

## SSC CHSL 2017-18 Modern History (Previous year paper)

### SSC CHSL 2017-18 Modern History :- 44Q

Q.1:-Who is considered the promoter of Bhakti Movement in Bengal?

बंगाल में भक्ति आन्दोलन का प्रवर्तक किसे माना जाता है?

[7-March-2018]

Options:

1) Chaitanya

चैतन्य

2) Ramanand

रामानन्द

3) Namdev

नामदेव

4) Ramanuj

रामानुज

Correct Answer: Chaitanya

चैतन्य

चैतन्य महाप्रभु एक पवित्र हिन्दू भिक्षु और सामाजिक सुधार थे तथा वे सोलहवीं शताब्दी के दौरान बंगाल में भगवान के प्रति प्रेम भाव रखने के प्रबल समर्थक, भक्ति योग के प्रवर्तक, चैतन्य ने ईश्वर की आराधना श्रीकृष्ण के रूप में की।

Q.2:- Who led the English Army in the Battle of Buxar?

किसने बक्सर की लड़ाई में अंग्रेजी सेना का नेतृत्व

किया?

[10-MARCH-2018]

Options:

1) Lord Clive

लॉर्ड क्लाइव

2) Vensittart

वेंसिटार्ट

3) Hector Munro

हेक्टर मुनरो

4) Eyre Coot

आयर कूट

Correct Answer: Hector Munro हेक्टर मुनरो

The Battle of Buxar was fought on 22 October 1764 between the combined armies of Mir Qasim, the Nawab of Bengal; Shuja-ud-Daula the Nawab of

Awadh; the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II and the forces under the command of the British East India Company led by Hector Munro

Q.3:- Which of the following rebellion / agitation did NOT happen in the area of Bengal?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा विद्रोह/आंदोलन बंगाल के क्षेत्र में नहीं हुआ?

[10 MARCH 2018]

Options:

1) Sannyasi Rebellion

संन्यासी विद्रोह

2) Chuar Rebellion

चुआर विद्रोह

3) Pagal Panthi rebellion

पागलपंथी विद्रोह

4) Baghera Rebellion

बघेरा विद्रोह

Correct Answer: Baghera Rebellion

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बघेरा विद्रोह

(Baghera Rebellion) बघेरा विद्रोह 1818 ई. में अंग्रेज़ सरकार के विरुद्ध किया गया था। 'ओखा मण्डल' (गुजरात) के बघेरो ने शुरू से ही अंग्रेज़ी शासन का विरोध किया।

बड़ौदा के गायकवाड़ों ने अंग्रेज़ी सेना की सहायता से बघेरो से अधिक कर एकत्र करने का प्रयत्न किया। इस प्रयत्न के परिणामस्वरूप बघेरा सरदारों ने विद्रोह कर दिया। 1818-1819 ई. मध्य इन लोगों ने अंग्रेज़ी प्रदेश पर भी आक्रमण किया। यह विद्रोह 1820 ई. के आसपास समाप्त हो गया।

**Q.4:- For the first time in India, the Kisan Diwas was celebrated on which of the following years?**

**भारत में पहली बार किसान दिवस किस वर्ष मनाया गया था?**

[11-MARCH-2018]

Options:

- 1) 1936
- 2) 1937
- 3) 1930
- 4) 1926

Correct Answer: 1936

अप्रैल, 1935 ई. में संयुक्त प्रान्त में 'किसान संघ' की स्थापना हुई। इसी वर्ष एन.जी. रंगा एवं अन्य किसान नेताओं ने सभी प्रान्तीय किसान सभाओं को मिलाकर एक 'अखिल भारतीय किसान संगठन' बनाने की योजना बनाई। अपने इसी उद्देश्य को आगे बढ़ाते हुए किसान नेताओं ने 11 अप्रैल, 1936 ई. को लखनऊ में अखिल भारतीय किसान सभा की स्थापना की। स्वामी सहजानन्द सरस्वती इसके अध्यक्ष तथा प्रो. एन.जी. रंगा इसके महासचिव चुने गए। अखिल भारतीय किसान सभा को जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने भी सम्बोधित किया था।

