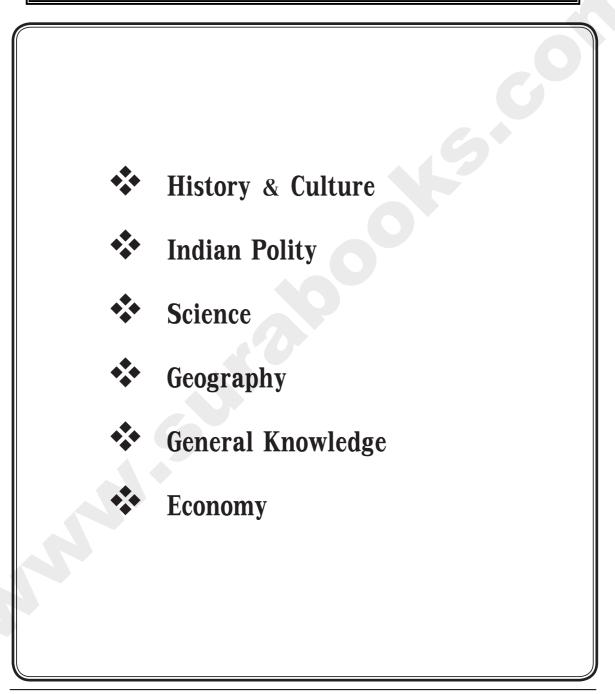
GENERAL AWARENESS



HISTORY & CULTURE

1. Swami Vivekananda addressed chicago Parliament of Religious in the year Δ) 1800 **B)** 1802

п,	1030	ы,	1032
C)	1891	D)	1893

Explanation:

Ans: (D)

Swami Vivekananda represented India and Hinduism at the Parliament of the World's Religions in 1893. This was the first World's Parliament of Religions and it was held from 11 to 27 September 1893. In 2012 a three day world conference was organized to commemorate 150th birth anniversay of Vivekananda.

Freedom fighter Aurobindo Ghosh was 2. defended in the Alipore Bomb case by :

> A) Bipin Chandra Pal B) Motilal Nehru C) Chitta Ranjan Das D) Bhulabhai Desai **Explanation**: Ans: (C)

In the Alipore Bomb Case, Aurobindo Ghosh was defended by the young lawyer Chittaranjan Das. It was an important court trial, during May 1908 to May 1909, in which the British Government tried to implicate Sri Aurobindo in various revolutionary activities.

- 3. Who founded Sanskrit college at Varanasi in the year 1792?
 - A) Jonathan Duncan
 - B) Madan Mohan Malaviya
 - C) William Jones

D) Tej Bahadur Sapru

Ans: (A)

Explanation: Jonathan Duncan started the Sanskrit College at Benares in 1791 for the study of Hindu law and Philosophy (both were designed to provide a regular supply of qualified Indians to help the administration of law in the courts of the Company). In 1958, the Sanskrit College became a university and in 1974 the name was changed to Sampurnanand Sanskrit University.

4. In which year did the Battle of Haldiaghat take place ?

A)	1574	B)	1575	
C)	1576	D)	1578	
Explanation:				

On 21 June 1576, the armies of Maharana Pratap and Akbar met at Haldighati, near the town of Gogunda in Rajasthan. The battle was significant for the tenacity displayed by Rajputs and the art of defensive mountain warfare. Maharana Pratap Singh established a great example of courage and bravery in the battle of Haldighati.

Ans: (C)

5. Treaty of Bassein took place in the year : **A)** 1802 **B)** 1807

Explanatio	n:	Ans: (A)
C) 1809	D) 1805	

The Treaty of Bassein was a pact signed on 31 December 1802 between the British East India Company and Baji Rao II, the Peshwa of Pune. The treaty was a decisive step in the dissolution of the Maratha empire, which led to the East India Company's usurpation of the Peshwa's territories in western India in 1818.

6. Who was the Governor General of India when Regulating Act of 1773 was passed?

A) Lord Cornwallis B) Lord Wellesley

C) Lord Amherst **D)** Warren Hastings **Explanation**: Ans: (D)

Warren Hastings was the first Governor of the Presidency of Fort William (Bengal) and thereby the first de facto Governor-General of India from 1773 to 1785. It was during his time that the Regulating Act of 1773 was passed by the British Parliament for the regulation of the British East India Company's Indian territories, mainly in Bengal.

