <i>Travels in the Mogul Empire</i></li> <li>(c) Niccolao Manucci's <i>Storia do Mogor</i></li> <li>(d) Tavernier's <i>Travels in India</i></li> </ol>
	<p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p>

	EXPLANATION: In 1334, Ibn Battuta arrived in India all the way through the mountains of Afghanistan, during the time when <b>Tughlaq dynasty</b> was at its height. He Visited India during the times of <b>Muhammed Bin Tughlaq</b> .
52.	<p>Which one of the following was <b>not</b> a Chishti Sufi saint ?</p> <p>(a) Khwaja Moinuddin</p> <p>(b) Baba Fariduddin Ganj-i-Shakar</p> <p>(c) Nizamuddin Auliya</p> <p>(d) Shaikh Bahauddin Zakariya</p> <p><b>ANSWER: D</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: The four main Sufi orders – Chishti, Qadiriyya, Suhrawardiyya and Naqshbandi order are practiced in India. Shaik Baha Uddin Zakariya established the <b>Suhrawardiyya order</b>.</p>
53.	<p>In April 2017, India celebrated 100 years of Mahatma Gandhi's</p> <p>(a) Satyagraha in Kheda</p> <p>(b) Dandi March</p> <p>(c) Satyagraha in Champaran</p> <p>(d) Return from South Africa</p> <p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: The Bihar government launched a year-long celebration on 10th April 2017 to mark the centenary of the famous <b>Champaran Satyagraha</b> which was led by <b>Mahatma Gandhi</b> in the year 1917. Mahatma Gandhi had spent five days here in 1917 to espouse the cause of indigo farmers, who were being exploited by British colonial planters.</p>

54. Consider the following statements about the Nagara style of temple architecture :




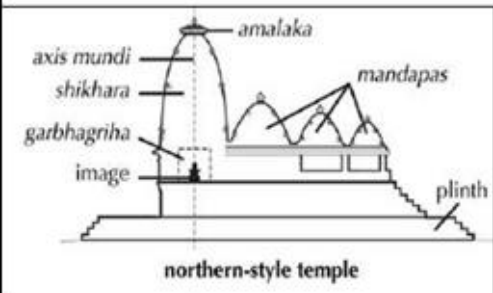
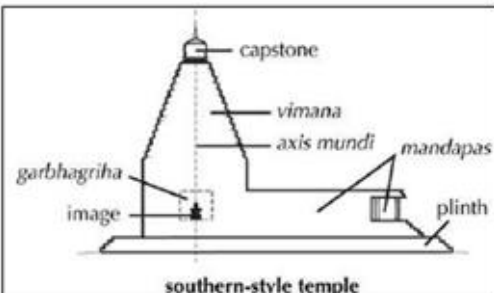
1. This style of temples are commonly found in the areas between Himalayas and Vindhya's.
2. The most striking feature of this style is its pyramidal shikhara.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**ANSWER: A**

**EXPLANATION:** **Pyramidal Shikara** is the most striking feature of Dravidian Style of Temple Architecture. Hence, statement 2 is incorrect. The style of temple architecture that became popular in northern India is known as nagara. This style of temples is commonly found in the areas between Himalayas and Vindhya's. In North India it is common for an entire temple to be built on a stone platform with steps leading up to it. There are many subdivisions of nagara temples depending on the shape of the shikhara. There are different names for the various parts of the temple in different parts of India. The most common name for the simple shikhara which is square at the base and whose walls curve or slope inward to a point on top is called the 'Latina' or the rekha-prasada type of shikara. The second major type of architectural form in the nagara order is the phamsana. Phamsana buildings tend to be broader and shorter than latina ones. Valabhi types are rectangular buildings with a roof that rises into a vaulted chamber.

	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; text-align: center;"> <div> <p><b>Nagara</b></p>  </div> <div> <p><b>Dravida</b></p>  </div> <div> <p><b>Vesara</b></p>  </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>northern-style temple</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>southern-style temple</p> </div> </div>	
<p>55.</p>	<p>Ashoka's connection with Buddhism is evident from which one of the following edicts ?</p> <p>(a) Major Rock Edict 13</p> <p>(b) Rock Edict 6</p> <p>(c) Minor Rock Edict 1</p> <p>(d) Pillar Edict 4</p>	<p>rack EXAMS</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p><b>EXPLANATION:</b> The <b>Major Rock Edict 13</b> dealt with War of Kalinga and Change in Asoka's Personality, whereas <b>Minor Rock Edict 1</b> was written <b>two and a half years</b> at least after the Kalinga conquest of the eighth year of his reign, which is the starting point for his gradual conversion to <b>Buddhism</b>.</p>	

56.	<p>The Cabinet Mission Plan for India envisaged</p> <p>a</p> <p>(a) Federation</p> <p>(b) Confederation</p> <p>(c) Unitary form of Government</p> <p>(d) Union of States</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: The cabinet mission reached Delhi on March 24th, 1946. Features of Federation as per plan: The cabinet mission plan envisaged a federal structure for India. Three tier executive and legislature was proposed at provincial, section and union levels. The mission proposed a common center which would control defense, communication, and external affairs. Provinces were to have full autonomy and all residuary powers should vest in the provinces.</p>
57.	<p>In the Mesopotamian records, which one of the following terms was used for the Indus Valley (Harappans) ?</p> <p>(a) Dilmun</p> <p>(b) Meluha</p> <p>(c) Magan</p> <p>(d) Failaka</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Most scholars suggest that <b>Meluhha</b> was the Sumerian name for the Indus Valley Civilization. They further claim that Meluhha is the origin of the Sanskrit <b>mleccha</b>, meaning "barbarian, foreigner".</p>



58.	<p>Who among the following first used the term 'Industrial Revolution' in English to describe the changes that occurred in British industrial development between 1760 and 1820 ?</p> <p>(a) Karl Marx</p> <p>(b) Georges Michelet</p> <p>(c) Arnold Toynbee</p> <p>(d) Friedrich Engels</p> <p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: The term Industrial Revolution was first popularized by the English economic historian <b>Arnold Toynbee (1852–83)</b> to describe Britain's economic development from 1760 to 1840.</p>
59.	<p>Which one of the following statements about the Olympe de Gouges (1748-1793) is correct ?</p> <p>(a) She declared that although citizens should have equal rights, they are not entitled to the same honours by the State</p> <p>(b) She was a supporter of the Jacobin government</p> <p>(c) She was jailed for treason by the National Assembly</p> <p>(d) She declared that the nation is the union of woman and man</p> <p><b>ANSWER: D</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: <b>Olympe de gouges</b> is best known for early women's rights advocates who demanded that French women be given the same rights as French men.</p>

In 1791, as the French Revolution continued, she published the pamphlet "Declaration of the Rights of Woman and of the Female Citizen as a reply to the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the [Male] Citizen, which had been adopted two years earlier by the **National Assembly**.



60. Who among the following built a model steam engine in 1698 called "Miner's Friend" to drain mines ?

- (a) Thomas Savery
- (b) Thomas Newcomen
- (c) James Watt
- (d) Richard Arkwright

**ANSWER: A**

EXPLANATION: **Thomas Savery** was an English inventor and engineer, born at Shilstone, a manor house near Modbury, Devon, England. He invented the first commercially used steam powered device, a steam pump which is often referred to as an "engine". Savery's "engine" was a revolutionary method of pumping water, which solved the problem of mine drainage and made widespread public water supply practical.

