

History Questions asked in RRB NTPC Previous Year Exam



1. When was Chillianwala war fought?

- (A) 1865
- (B) 1892
- (C) 1849
- (D) 1856

A. C

B. D

C. A

D. B

Ans. A

Sol.

* **The Battle of Chillian Wala was fought in 1849.**

* The battle was fought during Second Anglo Sikh War in Chillian wala region of Punjab.

* The battle was aimed to expand British Raj in north-west front of Indian subcontinent.

* Sir Hugh Gough led the British East India Company and Sardar Sher Singh Attariwala led the Sikh Empire in the battle. The battle resulted in favour of Sikh Empire.

* Hugh Gough and the Governor General Lord Dalhousie, delayed operations until after the end of the monsoon season and this favoured Sher Singh to gather and strengthen his army.

2. Which of the following Chola King is considered as the greatest king?

- (A) Pulkeshin II
- (B) Raj Simha
- (C) Karikala
- (D) Nandi Verman

A. D

B. C

C. B

D. A

Ans. B

Sol.

* **Karikala was considered as the greatest Chola King.**

* He expanded his empire even in North India upto Shiwaliks. The stories of Karikala are witnessed in Sangam literature.

* The Grand Anicut, also known as the Kallanai, which is a dam, was built by Karikala and is considered one of the oldest water-diversion or water-regulator

structures in the world which is still in use.

* Karikala Chola fought a great Battle of Venni in which both Pandyan and Chera kings suffered a defeat.

3. Chittorgarh was the capital of _____ dynasty.

(A) Chauhan

(B) Sisodia

(C) Hada

(D) Rathore

A. C

B. B

C. A

D. D

Ans. B

Sol.

* **Chittorgarh was the capital of Mewar Sisodia Dynasty.**

* Delhi sultana Alauddin attached Chittod in 1303 and defeated Sisodia King Rana Ratan Singh and first Saka of Mewar happened in the same year.

* In 1568, Emperor Akbar conquered Chittorgarh, the capital of Mewar.

* In 1576, Battle of Haldighati was fought between Akbar and Maharana Pratap which resulted in favour of Mughals and Gogunda, Udaipur and Kumbhalgarh were conquered.

* Chittodgarh is located on the banks of Berach River.

4. Doctrine of lapse is launched by:

(A) Lord Curzen

(B) Lord Mountbatten

(C) Lord Dalhousie

(D) Robert Clive

A. A

B. D

C. C

D. B

Ans. C

Sol.

* **Doctrine of Lapse was launched by Lord Dalhousie.**

* Doctrine of Lapse was clever move of British administration to expand its territorial expansion.

* It states that the Princely states which don't have a legal heir will be abolished by its princely state status.



* Annexation in the absence of a natural or adopted heir was enforced in the cases of

- a) Satara (1848)
- b) Jaitpur and Sambalpur (1849)
- c) Baghat (1850)
- d) Chota Udaipur (1852)
- e) Jhansi (1853)
- f) Nagpur (1854)

5. Swadeshi movement was officially declared on

- (A) 15 December, 1905
- (B) 7 August, 1905
- (C) 26 February, 1906
- (D) 18 July 1905

- A. (D)
- B. (B)
- C. (C)
- D. (A)

Ans. B

Sol.

• **The Swadeshi Movement was officially declared on 7 August, 1905.**

• The Swadeshi movement was a massive boycott to British products and revival of domestic products and production processes.

• **Dadabhai Naroji, Lokmanya Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal, Lal Lajpat Rai**, Etc were main leaders to carry forward the Swadeshi Movement.

• The Ignition of Swadeshi movement sparked with the partition of Bengal by the Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon in 1905 and continued up to 1911.

6. Who is known as frontier Gandhi?

- (A) Mahatma Gandhi
- (B) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
- (C) C. Rajgopalachari
- (D) Lal Lajpat Rai

- A. (D)
- B. (A)
- C. (C)
- D. (B)

Ans. D

Sol.

• **Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan is also known as Frontier Gandhi.**

• He belonged to **Pasthun area of Pakistan**, he is follower of non violent

principles of Gandhiji and was a lifelong pacifist.

• He founded **Khundai Khidmatgar movement** in 1929 against British atrocities. Bacha Khan strongly opposed the proposal for the partition of India, siding with the Indian National Congress and All India Azad Muslim Conference.

• In June 1947, Khan and other Khudai Khidmatgars declared the Bannu Resolution, demanding that the Pashtuns be given a choice to have an independent state of Pashtunistan.

