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TEST BOOKLET

Sl. No.

00143

Subject Code : 13

Subject : History

LECTURERS FOR NON-GOVT. AIDED COLLEGES OF ODISHA

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 165

: INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES :

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET CONTAINS 24 PAGES AND DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.
2. You have to enter your **Roll No.** on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside. **DO NOT** write anything else on the Test Booklet.

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3. The Test Booklet contains **165** questions. Each question comprises four answers. You have to select the correct answer which you want to mark (darken) on the Answer Sheet. In case, you feel that there is more than one correct answer, you should mark (darken) the answer which you consider the best. In any case choose **ONLY ONE** answer for each question. If more than one answer is darkened it will be considered as wrong.
4. You have to mark (darken) all your answers **ONLY** on the **separate OMR Answer Sheet** provided, by using **BLACK BALL POINT PEN**. You have to do rough work on the space provided in the Test Booklet only. See instruction in the Answer Sheet.
5. All questions carry equal marks, i.e. of one mark for each correct answer and each wrong answer will result in negative marking of **0.25** mark.
6. Before you proceed to mark (darken) in the Answer Sheet the answers to various questions in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per the instructions in your Admit Card.
7. After you have completed filling in all your answers on the Answer Sheet and after completion of the examination, you should hand over to the Invigilator the **Original Answer Sheet (OMR Answer Sheet)** issued to you. You are allowed to take with you the candidate's copy/second page of the Answer Sheet along with the Test Booklet after completion of the examination for your reference.

SEAL

Candidate's full signature

Invigilator's signature

RS - 4/15

(Turn over)

2018

1. Who said, "The study of History is the study of causes" ?
 - (A) E. H. Carr
 - (B) J. B. Bury
 - (C) Winston Churchill
 - (D) R. G. Collingwood

2. Who is considered as the father of Objectivity ?
 - (A) Toynbee
 - (B) August Comte
 - (C) Voltaire
 - (D) E. H. Carr

3. In historiography, the idea of progress is related to :
 - (A) E. H. Carr
 - (B) R. G. Collingwood
 - (C) Vico
 - (D) Ranke

4. The Nile River flows through two important regions in Egypt were :
 - (A) Upper Egypt and Lower Egypt
 - (B) Eastern Egypt and Western Egypt
 - (C) Mesopotamia
 - (D) Nubia and Cairo

5. Which of the following best describes how Egyptian civilization developed ?
 - (A) Villages replaced towns
 - (B) Cities broke off into scattered farms
 - (C) Farms grew into villages and then cities
 - (D) Farms replaced cities and then pyramids

6. Why was Hammurabi's Code important ?
 - (A) It helped decode cuneiform writing
 - (B) Soldiers used it to send messages during battle
 - (C) It helped everyone to know the rules and punishments
 - (D) It showed archaeologists why writing was important

7. Name the world's earliest form of paper that was invented by the Egyptians.
 - (A) Papyrus
 - (B) Hieroglyphics
 - (C) Cuneiform
 - (D) Bone Script

8. The ancient civilizations of China, Mesopotamia and Egypt all developed :
- (A) Because rivers deposited rich soil suitable for farming
 - (B) Because they were all surrounded by mountains
 - (C) Because of vast deserts that attracted settlers
 - (D) As a result of serious drought
9. Confucian philosophy was important because the teaching :
- (A) Influenced the civilization of India
 - (B) Ruled many aspects of Chinese life
 - (C) Stressed the need to educate only the rich
 - (D) Urged rulers to extend China's empire
10. Which Golden Age person would have been most interested in understanding how government should function ?
- (A) Herodotus
 - (B) Archimedes
 - (C) Plato
 - (D) Socrates
11. What style was Roman art ?
- (A) Realistic and idealistic
 - (B) Impressionistic
 - (C) Abstract
 - (D) Macabre
12. What Greek style did Roman poets imitate ?
- (A) Limrick
 - (B) Humor
 - (C) Realistic
 - (D) Idealistic Heroism
13. Seljuk Turks captured the holy land Jerusalem from Romans in :
- (A) 1452
 - (B) 1453
 - (C) 1454
 - (D) 1455
14. Who established printing press in 1477 at Britain ?
- (A) Johann Gutenberg
 - (B) Cassimo Medissi
 - (C) Caxton
 - (D) Florenzo Cassimo
15. The Dante's famous work which deals with Hell, Purgatory and Paradise was :
- (A) The Decameron
 - (B) Hamlet
 - (C) Utopia
 - (D) The Divine Comedy

