

Most Important History Questions Asked in Recent Exams Conducted by TCS



1. The words "A flag is necessary for all nations. Millions of people have died for this." were said by whom?

- A. Sarojini Naidu
- B. Jawaharlal Nehru
- C. Mahatma Gandhi
- D. Bhikaji Cama

Ans. C

Sol.

• **The words "A flag is necessary for all nations. Millions of people have died for this." were said by Mahatma Gandhi.**

• The National Flag (tricolour) was adopted in its present form during a meeting of the Constituent Assembly held on **22 July 1947.**

• It became the official flag of the Dominion of India on **15 August 1947.**

• The Indian national flag was designed in **1916 by Pingali Venkayya.**

2. Calcutta became the capital of British India in the year _____.

- A. 1756
- B. 1765
- C. 1772
- D. 1727

Ans. C

Sol.

• **From 1772 to 1911, Calcutta was the capital of British India.**

• From 1912 to India's Independence in 1947, it was the capital of all of Bengal.

• After Independence, Calcutta remained the capital of the Indian state of West Bengal.

• King George V proclaimed the transfer of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi at the climax of the 1911 Imperial Durbar on 12 December 1911.

3. After his release from prison in 1909, Aurobindo Ghosh started two weekly newspapers named _____ and _____.

- A. Dainik Jagran in Hindi and Manorama in Malayali
- B. Anand bazar Patrika in Hindi and Manorama in Malayali
- C. Karmayogin in English and Dharam in Bengali
- D. Dainik Jagran in Hindi and Anand bazar Patrika in Hindi also

Ans. C

Sol.

• **Aurobindo Ghosh was arrested in May 1908 in connection with the Alipore Bomb Case.**

• After his release from prison in 1909, Aurobindo Ghosh started two weekly newspapers named **Karmayogin in English and Dharam in Bengali.**

• Aurobindo Ghosh was born in Calcutta, Bengal Presidency, India on **15 August 1872.**

• He joined the Indian movement for independence from British rule.

• He attended the 1906 Congress meeting headed by **Dadabhai Naoroji.**

• In 1914, after four years of secluded yoga, he started a monthly philosophical magazine called Arya.

• He died on **5 December 1950.**

4. Which of the following is false as per Vedic theory?

A. The Kshatriyas, or warrior rulers, came from Purusha's arms

B. The Vaishyas, or the commoners, came from Purusha's things

C. The Brahmans, or priests, came from Purusha's ears

D. The Shudras, or labourers and servants, came from Purusha's feet

Ans. C

Sol.

* As per the Vedic theory of Varnas, Indian society was classified into four labour categories namely **Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas, and Shudras.**

* As per the tenth Mandal of **Rig Veda** which refers to **Purush Sukta** this division of labour was made.

* According to this theory

a) Brahmins came from the head of Brahma.

b) The Kshatriyas, or warrior rulers, came from Purusha's arms.

c) The Vaishyas, or the commoners, came from Purusha's things.

d) The Shudras, or labourers and servants, came from Purusha's feet.

5. _____ was born to the Chauhan king Someshvara and his queen Karpuradevi in 1166. CE.

- A. Maharaja Man Singh
- B. Maharana Pratap
- C. Maharaja Suraj Mal



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D. Prithviraj Chauhan

Ans. D

Sol.

* **Prithviraj Chauhan** was an eminent Rajput king who ruled over Delhi. He was born to the Chauhan king Someshvara and his queen Karpuradevi in 1166. CE.

* He is also known as Rai Pithora or Prihvi RajIII, he was a Chauhamana dynasty King, which belongs to Ajmer, Rajasthan.

* He defeated his rebellion cousin **Nagarjuna and recaptured Gudapura** area from Nagarjuna. His love affair with Sanyogita led to enmity with Delhi Rulers which were from his mother's side relatives.

* **In 1191 First battle of Terrain** was fought between Prithviraj Chauhan and Muhammad Ghori and it was won by Chauhans, later **in 1192** Muhammad Ghori defeated Prithviraj Chauhan and occupied Delhi throne.

* **Chandra Bardai** was court poet and friend of Prithviraj Chauhan.

6. Prince Khurram grew up to be known as _____.

- A. Akbar B. Humayun
C. Shah Jahan D. Jahangir

Ans. C

Sol.

* **Prince Khurram grew up to be known as Shah Jahan.**

* Shah Jahan was the fifth ruler of the Mughal Dynasty, he was the son of Jahangir. And took over the throne after Jahangir's death in 1627.

* The Shahjahan's Reign is considered as the **Golden period** of Mughal Architecture.

* **Taj Mahal, City of Shahjahanabad, Red fort of Delhi, Jama Masjid,** etc are some of the remarkable works of Shah Jahan's reign architecture.

7. Which of the following was NOT a part of the 'Navratna' at Vikram Aditya's court?

- A. Surdas B. Vararuchi
C. Kshapandka D. Kalidasa

Ans. A

Sol.

* The Navratans of Vikramaditya's court are nine novel courtiers representing

different fields of excellence. Mughal emperor Akbar also had nine jewels or navaratan in his court.

