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2016

TEST BOOKLET SERIES

TEST BOOKLET

Paper - III

Time allowed : 3 hours

Full marks : 200

Answer *all* the questions.

Questions are of equal value.



NB: This paper is of one of our students.
So the answers marked here are of his
own and may or may not be true.

Serial No.

Roll No.

Signature of the Candidate:

INSTRUCTIONS

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

1. This booklet consists of 20 pages including this front page. Verify the Page Nos. and Test Booklet Series on each page and bring at once to the Invigilator's notice any discrepancy.
2. Answers will have to be given in the Special Answer-Sheet supplied for the purpose.
3. Before you proceed to mark in the Answer-Sheet in response to various items in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer-Sheet as per instructions sent to you in the Admit Card. **Do not fold the Answer-Sheet as this will result in error in your marks.**
4. All questions are of multiple-choice answer-type. You will find **four** probable answers (A), (B), (C) and (D) against each question. Find out which of the four answers appears to be correct or the best. Now darken the oval corresponding to the letter of the selected answer in the Answer-Sheet with **Black Ball Point Pen** as per instructions printed on the reverse of the Admit Card and in the Answer-Sheet.
5. If more than one oval is encoded for a particular answer, it will be treated as a wrong answer.
6. *There will be negative marking of $\frac{1}{3}$ mark for each wrong answer.*
7. There are blank pages at the end of this booklet for Rough Work.
8. *The Special Answer-Sheet should be handed over to the Invigilator before leaving the Examination Hall. You are permitted to take away the used Test Booklet after completion of the examination.*

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[Please Turn Over]

1. Who among the following Mughal rulers were half Rajput (born of a Rajput mother)?
(A) Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb
(B) Akbar and Jahangir
(C) Jahangir and Shahjahan
(D) Jahangir and Humayan
2. Who was the first Englishman to visit Jahangir's court?
(A) William Edwards
(B) Red Dragon
(C) Thomas Roe
(D) Hawkins
3. Who gave Bombay to Charles II of England as a dowry gift for his marriage with Catherine of Braganza?
(A) Spanish
(B) Portuguese
(C) Dutch
(D) Danes
4. Where did the so called 'Black Hole Tragedy' take place?
(A) Calcutta
(B) Dacca
(C) Monghyr
(D) Murshidabad
5. When was the 'Double Government' consisting of the Court of Directors and the Board of Control, created at the Home Government level?
(A) 1853
(B) 1833
(C) 1813
(D) 1784
6. According to Abdur Razzaq, the policemen of Vijayanagar were paid out of taxes collected from
(A) Wine shops
(B) Brothels (prostitutes)
(C) Land revenue
(D) Taxes on goods
7. Which revenue system among the following is also known as the 'bandobast' system?
(A) Zabti
(B) Dahsala
(C) Nasaq
(D) Kankut
8. During the reign of which Mughal was tobacco introduced in India?
(A) Akbar
(B) Aurangzeb
(C) Jahangir
(D) Shahjahan
9. Which Mughal is credited with prohibiting *Sati* unless the widow herself, of her own free will, persistently desired it?
(A) Babur
(B) Akbar
(C) Humayan
(D) Jahangir
10. The only type of Jagir which could not be transferred was the
(A) Khidmati jagir
(B) Watan Jagir
(C) Milkiyat Jagir
(D) Tan Jagir
11. A new technique of painting, known as *Siyahi qalam*, became fashionable during the reign of
(A) Akbar
(B) Aurangzeb
(C) Jahangir
(D) Shahjahan
12. Haribhadra, the famous Buddhist author was at the court of
(A) Gopala
(B) Mahipala
(C) Devapala
(D) Dharmapala

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13. Which of the following pairs is not matched correctly?

- (A) Firuz Tughluq—Futuh-i-Firuz-Shahi
- (B) Zia-ud-din Barani—Kitab-ul-Rahala
- ✓(C) Zia-ud-din Barani—Tarikh-i-Firuz Shahi
- (D) Minhaj-us-Siraj—Tabaqat-i-Nasiri

14. "The success of Muizzudin Muhammad Ghori in India was the consummation of a process which extended over the whole of 12th Century". By whom this observation has been made?

- ✓(A) A.B.M. Habibullah
- (B) Satish Chandra
- (C) Irfan Habib
- (D) A.K. Nizami

15. During the reign of which Sultan of Delhi did the *Chahalgani* or *Chalisa* come into existence?

- ✓(A) Balban
- (B) Raziya
- (C) Iltutmish
- (D) Ala-ud-din Khilji

16. Three types of the coins of the Delhi Sultanate *tanka*, *shashgani* and *jital*—were made respectively of

- (A) Silver, Silver, Copper
- (B) Gold, Silver, Copper
- ✓(C) Silver, Bronze, Copper
- (D) Gold, Bronze, Copper