16. The master piece of printing "Mona Lisa" was made by :
- (A) Leonardo Da Vinci
 - (B) Raphael
 - (C) Michael Angelo
 - (D) Filippo Brunelleschi
17. Who invented weaving machine in 1825, which accelerated and revolutionised cloth weaving ?
- (A) Alian Hobbe
 - (B) Cartwright
 - (C) Arkwright
 - (D) Richard Roberts
18. Before practical invention of Telegraph machine, a blind English man started a system in 1840, through which anybody could send a letter to any place, his name was :
- (A) Samuel Morse
 - (B) Rowland Hill
 - (C) Graham Bell
 - (D) Cyrus Field
19. The chief architect of Suez Canal was :
- (A) Henry Bessemer
 - (B) George Stephenson
 - (C) Ferdinand de Lesseps
 - (D) Henry Court
20. During the socialist industrialization in Soviet Russia, Five Year Plan were initiated. The first year Five Year Plan laid emphasis on :
- (A) Education
 - (B) Industrialization
 - (C) Agriculture
 - (D) Collective farming
21. Which newspaper played a decisive role in America's war of Independence ?
- (A) Times News
 - (B) Boston Express
 - (C) Boston News Letter
 - (D) Boston Gazette
22. Thomas Penn's book that ignited people's love for their country during America's war of independence was :
- (A) Sense of Nationality
 - (B) War of Independence
 - (C) Common sense
 - (D) Republic

23. On June 20th 1789, the representative of national council pledged not to separate from one another until a constitution is drafted. The famous Oath was popularly known as :
- (A) Lawn Tennis Court Oath
 - (B) Badminton Court Oath
 - (C) Court Oath
 - (D) Tennis Court Oath
24. The headstrong and despotic French ruler, who used to say, "a thing is legal because I want it" was :
- (A) Louis XIV
 - (B) Louis XV
 - (C) Louis XVI
 - (D) Louis XVII
25. Before the revolution, the French society was divided into three classes. The third or the common class consisted of :
- (A) Priest and Nobility
 - (B) Middle and Labour Class
 - (C) Business Class
 - (D) Army
26. The place in Boston, where the famous incident of "Boston tea Party" took place was a :
- (A) Restaurant
 - (B) Church
 - (C) Port
 - (D) Village
27. The secret society of Carbonari founded 1810, which played a crucial role in unification of Italy was founded by :
- (A) Retired army men
 - (B) Students
 - (C) Lawyers
 - (D) Charcoal Business
28. Who said that "to start a revolution in the society hand over the leadership to the young, immense power lies dormant in the heart of young people" ?
- (A) Count Cavour
 - (B) Victor Emmanuel II
 - (C) Mazzini
 - (D) Garibaldi

