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**COMBINED COMPETITIVE (PRELIMINARY) EXAMINATION, 2010**

Serial No.

**INDIAN HISTORY**

**Code No. 11**



*Time Allowed : Two Hours*

*Maximum Marks : 300*

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS, ETC, IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.
2. ENCODE CLEARLY THE TEST BOOKLET SERIES **A, B, C OR D** AS THE CASE MAY BE IN THE APPROPRIATE PLACE IN THE RESPONSE SHEET.
3. You, have to enter your Roll Number on this Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside.  
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4. This Booklet contains 120 items (questions). Each item comprises *four* responses (answers). You will select *one* response which you want to mark on the Response Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response for each item.
5. In case you find any discrepancy in this test booklet in any question(s) or the Responses, a written representation explaining the details of such alleged discrepancy, be submitted within three days, indicating the Question No(s) and the Test Booklet Series, in which the discrepancy is alleged. Representation not received within time shall not be entertained at all.
6. You have to mark all your responses **ONLY** on the separate Response Sheet provided. *See directions in the Response Sheet.*
7. All items carry equal marks. Attempt **ALL** items. Your total marks will depend only on the number of correct responses marked by you in the Response Sheet.
8. Before you proceed to mark in the Response Sheet the response to various items in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Response Sheet as per instructions sent to you with your Admit Card and Instructions.
9. While writing Centre, Subject and Roll No. on the top of the Response Sheet in appropriate boxes use **“ONLY BALL POINT PEN”**.
10. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Response Sheet and the examination has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator only the Response Sheet. You are permitted to take away with you the Test Booklet.

Your Roll No.

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## **ROUGH WORK**

1. Where has the 'Great Bath' structure been found in the Harappan sites ?  
 (A) Mohanjodaro (B) Harappa  
 (C) Lothal (D) Kalibangan
2. What was the shape of standard Harappan seals ?  
 (A) Round (B) Rectangular  
 (C) Square (D) Conical
3. Where is the famous Harappan site of Kalibangan located ?  
 (A) Punjab (B) Rajasthan  
 (C) Sindh (D) Gujarat
4. The horned deity is the peculiar feature of  
 (A) The Vedic culture (B) The Sangam culture  
 (C) The Pre-Harappan culture (D) The Harappan culture
5. Where is the 'Battle of Ten Kings' mentioned in ancient texts ?  
 (A) Rig Veda (B) Yajur Veda  
 (C) Brahamanas (D) Sam Veda
6. Sabha in Vedic times referred to  
 (A) A general assembly of the entire tribe  
 (B) A Council of tribal elders  
 (C) Advisors of the King  
 (D) A group of influential *kulapas*
7. Where the King Ajatshatru ruled in Pre-Mauryan period ?  
 (A) Vaishali (B) Kaushambi  
 (C) Magadha (D) Ayodhya
8. Gautam Buddha delivered his sermons in  
 (A) Sanskrit (B) Prakrit  
 (C) Pali (D) Tamil
9. What was the basic characteristic of Ajivika sect ?  
 (A) Religious freedom (B) Materialism  
 (C) Vedic rituals (D) Belief in pre-determinism
10. Which of the following match is the correct one ?  
 (A) Buddhism : The Turning of the Wheel of law  
 (B) Jainism : Belief in rituals and God  
 (C) Ajivikas : Materialism  
 (D) Charvaks : Pre-determinism

11. The Mauryan dynasty succeeded which of the following dynasty ?  
(A) The Shishunaga (B) The Nandas  
(C) The Pallavas (D) The Kushanas
12. The inscriptions of King Asoka are mostly in  
(A) Kharosthi script (B) Devanagari script  
(C) Aramaic script (D) Brahmi script
13. What was described in the Asoka's principles of Dhamma ?  
(A) Principles of Buddhism  
(B) A set of Rules and Regulations framed by the State  
(C) General guidelines for good social conduct  
(D) Religious duties of a man
14. Who were the immediate successors of the Mauryas ?  
(A) The Shishunagas (B) The Shungas  
(C) The Kushanas (D) The Guptas
15. Milinda-Panho (The Questions of King Milinda) is a  
(A) Buddhist text (B) Jain text  
(C) Greek text (D) A text of Ajivikas
16. What is Tolkappiyam ?  
(A) A Jain text  
(B) The earliest Tamil grammar  
(C) A temple built by the Chola King Karikala  
(D) An Epic in Tamil
17. Whom the famous Allahabad inscription refers to ?  
(A) Bindusara (B) Chandragupta-I  
(C) Chandragupta-II (D) Samudragupta
18. Which of the following rulers patronized the poet Banabhat ?  
(A) Chandragupta-II (B) Harsavardhana  
(C) Samudragupta (D) Chandragupta-I
19. How many castes India had according to the Indika of Megasthenes ?  
(A) 4 (B) 5  
(C) 6 (D) 7
20. What was the basic feature of Maurya rule ?  
(A) A centralized bureaucracy (B) De-centralization  
(C) Governance by feudatories (D) Domination of Kings' relative