* **The Navratans present in Vikramaditya's were -Amarasimha, Dhanvantari, Ghatakarpara, Kalidasa, Kshapanaka, Shanku, Varahamihira, Vararuchi and Vetala-Bhatta.**

* Kalidas was eminent classical Sanskrit scholar. Malavikagnimitram and Abhijnanasakuntalam are two of his best works.

* Kālidāsa is the author of two epic poems, Raghuvamṣa and Kumārasambhava.

8. Tata Iron and Steel company (TISCO) was incorporated in which year?

- A. 1915 B. 1907
C. 1911 D. 1913

Ans. B

Sol.

* **Tata Iron and Steel Company was incorporated in 1907.**

* It was **founded by Jamsetji Tata and established by Dorabji Tata** in 1907.

* It had the largest steel plant operating in the British Empire by 1939.

* It acquired NatSteel in 2004, Millennium Steel in 2005, Corous in 2007, Steel Engineering and Vinausteel in 2007 and Bhushan Steel in 2018.

* It was the seventh most valuable Indian brand of 2013 as per Brand Finance.

* It is also the second-largest steel company in India. It is the main steel producer in India, UK, and the Netherlands.

9. India was divided into India and Pakistan by the _____ Act.

- A. Government of India
B. Division of India
C. Partition of India
D. Indian Independence

Ans. D

Sol.

* **Indian Independence Act 1947 was an Act passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom that divided British India into two new independent dominions of India and Pakistan.**



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* The Act was formulated together by UK Prime Minister Clement Attlee and the Governor-General of India Lord Mountbatten after the representatives of the Indian National Congress, the Muslim League, and the Sikh community gave their consent to the Act.

* The India Independence act is also known **as the 3 June Plan or Mountbatten Plan.**

* The Indian Independence Act of 1947 was repealed in Article 395 of the Constitution of India and in Article 221 of the Constitution of Pakistan of 1956.

10.The _____ Commission was set up to investigate the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.

- A. Hunter
- B. Butler
- C. Sadler
- D. Campbell

Ans. A

Sol.

* The Jallianwala Bagh massacre is also known as the **Amritsar massacre.**

* It took place on **13th April 1919.**

* **The Hunter Commission** was set up to investigate the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.

* This commission was headed by **Lord William Hunter**, a Senator of College of Justice of Scotland.

11.The firing order issued by _____ on a gathering of people on Baisakhi Day, 1931 because a turning point in India's freedom struggle.

- A. Lord Wellesley
- B. General Dyer
- C. Lord Cornwallies
- D. Warren Hastings

Ans. B

Sol.

* The Jallianwala Bagh massacre is also known as the **Amritsar massacre.**

* It took place on **13th April 1919.**

* The firing order issued by **General Dyer** on a gathering of people on Baisakhi Day, 1931 because a turning point in India's freedom struggle.

* The **Hunter Commission** was set up to investigate the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.

* This commission was headed by **Lord William Hunter**, a Senator of College of Justice of Scotland.

12.Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev were hanged in which year?

- A. 1930
- B. 1935
- C. 1933
- D. 1931

Ans. D

Sol.

* **Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev were hanged in 1931.**

* They were sentenced to death in the Lahore conspiracy case and ordered to be hanged on **24th March 1931.**

* March 23 marks as the martyrdom of Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev Thapar and Shivaram Rajguru.

* India observes **Shaheed Diwas** on the day of the execution of Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev Thapar and Shivaram Rajguru as a show of respect of its heroes.

13.Guru Gobind Singh commanded Sikhs to wear five item all the time. Which the following is NOT one of these five items?

- A. Kesh
- B. Kara
- C. Kangha
- D. Kila

Ans. D

Sol.

• In Sikhism, the **Five Ks are five items that Guru Gobind Singh commanded Khalsa** Sikhs to wear at all times in 1699.

• They are:

- 1) Kesh (uncut hair)
- 2) Kangha (a wooden comb for the hair)
- 3) Kara (an iron bracelet)
- 4) Kachera (100% cotton tieable undergarment (not an elastic one))
- 5) Kirpan (an iron dagger large enough to defend oneself).

14.The Second Battle of Tarain was fought in which year?

- A. 1294 AD
- B. 1345 AD
- C. 1192 AD
- D. 1079 AD

Ans. C

Sol.

• **The Second Battle of Tarain was fought in 1192.**

• It was fought between **Mohammad Ghori and Prithviraj Chauhan.**

• Prithviraj was defeated and killed by Muhammad Ghori in this battle.



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- Prithviraj Chauhan's forces had defeated Mohammad Ghori at the **First Battle of Tarain in 1191**.

- It was fought near **Tarain (modern Taraori in Haryana)**.

15. Queen Naikidevi is remembered as the woman who defeated _____ in 1178 CE.

- A. Muhammad bin Tughlaq
- B. Muhammad al-Baqir
- C. Al-Salih Muhammad
- D. Muhammad Ghori

Ans. D

Sol.