7. Who was the first king of the Vijaya Nagar empire?

- (A) Bukkaraya I
- (B) Krishnadevaraya
- (C) Harihar I
- (D) Ramadevaraya

A. (A)

B. (D)

C. (B)

D. (C)

Ans. D

Sol.

• **Harihar was the first king of Vijay Nagar Empire. He was the founder of Vijaynagar Empire and he ruled from 1336 to 1356. He is also known as Hakka.**

• His dynasty is known as Sangama Dynasty, and after him Bukka Raya II became king and he ruled from 1356 to 1377.

• An inscription dated 1346 regarding a grant to the Sringeri matha describes Harihara I as the ruler of "whole country between the eastern and the western seas" .

8. Which of the following pallava king used to write Sanskrit drama.

- (A) Raja Raja chola
- (B) Mahendra Varman I
- (C) Raj Simha
- (D) Vikramaditya

A. (A)

B. (B)

C. (D)

D. (C)

Ans. B

Sol.



- **Mahendra Verman** I was a Pallav King who used to write Sanskrit Drama.
- He was a scholar, painter, architect, musician. He was the son of Simhavishnu. During his reign, the Chssalukya king Pulakeshin II attacked the Pallava kingdom.
- Tamil literature flourished under his rule, with the rise in popularity of Tevaram written by Appar and Sambandhar.
- He himself was the author of the play Mattavilasa Prahasana and another play called Bhagavadajjuka.

9. Who lead the Battle of Plassey?

- (A) Robert Clive
- (B) Lord Dalhousie
- (C) Warren Hasting
- (D) James Heartly

- A. (A)
- B. (B)
- C. (C)
- D. (D)

Ans. A

Sol.

* **Battle of Plassey was fought between East India Company and Nawab of Bengal in 1757, Nawab Sirajuddaulah was from Bengal side and Robert Clive was from british side.**

* The battle took on the banks of Hoogly river and the victory of Bengal set a major landmark in the history of Indian history.

* Robert Clive bribed Mir Jafar, the commander-in-chief of the Nawab's army and vowed him the nawabship of Bengal after the battle. **Mir jafar** was even made nawab of Bengal after war but his role was mere a puppet of company rule.

10. Who was the architect who have designed New Delhi?

- (A) Le Corbusier
- (B) Sir Edwin Lutyens
- (C) Andrew Paul
- (D) George Baker

- A. (C)
- B. (B)
- C. (D)
- D. (A)

Ans. B

Sol.

* The architecture of New Delhi is done by **Sir Edwin Lutyens**. He designed the city from 1912-1930. The project was completed in 1929 and officially inaugurated in 1931.

* "Delhi Order" was a unique new order of classical architecture developed by him during the architecture of New Delhi. Which further used in Campion Hall, Oxford.

* In recognition of his contribution, **New Delhi is also known as "Lutyens' Delhi". He architecture New Delhi in collaboration with Herbert Baker.**

11. How many kingship state were in India during Independence?

- (A) 347
- (B) 490
- (C) 565
- (D) 418

- A. (C)
- B. (B)
- C. (D)
- D. (A)

Ans. A

Sol.

* There were approximately 565 Princely states during the time of independence. t this time India had three types of states (1) 'Territories of British India', (2) 'Princely states'.

* After decleration of Indepedence, 562 princely states had noddod to join the Indian Confederation **except Hyderabad, Junagadh, Bhopal and Kashmir.**

* Hyderabad was acceded by Operation Polo, Junagarh by Plebicit, Kashmir by Instrument of Accession.

12. The story of which of following King is describe in Mudrarakshasa drama

- (A) Jaychand
- (B) Chandragupta II
- (C) Chandrapede
- (D) Chandragupta Maurya

- A. (C)
- B. (D)
- C. (B)
- D. (A)

Ans. B



Sol.

* **Mudrarakshasa drama is a famous Sanskrit play by Vishakadatta. The drama gives the details of Mauryan King Chandragupta Maurya.**

* The play was written in between late 4th century to the 8th century CE.

* Vishakhadatta was an Indian Sanskrit poet and playwright. The Mudrārākṣasa and the Devichandraguptam are two of his two important works.

13. Which of the following queen of Ahmednagar fought against Badshah Akbar?

- (A) Rani Durgavati
- (B) Zeenat Mahal
- (C) Chand Bibi
- (D) Razia Sultan

A. (C)

B. (A)

C. (B)

D. (D)

Ans. A

Sol.