21. Who were the *rajukas* ?
- (A) Governors of King Harsavardhana  
 (B) Feudatories of The Guptas  
 (C) Judicial officers in rural areas of the Mauryas  
 (D) Members of Royal family
22. Which part of India was ruled over by the Satavahanas ?
- (A) Eastern (B) Northern-Deccan  
 (C) Ghandhar (D) Southern
23. Why was the place Arikamedu famous during Chola rule ?
- (A) It was the capital of early Chola Kings  
 (B) It was the birth place of a Chola King  
 (C) It was the place where the Chola mint existed  
 (D) It was a famous trading port on Tamil coast
24. Which type of stone was used by the sculptors of the Mathura School of Art ?
- (A) White marble (B) Red sandstone  
 (C) Granite (D) None of the above
25. Which one of the following match is correct ?
- (A) Hinyana sect : China and Central Asia  
 (B) Mahayana sect : Ceylon  
 (C) Theravada sect : Kaushambi  
 (D) Sarvastivada sect : Nalanda
26. Which one of the following match is correct ?
- (A) Nagarjuna : Sunyavad or the Doctrine of Void  
 (B) Hinayana : The Concept of Boddhisatva or the Suffering saviour  
 (C) Jainism : Concept of Bhakti or devotion  
 (D) Vaishnavism : Worship of Lingam or the phallic symbol
27. What were the 'agrahara' land grants ?
- (A) Land grants given to administrative servants  
 (B) Tax-free land grants given to the Brahmans  
 (C) Grants to soldiers  
 (D) Land grants given in lieu of cash salary
28. Who wrote Pancha-siddantika (Five School of Astronomy), a famous work in ancient India ?
- (A) Aryabhatta (B) Varahmihira  
 (C) Shudraka (D) Brhamgupta

29. Which sect was the famous Vikramshila monastery associated with ?  
 (A) Mahayana (B) Hinayana  
 (C) Sarvastivadin (D) Vajrayana
30. Which one of the following match is correct ?  
 (A) Gosala Maskuriputra : Ajivikas  
 (B) Kumarapala : Buddhism  
 (C) Ajita Kesakambalin : Jainism  
 (D) Shankara : Dualistic Vedanta
31. Which one of the following match is correct ?  
 (A) Sankhya : Spiritual salvation  
 (B) Vedanta : Yoga Sutra  
 (C) Nyaya School : Logic and Epistemology  
 (D) Mimamsa : Atheism
32. Painted Gray Ware or PGW is associated with  
 (A) The Early Vedic Culture (B) The Harappan Culture  
 (C) The Mauryan Empire (D) The Gupta Empire
33. The 'Alavars' were Bhakti saints of  
 (A) Shaivites (B) Vaishnavaites  
 (C) Lingayata (D) Saktas
34. Which one of the following was the holder of the designation 'Muqti' under Sultans ?  
 (A) A judicial officer (B) The Governor of a province  
 (C) A village headman (D) The holder of an Iqta
35. Who were the *banjaras* during the medieval times ?  
 (A) The courtiers of kings (B) A community of folk entertainers  
 (C) Itinerant traders (D) Agriculturists
36. Who acted as the village level accountants in the rural society of Deccan ?  
 (A) Deshmukhs (B) Patils  
 (C) Mirasars (D) Kulkarnis
37. Which one of the following match is correct ?  
 (A) Mirasi tenure : Hereditary proprietary rights in land  
 (B) Upari Tenure : Resident of a village having cultivating rights in lands  
 (C) Sarkharchi Sheri : Rewards for services rendered to the village  
 (D) Watan tenure : Given to soldiers
38. Which one of the following kingdoms developed the 'Ayagar' system to administer rural areas ?  
 (A) The Cholas (B) Vijyanagara Empire  
 (C) The Bahmanis (D) The Satvahanas

