

EXAMINATION CODE : **04**

QUESTION BOOKLET SL. NO.

Dist. Code	Registration No.

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QUESTION BOOKLET - PAPER-II

(Before answering questions read carefully the instructions given in the Question Booklet)

SUBJECTS : HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY, ECONOMICS & CIVICS (ARTS)

MAXIMUM MARKS : 100

MAXIMUM TIME : 2 HOURS

SUBJECT CODE :

AA

2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.

(Including initial 10 minutes for filling O.M.R. Answer Sheet)

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES

1. The sealed Question Booklet containing **100** questions enclosed with O.M.R. Answer Sheet is given to you.
2. Verify whether the given question booklet is of the same subject which you have opted.
3. Open the question paper seal carefully and take out the enclosed O.M.R. Answer sheet outside the question booklet. Fill up the general information and shade the relevant circle from Sl. No. 1 to 8 of O.M.R. Answer Sheet. If you fail to fill up the details in the form of alphabet and signs as instructed, you will be personally responsible for consequences arising during scoring of your answer sheet.
4. See that the Question Paper Booklet No. and the O.M.R. Answer Sheet No. are same. If there is difference, inform the Room Supervisor immediately.
5. Enter the Question Paper Booklet Sl. No. in the O.M.R. Answer Sheet at Sl. No. 4.
6. Enter the Code of the subject you have opted at Sl. No. 9 of O.M.R. Answer Sheet and shade the circle given before the subject.
7. During the Examination :-
 - (a) Read each question carefully.
 - (b) Select the correct answer out of the four choices given under each Question.
 - (c) Completely darken/shade the relevant circle against Question No. in the O.M.R. Answer Sheet. For example, in a question paper if Sl. No. 3 is correct answer for Question No. 20, then darken before Sl. No. 20 of O.M.R. Answer Sheet using blue / black ball point pen as follows :

20. ① ② ● ④ (Only example)

8. Rough work should be done only on the blank space provided in the Question Booklet. Rough work should not be done on the O.M.R. Answer Sheet.
9. If more than one circle is darkened for a given question, such answer is treated as wrong and no mark will be given. See the example in O.M.R. Answer Sheet.
10. The candidate and the Room Supervisor should sign in the O.M.R. Sheet at specified place. Candidate has to put left hand thumb impression at specified place compulsorily.
11. Each of the candidate is given carbonless O.M.R. Answer sheet in duplicate. Candidate should return the original O.M.R. Answer sheet to the Room Supervisor and retain carbon copy of the same with him after the examination.
12. Log Tables, Calculator, Pager & Mobile phones are not allowed inside the examination hall.
13. After answering the questions writing the information at Sl. No. 8 is compulsory.
14. Do not use white fluid to change the answer, such answer will not be considered for valuation.
15. **If a candidate is found committing malpractice, such a candidate shall not be considered for recruitment and action will be taken against such candidate as per rules.**

INSTRUCTIONS TO FILL UP THE O.M.R. SHEET

1. There is only one correct answer for each question.
2. Circles must be darkened with **BLUE** or **BLACK** ball point pen only. Do not try to alter the entry.
3. Circle should be darkened completely so that the numeral inside the circle is not visible.
4. Do not make any stray marks on this sheet.
5. This is a carbonless Answer Sheet. There is no need to shade the second copy separately.