* **Chand bibi** was an Indian warrior who fought against Badshah Akbar. She was from Ahmednagar, Maharashtra.

* She fought against Akbar's forces in 1595.

* **Chand Bibi was married to Ali Adil Shah I of the Bijapur Sultanate.**

14. Who is known as the father of Modern Indian Renaissance?

- (A) Mahatma Gandhi
- (B) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (C) Vinoba Bhave
- (D) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

A. (B)

B. (C)

C. (D)

D. (A)

Ans. C

Sol.

* **Raja ram mohan roy** is known as the father of Modern Indian Renaissance. He was given the title of Raja by Akbar II.

* He was founder of Brahmo Samaj and played eminent role in elimination sati pratha in 1929.

* He believed in mix education of west and east, he wrote most popular journal

Sambad Kaumudi. He also fought against social discriminations prevalent in society.

* In 2004, Roy was ranked number 10 in BBC's poll of the Greatest Bengali of all time.

15. At which place, Mohammad Bin Tughluq shift his capital from Delhi?

- (A) Daulatabad
- (B) Aurangabad
- (C) Allahabad
- (D) Saharanpur

A. (D)

B. (A)

C. (B)

D. (C)

Ans. B

Sol.

• **Muhammad Bin Tughlaq** belonged to Delhi Sultanate, MB Tughlaq dynasty ruled from 1325-1351. He was son of Ghiyasi ud Din Tughlaq.

• He attempted to shift capital from **Delhi to Daultabad**, due to its central position and spread of Sultanate to further south, In 1327, Tughluq passed an order to move his capital from Delhi to Daulatabad but it was one of his disastrous decisions.

• **Ibn Battuta** the great traveller and writer also became guest of his court and wrote about his suzerainty in his book.

16. In which of the following country was hetaki dynasty developed?

- (A) Sri Lanka
- (B) China
- (C) Nepal
- (D) Afghanistan

A. (B)

B. (C)

C. (A)

D. (D)

Ans. D

Sol.

• **Hotaki or Hetaki dynasty belongs to Afghanistan** which was established in 1709 by Mirwais Hotak after defeating the Persian Safavid leaders.

• It was established in the Loy Kandahar region of Afghanistan which is located in southern part of country. It was lasted until 1738.



- The Hotak dynasty ruled briefly over an area which is now Afghanistan, Iran, western Pakistan, and some parts of Tajikistan and Turkmenistan during its peak time.

- **Hussain Hotak** became the last ruler until he was also defeated in 1738.

17. Where was Rani Laxmibai died during fighting against Britishers?

- (A) Varanasi
- (B) Gwalior
- (C) Morar
- (D) Jhansi

A. (A)

B. (D)

C. (B)

D. (C)

Ans. C

Sol.

- **On June 18th 1858, Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi, one of the inspiring figures of India's First War of Independence of 1857, died while fighting against the British in Gwalior.**

- Lakshmibai was born on November 19th 1828 in Varanasi to Maharashtrian parents, Morapant Tambe and Bhagirath Bai. Her childhood name was Manikarnika.

- In 1842, **Manikarnika** was married to the Maharaja of Jhansi Raja Gangadhar Rao and was thereafter named Lakshmibai.

18. Which of the following Chinese monk had travelled to India during Gupta Period.

- (A) Hiven Tsang
- (B) Fa Hien
- (C) I Ching
- (D) Le Xica

A. (C)

B. (A)

C. (D)

D. (B)

Ans. D

Sol.

- **Fa Hien visited India during Gupta Period during the reign of Chandra Gupta II.** He visited India in order to visit Buddhist places, gather information

about Buddhism as well as the socio-economic conditions of the country.

- He reached India about 400 A.D. and remained here up to 411 A.D. He visited Peshawar, Taxila, Mathura, Kannauj. Sravasti, Kapilavastu, Sarnath and many other places. He then moved to Sri Lanka.

- Fa-Hien described that places like Bodh-Gaya, Kapilvastu, Sravasti, Kusinagar etc. which were the religious places of Buddhism no longer existed as cities.

19. Vidyapati was the famous poet and author of which language?

- (A) Bhojpuri
- (B) Dogri
- (C) Maithili
- (D) Marathi

A. (D)

B. (A)

C. (C)

D. (B)

Ans. C

Sol.

- * **Vidyapati was a court poet and author of Maithili language.**

- * He was the first writer to use Maithili as a literary language.