29. The struggle for the unification of Italy was led by :
- (A) Sardinia Piedmont
 - (B) Naples-Sicily
 - (C) Lombardy-Venetia
 - (D) Papal state
30. To counter the Metternich system, an intellectual organisation was established in 1815 by philosopher and scholar of Germany. The name of their organisation was :
- (A) Zollverein
 - (B) Burschenschaft
 - (C) Schworjberg
 - (D) Carbonari
31. Which state led the struggle for the unification of Germany ?
- (A) Holstein
 - (B) Nassau
 - (C) Hamburg
 - (D) Prussia
32. The humiliating treaty which France had to sign after her defeat at the hands of Prussia in 1871 was :
- (A) Gastein Pact
 - (B) Plombieres Pact
 - (C) Villa France Treaty
 - (D) Treaty of Frankfurt
33. Who believed that "A treaty of friendship which does not aim at war is useless" ?
- (A) Hitler
 - (B) Mussolini
 - (C) Mazzini
 - (D) Napoleon
34. Whose death sparked World War I ?
- (A) Wilhelm Kaiser
 - (B) Queen Victoria
 - (C) Archduke Francis Ferdinand
 - (D) Archbishop Ussher
35. Which of the ships sunk by a German submarine which resulted in America's entry into the First World War ?
- (A) Andrea Doria
 - (B) Titanic
 - (C) Lucitania
 - (D) Arizona
36. When did Japan attack Pearl Harbour during Second World War ?
- (A) 17th October, 1938
 - (B) 7th December, 1941
 - (C) 24th May, 1942
 - (D) 1st March, 1943

37. Which country was annexed by both Germany and USSR during Second World War ?
- (A) Czechoslovakia
(B) Austria
(C) Denmark
(D) Poland
38. How many countries signed the charter of UNO in 1945 ?
- (A) 49
(B) 50
(C) 51
(D) 52
39. Who among the following dictators did participate in World War II ?
- (A) Adolf Hitler
(B) Benito Mussolini
(C) Tojo
(D) Francisco Franco
40. What were the two super powers during the cold war ?
- (A) Soviet Union and Germany
(B) Soviet Union and United States
(C) United States and Great Britain
(D) Soviet Union and France
41. Which of the following is not a permanent member of United Nation Security Council ?
- (A) France
(B) China
(C) Israel
(D) Britain
42. Which of the following alliances was formed to block communism in Europe ?
- (A) NATO
(B) CENTO
(C) SEATO
(D) UNO
43. The aim and objectives of Warsaw Pact was countering ?
- (A) Imperialism and Capitalism
(B) Globalization and Soviet Block
(C) America and Germany
(D) Japan and Turkey
44. The Berlin Wall Crisis was brought into in which of the following year ?
- (A) 1961
(B) 1968
(C) 1970
(D) 1971
45. The Soviet Union wanted to build a missile base in Cuba in which year ?
- (A) 1962
(B) 1972
(C) 1982
(D) 1983

46. Name the German Emperor during the First World War :
- (A) Kaiser William II
 (B) Kaiser William IV
 (C) Hitler
 (D) Francis Ferdinand
47. Who drafted the Treaty of Versailles ?
- (A) Woodrow Wilson
 (B) Bismarck
 (C) Hitler
 (D) Francis Ferdinand
48. Which the following new nation born after the First World War ?
- (A) Australia
 (B) France
 (C) Finland
 (D) Turkey
49. Which of country invaded Rhineland 1936, touching of a series of events that eventually led to the start of World War II ?
- (A) Italy
 (B) Japan
 (C) Germany
 (D) The Soviet Union
50. What was the name of the German Air Force during Second World War ?
- (A) Luftwaffe
 (B) Lufthansa
 (C) Luftthani
 (D) Luftthanisa
51. What is the meaning of Gestapo ?
- (A) Secret Agency of Hitler
 (B) Secret Agency of UNO
 (C) Secret Agency of NATO
 (D) Secret Agency of Bismarck
52. The Cold War turned 'hot' in which region of the globe ?
- (A) Europe
 (B) North America
 (C) The Korean Peninsula
 (D) China
53. Which one of the following doctrines promised to aid nations struggling against Communist Movement ?
- (A) Monroe Doctrine
 (B) Eisenhower Doctrine
 (C) Truman Doctrine
 (D) Marshall Plan

