

ANSWERS

1. Ans. B.

Lord Wavell proposed Shimla Conference or Wavell Plan. He suggested setting up a **new executive council** with only Indian members. The **Viceroy and Commander** in Chief would be the only non-Indian members of the council. Both Hindu and Muslim would have equal representation.

2. Ans. B.

• The **Dutch** established the **Dutch East India Company** in India in **AD 1602**. The main purpose of this company was to have lucrative trade in spices in India and the East.

• They established their business centers in India at **Chinsura, Surat, Patna, Cochin and Nagapattam**. But they were uprooted from India by the **British in AD 1759**.

3. Ans. A.

The **Mudrarakshasa** is a play by **Vishakhadatta** that narrates the ascent of the king Chandragupta Maurya.

* It is written in Sanskrit language.

4. Ans. D.

The island of **Hispaniola** is the site of the first permanent European settlement in the **Americas**, founded by **Christopher Columbus** on his voyages in **1492** and **1493**.

5. Ans. C.

• **Nizam-ul-Mulk** founded the state of **Hyderabad in 1724**.

• Taking full advantage of the weakness of **Mughal Empire**, various states became independent in different parts of India.

• **First of all** Hyderabad was the first state.

• **Murshid Quli Khan & Alivardi Khan** also made **Bengal independent**.

6. Ans. D.

Dadabhai Naoroji was known as the **Grand Old Man of India**. In 1906, Dadabhai Naoroji first introduced the word '**Swaraj**' in Congress Kalkata session.

He was a Liberal Party member of Parliament (MP) in the **United Kingdom House of Commons** between **1892** and **1895**.

He was the first Indian to be a **British MP**.

7. Ans. B.

The function of souls is to help one another (Parasparopagraho Jivanam/ परस्परपग्रहो जीवानाम्) is the motto of Jain Dharma. The Father of Samrat Bharat, Rishabh, known as the establisher of Jain Dharma. Mahavir was the twenty-fourth and last Tirthankara around 500 B.C. "Eightfold Path of the Noble Ones", has become an important description of the **Buddhist** path.

8. Ans. A.

Lal Jhanda Dal was a communist organization in West Bengal which was led by Swadesh Mitra. This group was active in late 1960 and 1970 and was one of the several Maoist splinter groups.

9. Ans. A.

From the death of President Roosevelt to the death of Stalin (March 1953) is called as the most active phase of the cold war. The cold war was the post-world war II phenomena where an open yet restricted rivalry developed between the United States and the Soviet Union and their respective allies. This phrase was witnessed the formation of NATO in 1949, the intergovernmental alliance and collective defense mechanism primarily against the soviet bloc, which respond with Warsaw pact in 1955 as a counterweight.

Phases of war divided into various stages and one popular study are divided into six phases.

10. Ans. C.

• Lahore Fort also known as **Shahi Qila** is located in north-western corner of the historical city of Lahore.

• It was built by **Akbar** in 1560s on a site of an earlier citadel that had been built, rebuilt and demolished by several Mughal rulers.



Free Test for
CDS (2) 2018 Exam

ATTEMPT NOW

11. Ans. B.

- **Patanjali** wrote **Mahabhashya** at this period of **Sunga dynasty**.
- The Sunga Dynasty was founded by **Pushyamitra Sunga**.
- In this period, the **Bharhut stupa** is the most famous monument of the **Sunga period**.

12. Ans. A.

Khan Bahadur Khan (self declared Nawab of Bareilly Uttar Pradesh) was the leader of the revolt of 1857 in Rohilkhand. He formed his own government in **Bareilly (Uttar Pradesh)** in 1857 Indian revolt against British. He was sentenced to death and hanged on **24th February 1860**.

13. Ans. D.

According to the categories of land mentioned in the Chola inscriptions, there are five types of land which are discussed below:

- Vellanvagai : land for non-Brahmana, peasant proprietors
- Brahmadeya : land gifted to Brahmanas
- Shalabhoga : land for the maintenance of a school
- Devadana / Tirunamattukkani: land gifted to temples
- Pallichchandam : land donated to Jaina institutions

14. Ans. A.

After the defeat at Plassey, Sirajuddaullah was assassinated and Mir Jafar was made the nawab of Bengal. Battle of Plassey was fought between British East India Company and the Nawab of Bengal in 1757, in which French help the Bengal but due to the Mir Jafar dishonesty nawab lost battle. The fight of Plassey took place on the banks of Bhagirathi River, which was approximately 150 kilometres north of Calcutta and south of Murshidabad capital of Bengal.