- * Vidyapati became a court scholar under Kirti Sinha's son, Deva Sinha. He authored Bhuparikrama book. He also composed beautiful love poetry.

- * During his last phase of life he lived in exile in [Nepal](#) due to Muslim invasion in his own kingdom, where he wrote the *Likhanavali*.

20. First Hindi newspaper was published in 30 May, 1826. This day is observed as "Hindi Patrakarita Day". What was name of the newspaper?

- (A) Bengal Gazette
- (B) Amar Ujala
- (C) Udant Martand
- (D) Samachar Sudha Varshan

A. (B)

B. (D)

C. (A)

D. (C)

Ans. D

Sol.



* **Udant Martand was the first Hindi newspaper published on 30 May 1826 from Calcutta.**

* It was a weekly newspaper published every Thursday by **Pt. Jugal Kishore Shukla**. He was a lawyer from profession.

* Samachar Darpan, a Bengali journal which started in 1819 but there was no proper Hindi Devanagari script was not in publication until Udant Martand.

21. When was the "All India Muslim league" established?

- (A) 1905
- (B) 1906
- (C) 1914
- (D) 1918

A. (A)

B. (D)

C. (B)

D. (C)

Ans. C

Sol.

* The All India Muslim League was established **in 1906 at Dhaka** during the colonial time in India. The roots of Muslim League lie in Literary movement of The Aligarh Muslim University by Syed Ahmed Khan.

* The League's constitution was framed in 1907, espoused in the "Green Book," written by Maulana Mohammad Ali.

* In Lucknow in September 1906, the first stage of its formation was held with the participation of Representatives from all over the India.

22. When was the national symbol of India adopted by Indian government?

- (A) 15th August, 1947
- (B) 14th August, 1947
- (C) 26th January, 1950
- (D) 20th August, 1950

A. (A)

B. (B)

C. (D)

D. (C)

Ans. D

Sol.

* **The national Symbol of India adopted by the Indian Government on 26th January 1950.**

* The national Symbols of country includes an emblem, An anthem, a Flag and memorial tower.

* The Constituent Assembly recognised Jan Gan Man as the National Anthem of India on 24 January 1950. On January 24, 1950, the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad recognised the song Vande matram as national Song.

* Most of the national symbols were adopted on 24th January 1950. Though some like the design of the National Flag was adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India on 22 July 1947

23. Harappan people did not worship which one of the following Gods?

- (A) Shiva
- (B) Vishnu
- (C) Pigeon
- (D) Swastik

A. (D)

B. (A)

C. (B)

D. (C)

Ans. C

Sol.

• The Indus Valley Civilization ensued during the Bronze Age.

• It was spreaded in large areas of India and Pakistan.

• Pigeon, Shiva, Swastik, Mother goddess and Pashupatinath were majorly worshipped in Indus Valley Civilization while worshipping of Vishnu got popular in Vedic and Upnishdik Time.

24. The Indian National Army reclaimed the Andaman and Nicobar Island from British rule and named them _____.

- (A) Swaraj Islands
- (B) Shaheed and Swaraj Island
- (C) Free Islands
- (D) Swatantra and Swaraj Island

A. (A)

B. (D)

C. (B)

D. (C)

Ans. C

Sol. • The Indian National Army reclaimed the Andaman and Nicobar



Island from British rule and named them Shaheed Island and Swaraj Island.

- Recently in 2018, Centre has decided to rename three islands in Andaman and Nicobar - Ross Island as Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Island, Neil Island as Shaheed Dweep and Havelock Island as Swaraj Dweep.
- Subhash Chandra Bose hoisted the national flag at Port Blair on December 30, 1943, establishing the Azad Hind government.

25. What title did the British confer Gandhi with, which was relinquished by him?

- (A) Rai Bahadur
- (B) Rai Sahib
- (C) Hind Kesari
- (D) Kaiser-e-Hind

A. (D)

B. (C)

C. (A)

D. (B)

Ans. A

Sol.

- The title Kaiser-i-Hind was coined in 1876 by the orientalist G.W. Leitner.
- Mahatma Gandhi was awarded the Kaiser-i-Hind in 1915 by The Lord Hardinge of Penshurst for his contribution to ambulance services in South Africa.
- George VI was the last ruler to bear it.