39. Who introduced the 'du-aspa sih aspa' system for determining the obligations of the mansabdari ?  
 (A) Akbar (B) Shahjahan  
 (C) Jahangir (D) Aurangzeb
40. What do you mean by 'Ur' in Chola administration ?  
 (A) An assembly of the Brahmans of a village  
 (B) The general assembly of all adult members of a village  
 (C) The administrative unit of a district  
 (D) An assembly of members of a guild
41. 'Manigramam' during the Chola period was  
 (A) Association formed by traders to safeguard their trade  
 (B) An association of the craftsmen  
 (C) An association to look after the temple affairs  
 (D) An assembly of monks
42. Which one of the following match is correct ?  
 (A) Hemachandra : Rajtarangini  
 (B) Bilhana : Gaudavadaha  
 (C) Vakpati : Vikramaditya Charita  
 (D) Vishakhadatta : Mudrarakshasa
43. Which Chola king took the title of 'Gangai Kondai' ?  
 (A) Vijaylaya (B) Rajendra Chola  
 (C) Prantaka-I (D) Rajaraja-I
44. What was the amount of land revenue charged by the Chola Kings ?  
 (A) 1/6 of the produce (B) 1/5 of the produce  
 (C) 1/4 of the produce (D) 1/3 of the produce
45. Silappadikaram and Manimekhlai were written during the rule of  
 (A) The Cholas (B) The Satvahanas  
 (C) Vijyanagara Empire (D) The Pandyas
46. Which one of the following match is correct ?  
 (A) Prantaka-I : Pandya  
 (B) Kanddungori : Chola  
 (C) Maruvarman Avani Sulamani : Vijyanagara  
 (D) Rajaraja-I : Chola
47. Who wrote Shahnama during the rule of Mahmud Ghazni ?  
 (A) Firdaus (B) Al-beruni  
 (C) Abul Fazl (D) Ibn Batuta
48. Which Turkish ruler built the Quwaat-ul-Islam mosque near Qutub Minar ?  
 (A) Illutmish (B) Balban  
 (C) Qutubuddin Aibek (D) Razia Sultan

49. Which ruler of the slave dynasty organized a group of forty nobles known as 'Chalihani' ?  
 (A) Balban (B) Qutubuddin Aibek  
 (C) Razia Sultan (D) Illutmish
50. Which one of the following match is correct ?  
 (A) Diwan-i-Wazarat : Military administration  
 (B) Diwan-i-Insha : In charge of correspondence of the State  
 (C) Diwan-i-Arz : Personal services of the Sultan  
 (D) Chief Barid : A Judiciary Functionary of the State
51. Which Tughlaq ruler built the famous Western Yamuna Canal ?  
 (A) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq (B) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq  
 (C) Feroz Tughlaq (D) Nasiruddin Tughlaq
52. Who wrote Tarikh-i-Ferozshahi ?  
 (A) Al-beruni (B) Amir Khusro  
 (C) Hasan Azmi (D) Ziauddin Barani
53. Which Turkish ruler introduced the famous market reforms ?  
 (A) Ala-ud-din-Khalji (B) Jala-ud-din Khalji  
 (C) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq (D) Balban
54. Who was the Chief Minister of Krishna devaraya of Vijyanagara ?  
 (A) Harihar (B) Tenali Ram  
 (C) Hasan Gangu (D) Mahmud Gawan
55. Zianul Abidin, the famous ruler of Kashmir in the fifteenth century, is remembered for  
 (A) His religious fanaticism (B) His antagonism with the Mughals  
 (C) His alliance with the Sikhs (D) His policy of religious tolerance
56. Which one of the following match is correct ?  
 (A) Vijyanagara Empire : Ashta Diggaj  
 (B) Mewar : Raja Jai Singh  
 (C) Zaina Lanka : Akbar  
 (D) Battle of Khanua : Maharana Pratap
57. When did Akbar rename Sikri as Fatehpur Sikri ?  
 (A) After the Conquest of Bengal (B) After the Conquest of Mewar  
 (C) After the Conquest of Gujarat (D) After the Conquest of Kashmir
58. In which famous battle Sher Shah Suri defeated Humanyun ?  
 (A) Battle of Chausa (B) Battle of Khanua  
 (C) Battle of Agra (D) Battle of Panipat