- **Queen Naikidevi** is remembered as the woman who defeated Muhammad Ghori.

- Naikidevi was a Solanki queen. Naikidevi was daughter of the Kadamba ruler Mahamandalesvara Permadi of Goa and she took over the kingship after the death of his husband.

- The Gujrati poet, **Someshwara** mentioned in his works about the defeat of Ghori by Solanki Kings.

- **Merutunga** in his work **Prabandha Chintamani** explained how Naikidevi fought against the Mlechha king at Gadararaghatta near Mount Abu.

16. Nagaland became a part of the Union of India in the year 1963 by which amendment to the Constitution of India?

- A. 17th
- B. 13th
- C. 16th
- D. 14th

Ans. B

Sol.

- Nagaland became a part of the Union of India in the year 1963 by the thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution of India.

- The 13th amendment says Formation of State of Nagaland, with special protection under Article 371A.

- The 14th constitutional amendment is Incorporation of Pondicherry into the Union of India and creation of Legislative Assemblies for Himachal Pradesh, Tripura, Manipur and Goa.

- The 16th amendment is related to retirement age of high court judges.

- And 17th constitutional amendment is related to secure the constitutional validity of acquisition of Estates.

17. Post the Anglo-Mysore wars, whom did the East India Company appoint as the Governor of Bengal?

- A. Robert Clive
- B. Sir Charles Metcalfe
- C. Lord Hardinge
- D. Warren Hastings

Ans. A

Sol.

- The fourth Anglo-Mysore war resulted in the overthrow Tipu Sultan and the dismantlement of Mysore to the benefit of the East India Company.

- The East India Company appointed Robert Clive as the Governor of Bengal.

- In 1772, Warren Hastings was appointed as the governor of Bengal during the time of Anglo Mysore wars.

18. What is the name of Shivaji's son who was born to Saibai?

- A. Shahu
- B. Bajirao
- C. Sambhaji
- D. Shahaji

Ans. C

Sol.

- **Sambhaji Bhonsle** was the second ruler of the Maratha kingdom.

- He was the **eldest son of Shivaji and his first wife Saibai**.

- He was successor of the realm after his father's death, and ruled it for nine years.

19. Muhammad Ghori's first attack was in _____, when he attacked Multan.

- A. 1475 AD
- B. 1175 AD
- C. 1287 AD.
- D. 1089 AD

Ans. B

Sol.

- **Muhammad Ghori** was the Sultan of the Ghurid Empire.

- He is credited with laying the foundation of Muslim rule in the Indian subcontinent.

- Muhammad Ghori's **first attack was in 1175 AD, when he attacked Multan**.

20. Who started the temple entry movement in 1927?

- A. Bhimrao Ambedkar
- B. Mahatma Gandhi
- C. Medha Patkar
- D. Vinobha Bhave

Ans. A



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Sol.

- **B.R. Ambedkar** started the temple entry movement in 1927, in which his Mahar Caste followers participated.
- His aim was to make everyone see the power of caste prejudices within the society.

21.The Nehru-Liaquat agreement was signed in the year _____.

- A. 1948 B. 1950
C. 1949 D. 1947

Ans. B

Sol.

- **The Liaquat-Nehru Pact** was a bilateral treaty between the two South-Asian states of India and Pakistan.
- This agreement is also known as "**Delhi Pact**".
- The treaty was signed in New Delhi by the **Prime Minister Jawahar Lal Nehru and the Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan on April 8, 1950.**

22.In pre-independence India, in the year _____ the British shifted the capital of India from Calcutta to Delhi.

- A. 1913 B. 1911
C. 1924 D. 1921

Ans. B

Sol.

- **During the British Raj, until 1911, Calcutta was the capital of India.**
- By the latter half of the 19th century Shimla had become the summer capital.
- King George V proclaimed the transfer of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi at the climax of the 1911 Imperial Durbar on 12 December 1911.

23.The Ilbert Bill proposed by _____ in 1883 was a controversial move.

- A. Lord Hastings B. Lord Ripon
C. Lord Dalhousie D. Lord Curzon

Ans. B

Sol.

- **The Ilbert Bill was a bill introduced in 1883 during the Viceroyship of the Lord Ripon.**
- It was written by **Sir Courtenay Peregrine Ilbert.**
- It was named after Courtenay Ilbert, the recently appointed legal adviser to the Council of India.

- Ilbert Bill, in the history of India, a controversial measure proposed in 1883 that sought to allow senior Indian magistrates to preside over cases involving British subjects in India.

24._____ is an ancient Sanskrit text on medicine and surgery.

- A. Arthashastra
B. Raghuvamsha
C. Sushruta Samhita
D. Abhijnanashakuntal

Ans. C

Sol.

- * **"The Sushruta Samhita"** is an ancient Sanskrit text on medicine and surgery.
- * **Sushruta** was an ancient Indian physician.
- * He is known as the main author of the "**Sushruta Samhita**".
- * The Sushruta Samhita is one of the most important surviving ancient treatises on medicine and is considered a foundational text of Ayurveda.

