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

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 लाडर क्लाइव
2) Vensittart वेंसिटार्ट
3) Hector Munro हेक्टर मुनरो
4) Eyre Coot ईयर कूट
Correct Answer: Hector Munro हेक्टर मुनरो

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

बड़ौदा के गायकवाड़ों ने अंग्रेजी सेना के सहायता से बघेरों से अधिक कर एकट करने का प्रयत्न किया। इस प्रयत्न के परिणामस्वरूप बघेरा सरदार ने 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 संघ बनाने की मिलाकर एक 'अखिल भारतीय किसान संगठन' बनाने की योजना बनाई। अपने इसी उद्देश्य को आगे बढ़ाने तथा किसान नेताओं ने 11 अप्रैल, 1936 ई. को लखनऊ में अखिल भारतीय किसान संघ की स्थापना की। स्वामी सहजानन्द सरस्वती इसके अध्यक्ष था तथा प्रो. एन.जी. रंगा इसके महासचिव चुने गए। अखिल भारतीय किसान संघ को जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने भी सम्बोधित किया था।

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

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी घटना वारेन हािस्टंग्स के काल से संबंधित नहीं है?

[12-MARCH-2018]
Options:
1) First Anglo-Maratha War
2) Rohilla War
3) Chait Singh Incident
4) The establishment of the College of Hellbury

Correct Answer: The establishment of the College of Hellbury

हेलबरी कॉलेज की स्थापना 1806 ई. लन्दन से बारह मील उत्तर हेटफोर्ट के निकट हुई थी। इसकी स्थापना ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी में न्यूत 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
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
2) Shripad Amrit Dange
3) Sahel Singh Josh
4) Mujaffarah med
Correct Answer: Sahel Singh Josh

Q.8:- Who among the following is considered as a political guru of Mahatma Gandhi?
निन्नतिक रूप से किसे महात्मा गांधी का राजनीतिक गुरु माना जाता है?
[13-MARCH-2018]
Options:
1) Dadabhai Naoroji
2) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
3) Lala Lajpat Rai
4) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
Correct Answer: Gopal Krishna Gokhale

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

लाडर भेजा था?

[15-MARCH-2018]
Options:
1) Robert Rebert
2) Joshua Child
3) Ochterlony
4) Charles Metcalfe

Correct Answer: Charles Metcalfe


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
2) Kheda Satyagraha
3) Champaran Satyagraha
4) Bardoli Satyagraha

Correct Answer: Champaran Satyagraha

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

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

Options:
1) Lord Dalhousie
2) Lord Ripon
3) Lord Lytton
4) Lord Canning

Correct Answer: Lord Lytton

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 लाड लिटन के समयकाल की नहीं मानी जाती है?

[17-MARCH-2018]
Options:
1) Afghan War
2) Burma war
3) Arms Act
4) Press Act
Correct Answer: Burma war बमार्युद्ध

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?

[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?

[19-MARCH-2018]
Options:
1) Anugraha Narain Sinha अनुग्रह नारायण सिंह
2) J.B. Kripalani जे.बी. कृपलानी
3) Braj Kishore Prasad ब्रज किशोर प्रसाद
4) Sardar Patel सरदार पटेल
Correct Answer: Sardar Patel सरदार पटेल
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 शुरु किया गया था।

[23-MARCH-2018]
Options:
1) Raja Ram Mohan Roy राजा राममोहन रॉय
2) Mahatma Gandhi महात्मा गांधी
3) Avantikabai Gokhale अवंतिकाबाई गोख़ले
4) Kasturba Gandhi कस्तूरबा गांधी
Correct Answer: Mahatma Gandhi महात्मा गांधी

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

नामांकन से कौन-सा समाचार-पत्र मदन मोहन मालविया से संबंधित नहीं है?

[24-MARCH-2018]
Options:
1) Leader लीडर
2) Comrade कामरेड
3) Hindustan हिंदुस्तान
e) 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
Q.21:- Which of the following governor generals used to call himself as Bengal Tiger?

Options:
1) Lord Clive
2) Warren Hastings
3) Lord Cornwallis
4) Lord Wellesley

Correct Answer: Lord Wellesley

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?

Options:
1) Acharya Narendra Deva
2) Ram Manohar Lohia
3) Jai Prakash
4) Subhash Chandra Bose

Correct Answer: Subhash Chandra Bose

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?

Options:
1) Kuka Movement
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.

Q.25:- E.P. Ramaswamy Naicker is associated with which of the following movements?
ई.पी. रामास्वामी नायकर का संबंध निम्नलिखित 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 जस्टिस आंदोलन
4) Ezhava movement एझावा आंदोलन
Correct Answer: Self-respect movement आत्म सम्मान आं�ोलन

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
Correct Answer: Kutch Rebellion कच्छ विद्रोह
4) Bhil Rebellion
Correct Answer: Kutch Rebellion

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.

Q.27:- When was the Arya Samaj divided on principles?
[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. 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 reigns?
[28-march-2018]
Options:
1) Lord Ripon
2) Lord Lytton
3) Lord Dalhousie
4) Lord Canning
Correct Answer: Lord Dalhousie
Lord Dalhousie introduced postage stamps.

Q.29:- Which ruler of the Vijayanagar empire was the friend of the Portuguese Governor Albuquerque?
[7-March-2018]
Options:
1) Devaraya II
2) Narsingh Raya
3) Krishna Deva Rai
4) Venkat II
Correct Answer: Krishna Deva Rai
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.

Q.30:- Who gave the title of Raja to Ranjit Singh?
[11-MARCH-2018]
Options:
1) Diwan Shah
2) Lord Lake
3) Zaman Shah
Q.31:- Which of the following is related to the Tinkathia Pratha?
तिनकिठया प्रथा का संबंध निम्न में से किस क्षेत्र से है?
[11-MARCH-2018]
1) Champaran चंपारण
t) 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 घिन्त आया था?
[16-MARCH-2018]
Options:
1) Warren Hastings वारेन हास्टिंग्स
t) Lord Cornwallis लाउर्ड कॉर्नवॉलिस
t) John Shore जॉन शोर
t) Wellesley वेलेस्ली
Correct Answer: Warren Hastings वारेन हास्टिंग्स

Kosijora Case:-
Raja Sundernarain, zamindar of Cossijurah (Kosijora) 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?
समुद्र यात्रा अनौपचारिक कर दी गयी थी?
[20-MARCH-2018]
Options:
1) 1854 A D
t) 1856 AD
t) 1857 AD
t) 1858 AD
Correct Answer: 1856 AD

Lord Canning's General Services Enlistment Act (1856) ordering all recruits of the army to be ready for service both within and outside India.
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 विक्रमाधित्य
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?
विवेकांनंद ने किस वर्ष विश्व धर्म संसद में भाग लिया था?
[26-MARCH-2018]
Options:
1) 1893 AD
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'?
निर्मलिखित में से किस नेता ने 'इंडिया होमरुल 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
Kheda
Correct Answer: Champaran
Champaran
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.38:- Which of the following organizations was established outside India?

Correct Answer: East India Association

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

Correct Answer: Formation of Hunter Commission

Hunter Commission was appointed by Lord Ripon in 1882.
Q.42:- Where did the leader of the Individual Satyagraha movement, Acharya Vinoba Bhave started this movement?

Options:
1) Nashik
2) Poona
3) Pavnar
4) Nagpur

Correct Answer: Pavnar

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?

Options:
1) Calcutta Convention (1928)
2) Madras Session (1927)
3) Surat Session (1907)
4) Nagpur session (1920)

Correct Answer: Madras Session (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.