61.	<p>Which one of the following statements about Renaissance Humanist culture is NOT true ?</p> <p>(a) It slackened the control of religion over human life</p> <p>(b) It believed that human nature was many-sided</p> <p>(c) It was concerned with good manners</p> <p>(d) It criticized material wealth, power and glory</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: D</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: <b>Renaissance humanism</b> was used to differentiate the development of humanism during the Renaissance era from the earlier ones. <b>It did not criticize material wealth, power, and glory.</b></p>
62.	<p>Who gifted the <i>Badshah Nama</i> to King George in 1799 ?</p> <p>(a) Abul Fazl</p> <p>(b) Abdul Hamid Lahori</p> <p>(c) Nawab of Awadh</p> <p>(d) William Jones</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: In 1799, the <b>Nawab of Awadh</b> (Saadat Ali Khan II) gifted the illustrated <b>Badshah Nama</b> to King George III. Gifting of precious manuscripts was considered a <b>diplomatic custom</b> by the Mughals.</p>

63. What is the name of the award given to meritorious men in the Mughal Court in the form of a robe of honour that was once worn by the Emperor ?

- (a) Sarapa
- (b) Patka
- (c) Padma murassa
- (d) Khilat

**ANSWER: D**

**EXPLANATION:** Grand titles were adopted by the **Mughal emperors** at the time of coronation or after a victory over an enemy. **Robe of honour (khilat)** was a garment once worn by the emperor and imbued with his benediction.



64.	<p>Who among the following social reformer started a society for the encouragement of widow remarriage in 1866 in Maharashtra ?</p> <p>(a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak</p> <p>(b) Jyotirao Phule</p> <p>(c) Vishnushastri Pandit</p> <p>(d) Pandita Ramabai</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: <b>Vishnushastri Pandit</b> born on 1827 at Badhava at Satara District. He worked as a translator in British government. He became very active in Widow Marriage [Vidhava Vivah] Movement. On 28 January 1866, Vishnushastri, inspired by Phule's movement opened an institution to promote widow remarriage. The institution (a society) was known as <b>Punar Vivahtojak Mandal</b> (remarriage association).</p>
65.	<p>Name the first major voluntary association representing primarily Indian landlord interests that was set up in Calcutta in 1851 ?</p> <p>(a) British Indian Association</p> <p>(b) Landholder's Society</p> <p>(c) Madras Native Association</p> <p>(d) Bombay Association</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: The <b>British Indian Association</b> was the first major voluntary organization in India founded in 1851 in Calcutta, representing primarily the local landlord interests. It began to play a prominent role after the Indian</p>

	Councils Act of 1861, which provided for limited Indian representation in the legislative councils.
66.	<p>Who among the following introduced the Permanent Settlement of Bengal in 1793 ?</p> <p>(a) Lord Cornwallis</p> <p>(b) Lord Ripon</p> <p>(c) Robert Clive</p> <p>(d) John Adam</p> <p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: The Permanent Settlement was introduced in Bengal and Bihar in 1793 by <b>Lord Cornwallis</b>.</p>
67.	<p>Name the rebel who fought against the British in the battle of Chinhat in the course of the 1857 Revolt ?</p> <p>(a) Ahmadullah Shah</p> <p>(b) Shah Mal</p> <p>(c) Mangal Pandey</p> <p>(d) Kunwar Singh</p> <p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: <b>Ahmadullah Shah</b> famous as <b>Maulavi of Faizabad</b>, was leading figures of the Indian Rebellion of 1857. Maulavi Ahmadullah Shah was known as the Lighthouse of Rebellion in Awadh region. He fought in the battle of Chinhat. British officers like George Bruce Mangleson and Thomas Seaton have made mentions about courage, valour, personal and organizational capabilities of Ahmadullah.</p>
68.	<b>Who among the following are the two civil servants who assisted the constituent Assembly in framing the constitution of India?</b>

	<p>A. BN Rau and KM Munshi B. SN Mukherjee and Alladi Krishnaswamy Aiyar C. BN Rau and SN Mukherjee D. KM Munshi and Alladi Krishnaswamy Aiyar</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b> EXPLANATION: Set up in May 1946, the CAS was an interim bureaucratic agency tasked with helping the Constituent Assembly draft a new Constitution. Leading the charge for the <b>Constituent Assembly Secretariat (CAS)</b> was Sir Benegal Narsing Rau, the Constitutional Advisor. Holding the office of Joint Secretary, Surendra Nath Mukherjee played the all-important role of Chief Draftsman of the Constituent Assembly of India for drafting India's Constitution.</p>
69.	<p>Which member of the Constituent Assembly proposed the resolution that the National Flag of India be a "horizontal tricolour of saffron, white and dark green in equal proportion", with a wheel in navy blue at the centre ?</p> <p>(a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) B. R. Ambedkar (c) Rajendra Prasad (d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel</p> <p><b>ANSWER: A</b> EXPLANATION: The flag was proposed by <b>Nehru</b> at the Constituent Assembly on 22 July 1947 as a horizontal tricolour of deep saffron, white, and dark green in equal proportions, with the Ashoka wheel in blue in the centre of the white band. Nehru also presented two flags, one in Khadi-silk and the other in Khadi-cotton, to the assembly. The resolution was approved unanimously. It served as the national flag of the Dominion of India between 15 August 1947 and 26 January 1950 and has served as the flag of the Republic of India since then.</p>



70.

Which of the following is/are NOT historical biography/biographies ?

1. Dipavamsa
2. Harshacharita
3. Vikramankadevacharita
4. Prithvirajavijaya

Select the correct answer from the code given below :

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

**ANSWER: A**

EXPLANATION: **The Dipavamsa** is the oldest historical record of Sri Lanka. The chronicle is believed to be compiled from Atthakatha and other sources around the 3rd to 4th century CE. Together with the **Mahavamsa**, it is the source of many accounts of ancient history of Sri Lanka and India.



71. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched ?

<i>Traveller</i>	<i>Country from</i>
------------------	---------------------

- |                   |         |
|-------------------|---------|
| 1. Marco Polo     | Italy   |
| 2. Ibn Battuta    | Morocco |
| 3. Nikitin        | Russia  |
| 4. Seydi Ali Reis | Turkey  |

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

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

**ANSWER: C**

**EXPLANATION:** All the matches are correct.

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EXAMS

72.	<p>Which of the following clans are included in the Agnikula Rajputs ?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Pratiharas</li> <li>2. Chaulukyas</li> <li>3. Paramaras</li> <li>4. Chahamanas</li> </ol> <p>Select the correct answer from the code given below :</p> <p>(a) 1 and 3 only</p> <p>(b) 1, 3 and 4 only</p> <p>(c) 1, 2, 3 and 4</p> <p>(d) 2 and 4 only</p> <p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: In Indian culture, the <b>Agnivanshi</b> are people who claim descent from Agni, the Vedic god of fire. According to medieval legends, there are four Agnivanshi clans: <b>Chauhans (Chahamanas), Parihars (Pratiharas), Parmars (Paramaras) and Solankis (Chalukyas)</b>.</p> <p>The Chalukyas ruled over the Deccan plateau in India for over 600 years. The rule of the Chalukyas marks an important milestone in the history of South India and a golden age in the history of Karnataka.</p>
73.	<p>Who among the following was the author of Humayun Nama ?</p> <p>(a) Roshanara Begum</p> <p>(b) Ruquaiya Sultan Begum</p> <p>(c) Gulbadan Begum</p> <p>(d) Gauhara Begum</p> <p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: <b>Gulbadan Begum</b> was the daughter of Emperor Babur, the founder of the Mughal Empire. She is best known as the author of <b>Humayun-</b></p>

