

MOCK TEST PAPER

- [illegible]

PAPER-I

1. In union budget 2018-19, the government announced setting up Ekalavya Model Residential School, Consider the following statement about it.
- (i) It will provide the best quality education to the tribal children in their own environment
 - (ii) by 2022 it will be built in every block with more than 50% ST population.
 - (iii) It will focus on preserving local art and culture.
- Which of the statement given above is/are correct?
- Select the answer using the codes given below:
- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| (1) i and ii only | (2) ii and iii only |
| (3) iii only | (4) i, ii and iii |
2. Which of the following statement is correct about the RISE by 2022 announced by government in Union budget 2018-19?
- (1) It is to step up investments in Education.
 - (2) It is to step up investments in health.
 - (3) It is to step up investments in telecommunication.
 - (4) It is to step up investments in sports.

3. Which country to host the World Sustainable Development Summit – 2018 ?
(1) South Africa (2) Nepal
(3) Brazil (4) India
4. Which HRD Ministry-appointed committee is drafting new National Education Policy (NEP)?
(1) Ram Shanker Kureel committee
(2) K Kasturirangan committee
(3) V G S Rathore committee
(4) KJ Alphonse committee
5. With reference to Paris agreement on climate change, consider the following statements :
I. It was signed by 195 nations in Dec 2015 at Paris
II. The main aim is to keep a global temperature rise this century well below 3 degrees Celsius
III. It further aims to drive efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels
Which of the above statements are correct ?
(1) I and II (2) II and III
(3) I, II and III (4) I and III
6. Which of the following statements are correct?
a. Parliament cannot alter the name and territory of J&K without the consent of the State legislature
b. The Union shall have the power to suspend the State Constitution on the ground of failure to comply with the directions given by the Union.
c. No proclamation of Emergency can be made by the President under Article 352 on the ground of “internal disturbance” in J&K without the concurrence of J&K Government
Which of the above statements are correct ?
(1) (a) and (b) (2) (b) and (c)
(3) (a) and (c) (4) (a), (b), (c)

7. **Assertion (A):** Global warming is the increase in Earth's near-surface air and ocean temperatures.
Reason (R): The greenhouse effect is when water and carbon dioxide absorb outgoing infrared radiation, increasing the planet's temperature
 Choose the correct code:
 (1) Both (A) and (R) are correct (2) Both (A) and (R) are incorrect,
 (3) (A) is true and (R) is true (4) (A) is false and (R) is true
8. Which of these pairs are correctly matched ?
 a. The Vienna Convention : Protection of Ozone Layer
 b. Montreal Protocol : Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer
 c. The Minamata Convention : Lead
 (1) a only
 (2) a and b only
 (3) c only
9. Representation of the People (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2013, brought two key changes. These changes were :
 • Even if a person is prohibited from voting due to being in police custody or in jail, he can file nomination for an election.
 • Definition of "disqualified" in the Act has been amended. disqualification has to be due to conviction for certain specified offences and can be on no other ground.
 • Anyone in prison or on the lawful custody of the police (other than preventive detention) is not entitled to vote.
 Select the correct answer using the codes given below.
 (1) I and ii only (2) I and iii only
 (3) ii and iii only (4) I, ii, iii
10. Match List – I and List – II and identify the correct code:
 a. World Health Day i. 16th September
 b. World Population Day ii. 1st December
 c. World Ozone Day iii. 11th July
 d. World AIDS Day iv. 7th April

Codes:

	a	b	c	d
(1)	i	ii	iii	iv
(2)	iv	iii	i	ii
(3)	ii	iii	iv	i
(4)	iii	iv	ii	i

11. **Assertion (A):** Water Borne diseases are largely caused by micro-organisms present in human or animal waste

Reason (R): Typhoid fever is a Water Borne diseases.

Choose the correct code:

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are correct
(2) Both (A) and (R) are incorrect,
(3) (A) is true and (R) is true
(4) (A) is false and (R) is true
12. Which of the following statements regarding the meaning of research are correct
- Research refers to a series of systematic activity or activities undertaken to find out the solution of a problem
 - It is a systematic, logical and an unbiased process wherein verification of hypothesis data analysis, interpretation and formation of principles can be done
 - It is an intellectual enquiry or quest towards truth
 - It leads to enhancement of knowledge
- (1) (a), (b) and (c) (2) (b), (c) and (d)
(3) (a), (c) and (d) (4) (a), (b), (c) and (d)
13. Below are given two set-research methods (Set-I) and data collection tools (Set-II). Match the two sets and indicate your answer by selecting the correct code:
- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A Experimental method | i Using primary secondary sources |
| B Ex post-facto method | ii Questionnaire |
| C Descriptive survey method | iii Standardized tests |
| D Historical method | iv Typical characteristics tests |

Codes:

1. A B C D
2. ii i iii iv
3. iii iv ii i
4. ii iii i iv
5. ii iv iii i

14. Consider the following statements :

- a. Teaching is the stimulation, guidance, direction and encouragement of learning
- b. Good teaching is as much about passion as it is about reason
- c. Good teaching is also about bridging the gap between theory and practice

Which of the above statements are correct ?

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

15. Consider the following statements about NITI Aayog :

- a. The National Institution for Transforming India, also called NITI Aayog, was formed via a resolution of the Union Cabinet on January 1, 2015
- b. NITI Aayog fosters Cooperative Federalism
- c. The President is its Chairman

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

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

16. Imagine you are working in an educational institution where people are of equal status. Which method of communication is best suited and normally employed in such a context?

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) Horizontal communication | (2) Vertical communication |
| (3) Corporate communication | (4) Cross communication |

17. An unsolicited e-mail message sent to many recipients at once is a

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| (1) Worm | (2) Virus |
| (3) Threat | (4) Spam |

18. If the proposition 'All thieves are poor' is false, which of the following propositions can be claimed certainly to be true?

Propositions :

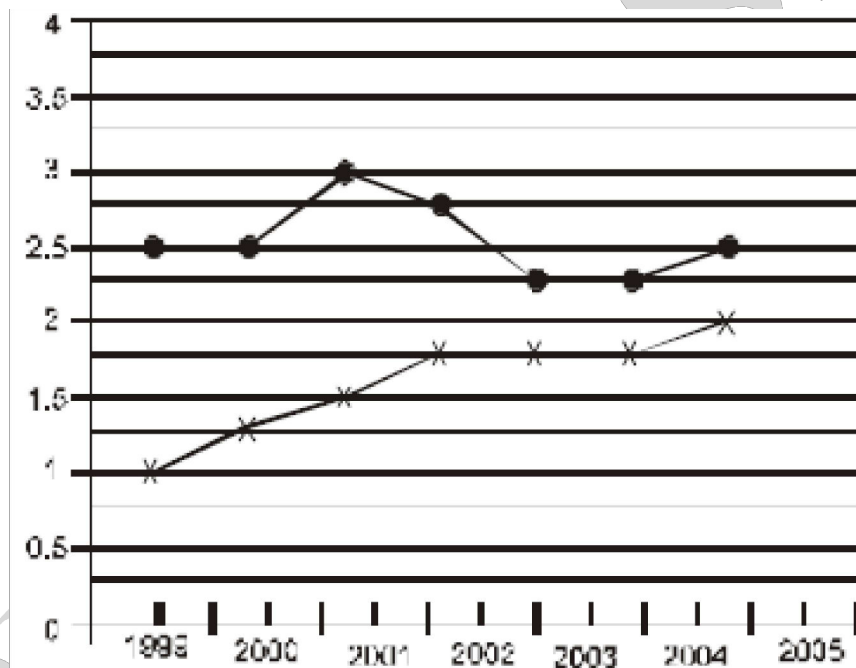
- (1) Some thieves are poor. (2) Some thieves are not poor.
(3) No thief is poor. (4) No poor person is a thief.

19. It is communication of feelings, emotions, attitudes, and thoughts through body movements / gestures / eye contact, etc.” which type of communication is this?

- (1) Oral communication (2) Written communication
(3) Non verbal communication (4) None

Questions 20-24 Study the following graph carefully to answer the given questions.

PRODUCTION OF TWO COMPANIES A AND B (IN CRORE UNITS) OVER THE GIVEN YEARS



20. For Company A, how much is the percent increase in production in 2000 from 1999?

- (1) 0.25 (2) 2.5
(3) 25 (4) 12.5

21. How many units is the total production of Company A for the given years?

- (1) 9 crores (2) 17.75 crores
(3) 12.25 crores (4) 11 crores

22. What is the difference in units produced by the two companies in 1999?

- (1) 1,50,000,000 (2) 15,00,00,000

- (3) 15,00,000 (4) 15,000
- 23.** How many units is the approximate average production of Company B for the given years?
- (1) 3 crores (2) 2.55 crores
(3) 2.75 crores (4) 2.25 crores
- 24.** In which year did both the companies have no change in production from the previous year?
- (1) 2000 (2) 2002
(3) 2003 (4) 2004
- 25.** Which of the following collection techniques were used as the primary research methods for this study?
- (1) Qualitative (2) Quantitative
(3) Both (1) and (2) (4) None
- 26.** Which of the following problems was India faced with after Independence ?
- (1) Military attack from a country across the border.
(2) Lack of coordination between the Central and State Governments.
(3) Improper coordination of various Government policies
(4) Increasing the production from a very low level
- 27.** Which of the following issues was not appropriately realized by the Central Government.
- (1) Ethnic diversity of the people
(2) A national language for the country
(3) Implementation of the formulated policies
(4) Centre -State relations
- 28.** Why was central economic planning found to be difficult?
- (1) Multiplicity of States and Union Territories
(2) Lack of coordination in different Government departments
(3) Autonomy given to the States in certain matters
(4) Lack of will in implementing land reforms
- 29.** Why was the linguistic reorganization of the State accepted?
- (1) The States were not cooperating with the Central Government
(2) Non- Congress Governments in the States demanded such a reorganization

of the States

(3) No common national language emerged

(4) Strong pressure from the States was exerted on the Central Government to create such States

30. Which, according to the passage, can be cited as an exercise in democratic practice in India before Independence?

(1) The handing over of power by the British to India

(2) The Indianisation of the Indian Civil Service

(3) A neutral role played by the Army

(4) None of the above

31. The information to be collected in survey method are related to

(1) Present Position

(2) Aims of the research

(3) The attainment of aim of research

(4) All of the above

32. One of the essential characteristics of research is

(1) Sensitivity

(2) Generalizability

(3) Usability

(4) Replicability

33. Identify the main Principle on which the Parliamentary System operates.

(1) Responsibility of Executive to Legislature

(2) Supremacy of Parliament

(3) Supremacy of Judiciary

(4) Theory of Separation of power

34. Match list I with list II and select the correct from the code given below :

List I (Institutions)

