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T.B.C. : BAC-45

Test Booklet Series

Serial No. **608431**

C

TEST BOOKLET
HISTORY

Time Allowed : 2 Hours

Maximum Marks : 300

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET **DOES NOT** HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.
2. ENCODE YOUR OPTIONAL SUBJECT CODE AS MENTIONED ON THE BODY OF YOUR ADMISSION CERTIFICATE AND ADVERTISEMENT AT APPROPRIATE PLACES ON THE ANSWER SHEETS.
3. ENCODE CLEARLY THE TEST BOOKLET SERIES **A, B, C** OR **D** AS THE CASE MAY BE IN THE APPROPRIATE PLACES IN THE ANSWER SHEET USING HB PENCIL.
4. You have to enter your **Roll No.** on the Test Booklet in the Box provided along side. **DO NOT** write anything else on the Test Booklet.
5. This Test Booklet contains **120** items (questions). Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer Sheet. In case, you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE response** for each item.
6. You have to mark all your responses **ONLY** on the **separate Answer Sheet** provided by using **HB pencil**. See instruction in the Answer Sheet.
7. All items carry equal marks. All items are compulsory. Your total marks will depend only on the number of correct responses marked by you in the Answer Sheet. For each question for which a wrong answer is given by you, **one fifth (0.20) of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.**
8. Before you proceed to mark in the Answer Sheet the responses to various items in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per instructions sent to you with your **Admission Certificate**.
9. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet and the examination has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator the **Answer Sheet**, the Test Booklet issued to you.

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1. Which of the following is not one of the six systems of Indian Philosophy ?
 - (a) Lokayata
 - (b) Mimamsa
 - (c) Yoga
 - (d) Sankhya

2. Which of the following is correctly matched ?
 - (a) Hauz Khas : Firuz Tughluq
 - (b) Siri Fort : Iltutmish
 - (c) Qutub Minar : Muhammad-bin-Tughluq
 - (d) Tughlaqabad : Alauddin Khilji

3. Which of the following new techniques in cotton textile industry were introduced in India by Turks ?
 - (i) Spinning Jenny
 - (ii) Spinning wheel
 - (iii) Water frame
 - (iv) Cotton Corder's bow

Key :

 - (a) All of them
 - (b) (i), (ii) and (iv)
 - (c) (ii), (iii) and (iv)
 - (d) None of them

4. Which of the following is not correctly matched ?
 - (a) Sankracharya : Advaita
 - (b) Ramanuja : Visistadvaita
 - (c) Madhavacharya : Dvaita
 - (d) Vallabhacharya : Dvaita-Dvaita

5. Match the following elements of a Hindu temple with their meanings using the *code* given below :

A. Garbhagriha	1. Hall
B. Sikhara	2. Vestibule
C. Antarala	3. Tower
D. Mandapa	4. Shrine Room

Code :

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

6. The only ruler of the Delhi Sultanate who declared himself as the Caliph is
 - (a) Balban
 - (b) Alauddin Khilji
 - (c) Qutubuddin Mubarak Khilji
 - (d) Muhammad-bin-Tughluq

7. Razia faced opposition because
 - (a) She did not rule according to Islamic law
 - (b) She was an incompetent ruler
 - (c) She tried to restrict the power of the Turkish Nobility
 - (d) She had relations with Yakut, the Ethiopian slave

8. Which of the following statement on the Iqta system is incorrect ?
 - (a) The iqtaholders were the principal class of landed proprietors and the real controllers of landed property.
 - (b) The iqtaholders were required to maintain themselves and their troops.
 - (c) The iqtas were frequently transferred from one person to another.
 - (d) Iqtas were granted in one region.