25.The fifth Sikh Guru compiled Adi Granth, the first official edition of the Sikh scripture.

- A. Guru Arjan Dev
B. Guru Gobind Singh
C. Guru Ram Das
D. Guru Amar Das

Ans. A

Sol.

- The **fifth Sikh Guru Arjan Dev** compiled Adi Granth, the first official edition of the Sikh scripture.
- He was the first of the two Gurus martyred in the Sikh faith and the fifth of the ten total Sikh Gurus.
- **Guru Granth Sahib Ji** is the principal scripture of Sikhism.

26.Guru Gobind Singh was the _____ Sikh Guru.

- A. Eighth B. Tenth
C. Ninth D. Fifth

Ans. B

Sol.

- **Guru Gobind Singh was the tenth Sikh Guru.**
- His original name was **Gobind Rai.**



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- He was formally installed as the leader of the Sikhs at age nine, becoming the tenth Sikh Guru.
- The Khalsa tradition was initiated in **1699 by the last living Guru of Sikhism, Guru Gobind Singh.**
- He enshrined the scripture the **Guru Granth Sahib as Sikhism's eternal Guru.**

27. The Gurmukhi script was created in the 16th century CE by the second Sikh guru _____.

- A. Guru Amar Das B. Guru Arjan
C. Guru Angad D. Guru Rain Das

Ans. C

Sol.

- **Guru Angad** is credited in the **Sikh tradition with the Gurmukhi script**, which is now the standard writing script for Punjabi language in India.
- He was the second Sikh Guru.
- His birth name was **Lehna.**
- Guru Nanak dev ji gave Bhai Lehna the name Angad and chose Angad as the second Sikh Guru instead of his own sons.

28. Which ruler constructed the highest and biggest gateway of Victory, Buland Darwaza?

- A. Mohammed Ghori B. Akbar
C. Aurangzeb D. Jahangir

Ans. B

Sol.

- **Buland Darwaza** was built in **1601 A.D. by Mughal emperor Akbar.**
- It was built to commemorate his **victory over Gujarat.**
- It is also known as "**Gate of victory**".
- It is the highest gateway in the world and is an example of Mughal architecture.
- It displays Akbar's empire.

29. Banabhatta was the court poet of which of the following Indian kings?

- A. Yasovarman
B. Pulkesin II
C. Harshavardhana
D. Chandra gupta II

Ans. C

Sol.

- **Banabhatta** was a **7th-century Sanskrit prose writer and poet .**

- He was the Asthana Kavi in the court of **King Harsha Vardhana.**

- Harshavardhan **reigned c. 606–647 CE** in north India first from Sthanvishvara (Thanesar), and later Kannauj.

- Banabhatta was the author of **Harsha-Charita and Kadambari.**

30. Portuguese navigator who succeeded in crossing the Cape of Storms and renamed it as "Cape of Good Hope" was _____.

- A. Afonso de Albuquerque
B. Barholomew Diaz
C. Vasco da Gama
D. Francisco-de-Almeida

Ans. B

Sol.

- In 1486 when Portuguese explorer **Bartolomeu Dias** and his crew were the first Europeans to sail around the southern point of the continent of Africa.
- He named it: The Cape of Good Hope

31. Who founded the Servants of India Society in 1905?

- A. Gopal Krishna Gokhale
B. Annie Besant
C. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
D. Syed Ahmed Khan

Ans. A

Sol.

- **The Servants of India Society was formed in Pune, Maharashtra, on June 12, 1905.**

- It was founded by the **Gopal Krishna Gokhale**, who left the Deccan Education Society to form this association.
- The Society organized many campaigns to promote education, sanitation, health care and fight the social evils of untouchability and discrimination, alcoholism, poverty, oppression of women and domestic abuse.

32. The Chipko movement is related to which of the following?

- A. Transparency in public life
B. Balanced Development
C. To protect trees from felling
D. Forest planting



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Ans. C
Sol.

- **The Chipko movement was a forest conservation movement in India.**
- It began in 1970s in Uttarakhand.
- **Sunderlal Bahuguna** was the leader of Chipko movement.

33. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was awarded the Kesar-e-Hind Award in 1915 by _____ of Penhurst for his contribution to ambulance services in South Africa.

- A. Lord Dalhousie B. Lord Hardinge
C. Lord Ripon D. Lord Curzon

Ans. B
Sol.

- **Mahatma Gandhi was awarded the Kaiser-i-Hind in 1915 by the Lord Hardinge of Penhurst for his contribution to ambulance services in South Africa.**

- From 1910 to 1916, Lord Hardinge served as India's Viceroy.
- The Kaiser-i-Hind Medal for Public Service in India was a medal awarded by the Emperor/Empress of India between 1900 and 1947.
- The medal was instituted by Queen Victoria on 10th April 1900.

34. When was the Battle of Plassey fought between Siraj-ud-Daula and the British East India Company?

- A. 15 September 1765
B. 25 May 1745
C. 23 June 1757
D. 21 June 1780

Ans. C
Sol.