17. Nicolo de Conti, an Italian visitor, came to Vijaynagar during the reign of

- (A) Harihara I
- (B) Bukka I
- (C) Deva Raya II
- (D) Deva Raya I

18. Who was the founder of the Chalukyas of Badami?

- (A) Vikramaditya I
- ✓(B) Pulkesin I
- (C) Kirtivarman I
- (D) Vijayaditya

19. Which of the following kingdoms was referred to as 'Ruhmi' by the Arab merchant Sulaiman?

- (A) Rashtrakuta
- (B) Chola
- (C) Pala
- (D) Pratihara

20. At which of the following Ports have a sizable Roman settlement and a Roman factory have been discovered?

- (A) Tamralipti
- (B) Muziris or Mushri
- (C) Arikamedu
- (D) Kaveripattanam

21. Seaborne trade between India and Rome received great impetus during the reign of Roman Emperor

- (A) Augustus
- (B) Cladius
- (C) Trajan
- (D) Nero

22. During the post-Maurya times, elaborate Vedic sacrificial rituals like the Vajapeya, Rajasuya and Aswamedha were regularly performed by the rulers of

- ✓(A) North India
- (B) the Deccan
- (C) both North India and Deccan
- (D) Chola dynasty

23. Which school of Art flourished in the region between the lower valleys of Krishna and Godavari during 2nd Century BCE–3rd Century CE?

- (A) Gandhara School
- (B) Mathura School
- (C) Nagarjuna School
- (D) Amravati School

24. Navanityakam of the Gupta period was a book on

- (A) Medicine
- (B) Metallurgy
- (C) Mathematics
- (D) Astronomy

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25. Who among the following dynasties were the first to transfer all sources of revenue to the Brahmins?

- (A) Vakatakas
- (B) Guptas
- (C) Pallavas
- (D) Chalukyas

26. Mandor pillar inscription of the early 6th Century CE belongs to

- (A) Anantavarman
- (B) Mihirkula
- (C) Yasodharman
- (D) Toramana

27. Who considered the Harappan crafts "technically the peer of the rest" among products of the Bronze Age?

- (A) Gordon Childe
- (B) Shereen Ratnagar
- (C) R.S. Bisht
- (D) Asko Parpola

28. By whom was the most significant commentary on the Rigveda composed in the medieval period in the Vijayanagar realm?

- (A) Chakrapanidatta
- (B) Sayana
- (C) Kannada
- (D) Sagarnandin

29. Which of the following statements is *not* correct?

- (A) The Rigveda consists of 1028 hymns (Suktas).
- (B) The Rigveda is divided into ten books (mandalas) of unequal sizes.
- (C) The Rigveda is a monolithic text.
- (D) The Rigveda is not a monolithic text and consists of several literary layers.

30. Name the chief of the Rigvedic Bharata tribe who fought against a confederacy of ten tribes (in the battle of 10 kings)

- (A) Sudas
- (B) Divodasa
- (C) Atri
- (D) Gritsamada

31. Which of the following areas were viewed by the later vedic authors as impure and far away from the heartland of the Vedic culture?

- (A) Anga (Eastern Bihar)
- (B) Magadha (Southern Bihar)
- (C) Vanga (in the Ganga delta)
- (D) All of the above

32. Which Rigvedic river is known as Ravi and also as Iravati?

- (A) Vitasta
- (B) Asikni
- (C) Parushni
- (D) Sutudri

33. The earliest reference to the division of society into four strata occurs in which of the following texts?

- (A) The Purusha-sukta of the Rig Veda Samhita
- (B) Yajur Veda Samhita
- (C) Kathopanishada
- (D) Manu smriti

34. Which of the following were the most prominent monarchical mahajanapadas, during the age of the Buddha?

- (A) Vajjis or Vrijjis
- (B) Kosal and Vatsa
- (C) Avanti and Magadha
- (D) All listed in (B) and (C)

35. Which Magadhan ruler launched final military assault on the Gana rajyas of Kasi-Kosal with the help of new weapons like *rathamushala* and *mahasalakantaka*?

- (A) Bimbisara
- (B) Ajatasatru
- (C) Prasenjit
- (D) Sisunaga

36. Who was the ruler of Taxila when Alexander's army crossed the Indus in 326 BC?

- (A) Porus (Puru)
- (B) Ambhi
- (C) Abhisara
- (D) None of the above

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37. Who tells us that 'India' (i.e. Indus Valley) was the 20th and most prosperous satrapy (province) of the Persian empire?

- ☒ (A) Herodotus
- (B) Megasthenese
- (C) Fa Hien
- (D) Yijing

38. On the basis of evidences emerging from the site of Kodumanal the beginning of urbanization in Tamil Nadu goes back to

- (A) 800 BCE
- (B) 500-400 BCE
- (C) 300 BCE-200 CE
- (D) CE 200

39. Name of which Indian ruler is inseparably associated with the first known International treaty made in Indian history?