1. Indian Veterinary Research Institute

2. Institute of Armament Technology

3. Indian Institute of Science

4. National Institute for Educational Pannesi and Administrators

(1) 1-ii, 2-i, 3-iv, 4-iii

(2) 1-ii, 2-iv, 3-ii, 4-iii

(3) 1-ii, 2-iii, 3- I, 4- iv

(4) 1-iv, 2-iii, 3-ii, 4-i

List II (Locations)

i. Pune

ii. Izat Nagar

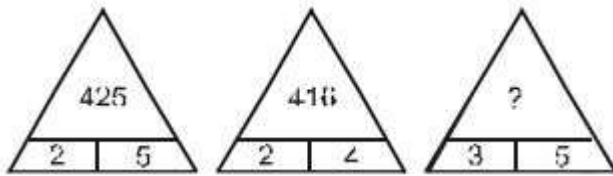
iii. Delhi

vi. Bangalore

35. The prime minister of India is appointed from _____
 (1) The leading Party in Lok Sabha
 (2) The Leading Party in Rajya Sabha
 (3) The leading party in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha combined
 (4) None of the above
36. The study of interrelations between Organism and their environment is called _____
 (1) Biosphere (2) Ecology
 (3) Synecology (4) Autecology
37. The term ICT is now also used to refer to the convergence of
 (1) Audio visual (2) Telephone network
 (3) Both (1) and (2) (4) None
38. Fossil Fuels include
 (1) Oil (2) Natural Gas
 (3) Coal (4) All of the above
39. Noise in excess of _____ is called noise pollution
 (1) 40-65 db (2) 60-70 db
 (3) 80-100 db (4) None of the above
40. Effectiveness of teaching depends on _____
 (1) Handwriting of Teacher (2) Speaking ability of Teacher
 (3) Qualification of the Teacher (4) Subject Understanding of the Teacher
41. The participation of students will be maximum if _____ method is used for teaching.
 (1) Text Books (2) Discussion Method
 (3) Conference Method (4) Lectures
42. In following questions, number series is given. One of the numbers in each series is wrong. After searching wrong number find the correct number in its place.
 510, 254, 126, 64, 30, 14, 6
 (1) 252 (2) 62
 (3) 130 (4) 9
43. Which reasoning determines whether the truth of a conclusion can be determined for that rule, based solely on the truth of the premises?

- (1) Deductive (2) Inductive
(3) Abductive (4) All

44. Insert the missing number or letter from among the given alternatives.



- (1) 140 (2) 280
(3) 875 (4) 925

45. In the following question assuming the given statements to be true, find out which of the two assumptions I and II given below them is/are definitely true give answer as.

- (1) Only assumption I is implicit
(2) Only assumption II is implicit
(3) Either I or II is implicit
(4) Neither I nor II is implicit
(E) Both I and II are implicit

Statement: The State government has decided to appoint four thousand primary school teachers during the next financial year.

Assumptions:

- I. There are enough schools in the state to accommodate four thousand additional primary school teachers.
II. The eligible candidates may not be interested to apply as the government may not finally appoint such a large number of primary school teachers.

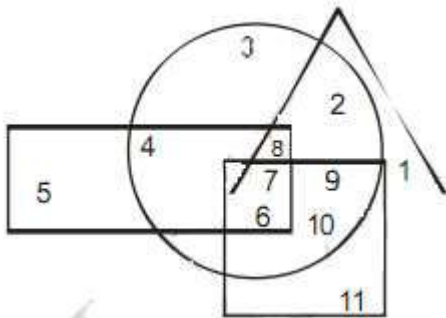
46. What is the latest write-once optical storage media?

- (1) Digital paper (2) Magneto-optical disk
(3) WORM disk (4) CD- ROM disk

47. Which of the following identifies a specific web page and its computer on the Web?

- (1) Web site (2) Web site address
(3) URL (4) Domain Name

Direction (48-49) In the following figure, rectangle, square, circle and triangle represents the regions of wheat gram, maize and rice cultivation respectively. On the basis of the figure, answer the following questions.



48. Which of the area is cultivated for wheat and maize only?
 (1) 8 (2) 6
 (3) 5 (4) 4
49. Which of the area is cultivated for maize only?
 (1) 10 (2) 2
 (3) 3 (4) 4
50. Pointing to a photograph. Bajpai said, "He is the son of the only daughter of the father of my brother." How Bajpai is related to the man in the photograph?
 (1) Nephew (2) Brother
 (3) Father (4) Maternal Uncle

PAPER-II

1. Who, among the following, are mentioned in the Hathigumpha Inscription of Kharavela ? Use the code given below :

(i) Satakarni (ii) Bahasatimita (iii) Sakas (iv) Rathikas

Codes:

- (1) (i) and (ii)
- (2) (i), (iii) and (iv)
- (3) (ii), (iii) and (iv)
- (4) (i), (ii) and (iv)

- 2.** The Hunas issued coins only in

(i) Gold (ii) Silver (iii) Copper (iv) Potin

Codes :

- (1) (i) only (2) (iv) only
- (3) (ii) and (iii) only (4) (iii) and (iv) only

- 3.** Consider the following statements :

Assertion (A) : The Mauryan dynasty of India was closely connected with the area of modern Nepal.

Reason (R) : A daughter of Asoka, the great had married a noble man from that area.

In the context of the above statements, which of the following is correct ?

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (3) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (4) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

4. Which one of the following European travellers commented that “in India, there were no academies (except Madrasas for religious study) where systematic study of the western sciences could be taken up. Thus interest in western science and philosophy was individual and died with the individual”?

- (1) Father Monserrate (2) Bernier
(3) Tavernier (4) Manucci

- 5.** Given below are two statements; one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R) :

Assertion (A) : India had maritime trade with the Roman empire during the early centuries of the Christian era.

Reason (R) : A large number of Roman coins have been found from the excavations at Arikamedu.

In the context of the above two statements, which of the following is correct ?

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (3) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (4) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

6. Chronologically arrange the following treaties signed by the British with Native States and select the correct answer code :

- (a) The Treaty of Salbai
- (b) The Treaty of Bassien (Vasai)
- (c) The Treaty of Srirangapattanam
- (d) The Treaty of Allahabad and Kara

Codes :

- (A) (d), (a), (c), (b)
- (2) (b), (d), (a), (c)
- (3) (a), (c), (d), (b)
- (4) (c), (b), (a), (d)

7. Chronologically arrange the following legislations regarding Indian press :

- a. Official Secrets Act
- b. The Indian Press Act
- c. Registration of the Press - Act XI
- d. The Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

Code :

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

8. Chronologically arrange the following agrarian revolts which took place in the late 19th century :

- (a) Kuka Revolt of Punjab
- (b) Agrarian Revolt of Pabna District
- (c) Indigo Revolt in Bengal
- (d) Deccan Agricultural Disturbances

Select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Codes :

- (1) (4), (2), (3), (a)
- (2) (3), (4), (2), (a)
- (3) (a), (4), (2), (3)
- (4) (3), (a), (2), (4)

9. Given below are two statements; one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R) :
- Assertion (A)** : Historical method is a complex process involving search for sources of information , its critical evaluation, synthesis and exposition.
- Reason (R)** : As a science of knowledge, history is completely separated from natural sciences because it does not have universal laws.
- In the context of the above two statements, which of the following is correct ?
- (1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(2) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(3) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
(4) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
10. From among following, who accepted the myth of 'the safety valve theory' regarding the origin of Indian National Congress ?
- (1) Lala Lajpat Rai (2) C.F. Andrews and Girija Mukherji
(3) R. Palme Dutt (4) M.S. Golwalkar
11. Harappan civilization was discovered first in the year of
- (1) 1922 (2) 1921
(3) 1925 (4) 1926
12. The Early Harappan site of Amri has yielded evidences of
- (1) A granary (2) Wheel made pottery
(3) Painted pottery (4) All the above
13. What are the most interesting finds from the Early Harappan Kot Diji ?
- (1) Pottery (2) Coins
(3) Inscriptions (4) Bricks
14. The early Harappan site of Kalibangan is in
- (1) Afghanistan (2) Punjab
(3) Rajasthan (4) Bihar
15. The beads of turquoise and lapis lazuli found at the early Harappan site of Rahman Dheri indicate ____
- (1) Contacts with central Asia (2) Their culture
(3) Their prosperity (4) None of the above

16. Match the following

List I

- (1) Saleha
- (2) Salehapati
- (3) Salehya
- (4) folk assmlely

a b c d

- (1) 1 2 4 3
- (2) 1 2 3 4
- (3) 4 3 2 1
- (4) 1 2 3 4

List II

- (1) body of the elders
- (2) Speaker
- (3) Member
- (4) Samiti

17. Which of the followings were not correct about - Varanshrma

(A) The later vedic society came to be devided into for varanas called Brahamans, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and shudras.

(B) Brahamans were only one of the 16 classes of priests

(C) Kshatriyas had the supermacy in temporal affairs as the Brahamans had in specitual matters.