	58 B.C. 59 B.C. Ans: (A) 78 A.D. Kushana redited with the on his accession This era has been	 a hymn to the Mother Land. It played a vital role in the Indian independence movement. It was first sung in a political context by Rabindranath Tagore at the 1896 session of the Indian National Congress. Forward Bloc was founded by Subhash chandra Bose in the year A) 1937 B) 1938 C) 1939 D) 1940 Explanation:
	Cantia Tope Cunwar Singh Ans: (B) adherent of Nana Indian leader in 1857 and one of real name was tope. He was Government at	The Forward Bloc of the Indian National Congress was formed on 3 May 1939 by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. The party re-established as an independent political party after the independence of India. It has its main stronghold in West Bengal. Who defeated Harsha Vardhana? A) Devapala B) Kumaragupta C) Pulakesin II D) Bhoja Explanation: Ans: (C) Pulakesin II of the Chalukya dynasty defeated Harsha's army on the banks of
 9. The famous book 'Satyar written by A) Swami Dayanand Sara B) Bankim Chandra Chatt C) V.D. Savarkar D) Bal Gangadhar Tilak Explanation: Satyarth Prakash ("The I a book (1875) written of by Maharishi Dayanang renowned religious and and the founder of Arya has now been translated is languages. 	swati serjee 13. Ans: (A) ight of Truth") is riginally in Hindi da Saraswati, a social reformer Samaj. The book	 Narmada River in 630 AD. The defeat resulted in a truce between the two kings, with Harsha accepting River Narmada as the southern boundry for his kingdom. The fourth Buddhist council took place during the reign of A) Kanishka B) Asoka C) Bimbisara D) Samudragupta Explanation: Ans: (A) The Fourth Buddhist Council was held at Kundalvana, Kashmir, in 72 AD under the patronage of Kushan king Kanishka. It was presided over by Vasumitra, with Asvaghosha as his deputy. This council
	nde Mataram' is Durgeshnandini 14. Ananda Math	distinctly divided the Buddhism into 2 sects – Mahayana & Hinayana. 'A post-dated cheque on a falling bank' - who said this in which context?
Explanation: Vande Mataram, literally Mother"—is a poem from chatterjee's 1882 novel A	Ans: (D) 7, "I praise thee, Bankim Chandra	 A) M.K. Gandhi on Cripp's Proposals B) Jawaharlal Nehru on Cripp's Proposals C) M.K. Gandhi on Cabinet Mission Plan D) M.A. Jinnah on Cabinet Mission Plan

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15.	Explanation:Ans: (A)Gandhi said that Cripps' offer of DominionStatus after the war was a "post-datedcheque drawn on a crashing bank". TheCripps mission was an attempt made in lateMarch 1942 by the British government tosecure full Indian cooperation and supportfor their efforts in World War II.The most important God in the Rigvedic	18.	avowed nationalist organization foundedin British India by Surendranath Banerjeeand Ananda Mohan Bose in 1876. It latermerged with the Indian National Congress.The court poet of Pulakesin II wasA) HarisenaB) RavikirtiC) KalhanaD) BhavabhutiExplanation:Ans: (B)Ravikirti was minister and poet in the
	Period wasA) AgniB) RudraC) VarunaD) IndraExplanation:Ans: (D)Going by the number of hymns dedicatedto divinities, Indra or Purandhara wasthe most important god of the Rig Vedicperiod. 250 Rig Vedic hymns are devoted tohim. He played the role of warlord and wasconsidered to be the rain god. Agni was thesecond most important God (200 hymns aredevoted to him).	19.	Court of Chalukyan king Pulakesin II.He composed the Aihole inscription (634A.D) which describes the achievements ofPulakesin II and his victory against KingHarshavardhana.Gautam Buddha spread his religion in thelanguage ofA) SanskritB) MagadhiC) PaliD) SauraseniExplanation:Ans: (C)Gautam Buddha used Pali, the language of
16.	Thomas roe visited India During the reign of which Mughal emperor? A) Akbar B) Shah Jahan C) Aurangzeb D) Jahangir Explanation: Ans: (D) Sir Thomas roe was sent by James I to the court of Jahangir in 1615 A.D. He remained at the court of Jahangir from 1615 to 1618. He succeeded in obtaining a Farman from Jahangir allowing the English to trade at Surat. At the Mughal court, roe allegedly became a favorite of Jahangir and considered as his drinking partner.	20.	This helped in the propagation of Buddhism among the masses. Pali is the language of many of the earliest extant literature of Buddhism as collected in the Tripitaka. 'Rajtarangini' was written by A) Harisena B) Banabhatta C) Kalhana D) Kalidasa Explanation: Ans: (C) Rajatarangini (The River of Kings) was written in Sanskrit by Kalhana in 12th century A.D. It is a metrical historical chronicle of north-western Indian subcontinent, particularly the kings of
17.	 Indian Association in the year 1876 was founded by A) C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru B) Keshav Chandra Sen C) Womesh Chandra Banerjee D) Surendranath Banerjee and Ananda Mohan Bose Explanation: Ans: (D) The Indian National Association also known as Indian Association was the first 	21.	 Kashmir. It provides the earliest source on Kashmir. Simon Commission of 1927 was boycotted A) to protest the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi B) as Indians were excluded from the Commission C) to protest the inclusion of Sir John Simon in the Commission D) to protest againt the Jallianwala bagh massacre