- (A) Mahapadma Nanda
- ☒ (B) Chandragupta Maurya
- (C) Bindusara
- (D) Asoka

40. Name the historians who have rejected the idea of a marriage alliance between Chandragupta Maurya and Seleucus

- (A) Vincent Smith
- (B) H.C. Roychoudhury
- (C) H.P. Shastri
- (D) B.N. Mukherjee and Romila Thapar

41. Which of the following pairs is *not* correctly matched?

- (A) Diodorus Sicilus—Bibliotheca Historica
- (B) Strabo—Geography
- (C) Arrian—Indica
- (D) Claudius Aelianus—Naturalis Historica

42. Which of the following major rock edicts of Asoka are in *Prakrit* language and *Kharosthi* script?

- (A) Manshera
- (B) Shahbazgarhi
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) Dhauli

43. Which of the following was *not* a regional headquarters in the Maurya empire?

- (A) Ujjaiyini
- (B) Taxila
- ☒ (C) Tosali
- (D) Tambaparini

44. To whom was the Lomasa Rishi cave in the Barabar hills (near Gaya) donated by Asoka?

- (A) Ajivika monks
- (B) Jain monks
- (C) Brahmnas
- (D) Shri Lankan Buddhist monks

45. The history of ancient Indian trade rightly begins from the _____ period.

- ☒ (A) Harappan
- (B) Later Vedic
- (C) Maurya
- (D) Kushana

46. Which of the following is/are the well-known ancient geographical epithets of India?

- (A) Saptadvipa
- (B) Bharatvarsha
- (C) Jambudvipa
- (D) Both (A) and (B)

47. The earliest use of the term 'Hindustan' appears in which inscription of Sasanid ruler Shahpur I?

- (A) Naqsh-e-Rostom
- (B) Persepolis
- (C) Behistun
- (D) Hamadan

48. Which period of Indian history has been designated by Romila Thapar as 'Threshold Times'?

- (A) BCE 200-300 CE
- ☒ (B) CE 300-CE 600
- (C) CE 300-CE 800
- (D) CE 600-CE 1300

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49. Which civilization was undoubtedly the largest in extent among the Bronze age civilizations?

- (A) The Harappan civilization
- (B) Egyptian civilization
- (C) Mesopotamian civilization
- (D) Roman civilization

50. Which archaeologist has recently contested the identification of impressive brick-built structure at Harappa as a 'Granary'?

- (A) R.E.M. Wheeler
- (B) Bridget Allchin
- (C) Raymond Allchin
- (D) J.M. Kenoyer

51. Which of the following statements about Tipu Sultan is *not* correct?

- (A) His reign represented a discontinuity in 18th Century Indian politics, as his kingship was rooted firmly in a strong regional tradition.
- (B) In a symbolic gesture to proclaim his independence, he issued coins without any reference to the Mughal emperor.
- (C) Instead of emperor Shah Alam's name he inserted his own name in the Khutba (Friday prayers at the Mosque's).
- (D) He never sought a sanad from the Ottoman Khalifa to legitimise his rule.

52. The historic Lucknow session (1916) of the I.N.C. was presided over by

- (A) Ambika Charan Mozumdar
- (B) R.N. Mudhokar
- (C) Madan Mohan Malaviya
- (D) Rasbehari Bose

53. Luni drains

- (A) in Gangetic delta
- (B) in Godavari delta
- (C) in Gulf of Kutch
- (D) in Gulf of Khambhat

54. On the basis of which formula/plan Gandhiji, in April 1944 proposed talks with Jinnah which Jinnah refused to accept?

- (A) August offer
- (B) Wavel plan
- (C) Rajaji formula
- (D) 3rd June Plan

55. In 1940 January, in his letter to C.F. Andrews, who was described by Gandhiji as "my son"—but a "spoilt child of the family"?

- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (B) Minoo Masani
- (C) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- (D) Subhas Chandra Bose

56. Which of the following statements is/are correct about the Civil Disobedience Movement?

- (i) There was a discernible absence of Hindu-Muslim unity.
- (ii) The movement received a massive business support.
- (iii) There was large scale women's participation.
- (iv) From September, 1930 onwards the movement began to decline.

Choose the answer from codes given below:

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

57. Ramagiri gold field is situated in the states of

- (A) Karnataka
- (B) Tamil Nadu
- (C) Andhra Pradesh
- (D) Kerala

58. Who moved a resolution at the Congress session in 1918 demanding equal eligibility for voting rights for both men and women?

- (A) Sarala Debi Choudhurani
- (B) Sarojini Naidu
- (C) Annie Besant
- (D) Basanti Devi

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59. Which of the following movements was started by Swami Sahajanand Saraswati in Bihar?

- (A) Zamindari Movement
- (B) Socialist Movement
- ✓(C) Kisan Sabha Movement
- (D) Labour Movement

60. Which one of the following periods of trade union movement in India witnessed growing influence of communist ideology on trade unionism for the first time?

- ✓(A) 1918-1924
- (B) 1924-1934
- (C) 1934-1939
- (D) 1939-1945

61. Which of the following is wrongly matched?

- (A) Srinagar : Jhelum
- (B) Lucknow : Gomati
- (C) Tiruchirapalli : Periyar
- (D) Panji : Manduli

62. Who among the following did not attend the first session of the Indian National Congress?

- (A) Womesh Chandra Banerjee
- ✓(B) K.T. Telang
- (C) Surendranath Banerjee
- (D) Badaruddin Tyabji

63. Who observed: "The Congress (INC) is in reality a civil war without arms"?

- (A) Lord Dufferin
- (B) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
- (C) M. Ali Jinnah
- (D) Lord Curzon

64. The mangroove forests are found in

- (A) Western Ghat
- (B) Eastern Ghat
- ✓(C) Deltaic region of Krishna and Godavari
- (D) North-East Himalaya

65. The highest peak of South India is :

- (A) Annamalai hill
- (B) Palini hill
- (C) Dadabetta
- ✓(D) Anaimudi

66. Isogonic lines is the line of equal :

- (A) Earth inclination
- (B) Magnetic declination
- (C) Polar inclination
- ✓(D) Magnetic inclination

67. When did the British pass a law making it an offence to Preach nationalism?

- (A) 1890
- (B) 1895
- (C) 1898
- (D) 1904

68. Lacchadweep is a

- ✓(A) barrier reef island
- (B) coral island
- (C) fringing reef island
- (D) volcanic island

69. Who was the President of the Indian National Congress when Shimla Conference was convened by Lord Wavell in June-July, 1945?