- **On 23rd June 1757**, the Battle of Plassey was fought between the forces of Siraj-Ud Daulah, and his French support troops and the troops of the British East India Company.
- British East India Company, led by Robert Clive. The battle helped the Company seize control of Bengal.

35. _____ was a professor of political science and economics at the University of Taxila.

- A. Samudragupta B. Kautilya
C. Ajatshatru D. Bindusara

Ans. B
Sol.

- * **Chanakya or Kautilya was a professor of political science and economics at the University of Taxila.**

* Chanakya was humiliated by Nanda dynasty king Dhananand, after this, he takes an oath to overthrow his reign.

* Later he chooses, Prepared and trained Chandragupta Maurya and made him King of Akhand Bharat uprooting the Nanda dynasty rule.

* He wrote 'The Arthashastra' which gives information about Political structure, Duties of administration and King, etc.

* Chanakya served as the chief advisor to both emperors Chandragupta and his son Bindusara. He assisted Chandragupta Maurya to diplomatically tackle the great attack on Alexander on India.

36. Jahangir, the _____ Mughal emperor ruled India from 1605 until his death in 1627.

- A. Third B. Fifth
C. Second D. Fourth

Ans. D
Sol.

- **Jahangir** was the fourth Mughal Emperor, who ruled from **1605 until his death in 1627.**

• He was the son of **Akbar.**

• **Babur** was the founder of Mughal Dynasty.

• **Bahadur Shah Zafar** was the **19th and last Mughal Emperor.**

37. Who started the Asiatic Society of Bengal in 1784?

- A. William Jones B. William Wordsworth
C. William Adam D. William Carey

Ans. A
Sol.

- **William Jones** is credited for establishing the **Asiatic Society of Bengal in the year 1784.**

• In 1832 the name was changed to "The Asiatic Society of Bengal" and again in 1936 it was renamed as "The Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal".

• Sir William Jones was an Anglo-Welsh philologist, a puisne judge on the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.



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38.The _____ is a Jain text containing the biographies of the Jain Tirthankaras, most notably Parshvaaath and Mahavira.

- A. Uttaradhyayana B. Adj Purana
- C. Kalpa Sutra D. Mahapurana

Ans. C

Sol.

- The "**Kalpa Sutra**" is a Jain text containing the biographics of the Jain Tirthankaras, most notably Parshvaaath and Mahavira.
- It was probably put to writing only after **980 or 993 years after the Nirvana of Mahavira.**
- Nowadays the Kalpa-Sootra is read by Jain monks during the holy festival of **Paryushan.**

39.The _____ dynasty which ruled North India from 1206 to 1290 was established by Qutbuddin Aibak.

- A. Lodi B. Tughlaq
- C. Khilji D. Slave

Ans. D

Sol.

- The Slave dynasty which ruled North India from 1206 to 1290 was established by Qutbuddin Aibak.
- The dynasty was so called because Qutub din Aibak was a slave of Mohammad Ghori.
- Iltutmish is considered as the real founder of slave dynasty because he strengthened economic and political status of the dynasty.
- Aibak is known for having commissioned the Qutb Minar in Delhi, and the Adhai Din Ka Jhonpra in Ajmer.

40.'Red Indians' are natives of which of the following country?

- A. India B. Pakistan
- C. North America D. West Africa

Ans. C

Sol. Red Indians are natives of America. Red Indians were natives of current America before Christopher Columbus discovered it. This term is an insulting used by Europeans.

41.When Margaret Thatcher was P.M. with which country Britain waged a war to regain control of Falkland Islands ?

- A. Chile
- B. Argentina
- C. Brazil
- D. None of the above

Ans. B

Sol. As a British Overseas Territory, the Falkland Islands enjoy a large degree of internal self-governance with the United Kingdom guaranteeing responsibility for their defence and foreign affairs. In 1982, following Argentina's invasion of the islands, the two month-long undeclared Falklands War between both countries resulted in the surrender of all Argentine forces and the return of the islands to British administration.

42.The ploughed fields have been found at which among the following sites of Harappan Civilization?

- A. Mohenjodaro B. Chanhudaro
- C. Kalibangan D. Harappa

Ans. C

Sol.

- a) The **ploughed fields** have been found at Kalibangan site of Harappan Civilization.
- b) A wooden furrow has been found, 7 fire altars in a row have been found and they suggest the practice of sacrifice and Bones of camel have been found at Kalibangan.
- c) The bricks used were earthen ones and were not as planned and also did not have a good drainage system.

43.In which year was the Chicago (USA) Conference of World Religions held that included Swami Vivekananda's talk on religion as one of its highlights?

- A. 1889 B. 1882
- C. 1893 D. 1978

Ans. C

Sol.

- The first Conference of World Religions was held on **11th September 1893.**
- Swami Vivekananda represented Hinduism as a delegate in this conference.
- The conference was held from **11th September to 27th September 1893** at the World's Congress Auxiliary Building Chicago, U.S. (which is now The Art Institute of Chicago).