□ Paper-II AA

ENGLISH VERSION

1. Bahamani Kingdom was founded by
 - (1) Muhammad Shah II
 - (2) Hassan Gangu Bahaman Shah
 - (3) Muhammad Shah III
 - (4) Muhammad Shah I
2. Bahamani's Art is known as
 - (1) Contemporary Art
 - (2) Bidari Art
 - (3) Kashmiri Art
 - (4) Indo Art
3. Who divided the Mughal Empire into provinces for the first time ?
 - (1) Babar (2) Humayun
 - (3) Jahangir (4) Akbar
4. Which of the following Vedas was composed early ?
 - (1) Yajurveda
 - (2) Samaveda
 - (3) Rigveda
 - (4) Atharvaveda
5. Which one of the following is an example of Hindu architecture showing Islamic influence ?
 - (1) Lotus Mahal, Vijayanagara
 - (2) Thousand Pillared Mantapa, Madurai
 - (3) The King's Audience Hall, Vijayanagara
 - (4) Pillared Corridor, Rameswaram
6. The well known General of Alauddin Khilji is
 - (1) Iltutmish
 - (2) Malik Kafar
 - (3) Balban
 - (4) Aram Shah
7. Three Carnatic Wars were fought between
 - (1) British and French
 - (2) Marathas and Magurs
 - (3) Marathas and Nizam
 - (4) Tipu Sultan and British
8. Who was the architect of Taj Mahal ?
 - (1) Ustad Esa (2) Shahjahan
 - (3) Asaf Khan (4) Dara
9. Where was Shivaji born ?
 - (1) Shivner Durga
 - (2) Purandara
 - (3) Pune
 - (4) Rajghat
10. Shivaji's Council of Ministers was called as
 - (1) Mantri Mandal
 - (2) Mantri Parishat
 - (3) Ashtapradhan
 - (4) Attarakacheri
11. Tribal Assemblies of the Vedic period :
 - (1) Sabha and Samiti
 - (2) Sabha and Vidatha
 - (3) Samiti and Gana
 - (4) Vidatha and Gana

12. Tirumala Rao held high office under
- (1) Tipu Sultan
 - (2) Haider Ali
 - (3) Rani Lakshmmmani
 - (4) Raja Wodeyar
13. In the first Anglo-Mysore War Haider Ali recovered
- (1) Mangalore (2) Madras
 - (3) Hyderabad (4) Calcutta
14. What was the form of struggle that Congress adopted against the British in 1940 ?
- (1) Non-Cooperation
 - (2) Individual Satyagraha
 - (3) Mass Civil Disobedience
 - (4) Armed Struggle
15. Mahatma Gandhi was profoundly influenced by
- (1) Leo Tolstoy
 - (2) Bernard Shaw
 - (3) Karl Marx
 - (4) Lenin
16. British East India Company was established in the year
- (1) 1600 (2) 1602
 - (3) 1609 (4) 1623
17. America declared Independence on June 4th
- (1) 1776 (2) 1775
 - (3) 1774 (4) 1773
18. French Revolution took place in the year
- (1) 1793 (2) 1794
 - (3) 1789 (4) 1795
19. Russian Revolution took place in the year
- (1) 1917 (2) 1918
 - (3) 1919 (4) 1920
20. Czar's autocratic rule came to an end with
- (1) French Revolution
 - (2) Russian Revolution
 - (3) American Revolution
 - (4) German Revolution
21. First World War was started in the year
- (1) 1918 (2) 1914
 - (3) 1919 (4) 1920
22. Who among the following is considered to be the father of the Idea of Pakistan ?
- (1) Sir Mohammad Iqbal
 - (2) Rahmat Ali
 - (3) Mohammad Ali Jinnah
 - (4) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

23. 'Battle of Plassey' took place in
 (1) 1753 (2) 1752
 (3) 1757 (4) 1764
24. 'Battle of Buxar' took place in
 (1) 1764 (2) 1757
 (3) 1762 (4) 1766
25. Who among the following leaders was not associated with Extremists ?
 (1) B.G. Tilak
 (2) Aurobindo Ghosh
 (3) Bipinchandra Pal
 (4) Lala Lajpat Rai
26. Two Nation Theory was given by
 (1) Nehru
 (2) Mohammed Ali Jinnah
 (3) Gandhiji
 (4) Britishers
27. Who enjoyed the title 'Navakoti Narayana' ?
 (1) Raja Wodeyar
 (2) Kantherava Narasaraja Wodeyar
 (3) Narasimharaja Wodeyar
 (4) Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar
28. Second World War broke out in Europe in the year
 (1) 1939 (2) 1938
 (3) 1945 (4) 1946
29. At Kanpur the Revolt of 1857 was led by
 (1) Nana Saheb
 (2) Tantya Tope
 (3) Bakht Khan
 (4) Zeenat Mahal
30. Which countries were the main players in the Cold War ?
 (1) Russia and England
 (2) Russia and USA
 (3) Russia and France
 (4) Russia and Germany
31. In India, the Federal Court was constituted by an Act of
 (1) 1891 (2) 1909
 (3) 1919 (4) 1935
32. Separate Electorate for Muslims was introduced in the Act of
 (1) 1901 (2) 1909
 (3) 1905 (4) 1904
33. The uprising of 1857 was described as the First Indian War of Independence by
 (1) S.N. Sen
 (2) R.C. Majumdar
 (3) B.G. Tilak
 (4) V.D. Savarkar