	<b>Nama</b> , the account of the life of her half-brother, Emperor Humayun, which she wrote on the request of her nephew, <b>Emperor Akbar</b> .
74.	<p><b>Statement I: The government of India Act, 1935 introduced Dyarchy at the Centre.</b></p> <p><b>Statement II: The provincial autonomy was granted to the provinces.</b></p> <p>A. Both the statements are individually true, and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I</p> <p>B. Both the statements are individually true, but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I</p> <p>C. Statement I is true, but Statement II is false</p> <p>D. Statement I is false, but Statement II is true</p> <p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Government of India 1935 was a second milestone towards a completely responsible government in India. It had the following provisions - It provided for the establishment of an All-India Federation consisting of provinces and princely states as units. However, this provision never came into force.</p> <p>It abolished dyarchy in the provinces (brought by Government of India Act 1919) and introduced 'provincial autonomy' in its place. Hence, statement 2 is correct.</p> <p>It provided for the adoption of dyarchy at the Centre. Hence, statement 1 is correct.</p>
75.	<p><b>Statement I: Mughal painting reached its climax during the reign of Jahangir.</b></p> <p><b>Statement II: Aurangzeb's Court was adorned by some of the best-known artists of the Mughal School of Painting.</b></p> <p>A. Both the statements are individually true, and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I</p> <p>B. Both the statements are individually true, but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I</p> <p>C. Statement I is true, but Statement II is false</p> <p>D. Statement I is false, but Statement II is true</p> <p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: The first Statement is true, but the second is wrong, in fact the constructions, paintings and Art etc saw a decline during Aurangzeb due to his orthodox Islamic approach.</p>

76.	<p><b>Which one of the following crops was introduced by the Portuguese in India?</b></p> <p>A. Opium B. Coffee C. Betel leaf D. Chili</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: D</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: <b>Portuguese</b> made good impact in Indian Agriculture in ancient times. They introduced many crops in India and their cultivation becomes very popular, the main crops they introduced to us were Tobacco, Pineapple, Papaya, Cashew nuts and Chili.</p>
77.	<p><b>Consider the following statements about merchant guilds of South India?</b></p> <p><b>1.Ayyavole merchant guild was originally established in Aihole.</b></p> <p><b>2.Magnigraman merchant guild was subordinated to the Anjuvannam merchant guild in the 13th century.</b></p> <p>A. 1 only B. 2 only C. Both 1 and 2 D. Neither 1 nor 2</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: <b>Ayyavole</b> trade links merchant guild from Aihole that provided trade links between trading communities in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, and Andhra Pradesh. They have been mentioned in inscriptions from the 9th century. Aihole was formerly a major city of the Chalukyas of Badami and a place with many temples and brahmans, some of whom seem to have become involved in the trading activities. <b>Magnigraman guilds</b> were localized merchant body which first appeared along the Kerala coast in the 9th century. A.D, and gradually flourished in Tamil Nadu in the Pallava and Chola periods. The <b>Anjuvannam guild</b>: consisting of Jewish, Christian, and Muslim traders operating in the ports of Malabar, Coromandel Coast and Java.</p>
78.	<p><b>Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?</b></p> <p><b>Bhakti Saint      Philosophy</b></p> <p>A. Shankara : Avadhuta B. Ramananda : Kevala Advaita C. Ramanuja : Vishishtadvaita D. Chaitanya : Advaita</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Ramanuja gave Vishishtadvaita or Qualified non-dualism.</p>

	<p>Advaita and Kevala Advaita is one and the same and is the philosophy of Shankara.</p> <p>Chaitanya Mahaprabhu's Philosophy is Achintya Bheda Abheda.</p> <p>Avadhuta is related to Krishna Yajurveda and philosophy of renunciation.</p> <p>Kapila founded the Sankhya Philosophy.</p> <p>Patanjali is the founder of Yoga Philosophy.</p> <p>Gautam is the founder of Nyaya Philosophy.</p> <p>Kannada is the founder of Vaisesika Philosophy.</p> <p>Lokayat school is related to Carvaka.</p>
79.	<p><b>The Stamp Act Congress consisting of delegates from nine of the thirteen colonies of America met in New York City?</b></p> <p>A. 1763 B. 1764 C. 1765 D. 1766</p> <p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: The Stamp Act Congress was held in New York in October 1765. The Stamp Act was a British parliamentary attempt to raise revenue through direct taxation of all colonial commercial and legal papers, newspapers, pamphlets, cards, almanacs, and dice. This led to the Stamp Act Congress which was the first gathering of elected representatives from nine colonies to protest the new taxation.</p>
80.	<p><b>Who among the following travelers was from Italy and visited Vijayanagar Kingdom in the fifteenth century?</b></p> <p>A. Nikitin B. Fa-Hien C. Bernier D. Nicolo Conti</p> <p><b>ANSWER: D</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Italian trader named <b>Nicolo de Conti</b> (1420-1421 A.D) is among the notable persons who came to visit the Vijayanagar Kingdom in the times of <b>Deva Raya I</b>, a Tuluva Dynasty ruler.</p>
81.	<p><b>The French East India Company established its first factory in India at ____.</b></p> <p>A. Calicut B. Surat C. Pondicherry</p>

	D. Masulipatnam
	<b>ANSWER: B</b> EXPLANATION: French East India Company was established in the 17th and 18th centuries to oversee French commerce with India, eastern Africa, and other territories of the Indian Ocean and the East Indies. In February 1701, Pondicherry was made the capital of the French settlements in India. In 1668, the first French factory was established in Surat.
82.	<b>Match List – I with List – II and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists:</b> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <b>List – I (Author).</b>  A. Bal Gangadhar Tilak  B. Dadabhai Naoroji  C. Mahatma Gandhi  D. Jawaharlal Nehru </div> <div> <b>List – II (Book).</b>  1. The Arctic Home in the Vedas  2. Hind Swaraj  3. The Discovery of India  4. Poverty and Un-British Rule in India </div> </div> (a) A – 3, B – 4, C – 2, D – 1 (b) A – 3, B – 2, C – 4, D – 1 (c) A – 1, B – 4, C – 2, D – 3 (d) A – 1, B – 2, C – 4, D – 3
	<b>ANSWER: C</b> EXPLANATION: Self Explanatory.
83.	<b>Who among the following leaders started the Indian Home Rule league?</b> A. Gopal Krishna Gokhale B. Mahatma Gandhi C. Bal Gangadhar Tilak D. J.B. Kripalani
	<b>ANSWER: C</b> EXPLANATION: <b>Bal Gangadhar Tilak</b> reorganized his supporters and launched Indian Home Rule League April 1916. A different Home Rule League was started by <b>Annie Besant</b> in September 1916.
84.	<b>The place of English East India Company settlement in Madras was known as</b> A. Fort William B. Fort St. George C. Elphinstone Circle D. Marble Palace
	<b>ANSWER: B</b>

	EXPLANATION: The English East India Company was originally known as 'The Merchant of London trading into the East Indies' settled in Madras at the <b>Fort St. George</b> .
85.	<p><b>The Theosophical Society was led by</b></p> <p>A. A. O. Hume B. Arthur Griffith C. Annie Beasant D. Lord Dufferin</p> <p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: The <b>Theosophical Society</b> was founded by Madame H. P. Blavatsky and Colonel Olcott in New York in 1875. But later it was led <b>by Annie Beasant</b>.</p>
86.	<p><b>Which one of the following statements about Bipin Chandra Pal is correct?</b></p> <p>A. He was a member of the moderate group of Congress B. He was a member of the extremist group of Congress C. He was the Minister of defense in the first Government of independent India. D. He was the Chief Minister of West Bengal</p> <p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: <b>Bipin Chandra Pal, (1858-1932, Calcutta)</b> was an extremist who played an important role in concepts of Swadeshi and Swaraj, forte of the extremist group within the Indian National Congress.</p>
87.	<p>Who was the author of the book 'History of British India' ?</p> <p>(a) Charles Grant (b) John Stuart Mill (c) James Mill (d) William Jones</p> <p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: In 1817, <b>James Mill</b>, a Scottish economist and political philosopher, published "A History of British India," a huge three-volume work.</p>