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44. Who was the first woman to become the governor of an Indian state?

- A. Sarojini Naidu
- B. Aruna Asaf Ali
- C. Vijay Laxmi Pandit
- D. Krishna Hutheesing

Ans. A

Sol.

- **Sarojini Naidu** was appointed as the governor of the United Provinces (present-day Uttar Pradesh).
- She was the first woman to become the governor of an Indian state.
- She remained in office until her death in March 1949.

45. Who among the following designed the famous structure the Gateway of India?

- A. Edward Lutyens
- B. James Miller
- C. George Wittet
- D. Alexander Thompson

Ans. C

Sol.

- **The Gateway of India** was built in the early twentieth century in the city of Mumbai, Maharashtra.
- It was designed by the British architect, **George Wittet**.
- The foundation stone of the Gateway of India was laid down by the then Governor of Bombay (Mumbai) on March 31st, 1913.
- This gateway was built to commemorate the arrival of George V, Emperor of India and Mary of Teck, Empress consort, in India at Apollo Bunder, Mumbai (then Bombay) on 2 December 1911.
- It was the first visit of a British monarch to India.

46. Burzahom, the neolithic site, is located in _____.

- A. Karnataka
- B. Goa
- C. Mizoram
- D. Jammu and Kashmir

Ans. D

Sol.

* **Burzahom** is located in **Jammu & Kashmir**.

* The location is on a high terrace which is part of the flood of the Jhelum river and has Karewa soil (clay) formation.

* The elevation of this site is approximately 1,800 metres.

47. The Chola Empire was invaded by in the early 14th century A.D.

- A. Malik Kafur
- B. Taimur
- C. Muhammad Ghori
- D. Genghis Khan

Ans. A

Sol.

• **Chola kingdom vanished when Malik Kafur invaded the South.**

- He was a prominent eunuch slave-general of the Delhi Sultanate ruler Alauddin Khalji.

48. The historical Sher Shah Suri Marg is called as _____.

- A. National Highway Number 23
- B. National Highway Number 11
- C. National Highway Number 1
- D. National Highway Number 7

Ans. C

Sol.

- The historical Sher-Shah-Suri Marg is called **National Highway No. 1**.
- NH-1 is the Grand Trunk (GT) road that also existed during the reign of Chandragupta Maurya.
- It runs between the union territories of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh. The NH is the lifeline of the Ladakh region.

49. In which year the administration of India was transferred into the hands of the British Monarch by the Proclamation of Queen Victoria?

- A. 1887
- B. 1842
- C. 1864
- D. 1858

Ans. D

Sol.

a) The control of the British government in India was transferred to Queen Victoria in August 1858.

b) It was transferred by the Government of India Act of 1858.

c) The control was transferred because of the rebellion of 1857 and defects in the ruling of British East India Company.



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50. Which of the following Indian rulers was defeated by Mahmud Ghazni in his first attack in the year 1001 AD?

- A. Anandpal B. Chandrapal
C. Jayapal D. Sukhpal

Ans. C

Sol.

a) Mahmud Ghazni in his first attack in the year 1001 AD defeated **Indian ruler Jayapala**.

b) His kingdom stretched from Laghman to Kashmir and Sirhind to Multan, with Peshawar being in the center.

c) He was the son of Htupala and he ruled from 964 to 1000 CE.

51. After the battle of _____ in 1757, the British achieved political power in India.

- A. Aliwal B. Buxar
C. Plassey D. Saragarhi

Ans. C

Sol.

• **The Battle of Plassey** was a decisive victory of the British East India Company over the Nawab of Bengal and his French allies on **23 June 1757**.

• British East India Company fought this battle under the leadership of **Robert Clive**.

• After this battle, the British achieved political power in India.

52. In which session of the Congress, the slogan of the Simon Commission's boycott was used?

- A. Calcutta Convention (1928)
B. Madras Session (1927)
C. Surat Session (1907)
D. Nagpur Session (1920)

Ans. B

Sol.

• The Indian Statutory Commission, commonly referred to as the **Simon Commission**, was a group of **seven British Members** of Parliament under the chairmanship of Sir John Allsebrook Simon.

• The Indian National Congress, at its December 1927 meeting in Madras (now Chennai), resolved to boycott the Commission and challenged Lord Birkenhead, the Secretary of State for India, to draft a constitution that would be acceptable to the Indian populace.

53. Which of the following items was NOT exportable in the past Gupta period?

- A. Iron B. Gold
C. Tin D. Silver

Ans. C

Sol.

• **Tin** was NOT exportable in the past Gupta period.

• There was a balance of foreign trade. There were two types of merchants in the Gupta period namely Sresthi and Sarthavaha. Luxury goods were the principal articles of long distance trade. The internal trade used to be carried on by roads and rivers. Foreign trade was used to be carried on by sea and land. Iron, Gold and Silver were exported in the past Gupta period.

54. Queen Naikidevi is remembered as the woman who defeated _____ in 1178 CE.

- A. Muhammad bin Tughlaq
B. Muhammad al-Baqir
C. Al-Salih Muhammad
D. Muhammad Ghori

Ans. D

Sol.