(D) Vashiyas assigned to do agriculture, cattle-breeding etc

(1) A and B

(2) B and C

(3) A, B and C

(4) A,B,C,D are correct

18. Which of the following incorrect about Dyarchy.

(A) Dyarchy means possessing governance of the separate bodies

(B) Akbar abolished Dyrachy

(C) It was "Introduced in 1935

(D) Department of local self Government was transferred into the hands of an Indian minister who was responsible to the provincial legislature

(1) A and D are incorrect

(2) Only A

(3) B and C

(4) All of the above

19. Alberuni came in the time of

(1) Mahmud Ghazni

(2) Ashoka

(3) Mahumud Gori

(4) Hassan-Nizami

20. Which of the following inscriptions is an example of pure eulogy ?
 (1) Hathigumpha of Kharvela (2) unagadh Rock of Rudradaman
 (3) Nasik Cave of Usavadatta (4) None of the above
21. Which material was commonly used for writing of inscriptions and Tamrapata
 (1) Copper plate (2) Gold plate
 (3) Aluminum plate (4) Silver plate
22. Match List 1 with List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below

List I

- (1) Suddhodana
 (2) Maya
 (3) Lumbini
 (4) Dhar machakra Pravartana

List II

- (1) Mother
 (2) Born
 (3) Father
 (4) Varanasi

a b c d

- (1) 1 2 3 4
 (2) 4 3 2 1
 (3) 3 1 2 4
 (4) 4 3 2 1

23. Which of the following are not true about Buddha?
 (A) Buddha's liberal and democratic approach quickly attracted the people of all sections
 (B) The sangha was the religious order of the Buddhists
 (C) The sutta pitka contains seven sections
 (D) Buddhism believe in existence of seal
 (E) Buddha accepted the authority of vedas
 (1) A and D (2) D, B, E
 (3) C, E, E (4) A, D, E
24. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List I

- (1) 24 Trithankara
 (2) White garment

List II

- (1) Prasvanatha
 (2) Mahaura

(3) Sidharth

(3) Father

(4) trishala

(4) Lichchavi princess

a b c d

(1) 1 2 3 4

(2) 4 3 2 1

(3) 2 1 3 4

(4) 1 4 2 3

25. The second Jain council was held at

(1) Magadha

(2) Vallabhi

(3) Kashmir

(4) Bihar

26. Match List I from List II and select the correct answer

List I

List II

(1) Ajatsatru

(1) 321 B.C

(2) Shishunga

(2) 413 B.C

(3) Nanda (end)

(3) 492 to 460 B.C

(4) Udayin

(4) 460-444 B.C

a b c d

(1) 1 2 3 4

(2) 4 2 1 3

(3) 3 2 1 4

(4) 4 3 2 1

27. Vijayaditya I belongs to

(1) Chalukyas of Vengi

(2) Cholas

(3) Chalukyas of Kalayani

(4) Rashtrakutas

28. Who was the founder of Chola Empire?

(1) Rajendra

(2) Vijayalaya

(3) Parantaka I

(4) Parantaka II

29. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

(1) Kamadaka's

Nitisara

(2) Vishadatta's

Devichandra Guptam

(3) Valikas

Arthasatra

(4) Kaidas

Mrichchakatika

- (1) A and D (2) A and C
(3) A and B (4) C and D

30. Assertion (A) : The real founder of Muslim Empire in India was Muiz-ud-din Muhammad bin sam popularly known as Shihabud Din Muhammad Gori.

Reason (R) : Mahmud of Ghazni failed to cause out a Muslim empire in India on account of his premature death.

- (1) (A) and (R) Both are true
(2) (A) is false and (R) is true
(3) (A) is true (R) is false
(4) (A) and (R) both are false

31. Who defeated in the first Battle of Tarain in 1191 A.D

- (1) Prithviraj (2) Muhammad Gori
(3) Ghazni (4) Muhammad bin sam

32. Who was called ilbari turks ou Mameluk sultans of Delhi?

- (1) Qutubuddin Aibak (2) Iltutmish
(3) Balham (4) All of the above

33. Which of the following statements is not correct about Vijaynagra Empire?

- (1) Vijaynagra kingdom was founded by Harihara and Bukka
(2) Bukka succeeded his brother throne of vijayanagra in 1336 and ruled till 1337
(3) Deva Raya II was defeated by the Bahamni ruler
(4) The beginning of the Vijaynagar- Bahamani conflict started on a large scale during the regin of Bukka 1 in 1367

34. Who established Dutch factory at Masulipatam.

- (1) Admiral van der Hagen (2) Charles II
(3) St.George (4) Vasco-da-Gama

35. Which of the following statements is not true.

- (1) After 1870 the real progress was made in the direction of local self government
(2) The Resolution of 1870 dealing with decentralisation
(3) Lord Mayo called the father of local-self Government
(4) All of the above

- 36.** Lord Cornwalli's major achievement was
- (1) Permanent settlement
 - (2) Ryotwari settlement
 - (3) Mahalwari settlement
 - (4) Railways
- 37.** Which of the following statements is true?
- (1) Famine commission headed by Richard stratchey
 - (2) The congress party appealed to the government to restore the famine insurance fund.
 - (3) Lord Lyton during whose viceroyalty too a great famine accured in 1876-78.
 - (4) All of the above
- 38.** When agricultural crops are produced for the market it is called
- (1) Commercialisation of agriculture
 - (2) Merchantalism of agriculture
 - (3) Permanent settlement
 - (4) Ryotwari tenure
- 39.** In which place congress organised national confrence on education in 1937?
- (1) Gujrat
 - (2) Delhi
 - (3) Wardha
 - (4) Bombay
- 40.** Which of the following pair is not correctly matched?
- (a) Chamaparan - 1917
 - (b) Kaira satayagraha - 1921
 - (c) Bardoli - 1928
 - (d) Pabana - 1872
- (1) a and b
 - (2) Only d
 - (3) d and a
 - (4) Only b
- 41.** Which of the following statements is two about Dr. B.R Ambedkar
- (1) Born at Mhow in Madhya Pardesh in the Mahar untouchable community
 - (2) Gaikwad of Board sent him to Columbia University
 - (3) He established Bahishkrit Hitkarini Sabha in Madras
 - (4) He founded Independent labour party in 1936

42. Which of the following pair correctly matched
(a) Attlee's Announcement - 20 Feb, 1947
(b) Indian Independence act - 20, July 1945
(c) INTERIM Government - 2 Sept, 1946
(d) Mountbatten plan - 3 June 1946
(1) a and d (2) a and c
(3) d and b (4) a, c and b
43. In which year common wealth was established
(1) 1649 (2) 1640
(3) 1540 (4) 1992
44. (A) Economic history developed only in the 19th century
(R) It was the age of mercantilism
(1) (A) and (R) both are true
(2) (B) and (A) both are false
(3) (A) is true and R is false
(4) R is true and A is false
45. Which of the following is considered as the precursor to the seals of Harappa?
(1) Terracotta seals found at Mehrgarh
(2) Stone seals found at Amri
(3) Soil cakes found at Kalibangan
(4) Copper plate found at Kot Diji
46. Which of the following Indus site is recently discovered ?
(1) Manda (2) Dholavira
(3) Daimabad (4) Rangpur
47. The most clay wares of Harappa were:
(1) Multi-coloured (2) Black
(3) Red (4) Colourless
48. Which of the following metal/metals was not used by Harappan people ?
(1) Copper (2) Gold and copper
(3) Iron and tin (4) Silver and bronze

- 49.** Surkotda is situated in :
- (1) Uttar Pradesh (2) Haryana
(3) Gujarat (4) Rajasthan
- 50.** What was the back bone of the Indus economy?
- (1) Wheel-made pottery (2) Trade
(3) Carpentry (4) Agriculture
- 51.** Two most important Harappan crops were ?
- (1) Cotton and sugarcane (2) Wheat and barley
(3) Rice and peas (4) Sesame and mustard
- 52.** Jaina philosophy is known as :
- (1) Pudgala (2) Samkhya
(3) Samachari (4) Syadvada
- 53.** Upasikas are:
- (1) Monks and nuns of Jainism
(2) Monks and nuns of Buddhism
(3) Lay members of Buddhism
(4) Lay members of Jainism
- 54.** Which one of the following was last Buddhist texts produced in India ?
- (1) Vajrachedika (2) Divyadana
(3) Dohakosa (4) Vamsathapakasini
- 55.** What was the original name given to the followers of Mahavira?
- (1) Jainas (2) Arhants
(3) Nirgranthas (4) Kevalim
- 56.** Which one of the following Saiva cults was the earliest?
- (1) Kapalikas (2) Kalamukhas
(3) Pasupatas (4) Kanphatas
- 57.** The first Indian soldiers to fight on the soil of Europe belonged to:
- (1) Alexander (2) Darius - I
(3) Darius -III (4) Xerxes
- 58.** Which of the following dynasties patronized Buddhism?
- (1) Sungas (2) Kanvas (3) Indo-Greeks (4) Satavahanas

59. What is a prasasti?
 (1) Royal charter (2) Private endow ment
 (3) Eulogy of a king (4) Copper plate
60. Navanitakam of the Gupta period was a book on
 (1) Astronomy (2) Mathematics
 (3) Medicine (4) Metallurgy
61. The term uparikara and hiranya refer to:
 (1) Land measurement units
 (2) Administrative posts at provincial level
 (3) Taxes collected during Gupta period.
 (4) Religious terms used by priestly class.
62. How many forest kingdoms are mentioned by the Allahabad inscription of Samudragupta?
 (1) 15 (2) 12 (3) 20 (4) 18
63. The forest regions of India came to have kingdom (rajyas) in the _____ period.
 (1) Gupta (2) Maurya
 (3) Kushana (4) Sunga
64. The Kayasthas as a caste emerged from the _____ period onward.
 (1) Kushana (2) Gupta
 (3) Pre-Gupta (4) Mauryan
65. Iltutmish was Qutbuddin Aibak's _____
 (1) Son (2) Cousin
 (3) Nephew (4) Son-in-law
66. Why did Balban organize a centralized army?
 (1) Against Rajputs
 (2) Against Chahalgani
 (3) Against Tughril
 (4) To tackle the Mongols and internal disturbance
67. Who was the first Sultan of Delhi to articulate a comprehensive theory of king-ship?
 (1) Razia (2) Aram Shah (3) Iltutmish (4) Balban

68. Who among the following was not in the first four "pious caliphs" ?
(1) Abu Bakr (2) Umar
(3) Ali (4) Muhammad
69. Who among the following disbursed salaries and allotted revenue assignments 'iqta' at sultan's order?
(1) Amir-i-Hajib (2) Wakil
(3) Wazir (4) None of these
70. Muhatsibs assisted the department of
(1) Military (2) News agency
(3) Judiciary (4) None of these
71. Who was ruling over Mewar on the eve of Babur's invasion of India ?
(1) Rana Kumbha (2) Ratan Singh
(3) Udai Singh (4) Rana Sangram Singh
72. In the first battle of Panipat?
(1) Hemu was defeated by Bairam
(2) Hemu was defeated by Akbar
(3) Ibrahim Lodi was defeated by Rana Sangram Singh
(4) Ibrahim Lodi was defeated by Babur
73. The traditional hostility b/w the Mughals and the Uzbek was suspended:
(1) With the expulsion of Babur from Central Asia
(2) With the rise of Persia as major power block
(3) Both (1) & (2)
(4) Only (1)
74. Under Delhi Sultan Wazir enjoyed the power
(1) Civil (2) Military
(3) Both (1) & (2) (4) None of these
75. 'Sahitya Sudha' was written by
(1) Raghunatha Nayaka (2) Srinivasa Dikshita
(3) Govinda Dikshita (4) Appaya Dikshita
76. 'Prithvi Raj Raso' was written by
(1) Prithavi Raj (2) Chandervardai
(3) Hamir Raso (4) Prithavi Raj Chauhan