इस अधिवेशन में 1 सितम्बर, 1936 ई. को 'किसान दिवस' के रूप में मनाने का निर्णय किया गया। फ़ैजपुर में कांग्रेस सम्मेलन के समय उसके समानान्तर होने वाले अखिल भारतीय किसान आन्दोलन की अध्यक्षता एन.जी. रंगा ने की।

**Q.5:- Which of the following events is not related to the era of Warren Hastings?**

**निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी घटना वारेन हास्टिंग्स के काल से संबंधित नहीं है?**

[12-MARCH-2018]

Options:

1) First Anglo-Maratha War

प्रथम आंग्ल-मराठा युद्ध

2) Rohilla War

रोहिल्ला युद्ध

3) Chait Singh Incident

चेतसिंह की घटना

4) The establishment of the College of Hellbury

हेलबरी कॉलेज की स्थापना

Correct Answer: The establishment of the College of Hellbury

हेलबरी कॉलेज की स्थापना

हेलबरी कॉलेज की स्थापना 1806 ई० लन्दन से बारह मील उत्तर हेतफोर्ट के निकट हुई थी। इसकी स्थापना

ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी में न्यून होनेवाले civil Service के लिए हुई थी।

**Q.6:- In 1852, Who published the newspaper 'Satyaprakash' in Gujarati?**

**1852 में सत्यप्रकाश नामक समाचार पत्र गुजराती में किसने प्रकाशित किया?**

[12-MARCH-2018]

Options:

1) Gangadhar Rao

गंगाधर राव

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2) Vishnu Shastri

विष्णु शास्त्री

3) Gopal HariDeshmukh

गोपाल हरिदेशमुख

4) Karsandas Mulji

कर्सनदास मूलजी

Correct Answer: Karsandas Mulji कर्सनदास मूलजी

Karsandas Mulji became a vernacular schoolmaster and started a weekly paper in Gujarati called Satya Prakash, in which he attacked what he perceived to be the immoralities of the Maharajas or hereditary high priests of the Pushtimarg Vaishnavism, to which the Bhatias belonged.

**Q.7:- Who was elected the President of All India Workers and Peasants Party in Calcutta in 1928?**

सन 1928 में कलकत्ता में अखिल भारतीय मजदूर एवं किसान पार्टी के अध्यक्ष कौन चुने गये?

[13-MARCH-2018]

Options:

1) M.N. Joglekar

एम. एन. जोगलेकर

2) Shripad Amrit Dange

श्रीपाद अमृत डांगे

3) Sahel Singh Josh

साहेल सिंह जोश

4) Mujaffarah med

मुजफ्फर अहमद

Correct Answer: Sahel Singh Josh

साहेल सिंह जोश

In late November 1928 the WPP of Bengal executive committee met with Philip Spratt and Muzaffar Ahmed. They decided to appoint **Sohan Singh Josh** of the Punjab Kirti Kisan Party to chair the All India Workers and Peasants Conference, to be held in Calcutta in December

**Q.8:- Who among the following is considered as a political guru of Mahatma Gandhi?**

निम्नलिखित में से किसे महात्मा गांधी का राजनीतिक गुरु माना जाता है?

[13-MARCH-2018]

Options:

1) Dadabhai Naoroji

दादाभाई नौराजी

2) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

गोपाल कृष्णा गोखले

3) Lala Lajpat Rai

लाला लाजपत राय

4) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

बाल गंगाधर तिलक

Correct Answer: Gopal Krishna Gokhale

गोपाल कृष्णा गोखले

Gopal Krishna Gokhale was one of the political leaders and a social reformer during the Indian Independence Movement against the British Empire in India.

**Q.9:- In which year Swami Vivekananda established the Ramakrishna Mission at Belur?**

स्वामी विवेकानंद ने बेलूर में रामकृष्ण मिशन की स्थापना किस साल की थी?

[14-MARCH-2018]

Options:

1) 1885

2) 1890

3) 1897

4) 1901

Correct Answer: 1897

The society was founded near Calcutta (now Kolkata) by Vivekananda in 1897.

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Q.10:- Whom did Lord Minto send to Ranjit Singh to make a peace immediate before the Treaty of Amritsar (1809)?