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	Explanation: Ans: (B)	24.	During whose tenure was the Hunter
	The Simon Commission caused outrage and insult to the Indian leaders since it did not include even a single Indian member. It had seven members, those were lifted from the three political parties of the British Parliament under the chairmanship of Sir John Simon. The Indian National Congress, at its Madras session in December 1927, resolved to boycott the Commission.		Commission set up for enquiring into the Jallianwala Bagh shoot out ? A) Lord Lytton B) Lord Willingdon C) Lord Linlithgow D) Lord Chelmsford Explanation: Ans: (D) Viceroy of India Lord Chelmsford, in October 1919, announced the formation of the Hunter Commission to enquire into the Jallianwala Bagh incident. It was named after the name of chairman, Lord William Hunter, former Solicitor-General
22.	In 1930, the first phase of the Civil Disobedience Movement, viz the Salt Satyagraha began with Mahatma Gandhi's Marathon march from		for Scotland and Senator of the College of Justice in Scotland. This committee was also known as Disorders Inquiry Committee.
	A) Sabarmati B) Dandi	25.	In which year was rowlatt Act passed?
	C) Bombay D) Delhi		I. 1919 II. 1921 III. 1929 IV. 1916
	Explanation: Ans: (A)		Select the correct answer :
	Salt March, also called Dandi March or Salt		A) IV B) III
	Satyagraha, was major non-violent protest		C) I D) II
	action in India led by Gandhi in March-		Explanation: Ans: (C)
23.	April 1930. Gandhi led the Dandi March from Sabarmati Ashram, near Ahmedabad. 78 people began the march with Gandhi, who intended to walk to the coastal village of Dandi, located at a small town called Navasari in the state of Gujarat. Who was the last ruler of the Saluya		Rowlatt Act was a legislative act passed by the Imperial Legislative Council in Delhi on March 18, 1919. It was also known as Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act, 1919. It was enacted in light of a perceived threat from revolutionary nationalist organisations.
20.	dynasty?	26.	Where is the Golden Temple Dambulla
	A) Veer Narasimha		located ?
	B) Harihara II		I. Malaysia II. Sri Lanka
	C) Immadi Narasimha		III. Philippines IV. Indonesia
	D) Bukka I		Select the correct answer :
	Explanation: Ans: (C)		A) II B) III
	Narasimha Raya II, also known as Immadi		C) I D) IV
	Narasimha Raya, was the third and last		Explanation: Ans: (A)
	ruler of the Saluva dynasty, the second of the four dynasties to rule the Vijayanagara		Dambulla cave temple also known as the
	Empire . He ruled from 1491 to 1505.		Golden Temple of Dambulla is a World
	Upon Narasimha's death, Tuluva Vira		Heritage Site located near Kandy in Sri Lanka. It is the largest and best preserved
	Narasimha Raya was proclaimed emperor of		cave temple complex in Sri Lanka. The
	Vijayanagara and the Tuluva dynasty came		temple has a total of 153 Buddha statues
	to the throne.		and four statues of gods and goddesses.