26. When did the first and second Anglo-Sikh war take place?

- (A) 1845-1850 and 1850-1851
- (B) 1843-1845 and 1846-1847
- (C) 1845-1846 and 1848-1849
- (D) 1850-1851 and 1852-1853

A. (B)

B. (A)

C. (D)

D. (C)

Ans. D

Sol.

- The First Anglo-Sikh War was fought between the Sikh Empire and the East India Company **between 1845 and 1846**.
- It resulted in partial subjugation of the Sikh kingdom and cession of Jammu and

Kashmir as a separate princely state under British suzerainty.

- The second Anglo-Sikh war was fought **between 1848 and 1849**.
- This war led to the complete control of Punjab by the British.

27. The term "Indian Independence Movement" or "Indian Freedom Struggle" encompasses _____.

- (A) End of East India Company Rule (1757-1858) and British Raj (1858-1947)
- (B) End of British Raj (1757-1947)
- (C) End of East India Company Rule (1750-1836) and British Raj (1836-1947)
- (D) End of British Raj (1612-1947)

A. (D)

B. (B)

C. (C)

D. (A)

Ans. D

Sol.

- The term "Indian Independence Movement" or "Indian Freedom Struggle" encompasses the end of **East India Company Rule (1757-1858) and British Raj (1858-1947)**.
- The Indian Independence movement was a series of activities with the ultimate aim of ending the British rule in India.
- The movement spanned total of 90 years (1857-1947).

28. Chinese pilgrim Fa-Hein Visited India during the period of which ruler?

- (A) Samudragupta
- (B) Chandragupta I
- (C) Kumaragupta
- (D) Chandragupta II

A. (A)

B. (C)

C. (B)

D. (D)

Ans. D

Sol.

- **Fa-Hein's** visit to India occurred during the reign of **Chandragupta II**.
- He is also renowned for his pilgrimage to **Lumbini, the birthplace of Gautama Buddha**.
- He claimed that demons and dragons were the original inhabitants of Sri Lanka.



- He was the famous **Chinese philoshipeher** the traveler.

29. The Lion Capital (National Emblem of India) was built during _____.

- (A) The Mughal Empire
- (B) The Mauryan Empire
- (C) The Gupta Empire
- (D) The Buddhism/Jainism Period

A. (B)

B. (D)

C. (A)

D. (C)

Ans. A

Sol.

- The Lion Capital (National Emblem of India) was built during the **Maurayan Empire**.

- The National Emblem of India is adapted from **Ashoka's Lion Capital situated at Sarnath**.

- It was officially adopted on the day India became a republic, **January 26, 1950**.

30. Which of the following activities took place during 1025 AD?

- (A) Construction of temple of Mahabalipuram
- (B) Destruction of temple of Somnath
- (C) Invasion of India by Timur Lang
- (D) Accession of Chandragupta Maurya

A. (D)

B. (B)

C. (A)

D. (C)

Ans. B

Sol.

- In 1025, during the reign of Bhima I, the prominent Turkic ruler Mahmud of Ghazni raided Gujarat.

- Mahmud of Ghazni raided the **Somnath temple located in Prabhas Patan** on the western coast of Gujarat.

- He was the first independent ruler of the Ghaznavid dynasty from 998 to 1030.

- It is believed to be the first among the twelve jyotirlinga shrines of Shiva.

31. India came directly under the rule of the British Crown in the year ____.

(A) 1857

(B) 1858

(C) 1859

(D) 1856

A. (B)

B. (C)

C. (A)

D. (D)

Ans. A

Sol.

- * **India came directly under the rule of the British Crown in the year in 1858.**

- * This system of governance under british crown was instituted on 28 June 1858, after the Indian Rebellion of 1857.

- * It lasted until 1947, when it was partitioned into two sovereign dominion states: the Dominion of India and the Dominion of Pakistan.

32. What was the most important feature of the Indus Valley Civilization?

- (A) Goods exchange system (Barter system)
- (B) Local transportation system
- (C) Brick-built buildings
- (D) Administrative system

A. (D)

B. (A)

C. (B)

D. (C)

Ans. D

Sol.

- * **The Indus Valley Civilization was an ancient civilization located in today's Pakistan and northwest India.** It existed 3000-2000 bc.

- * Mohenjodaro, Harappa, Lothal, Chandhundo etc are major sites of Indus Valley Civilization.

- * Main characteristics of this civilization are- Brick build buildings, proper drainage system, grid pattern architecture, division of lower and upper areas, great baths etc.