77. Who wrote "Padmavati"?
- (1) Mir Mohammad (2) Osman Shaikh Nabi
(3) Malik Muhammad Jayasi (4) Abdur Rahim Khan Khanan
78. 'Chaitonya-Charitawrita' was composed by
- (1) Sri Chaitanyadas (2) Lochandas
(3) Brindabandas (4) Krishnadas Kaviraj
79. The "Black Hole" tragedy took place at
- (1) Calcutta (2) Murshidabad
(3) Hughli (4) Qasim Bazar
80. The Battle of Plassey was fought on 23rd June, 1757 between
- (1) The forces of Siraj-ud-daulah and Clive
(2) The forces of Siraj-ud-daulah and Warren Hastings
(3) The forces of Siraj-ud-daulah and Wellesley
(4) The forces of Siraj-ud-daulah and Lord Hastings
81. Who amongst the following has authorized the book "The Wealth of Nation"?
- (1) Adam Smith (2) H. Spencer
(3) David Ricardo (4) Bentham
82. The Supreme Court of Justice was established at Calcutta by
- (1) The Regulating Act, 1773 (2) Pitts India Act, 1784
(3) Charter Act, 1793 (4) Charter Act, 1813
83. Which of the following legislative enactments finished the trading rights of East India Company?
- (1) Regulating Act, 1773 (2) Charter Act, 1813
(3) Charter Act, 1833 (4) Charter Act, 1853
84. The system of financial decentralization was first proposed by
- (1) Lord Lytton (2) Lord Ellenborough
(3) Lord Ripon (4) Lord Mayo
85. By which act did education officially come under indian control for the first time?
- (1) Indian Councils Act of 1892
(2) Indian Councils Act of 1909
(3) Government of India Act of 1919
(4) Government of India Act of 1935

86. Which of the following was not a plantation industry in British India?
 (1) Indigo (2) Tea
 (3) Coffee (4) Saltpetre
87. Who was the first woman president of Indian National Congress?
 (1) Sarojini Naidu (2) Sucheta Kripalani
 (3) Rajkumari Amrit Kaur (4) Annie Besant
88. Who was the first Muslim President of the Indian National Congress?
 (1) Muhammed Ali Jinnah (2) Badruddin Tyabji
 (3) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan (4) Abul Kalam Azad
89. When did Tilak declare "Swaraj is my birth right, and I will have it"?
 (1) 1905 (2) 1907
 (3) 1914 (4) 1916
90. Who was the first propounder of the doctrine of "passive resistance"?
 (1) BG Tilak (2) Aurobindo Ghosh
 (3) GK Gokhale (4) MK Gandhi
91. The treaty of Frankfort was signed in 1871 A.D. between
 (1) Austria & Prussia (2) Denmark & Prussia
 (3) France & Prussia (4) Italy & Russia
92. The people who supported terrorism and wanted to create anarchism in Russia were called
 (1) Nazi (2) Nihilist (3) Fascist (4) Communist
93. "Red Shirts" movement aimed at
 (1) To throw out the British from India
 (2) To promote Communist organization Archicities
 (3) To promote Trade Union Activities
 (4) None of the above
94. Every Roman family worshiped the
 (1) Vesta (Goddess of the earth)
 (2) Shiva
 (3) Mother Goddess
 (4) Christ

- 95.** Who was the Prime Minister of India, when Panchsheel was adopted?
(1) Lal Bahadur Shastri (2) Jawahar Lal Nehru
(3) Moraji Desai (4) Rajiv Gandhi
- 96.** Who said "history is a pack of tricks we play upon the dead"?
(1) Plato (2) Herodotus
(3) Voltaire (4) Polybius
- 97.** The word "History" is derived from which of the following language?
(1) Latin (2) Greek
(3) French (4) Roman
- 98.** "Constitution of England" is written by-
(1) J.L. De Lolme (2) Ferguson
(3) Adam Anderson (4) None is correct
- 99.** What are the main characteristics of the preparation of the research proposal project?
(1) Title, introduction of the project
(2) Review and methodology
(3) Synthesis of facts and expected conclusion
(4) All the above are correct
- 100.** The book "History of Antiquity" is written by
(1) Karl Nitzeche (2) Max Duncker
(3) Richer (4) None of the above

ANSWER KEY

PAPER-I

Question	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Answer	4	1	4	2	4	3	1	2	1	2	1	4	3	4	1	1	4	2	3	3
Question	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Answer	4	1	2	4	1	4	1	3	4	2	4	3	1	1	1	2	3	4	3	4
Question	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50										
Answer	2	2	1	4	1	4	4	4	3	4										

PAPER-II

Question	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Answer	4	3	1	2	3	1	4	4	2	2	2	4	1	3	1	4	4	3	1	1
Question	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Answer	1	3	3	3	2	2	4	2	3	4	2	4	3	1	3	1	4	1	3	2
Question	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
Answer	3	2	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	4	2	4	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3
Question	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
Answer	3	4	1	2	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	3	3	2	3	4	1	1
Question	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Answer	1	1	2	4	3	4	4	2	4	2	3	2	1	1	2	3	1	3	4	2

HINTS AND SOLUTIONS

PAPER-I

1.(4) Eklavya schools will be established for scheduled caste (SC) and schedule tribe students by 2022 on the lines of Navodaya schools.

They will be model residential schools set up in each Block. It will in areas with more than 50% tribal areas and 20,000 tribal people.

These schools will be part of Navodaya Vidyalayas. It will provide training in sports and skill development.

It has special facilities for preserving local art and culture.

2.(1) Revitalising Infrastructure and Systems in Education (RISE) Scheme :

RISE scheme aims to lend low-cost funds to government higher educational institutions. It will be launched with a total investment of Rs. 1 lakh crore in the next four years. It will be financed via restructured higher education financing agency (HEFA), a non-banking financial company.

3.(4) The World Sustainable Development Summit – 2018 was held in New Delhi on February 16.

The summit will address a wide variety of issues, including combating land degradation and air pollution, effective waste management and create financial mechanisms to enable effective climate change mitigation.

The theme of the 2018 Summit is–Partnerships for a Resilient Planet, which seeks to create action frameworks to resolve some of the most urgent challenges facing developing economies in the backdrop of climate change.

It seeks to bring together on a common platform, global leaders and thinkers in the fields of sustainable development, energy and environment sectors.

4.(2) The 9-member committee, headed by former ISRO chief K Kasturirangan, was constituted by the Union HRD Ministry to draft new National Education Policy (NEP) on June 2017.

The committee will submit its report by March 31,2018. The existing NEP was framed in 1986 and revised in 1992.

5.(4) An historic agreement to combat climate change and unleash actions and investment towards a low carbon, resilient and sustainable future was agreed by 195 nations in Paris in Dec 2015.

The Paris Agreement for the first time brings all nations into a common cause based on their historic, current and future responsibilities.

The universal agreement's main aim is to keep a global temperature rise this century well below 2 degrees Celsius and to drive efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels.

The 1.5 degree Celsius limit is a significantly safer defense line against the worst impacts of a changing climate.

6.(3) Under Part XXI of the Constitution of India, which deals with “Temporary, Transitional and Special provisions”, the State of Jammu and Kashmir has been accorded special status under Article 370.

Even though included in 1st Schedule as 15th state, all the provisions of the Constitution which are applicable to other states are not applicable to J&K.

Special Features- J&K is the only state in India which has a Constitution of its own. The Constitution of J&K was enacted by a separate Constituent Assembly set up by the State and it came into force on 26th January 1957.

- 7.(1) Global warming is the increase in Earth's near-surface air and ocean temperatures. The greenhouse effect is when water and carbon dioxide absorb outgoing infrared radiation, increasing the planet's temperature. Greenhouse gases contribute to global warming. What is determined to be a greenhouse gas is any heat-trapping gas present in the Earth's atmosphere. The two most common greenhouse gases are water vapor and carbon. These gases help absorb infrared radiation and regulate the Earth's climate. However, the increase in industrial production has increased the amount of greenhouse gases present in the atmosphere. The increase in carbon dioxide emissions has made it difficult for heat to escape the atmosphere which in turn contributes to the warming effect.
- 8.(2) **The Vienna Convention** for the Protection of the Ozone Layer is a Multilateral Environmental Agreement. It was agreed upon at the Vienna Conference of 1985 and entered into force in 1988. It acts as a framework for the international efforts to protect the ozone layer. **The Montreal Protocol** on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (a protocol to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer) is an international treaty designed to protect the ozone layer by phasing out the production of numerous substances that are responsible for ozone depletion. **The Minamata Convention on Mercury** is an international treaty designed to protect human health and the environment from anthropogenic emissions and releases of mercury and mercury compounds. The Convention was signed by delegates representing close to 140 countries on 19 January 2013 in Geneva and adopted later that year on 10 October 2013 on a Diplomatic Conference held in Kumamoto, Japan. The Convention is named after the Japanese city Minamata.
- 9.(1) In July 2013, Supreme Court had ruled that a person, who is in jail or in police custody, cannot contest elections to legislative bodies. Representation of the People (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2013 however, brought two key changes: Firstly, even if a person is prohibited from voting due to being in police custody

or in jail, as long as his name is entered on the electoral roll he shall not cease to be an elector.

This implies that he can file nomination for an election. Secondly, definition of “disqualified” in the Act has been amended.

Prior to this act, the definition of disqualified means disqualified for either being chosen as or being a MP or MLA.

Secondly, definition of “disqualified” in the Act has been amended.

The amendment adds a ground to the definition that the disqualification has to be due to conviction for certain specified offences and can be on no other ground.

Conviction for only these certain offences would result in the person’s name being removed from the electoral roll and he would cease to be an elector.

10.(2)

11.(1) Water Borne diseases are largely caused by micro-organisms present in human or animal waste, which find their way into human body.

These diseases are infectious, which means that they can spread from one person to another.

So high standards of hygiene and sanitation are needed to stop the disease from spreading.

Waterborne diseases include:

- (i) Typhoid fever
- (ii) Giardia
- (iii) Dysentery
- (iv) Cholera
- (v) Diarrhoea (caused by a variety of pathogens)
- (vi) Hepatitis
- (vii) Polio
- (viii) Worms

12.(4) Research has been defined in a number of different ways.

A broad definition of research is given by Godwin Colibao: “In the broadest sense of the word, the definition of research includes any gathering of data, information, and facts for the advancement of knowledge.”

Another definition of research is given by John W. Creswell, who states that “research is a process of steps used to collect and analyze information to increase our understanding of a topic or issue”.