लार्ड मिनटों ने अमृतसर की संधि (1809) से ठीक पहले शांति स्थापित करने के लिए रंजीत सिंह के पास किसे भेजा था?

[15-MARCH-2018]

Options:

1) Robert Rebert

रोबर्ट रिबर्ट

2) Joshua Child

जोशुआ चाइल्ड

3) Ochterlony

ओक्टरलोनी

4) Charles Metcalfe

चार्ल्स मेटाकाफ

Correct Answer: Charles Metcalfe

चार्ल्स मेटाकाफ

Treaty of Amritsar, (April 25, 1809), pact concluded between Charles T. Metcalfe, representing the British East India Company, and Ranjit Singh, head of the Sikh kingdom of Punjab.

Q.11:- Which of the following movement is related to the Teenkathiya system?

निम्नलिखित में से किस आंदोलन का संबंध

तिनकठिया व्यवस्था से है?

[16-MARCH-2018]

Options:

1) Tebhaga Movement

तेभागा आंदोलन

2) Kheda Satyagraha

खेड़ा सत्याग्रह

3) Champaran Satyagraha

चंपारण सत्याग्रह

4) Bardoli Satyagraha

बारदोली सत्याग्रह

Correct Answer: Champaran Satyagraha

चंपारण सत्याग्रह

Q.12:- Which Governor General of India used to write poetry with the name of "Owen Meredith"?

भारत का कौन गवर्नर जनरल "ओवन मेरेडिथ" के नाम से कविताएँ लिखता था?

Options:

1) Lord Dalhousie

लार्ड डलहौजी

2) Lord Ripon

लार्ड रिपन

3) Lord Lytton

लार्ड लिटन

4) Lord Canning

लार्ड कैनिंग

Correct Answer: Lord Lytton

लार्ड लिटन

**Robert Bulwer-Lytton** was an English statesman and poet (under the **pen name Owen Meredith**). He served as Viceroy of India between 1876 and 1880, during which time Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India.

Q.13:- Which of the following events is NOT considered for the time being of Viceroy Lord Lytton?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी घटना वायसराय लार्ड

लिटन के समयकाल की नहीं मानी जाती है?

[17-MARCH-2018]

Options:

1) Afghan War

अफगान युद्ध

2) Burma war

बर्मा युद्ध

3) Arms Act

आर्म्स एक्ट

4) Press Act

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प्रेस एक्ट

Correct Answer: Burma war बर्मा युद्ध

**He served as Viceroy of India between 1876 and 1880**

Second Anglo Afghan War 1878-80

First Anglo-Burmese War (1824 to 1826)

Second Anglo-Burmese War (1852 to 1853)

Third Anglo-Burmese War (1885)

**The Indian Arms Act of 1878 was legislated during Lord Lytton's time.** By this act, no Indians could keep unlicensed arms. However, the English people could hold arms without license.

**The Vernacular Press Act was passed in 1878 under the Governor Generalship and Viceroyalty of Lord Lytton,** for "better control" of Indian language newspapers.

**Q.14:- Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?**

निम्न में से कौन-सा युग्म सुमेलित नहीं है?

[17-MARCH-2018]

Options:

1) Munda Rebellion : 1899

मुंडा विद्रोह: 1899

2) Vellore Mutiny: 1806

वेल्लोर विद्रोह: 1806

3) Santhal Rebellion: 1855

संथाल विद्रोह: 1855

4) Chuar Rebellion: 1870

चुआर विद्रोह: 1870

Correct Answer: Chuar Rebellion: 1870

चुआर विद्रोह: 1870

**Munda Rebellion** is one of the prominent 19th century tribal rebellions in the subcontinent. Birsa Munda led this movement in the region south of Ranchi in **1899-1900**.

**Vellore mutiny on 10 July 1806** was the first instance of a large-scale and violent mutiny by Indian sepoys against the East India Company, predating the Indian Rebellion of 1857 by half a century.