- ✓(A) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- (B) Sardar Patel
- (C) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (D) A. K. Fazlul Haq

70. Which of the following organizations, according to Sumit Sarkar, "left little distinctive or permanent on the plane of religion and philosophy" in 19th Century India?

- (A) Brahmo Samaj
- (B) Ramakrishna Mission
- (C) Aligarh Movement
- (D) Young Bengal

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71. Pykara project is located in
(A) Andhra Pradesh
(B) Kerala
(C) Tamil Nadu
(D) Karnataka
72. Regur soil is much suitable for one of the following :
(A) Jute
(B) Coffee
(C) Cotton
(D) Tea
73. Which of the following are correct to describe the character of the Aligarh movement?
(i) Anti-British
(ii) Pro-British
(iii) Anti-Congress
(iv) Pro-Congress
(v) Anti-Hindu
(vi) Pro-Hindu
Select the answer from codes given below:
(A) (i), (ii) and (iii)
(B) (ii), (iii) and (iv)
(C) (ii), (iii) and (v)
(D) (i), (iii) and (v)
74. The river which is known as 'Vridha Ganga' is
(A) Krishna
(B) Kaveri
(C) Godavari
(D) Mahanadi
75. Moist Tropical Evergreen forests are found in
(A) the Deccan Plateau
(B) the Shillong Plateau
(C) Southern States
(D) the Siwaliks
76. In which year the Indian capitalist class organized itself under the banner of FICCI?
(A) 1922
(B) 1927
(C) 1930
(D) 1932
77. Alwayee, Koyana and Korba is mainly known for
(A) Thermal power station
(B) Refineries
(C) Hydel power station
(D) Aluminium industry
78. By whom was the new imperial policy of "Paramountcy" initiated?
(A) Lord Wellesley
(B) Lord Cornwallis
(C) Lord Hastings
(D) Warren Hastings
79. Which of the following resolutions of the Muslim League finally and formally proclaimed the Muslims of India as a Nation?
(A) Karachi Resolution
(B) Lahore Resolution of 1940
(C) Deliverance Day Resolution
(D) Rahmat Ali Resolution
80. Who was mainly responsible for introducing the Ryotwari system in Madras?
(A) Macartney
(B) Elphinstone
(C) Thomas Munro
(D) John Lawrence
81. Which movement, though started as a religious reform movement, became a movement for the restoration of Sikh sovereignty by the annexation of Punjab by the British?
(A) Kittur Rising
(B) Bundela Revolt
(C) Kuka Movement
(D) Satavandi Revolt

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82. Who said about the Govt. of India Act, 1935: "After all we framed the constitution of 1935 because we thought it the best way to hold India to the empire"?

- ☒ (A) British Prime Minister Ramsay Macdonald
- ☐ (B) Winston Churchill
- ☐ (C) Viseroy Lord Linlithgow
- ☐ (D) Sir Stafford Cripps

83. At the time of which of the following events/movements Jawaharlal Nehru admitted that : "Never before in history had such unified sentiments been manifested by various divergent sections of the population"?

- ☒ (A) Quit India Movement
- ☐ (B) Imphal campaign of the INA
- ☐ (C) INA Trial
- ☐ (D) RIN mutiny

84. Jonathan Duncan founded the Sanskrit College in 1792 at

- ☐ (A) Allahabad
- ☐ (B) Varanasi
- ☒ (C) Calcutta
- ☐ (D) Madras

85. The state which has longest coastline is

- ☐ (A) Andhra Pradesh
- ☒ (B) Gujarat
- ☐ (C) Tamil Nadu
- ☐ (D) Kerala

86. Which of the following organizations/persons did not approve of the Quit India Movement?

- ☐ (A) Muslim League
- ☐ (B) Hindu Mahasabha
- ☐ (C) B.R. Ambedkar
- ☒ (D) All of the above

87. Who raised patriotism to the pedestal of mother worship and said: "I know my country as my mother. I adore her. I worship her"?

- ☐ (A) Swami Vivekananda
- ☐ (B) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
- ☒ (C) Aurobindo Ghosh
- ☐ (D) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

88. The "Breakdown Plan" in 1946 for transfer of power in India had been proposed by

- ☐ (A) Winston Churchill
- ☐ (B) Viceroy Lord Wavell
- ☐ (C) Lord Mountbatten
- ☒ (D) Clement Attlee

89. Which of the following movements emerged in South India under the leadership of E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker "Periyar"?