It consists of three steps: pose a question, collect data to answer the question, and present an answer to the question.

The Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary defines research in more detail as “a studious inquiry or examination; especially investigation or experimentation aimed at the discovery and interpretation of facts, revision of accepted theories or laws in the light of new facts, or practical application of such new or revised theories or laws.

13.(3) In descriptive survey method- we’ve to use questionnaires (Because it’s ‘survey).

Descriptive research is all about describing people who take part in the study.

There are three ways a researcher can go about doing a descriptive research project, and they are: Observational, Case study and Survey, defined as a brief interview or discussion with an individual about a specific topic

Historical method- we have to use primary and secondary sources.

Historical method comprises the techniques and guidelines by which historians use primary sources and other evidence, including the evidence of archaeology, to research and then to write histories in the form of accounts of the past.

In experimental method- we can collect data in a way that permit standardized tests.

The experimental method is a systematic and scientific approach to research in which the researcher manipulates one or more variables, and controls and measures any change in other variables.

An ex post facto research design is a method in which groups with qualities that already exist are compared on some dependent variable.

Also known as “after the fact” research, an ex post facto design is considered quasi-experimental because the subjects are not randomly assigned - **they are grouped based on a particular characteristic or trait.**

14.(4) According to Burton, Teaching is the stimulation, guidance, direction and encouragement of learning.

Good teaching requires some basics that a teacher should follow to achieve the main goal of teaching.

Good teaching is as much about passion as it is about reason. It's about not only motivating students to learn, but teaching them how to learn, and doing so in a manner that is relevant, meaningful, and memorable.

It's about caring for your craft, having a passion for it, and conveying that passion to everyone, most importantly to your students.

Good teaching is also about bridging the gap between theory and practice.

It is about listening, questioning, being responsive, and remembering that each student and class is different. It is about caring, nurturing, and developing minds and talents.

Diagnosis, Remedy, Direction and Feedback are required for good teaching.

15.(1) The National Institution for Transforming India, also called NITI Aayog, was formed via a resolution of the Union Cabinet on January 1, 2015.

NITI Aayog is the premier policy 'Think Tank' of the Government of India, providing both directional and policy inputs.

While designing strategic and long term policies and programmes for the Government of India, NITI Aayog also provides relevant technical advice to the Centre and States.

The Government of India, in keeping with its reform agenda, constituted the NITI Aayog to replace the Planning Commission instituted in 1950.

An important evolutionary change from the past, NITI Aayog acts as the quintessential platform of the Government of India to bring States to act together in national interest, and thereby fosters Cooperative Federalism.

The Prime minister is its Chairperson.

16.(1) Horizontal communication is the communication where information or messages flows among the similar or same level statuses of people in the organizational structure.

Horizontal communication is the communication that flows laterally within the

organization, involves persons at the same level of the organization. Horizontal communication normally involves coordinating information and allows people with the same or similar rank in an organization to cooperate or collaborate. Thus in terms of statuses horizontal method is used.

17.(4) Spam is an irrelevant or unsolicited messages sent over the Internet, typically to large numbers of users, for the purposes of advertising, phishing, spreading malware, etc.

Spam is flooding the Internet with many copies of the same message, in an attempt to force the message on people who would not otherwise choose to receive it. Most spam is commercial advertising, often for dubious products, get-rich-quick schemes, or quasi-legal services.

18.(2) Propositions are contradictory when the truth of one implies the falsity of the other, and conversely.

if 'All thieves are poor' is false, then the proposition 'Some thieves are not poor' must be true.

19.(3) non verbal communication is communication of feelings, emotions, attitudes, and thoughts through body movements / gestures / eye contact, etc.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{20.(3) \% increase} &= \frac{0.25 \text{ crore}}{1 \text{ crore}} \times 100 \\ &= 25\% \end{aligned}$$

21.(4) for company A

$$\begin{aligned} &1 + 1.25 + 1.5 + 1.75 + 1.75 + 1.75 + 2 \\ &= 11 \text{ crore} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{22.(1)} \quad (2.5 - 1) \text{ crores} &= 1.5 \times 100 \text{ 00 000} \\ &= 150 \text{ 00 000} \end{aligned}$$

23.(2) Total production of B

$$\begin{aligned} &= 2.5 + 2.5 + 3 + 2.75 + 2.25 + 2.25 + 2.5 \\ &= 17.75 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Average production} = \frac{17.75}{7} = 2.55$$

24.(4) In year 2004.

- 25.(1)** Qualitative data collection techniques were used as the primary research methods for this study. Participant and direct observation plus note taking were the most important techniques used.
- 26.(4)** Production was at very low level.
- 27.(1)** Ethnic diversity of the people was not appropriately realized by the Central Government.
- 28.(3)** Central economic planning found to be difficult because autonomy was given to the States in certain matters
- 29.(4)** Because that time no common language emerged.
- 30.(2)** "The Indianisation of the Indian Civil Service" , can be cited as an exercise in democratic practice in India before Independence
- 31.(4)** The information to be collected in survey method are related to present position, aims of the research & the attainment of aim of research
Exposure units must be defined Must be considered in developing DQOs for project, or results may not be accepted.
Sufficient samples are required 8-10 samples when contaminant concentrations vary within a narrow range 10-15 sample when concentrations are less predictable
Calculate 90th Upper Confidence Limit (UCL)
- 32.(3)** One of the essential characteristics of research is usability.
- 33.(1)** A parliamentary system is a system of democratic government in which the ministers of the Executive Branch derive their legitimacy from and are accountable to a Legislature or parliament; the Executive and Legislative branches are interconnected. It is a political system in which the supreme power lies in a body of citizens who can elect people to represent them.
- 34.(1)** IVRI is situated in Izat Nagar.
IAT is situated in Pune
IISc is situated in Bangalore
NIEPA is situated in Delhi.
- 35.(1)** The prime minister of India is appointed from the leading Party in Lok Sabha.
- 36.(2)** The study of interrelations between Organism and their environment is called ecology.

37.(3) The term ICT is now also used to refer to the convergence of audio-visual and telephone networks with computer networks through a single cabling or link system.

38.(4) Fossil fuels are fuels made by natural processes such as anaerobic decomposition of buried dead organisms.

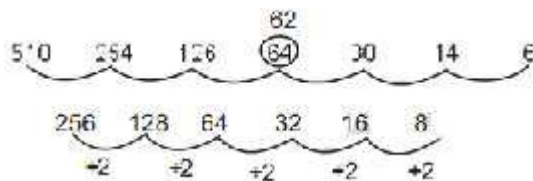
Ex. Oil, Natural gas, coal etc.

39.(3) Noise in excess of 80-100DB is called noise pollution.

40.(4) Effectiveness of teaching depends on Subject Understanding of the Teacher

41. (2) The participation of students will be maximum if Discussion Method is used for teaching.

42.(2)



"30, 64 is wrong & must be replaced by 62.

43.(1) Deductive reasoning determines whether the truth of a conclusion can be determined for that rule, based solely on the truth of the premises.

44.(4) $(2)^2 = 4$, $(5)^2 = 25 \Rightarrow 425$

$(2)^2 = 4$, $(4)^2 = 16 \Rightarrow 416$

$(3)^2 = 9$, $(5)^2 = 25 \Rightarrow 925$.

45.(1) Such decisions as given in the statement are taken only after taking the existing vacancies into consideration. So, I implicit while II does not implicit.

46.(4) CD-ROM disk is the latest write-once optical storage media

47.(4) Domain Name identifies a specific web page and its computer on the Web.

48.(4) The required region is the one which is common only to the rectangle and circle and is not a part of either the triangle or square

49.(3) The required region is the one which lies inside the circle but outside the rectangle, square and triangle,

50.(4) The man in the photo is the son of the sister of Bajpai. Hence, Bajpai is the maternal uncle of the man in the photograph.

PAPER-II

- 1.(D)** The Hathigumpha Inscription (“Elephant Cave” inscription), from Udayagiri, near Bhubaneswar in Odisha, was inscribed by Kharavela, the then Emperor of Kalinga in India, during 2nd century BCE.

The Hathigumpha Inscription consists of seventeen lines in a Central-Western form of Prakrit incised in a deep-cut Brahmi script on the overhanging brow of a natural cavern called Hathigumpha in the southern side of the Udayagiri hill, near Bhubaneswar in Odisha.

Satakarni, Bahasatimita and Rathikas , are mentioned in the Hathigumpha Inscription of Kharavela.

- 2.(C)** The Hunas issued coins in gold, silver and copper.

A distinctive feature of the coins of Huna Empire is that they inherited the features of the empire they ruled. The coins were decorated with the figure of the king bedecked with a head dress, which was adorned with buffalo head and wings on either side. For making these figures of the kings, they used a special hitting technique.

Most of coins were in silver and copper with the names and titles of kings inscribed over it.

- 3.(A)** The Maurya Empire was one of the largest empires of the world in its time. At its greatest extent, the empire stretched to the north along the natural boundaries of the Himalayas, to the east into Assam, to the west into Balochistan (south west Pakistan and south east Iran) and the Hindu Kush mountains of what is now Afghanistan.

The Mauryans had close connections with the areas of modern Nepal since the foothills were a part of the empire. One of Ashoka's daughter is said to have married a nobleman from the mountains of Nepal.

- 4.(B)** Bernier, a French physician, who came to India during the second half of the seventeenth century, claims to have been in the company of a Mughal noble Agha Danishmand Khan for five or six years, to whom he used to explain the new discoveries of Harvey and Pecquet concerning circulation of the blood.

These contacts did not, however, spread out, or induce a more systematic study of the western sciences.

Bernier held a very poor opinion of the Indians' knowledge of anatomy. Indian hakims and vaidas did not show any interest in Harvey's discovery.

As Bernier lamented, there were no academies (except madrasas for religious study) where such subjects could be taken up for study. Thus, interest in western science and philosophy was individual, and died with the individual.

5.(C) India had maritime trade with the Roman empire during the early centuries of the Christian era. The Roman historian Strabo mentions an increase in Roman trade with India following the Roman annexation of Egypt.

India exported gemstones, silk, cotton, ivory, spices, sandalwood and peacocks to Rome. In return, India obtained coral, wine, olive oil and metals like gold, silver and copper. The metals imported from Rome were mostly in the form of coins and medals.

Since the late-eighteenth century, archaeologists and treasure-diggers have unearthed ancient Roman coins throughout south India.

As the Roman traders travelled to India by sea, finds of such coins were more numerous in sites close to the Malabar and the Coromandel coasts. In Chennai, Roman coins have been discovered at Mambalam and Saidapet.