54. Who was the leader after China's Civil War had ended ?
- (A) Jiang Jieshi
(B) Mao Zedong
(C) Faizal Eben
(D) Naku Shun
55. The policy that said "the United States would respond to communist threats by the threat of using powerful weapons" was known as what ?
- (A) Limited War
(B) Massive retaliation
(C) Brinkmanship
(D) Containment
56. A group of left-wing writers, directors and producers refused questions during their trials of communism was called as :
- (A) Hollywood Ten
(B) Tajo
(C) Friends Three
(D) Friends Army
57. The victors in the Chinese Civil War were the :
- (A) Nationalists
(B) Supporters of Chiang Kai-shek
(C) Supporters of Mao Zedong
(D) Supporters of Ho Chi Minh
58. What was the meaning of the Japanese term "Kamikaze" ?
- (A) Divine wave
(B) Holy wind
(C) Divine wind
(D) Holy war
59. The filter-down of manufacturing industry and services from developed countries to NICs and developing countries is termed :
- (A) World shift
(B) Global shift
(C) Global change
(D) World change
60. An economy that grows very rapidly is often referred to as a :
- (A) Lion economy
(B) Cheetah economy
(C) Puma economy
(D) Tiger economy
61. Newly industrialised countries first emerged in the :
- (A) 1960s
(B) 1970s
(C) 1980s
(D) 1990s

62. Vietnam is an example of a:
- (A) First generation NIC
 - (B) Second generation NIC
 - (C) Third generation NIC
 - (D) Fourth generation NIC
63. Which of the following is not an element of the A. T. Kearney Index of Globalization ?
- (A) Economic integration
 - (B) Sporting connections
 - (C) Technological connectivity
 - (D) Political engagement
64. According to the 2009 KOF Index of Globalization, which country was the most globalised in world ?
- (A) Belgium
 - (B) Switzerland
 - (C) Sweden
 - (D) The USA
65. World-systems theory is credited to:
- (A) Gunnar Myrdal
 - (B) W. W. Rostow
 - (C) A. G. Frank
 - (D) Immanuel Wallenstein
66. The main political aim of America in the global maps is :
- (A) Monopolizing scientific inventions
 - (B) Pushing economy towards capitalism
 - (C) To capture natural resources
 - (D) To interfere natural habitat
67. The archaeological site Ropar was explored in 1955 by :
- (A) John Marshall
 - (B) Y. D. Sharma
 - (C) M. Wheeler
 - (D) B. B. Lal
68. The date of the Rig. Veda as 1200-1000 B. C. was given by :
- (A) John Marshall
 - (B) Max Muller
 - (C) James Mill
 - (D) B. B. Lal
69. The presence of an inscription of nine letters was found from which Harappan Site ?
- (A) Dholavira
 - (B) Lothal
 - (C) Kalibangan
 - (D) Rangpur

70. Which of the following provides us the first literary evidence on the South Indian Kingdoms ?
- (A) Megasthenes-INDICA
(B) Kautilyas-ARTHASHASTRA
(C) Paninis-ASHTADHYAYI
(D) Narada-SMRITI
71. Who divided the Vedic deities into three categories in his/her work ?
- (A) A. Bartha
(B) D. D. Kosambi
(C) T. W. Rhys David
(D) E. W. Hopkins
72. The Neolithic site Burzoham was first identified by whom ?
- (A) A. K. Sharma
(B) Alexander Cunningham
(C) H. De Terra
(D) J. D. Begler
73. Kuchai and Golbai Sasan are the Neolithic sites from :
- (A) Gujarat
(B) Rajasthan
(C) Odisha
(D) Assam
74. The ruins of Harappa were first noticed by :
- (A) Charles Mason
(B) D. R. Sahni
(C) M. Wheeler
(D) M. S Vats
75. Where is the Indus Civilization City Lothal located ?
- (A) Gujrat
(B) Rajasthan
(C) Punjab
(D) Haryana
76. Which of the following is not related to the heterodox philosophy ?
- (A) Jainism
(B) Buddhism
(C) Brahmanism
(D) Charvakism
77. The Mahavir belonged to the clan :
- (A) Kalams
(B) Bhaggas
(C) Lichhivis
(D) Buils