- ☐ (A) Self-respect Movement
- ☐ (B) Justice Party Movement
- ☐ (C) Mahar Movement
- ☐ (D) Sanskrit Movement

90. In which of the following movements prominent women leaders like Sucheta Kripalani and Aruna Asaf Ali took the responsibility of coordinating the movement in the face of unprecedented police repression?

- ☐ (A) Civil Disobedience Movement
- ☒ (B) Quit India Movement
- ☐ (C) Both (A) and (B)
- ☐ (D) RIN Mutiny

91. To justify one of their colonial policies, the British continued with the "Downward Filtration Theory". That colonial policy was on

- ☐ (A) Education
- ☐ (B) Industry
- ☐ (C) Maritime trade
- ☒ (D) De-industrialization

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92. Which one of the following is not a tributary of Krishna?

- (A) Tungabhadra
- (B) Penner
- (C) Bhima
- (D) Sina

93. The Indian Association and National Conference were founded by

- (A) Surendranath Banerjee
- (B) Anand Mohan Bose
- ☒ (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) Sisir Kumar Ghosh

94. The largest area under waste land is in the state of:

- (A) Uttar Pradesh
- (B) Madhya Pradesh
- (C) Gujarat
- ☒ (D) Rajasthan

95. After the Surat split in 1907 the second split in the Congress took place in 1918 on the issue of

- (A) Lucknow Pact
- (B) Election of Mrs. Annie Besant as President of the INC (1917)
- ☒ (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) Montague declaration

96. Which of the following is *not* correctly matched?

Author	Book
(A) Bipan Chandra	Communalism in Modern India
(B) Bipan Chandra	Nationalism and Colonialism in Modern India
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (C) Sumit Sarkar	India's struggle for Independence
(D) Sumit Sarkar	Modern India, 1885-1947

97. Which one of the following is not a tributary of Godavari?

- (A) Wardha
- (B) Wainganga
- (C) Manjra
- (D) Tel

98. Who acted as President of the Indian National Congress for Six consecutive years?

- (A) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- ☒ (B) Abul Kalam Azad
- (C) Motilal Nehru
- (D) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

99. When and where was the All India Kisan Sabha formed?

- (A) 1930-Bombay
- ☒ (B) 1936-Lucknow
- (C) 1938-Calcutta
- (D) 1942-Lucknow

100. During which period Gandhiji remained aloof from direct politics and concentrated his energies on constructive programmes?

- (A) 1919-1922
- (B) 1922-1924
- ☒ (C) 1924-1927
- (D) 1928-1932

101. The Vaikam Satyagraha was launched in Kerala to

- (A) remove untouchability.
- (B) ban the Devdasi Institutions for temple service.
- ☒ (C) force the temple authorities to appoint non-Brahmins as priests.
- (D) open the temples for the entry of the lower castes (avarnas).

102. Which one of the following channel divides Minicoy from Maldev?

- (A) 9° Channel
- (B) 10° Channel
- ☒ (C) 8° Channel
- (D) Grand Channel

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103. Which one of the following rivers makes an estuary?

- ☒ (A) Krishna
- (B) Godavari
- (C) Kaveri
- (D) Tapi

104. Which of the following movements were 'temple entry' movement organized in early 20th century?

- (A) Vaikkam Satyagraha 1924-25
- (B) Guruvayur Satyagraha (1931-33) in Malabar
- (C) Munshiganj Kali temple Satyagraha in Bengal (1929)
- ☒ (D) All of the above

105. Name the European who worked ardently for the Indian national movement and criticized the British rule by saying: "The British empire is rotten to the core, corrupt in every direction, and tyrannical and mean":

- (A) Sister Nivedita
- (B) A.O. Hume
- ☒ (C) William Wedderburn
- (D) Mrs. Annie Besant

106. The three-member Cabinet Mission that visited India between March and June 1946, was headed by :

- (A) Sir Stafford Cripps
- (B) Mr. A. V. Alexander
- ☒ (C) Lord Pethick-Lawrence
- (D) Clement Attlee

107. Which of the following classes did not participate in the Revolt of 1857?

- (i) Money lenders
- (ii) Merchants —
- (iii) Modern intelligentsia —
- (iv) Old Zamindars
- (v) Urban based absentee landlords

Choose the answers from codes given below:

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

108. There are a large number of hydro-electric projects in South India, because

- (A) coal region is far away.
- ☒ (B) there are large number of waterfalls.
- (C) perennial rivers are there.
- (D) there is facility to collect rain water.

109. Who described the Quit India movement (1942) as "by far the most serious rebellion since 1857"?

- ☒ (A) Viceroy Lord Linlithgow
- (B) Franklin Roosevelt
- (C) Chiang Kai Shek
- (D) Winston Churchill

110. Which of the following is the dominant type of migration in India?

- (A) Rural to Rural
- ☒ (B) Rural to Urban
- (C) Urban to Urban
- (D) Urban to Rural

111. The labour movement in India primarily owes its origin to

- (A) draft recommendations of the Washington International Labour Conference.
- (B) economic depression.
- ☒ (C) the General awakening following the First World War.
- (D) the efforts of the Indian National Congress.