9. The most important limitation that generally served as a check on the absolutism of the Sultan was
- the ambition of the Ulema
 - the fear of rebellion
 - the Caliph
 - the authority of the Wazir
10. What is the correct sequence of the following experiments of Mohammad-bin-Tughluq ?
- Enhancement of land revenue to 50% in the Doab area.
 - Establishment of a separate department of agriculture.
 - Transfer of capital from Delhi to Daulatabad.
- Select the correct answer :
- (ii), (i), (iv) and (iii)
 - (iii), (ii), (iv) and (i)
 - (iv), (iii), (i) and (ii)
 - (iv), (i), (ii) and (iii)
11. Which of the following is *not* correctly matched ?
- Battle of Panipat : 1526
 - Battle of Kanwah : 1527
 - Battle of Tallikotah : 1556
 - Battle of Gaghras : 1529
12. The Vijaynagara ruler Krishnadev Raya had close relations with
- Portuguese
 - Dutch
 - English
 - French
13. Who among the following is not associated with the Bhakti movement ?
- Kabir
 - Nanak
 - Daswant
 - Tukaram
14. Match the following saint poets with the language in which they composed their songs. Indicate the answers using the key given below :
- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. Chaitanya | A. Oriya |
| 2. Meera bai | B. Bengali |
| 3. Purander Dasa | C. Rajasthani |
| 4. Tyagaraja | D. Kannada |
| | E. Telugu |
- Key :
- | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (a) | B | C | D | E |
| (b) | A | B | C | D |
| (c) | D | E | C | A |
| (d) | C | A | B | E |
15. The fact that many tombs were built during the reign of Lodis point out that
- It is an indication of trouble and unstable times as there were many martyrs.
 - Many of the tombs were built for Sayyids or religious men as there was influx of these into India.
 - It indicates the Afghan concept of kingship where the king was only one among the equals and every noble had a right to the tombs.
 - It was indicative of the architectural skills, which they wanted to exhibit.

16. In Shivaji's regime the 'Sardeshmukhi' that was collected was essentially
- (a) Paid as protection against plunder
 - (b) A payment of land revenue
 - (c) A custom's duty
 - (d) A tax on income
17. The revenue farmer in medieval times were known as
- (a) Mansabdars
 - (b) Ijaradar
 - (c) Amalguzar
 - (d) Qanungo
18. The work of the Dewan in the Mughal period was to
- (a) Supervise the collection of Central Government revenue
 - (b) Work as a Governor
 - (c) Command the armed forces
 - (d) Act as a Qazi
19. Which of the following is the most important source for studying the economic history of the Mughals ?
- (a) Tabaqat-i-Nasiri by Minhajus-Siraj
 - (b) Rehala by Ibn-i-Batuta
 - (c) Muntkhab-ut-Tavarikh by Badauni
 - (d) Ain-i-Akbari by Abul Fazl
20. The prince who was the legal successor to Shahjehan but was killed by Aurangzeb was
- (a) Murad
 - (b) Shuja
 - (c) Darah
 - (d) Salim
21. The commercial success of European trading companies in Mughal India was mainly due to
- (a) Lack of local competition
 - (b) Commercial skill and enterprise
 - (c) Facilities provided by the Mughal state
 - (d) Support from the home government
22. Which of the following factors was not responsible for India's preeminent position in the pre-colonial textile trade ?
- (a) State patronage
 - (b) Cheap labour
 - (c) Skilled craftsmanship
 - (d) Availability of raw material
23. During the medieval period Indian artists were unfamiliar with the use of one of the following. Which one was this ?
- (a) Pietra Dura
 - (b) Miniature painting
 - (c) Oil painting on canvas
 - (d) Mural painting
24. Which of the following is not correctly matched ?
1. Hadis — Sayings of the Prophet
 2. Zawabit — Sayings and doings of the Prophet
 3. Fatwa — Islamic legal decisions
 4. Farman — Rules and regulations framed by the Sultan
 5. Shariat — Royal orders
- (a) 1, 2 and 3
 - (b) 2, 3 and 4
 - (c) 1, 3 and 5
 - (d) 2, 4 and 5

25. Expansion of the Aryans into the Indian plains took place
- (a) In the early vedic period
 - (b) In the late vedic period
 - (c) In the Harappan period
 - (d) None of the above
26. In the post-vedic period, larger kingdoms emerged
- (a) By conglomeration of village-clusters inhabited by dominant lineages
 - (b) By mutual agreement on trade and commerce
 - (c) By coercive activities of war-lords
 - (d) Due to demographic expansion
27. In the early historic India, Bimbisara contributed to the rise of which kingdom ?
- (a) Gandhara
 - (b) Malavya
 - (c) Kosala
 - (d) Magadha
28. The Vriji (Vijji) State was politically different from other contemporary states of ancient India because
- (a) Strong military organization
 - (b) Ruled serially by powerful monarchs
 - (c) Ruled in republican way
 - (d) The Kings never surrendered to outsiders
29. Chanakya was instrumental in ending the rule of which dynasty ?
- (a) Sakya
 - (b) Chalukya
 - (c) Lichhavi
 - (d) Nanda
30. Which religious philosophy prescribed 'Eight Path of attaining Salvation' ?
- (a) Buddhism
 - (b) Saivism
 - (c) Henotheism
 - (d) Jainism
31. Who dethroned the last Nanda king to establish a new ruling dynasty in Pataliputra ?
- (a) Alexander
 - (b) Kharavela
 - (c) Chandragupta Maurya
 - (d) Ajatsatru
32. Which foreign traveller's account give dependable information of social and political life during Maurya reign ?
- (a) Fa Hien
 - (b) Megasthenes
 - (c) Hiuen Tsang
 - (d) Iban Batuta
33. Why Asoka is called 'the Great' in history ?
- (a) Because Asoka established an extensive empire
 - (b) Because Asoka became religious person
 - (c) Because Asoka adopted the principles of tolerance, love, high morality and forgiveness as Raj Dharma
 - (d) Because Asoka was a ruthless warrior in his youth