**The Santhal rebellion** (sometimes referred to as the Sonthal rebellion), commonly known as Santhal Hool, was a native rebellion in present-day Jharkhand, in eastern India against both the British colonial authority and zamindari system by the Santhal people. It started on June 30, 1855 and on November 10, 1855 martial law was proclaimed which lasted until January 3, 1856 when martial law was suspended and the movement was brutally ended by troops loyal to the British. The rebellion was led by the four Murmu Brothers - Sidhu, Kanhu, Chand and Bhairav

**Chuar Rebellion occurred in 1798-99 in Bankura / Midnapore districts of modern West Bengal.**

**Q.15:- Who of the following leaders is NOT associated with Champaran Satyagraha?**

निम्न में से किस नेता का नाम चंपारण सत्यग्रह से नहीं

जुड़ा है?

[19-MARCH-2018]

Options:

1) Anugraha Narain Sinha

अनुग्रह नारायण सिंह

2) J.B. Kripalani

जे.बी. कृपलानी

3) Braj Kishore Prasad

ब्रज किकशोर प्रसाद

4) Sardar Patel

सरदार पटेल

Correct Answer: Sardar Patel सरदार पटेल

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Q.16:- When was the "Boxer Rebellion" happened in China?

चीन में "बॉक्सर विद्रोह" कब हुआ था?

[21-MARCH-2018]

Options:

- 1) 1895
- 2) 1900
- 3) 1905
- 4) 1909

Correct Answer: 1900

The Boxer Rebellion or Boxer Uprising or Yihetuan Movement was a violent anti-foreign, anti-colonial and anti-Christian uprising that took place in China between 1899 and 1901, toward the end of the Qing dynasty.

Q.17:- Salt March also known as Dandi March was initiated by \_\_\_\_\_.

नमक यात्रा, जिसे दांडी यात्रा के रूप में भी जाना जाता है,

उसे \_\_\_\_\_ के द्वारा शुरू किया गया था।

[23-MARCH-2018]

Options:

- 1) Raja Ram Mohan Roy  
राजा राममोहन रॉय
- 2) Mahatma Gandhi  
महात्मा गाँधी
- 3) Avantikabai Gokhale  
अवंतिकाबाई गोखले
- 4) Kasturba Gandhi  
कस्तूरबा गाँधी

Correct Answer: Mahatma Gandhi महात्मा गाँधी

Q.18:- Chauri Chaura incident took place in?

चौरी चौरा की घटना किस सन् में हुई थी?

[23-MARCH-2018]

Options:

- 1) 1902
- 2) 1912
- 3) 1922
- 4) 1932

Correct Answer: 1922

Chauri Chaura incident in 1922 during Lord Reading (1921-26)

Q.19:- Which of the following newspapers is NOT related to Madan Mohan Malaviya?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा समाचार-पत्र मदन मोहन

मालवीय से संबंधित नहीं है?

[24-MARCH-2018]

Options:

- 1) Leader  
लीडर
- 2) Comrade  
कामरेड
- 3) Hindustan  
हिंदुस्तान
- 4) Abhyudaya  
अभ्युदय

Correct Answer: Comrade

कामरेड

Malaviya was one of the founders of Scouting in India. He also founded a highly influential, English-newspaper, **The Leader** published from Allahabad in 1909. He was also the Chairman of **Hindustan Times** from 1924 to 1946. His efforts resulted in the launch of its Hindi edition named Hindustan Dainik in 1936.

In 1889, he became the Editor of the "Indian Opinion". After the incorporation of "Indian Opinion" with the "Advocate" of Lucknow, Malaviya started his own Hindi weekly "**Abhyudaya**" (1907-1909 under his editorship)

Q.20:- At which session of Congress was the first foreign leader to chaired?

कांग्रेस के किस अधिवेशन में सर्वप्रथम किसी विदेशी ने

अध्यक्षता की थी?

[28-march-2018]

Options:

- 1) Allahabad

इलाहाबाद

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2) Guwahati

गुवाहाटी

3) Calicut

कालीकट

4) Belgaum

बेलगांव

Correct Answer: Allahabad

इलाहाबाद

**George Yule** was a Scottish merchant in England and India who served as the **fourth President of the Indian National Congress in 1888 at Allahabad, the first non-Indian to hold that office.**

**Q.21:- Which of the following governor generals used to call himself as Bengal Tiger?**  
निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा गवर्नर जनरल अपने को

बंगाल टाइगर कहता था?