15. Ans. C.

The Indo-Greeks were the first rulers in India to issue coins which can definitely be attributed to the kings. They were the first to issue gold coins in India. Earliest **Kushan** coinage is generally attributed to Vima Kadphises. The **Kushan** coins

generally depicted iconographic forms drawn from Greek, Mesopotamian, Zoroastrian and Indian mythology. **Siva, Buddha and Kartikeya** was the major Indian deities portrayed.

16. Ans. B.

Jayadeva was the great court poet of **Lakshmana Sena**. He was a **Sanskrit** poet during the **12th** century. He is most known for his epic poem '**Gita Govinda**' which describes the love of **Krishna**, the divine cowherd, for **Radha**, his favourite among the gopis. Songs from the Gita Govinda continue to be sung in temples, during festivals, and at kirtans.

17. Ans. B.

Bappa Rawal, also spelled as Bappa Raval was a legendary ruler of the **Mewar region** in Rajasthan, India. The bardic chronicles describe him as a member of clan of Rajputs, and the founder of this dynasty. Different historians have identified him with various rulers of the Guhila dynasty, including Kalabhoja, Shiladitya, and Khumana.

18. Ans. D.

Pratishakhyas collectively constituting four treatises, are the earliest of the Shikshas: works dealing with the **phonetic** aspects of the Sanskrit language used in Vedas. These works mainly pertain to euphonic permutation and combination of letters and special characteristics of their pronunciation as they prevailed in various schools of Vedic studies.

19. Ans. C.

With Martim Afonso de Sousa, Jesuit saint Francisco Xavier arrived India to spread Christianity. **Martim Afonso de Sousa** was a Portuguese Fidalgo, explorer and colonial administrator. He was commander of the first official Portuguese expedition into the mainland of **the colony of Brazil**. By Portuguese colonizers and Brazilians, Afonso de Sousa established a pattern followed for long afterward: the "**Entradas**" and "**bandeiras**" – or explorations and raids into the interior and the production of sugar along the coast for export.



Free Test for
CDS (2) 2018 Exam

ATTEMPT NOW

20. Ans. B.

1) A **subah** was the term for a **province** in the **Mughal Empire**. The governor of a **subah** was known as a **subahdar**.

2) The **subahs** were established by **Akbar** during his administrative reforms of years **1572-1580**.

3) Subahs were divided into **sarkars**, or districts. **Sarkars** were further divided into **parganas** or **mahals**. Mughals have divided their kingdom into **21 subahs**.

21. Ans. B.

- **Kamblan** was the poet who authored the **Tamil Ramayana**.

- He was patronised by **Cholas** because Cholas were the great **patrons** of **Tamil Language** and patronised poets .

22. Ans. C.

Lord Mayo (1869–1872):

Started the process of **financial decentralization** in India.

- Established the **Rajkot** college at **Kathiarwar** and Mayo College at Ajmer for the Indian princes.

- For the first time in Indian history, a census was held in 1871.

- Organized the Statistical Survey of India.

- Was the only Viceroy to be murdered in office by a Pathan convict in the Andamans in 1872.

23. Ans. C.

Nico Conti was an **Italian** traveller who visited **India in 1420**. **Marco Polo of Venice** visited India in 13th Century and **Ibn Batuta** was a native of **Morocco** and visited India during **Muhammad bin Tughlaq's reign**.

24. Ans. C.

The **Rashtrakutas** built several capitals as their empire grew.

However, their **royal** capital was located at **Malkhed** or **Manyakheta** in **Gulbarga** district in **Karnataka**.

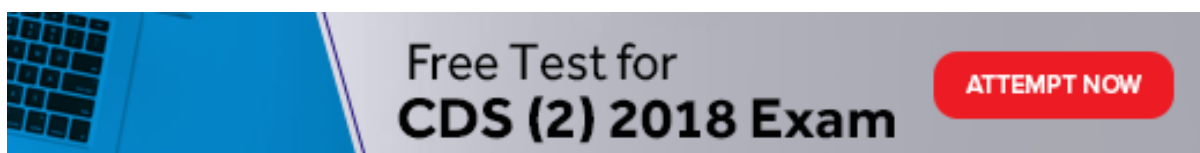
25. Ans. D.

- Sher Shah Suri built Grand Trunk Road from Calcutta to Peshawar

- He also introduced **Silver Coin** called **Rupaya & Copper coin Dam**.

- Sher Shah Suri gradually gained power.

- He fought two battles with Humayun **Battle of Chausa 1539 AD & Battle of Kannauj 1540 AD**.



Free Test for
CDS (2) 2018 Exam

ATTEMPT NOW