78. The First Buddhist Council was held at :
- (A) Vaishali
(B) Pataliputra
(C) Rajgriha
(D) Ujjain
79. In Jainism "Perfect knowledge" is referred to as :
- (A) Jina
(B) Ratna
(C) Kaivalya
(D) Nirvanas
80. Who among the following was appointed by Ashoka to administer justice in his empire ?
- (A) Shramana
(B) Uparika
(C) Rajjuka
(D) Kumaramatya
81. Ashoka called the Third Buddhist Council at :
- (A) Pataliputra
(B) Magadha
(C) Kalinga
(D) Sarnath
82. Which of the following Ashokan Edicts is known as Queen's Edict ?
- (A) Major Pillar Edict V
(B) Minor Pillar Edict III
(C) Minor Pillar Edict I
(D) Major Pillar Edict II
83. Which among the following is the oldest dynasty ?
- (A) Pallava Dynasty
(B) Chola Dynasty
(C) Maurya Dynasty
(D) Gupta Dynasty
84. Which dynasty was the first to introduce gold coins on a significant scale ?
- (A) Maurya
(B) Kusana
(C) Gupta
(D) Satavahana
85. The term Samanta, meaning a feudatory from the six century A. D., originally meant a :
- (A) Slave
(B) Cultivator
(C) Neighbor
(D) Foreigner

86. Who was the founder of Gupta Empire in India ?
- (A) Chandragupta I
(B) Samudragupta
(C) Chandragupta II
(D) Samudragupta II
87. Which Chinese Pilgrim came to the Court of Chandragupta II ?
- (A) Fa-hein
(B) Hieun-tsang
(C) Ou-kong
(D) Cheng-mong
88. What was the early capital of the Cholas of the Sangam age ?
- (A) Puhar
(B) Uraiyur
(C) Tiruchirapalli
(D) Tanjore
89. The Chola Dynasty was founded by :
- (A) Vijayalaya
(B) Krishana
(C) Dhurva
(D) Krishna II
90. The segmentary state theory was formulated in Chola Dynasty by :
- (A) Morton Fried
(B) Burton Stein
(C) Wittfogel
(D) A. W. Southall
91. Who introduced the famous Persian festival of Nauroz ?
- (A) Ala-uddin-Khilji
(B) Md. bin Tughluq
(C) Balban
(D) Iltutmish
92. Under whose reign did Diwan-i-Arz become a separate department ?
- (A) Ala-uddin-Khilji
(B) Md. bin Tughluq
(C) Balban
(D) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
93. Which commander of a Ala-uddin-Khilji defeated Yadava King Ramachandra ?
- (A) Mubarak Shah
(B) Malik Kafur
(C) Bahram Shah
(D) Shiraj Afif

94. Why did Muhammad bin Tughluq introduce token currency ?
- (A) He wanted to experiment it
 (B) To overcome the global shortage of silver
 (C) For foreign trade
 (D) For import and export
95. Which one of the following Sultans tried to organize the army on the decimal system after the Mongol pattern ?
- (A) Alauddin Khilji
 (B) Md. bin Tughluq
 (C) Balban
 (D) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
96. Which of the following Delhi Sultans sought and secured the "letter of investiture" from the Caliph ?
- (A) Ala-uddin-Khilji
 (B) Md. bin Tughluq
 (C) Balban
 (D) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
97. The Chidambaram identified as the cult of :
- (A) Shiva
 (B) Vishnu
 (C) Ganesha
 (D) Jagannatha
98. The goddesses Minakshi identified as :
- (A) Fish
 (B) Elephant
 (C) Peacock
 (D) Horse
99. Who was the first saint of Chishtiyyah order ?
- (A) Abu Isahaq Shami
 (B) Nasiruddin Chirag
 (C) Ganj Sarkar
 (D) Ashraf Jahangir
100. Who among the following Rajputs were the first to voluntarily submit to Akbar ?
- (A) Rathors
 (B) Gujjars
 (C) Kachawahas
 (D) Sisodias
101. How many Mughal provinces were there under Akbar ?
- (A) 15
 (B) 16
 (C) 17
 (D) 18