[22-MARCH-2018]

Options:

1) Lord Clive

लार्ड क्लाइव

2) Warren Hastings

वारेन हास्टिंग्स

3) Lord Cornwallis

लार्ड कॉर्नवालिस

4) Lord Wellesley

लार्ड वेलेस्ली

Correct Answer: Lord Wellesley

लार्ड वेलेस्ली

The appointment of Richard Colley Wellesley as Governor- General marks an epoch in the history of British India. He was a great imperialist and called himself 'a Bengal tiger'. Wellesley came to India with a determination to launch a forward policy in order to make 'the British Empire in India' into 'the British Empire of India'. The system that he adopted to achieve his object is known as the 'Subsidiary Alliance'.

**Q.22:- Which of the following were NOT related to the Congress Socialist Party?**

[22-MARCH-2018]

निम्नलिखित में से कौन कांग्रेसी समाजवादी दल से संबंधित नहीं थे?

[22-MARCH-2018]

Options:

1) Acharya Narendradev

आचार्य नरेंद्रदेव

2) Ram Manohar Lohia

राम मनोहर लोहिया

3) Jai Prakash

जयप्रकाश

4) Subhash Chandra Bose

सुभाषचन्द्र बोस

Correct Answer: Subhash Chandra Bose

सुभाषचन्द्र बोस

The Congress Socialist Party (CSP) was a socialist caucus within the Indian National Congress. It was founded in 1934 by Congress members who rejected what they saw as the anti-rational mysticism of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi as well as the sectarian attitude of the Communist Party of India towards the Congress. Influenced by Fabianism as well as Marxism-Leninism, the CSP included advocates of armed struggle or sabotage (such as Yusuf Meherally, Jai Prakash Narayan, Rambriksh Benipuri and Basawon Singh (Sinha) as well as those who insisted upon ahimsa or nonviolent resistance (such as Acharya Narendra Deva).

**Q.23:- Which of the following movements was headed by Sitaram Raju?**

निम्नलिखित में से किस आंदोलन का नेतृत्व सीताराम

राजू के हाथों में था?

[22-MARCH-2018]

Options:

1) Kuka Movement

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कूका आंदोलन

2) Rampa Movement

रम्पा आंदोलन

3) Pabna Agitation

पाबना आंदोलन

4) Bardoli Satyagraha

बारडोली सत्याग्रह

Correct Answer: Rampa Movement

रम्पा आंदोलन

Alluri Sitarama Raju was an Indian revolutionary involved in the Indian independence movement. After the passing of the 1882 Madras Forest Act, its restrictions on the free movement of tribal peoples in the forest prevented them from engaging in their traditional podu agricultural system, which involved shifting cultivation. **Raju led the Rampa Rebellion of 1922–24**, during which a band of tribal leaders and other sympathisers fought against the British Raj, which had passed the law. He was referred to as "Manyam Veerudu" ("Hero of the Jungles") by the local people. Raju led a protest movement in the border areas of the East Godavari and Visakhapatnam regions of Madras Presidency, in present-day Andhra Pradesh.

Q.24:- In which year Pakistan became a federal republic?

पाकिस्तान किस साल एक संघीय गणराज्य बना?

[24-MARCH-2018]

Options:

1) 1948

2) 1956

3) 1971

4) 1975

Correct Answer: 1956

In **1956**, Pakistan became a federal republic. It has been under military rule for long periods. Its first Prime Minister, Liaquat Ali Khan, was assassinated in 1951. In 1958, martial law was declared and political parties abolished.

General (later Field Marshal) Ayub Khan became President in 1960 and allowed a form of guided 'basic democracy'. However, failure to win the 1965 war against India and accusations of nepotism and

Q.25:- E.P. Ramaswamy Naicker is associated with which of the following movements?

ई.पी. रामास्वामी नायकर का संबंध निम्न में से किस आंदोलन से जुड़ा है?