112. In which year Tebhaga Movement was launched in Bengal?

- (A) 1942
- ☒ (B) 1946
- (C) 1947
- (D) 1952

113. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- (A) Fort William College was closed in 1802.
- (B) In 1805 the East India College was established at Heartford near London.
- (C) The East India College was moved to Hailebury in 1809.
- ☒ (D) All of the above

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114. The First National Planning Committee was constituted by the Congress in 1938 under the Presidency of

- (A) Ambalal Sarabhai
- ☒ (B) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- (C) Subhas Chandra Bose
- (D) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

115. When and where the song 'Bande Mataram' was first sung (by Rabindranath Tagore)?

- (A) At Calcutta Session of the I.N. Congress in 1896.
- ☒ (B) At Calcutta Town Hall on August 07, 1905.
- (C) At Santiniketan Ashrama in 1901.
- (D) On July 19, 1905 at Calcutta when partition of Bengal was formally announced.

116. Which of the following coast has greatest number of lagoons?

- (A) Malabar coast
- (B) Konkan coast
- (C) Coromondal coast
- ☒ (D) Kathiawar coast

117. The channel which separates Rameshwaram dwip from Indian main land :

- (A) 9° Channel
- (B) 10° Channel
- (C) Palk Strait
- ☒ (D) Pumban Channel

118. Which of the following women's organisation came into existence in 1927?

- ☒ (A) Women's Indian Association
- (B) National Council of women in India
- (C) Bharatstree Mahamandal
- (D) All India Women's Conference

119. During the course of which movement did the incident of Chittagong armoury raid take place?

- ☒ (A) Non-co-operation movement
- (B) Bardoli Satyagraha
- (C) Civil Disobedience Movement
- (D) Quit India Movement

120. River Tista is a tributary of which river system?

- (A) Ganga
- ☒ (B) Brahmaputra
- (C) Yamuna
- (D) Mahanadi

121. Which of the following is the main source of energy in India?

- (A) Fuel wood
- (B) Nuclear energy
- ☒ (C) Coal
- (D) Solar

122. Which of the following was perhaps the most widespread, most intense and most organized peasant movement in the history of colonial India?

- ☒ (A) Tebhaga Movement
- (B) Telangana Movement
- (C) Indigo Movement
- (D) Deccan Riots

123. Which one of the following is back water port in the western coast of India?

- ☒ (A) Kandla
- (B) Marmagaon
- (C) Mangalore
- (D) Cochin

124. Which of the following statements is/are true about the Vernacular Press Act, 1878?

- (i) It was passed by Lord Mayo.
- (ii) It came to be known as the "Gagging Act".
- (iii) It liberated the Indian Press from restrictions.
- (iv) It was repealed in 1882 by the Ripon Govt.

Select the answer from codes given below:

- ☒ (A) (ii) and (iv)
- (B) (i) and (ii)
- (C) (i) and (iii)
- (D) (iii) and (iv)

125. The conquered people were to be ruled by their own laws and British rule had to "Legitimize itself in an Indian Idiom". This was the Fundamental principle of

- (A) Evangelicalism
- (B) Orientalism
- (C) Utilitarianism
- (D) Mercantilism

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126. Kundal hydro-electric project is located at
(A) Tamil Nadu
(B) West Bengal
(C) Andhra Pradesh
(D) Kerala
127. River Kaveri flows through the state of
(A) Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu
(B) Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu
(C) Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu
(D) Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh
128. Palk Strait separates India from
(A) Pakistan
(B) China
(C) Sri Lanka
(D) Maldives
129. Who prepares the topographical maps of India?
(A) Geological Survey of India
(B) Survey of India
(C) Defence Ministry
(D) Geographical Survey of India
130. The city which is called cottonopolis of India:
(A) Kanpur
(B) Ahmedabad
(C) Mumbai
(D) Coimbatore
131. The two branches of Ganga, Bhagirathi and Alakananda joins at
(A) Rudraprayag
(B) Haridwar
(C) Devprayag
(D) Sonprayag
132. Lowest literacy rate found in West Bengal is in
(A) Purba Medinipur
(B) Koch Bihar
(C) Uttar Dinajpur
(D) Malda
133. The river which originates from Mansarovar Lake is
(A) Ganga
(B) Yamuna
(C) Ravi
(D) Sutlej
134. Southern most point of Indian territory is :
(A) Tamil Nadu
(B) Lakshadweep
(C) Trivandrum
(D) Andaman and Nicobar islands
135. Which one of the following is not correctly matched?
(A) Karnapura coalfields — Jharkhand
(B) Singareni coalfields — Madhya Pradesh
(C) Raniganj coalfields — West Bengal
(D) Talcher coalfields — Orissa
136. The largest petroleum refinery in India is
(A) Mathura
(B) Digboi
(C) Koyali
(D) Trombay
137. UNESCO declared _____ as a Biosphere Reserve as well as a World Heritage site in 1997.
(A) Bitarkanika
(B) Jim Corbet
(C) Kanha
(D) Sundarban
138. Neyvelli thermal power station is located in
(A) Uttar Pradesh
(B) Madhya Pradesh
(C) Tamil Nadu
(D) Karnataka

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139. Bhakkhra-Nangal is a combined project of :