	He divided Indian history into three periods: Hindu, Muslim, and British in this work.
88.	<p>The Azamgarh Proclamation of August 25, 1857 stressed on which one of the following issues ?</p> <p>(a) Hindu-Muslim divide</p> <p>(b) Support to the English Government</p> <p>(c) The return of the Badshahi</p> <p>(d) The imposition of heavy Jumas (revenue demand)</p> <p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: The ishtahars drew attention to the pre-British era where both the Hindu-Muslim experienced a glorified past and the coexistence of various communities during the reign of Mughal Empire. The proclamation which was issued under the name of Bahadur Shah made a heartfelt request to the people to come together and fight under the acceptance of both Mahavir and Muhammad.</p>
89.	<p>Which Viceroy had made the observation, "It's a beautiful world if it wasn't for Gandhi ....." ?</p> <p>(a) Lord Irwin</p> <p>(b) Lord Wavell</p> <p>(c) Lord Mountbatten</p> <p>(d) Lord Willingdon</p> <p><b>ANSWER: D</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: <b>Lord Willingdon</b> was known to be the 22nd Viceroy as well as the Governor General of India from the period between 18 April 1931 to 18 April 1936. <b>Lord Willingdon</b> mentioned Mahatma Gandhi in a letter written in 1933 by saying that: "It's a beautiful world if it was not for Gandhi who is really a perfect nuisance"</p>

90.	<p>Which Indian businessman favoured 'healthy capitalism' in helping Gandhiji to work towards a 'common object' ?</p> <p>(a) Ghanshyam Das Birla</p> <p>(b) Ambalal Sarabhai</p> <p>(c) Sir Biren Mookerjee</p> <p>(d) T. T. K. Krishnamachari</p> <p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: <b>Ghanshyam Das Birla</b> (10 April 1894 – 11 June 1983) was a pioneering Indian businessman. Birla was a close associate and a steady supporter of Mahatma Gandhi.</p>
91.	<p>The art piece "In Memoriam" was a creation of which one of the following European painters ?</p> <p>(a) Thomas Jones Barker</p> <p>(b) Joseph Noel Paton</p> <p>(c) Thomas Daniell</p> <p>(d) Charles D'Oyly</p> <p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: <b>Paton's</b> famous painting In Memoriam was dedicated by the artist to the Christian heroism of "British Ladies in India during the Mutiny of 1857." In 1858, the first version of the painting, which depicted Indian sepoy troops bursting through the door, was exhibited at the Royal Academy of Art in London.</p>

92.	<p>Who among the following historians have described the Quit India movement as a 'spontaneous revolution' ?</p> <p>(a) Gordon Johnson</p> <p>(b) David Arnold</p> <p>(c) F G Hutchins</p> <p>(d) Peter Robb</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: <b>Hutchins</b> described the Quit Indian Movement as the event that was responsible for the British Political Parties to resign and leave quickly. While the movement started as a non-violent mass struggle, it was nowhere non-violent.</p> <p>Major leaders were sent to jail as a result and the movement was virtually leaderless.</p>
93.	<p><b>Statement I:</b> Abul Fazl shaped, represented and articulated the ideas associated with the reign of Akbar</p> <p><b>Statement II:</b> The qualities of Abul Fazl impressed Akbar who found the former suitable as an adviser and spokesperson for his policies</p> <p>(a) Both the statements are individually true, and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I</p> <p>(b) Both the statements are individually true, and Statement II is NOT the correct explanation of Statement I</p> <p>(c) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false</p> <p>(d) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Abul Fazl was a political advisor and high ranked official in the Akbar administration. Abul Fazl helped Akbar with the framing of vision of governance with Sulh-i-kul. It was about peaceful and harmonious relationships among the different religions in his administration. Abul Fazl also wrote a three-volume history of Akbar's reign, titled Akbar Nama.</p>

94.	<p><b>Statement I:</b> The Kisan manifesto adopted by the All-India Kisan Sabha in August 1936 contained radical demands.</p> <p><b>Statement II:</b> The All-India Kisan Sabha was a part of the Congress and maintained close relationship with the Provincial Congress Committees.</p> <p>(a) Both the statements are individually true, and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement</p> <p>(b) Both the statements are individually true, and Statement II is NOT the correct explanation of Statement I</p> <p>(c) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false</p> <p>(d) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: To pursue the resolutions of the Meerut conference, the first All India Kisan Sabha was held in April 1936, The Kisan manifesto adopted by the All-India Kisan Sabha in August 1936 contained radical demands. Further, it was due to the presence of leaders from the Congress Socialist Party that the AIKS remained a part of the Congress and maintained a close relationship with the provincial Congress Committee (From Plassey to Partition).</p>
95.	<p><b>Statement I:</b> The British ruled in India through a modern bureaucracy headed by the ICS, whose members were recruited through Open competition on basis of merit.</p> <p><b>Statement II:</b> The ICS was based on wholehearted participation of Indians.</p> <p>(a) Both the statements are individually true, and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement</p> <p>(b) Both the statements are individually true, and Statement II is NOT the correct explanation of Statement I</p> <p>(c) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false</p> <p>(d) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: In 1922, Indian candidates were permitted to sit the ICS examinations in Delhi. Until then the exam was not much welcoming to Indian and was conducted in London only.</p>

96.	<p>The Karachi resolution of Congress in 1931 advocated which one of the following issues ?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) State shall not own or control key industries and services</li> <li>(b) State shall handover the key industries and services to the Indian business groups</li> <li>(c) State should allow the Indian business group to invest fifty per cent of the capital</li> <li>(d) State shall own or control key industries and services</li> </ul>
	<p><b>ANSWER: D</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: The Karachi session was presided by Sardar Patel. The congress adopted a resolution on Fundamental Rights and Economic Policy which represented the Party's Social, Economic and Political programme. It was later known as Karachi Resolution.</p>
97.	<p>The treaty of Schonbrunn (1809) was signed after which one of the following battles ?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Battle of Austerlitz</li> <li>(b) Battle of Tilsit</li> <li>(c) Battle of Wagram</li> <li>(d) Battle of Lisbon</li> </ul>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: The Treaty of Schönbrunn also known as <b>Treaty of Vienna</b>, was signed between France and Austria at Schönbrunn Palace near Vienna on <b>14 October 1809</b>. The treaty ended the <b>Fifth Coalition</b> during the Napoleonic Wars, after Austria had been defeated at the decisive <b>Battle of Wagram on 5-6 July</b>.</p>

98.	<p>Which of the following statements about the new model Unions is/are correct about the New Model Unions?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The New Model Unions were formed in the 1850s.</li> <li>2. The New Model Unions were formed in the 1880s.</li> <li>3. The New Model Unions comprised a Labour Party idea</li> <li>4. The New Model Unions excluded women in the 1920s.</li> </ol> <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below:</p> <p>(a) 1 Only (b) 2 Only (c) 3 and 4 Only (d) 3 Only</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: A</b> EXPLANATION: New Model Trade Unions (NMTU) were a variety of Trade Unions prominent in the 1850s and 1860s in the UK.</p>
99.	<p>The Truman Doctrine of 1947 was announced to achieve which one of the following ?</p> <p>(a) Containment of the USSR (b) Increasing agricultural production in the USA (c) Offering friendship to Europe (d) Strengthening the UNO</p> <p><b>ANSWER: A</b> EXPLANATION: The principle that the US should give support to countries or peoples threatened by <b>Soviet forces or Communist insurrection</b>. First expressed in 1947 by <b>US President Truman</b> in a speech to Congress seeking aid for Greece and Turkey, the doctrine was seen by the Communists as an open declaration of the <b>Cold War</b>.</p>