[26-MARCH-2018]

Options:

1) Self-respect movement

आत्म सम्मान आंदोलन

2) Viacom movement

वायकोम आंदोलन

3) Justice movement

जस्टीस आंदोलन

4) Ezhava movement

एझावा आंदोलन

Correct Answer: Self-respect movement

आत्म सम्मान आंदोलन

Erode Venkatappa Ramasamy commonly known as Periyar, also referred to as Thanthai Periyar, was an Indian social activist, and politician who started the **Self-Respect Movement** and Dravidian nationalism

Q.26:- Which of the following rebellion occurred due to the removal of King Bharmal? राजा भारमल को हटाने के कारण निम्नलिखित से कौन-सा विद्रोह हुआ?

[27-march-2018]

Options:

1) Kutch Rebellion

कच्छ विद्रोह

2) Surat Rebellion

सूरत विद्रोह

3) Khasi Rebellion

खासी विद्रोह



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4) Bhil Rebellion

भील विद्रोह

Correct Answer: Kutch Rebellion

कच्छ विद्रोह

Kutch Rebellion 1819

The people in Kutch rose against the British when in 1819, British deposed Rao Bharmal and placed his infant son on the throne. The masses got violent and the British had to opt for conciliation. समझौता

Q.27:- When was the Arya Samaj divided on principles?

सिद्धांत को लेकर आर्य समाज का विभाजन कब हुआ?

[28-march-2018]

Options:

- 1) 1893
- 2) 1895
- 3) 1903
- 4) 1913

Correct Answer: 1893

In 1893, the Arya Samaj members of Punjab were divided on the question of vegetarianism शाकाहार. The group that refrained from eating meat were called the "Mahatma" group and the other group, the "Cultured Party".

Q.28:- For the first time, postage stamps were released in which of the following reign?

पहली बार डाक टिकट निम्नलिखित में से किसके

शासनकाल में जारी किया गया?

[28-march-2018]

Options:

- 1) Lord Ripon

लार्ड रिपन

- 2) Lord Lytton

लार्ड लिटन

- 3) Lord Dalhousie

लार्ड डलहौजी

- 4) Lord Canning

लार्ड कैनिंग

Correct Answer: Lord Dalhousie

लार्ड डलहौजी

**Lord Dalhousie introduced postage stamps.**

Q.29:- Which ruler of the Vijayanagar empire was the friend of the Portuguese Governor Albuquerque?

विजयनगर सम्राज्य का कौन-सा शासक पुर्तगाली

गवर्नर अल्बुकर्क का मित्र था?

[7-March-2018]

Options:

- 1) Devaraya II

देवराय द्वितीय

- 2) Narsingh Raya

नरसिंह राय

- 3) Krishna Deva Rai

कृष्णादेव राय

- 4) Venkat II

वेंकट द्वितीय

Correct Answer: Krishna Deva Rai

कृष्णादेव राय

Krishna Deva Raya (1509 - 1529)

Krishna Deva Raya, the greatest of the Vijayanagar rulers, belonged to the Tuluva dynasty. He maintained friendly relations with the Portuguese.

**Albuquerque** sent his ambassadors to Krishna Deva Raya.

Q.30:- Who gave the title of Raja to Ranjit Singh?

रणजीत सिंह को राजा की उपाधि किसने दी थी?

[11-MARCH-2018]

Options:

- 1) Diwan Shah

दीवान शाह

- 2) Lord Lake

लार्ड लेक

- 3) Zaman Shah

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ज़मान शाह

4) King of Kashmir

कश्मीर के राजा

Correct Answer: Zaman Shah

ज़मान शाह

1793 ई. से 1798 ई. के बीच अफ़ग़ान शासक

जमानशाह के निरन्तर आक्रमणों के फलस्वरूप पंजाब में इतनी अराजकता फैल गई कि उन्नीस वर्षीय रणजीत सिंह ने 1799 ई. के जुलाई मास में लाहौर पर अधिकार कर लिया और जमानशाह ने परिस्थितिवश उनको वहाँ का उपशासक स्वीकार करते हुए राजा की उपाधि प्रदान की।

**Q.31:- Which of the following is related to the Tinkathia Pratha?**

तिनकिठिया प्रथा का संबंध निम्न में से किस क्षेत्र से है?