- ☒ (A) Haryana-Punjab-Rajasthan
- (B) Haryana-Punjab-Delhi
- (C) Himachal-Haryana-Punjab
- (D) Punjab-Delhi-Rajasthan

140. Indus and Brahmaputra rivers are example of

- (A) Subsequent drainage
- (B) Super-imposed drainage
- (C) Consequent drainage
- ☒ (D) Antecedent drainage

141. The Public Postal System in India was started in which year?

- (A) 1837
- (B) 1838
- (C) 1848
- (D) 1839

142. Which one is wrongly matched?

- (A) Ahmedabad—Sabarmati
- ☒ (B) Hyderabad—Krishna
- (C) Kota—Chambal
- (D) Nasik—Godavari

143. Which of the following rivers is flowing through a rift valley?

- (A) Godavari
- ☒ (B) Tapti
- (C) Krishna
- (D) Kaveri

144. Idukki Thermal Power Station is in the state of

- ☒ (A) Tamil Nadu
- (B) Andhra Pradesh
- (C) Kerala
- (D) Karnataka

145. Majule island is formed by which river?

- (A) Godavari
- (B) Cauvery
- ☒ (C) Brahmaputra
- (D) Krishna

146. The oldest mountain range of India is

- (A) Satpura
- (B) Vindhyas
- ☒ (C) Aravali
- (D) Himalayas

147. Which one of the following is the boundary between India and Sri Lanka?

- (A) Gulf of Mannar
- (B) Palk bay
- ☒ (C) Palk Strait
- (D) Malacca Strait

148. Pullicut lake is which type of lake?

- (A) Crater lake
- (B) Salt lake
- (C) Glaciated lake
- ☒ (D) Lagoon lake

149. Which state is leading producer of coconut?

- (A) Assam
- ☒ (B) Kerala
- (C) Tamil Nadu
- (D) Karnataka

150. 'Diago Garcia' is an island in the ocean

- (A) Atlantic
- (B) Pacific
- (C) Indian
- (D) Arctic

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151. The oldest atomic power station is
(A) Kalpakkam
☒ (B) Tarapur
(C) Narora
(D) Kota
152. Where is the forest research institute located?
(A) Delhi
(B) Bhopal
☒ (C) Dehradun
(D) Lucknow
153. Rihand is the project of which state?
☒ (A) Uttar Pradesh
(B) Madhya Pradesh
(C) Bihar
(D) Karnataka
154. The highest yield of rice per hectare in India is in
(A) Tamil Nadu
(B) West Bengal
☒ (C) Haryana
(D) Punjab
155. Which one of the following is not correctly matched?
(A) Kaziranga-Assam
(B) Shivpuri-Madhya Pradesh
(C) Chandraprabha-Bihar
☒ (D) Corbett National Park-Uttaranchal
156. The place famous for copper is
☒ (A) Khetri
(B) Hazaribagh
(C) Ranchi
(D) Tarapur
157. The 'rain shadow' region in India is
☒ (A) the eastern part of Western Ghat
(B) Chotanagpur plateau
(C) Piedmont of Himalayas
(D) the desert
158. Baralachala pass is in
(A) Punjab
☒ (B) Uttar Pradesh
(C) Uttaranachal
(D) Himachal Pradesh
159. Which is a 'Foot Loose' industry?
☒ (A) Electronics
(B) Leather
(C) Paper
(D) Cement
160. Which one of the following mountain range is latest in its origin?
☒ (A) Greater Himalayas
(B) Vindhya
(C) Siwaliks
(D) Satpura
161. Population density of India as on 2011 is
(A) 372 person per square km.
☒ (B) 382 person per square km.
(C) 392 person per square km.
(D) 352 person per square km.
162. Which one of the following river is no trans Himalayan?
(A) Sutlej
(B) Brahmaputra
☒ (C) Indus
(D) Ganga

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163. In which state silent valley is located?

- (A) Tamil Nadu
- (B) Assam
- ☒ (C) Kerala
- (D) Rajasthan

164. Which one of the following shipyard centre is largest in India?

- (A) Cochin Shipyard Ltd., Kochi
- (B) The Garden Reach Workshop, Kolkata
- ☒ (C) Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., Vishakhapatnam
- (D) The Mazgaon Dock, Mumbai

165. Zojila is a pass between

- ☒ (A) Kashmir valley and Laddakh
- (B) Lahaul vally and Spiti
- (C) Chumbi vally and Sikkim
- (D) Arunachal Pradesh and Tibet

166. The Peninsular Plateau of India extends to

- ☒ (A) Mizo hills
- (B) Himachal Himalayas
- (C) Meghalaya hills
- (D) Assam valley

167. Which one of the following is not correctly matched?

- (A) Dhupgarh : Satpura
- (B) Panchmarhi : Mahadev
- (C) Dodagiri : Nilgiris
- (D) Mahendragiri : Eastern Ghats

168. Which one of the following Himalayan rivers is not an antecedent stream?

- (A) Indus
- (B) Sutlej
- (C) Kali
- ☒ (D) Brahmaputra

169. _____ is a volcanic island of India.