• **Queen Naikidevi** is remembered as the woman who defeated Muhammad Ghori.

• Naikidevi was a Solanki queen. Naikidevi was daughter of the Kadamba ruler Mahamandalesvara Permadi of Goa and she took over the kingship after the death of his husband.

• The Gujrati poet, **Someshwara** mentioned in his works about the defeat of Ghori by Solanki Kings.

• **Merutunga** in his work **Prabandha Chintamani** explained how Naikidevi fought against the Mlechha king at Gadararaghatta near Mount Abu.

55. 'Rauf' is a folk dance associated with which state?

- A. Haryana
B. Punjab
C. Rajasthan
D. Jammu and Kashmir

Ans. D

Sol.



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- Rauf dance is associated with Jammu and Kashmir State.
- The Rauf is a folk dance form which is mainly practised by the womenfolk of the Kashmir valley. The dance is performed to celebrate the good weather of the spring season and also for the purpose of merriment in the various festivals like Id-ul-Fitr.
- The Rauf dance mainly involves the footwork which is also termed as the Chakri in the local language.
- Kashmiri women sing Rauf songs during the time of Ramzan month the rauf dance is also associated with the joy of harvesting in the valley.

56. The Battle of Chausa was fought between Humayun and Sher Shah Suri on 26 June in which year?

- A. 1729
- B. 1539
- C. 1639
- D. 1440

Ans. B

Sol.

• **The Battle of Chausa was fought between Humayun and Sher Shah Suri on 26 June in 1539.**

- Humayun escaped from the battlefield and Sher Shah crowned himself at the throne of Delhi.
- In 1555, Humayun fought with Sikandar Shah Suri in **Battle of Sirhind**. After winning this battle Humayun again gained the throne of Delhi.

57. Which dance form originated as a tribal dance in the forests of Odisha in the 18th century and attained the status of a martial art-based dance form in the 19th century?

- A. Chhobia
- B. Kalaripayattu
- C. Chhau
- D. Bawai

Ans. B

Sol.

• **Kalaripayattu** was started as a folk tribal dance and gradually emerged as a martial art-based dance form in the 19th century.

• **Sri Meenakshi Amma gurukkal** was awarded Padma Shri by Government of

India for her contributions to Kalaripayattu.

- Arappa Kayy, Pilla Thangi, and Vatten Thiripp are three major schools of Kalaripayattu.

58. The Treaty of Sagauli was signed between the British and the _____.

- A. Gurkhas
- B. Nawab of Bengal
- C. Nawab of Awadh
- D. Marathas

Ans. A

Sol.

• **The Treaty of Sagauli was signed between the British and the Gurkhas.**

• The treaty of Sagauli was signed on **2 December, 1815 and ratified in 1816.**

The signatory for the Company was Lieutenant Colonel Paris Bradshaw.

• The treaty provided for the establishment of a British representative in Kathmandu, and allowed Britain to recruit Gurkhas for military service.

• Most of the territories on King of Nepal was gone directly or indirectly to colonial power by this treaty. The Sugauli Treaty was superseded in December 1923 by a "treaty of perpetual peace and friendship."

59. What was the paternal name of Swami Dayanand Saraswati?

- A. Narayan Shankar
- B. Mool Shankar
- C. Krishan Shankar
- D. Om Shankar

Ans. B

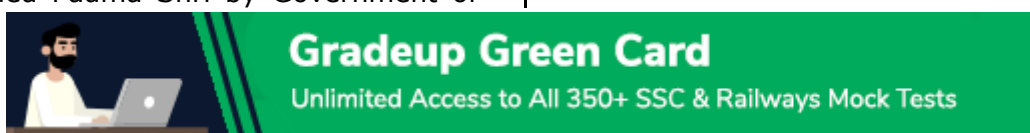
Sol.

• **Mool Shankar** was the paternal name of Swami Dayanand Saraswati.

• Swami Dayanand Saraswati was born in Brahmin family of Gujrat. He founded **Arya Samaj and gave slogan to "Go back to the Vedas"**.

• He was the first to give the call for Swaraj as "India for Indians" in 1876. He wrote **Satyarth Prakash**.

• He was a Hindu reformist of 19th century who boycotted social discriminations and promotes values and practices based on the belief in the infallible authority of the Vedas.



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60. Who was the Governor General of India during the first Anglo-Sikh War?

- A. Lord Cornwallis
- B. Lord Hardinge
- C. Lord Dalhousie
- D. Lord Canning

Ans. B

Sol.

- **Lord Hardinge** was the Governor of India during the first Anglo Sikh war.
- First Anglo Sikh war was fought between 1845 to 1846. During this war British powers snatched the state of Jammu and Kashmir under British Suzerainty.
- In the **Treaty of Lahore** after the first Anglo Sikh War, on 9 March 1846, the Sikhs were made to surrender the valuable region between the Beas River and Sutlej River.
- There were total two Anglo Sikh wars fought between British and Sikhs. **The First Anglo-Sikh War (1845–46) and the Second Anglo-Sikh War (1848–49).**

61. Swadeshi Movement started in India during _____.

- A. Anti-Bengal partition agitation
- B. The first non-co-operation movement of 1919-22
- C. The Champaran Satyagraha of Gandhi
- D. The protest against Rowlatt Act

Ans. A

Sol.