102. During Akbar's reign, a group of scholars translated Mahabharata into Persian from Sanskrit. What is this Persian version called ?
- (A) Razm Namah
(B) Iqbal Namah
(C) Akbar-Namah
(D) Persian Namah
103. The Taj Mahal was designed by :
- (A) Ustad Rahim
(B) Ustad Isa
(C) Ustad Mansur
(D) Ustad Shamsheer
104. Which building of Shah Jahan had the peacock throne ?
- (A) Rang Mahal
(B) Diwan-i-Khas
(C) Diwan-i-Am
(D) Jama Masjid
105. Surdas, Baiju Bawra and Ramdas were the famous singers during the time of whose reign ?
- (A) Akbar
(B) Humayun
(C) Shah Jahan
(D) Aurangzeb
106. The French traveller Francois Bernier served as Physician to :
- (A) Akbar
(B) Humayun
(C) Shah Jahan
(D) Aurangzeb
107. How many Mughal provinces were there under Aurangzeb ?
- (A) 21
(B) 22
(C) 23
(D) 24
108. Shivaji died as premature death at the age of :
- (A) 50
(B) 51
(C) 52
(D) 53
109. Who was the most important trainer of Guerilla Warfare during Maratha Period ?
- (A) Murar Rao
(B) Malik Amber
(C) Madan Pandit
(D) Yesu Pandit

110. Which of the following was known as "Colonial Clive Jackle" and his puppet Nawab ?
- (A) Amir Chand
 - (B) Manik Chand
 - (C) Jayat Seth
 - (D) Mir Jafer
111. What was the prime cause of Siraj-ud-Daulah's defeat at Plassey ?
- (A) His lack of energy and decision making
 - (B) The superior military tactics of English
 - (C) Conspiracy of his man at the court
 - (D) Lord Clive's leadership
112. The permanent settlement was made with :
- (A) The Zamindars
 - (B) The Peasant Cultivators
 - (C) The Muqaddams
 - (D) The Village Communities
113. The Ryotwari settlement was primarily introduced in the region of :
- (A) Bengal and Bihar
 - (B) United Provinces
 - (C) Madras and Bombay
 - (D) The Gangetic Valley
114. The "bone of the cotton weavers are bleaching the plain of India" — who remarked this in 1834 ?
- (A) Raja Rammohan Roy
 - (B) William Bentinck
 - (C) R. C. Dutt
 - (D) Dadabhai Naoroji
115. Which of the following systems established direct relation between the peasantry and the government ?
- (A) Zamindari System
 - (B) Ryotwari System
 - (C) Mahalwari System
 - (D) Mootadari System
116. Who was the first to formulate the theory of three successive phase of colonialism ?
- (A) Raja Rammohan Roy
 - (B) Karl Marx
 - (C) R. C. Dutt
 - (D) Dadabhai Naoroji

117. The first state annexed by Lord Dalhousie by his doctrine of lapse was :

- (A) Nagpur
- (B) Sambalpur
- (C) Satara
- (D) Jhanshi

118. Subsidiary alliance system was started by :

- (A) Lord Cornwallis
- (B) Lord Wellesley
- (C) John Shore
- (D) Lord Minto I

119. Sir Syad Ahmad Khan founded the Aligarh School in :

- (A) 1874
- (B) 1875
- (C) 1876
- (D) 1877

120. Which of the following programmes of Arya Samaj contributed to the growth of communalism in India ?

- (A) Women education
- (B) Education of untouchability

- (C) The Sudhi movement
- (D) Propagation of Western education

121. Which of the following tasks was closest to the heart of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan ?

- (A) Religious re-interpretation
- (B) Social Reforms
- (C) Promotion of modern education
- (D) Upliftment of women

122. During the first twenty years of the Congress, who of the following acted as the President of the INC thrice ?

- (A) S. N. Benerjee
- (B) G. K. Gokhale
- (C) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (D) W. C. Benerjee

123. Who was instrumental in founding the National Planning Committee in 1938 ?

- (A) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- (B) M. K. Gandhi
- (C) S. C. Bose
- (D) S. N. Benerjee