59. Which Mughal Emperor assumed the title of Alamgir ?  
 (A) Jahangir (B) Shahjahan  
 (C) Bahadur Shah (D) Aurengzeb
60. Which Mughal ruler abolished 'rahdari' (inland duty) and 'pandari' (octroi) ?  
 (A) Aurengzeb (B) Jahangir  
 (C) Akbar (D) Shahjahan
61. Who wrote Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri ?  
 (A) Abul Fazl (B) Amir Khusro  
 (C) Jahangir (D) Gul-badan-Begum
62. Who laid the foundation of the kingdom of Awadh ?  
 (A) Saadat Khan (B) Asaf Jah  
 (C) Alivardi Khan (D) Safdarjung
63. When did the Marathas capture Delhi ?  
 (A) 1738 (B) 1760  
 (C) 1742 (D) 1758
64. Shivaji's 'mulk-i-quadim' territory meant  
 (A) His own Kingdom  
 (B) The Old Territory  
 (C) Territories that were still part of the Mughal Empire  
 (D) Territories given to his Sardars for their services
65. Balaji Vishwanath, under whom the domination of Peshwa began, was the Peshwa of  
 (A) Shambhaji (B) Tara bai  
 (C) Shivaji-II (D) Shahu
66. What was the meaning of the Sufi Concept of 'Riza' ?  
 (A) Piety (B) Gratitude  
 (C) Patience (D) Submission to God
67. Which Sikh Guru built the famous Harmander Sahib Gurudwara ?  
 (A) Guru Angad (B) Guru Arjan Dev  
 (C) Guru Ramdas (D) Guru Har Govind
68. Which Sikh holy place is also known as Takht Sri Keshgarh Sahib ?  
 (A) Amritsar (B) Anandpur  
 (C) Gurudwara Shisganj (D) Patna Sahib
69. Which Sufi order (*silshila*) was the most visible in India ?  
 (A) Chisti (B) Naqshbandi  
 (C) Suhrawardi (D) Qaddiri

70. What was the Sardeshmukhi ?
- (A) Land revenue in Maratha territories
  - (B) A sort of zamindari claim to about 1/10 of the assessed revenue
  - (C) A claim to about 1/4 of the revenue
  - (D) 'Rahdari' or inland duty in the Maratha territories
71. Which one of the following match is correct ?
- (A) Kamvishdar : An Officer in Maratha district level administration
  - (B) Muqti : Local official in Sultanate Period
  - (C) Mustajirs : Governors of Provinces under Mughals
  - (D) Tarfdars : Sardars of Chola Kings.
72. What was the meaning of term 'Fitna' ?
- (A) A religious ceremony
  - (B) A political mechanism of taking advantage of existing conflicts and making conciliatory moves.
  - (C) Deployment of coercive measures to deal with the rebels
  - (D) Defence of a fort
73. Which one of the following match is correct ?
- (A) Fauzdar : Pargana administration
  - (B) Shiqdar : Sarkar administration
  - (C) Barabaluti : A system of denoting livelihood shares of a village income
  - (D) Muttasaddis : Local village servants
74. What was 'Rakhi' under the Sikh rule ?
- (A) Protection of women
  - (B) Protection of cultivators against outsiders after levying 1/5 of produce
  - (C) A symbol of brotherhood of different religious communities
  - (D) Initiation ceremony for the Sikhs
75. Which was the main region for procuring pepper by the Portuguese merchants ?
- (A) Gujarat
  - (B) Tamil Nadu
  - (C) Andhra Pradesh
  - (D) Kanara
76. The Dutch ascendancy of Indian trade was during :
- (A) Fifteenth century
  - (B) Sixteenth century
  - (C) Seventeenth century
  - (D) Eighteenth century
77. To which nationality the chief organizers of Ranjit Singh Fauz-i Khas, Allard and Ventura belonged ?
- (A) French
  - (B) Dutch
  - (C) Portuguese
  - (D) English