34. Who was called 'Indian Napoleon' ?

- (1) Chandragupta
- (2) Skandagupta
- (3) Samudragupta
- (4) Chandragupta II

35. The main objective of Reform Movements in India, during 15th century was to

- (1) reform religious life
- (2) remove social evils
- (3) spread education
- (4) strengthen 'Hindu Society'

36. The Protestant Reformation Movement brought fame to one of the following leaders in History.

- (1) Ignatius Loyola
- (2) Martin Luther King
- (3) Martin Luther
- (4) Nelson Mandela

37. Queen's Proclamation of 1858 was called

- (1) Magna Carta
- (2) Magna Charitre
- (3) Magna Chakra
- (4) Magna Patra

38. Which one of the following countries pioneered in geographical discoveries ?

- (1) India
- (2) America
- (3) China
- (4) Portugal

39. Which country is called as the Mother of Renaissance ?

- (1) Rome
- (2) Italy
- (3) Germany
- (4) France

40. The one Rajput State which persisted in its attempt to regain independence till the death of Aurangzeb was

- (1) Marwar
- (2) Mewar
- (3) Jaipur
- (4) Bikaner

41. The Bible, the holy book of the Christians, consists of

- (1) Ten Commandments
- (2) Seven Commandments
- (3) Eight Commandments
- (4) Six Commandments

42. The Iqtadars during the period of Delhi Sultanate were also known as
- (1) Maliks (2) Shieks
(3) Muqtis (4) Munhins
43. Who was the first great Bhakti Saint of North India ?
- (1) Ramananda
(2) Kabir
(3) Gurunanak
(4) Chaitanya
44. 'Dasabhoda' written by
- (1) Gnaneshwar (2) Namdev
(3) Tukaram (4) Ramdas
45. What is the meaning of 'Mohenjodaro' ?
- (1) Mound of Living
(2) Mound of Climbing
(3) Mound of the Great
(4) The Mound of the Dead
46. Tahkik-i-Hind (Reality of Hindustan) written by
- (1) Ibn Batuta
(2) Alberuni
(3) Ziauddin Barani
(4) Ferishta
47. Who was the author of Allahabad Pillar Inscription ?
- (1) Varahamihira
(2) Brahmagupta
(3) Harisena
(4) Aryabhata
48. A Mauryan King, who in his old age abdicated the throne and followed the Jain Saint Bhadrabahu to the South, was
- (1) Chandragupta Maurya
(2) Bindusara
(3) Dasharatha
(4) Samprati
49. The Bahamani Kingdom and Vijayanagara Empire clashed frequently over the territory of
- (1) Madurai
(2) Warangal
(3) Malabar
(4) The Raichur Doab
50. In which Asokan Edict we find his full name ?
- (1) Maski edict
(2) Mansehra rock edict
(3) Sarnath pillar edict
(4) Yeragudi rock edict

51. A statement odd to tropical rainforest region is
- (1) Tall trees with Epiphytes
 - (2) Tree canopy can be seen
 - (3) There are understorey vegetation
 - (4) Trees shed their leaves in pre-winter season
52. Which of the following aspect is not a common feature of desert region ?
- (1) Small animals live in burrows
 - (2) Migration of large number of animals is common
 - (3) Nocturnal activity of creatures
 - (4) Salinity problem in agricultural areas
53. Mediterranean climatic region has Mistral and Bora cold winds are blowing chiefly from
- (1) East to West
 - (2) South to North
 - (3) North to South
 - (4) West to East
54. Which of the following is odd to renewable resources ?
- (1) Wind mills and Tidal waves
 - (2) Bio-gas and organic wastes
 - (3) Geothermal energy and Hydel power
 - (4) Thermal energy and Nuclear power
55. Pair of plant species odd to temperate forests is
- (1) Maple and Birch
 - (2) Ivory and Ebony trees
 - (3) Cedar and Hemlock
 - (4) Pine and Spruce
56. A group of countries in which in their labour force more than 20% are in industry and over 50% are in services.
- (1) Russia, China & India
 - (2) USA, Mexico & Ghana
 - (3) France, Iran & Turkey
 - (4) USA, Russia & France
57. A pair of tribal groups which are most affected by mining activities is
- (1) Yakuts and Eskimos
 - (2) Aborigines and Red Indians
 - (3) Touregs and Badoins
 - (4) Thodas and Soligas
58. Under monsoon climate 'equatorial trough' reaches Himalayan region by
- (1) Mid-January
 - (2) Mid-March
 - (3) Mid-July
 - (4) Mid-December