34. The national emblem of three lion figures adopted by the Government of India has been taken from
- The iron pillar of Delhi
 - The top part of Qutb Minar
 - The head of Sarnath pillar
 - From Mauryan stupa at Sanchi
35. The famous treatise 'Arthashastra' was written by
- Bhavabhuti
 - Chanakya
 - Aryabhata
 - Kalidasa
36. The Indian social system became more complicated and consolidated due to
- Formation of small kingdoms
 - Formation of 'jati' or castes
 - Establishment of rigid tax system
 - None of the above
37. Which king of Kalinga vanquished the Magadhan supremacy after Asoka's demise ?
- Kharavela
 - Ananvarma Chora Ganga
 - Kapilendradev
 - Narasimha I
38. The powerful dynasty of Satavahana established Aryan rule in which region of ancient India ?
- The Gandhara
 - The Kamrupa
 - The Deccan or Dakshinatya
 - The Kalinga
39. Which sect of Buddhism made Gautam Buddha an icon of worship like other Hindu deities ?
- Mahayana
 - Hinayana
 - Vajrayana
 - Brahmanic
40. The Sakabda or Saka era was introduced by which emperor ?
- Kanishka I
 - Alexander
 - Gautamiputra Satakarni
 - Chandragupta Maurya
41. Literature, sculpture and fine arts attained high sophistication in ancient during
- The Maurya period
 - The Gupta period
 - The regime of the Saka
 - The reign of the Pallavas
42. From which traveller's account, the social situation during the Guptas is best known ?
- Al Beruni
 - Hiuen Tsang
 - Marco Polo
 - Fa Hien
43. The Hun invasions were most vigorous in whose empire ?
- Empire of the later Guptas
 - The Ganga dynasty
 - The Chalukyas
 - The Kushanas

44. Which period of ancient India is popularly known as 'Golden Age' ?
- The reign of Asoka
 - The reign of Vikramaditya Chandragupta
 - The reign of Kanishka
 - The reign of Harshavardhana
45. Who composed the informative treatise on ancient kings—'Rajatarangini' ?
- Kalhana
 - Kalidasa
 - Banbhata
 - Aswaghosha
46. Which one of the following is not a factor in the rise of feudal tendencies in early medieval India ?
- Large scale donation of land to religious beneficiaries
 - Decline of trade and commerce
 - Large scale clearance of forests by the bureaucracy for cultivation
 - Extensive changes in the mode of payment to officials
47. Who among the following kings ventured upon a naval expedition to South East Asia ?
- Krishna Deva Raya
 - Raja Raja I
 - Ananta Varman Choda Ganga
 - Narsimha Varman
48. Which of the following is not correctly matched ?
- Chach Namah : Early history of Sindh
 - Khazain-ul-Futuh : Alauddin Khilji's Conquest
 - Futuhat-i-Firoz Shahi : Autobiography of Firoz Shahi
 - Miftah-ul-Futuh : Conquest of Lodis
49. Which of the following is not true with reference to the Arab conquest of Sindh ?
- At the time of Arab conquest of Sindh the Caliphate was headed by Khalifa Walid of Ummayyad dynasty.
 - Hajjaj who secured the permission of the Caliph to conquer Sindh was an Arab Governor of Iraq.
 - Ubaidullah and Budail led the first two campaigns to conquer Sindh.
 - Muhammad-bin-Qasim who was successful in conquering Sindh was honoured by Khalifa Sulaiman.
50. Whom did Mahmud of Ghazni defeat to conquer and annex Peshawar and Punjab ?
- Hindushahis
 - Ghurids
 - Arabs
 - Karkotakas