78. What was the chief feature of Indo-European trade before the establishment of the British Empire in India ?  
(A) An outflow of Bullion  
(B) An inflow of Bullion  
(C) Inflow of Machine produced European goods  
(D) An Import Surplus
79. What was the most important item of export of the East India Company from India in the eighteenth century ?  
(A) Sugar  
(B) Saltpetre  
(C) Opium  
(D) Cotton-textiles
80. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's novel Anandmath was written in the backdrop of which important rebellion ?  
(A) The revolt of 1857  
(B) Santhal Uprising  
(C) Sanyasi rebellion  
(D) Koli Revolt
81. The most affected constituent of East India army in the 'revolt' of 1857 was :  
(A) The Bengal army  
(B) The Bombay army  
(C) The Madras army  
(D) The Rajputana Rifles
82. Who led the Santhal hool or uprising of 1855-56 ?  
(A) The Dikus  
(B) Kunwar Singh  
(C) Balwant Phadke  
(D) Sido nad Kanhu
83. Which of the following match is correct ?  
(A) Rampa Revolt : 1875  
(B) Munda Ulgulan : 1899-1900  
(C) Bhil Uprising : 1880  
(D) The Deccan Peasant Uprising : 1890
84. Where did the Indigo revolt of 1859-60 take place ?  
(A) Champaran in Bihar  
(B) North-Deccan  
(C) Bengal  
(D) Malabar
85. The Deccan Peasant Revolt (1875) was a revolt against :  
(A) Moneylenders  
(B) Landlords  
(C) Dikus  
(D) British planters
86. Who was the first president of the Indian National Congress ?  
(A) A.O. Hume  
(B) Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee  
(C) William Wedderburn  
(D) Dada Bhai Nauroji
87. Who was the first foreign born president of the Indian National Congress ?  
(A) A.O. Hume  
(B) William Wedderburn  
(C) Annie Besant  
(D) George Yule

88. Which one of the following is correct match ?  
 (A) R.C. Dutt : The Economic History of India  
 (B) Dadabhai Nauroji : Prosperous British India  
 (C) Gopal Krishna Gokhale : Hind Swaraj  
 (D) M.G. Ranade : The Poverty and Un-British Rule in India
89. When was the Brahmo Samaj formed ?  
 (A) 1845 (B) 1835  
 (C) 1838 (D) 1828
90. Which one of the following match is correct ?  
 (A) Virasilingam : Rajamundri Social Reform Association  
 (B) Sri Narayana Guru : Ghulam Giri  
 (C) Dayananda Saraswati : Prarthana Samaj  
 (D) B.R. Ambedkar : Satya Shodhak Samaj
91. Who was the main campaigner for the Age of Consent Act of 1891 ?  
 (A) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (B) Vishnu Krishna Chiplunkar  
 (C) Mahatama Jyotiba Phule (D) Behramji Malabari
92. Which Subedar attained autonomy for the Bengal Suba ?  
 (A) Murshid Kuli Khan (B) Saddat Khan  
 (C) Asaf Zah (D) Mir Qasim
93. Who established Tattava Bodhini Sabha ?  
 (A) Swami Vivekanand (B) Keshub Chandra Sen  
 (C) Debendra Nath Tagore (D) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
94. Which of the following reformer was also popularly known as Lokhitwadi ?  
 (A) Mahatma Jyotiba Phule (B) Gopal Hari Deshmukh  
 (C) Vishnu Shastri Chiplunkar (D) Ram Krishna Gopal Bhandarkar
95. Who established Abhinav Bharat ?  
 (A) Bipin Chandra Pal (B) Aurobindo Ghosh  
 (C) Ras Bihari Bose (D) V.D. Savarkar
96. Which one of the following match is correct ?  
 (A) Tarak Nath Das : Free Hindustan (B) Shyamji Krishna Verma : Swadesh Sevak  
 (C) V.D. Savarkar : The Ghadar (D) Lala Lajpat Rai : New India
97. Which one of the following leader wrote the Indian war of Independence ?  
 (A) Madame Cama (B) Lala Har Dayal  
 (C) V.D. Savarkar (D) Tarak Nath Das