33. Tashkent Declaration followed Indo-Pak war of

(A) 1947

(B) 1965

(C) 1971

(D) 1999

A. (B)

B. (D)

C. (A)



D. (C)

Ans. A

Sol.

* **The Tashkent Declaration was a peace agreement between India and Pakistan signed in 1965.** (actually effectively in 1966).

* It was signed between Lal Bahadur Shastri, the Prime Minister of India and Muhammad Ayub Khan, the President of Pakistan to resolve the war between India and Pakistan in 1965.

* After signing the agreement, Indian Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri died mysteriously in Tashkent.

34. Who replaced Viscount Louis Mountbatten as the Governor General of India?

- (A) Pt. JawaharLal Nehru
- (B) SardarVallabhai Patel
- (C) Dr.Rajendra Prasad
- (D) C. Rajagopalachari

A. (C)

B. (D)

C. (B)

D. (A)

Ans. B

Sol.

• **C. Rajagopalachari** replaced **Viscount Louis Mountbatten** as the Governor General of India in 1948.

• He was the last Governor-General of India, as India soon became a Republic in 1950.

• He was the first Indian-born governor-general, since before him the posts were held by British nationals.

• He also served as leader of the Indian National Congress, Premier of the Madras Presidency, Governor of West Bengal, Minister for Home Affairs of the Indian Union and Chief Minister of Madras state.

• He also founded the **Swatantra Party**.

35. In July 1905, who ordered the Partition of Bengal?

- (A) Warren Hastings
- (B) Lord Irwin
- (C) Lord Curzon
- (D) Viscount Mountbatten

A. (C)

B. (B)

C. (D)

D. (A)

Ans. A

Sol.

• The Partition of Bengal came into force on **October 16th 1905** headed by **Viceroy Lord Curzon**.

• The province of Bengal was divided to the Hindu majority "Bengal" and the Muslim majority "East Bengal and Assam" with its capital as Dacca (now Dhaka).

36. Who founded the Mughal dynasty?

- (A) Babur
- (B) Humayun
- (C) Akbar
- (D) Shahjahan

A. (B)

B. (D)

C. (A)

D. (C)

Ans. C

Sol.

• **Babur founded the Mughal dynasty** when he came to India in **1526** and defeated Lodhi dynasty kingdom in Battle of Panipat.

• Then in 1527, he defeated Rajput king Rana Sanga in the Battle of Khanwa.

• He wrote the Baburnama which was translated into Persian during Akbar's reign.

37. Which of the Minarets were built by Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah in remembrance of plague eradiction.

- (A) Alai Minar
- (B) Char Minar
- (C) Fateh Burj
- (D) Qutub Minar

A. (A)

B. (D)

C. (B)

D. (C)

Ans. C

Sol.

• **Char Minar was built by Muhammad Quli Qutab Shah** in remembrance of plague eradication.

• The Charminar is situated on the east bank of Musi river and was built in 1591.

• Muhammad Quli Qutab Shah, built the Charminar in 1591 after shifting his



capital from Golkonda to the newly formed city of Hyderabad.

38. Which of the following Tourist place was built in memory of King George-I and Queen Mary's visit to India?

- (A) India Gate
- (B) Gateway of India
- (C) Prince of Wales Museum
- (D) Victoria Terminus

A. (A)

B. (D)

C. (C)

D. (B)

Ans. D

Sol.

• **Gateway of India was built in memory of King George-I and Queen Mary's visit to India.**

• It was built in Indo-Saracenic Style. And its foundation stone was laid on 31 march, 1911.

• In March 2019, the Maharashtra state government proposed a four-step plan to develop the site and the area around it.

39. Which of the following Astrologer was house arrested for supporting Heliocentrism?

- (A) Nicolaus Copernicus
- (B) Gallileo Gallili
- (C) Johannes Kepler
- (D) Friedrick Bessel

A. (B)

B. (A)

C. (C)

D. (D)

Ans. A

Sol.

• **Galileo** made a number of observations that finally helped convince people that the Sun-centred solar system model (the heliocentric model), as proposed by Copernicus, was correct.

• For this he was house arrested.

• Heliocentrism is the astronomical model which says that the Earth and planets revolve around the Sun at the centre of the Solar System.

40. Prior to independence, which of the following isn't a French Colony

- (A) Pondicherry

(B) Patna

(C) Surat

(D) Goa

A. (D)

B. (B)

C. (C)

D. (A)

Ans. B

Sol.