124. Dadabhai Naoroji was elected to the British House of Commons as a member of which party ?
- (A) Conservatives Party
(B) Labour Party
(C) Labour Liberal Combines
(D) Liberal Party
125. Who among the following acted as prudent of the Indian National Congress for six consecutive years ?
- (A) Jawahar Lal Nehru
(B) Abul Kalam Azad
(C) Dadabhai Naoroji
(D) Subhas Chandra Bose
126. The founder President of Harijan Sewak Sangha was :
- (A) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
(B) Mahadev Desai
(C) G. D. Bimla
(D) J.B. Kripalini
127. The Congress decided to raise a Swaraj fund of One Crore rupees for :
- (A) Home Rule League
(B) Khilafat Movement
(C) Non-Cooperation Movement
(D) Rowlat Satyagraha
128. Subhas Chandra Bose was reelected as President of the congress at the Tripura Session in 1939 by defeating :
- (A) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
(B) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
(C) J. B. Kripalini
(D) Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramaya
129. Who was the founder of the Hindu College of Calcutta ?
- (A) Raja Rammohan Roy
(B) David Hume
(C) Henry Vivian Denogin
(D) Mahatma Gandhi
130. Mahatma Gandhi first experimented with the technique of Satyagraha in :
- (A) Champaran (Bihar)
(B) Khaida (Gujarat)
(C) Ahmedabad Mill Strike
(D) Anti Rowlat Act Agitation

131. Who led the Civil Disobedience Movement after the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi ?
- (A) Abas Tayabji
(B) Sarojini Naidu
(C) Jawahar Lal Nehru
(D) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
132. In which movement, women participation was on a massive scale for the first time ?
- (A) Non-Cooperation Movement
(B) Civil Disobedience Movement
(C) Khilafat Movement
(D) Quit India Movement
133. In which century, the Kalinga King named Kharavela of Cheta Dynasty emerged ?
- (A) 1st Century B. C.
(B) 1st Century A. D.
(C) 2nd Century A. D.
(D) 3rd Century A. D.
134. According to popular belief system, what was the immediate cause of Kalinga war ?
- (A) Kalinga was fertile area
(B) Love story of Karuvaki
(C) Trade and Commerce
(D) To capture coastal area
135. Which edicts give the information about suffering and casualties of Kalinga war ?
- (A) Rock edict XIII
(B) Rock edict XI
(C) Rock edict X
(D) Pillar edict IV
136. The most important politico-religious achievements of Kharavela was :
- (A) Building Kalinga as religious capital
(B) The reclamation of Pithunda
(C) To build Jain temple in Kalinga
(D) Construction of cave in Kalinga
137. The Hatigumpha inscription was written in which of the following style :
- (A) Kavya
(B) Natya
(C) Kabita
(D) Puranic

138. Who was the grandfather of Somavamsis ruler Tivaradeva ?

- (A) Balarjuna
- (B) Nanaraja
- (C) Indravala
- (D) Mahasivagupta

139. Mahasivagupta Yayati-I shifted his capital city to :

- (A) Tosali
- (B) Vinitapura
- (C) Yayatinagara
- (D) Jauguda

140. The Vajrahasta-V belonged to which of the following family :

- (A) Chedi
- (B) Vaidumba
- (C) Vajrahasti
- (D) Hastivahana

141. Anantavarman Chodagangadeva had ruled for how many years ?

- (A) 67
- (B) 70
- (C) 72
- (D) 75

142. What was the most important cause for the downfall of Ganga rule in Odisha ?

- (A) Weak successor
- (B) Economic imbalance
- (C) Religious intolerance
- (D) Reaction of priestly class

143. Which was not a part of southern campaigns of Kapilendradeva ?

- (A) Rajahmundry
- (B) Vijayanagara
- (C) Bahamani Kingdom
- (D) Andhras

144. In which popular legend, Purusottama wanted to marry the beautiful Padmavati ?

- (A) Kanhi-Kaveri
- (B) Kanhi- Madurai
- (C) Kanchi-Vijayanagara
- (D) Kanchi- Kalinga