59. In the Northern major industrial region of India correct sequence of industrial centres from North to South is
- (1) Delhi – Panipat – Kanpur – Mirzapur
 - (2) Panipat – Delhi – Kanpur – Mirzapur
 - (3) Panipat – Delhi – Mirzapur – Kanpur
 - (4) Mirzapur – Panipat – Delhi – Kanpur
60. Which of the following group of countries, coastal areas form much of the South China Sea ?
- (1) China – Taiwan – Malaysia
 - (2) China – Philippines – Cambodia
 - (3) Borneo – Malaysia – Irian Jaya
 - (4) Vietnam – Philippines – Sarawak
61. In Africa, a pair of lakes are associated with the rise of river White Nile is
- (1) Lake Turkana & Mweru
 - (2) Lake Tyanganika & Lake Nyasa
 - (3) Lake Albert & Lake Kveoga
 - (4) Lake Chad & Lake Victoria
62. In India Rohilkhand plains lie to the
- (1) West of Uttarakhand
 - (2) East of Uttarakhand
 - (3) South of Uttarakhand
 - (4) Southern Bihar
63. Much area of tropical grasslands Compos and Pampas lie countries respectively are
- (1) Paraguay and Uruguay
 - (2) Brazil and Argentina
 - (3) Venezuela and Brazil
 - (4) Chile and Argentina
64. Three major provinces which have much of coal mining areas of Australia are
- (1) Western Australia, Northern Territory & Victoria
 - (2) South Australia, Western Australia & Tasmania
 - (3) Queensland, South Wales & Victoria
 - (4) N. territory, South Australia & Victoria
65. On Antarctica South magnetic pole lies towards Australia between the longitudes of
- (1) 120° to 130° East
 - (2) 140° to 150° East
 - (3) 150° to 160° East
 - (4) 170° to 180° East
66. Which of the following pair of rivers form the western tributaries of river Mississippi ?
- (1) River Columbia & River Snake
 - (2) River Colorado & River Rio-Grande
 - (3) River Tennessee and River Ohio
 - (4) Arakansas river and river Red

67. Among the layers of the atmosphere, which is known as 'Isothermal Zone' layer ?

- (1) Ionosphere
- (2) Exosphere
- (3) Stratosphere
- (4) Troposphere

68. Pair of sub-branches of Geography which are considered as a part of Physical Geography is

- (1) Agricultural and Urban Geography
- (2) Regional Geography and Meteorology
- (3) Settlement Geography and Bio-Geography
- (4) Pedology and Oceanography

69. One of the layers of the atmosphere has characteristics like 'slow flowage' and 'low-velocity' and that is

- (1) Uppermost Crust
- (2) Middle Crust
- (3) Uppermost Mantle
- (4) Lower Mantle

70. Pair of scientists who have developed theory about the Origin of Universe is

- (1) Laplace and Abbe Lemaitre
- (2) Thomas Gold and Fred Hoyle
- (3) Herman Bondi and Lyttleton
- (4) Chamberlain and Moulton

71. USA has

- (1) Socialist system
- (2) Capitalist system
- (3) Stable growth
- (4) Centralised growth

72. The Chairman of the Planning Commission is

- (1) The Prime Minister
- (2) The Finance Minister
- (3) The Commerce Minister
- (4) The Industry Minister

73. Energy crisis in India became critical with

- (1) Inflation
- (2) Devaluation
- (3) Political instability
- (4) Hike in oil price in 1973

74. Continuous flow of economic activity denotes

- (1) Economic growth
- (2) Economic progress
- (3) Circular flow
- (4) Vicious circle