* **Pondicherry, Goa and Surat were French colonies prior to independence while Patna never came under French control.**

* French colony basically comprising geographically separate enclaves on the Indian subcontinent.

* The French establishments included Pondichery, Karikal and Yanaon on the Coromandel Coast, Mahé on the Malabar Coast and Chandernagor in Bengal.

41. Who ordered the Jallianwallah Bagh Massacare?

(A) Colonel Reginald Dyer

(B) Michael O' Dwyer

(C) H. H. Asquith

(D) Winston Churchill

A. (B)

B. (A)

C. (C)

D. (D)

Ans. B

Sol.

* The Jallianwallah Bagh Massacare was **ordered by Colonel Reginald Dyer.**

* The Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place on 13 April 1919, killing over 400 people and injuring over 1000 people.

* People gatheres for peacefull protest against the arrest and deportation of two national leaders, Satyapal and Saifuddin Kitchlew.

42. Which country got Independence in 2011?

(A) Eritrea

(B) South Sudan

(C) Slovakia

(D) Brunel

A. (C)

B. (B)

C. (A)

D. (D)



Ans. B

Sol.

* **South Sudan got independence on 9 July 2019 as the outcome of a 2005 agreement that ended Africa's longest-running civil war.**

* **In 2013 in Sudan**, Civil war breaks out after the president, Salva Kiir, sacks the cabinet and accuses Vice-President Riek Machar of planning a failed coup.

* A power-sharing agreement was signed between the warring parties in August 2018 in a bid to bring the five-year civil war to an end.

43. Which of the following Mosques was built by Mughal Emperor Shahjahan.

- (A) Jama Masjid, Delhi
- (B) Badshahi Masjid, Lahore
- (C) Kabuli Bagh Masjid, Haryana
- (D) Quila-e-Kuhna Masjid, Delhi

- A. (A)
- B. (C)
- C. (B)
- D. (D)

Ans. A

Sol.

* **Jama Masjid Delhi was constructed by Shanjahan between 1650 and 1656.**

* Shan Jahan's reign is considered as golden period of architecture, Taj Mahal, Shahjahanabad, Red Fort, etc are some architectural marvels of his period.

* The architectural plan of Badshahi Masjid was built by Shah Jahan's son Aurangzeb at Lahore.

44. Asoka the great was associated with which dynasty?

- (A) Maurya Dynasty
- (B) Mughal Dynasty
- (C) Gupta Dynasty
- (D) Chola Dynasty

- A. (D)
- B. (B)
- C. (C)
- D. (A)

Ans. D

Sol.

* **Ashoka the great was one of the most influential rulers of Mauryan Dynasty.**

* He ruled almost all of the Indian subcontinent from 268 to 232 BCE.

* Ashoka built Lion capital at Saranath & this has been adopted as the National Emblem of India.

45. Srilanka got independence as Dominion of Ceylon in which year?

- (A) 1948
- (B) 1972
- (C) 1947
- (D) 1968

- A. (C)
- B. (D)
- C. (B)
- D. (A)

Ans. D

Sol.

* **In 1948, the British Colony of Ceylon was granted independence as Ceylon.**

* In 1972, the country became a republic within the Commonwealth, and its name was changed to Sri Lanka.

46. Who among the following Indian Prime Ministers was born after India attained Independence?

- (A) Manmohan Singh
- (B) I. K. Gujral
- (C) Rajiv Gandhi
- (D) Narendra Modi

- A. (C)
- B. (B)
- C. (D)
- D. (A)

Ans. C

Sol.

• **Present Prime Minister Narendra Modi born on 17 September, 1950 in Vadnagar, Gujrat.**

• Modi was appointed Chief Minister of Gujarat in 2001 and became Prime Minister of country in 2014.

• In Aug, 2019 Bahrain honoured him the title of King Hamad Order of the Renaissance.

47. Which one of the following does not belong to the group?

- (A) Buland Darwaza
- (B) Agra fort



(C) Gateway of India
(D) Jodha Bai's Palace

- A. (A)
B. (B)
C. (D)
D. (C)

Ans. D

Sol.

- All the other Monuments except the **Gateway of India** belong to the **Mughal dynasty**.

- The Gateway of India was erected to commemorate the landing of the first British monarch in India.

- **King-Emperor George V and Queen-Empress Mary** arrived at Apollo Bunder, Mumbai (then Bombay) on 2 December 1911.

- **Buland Darwaza** was built in 1601 A.D. by Mughal emperor Akbar to commemorate his victory over **Gujarat**.