98. Apart from the famous Congress-League Pact, why was the Lucknow session of the Congress important ?
- (A) A proposal was accepted to form a small Working Committee  
(B) It endorsed to start an All India Movement  
(C) Re-entry of the 'Extremists' in the Congress  
(D) For the formation of All India Trade Union Congress
99. Who was the author of "Indian Unrest" ?
- (A) Annie Besant (B) Valentine Chirol  
(C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (D) Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi
100. Which of the following organizations led the famous Kheda Satyagraha ?
- (A) The Gujarat Sabha (B) Servants of India Society  
(C) Indian National Congress (D) Home Rule League
101. What was the Tinkathia system in Champaran Indigo growing areas that Gandhi wanted to abolish ?
- (A) A system of vethi (forced labour)  
(B) A system of rent levied on the cultivators by the planters  
(C) A system of rent levied on the cultivators by the planters  
(D) An agreement imposed on the cultivators to grow indigo on 3/20 of their holdings
102. Which was the Sikh Misl of Maharaja Ranjit Singh ?
- (A) Sukarchakia (B) Bhangi  
(C) Nakai (D) Phulkian
103. When did Nair Shah invade India ?
- (A) During the reign of Furuksiyar (B) During the reign of Muhammad Shah  
(C) During the reign of Jahandar Shah (D) During the reign of Shah Alam-II
104. Who moved the main resolution on Non-cooperation in the Nagpur Session of the Congress ?
- (A) Mahatama Gandhi (B) Motilal Nehru  
(C) Vallabhbhai Patel (D) C.R. Das
105. Which one of the following match is correct ?
- (A) Sahajanand Saraswati : Awadh Peasant Movement  
(B) Baba Ram Chandra : Bardoli Satyagraha  
(C) Gauri Shankar Mishra : UP Kisan Sabha  
(D) Indulal Yagnik : Servants of India Society
106. When was the All-India Trade Union Congress formed ?
- (A) 1920 (B) 1921  
(C) 1922 (D) 1923

107. Who was the president of the first All-India Trade Union Congress ?  
(A) B.P. Wadia (B) Dewan Chaman Lal  
(C) Jawaharlal Nehru (D) Lala Lajpat Rai
108. What was the main reason for the emergence of Akali Movement in Punjab ?  
(A) Atrocities of Jalianwala Bagh  
(B) Corruption of Mahants in Gurudwaras  
(C) Heavy land revenue burden on the Sikh peasantry  
(D) Government's attempt to control Gurudwaras
109. The famous temple entry movement in Vaikom took place in :  
(A) Hyderabad State  
(B) Tamil Nadu  
(C) Travancore State  
(D) Baroda
110. Who led the famous Chittagong Armoury Raid in 1930 ?  
(A) Surya Sen (B) Batukeshwar Dutt  
(C) Jatin Das (D) Ras Bihari Bose
111. Why was the nationalist opinion against the Simon Commission ?  
(A) Because the constitutional reforms suggested by it were inadequate  
(B) Because it envisaged separate electorates for the 'untouchables'  
(C) Because of its all-white composition  
(D) Because Simon, its chairman belonged to the Conservative Party
112. Who led the march of Satyagrahis at the Dharsana Salt Works ?  
(A) K. Kelappan (B) C. Rajagopalachari  
(C) Vallabhbhai Patel (D) Sarojini Naidu
113. Who built the First Railways in India ?  
(A) The British Government  
(B) The British Private Companies on their own  
(C) British Private Companies on a guaranteed interest from the Government  
(D) The German Private Companies
114. Who were given proprietary rights in land under the Permanent Settlement ?  
(A) The Tenant Cultivators (B) The Zamindars  
(C) Revenue farmers (D) The Village Community
115. What was the ideological basis of the Ryotwari land Settlement ?  
(A) The Philosophy of Utilitarianism (B) The *laissez faire* principle  
(C) The Physiocratic economics (D) The Maratha indigenous practice

116. What, according to Dadabhai Nauroji, constituted the substance of the 'drain of wealth' from India ?
- (A) Taxation of Peasants by the Government
  - (B) Direct looting and plunder of the Indians by the British
  - (C) Export-Surplus or excess of exports over imports in return for which India did not receive any goods or services
  - (D) Government's control and ownership of lands in India
117. When was the Punjab Land Alienation Act passed ?
- (A) 1879
  - (B) 1889
  - (C) 1895
  - (D) 1901
118. Where did the Revolt of Royal Indian Navy take place in 1946 ?
- (A) Calcutta
  - (B) Bombay
  - (C) Karachi
  - (D) Madras
119. When was the organization Muslim Conference launched by Sheikh Abdullah ?
- (A) 1931
  - (B) 1932
  - (C) 1933
  - (D) 1934
120. Who was the president of the All-India State People's Conference at the time of Indian Independence ?
- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru
  - (B) Vallabhbhai Patel
  - (C) C. Rajgopalachari
  - (D) Sheikh Abdullah

## ROUGH WORK