51. Which of the following Mughal ruler is credited with prohibiting Sati unless the widow herself persistently desired it ?
- Akbar
 - Babar
 - Jahangir
 - Humayun
52. The rise of Marathas was primarily due to
- Guerilla warfare
 - Shivaji's leadership
 - Maharashtra dharma
 - Development of metallurgy and canon
- (i) and (ii)
 - (i), (ii) and (iii)
 - (ii), (iii) and (iv)
 - (i), (iii) and (iv)
53. One of the causes given below is not a cause for the defeat of the Marathas in the Third battle of Panipat
- The Afghans had a very rich base for the supply of provisions in the Doab and Delhi regions, while the Marathas suffered starvation.
 - The Afghans possessed superior weapons while the Marathas depended on their artillery which became ineffective in hand to hand combat.
 - The Rajputs did not offer any significant help while the Jats kept themselves completely out of the fight.
 - The Marathas were led by several chieftains who fought supported by a united force.
54. The cultural efflorescence in the 18th Century India can be primarily attributed to
- The death of Aurangzeb
 - The rise of regional states
 - The influence of Europeans
 - The rise of new castes
55. Which of the following is not a cause for the disintegration of the Mughal empire ?
- Aurangzeb's Deccan policy
 - Revolt of the Hindus
 - Crisis of the Mansabdari system
 - Assumption of independence by the provincial nobles
56. Which of the following is a result of all the other four ?
- Decline of the Mughal empire
 - Crisis in the Jagirdari system
 - Weakness of the Mughal rulers
 - Emergence of the powerful regional states
57. Who was the Governor of Mauritius who came to help Dupliex during the First Carnatic War ?
- Count de Lally
 - La Bourdanna
 - Godeheu
 - Law
58. Who was the person who defeated the French in the battle of Wandiwash ?
- Robert Clive
 - General Ellis
 - Sir Eyre Coote
 - Lord Watson

59. Who was the ruler of Bengal when the Battle of Plassey took place in 1757 A.D. ?
- Mir Jaffer
 - Muzzaffer Jung
 - Siraj-ud-Daulah
 - Mir Kasim
60. Who was the Peshwa who made the Mughals to recognize the concept of 'Maratha Swarajya' ?
- Balaji Vishwanath
 - Baji Rao
 - Balaji Baji Rao
 - Baji Rao II
61. Who among the following was called as the 'Father of Indian Renaissance' ?
- B.G. Tilak
 - G.K. Gokhale
 - Lala Lajpat Roy
 - Raja Ram Mohan Roy
62. What is meant by Stone Age ?
- The Age when people built stone houses only
 - The Age when people manufactured and used implements of stone mainly
 - The Age when there were only stones and no living creature
 - The Stone Age is the name of a geological time period
63. What is core tool ?
- Tool made on pebble or on lump of stone after chipping off flakes
 - The central part of a stone artifact
 - Stone tools found in core area of habitation
 - Name given to tools found in the Narmada Valley
64. What is meant by Hand-Axe culture ?
- It was a religious ritual of very ancient people of Africa
 - Axe worship by prehistoric people all over the globe
 - A type of stone tool designed by the early man with a broad butt and tapered tip, which served them many purposes, and the culture designated after the tool
 - The culture of the ancient Romans
65. What do you understand by 'pressure flaking' ?
- A prehistoric method of removing small flakes from stones by exerting pressure with a chisel like tool
 - A flaking method of making tools by hitting hard with a stone
 - A method of removing flakes by keeping under pressure of a boulder
 - A method of making tools by rubbing against a stone slab with pressure
66. Why New Stone Age is termed as a phase of 'cultural revolution' ?
- Because in this period of time prehistoric people revolted
 - In this period more stone tools were manufactured by people
 - Because life style of people changed drastically from the preceding period since settled life followed by village farming and production of crops marked this stage of culture
 - The Neolithic folk started using fire for the first time for cooking