100.	<p>Which of the following statements is/are correct ?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In 1948, Burma was admitted to the United Nations and immediately supported the USA in the Cold War</li> <li>2. In 1948, Burma joined the United Nations but refused to denounce China as the aggressor in the Korean War</li> </ol> <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below :</p> <p>(a) 1 only</p> <p>(b) 2 only</p> <p>(c) Both 1 and 2</p> <p>(d) Neither 1 nor 2</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p> <p><b>EXPLANATION:</b> After the Chinese Communists defeated the Nationalists in 1949 (and even more so after the Korean War), United States foreign policy focused on stopping communist expansion into Southeast Asia. Americans are familiar with this effort in Indochina. But early in the Cold War the United States viewed newly independent Burma as nearly as important as Vietnam. Because Burma shared a long border with China and chose a strictly neutral international stance, the U.S.-Burma relationship was fascinating, delicate, and complex.</p>



101.	<p>Who among the following presented 'The April Theses' to the Russian people in 1917 ?</p> <p>(a) Stalin</p> <p>(b) Trotsky</p> <p>(c) Bukharin</p> <p>(d) Lenin</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: D</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: It Calls for "The weight of emphasis in the agrarian programme to be shifted to the Soviets of Agricultural Laborer's Deputies", "confiscation of all landed estates", and "nationalization of all lands in the country, the land to be disposed of by the local Soviets of Agricultural Laborer's and Peasants' Deputies.</p>
102.	<p>The treaty of Yandabo was signed in</p> <p>(a) 1826</p> <p>(b) 1825</p> <p>(c) 1824</p> <p>(d) 1823</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: The <b>Treaty of Yandabo</b> was the peace treaty that ended the First Anglo-Burmese War. The treaty was signed on 24 February 1826, nearly two years after the war formally broke out on 5 March 1824.</p>

103.	<p>In the Manusmriti which form of marriage results from the “Voluntary union of a maiden and her lover” ?</p> <p>(a) Eighth form</p> <p>(b) Fifth form</p> <p>(c) Seventh form</p> <p>(d) Sixth form</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: D</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Manu, the great Hindu law giver, has mentioned eight forms of Hindu marriage, viz, Brahma, Daiva, Arsa, Prajapatya, Asura, Gandharva. Rakksash and Paisacha.</p> <p><b>6<sup>th</sup> Form is Gandharva</b> - The Gandharva form of marriage is the union of a man and a woman by mutual consent.</p>
104.	<p>Which among the following struggles, based on Gandhi’s philosophy of Satyagraha, involved the industrial working class ?</p> <p>(a) Champaran</p> <p>(b) Kheda</p> <p>(c) Ahmedabad</p> <p>(d) Bardoli</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: <b>Ahmedabad Mill Strike (1918):</b> Gandhi used Satyagraha and hunger strike for the first time during an industrial dispute between the owners and workers of a cotton mill in Ahmedabad. The owners wanted to withdraw the plague bonus to the workers while the workers were demanding a hike of 35% in their wages.</p>

105.	<p>Consider the following statements related to the Virashaiva tradition in Karnataka :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Virashaiva movement was led by a Brahmana named Basavanna, a minister in the court of the Kalachuri ruler in the twelfth century.</li> <li>2. The Virashaivas encouraged practices, approved by the Dharmashastras, like post-puberty marriages and remarriage of widows.</li> </ol> <p>Which of the statement/s given above is/are correct ?</p> <p>(a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p><b>EXPLANATION:</b> The essential difference between the <b>Lingayat dharma</b> and the <b>Veerashaiva</b> is that the latter accepts the Vedic texts and practices like <b>caste and gender discrimination</b>, while <b>Basavanna</b> not only protested these, but he also offered an alternative that is an anti-thesis of sanatana dharma.</p>

106.	<p>Consider the following statements related to Wellesley's administration :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In the six years of Wellesley's administration, the army accounted for 42.5 percent of the Company's total expenditure.</li> <li>2. Wellesley's administrative measures were restricted to the affairs of the Company and had nothing to do with the commercial and military affairs of the Indian ruling families.</li> </ol> <p>Which of the statement/s given above is/are correct ?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) 1 only</li> <li>(b) 2 only</li> <li>(c) Both 1 and 2</li> <li>(d) Neither 1 nor 2</li> </ol>
	<p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: By signing a <b>Subsidiary Alliance (1798 to 1805.)</b>, an India state virtually signed away-Its independence; The right of self-defense; Maintaining the diplomatic relations; Employing foreign experts; and settling its disputes with its neighbors.</p>

107.	<p>Consider the following statements concerning the Russian Revolution :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Bolsheviks believed that in a repressive society like Tsarist Russia, the party should be disciplined and should control the number of its members.</li> <li>2. The Mensheviks believed that the party should be opened to all (as in Germany).</li> </ol> <p>Which of the statement/s given above is/are correct ?</p> <p>(a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2</p>												
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b> <b>EXPLANATION:</b></p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="247 1265 774 1321"><u><b>Mensheviks</b></u></th> <th data-bbox="774 1265 1300 1321"><u><b>Bolsheviks</b></u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="247 1321 774 1377">▪ Means “<b>minority</b>”</td> <td data-bbox="774 1321 1300 1377">▪ Means “<b>majority</b>”</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="247 1377 774 1444">▪ Wanted to implement communism in Russia</td> <td data-bbox="774 1377 1300 1444">▪ Wanted to implement communism in Russia</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="247 1444 774 1512">▪ Wanted to educate the people about communism</td> <td data-bbox="774 1444 1300 1512">▪ Believed in radical quick implementation w/out popular consent</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="247 1512 774 1579">▪ Slow process to gain popular support</td> <td data-bbox="774 1512 1300 1579">▪ Elite group (themselves) would take charge.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="247 1579 774 1646">▪ Grass roots movement</td> <td data-bbox="774 1579 1300 1646">▪ <b>EMERGED AS DOMINANT SOCIAL REVOLUTIONARY GROUP</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<u><b>Mensheviks</b></u>	<u><b>Bolsheviks</b></u>	▪ Means “ <b>minority</b> ”	▪ Means “ <b>majority</b> ”	▪ Wanted to implement communism in Russia	▪ Wanted to implement communism in Russia	▪ Wanted to educate the people about communism	▪ Believed in radical quick implementation w/out popular consent	▪ Slow process to gain popular support	▪ Elite group (themselves) would take charge.	▪ Grass roots movement	▪ <b>EMERGED AS DOMINANT SOCIAL REVOLUTIONARY GROUP</b>
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▪ Slow process to gain popular support	▪ Elite group (themselves) would take charge.												
▪ Grass roots movement	▪ <b>EMERGED AS DOMINANT SOCIAL REVOLUTIONARY GROUP</b>												

108.	<p>Which of the following was/were among the decisions taken by the First Continental Congress held in Philadelphia in September 1774 ?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It rejected a plan for a colonial union under the British authority.</li> <li>2. It drew up a statement of grievances.</li> <li>3. It agreed upon a scheme to stop trade between the Colonies and England.</li> </ol> <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below :</p> <p>(a) 1 and 3 only (b) 2 only (c) 1 and 2 only (d) 1, 2 and 3</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: D</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: On <b>September 5, 1774</b>, the first Continental Congress in the United States met in Philadelphia to consider its reaction to the British government's restraints on trade and representative government after the Boston Tea Party.</p>
109.	<p>Which one of the following statements about the Suez Canal is <i>not</i> correct ?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) The Suez Canal was constructed in 1869.</li> <li>(b) It links the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea.</li> <li>(c) It has a six lock system and ships cross the different levels through these locks.</li> <li>(d) It has given Europe a new gateway to the Indian Ocean.</li> </ol>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION:</p>



110. Which among the following statements is *not* correct about the Reign of Terror ?
- (a) The Jacobins dashed out the Girondists with the help of sans-culottes.
  - (b) The Jacobins were in league with the French clergy.
  - (c) The arrest for anti-revolutionary activities was by law restricted to the political class.
  - (d) The Reign of Terror came to an end with the execution of Robespierre by guillotine in July 1794.