75. Changes in the nature & structure of land holding is
- (1) Agriculture Labour Reforms
 - (2) Land Reforms
 - (3) Social Reforms
 - (4) Green Reforms
76. Multi Fibre Agreement was dismantled in
- (1) February, 2000
 - (2) January 15, 2006
 - (3) August, 1991
 - (4) January 1, 2005
77. NABARD is
- (1) RBI Branch
 - (2) Co-operative Bank Branch
 - (3) Rural Infrastructure Bank
 - (4) Apex Bank of Rural Credit
78. The major source of energy in India is
- (1) Oil
 - (2) Solar
 - (3) Coal
 - (4) Electricity
79. New Industrial Policy was envisaged in
- (1) 1991
 - (2) 1996
 - (3) 2000
 - (4) 1990
80. Rural Infrastructure Development Fund was set up in
- (1) 2000
 - (2) 1995-96
 - (3) 2005
 - (4) 2011-12
81. Welfare definition of Economics is given by
- (1) Alfred Marshall
 - (2) L. Robbins
 - (3) J.M. Keynes
 - (4) J.S. Mill
82. Positive analysis in Economics is
- (1) Not useful
 - (2) The Science of Economics
 - (3) Arts of Economics
 - (4) Not in practice
83. GNP at factor cost is equal to
- (1) GNP at market price – Indirect tax + Subsidies
 - (2) GNP + Subsidies
 - (3) GNP – Subsidies
 - (4) GNP – Indirect tax
84. Real National Income is
- (1) not expressed in terms of general price level.
 - (2) expressed in terms of general price level.
 - (3) expressed in terms of money income.
 - (4) expressed in terms of material welfare.
85. Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations was published in the year
- (1) 1976
 - (2) 1776
 - (3) 1896
 - (4) 1820

86. Panchayat Raj is based on the ideology of

- (1) Democratic Decentralization
- (2) Community Co-operation and Development
- (3) People's Participation in Government
- (4) Liberal Principles

87. The salaries and allowances of the members of the Council of Ministers are fixed by

- (1) The President
- (2) The Parliament in consultation with Prime Minister
- (3) The Parliament from time to time
- (4) The Prime Minister

88. The Drafting Committee for the Constitution of India was appointed by the Constituent Assembly of India on

- (1) July 18th, 1947
- (2) August 29th, 1947
- (3) November 26th, 1949
- (4) January 26th, 1950

89. Which one of the following writs literally means, "we command" ?

- (1) Habeas Corpus
- (2) Mandamus
- (3) Quo Warranto
- (4) Certiorari

90. The National Development Council consists of

- (1) The Prime Minister and The Chief Ministers of States
- (2) The Prime Minister, The Finance Minister and Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission
- (3) The President, Vice President and The Prime Minister
- (4) The Prime Minister, The Speaker of Lok Sabha and The Vice Chairman of Rajya Sabha

91. In 1975 Emergency was declared due to

- (1) Internal disturbances
- (2) Chinese attack
- (3) Pakistan's attack
- (4) Financial crisis

92. The Headquarters of International Labour Organization is at

- (1) Paris
- (2) New York
- (3) Geneva
- (4) Rome

93. The First SAARC Conference was held at
- (1) Bangalore
 - (2) Dhaka
 - (3) Kathmandu
 - (4) Colombo
94. The present Law Minister of Karnataka is
- (1) Sri Veerappa Moily
 - (2) Sri Ashok
 - (3) Sri Suresh Kumar
 - (4) Sri Ram Das
95. The Act that established the Reserve Bank of India was
- (1) The Indian Independence Act of 1947
 - (2) The Government of India Act of 1935
 - (3) The Government of India Act of 1919
 - (4) The Pitt's India Act of 1784
96. One of the prominent member from Karnataka who was included in the Constituent Assembly to draft the Constitution was
- (1) B.D. Jatti
 - (2) T. Siddalingaiah
 - (3) D.P. Karmarkar
 - (4) S.P. Mukherjee
97. Under which of the following Article the Fundamental Duties are found ?
- (1) 50
 - (2) 51
 - (3) 52
 - (4) 53
98. "Democracy is a Government by many and not by one" was defined by
- (1) Pericles
 - (2) Abraham Lincoln
 - (3) John Stuart Mill
 - (4) John Sheely
99. The concept, "Swarajya" has been well explained in the book, "India of my Dream", written by
- (1) Abdul Kalam
 - (2) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - (3) Vinobha Bhave
 - (4) Mahatma Gandhi
100. India's foreign policy is based on several principles, one of which is
- (1) Panchasheel
 - (2) Satyameva Jayate
 - (3) Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam
 - (4) Live and let others to live