67. Why did the Indus civilization so name ?
- Because the civilization developed in India
 - Because the Hindus made the civilization
 - Because its discoverer wished to name it so
 - Because the core of this civilization lies in the valley of the Indus river
68. Which phase of culture the Indus civilization belonged ?
- Chalcolithic phase of culture
 - Neolithic stage of culture
 - Iron Age culture
 - Megalithic culture
69. How do you deduce that the Indus Valley inhabitants had good system of town planning ?
- Very extensive habitation area
 - Bricks were used to build houses
 - Towns developed on the river banks
 - House ground plan, drainage, bathing tank, water reservoir, granary etc.
70. What could be the main economy of the Indus valley people ?
- Food producing economy
 - Food gathering and gleaning
 - Hunting wild animals and fishing in the river
 - Pastoral economy
71. Why do you like to believe that the Indus valley people had trade relation with other developed people ?
- These people were very affluent
 - The Indus valley inhabitants were of exploring nature
 - They produced many handicrafts and foodgrains
 - Excavations revealed seals for stamping, weights and measure, jewels not found in local area and existence of port town
72. Which group of people introduced Vedic culture in ancient India ?
- The Dravidian speaking people group
 - The Aryan people
 - The Austric speakers
 - The Tibeto-Burmese group
73. Which one of the four Vedas is the oldest ?
- Yajurveda
 - Saamveda
 - Rigveda
 - Atharvaveda
74. What was the basic social unit of the early Vedic people ?
- The family or 'kula'
 - The village group
 - The varna group
 - The language group

75. Which 'varna' group was entrusted with protection and administration of the Aryan territory ?
- The Brahmana
 - The Kshatriya
 - The Vaishya
 - The Sudra
76. Who was the leader of All India Trade Union Congress ?
- Gandhiji
 - Nehru
 - Subhash Chandra Bose
 - N.M. Joshi
77. Where did the Razaakars start terrorist activities ?
- Junagad
 - Jammu and Kashmir
 - Hyderabad
 - Bombay
78. The first Muslim to be elected President of the Indian National Congress was
- Badruddin Tyabji
 - Mohammad Ali
 - Maulana Azad
 - M.A. Jinnah
79. The first Bengali Political drama, which was presented the story of the brutality of English Indio Planters was
- Rast Goftar
 - Indian Social Reformer
 - Neel Darpan
 - Shome Prakash
80. Who played a major role in Quit India Movement ?
- Annie Besant
 - Aruna Asaf Ali
 - Suchitra Kriplani
 - Dada Bhai Naoroji
81. The first President of Independent India was
- Rajendra Prasad
 - Gandhiji
 - S. Radhakrishnan
 - Nehru
82. Which right was described by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as 'the heart and soul' of the Indian Constitution ?
- Right to freedom of religion
 - Right to property
 - Right to equality
 - Right to constitutional remedies
83. The first State to be bifurcated after Independence was
- Bengal
 - Bombay
 - Punjab
 - Assam
84. The horror of the Kalinga War of Ashoka is described in the
- Kalinga Edict I
 - Kalinga Edict II
 - Rock Edict XIII
 - Pillar Edict I

85. In course of his military expedition towards West Kharavela proceeded as far as the river
- Krishna
 - Godavari
 - Narmada
 - Tungabhadra
86. In the eleventh year of his reign Kharavela defeated a confederation of
- local chiefs
 - Yavana chiefs
 - northern kings
 - southern kings
87. The caves of the Udayagiri hill at Bhubaneswar were meant for
- the temporary residence of Jain monks
 - the permanent residence of Jain monks
 - holding regular assemblies of Jain monks
 - providing shelter to homeless *Ajivikas*
88. Extension of Shashanka's political influence upto Kangoda in Southern Orissa is alluded to in the
- Aryamanjusri Mulakalpa*
 - Madalapanji
 - Cuttack Museum copper-plates of Madhavavarman
 - Ganjam copper-plates of Madhavaraja-II
89. Anantavarman Chodagangadeva ascended the throne at
- Kirttivasa Kataka
 - Baravati Kataka
 - Kalinganagara
 - Yayatinagara Kataka
90. Prataprudra Deva's prolonged struggle with Krishnadeva Raya of Vijayanagara resulted in the
- victory of the former
 - weakening of the Gajapati power
 - death of Gajapati Prince Hamvira
 - fragmentation of the Gajapati empire
91. A panel depicting a king worshipping Lord Jagannath with Shivalinga and Durga is found on the
- Ananta-Vasudeva temple at Bhubaneswar
 - Madhava temple in the village Madhava
 - Nilamadhava temple at Kantilo
 - Sun temple at Konark
92. The author of *Vilanka Ramayana* is
- Sarala Das
 - Balaram Das
 - Jagannath Das
 - Achyutananda Das
93. The Lingaraj temple at Bhubaneswar is a monument of the
- tenth century
 - eleventh century
 - twelfth century
 - thirteenth century