**ANSWER: X**

EXPLANATION: All the Statements are true.



111.	<p>Who among the following was the first Indian to qualify for the Indian Civil Service ?</p> <p>(a) Satyendranath Tagore</p> <p>(b) Surendranath Banerjee</p> <p>(c) R.C. Dutt</p> <p>(d) Subhas Chandra Bose</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: ICS was an all-white affair, but the elder brother of Rabindranath Tagore, <b>Satyendra Nath Tagore</b>, became the first Indian to qualify the ICS in 1863. He was allotted Bombay Presidency Cadre and retired after more than 30 years of service.</p>
112.	<p>Which among the following was/were among the factors for England to experience the Industrial Revolution first ?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The scientific inventions had paved the way for Industrial Revolution.</li> <li>2. It had favourable social and political structures in place.</li> <li>3. Navigable rivers had made inland transport easier.</li> <li>4. It had seen the ascendancy of capitalist practices.</li> </ol> <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below :</p> <p>(a) 1 and 3 only</p> <p>(b) 1, 3 and 4 only</p> <p>(c) 4 only</p> <p>(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: D</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: The <b>Industrial Revolution</b> was the transition to new manufacturing processes in Europe and the United States, in the period from between 1760 to 1820 and 1840.</p>

113.	<p>Who was the Education Minister in the first Cabinet of independent India ?</p> <p>(a) Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan</p> <p>(b) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel</p> <p>(c) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad</p> <p>(d) Acharya Narendra Dev</p> <p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: <b>Maulana Abul Kalam Azad</b> was 1st Minister of Education (India). In office who served from 15 August 1947 – 2 February 1958.</p>
114.	<p>Who among the following died in exile ?</p> <p>(a) Rani Laxmibai</p> <p>(b) Bahadur Shah Zafar</p> <p>(c) Tantia Tope</p> <p>(d) Nana Saheb</p> <p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Following his involvement in the <b>Indian Rebellion of 1857</b>, the British exiled him to Rangoon in British-controlled Burma (now in Myanmar), after convicting him on several charges.</p>

115.	<p>Consider the following statements related to Dayanand's idea of social reform :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Dayanand's reform envisaged a social order, where different castes performed functions suitable to their status determined by merit.</li> <li>2. Dayanand's 'robust Vedic counterpart' challenged the masculine West that had enslaved the Aryavarta.</li> </ol> <p>Which of the statement/s given above is/are correct ?</p> <p>(a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b> EXPLANATION: <b>Dayananda Saraswati</b> was founder of the Arya Samaj (1875), a reform movement of the Vedic dharma. He was the first to give the call for 'Swaraj' in 1876, a call later taken up by Lokmanya Tilak.</p>
116.	<p>Consider the following statements concerning the American War of Independence :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Americans raised the slogan, 'No taxation without representation'.</li> <li>2. The American merchants resorted to the boycott of the British products.</li> </ol> <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below :</p> <p>(a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2</p> <p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p>

	EXPLANATION: The <b>American War of Independence</b> (19 Apr 1775 – 3 Sep 1783), was initiated by delegates from <b>13 American colonies</b> of British America in Congress against <b>Great Britain</b> over their objection to Parliament's taxation policies and lack of colonial representation.
117.	<p>Which one of the following statements is <i>not</i> true about Ijarah system ?</p> <p>(a) It was a system of revenue farming.</p> <p>(b) It encouraged the role of middlemen.</p> <p>(c) Under this system, land revenue was fixed for the peasant.</p> <p>(d) The ijaradar paid a fixed amount to the State treasury.</p> <p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Ijarah system involved giving a formed assignment in return of a lump-sum amount to one who bid highest. Ijarah system was a revenue farming system introduced by <b>Jahadar Shah (1712 to 1713)</b>.</p>
118.	<p>During the Swadeshi movement, a National College was started in Calcutta under the principalship of</p> <p>(a) Rabindranath Tagore</p> <p>(b) Aurobindo Ghosh</p> <p>(c) Rajani Kant Sen</p> <p>(d) Syed Abu Mohammad</p> <p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: The <b>Bengal National College</b> started functioning from 15<sup>th</sup> August 1906 with Sri Aurobindo as its first Principal.</p>

119.	<p>The ruins of Vijayanagara (Hampi) were brought to public light in the year 1800 by the following British surveyor and engineer :</p> <p>(a) James Prinsep (b) Colin Mackenzie (c) James Rennell (d) Charles Metcalfe</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: B</b> EXPLANATION: <b>Colonel Colin Mackenzie</b> was Scottish army officer in the British East India Company who later became the first Surveyor General of India.</p>
120.	<p>Which country among the following was <i>not</i> a part of the Third Coalition against Napoleon ?</p> <p>(a) Russia (b) Prussia (c) Sweden (d) France</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: D</b> EXPLANATION: The <b>French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars</b>, sometimes called the <b>Coalition Wars</b>, were a series of seven wars waged by various military alliances of great European powers, known as Coalitions, against Revolutionary France between 1792 and 1815.</p>
121.	<p>Which one of the following pairs of travellers and their nationality is <i>not</i> correctly matched ?</p> <p>(a) Ibn Battuta – Moroccan (b) Duarte Barbosa – Portuguese (c) Jean Baptiste Tavernier – Dutch (d) Niccolao Manucci – Venetian</p>

**ANSWER: C**

**EXPLANATION:** **Jean-Baptiste Tavernier** was a 17th-century French gem merchant and traveler.

122. In the year 1928, a committee of Congress leaders drafted a Constitution for India. The Committee was headed by

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) T. B. Saprū
- (c) Motilal Nehru
- (d) Jawaharlal Nehru

**ANSWER: C**

**EXPLANATION:** In 1928, **Motilal Nehru** drafted a constitution for India with the following features - universal adult franchise, right to freedom and equality and to protecting the rights of minorities. It was in response to Simon Commission (1927) and is popularly called as "**Nehru Report of 1928**".


123. Which one of the following statements about Jaipal Singh is NOT correct ?

- (a) He was a member of the Constituent Assembly
- (b) He founded the Adivasi Maha Sabha
- (c) He was the captain of the first Indian national hockey team
- (d) He campaigned for a separate state of Chhattisgarh

**ANSWER: D**

	<p>EXPLANATION: <b>Jaipal Singh Munda</b> was born on 3 January 1903 in Munda village, Tapkara, Jharkhand (Now).</p> <p>Jaipal formed an <b>Adivasi Mahasabha</b> in 1938 which later asked for a separate state of "<b>Jharkhand</b>", to be carved out of Bihar.</p>
124.	<p>Where did Gandhiji initially forge the techniques of <i>Satyagraha</i> ?</p> <p>(a) England</p> <p>(b) South Africa</p> <p>(c) North Africa</p> <p>(d) India</p> <p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: The first time Gandhi officially used Satyagraha was in South Africa beginning in 1907 when he organized opposition to the <b>Asiatic Registration Law (the Black Act) (1906)</b>.</p>
125.	<p>Who was the Viceroy of India at the time of Gandhiji's Dandi march ?</p> <p>(a) Lord Irwin</p> <p>(b) Lord Linlithgow</p> <p>(c) Lord Reading</p> <p>(d) Lord Willingdon</p> <p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Led by the Father of the Nation, 78 people started the Salt Satyagraha (Dandi March) on March 12, 1930, from Gandhi's Sabarmati Ashram. Lord Irwin was the then Viceroy of India.</p>