[11-MARCH-2018]

1) Champaran

चंपारण

2) Kheda

खेड़ा

3) Bardoli

बारडोली

4) Darbhanga

दरभंगा

Correct Answer: Champaran

चंपारण

**Q.32:- The famous Kosijura Case of Bengal happened in whose reign?**

बंगाल का प्रसिद्ध कोसिजुरा केस किसके शासन काल में घिटा हुआ था?

[16-MARCH-2018]

Options:

1) Warren Hastings

वारेन हास्टिंग्स

2) Lord Cornwallis

लार्ड कॉर्नवालिस

3) John Shore

जॉन शोर

4) Wellesley

वेलेस्ली

Correct Answer: Warren Hastings वारेन हास्टिंग्स

Kasijora Case:-

Raja Sundernarain, zamindar of Cossijurah (Kasijora) was under a heavy debt to Cossinaut Babu (Kashinath). Though Cossinaut Babu tried to recover the money from the Raja, his efforts were in vain. He therefore filed a civil suit against the Raja of Cossijurah in the Supreme Court at Calcutta. The SC issued a writ of Capias for the Raja's arrest.

**Q.33:- In which of the following years sea travel has been made mandatory for Indian soldiers?**

निम्नलिखित में से किस वर्ष भारतीय सैनिकों के लिए समुद्र यात्रा अनिवार्य कर दी गयी थी?

[20-MARCH-2018]

Options:

1) 1854 A D

1854 ई.

2) 1856 AD

1856 ई.

3) 1857 AD

1857 ई.

4) 1858 AD

1858 ई.

Correct Answer: 1856 AD

1856 ई.

Lord Canning's General Services Enlistment Act (1856) ordering all recruits of the army to be ready for service both within and outside India.

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Q.34:- Sikh Khalsa Army was formed under the rule of \_\_\_\_\_.

सिख खालसा सेना किसके शासन के तहत बनाई गई थी?

[23-MARCH-2018]

Options:

1) Sher Shah

शेरशाह

2) Rana Pratap

राणा प्रताप

3) Hemu Vikramaditya

हेमू विक्रमादित्य

4) Ranjit Singh

रणजीत सिंह

Correct Answer: Ranjit Singh

रणजीत सिंह

The Sikh Khalsa Army also known as the Army of Lahore, Punjab Army, Khalsa or simply Sikh Army was the military force of the Sikh Empire, formed in 1799 with the capture of Lahore by Ranjit Singh.

Q.35:- In which year did Vivekananda participate in the Parliament of the World's Religions?

विवेकानंद ने किस वर्ष विश्व धर्म संसद में भाग लिया था?

[26-MARCH-2018]

Options:

1) 1893 A D

1893 ई.

2) 1895 AD

1895 ई.

3) 1897 AD

1897 ई.

4) 1899 AD

1899 ई.

Correct Answer: 1893 AD

1893 ई.

Swami Vivekananda represented India and Hinduism at the Parliament of the World's Religions (1893). This was the first World's Parliament of Religions and it was held from 11 to 27 September 1893.

Q.36:- Which of the following leaders formed 'India Home Rule Society'?

निम्नलिखित में से किस नेता ने 'इंडिया होमरूल सोसायटी' का गठन किया था?

[27-march-2018]

Options:

1) Shyamji Krishna Varma

श्यामजी कृष्ण वर्मा

2) Annie Besant

एनी बेसेंट

3) Lala Hardayal

लाला हरदयाल

4) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

बालगंगाधर तिलक

Correct Answer: Shyamji Krishna Varma

श्यामजी कृष्ण वर्मा

The Indian Home Rule Society (IHRS) was an Indian organisation founded in London in 1905 that sought to promote the cause of self-rule in British India. The organisation was founded by **Shyamji Krishna Varma**, with support from a number of Prominent Indian nationalists in Britain at the time, including Bhikaji Cama, Dadabhai Naoroji and S.R. Rana

Q.37:- Which of the following is related to the Tinkathiya Pratha?

तिनकठिया प्रथा का सम्बन्ध निम्न में से किस क्षेत्र से है?

[4-March-2018]

Options:

1) Champaran

चंपारण

2) Kheda

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खेड़ा

3) Bardoli

बारडोली

4) Darbhanga

दरभंगा

Correct Answer: Champaran

चंपारण

**Q.38:- Which of the following organizations was established outside India?**

निम्नलिखित में से किस संस्था की स्थापना भारत से बाहर हुई थी?