Arikamedu is among the few places in India, where you could find reminiscent of the great Roman Empire. This beautiful fishing village has a 2000 year old story to tell, that reveals the glory of the ancient Chola Empire and their trade relations with the Romans.

6.(A) The important outcome of the Battle of Buxar was the **Treaty of Allahabad** signed on **16 August 1765** between Lord Clive and Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II, who had submitted to the British in the battle.

The Treaty of Salbai was signed on **May 17, 1782**, by representatives of the Maratha Empire and the British East India Company after long negotiations to settle the outcome of the First Anglo-Maratha War.

The Treaty of Seringapatam (also called Srirangapatnam), signed **18 March 1792**, ended the Third Anglo-Mysore War. Its signatories included Lord Cornwallis on behalf of the British East India Company, representatives of the Nizam of Hyderabad and the Mahratta Empire, and Tipu Sultan, the ruler of Mysore.

7.(D) The Press and registration of books Act, 1867.

This replaced Metcalfe's Act of 1835 and was of a regulatory, not restrictive, nature. As per the Act, (i) every book/newspaper was required to print the name of the printer and the publisher and the place of the publication; and (ii) a copy was to be submitted to the local government within one month of the publication of a book.

Indian Press Act 1910 was a legislation propagated during the rule of British Empire in India that imposed stringent censorship and restriction on all types of publications.

The **Official secret Act 1923** is India's anti espionage (Spy" and "Secret agent") act held over from British colonisation. It states clearly that any action which involves helping an enemy state against India. It also states that one cannot approach, inspect, or even pass over a prohibited government site or area.

The Indian Press (Emergency) Act, 1931 .

This Act gave sweeping powers to provincial governments to suppress propaganda for Civil Disobedience Movement. It was further amplified in 1932 to include all activities calculated to undermine government authority. .

8.(D) Indigo Revolt (1859-60):

The Indigo revolt of Bengal was directed against British planters who forced peasants to take advances and sign fraudulent contracts which forced the peasants to grow Indigo under terms which were the least profitable to them.

Kuka revolt of Punjab (1871-72)

It was originally founded by Bhagat Jawahar Mal in 1840. His main aim was to purify the Sikh religion by removing all the abuses, superstitions and ill-practices from it.

Aggrarian Revolt of Pabna district(1873)

In May **1873** an **Agrarian League** was formed in the Yusufzahi Pargana of Pabna district (East Bengal). Payments of enhanced rents were refused and the peasants fought the zamindars in the courts.

Deccan Agricultural disturbances (1875)

The Deccan peasants uprising was directed mainly against the excesses of the Marwari and Gujarati money lenders. Social boycott of moneylenders by the

peasants was later transformed into armed peasant revolt in the Poona and Ahmadnagar districts of Maharashtra. The peasants attacked the money lender's houses, shops and burnt them down.

9.(B) Historical method comprises the techniques and guidelines by which historians use primary sources and other evidence, including the evidence of archaeology, to research and then to write histories in the form of accounts of the past.

It is a complex process involving search for sources of information, its critical evaluation, synthesis and exposition of the result of research and criticism.

In the philosophy of science there has traditionally been a tendency to regard physics as the incarnation of science per se.

Accordingly, the status of other disciplines is evaluated then with respect to their ability to produce laws resembling those of physics. This view has yielded a considerable bias in the discussion of historical laws. Philosophers as well as historians have tended to discuss such laws mostly with reference to the situation in physics; this often led to either one of two conclusions, namely that (1) history is epistemologically completely separated from natural science, because it does not have universal laws, or that (2) the ultimate goal of the study of history must be the formulation of such universal laws.

10.(B) Indian National Congress was founded in December 1885 by seventy-two political workers. It was the first organized expression of Indian nationalism on an all-India scale. A.O. Hume, a retired English ICS officer, played an important role in its formation.

The myth is that the Indian National Congress was started by A.O. Hume and others under the official direction, guidance and advice of no less a person than Lord Dufferin, the Viceroy, to provide a safe, mild, peaceful, and constitutional outlet or *safety valve* for the rising discontent among the masses, which was inevitably leading towards a popular and violent revolution.

The liberal C.F. Andrews and Girija Mukherji fully accepted the safety-valve theory in their work, "The Rise and Growth of the Congress in India" published in 1938. They were happy with it because it had helped avoid 'useless bloodshed.' Before as well as after 1947, tens of scholars and hundreds of popular writers have repeated some version of these points of view.

- 11.(B)** Harappan civilization was discovered first in 1921 at the modern site of Harappa situated in the province of west Punjab in Pakistan. The Harappan culture covered Punjab, Haryana, Sindh, Baluchistan, Gujarat, Rajasthan, and the frontier of western Uttar Pradesh.
- 12.(D)** At the site of Mohenjo-daro the habitations show people living in houses of stone and mud brick. They had constructed some kind of a granary also. They painted such animal motifs as the humped Indian bulls on pottery.
- 13.(A)** The most interesting findings were their pottery. They were using a well-thrown pottery having decorations of plain bands of dark brownish paint. This kind of pottery has been reported from the pre-Harappan habitations in far-flung places like Kalibangan in Rajasthan and Mehargarh in Baluchistan.
- 14.(C)** The site of Kalibangan in north Rajasthan has also yielded evidence of the early Harappan period. People lived in houses of mud bricks. They also had a rampart around the settlement. The pottery used by them was different in shape and design from that of other areas.
- 15.(A)** At Mohenjo-daro "Early Indus" Township has been excavated along in shape with houses, streets and lanes laid out in planned fashion, it is protected by a massive wall. Here too, beads of turquoise and lapis lazuli have been found. This shows their contact with Central Asia.
- 16.(D)** The Sabha was the Body of the Elders and constituted mainly of Brahmins and the elite.
The speaker of Sabha was called Sabhapati and its members Sabhyas. The Samiti was more in the nature of a folk assembly in which the entire population could participate.
- 17.(D)** The later Vedic society came to be divided into four varnas called Brahmins, Kshatriya, Vaishyas and Sudras. The growing cult of sacrifices enormously added the power of Brahmins.
At the beginning the Brahmins were only one of the sixteen classes of priest but they gradually overshadowed the other priestly group and emerged as the most important class.
The second class of Kshatriya had the supremacy in temporal affairs as the Brahmins had in spiritual matters. There was an increase in the privileges of

these two higher classes at the cost of the two lower classes.

Vashiyas constituted the common people and they were assigned to do agriculture, cattle breeding etc.

- 18.(C)** During Mughal period Akbar abolished Jiyaz. Dyarchy was introduced in the provinces by the government of India act 1919 and under the Act the Department of local self Government was transferred into the hands of an Indian minister who was responsible to the provincial legislature for the same.
- 19.(A)** Alberuni came in the time of Mahmud of Ghazni rather accompanied him and gives political conditions of India in 10th and 11th centuries A.D the work of Alberuni, "Tehqiq- i-Hind" is very valuable for giving us an account of Hindu manner, science and literature.
- 20.(A)** The Hathigumpha inscription of Kharawela of Kalinga belongs to the category of pure eulogy. It describes in detail the achievements of Kharvela in a chronological order. To the same category belongs to Allahabad pillar Inscription of Samundragupta.
- 21.(A)** Inscriptions have been found on stone and copper plates and other material copper was the material which was commonly used for the writing of inscriptions on inscription copperplated was called Tamrapata, , Tamrapattra, Tamrasasana , Sasanaputtra or Danaputtra according to its content.
- 22.(C)** Buddhism was founded by Gautama Buddha who had been given the name Siddhantha by his parents. His father was Suddhodana, the chief of the Sakya clan and mother was Maya princess of Koliyan clan.
He was born in the Lumbini grave in Nepal. At Sarnath near Varanasi gave his first sermon which is known as Dharmachakra Pravautana.
- 23.(C)** The Buddhist canons (collection of teachings) are divided into three sections. The sutta pitaka consist of fire sections (Nikayas) of religious discourse and saying of Buddha. Buddhism did not believe in existence of soul. Buddha emphasized on the spirit of love
Buddha rejected the authority of the Vedas and condemned animal sacrifices.
- 24.(C)** Twenty four Trithankra were responsible for the origin and development of Jaina religion and philosophy. The 24th Trithankra was Vardhmana Mahavira. According to Jaina tradition the 23 Trithankara Parsvanatha was the son of king Asvascena of Varanasi and the Queen Vama. Prasvanatha believed in the

eternity of matter. The followers of Pasvanath wore a white garment.

Mahavira's father Siddharath was head of Jnatrikas as Kshatriya clan his mother was Trishala a Lichchavi princess.

25.(B) The second Jain council was held at Vallabhi (Gujarat) in 512 A.D and was presided over by Devardi Kshemasarmana.

The purpose of this council was to collect the sacred texts and write them down systematically. However this time the 12th anga drawn of the first council was lost.

26.(B) Ajatsatru is said to have ruled from 492 B.C to 460 B.C. He was succeeded by Udayin (460 -444 B.C) He is said to have built a fort on the confluence of the Ganga and Som.

Shishunaga a victory at Banaras was placed on the throne in 413 B.C the Nanda rule came to end by 321 B.C. nine Nanda kings are said to have ruled and by the end of their rule they are said to have become very unpopular.

27.(D) Pulakesin II of Badami after defeating the Vishnukundin king of Godavari district in Andhara country appointed his younger brother Vishnu vardhana, viceroy of the newly conquered territories. This viceroyalty soon developed into independent kingdom under Vishnu vardhana and he became the founder of dynasty known as the eastern Chalukyas of Vengi. The next important ruler was Vijayaditya.

28.(B) The founder of the Cholas empire was Vijalaya who was first feudatory of the Pallavas of Kanchi. He captured Tanjore in 850 A.D. He established a temple of goddess Nishumbhasudini (Durga) there.

29.(C) Kamandaka's Nitisara, belonging to the region of Chandragupta 1 is the Gupta equivalent of Kautilya's Arthashastra.

Visakhadatta's Devichandraguptam tells us about Ramgupta's defeat by a Saka ruler (Bahamani) murder of the Saka ruler as well as Ramgupta by Chandragupta II.

30.(D) The real founder of the Muslim empire in India was Muiz-Ud- Din Muhammad Bin Sam popularly known as Shaihabud Din Muhammad Gori or Muhammad of Ghur. It is true that Muhammad Bin Qasim was the first Muslim invader of India but he failed to carve out a Muslim empire in India on account of his

premature death. Mahmud of Ghajni also failed to set up a Muslim empire in India and the only permanent effect of his invasion was the annexation of the Punjab.