126.	<p>In which of the following years were passenger trains introduced in England ?</p> <p>(a) 1823</p> <p>(b) 1825</p> <p>(c) 1848</p> <p>(d) 1861</p>	
	<p><b>ANSWER: B</b> EXPLANATION: Self Explanatory.</p>	
127.	<p>What was the consequence of Permanent Settlement on rural society in Bengal ?</p> <p>(a) The zamindars invested capital and enterprise to improve agriculture along lines of British yeoman farmers</p> <p>(b) A group of rich peasants known as jotedars succeeded in consolidating their position in the villages</p> <p>(c) The ryots prospered as a result of fixed revenue levy imposed on them</p> <p>(d) The system of Collectorate introduced by the Company for exercising supervisory control on zamindars failed to take off</p>	
	<p><b>ANSWER: B</b> EXPLANATION:</p>	

	<p><b>Permanent Settlement: (Lord Cornwallis in 1793)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Landlords or Zamindars were recognized as the owners of the land.</li> <li>• They were given hereditary rights of succession of the lands under them.</li> <li>• The amount to be paid by the landlords was fixed.</li> <li>• It was agreed that this would not increase in future (permanent in nature).</li> </ul>
128.	<p>What was <i>Damin-i Koh</i> in Rajmahal area ?</p> <p>(a) A large area of land demarcated and declared to be the land of the Santhals</p> <p>(b) The land of the Paharias cultivated exclusively for paddy</p> <p>(c) The British territory marked for their military camp</p> <p>(d) The land earmarked for locating settled agriculturists</p> <p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: It was the land of <b>Santhals</b> situated in the Rajmahal hills. British persuaded the Santhals to live in the foothills of Rajmahal by giving land to them. By <b>1832</b>, a large part of land was demarcated as Damin-I-Koh and was declared as land of Santhals. They had to live in this region, practice plough agriculture and had to become settled <b>agriculturalists</b>.</p>

129.	<p>Which one of the following statements about the Revolt of 1857 is correct ?</p> <p>(a) It was a Revolt carefully organised and planned by the Rajas, Nawabs and Taluqdars</p> <p>(b) Rumours and prophecies did not play any role in its outbreak and spread</p> <p>(c) The rebel proclamations in 1857 repeatedly appealed to all sections of the population irrespective of their caste and creed.</p> <p>(d) The British succeeded in quickly and easily controlling the rebels</p> <p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p><b>EXPLANATION:</b></p> <p><b>Why the revolt failed:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Localized and Poorly Organized Revolt.</li> <li>• The revolt without a clear Leader.</li> <li>• No mass support.</li> <li>• Lack of Common Ideal among Sepoys.</li> <li>• No support of ruling princes.</li> </ul>
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130.	<p>Which one among the following was NOT a <i>Panch Sheel</i> principle ?</p> <p>(a) Peaceful Co-existence</p> <p>(b) Mutual respect for territorial integrity</p> <p>(c) Nuclear deterrence</p> <p>(d) Non-interference in internal affairs</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: <b>Panchsheel (1954 - Nehru &amp; Zhou EN Li)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty.</li> <li>• Mutual non-aggression.</li> <li>• Mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs.</li> <li>• Equality and mutual benefit.</li> <li>• Peaceful co-existence.</li> </ul>
131.	<p>Who among the following had organised, in 1904, a secret society of revolutionaries named <i>Abhinav Bharat</i> ?</p> <p>(a) Khudiram Bose</p> <p>(b) Shyamji Krishna Verma</p> <p>(c) Har Dayal</p> <p>(d) V D Savarkar</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: D</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Abhinav Bharat was named after the Abhinav Bharat Society, an organization founded by Vinayak Damodar Savarkar in 1904.</p>

132.	<p>The principle that the framing of the new Constitution for independent India should be primarily (though not solely) the responsibility of Indians themselves, was for the first time conceded in the</p> <p>(a) Government of India Act, 1935</p> <p>(b) August Offer of Viceroy Linlithgow</p> <p>(c) Cripps Proposals</p> <p>(d) Cabinet Mission</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: The <b>August Offer</b> was an offer made by <b>Viceroy Linlithgow</b> in 1940 promising the expansion of the Executive Council of the Viceroy of India to include more Indians, the establishment of an advisory war council, giving full weight to minority opinion, and the recognition of Indians' right to frame their own constitution.</p>
133.	<p>Which one among the following American newsmagazines was highly sceptical of Gandhiji's Dandi march initially but within a week completely changed its opinion and saluted him as a Saint and Statesman ?</p> <p>(a) Saturday Evening Post</p> <p>(b) Readers Digest</p> <p>(c) Time</p> <p>(d) Life</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p>

	EXPLANATION: The Mahatma Gandhi-led ' <b>Salt Satyagraha</b> ' during India's independence struggle was named among the 'Top ten most influential protests' in the world by <b>Time magazine</b> .
134.	<p>Which one of the following Harappan sites was a specialised centre for making shell objects ?</p> <p>(a) Lothal</p> <p>(b) Balakot</p> <p>(c) Amri</p> <p>(d) Kot Diji</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: <b>Lothal (Gujarat)</b> - A dockyard has been found indicating that it was a trading town. It was especially famous for objects of shell, stone and metal.</p>
135.	<p>Which one of the following was <i>not</i> a part of the <i>dhamma</i> of King Ashoka ?</p> <p>(a) Honouring the king</p> <p>(b) Tolerance of religions other than one's own</p> <p>(c) Respecting Brahmanas</p> <p>(d) Promoting the welfare of his subjects</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: People should live in peace and harmony. Everyone should practice the principle of ahimsa. Youngers should obey their elders. People should be truthful, charitable, and kind to all. According to <b>Romila Thapar</b>, Ashoka's Dhamma is a superb document of his essential humanity and an answer to the socio-political needs of the</p>

	contemporaneous situation. It was not anti-Brahmanical because respect for the Brahmans and Sramanas is an integral part of his Dhamma.
136.	<p>Which of the following statements about <i>Saguna</i> bhakti traditions is/are correct ?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Saguna</i> bhakti traditions focus on the worship of specific deities such as Vishnu or his avatars.</li> <li>2. In <i>Saguna</i> bhakti traditions, Gods and Goddesses are conceptualised in anthropomorphic forms.</li> </ol> <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below :</p> <p>(a) 1 only</p> <p>(b) 2 only</p> <p>(c) Both 1 and 2</p> <p>(d) Neither 1 nor 2</p> <p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: <b>Saguna</b> is worship of God with form and <b>Nirguna</b> is worship of God without form. He or she is none other than God himself because God is a name attributed to the Supreme Self when it chooses to assume name and form.</p>
137.	<p>At which one of the following places was a Shiva temple <b>not</b> constructed under the patronage of the Chola rulers ?</p> <p>(a) Chidambaram</p> <p>(b) Thanjavur</p> <p>(c) Gangaikonda Cholapuram</p> <p>(d) Naneghat</p> <p><b>ANSWER: D</b></p>



	EXPLANATION: Naneghat Caves in Maharashtra are probably known for Ancient Satavahana Inscriptions and has hardly to do something with Chola timeline as well as region under their Rule.
138.	<p>Which of the following statements about the Deccan Riots Commission is/are correct ?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Commission did not hold enquiries in the districts which were not affected.</li> <li>2. The Commission did record the statements of ryots, sahkars and eye-witnesses.</li> </ol> <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) 1 only</li> <li>(b) 2 only</li> <li>(c) Both 1 and 2</li> <li>(d) Neither 1 nor 2</li> </ol>
	<p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Deccan Riots 1875: The uprising began at Supa village in the district of Poona. The Commission gave a report to the British Parliament in 1878. In 1879, the <b>Agriculturists Relief Act</b> was passed which ensured that the farmers could not be arrested and imprisoned if they were unable to pay their debts.</p>

139.	<p>Which one of the following is the correct meaning of <i>ziyarat</i> ?</p> <p>(a) Pilgrimage to the tombs of sufi saints</p> <p>(b) The practice of revenue farming</p> <p>(c) The death anniversary of a sufi shaikh</p> <p>(d) A form of Islamic divorce</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: In Islam it refers to pious visitation, pilgrimage to a holy place, tomb, or shrine.</p>
140.	<p>Who among the following was considered to be the preceptor of Mirabai ?</p> <p>(a) Dadu</p> <p>(b) Raidas</p> <p>(c) Ramanand</p> <p>(d) Surdas</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Mirabai (1498 – 1546 AD) accepted Raidas (Ravidas), a Dalit by birth, as her guru. It is believed that it was Raidas who had given her that statue of Krishna, all those years ago when she was a small girl.</p>

141.