[19-MARCH-2018]

Options:

1) Indian Association

इंडियन एसोसिएशन

2) East India Association

ईस्ट इंडिया एसोसिएशन

3) Bengal-British India Society

बंगाल-ब्रिटीश इंडिया सोसाइटी

4) India league

इंडिया लीग

Correct Answer: East India Association

ईस्ट इंडिया एसोसिएशन

The **East India Association** was founded by **Dadabhai Naoroji** in 1866, in collaboration with Indians and retired British officials in **London**. It superseded the London Indian Society and was a platform for discussing matters and ideas about India, and to provide representation for Indians to the Government.

**Q.39:- National Flag of Bangladesh was designed by \_\_\_\_\_.**

बंगलादेश का रास्ट्रीय ध्वज \_\_\_\_\_ द्वारा

डिजाइन किया गया था।

[11-MARCH-2018]

Options:

1) Nandlal Bose

नंदलाल बोस

2) Kazi Nazrul Islam

काजी नज़रुल इस्लाम

3) Kamrul Hasan

कामरुल हसन

4) Ziaur Rah man

ज़ियाउर रहमान

Correct Answer: Kamrul Hasan कामरुल हसन

The original flag was designed by painter Quamrul Hassan. On 2 March 1971, the initial version of the flag was hoisted in Bangladesh for the first time at the Dhaka University.

**Q.40:- Which of the following was not done during the time of Lord Curzon?**

निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कार्य लार्ड कर्जन के समयकाल में नहीं हुई?

[7-March-2018]

Options:

1) Partition of Bengal

बंगाल विभाजन

2) Formation of Bhartiya Lok Seva Mandal

भारत लोक सेवा मंडल का गठन

3) Establishment of the Famine Commission

अकाल आयोग का गठन

4) Formation of Hunter Commission

हंटर आयोग का गठन

Correct Answer: Formation of Hunter Commission

हंटर आयोग का गठन

**Hunter Commission was appointed by Lord Ripon in 1882**

**Q.41:- Which of the following work is not credited to Lord Dalhousie?**

निम्नलिखित में से किस काय का श्रेय लार्ड डलहौजी को नहीं दिया जाता है?

[6-MARCH-2018]

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Options:

1) Merger of Punjab

पंजाब का विलय

2) Merger of Bengal

बंगाल का विलय

3) Merger of Mysore

मैसूरु का विलय

4) Merger of Satara

सतारा का विलय

Correct Answer:

**Both correct :- 2) Merger of Bengal**

**बंगाल का विलय**

**3) Merger of Mysore मैसूरु का विलय**

**Q.42:- Where did the leader of the Individual Satyagraha movement, Acharya Vinoba Bhave started this movement?**

**व्यक्ति सत्याग्रह आंदोलन के नेता आचार्य विनोबा भावे**

**ने कहां से इस आंदोलन का प्रारम्भ किया था?**

[21-MARCH-2018]

Options:

1) Nashik

नासिक

2) Poona

पूना

3) Pavnar

पवनार

4) Nagpur

नागपुर

Correct Answer: Pavnar

पवनार

Acharya Vinoba Bhave Died on 15 November 1982 at Pavnar, Wardha

**Q.43:- In which session of the Congress was the slogan of the Simon Commission's boycott?**

**कांग्रेस के किस अधिवेशन में साइमन कमीशन के बायकाट का नारा दिया गया था?**

[7-March-2018]

Options:

1) Calcutta Convention (1928)

कलकत्ता अधिवेशन (1928)

2) Madras Session (1927)

मद्रास अधिवेशन (1927)

3) Surat Session (1907)

सूरत अधिवेशन (1907)

4) Nagpur session (1920)

नागपुर अधिवेशन (1920)

Correct Answer: Madras Session (1927)

मद्रास अधिवेशन(1927)

The Indian National Congress, at its December 1927 meeting in **Madras** (now Chennai), resolved to boycott the Commission and challenged Lord Birkenhead, the Secretary of State for India, to draft a constitution that would be acceptable to the Indian populace.