94. The Marathas ceded the province of Cuttack including the port and district of Balasore to the East India company by
- an order of the Court of Directors
 - an Act passed by the British Parliament
 - the Treaty of Deogaon
 - Regulation 4 of 1804
95. The Khurda Rebellion of 1817 was the direct outcome of the
- wrong land settlement policy of the British government
 - high-handedness of the British officials
 - imposition of new taxes on the paiks
 - growing discontent among the peasants against new revenue policy
96. After arrest Surendra Sai was confined in the fort of
- Barabati
 - Gwalior
 - Raigarh
 - Asirgarh
97. The Utkal Sammilani was formed in the year
- 1899
 - 1902
 - 1903
 - 1905
98. The Civil Disobedience Movement was launched in Orissa by breaking the salt law at
- Eram
 - Inchudi
 - Astaranga
 - Balasore
99. Who among the following was a 'theosophist' ?
- Madan Mohan Malaviya
 - Annie Besant
 - Srinivas Shastri
 - Shyama Prasad Mookherji
100. Shuddhi movement was started by
- Swami Vivekananda
 - Dayananda Saraswathi
 - Gandhiji
 - Raja Ram Mohan Roy
101. The 'two nation theory' was given by
- W.C. Banerjee
 - M.A. Jinnah
 - Jawaharlal Nehru
 - Pheroze Shah Mehta
102. Who is the author of the concept of 'Antyodaya' ?
- Gandhiji
 - Vinoba Bhave
 - Sri Aurobindo Ghosh
 - Jaya Prakash Narayan
103. The strategy of 'Divide and Rule' was adopted by
- Lord Curzon
 - Lord Wellesley
 - Lord Minto
 - Lord Canning
104. The Non-co-operation movement was launched by
- Jawaharlal Nehru
 - Dadabhai Naoroji
 - Chittranjan Das
 - Gandhiji

105. Which of the following Indian States was annexed by 'Doctrine of Lapse' ?
- Satara
 - Patiala
 - Baroda
 - Calcutta
106. The Gandhi-Irwin pact was proclaimed the suspension of
- Non-co-operation movement
 - Civil Disobedience movement
 - Quit India movement
 - Mysore Chalo movement
107. After 1853, a large amount of the British Capital was invested in
- Jute Mills
 - Coal Mining
 - Railways
 - Tea Plantation
108. Who wrote 'Poverty and un British Rule in India' ?
- Jawaharlal Nehru
 - Dadabhai Naoroji
 - R.C. Dutt
 - R.P. Dutt
109. General Dyer who was responsible for Jallian Wala Bagh Massacre was shot dead by
- Sohan Singh Bhakna
 - V.V.S. Iyer
 - Hasrat Mohani
 - Udham Singh
110. The National leader who was killed during a protest against Simon Commission was
- Bhagat Singh
 - Lala Lajpat Rai
 - Madan Lal Dinghra
 - Chandrasekhar Azad
111. In which session of the Congress did a split occur between Moderates and Extremists ?
- Surat session, 1907
 - Calcutta session, 1917
 - Lahore session, 1929
 - Lucknow session, 1931
112. The first Indian to be elected to the leadership of Communist International was
- M.N. Roy
 - P.C. Joshi
 - S.A. Dange
 - Sohan Singh Josh
113. Sarda Act deals with
- Widow marriage
 - Child marriage
 - Inter-caste marriage
 - Polygamy
114. Gandhiji was assassinated on
- January 26, 1948
 - January 30, 1948
 - January 30, 1949
 - January 26, 1950
115. Who presided over the cabinet mission ?
- Stafford Cripps
 - Clement
 - A.V. Alexander
 - Sir P. Lawrence
116. The reform movement started by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was
- Sufi
 - Wahabi
 - Khilafat
 - Aligarh

117. The first Satyagraha of Gandhiji for the cause of Indigo farmers was observed at
- (a) Champaran
 - (b) Chauri Chaura
 - (c) Bardoli
 - (d) Sabarmati
118. Who was the founder of Muslim League in India ?
- (a) Syed Ahmed Khan
 - (b) M.A. Jinnah
 - (c) Agha Khan
 - (d) Maulana Azad
119. The 'Purna Swaraj day' was first decided to be celebrated on
- (a) 15th August, 1930
 - (b) 26th January, 1930
 - (c) 15th August, 1947
 - (d) 26th January, 1950
120. Legislation of Widow Remarriage in India was first secured by
- (a) K. Natarajan
 - (b) Pandit Ramabai
 - (c) Maharshi Karve
 - (d) Ishwar Chandra Vidya Sagar

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