- Swadeshi Movement started in India during Anti Bengal Partition Agitation.
- The Swadeshi Movement was officially proclaimed on August 7, 1905, at the Calcutta Town Hall, in Bengal. Boycott movement was also launched along with the Swadeshi movement.
- Bal Gangadhar Tilak encouraged Swadeshi and Boycott movement after the British government decided the partition of Bengal.
- Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal, Lala Lajpat Rai, Aurobindo Ghosh, V. O. Chidambaram Pillai and Babu Genu were main personalities of Swadeshi movements.

62. Which of the following is a dance form from Karnataka?

- A. Rouf
- B. Karma
- C. Lava
- D. Bayalata

Ans. D

Sol.

- * **Bayalata** is a folk and traditional dance form which is performed by the people of **Karnataka** especially living in southern region.
- * This dance is even considered as a religious performance in honor of deities.
- * This dance is performed with a theme which is totally based on epic poetries or Puranas.

63. Where were the first headquarters of the Arya Samaj?

- A. Nasik
- B. Bombay
- C. Calcutta
- D. Lahore

Ans. B

Sol.

- * The first Arya Samaj unit was formally set-up at **Bombay in 1875** and later the headquarters of the Samaj were established at **Lahore**.
- * The Arya Samaj was founded by the **Dayanand Saraswati on 10th April 1875**.
- * Arya Samaj was the first Hindu organization to introduce proselytization in Hinduism.

64. The Khalji dynasty, founded by Jalal-ud-din Firuz Khalji ruled large parts of the Indian subcontinent between _____.

- A. 1320 and 1377
- B. 1190 and 1220
- C. 1290 and 1320
- D. 1220 and 1290

Ans. C

Sol.

- * **The Khalji dynasty** was a Muslim dynasty which ruled large parts of the Indian subcontinent **between 1290 and 1320**.
- * It was founded by **Jalal ud din Firuz Khalji**.
- * The Khalji dynasty became the second dynasty to rule the Delhi Sultanate of India.



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* The dynasty is known for their faithlessness and ferocity, conquests into the Hindu south, and for successfully fending off the repeated Mongol invasions of India.

* The Khaljis were of **Turko-Afghan origin**.

65. The monuments of Khajuraho in the state of Madhya Pradesh are fine denotations of which dynasty?

- A. Chola B. Chalukya
C. Chandela D. Pallava

Ans. C

Sol.

* The Khajuraho Group of Monuments is a group of Hindu temples and Jain temples in **Chhatarpur district, Madhya Pradesh**.

* They are a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

* The temples are famous for their nagara-style architectural symbolism and their erotic sculptures.

* Most Khajuraho temples were built **between 950 and 1050 by the Chandela dynasty**.

66. Akbar commissioned _____ to chronicle the story of his father Humayun, 'Humayun-nama'.

- A. Jagat Gosain Begum
B. Mariam-uz-Zamani
C. Jodha Begum
D. Gulbadan Begum

Ans. D

Sol.

* Akbar commissioned **Gulbadan Begum to chronicle the story of his father Humayun**.

* It came to be known as **Humayun-nama**.

* Gulbadan Begum wrote in simple Persian without the erudite language used by better-known writers.

* Gulbadan Begum was the **daughter of Emperor Babur**.

67. Where was the city of Victory, Fatehpur Sikri in was built during the glorious reign of the Mughals?

- A. Jaipur B. Bidar
C. Aligarh D. Agra

Ans. D

Sol.

* **Fatehpur Sikri is a town in the Agra District of Uttar Pradesh**.

* The city itself was founded as the capital of Mughal Empire in **1571 by Emperor Akbar**.

* Fatehpur Sikri served as the capital from 1571 to 1585.

68. Megasthenes, a Greek historian visited India in the reign of which ruler in the 4th century B.C?

- A. Ashoka
B. Bindusara
C. Chandragupta Maurya
D. Alexander

Ans. C

Sol.

* **Megasthenes** was a Greek historian who visited India in the reign of **Chandragupta Maurya, in the 4th century B.C**.

* In India, Megasthenes keenly observed the the system of the court in India.

* Megasthenes wrote the book '**Indica**'.

69. Which of the following is a dance form from Rajasthan?

- A. Jhulan B. Kumi
C. Dappu D. Maruni

Ans. A

Sol.

* **Jhulan** is related to **Rajasthan**.

* Folk music is a vital part of Rajasthani culture. Kathputli, Bhopa, Chang, Teratali, Ghindr, Kachchhighori, Tejaji, etc. are the examples of the traditional Rajasthani culture. Kumi, Dappu and Maruni dances are related to Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Sikkim respectively.



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