31.(B) The conflict between Prithviraj and Muhammad Gori started for the fort of Tarabninda (Bhatinda) The enemies met each other in battlefield at Tarian known as the first Battle of Tarian in AD Muhammad was defeated in the battle and his forces were severely rooted.

32.(D) The rulers who ruled Delhi between the period 1206-90 A.D are popularly known as slave dynasty. But neither of them belonged to one dynasty. Qutubuddin Aibak was the founder of the Qutubi dynasty. Iltutmish that of Shamsi dynasty and balban of Balbani dynasty.

They were also called the Ilbari Turks or the Mameluk sultans of Delhi.

33.(C) Deva Raya II (1422-1446) was the greatest ruler of the Sangam dynasty. Deva Raya I (1406-22) was defeated by the Bahamani ruler Firoz Shah in 1407. He had to give his daughter in marriage to Firoz Shah. He defeated the Reddis of Kondavidu and recovered Udayagiri. In 1419, he defeated Firoz Shah.

34.(A) In 1605, Admiral Vander Hagen established Dutch factory at Masulipatam. Another factory was founded at Pettapoli, Devanahalli. In 1610 upon negotiating with the king of Chandragiri, the Dutch were permitted to found another factory at Pulicat which was fortified and named as fort Geldria.

35.(C) Lord Ripon who has rightly been called the father of local self government in India. His resolution on local self government is a great landmark in the growth of local self government in the country.

36.(A) One of Lord Cornwallis's major achievement was the permanent settlement (1793) of land revenue in Bengal for a quarter century after the grant (1765) of Diwani rights to the John Company the revenue settlement had been annual basis through a permanent system was also anticipated.

37.(D) Lord Lytton, during whose viceroyalty too a great famine occurred in 1876-78 appointed a famine commission headed by Richard Strachey. Whose recommendation became the basis of famine code of 1883 during viceroyalty of Lord Ripon. The Congress party appealed to the government to restore the

famine Insurance fund to its original footing and to apply it more largely to its original purpose.

- 38.(A)** When agricultural crops are produced for the market it is called commercialization of agriculture. Some crops are made only for sale like indigo, cotton, sugarcane, but some crops are made for consumption as well as sale like food grains
- 39.(C)** The congress had organized a national conference on education in October 1937 in Wardha. In the light of the resolution passed there. Zakir Hussain committee formulated a detailed national scheme for basic education. The main principle behind this scheme was learning through activity.
- 40.(B)** The Kaira (Kheda) campaign was chiefly directed against the government. In 1918 crops failed in the Kheda district in Gujarat but the government refused to remit land revenue and insisted on its full collection.
- 41.(C)** He established the depressed classes institute (Bahishkrit Hitkarni Sabha) in Bombay. Three year later (1927) he started a Marathi fortnightly, Bahishkrit Bharat, and the same year established the Samaj Samata Sangh to propagate the gospel of social equality among untouchable and caste Hindu.
- 42.(B)** Attlee's Announcement - After Direct Action Day, communal rites broke out throughout India. Attlee the British Prime minister announced on 20 / February 1947 that the British government would leave India before June 1948. Interim Government - J. R Nehru was invited by the viceroy to form the interim government. It assumed the office on 2 September 1946.
- 43.(A)** The commonwealth was established in England on January 4, 1649 A.D by a proclamation by the Rump parliament that the people are under god, the origin of all just power... The origin of the common wealth of nations may be traced to the Lord Durham report of 1839 A.D during Queen Victoria reign in the history of British colonial policy.
- 44.(A)** The economic history developed only in the nineteenth century during the age of mercantilism, However after the industrial revolution, greater attention was paid to the economic history a detailed study of number of economic institutions was undertaken but no effort was made to relate the economic activities with the life of the society as such.

45.(A) Mehrgarh Period II 5500 BCE–4800 BCE and Mehrgarh Period III 4800 BCE–3500 BCE were ceramic Neolithic (i.e., pottery was now in use) and later chalcolithic.

Period II is at site MR4 and period III is at MR2. Much evidence of manufacturing activity has been found and more advanced techniques were used. Glazed faience beads were produced and terracotta figurines became more detailed. Figurines of females were decorated with paint and had diverse hairstyles and ornaments. Two flexed burials were found in period II with a covering of red ochre on the body. The amount of burial goods decreased over time, becoming limited to ornaments and with more goods left with burials of females. The first button seals were produced from terracotta and bone and had geometric designs.

46.(B) Dholavira is an archaeological site in Bhachau Taluka of Kutch District, in the state of Gujarat in western India, which has taken its name from a modern village 1 km (0.62 mi) south of it. Also known locally as Kotada Timba the site contains ruins of an ancient Indus Valley Civilization/Harappan city. It is one of the five largest Harappan sites and most prominent archaeological sites in India belonging to the Indus Valley Civilization. It is also considered as grandest of cities.

47.(C) Before the arrival of Harappan people (2400 BC), Lothal was a small village next to the river providing access to the mainland from the Gulf of Khambhat. The indigenous peoples maintained a prosperous economy, attested by the discovery of copper objects, beads and semi-precious stones. Ceramic wares were of fine clay and smooth, micaceous red surface. A new technique of firing pottery under partly oxidizing and reducing conditions was improved by them—designated black-and-red ware, to the micaceous Red Ware.

48.(C) The civilization of Harappa was mostly an urban culture maintained by additional agricultural production, trade and commerce. Harappa had a proper town planning with well laid out streets, separate living quarters, flat-roofed brick houses, and efficient drainage system and ventilation. Craft of the Harappan civilization was very advanced. Iron as a metal was unknown to the Harappan people but copper and bronze were used in making statues.

49.(C) The site at Surkotada is located 160 km (99 mi) north-east of Bhuj, in the district of Kutch, Gujarat. The ancient mound stands surrounded by an undulating

rising ground clustered by small sandstone hills. These hills are covered with red laterite soil giving the entire region a reddish brown colour. The vegetation is scarce and consists of cactus, small babul and pili trees and thorn shrubs. These give green patches to the red environment.

- 50.(D)** Agriculture was the backbone of the Indus economy. Wooden plough was the primary tool for agriculture. Barley and wheat were the main food crops. Cotton was also cultivated. Evidence of domestication of cats, dogs, goats, and sheep has been found.
- 51.(B)** The Harappan economy was based upon agriculture, pastoralism and craft production. Its major crops included cereal grasses, predominantly wheat and barley, as well as millets, peas, lentils, linseed, possibly cotton, dates, jujube and grapes. The diversity of crops present during the earliest occupations at Harappa indicates that the local population developed a multi-cropping system. Wheat and barley were grown in the winter months and millets, a drought resistant crop, and some fruits and cotton in the summer.
- 52.(D)** Syadvada (meaning "Could-be-ism") is the Jain doctrine of epistemological relativism underpinning all Jain logic, which is central to their philosophical perspective that all propositions about truth are based on finite, limited, and contextual postulates. In other words, Syadvada is the theory of conditioned predication which provides an expression to anekanta by recommending that epithet Syad be attached to every expression.
- 53.(C)** Upāsaka (masculine) or Upāsikā (feminine) are from the Sanskrit and Pāli words for "attendant". This is the title of followers of Buddhism (or, historically, of Gautama Buddha) who are not monks, nuns, or novice monastics in a Buddhist order, and who undertake certain vows. In modern times they have a connotation of dedicated piety that is best suggested by terms such as "lay devotee" or "devout lay follower".
- 54.(C)** The Sahajayana developed in the 8th century in Bengal. It was dominated by long haired, wandering siddhas who openly challenged and ridiculed the Buddhist establishment. Its most important text is the Dohakosa, written by Sarahapada.
- 55.(C)** A Nirgrantha (niganta "free from all ties") is a term that specifically refers to Jains in religious and philosophical works from the Indian religions. Mahavira

(family name Jain Prakrit: ayaputte), the most recent Jain tirthankara and a contemporary of Gautama Buddha, is referred to as the Nigantha Nātaputta in the Pali Tipiṭak. A person who has attained kevalya can be a nirgrantha. kevalya is the divine knowledge according to Jain literature and is attained after harsh meditation and removal of all evils from the mind.

- 56.(C)** Pasupata Shaivism was one of the main Shaivite schools. The Pasupatas (Sanskrit: Pasupatas) are the oldest named Shaivite group, originating sometime between the second century B.C.E. and the second century C.E.. There are accounts of the Pasupata system in the Sarvadarśanaśāstra of Maṇḍavyakya (1296–1386) and in Advaitananda's Brahmaśāstra, and Pasupata is criticized by Saṃkara (788–820) in his commentary on the Vedānta Sūtras. They are also referred to in the Mahābhārata.
- 57.(D)** From 483 BC Xerxes prepared his expedition: A channel was dug through the isthmus of the peninsula of Mount Athos, provisions were stored in the stations on the road through Thrace, two pontoon bridges later known as Xerxes' Pontoon Bridges were built across the Hellespont. Soldiers of many nationalities served in the armies of Xerxes, including the Assyrians, Phoenicians, Babylonians, Egyptians and Jews. According to the Greek historian Herodotus, Xerxes's first attempt to bridge the Hellespont ended in failure when a storm destroyed the flax and papyrus cables of the bridges: Xerxes ordered the Hellespont (the strait itself) whipped three hundred times and had fetters thrown into the water. Xerxes's second attempt to bridge the Hellespont was successful. Xerxes concluded an alliance with Carthage, and thus deprived Greece of the support of the powerful monarchs of Syracuse and Agrigento. Many smaller Greek states, moreover, took the side of the Persians, especially Thessaly, Thebes and Argos. Xerxes was victorious during the initial battles.
- 58.(C)** During the two centuries of the rule, the Indo-Greek kings combined the Greek and Indian languages and symbols, as seen on their coins, and blended ancient Greek, Hindu and Buddhist religious practices, as seen in the archaeological remains of their cities and in the indications of their support of Buddhism, pointing to a rich fusion of Indian and Hellenistic influences. The diffusion of Indo-Greek

culture had consequences which are still felt today, particularly through the influence of Greco-Buddhist art.

59.(C) Eulogy of a king is a prasasti.

60.(C) Navanitakam of the Gupta period was a book on Medicine.

61.(C) Another term which appears almost universally in the land grants of the period is hiranya, literally meaning gold. Some scholars are of the view that hiranya was a tax on mines. But it appears to be a lumpsum assessment in cash upon villages rather than upon the individual cultivators.