- ☒ (A) Narcadam
- (B) New Moore
- (C) Pambass
- (D) Rameshwaram

170. Pulicut Lake is situated at the coast of

- (A) Malabar coast
- (B) Konkan coast
- (C) Coromandal coast
- (D) None of the above

171. Which one of the following is not a tributary of Ganga?

- (A) Gandak
- (B) Gomati
- ☒ (C) Kosi
- (D) Ghaggar

172. Level of urbanization in West Bengal in 2011 is

- (A) 27.81%
- (B) 31.16%
- ☒ (C) 28.32%
- (D) 32.24%

173. Which is the largest Salt water lake in India?

- (A) Lonar Lake
- (B) Pulicat Lake
- ☒ (C) Chilka Lake
- (D) Wular Lake

174. In which region of India tank irrigation is most popular?

- ☒ (A) Uttar Pradesh
- (B) Rajasthan
- (C) Andhra Pradesh
- (D) Tamil Nadu

175. The Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute is located at

- (A) Madras
- (B) Goa
- ☒ (C) Cochin
- (D) Kolkata

176. McMohan Line is in between

- (A) India and Pakistan
- (B) India and Afghanistan
- ☒ (C) India and China
- (D) Pakistan and Afghanistan

177. The longest highway (N.H.) of India is

- (A) N.H.-2
- (B) N.H.-1
- (C) N.H.-3
- ☒ (D) N.H.-7

178. The tribals of central and southern India belongs to :

- (A) Negritos
- (B) Mongoloids ☒
- (C) Brachy caphals
- (D) Proto-Australioids

179. Which one is the land locked state?

- (A) Gujarat
- (B) Andhra Pradesh
- (C) West Bengal
- ☒ (D) Bihar

180. What is Jhoom?

- ☒ (A) A type of cultivation
- (B) A music of tribe
- (C) A tribal dance
- (D) A type of soil

181. The channel which separates Car Nicobar from little Andaman is

- ☒ (A) 9° Channel
- (B) 8° Channel
- (C) 10° Channel
- (D) 7° Channel

182. The largest reserve of Sal forests is found in

- (A) Eastern Peninsula
- (B) Nilgiri hills
- (C) Dehradun valley
- (D) Aravali

183. Literacy rate of West Bengal as on 2011 is

- (A) 72.04%
- ☒ (B) 77.08%
- (C) 78.01%
- (D) 73.50%

184. Isohyets lines shows the distribution of _____ on map.

- (A) Temperature
- (B) Rainfall
- ☒ (C) Snowfall
- (D) Humidity

185. Which of the following is the manchester of South India?

- (A) Chennai
- (B) Tirunelveli
- (C) Perambur
- ☒ (D) Coimbatore

186. Which one is wrongly matched?

- ☒ (A) Nagarjuna Sagar Project— Krishna
- (B) Hirakund— Mahanadi
- (C) Bhakra Nangal— Sutluj
- ☒ (D) Ukai— Chambal

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187. The oldest oil well in India was dug at
☒ (A) Naharkatia
(B) Ankleshwar
(C) Moran
☒ (D) Digboi
188. Dandkaranya Project is situated in
(A) Tamil Nadu
(B) Maharashtra
☒ (C) Madhya Pradesh
(D) Goa
189. River Brahmaputra flows through
(A) Tibet, Bangladesh, India
☒ (B) India, China, Bangladesh, Tibet
(C) India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sikkim
(D) Bangladesh, West Bengal, Bhutan
190. The Indian Space Research Organisation is in :
(A) Trivandrum
☒ (B) Bangalore
(C) Thumba
(D) Sriharikota
191. The highest dam in India is
(A) Tehri dam
☒ (B) Bhakra Nangal dam
(C) Hirakud dam
(D) Nagarjuna Sagar dam
192. In which state the highest waterfall is located in India?
☒ (A) Karnataka
(B) Assam
(C) Tamil Nadu
(D) Kerala
193. Population density of West Bengal as on 2011 is
☒ (A) 1028 person per square km.
(B) 1023 person per square km.
(C) 1038 person per square km.
(D) 1033 person per square km.
194. Marble Falls is found in
(A) Cauvery river
(B) Sharaswati river
(C) Narmada river
(D) Godavari river
195. The highest peak of India in Himalayan range is :
(A) Mt. Everest
(B) Nanda Devi
☒ (C) Kanchanjunga
(D) Godwin Austine
196. The two branches of the Ganga include :
(A) Bhagirathi and Yamuna
☒ (B) Bhagirathi and Alkananda
(C) Mandakini and Yamuna
(D) Mandakini and Son-Ganga
197. Saramati is the highest peak of
(A) Naga
(B) Aravali
(C) Himalaya
(D) Nilgiri
198. The Garo, Khashi, Jainto hills were formed in the same age as
(A) Himalaya
(B) Malwa Plateau
☒ (C) Siwalik
(D) Himachal Range
199. Which one of the following is not correctly matched?
(A) White Revolution—Milk Production
(B) Blue Revolution—Fish Production
(C) Yellow Revolution—Oilseed Production
☒ (D) Green Revolution—Rice Production
200. Uranium is mined at Jaduguda in
(A) Rajasthan
☒ (B) Kerala
☒ (C) Jharkhand
(D) Karnataka

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