145. Which was the most formidable rival of Odisha during the time of Suryavamsi Gajapatis?

- (A) Vijayanagara
- (B) Rajahmundry
- (C) Bahmani
- (D) Magadha

146. From which prison, Srikara Bhanja ha escaped in 1818 and came to Ghumusar ?
- (A) Hazaribagh
(B) Mayurbhanj
(C) Berhampur
(D) Chingleput
147. The Khijinga Kotta is located in the modern day village at :
- (A) Khiching
(B) Nayabasan
(C) Ghumusar
(D) Chingleput
148. Which of the following Princely State merged with Odisha on 1st January, 1949 ?
- (A) Sambalpur
(B) Deogarh
(C) Mayurbhanj
(D) Cuttack
149. The treaty of Deogaon held in 1803 between the East India Company and the :
- (A) Raghuji Bhonsle III
(B) Raghuji Bhonsle V
(C) Tantia Tope
(D) Veer Surendra Sai
150. During the first decade of British rule in Odisha, an explosive situation was created due to the :
- (A) Imposition of Bengal Revenue Regulation
(B) Imposition of Bihar Revenue Regulation
(C) Imposition of Madras Revenue Regulation
(D) Imposition of Self-Revenue Regulation
151. Which of the following day Captain La Fevre marched toward Khurda ?
- (A) 9th April
(B) 10th April
(C) 12th April
(D) 14th April
152. Which of the following British officer died at Sambalpur ?
- (A) Captain Cambridge
(B) Major Impey
(C) Captain La Fevre
(D) John Campbell

153. The term "Ghens brothers" related to which of the following ?
- (A) Paika Rebellion
 - (B) Veer Surendra Sai
 - (C) Ghumusar Movement
 - (D) Zamindars
154. Veer Surendra Sai died on 1884 at the age of :
- (A) 89
 - (B) 90
 - (C) 91
 - (D) 92
155. The twenty seven delegates from Odisha attended historic Congress Session at :
- (A) Calcutta
 - (B) Bombay
 - (C) Nagpur
 - (D) Pune
156. The Utkala Hitaisini newspaper was published :
- (A) Daily
 - (B) Weekly
 - (C) Quarterely
 - (D) Six monthly
157. Who was the first editor of Utkala Dipika ?
- (A) Gouri Shankar Roy
 - (B) Madhusudan Das
 - (C) Madhusudan Rao
 - (D) Radhanath Ray
158. In September 1920, Gopabandhu Das attended the special session to the National Congress at :
- (A) Bombay
 - (B) Pune
 - (C) Calcutta
 - (D) Cuttack
159. The leader of the Non-Cooperation Movement Braja Mohan Panda belongs to :
- (A) Cuttack
 - (B) Sambalpur
 - (C) Balasore
 - (D) Puri
160. The Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee visited Odisha under the Chairmanship of :
- (A) Hakim Ajmal Khan
 - (B) Rajkrushna Bose
 - (C) Subhas Chandra Bose
 - (D) Brajabandhu Das

161. The place Papadahandi of Nabarangpur district was related mainly to :
- (A) Non-Cooperation Movement
(B) Civil Disobedience Movement
(C) Quit India Movement
(D) Ghumusar Movement
162. The main objective of the Prajamandal Movement was :
- (A) To establish Feudal mode
(B) To establish Zamindari system
(C) To remove Zamindari system
(D) To establish representative government
163. During the time of Prajamandal Movement, the tribal population in Nilgiri was :
- (A) 15%
(B) 20%
(C) 80%
(D) 90%
164. The new Congress ministry under Mahatab's leadership was sworn in :
- (A) 23rd April, 1946
(B) 24th April, 1946
(C) 25th April, 1946
(D) 26th April, 1946
165. Under whose leadership, the capital city of Bhubaneswar was constructed ?
- (A) Harekrushna Mahatab
(B) Biswanath Das
(C) Nilakantha Das
(D) Madhusudhan Das



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