In the grants of the post-guptan period the terms udranga and uparikara also appear. The former was the tax levied on permanent tenants and the latter was the tax on temporary cultivators. Uparikara was an extra tax charged over and above the land revenue. In the donated villages the donee had also the right to impose fines on the villagers for the commission of ten offences falling under dasapradha.

62.(D) Allahabad inscription of Samudragupta mentioned 18 forest kingdoms.

63.(A) The forest regions of India came to have kingdom (rajyas) in the Gupta period.

64.(B) Kayastha (also referred to as Kayasth) is a caste or community of Hindus originating in India. Kayastha means "scribe" in Sanskrit, reflecting the caste's traditional role as recordkeepers and administrators of the state. In Bengal, during the reign of the Gupta Empire beginning in the 4th century AD, when systematic and large-scale colonization by Aryan Kayasthas and Brahmins first took place, Kayasthas were brought over by the Guptas to help manage the affairs of state.

65.(D) Shams-ud-din Iltutmish (1211–1236) was the third ruler of the Mamluk dynasty of Delhi of Turkic origin. He was a slave of Qutb-ud-din Aibak and later became his son-in-law and close lieutenant. He was the Governor of Badaun when he deposed Qutub-ud-din's successor Aram Shah and acceded to the throne of the Delhi Sultanate in 1211.

66.(D) The administration of Balban was half military and half civil. All his officers were supposed to perform both administrative and military duties. Balban himself kept control over the entire administration. Balban himself supervised the appointments of all officers and ensured that only people of noble birth were

appointed to higher posts. He succeeded in providing peace and justice to his subjects. Balban owed his success largely due to an efficient organisation of spy-system. He appointed spies to watch the activities of his governors, military and civil officers and even that of his own sons. Balban appointed them himself and they were well-paid. They were expected to provide vital information to the Sultan and those who failed were punished sternly. Every spy had direct access to the Sultan though no one met him in the court. Balban's spy system proved quite effectual and was responsible for his success in administration.

- 67.(D)** Ghiyas ud din Balban was liberally educated. He introduced the Persian culture of Zaminbos that is lying flat on one's face before the emperor. He was first appointed as Khasdar (king's personal attendant) by the Sultan. He became the head of the Chalissa, a group of forty Turkic nobles of the state. After the overthrow of Razia Sultana, he made rapid strides in the subsequent reigns. He was initially the Prime Minister of Sultan Nasiruddin Mahmud from 1246 to 1266 and married his daughter. Since Sultan Nasiruddin did not have male heir, after his death, Balban declared himself the Sultan of Delhi. Balban ascended the throne in 1266 at the age of sixty with the title of Ghyasuddin Balban.
- 68.(D)** Muhammad is not among the four "pious caliphs". The period of first four Caliphs is undoubtedly the golden age of Islam and the deals in detail with the Achievements of early Islam in the field of civilization and culture. The author has described the Politico-legal system of the Islamic state in the first forty years of Islam. Another distinctive feature of this book is that it deals with the various events of the period with impartiality and objectivity. While discussing the role of the Companions in these disputes, the Author has carefully removed the crust of sectarian prejudices from the pages of history.
- 69.(C)** Wazir (Arabic) is an official title, meaning minister in several West and South Asian languages. Its equivalent in English is vizier. The style comes from the Arabic word wezir), which means "burden". Thus, a wazir is literally someone who helps carry a burden, by helping the head of the state get the job done. It is also used as a family name.
- 70.(C)** Muhatsibsassis ted the department of Judiciary.
- 71.(D)** Commonly known as Rana Sanga, the Rajput Maharana Sangram Singh (born April 12, 1484) was the ruler of Mewar, which was located within the geographic

boundaries of present-day India's modern state of Rajasthan. He ruled between 1509 and 1527.

- 72.(D)** In the First battle of Panipat Ibrahim Lodi was defeated by Babur. First battle of Panipat, and was fought on 21 April 1526. Ibrahim Lodi was slain and his army was routed; Babur quickly took possession of both Delhi and Agra.
- 73.(D)** The traditional hostility b/w the Mughals and the Uzbek was suspended with the expulsion of Babur from central Asia.
- 74.(C)** Civil & military enjoyed power under Delhi sultan.
- 75.(C)** Govinda Dikshitar was a scholar, philosopher, statesman and musicologist. He served as a minister under Achuthappa Nayak and Raghunatha Nayak. He lived in a palatial house in Patteeswaram, the remnants of which are believed to exist. This versatile genius and erudite scholar composed Arivamsa Saracharitam and Sangitha Sudhanidhi (a treatise on music).
- 76.(B)** The Prithviraj Raso or Prithvirajraso, is an epic poem composed by court poet, Chandervardai, on the life of Prithviraj III, a Chauhan king who ruled Ajmer and Delhi between 1165 and 1192. Chandervardai claimed to be contemporary of Prithviraj Chauhan. The Prithviraj Raso depicts the true story of Prithviraj Chauhan and his bravery. During the colonial period, it was believed by several scholars that this account was unreliable; however, the version of events in the Prithviraj Raso may have merely been exaggerated for dramatic effect.
- 77.(C)** "Mirj-ul-As hiqi" is written by Malik Muhammad Jayasi
- 78.(D)** The Chaitanya Charitamrita is one of the primary biographies detailing the life and teachings of Chaitanya Mahaprabhu (1486–1533), a Vaishnava saint and founder of the Gaudiya Vaishnava Sampradaya. It was written by Krishna Das Kaviraj (b.1496), primarily in the Bengali language, but also including a great number of Sanskrit verses within its devotional, poetic construction.
- 79.(A)** The Black Hole of Calcutta was a small dungeon in the old Fort William, at Calcutta, India, where troops of the Nawab of Bengal, Siraj ud- Daulah, held British prisoners of war after the capture of the Fort on 19 June 1756. One of the prisoner, John Zephaniah Holwell, claimed that following the fall of the fort, British and Anglo-Indian soldiers and civilians were held overnight in conditions so cramped that many died from suffocation, heat exhaustion and crushing. He claimed that 123 prisoners died out of 146 prisoners held.

- 80.(A)** The Battle of Plassey was a major battle that took place 23 June 1757 at Palashi, Bengal. It was an important British East India Company victory over the Nawab of Bengal and his French allies. The battle was between Siraj-ud-daulah, the last independent Nawab of Bengal, and the British East India Company. The battle took place after the attack and plunder of Calcutta by Siraj-ud-daulah and the Black Hole tragedy. The British sent more soldiers under Colonel Robert Clive and Admiral Charles Watson from Madras to Bengal.
- 81.(A)** The Wealth of Nations, is the magnum opus of the Scottish economist and moral philosopher Adam Smith. First published in 1776, the book offers one of the world's first collected descriptions of what builds nations' wealth and is today a fundamental work in classical economics . Through reflection over the economics at the beginning of the Industrial Revolution the book touches upon broad topics as the division of labour, productivity and free markets .
- 82.(A)** British Parliament passed the Regulating act of 1773. The Government at Calcutta was reorganized and Supreme Court was established in Calcutta. The Regulating Act of 1773 was the first instance where Parliamentary Acts deviated from its royal charters . The Regulating Act, 1773 might have various defects but it was the turning point in the Constitutional history of India as it protested against the put refaction of East India Company.
- 83.(B)** The East India Company Act 1813, also known as the Charter Act of 1813, was an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom which renewed the charter issued to the British East India Company, and continued the Company's rule in India. However, the Company's commercial monopoly was ended, except for the tea trade and the trade with China. Reflecting the growth of British power in India,
- 1.The Act expressly asserted the Crown's s overignty over British India.
 - 2.It alloted Rs 100,000 to promote education in India.
 - 3.Christian missionaries were allowed to come to Britis h India and preach their religion.
- 84.(D)** The resolution of 1870 or the policy of financial decentralization promulgated by lord Mayo is a glorious examples of his profiency in the execution of economic reforms .
- 85.(C)** The Government of India Act 1935 was originally passed in August 1935 (25

& 26), and is said to have been the longest (British) Act of Parliament ever enacted by that time. Because of its length, the Act was retroactively split by the Government of India (Reprinting) Act 1935 into two separate Acts :

1. The Government of India Act 1935
2. The Government of Burma Act 1935

86.(D) Niter (American English) or nitre (most English-speaking countries) is the mineral form of potassium nitrate, KNO_3 , also known as salt peter in America or salt petre in other English speaking countries .

87.(D) Annie besant involved in politics in India, joining the Indian National Congress. When World War I broke out in 1914 she helped launch the Home Rule League to campaign for democracy in India and dominion status within the Empire. This led to her election as president of the India National Congress in late 1917.

88.(B) Badruddin Tyabji (10 October 1844–1906) was an Indian lawyer who served as the third President of the Indian National Congress .

89.(D) Tilak was one of the first and strongest advocates of "Swaraj" (self-rule) and a strong radical in Indian consciousness. His famous quote, "Swaraj is my birth right, and I shall have it!"

90.(B) Doctrine of passive resistance is propounded by Aurobindo Ghosh.

91.(C) The Treaty of Frankfurt (French: Le traité de Francfort; German: Friede von Frankfurt) was a peace treaty signed in Frankfurt on 10 May 1871, at the end of the Franco-Prussian War.

92.(B) The Nihilist movement was a Russian movement in the 1860s which rejected all authorities. Nihilists were angered by the abusive nature of the Eastern Orthodox Church and the tsarist monarchy, and by the domination of the economy by the aristocracy. Although the term Nihilist was first used by the German theologian Friedrich Heinrich Jacobi, its widespread usage began with the 1862 novel Fathers and Sons by the Russian author Ivan Turgenev.

93.(A) Six principles of the Red Shirt movement:

1. To attain true democracy
2. To unify the Thai people
3. Use of non-violence
4. Fight against poverty

5. Fight for justice and equality for all Thais.

6. Revoke 2007 Constitution

94.(A) Vesta is the virgin goddess of the earth, home, and family in Roman religion. Vesta's presence is symbolized by the sacred fire that burned at her hearth and temples. Her closest Greek equivalent is Hestia.

95.(B) Panchsheel was adopted by Jawahar Lal Nehru.

The Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, known in India as the Panchsheel TREATY, are a set of principles to govern relations between states.

96.(C) History is a pack of tricks we play upon the dead is said by Voltaire.

97.(A) History is derived from latin language.

98.(C) Constitution of England is written by Adam Anderson.

99.(D) All of them are main characteristics of the preparation of the research proposal/project.

100.(B) Maximilian Wolfgang Duncker (* 15 October 1811 in Berlin , † 21 July 1886 in Ans bach) was a German historian and politician.

VPM CLASSES