Consider the following statements about the *Mahanavami Dibba* :

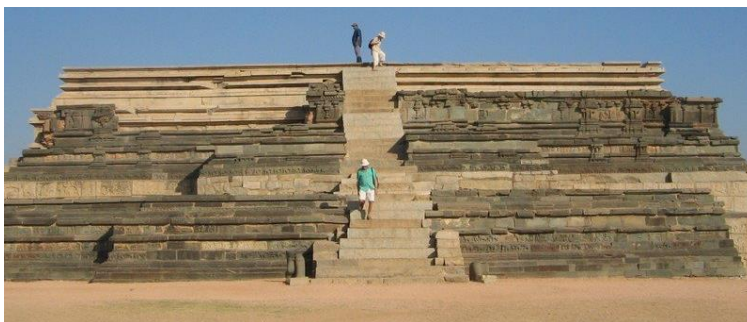
1. It was the name of a giant box of sweets distributed at the Mahanavami festival.
2. It was the name of a massive platform with a base covered with relief carvings.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**ANSWER: B**

EXPLANATION: It is a beautiful stone platform located within the Royal Enclosure of **Hampi** (Vijayanagara Period). It was here where the King of Vijayanagar used to celebrate the festival of Dussehra.



142.	<p>Which one of the following statements about the <i>Ain-i-Akbari</i> is <b>not</b> correct ?</p> <p>(a) It was written by Abu'l Fazl.</p> <p>(b) It is a part of a larger work called <i>Akbar Nama</i>.</p> <p>(c) It describes the Mughal Empire as having a diverse population and a composite culture.</p> <p>(d) It was later revised by Sadullah Khan on the orders of Shah Jahan.</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: D</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: "<b>Ain-I-Akbari</b>" means the 'mirror of the governance' of Emperor Akbar (1556–1605 AD). This is the third volume of <b>Akbar-Nama</b> in Urdu by Shaikh Abul Fazl, who was one of the 'nine gems' of Akbar's durbar.</p>
143.	<p>Swami Dayanand Saraswati</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. was opposed to the worship of idols of Gods and Goddesses.</li> <li>2. regarded the Vedas as infallible.</li> <li>3. had met and had discussions with Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar.</li> </ol> <p>Which of the statements given above are correct ?</p> <p>(a) 1, 2 and 3</p> <p>(b) 2 and 3 only</p> <p>(c) 1 and 3 only</p> <p>(d) 1 and 2 only</p>

	<p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: He founded the <b>Arya Samaj (1875)</b> that brought about changes in the religious perception of Indians. He was <b>against idolatry</b> and <b>man-made instructions that women are not allowed to read the Vedas</b>.</p>
144.	<p>Consider the following statements :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College was founded at Aligarh by Sayyid Ahmad Khan.</li> <li>2. Sayyid Ahmad Khan was a great believer in religious toleration, and Hindus, Parsis and Christians had contributed to the funds of his college.</li> </ol> <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?</p> <p>(a) 1 only</p> <p>(b) 2 only</p> <p>(c) Both 1 and 2</p> <p>(d) Neither 1 nor 2</p> <p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College was founded in 1875 by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan. The Second Option is not correct as initially he was tolerant towards other religions but in later part of his life, he became a stern supporter of Muslims and Islam, and got away from mainstream movements to bring a change specifically only in Muslim Community.</p>

145.	<p>Where and when did Mahatma Gandhi make his first public appearance in India on coming back from South Africa after two decades ?</p> <p>(a) Champaran in 1917</p> <p>(b) Lucknow in 1916</p> <p>(c) Banaras Hindu University in 1916</p> <p>(d) Ahmedabad in 1918</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Gandhi's first public address in India was on the opening ceremony of the Banaras Hindu University in February 1916.</p>
146.	<p>When and where was the demand for "Purna Swaraj" or complete independence made by the Indian National Congress ?</p> <p>(a) Bombay, 1885</p> <p>(b) Lahore, 1929</p> <p>(c) Kheda, 1917</p> <p>(d) Bombay, 1942</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: The INC on 19 December 1929, passed the historic '<b>Purna Swaraj</b>' - (total independence) resolution - at its Lahore session. A public declaration was made on 26 January 1930 where INC urged Indians to celebrate as '<b>Independence Day</b>'.</p>

147.	<p>At which of the following was the American Declaration of Independence adopted on 4 July, 1776 ?</p> <p>(a) Washington Conference</p> <p>(b) San Francisco Conference</p> <p>(c) Second Continental Congress</p> <p>(d) First Continental Congress</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: The United States Declaration of Independence is the pronouncement adopted by the <b>Second Continental Congress</b> meeting in <b>Philadelphia, Pennsylvania</b>, on July 4, 1776.</p>
148.	<p>Who among the following was the head of the Government that was overthrown by the Bolsheviks in the 1917 Revolution ?</p> <p>(a) Alexander Kerensky</p> <p>(b) Prince Lvov</p> <p>(c) Grand Duke Sergei</p> <p>(d) Tsar Nicholas II</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Alexander Kerensky was head of the Government, when Bolsheviks under Vladimir Lenin Overthrew him during 1917 Revolution.</p>



149.

Which of the following statements about the Indian Councils Act of 1861 is/are correct ?

1. It enlarged the Governor General's Council for the purpose of making laws.
2. The Governor General was not authorised to increase the number of members.

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**ANSWER: A**

**EXPLANATION:** For the executive functions of the Council, a fifth member was added. Now there were five members for home, military, law, revenue and finance. (A sixth member for public works was added in 1874.)

Lord Canning, who was the Governor-General and Viceroy at the time, introduced the portfolio system. In this system, each member was assigned a portfolio of a particular department.

For legislative purposes, the Governor-General's Council was enlarged. Now, there were to be between 6 and 12 additional members (nominated by the Governor-General).

There were appointed for a period of 2 years. Out of these, at least half of the additional members were to be non-official (British or Indian).

Their functions were confined to legislative measures.

Lord Canning nominated three Indians to the Council in 1862 namely, the Raja of Benares, the Maharaja of Patiala and Sir Dinkar Rao.

Any bill related to public revenue or debt, military, religion or foreign affairs could not be passed without the Governor-General's assent.

The Viceroy had the power to overrule the council if necessary.

The Governor-General also had the power to promulgate ordinances without the council's concurrence during emergencies.

The Secretary of State for India in Britain could also dissolve any act passed by the Governor-General's Council.

150.	<p>Which one of the following statements about <i>Tattwabodhini Patrika</i> is correct ?</p> <p>(a) It promoted a systematic study of India's past in the Bengali language.</p> <p>(b) It promoted a systematic study of India's past through Sanskrit sources.</p> <p>(c) It promoted a systematic study of India's past through Persian sources.</p> <p>(d) It promoted a systematic study of India's past through Western sources.</p> <p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Tattwabodhini Patrika was established by Debendranath Tagore on 16 August 1843, as a journal of the Tattwabodhini Sabha, and continued publication until 1883. It was published from Kolkata, India.</p>
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