- **Agra Fort** is a historical fort, which remained the main residence of the Mughal emperors till **1638**.

- Agra Fort was begun by Akbar between 1565 and 1573.

48. The partition of Bengal in 1905 was ordered by

- (A) Lord Curzon
(B) Lord Mountbatten
(C) Lord Linlithgow
(D) Lord Macaulay

- A. (C)
B. (B)
C. (A)
D. (D)

Ans. C

Sol.

- The Partition of Bengal came into force on **October 16th 1905** headed by **Viceroy Lord Curzon**.

- The province of Bengal was divided to the Hindu majority "Bengal" (comprising of Western Bengal, Bihar and Odisha) and the Muslim majority "East Bengal and Assam" with its capital as Dacca (now Dhaka).

49. Whom did Mahatma Gandhi consider as his political guru or mentor?

- (A) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
(B) Dadabhai Naoroji

(C) Rabindranath Tagore
(D) Motilal Nehru

- A. (C)
B. (B)
C. (A)
D. (D)

Ans. C

Sol.

- **Gopal Krishna Gokhale** was the senior leader of Indian National Congress.

- He was the founder of **Servants of Indian Society**.

- He is known to be a mentor to **Mahatma Gandhi**.

- Gopal Krishna Gokhale was also a social reformer whose goals were to promote non-violence and reform within existing government institutions.

50. In which year; Bhagat Singh was executed-

- (A) 1930 (B) 1931
(C) 1932 (D) 1933

- A. (B)
B. (D)
C. (A)
D. (C)

Ans. A

Sol.

- **Singh, Raj guru and Sukhdev were sentenced to death in the Lahore conspiracy case and ordered to be hanged on 24 March 1931.**

- In order to by pass the public protests the British officials hanged them before scheduled time on 23rd march, 1931.

- Every year 23rd march is celebrated as Shaheed Divas to pay tributes to Shaheed-e-Azam Bhagat Singh.

51. Who was first women president of Indian congress post independence?

- (A) Sonia Gandhi
(B) Indira Gandhi
(C) Ambika Soni
(D) Sarojini Naidu

- A. (B)
B. (C)
C. (A)
D. (D)

Ans. A

Sol.



- **Indira Gandhi became first female who became president of Indian National Congress post independence.**

- She became the president of Indian National Congress in 1978 and served till 1984.

- Before independence Anne Besant became the first lady to become the president of Indian National Congress and Sarojini Naidu became first Indian woman to become president of Indian National Congress.

52. When was the ceasefire line between India and Pakistan converted into the line of control?

(A) In 1971 (B) In 1972

(C) In 1973 (D) In 1974

A. (A)

B. (D)

C. (C)

D. (B)

Ans. D

Sol.

- **Cease-fire Line, was redesignated as the "Line of Control" following the Simla Agreement, which was signed on 3 July 1972.**

- The northernmost point of the Line of Control is known as NJ9842.

- Another ceasefire line separates Jammu and Kashmir from the Chinese-controlled area, is known as the Line of Actual Control.

53. Bhimbetka caves are approximately how many year old –

(A) 1000 years

(B) 5000 years

(C) 30000 years

(D) 300 years

A. (D)

B. (C)

C. (A)

D. (B)

Ans. B

Sol.

- Bhimbetka caves are approximately 30000 years old Paleolithic and Mesolithic period cave.

- Its is located in Raisen district of Madhya Pradesh.

- It is also UNESCO world heritage site consisting seven hills and over 750 rock shelters.

54. In which year the wall of Berlin was demolished?

(A) 1999

(B) 1982

(C) 1991

(D) 2000

A. (A)

B. (C)

C. (B)

D. (D)

Ans. B

Sol.

- Berlin wall was a barrier that physically and ideologically divided Berlin from 1961 to 1989.

- The Brandenburg Gate in the Berlin Wall was opened on 22 December 1989.

- The demolition of the Wall began in 1989 and was completed in 1991.

55. Which is the ancient Sanskrit dictionary?

(A) Vakyawratti

(B) Dictionary

(C) Amarakosha

(D) Harshcharit

A. (C)

B. (D)

C. (A)

D. (B)

Ans. A

Sol.

- Amarakosha is the ancient Sanskrit dictionary.

- Its original name is Namalinganushasanam. It was written by an ancient Sanskrit scholar Amarsimha.

- There have been more than 40 commentaries on the Amarakosha.

56. Who painted 'Last Supper'?

(A) Michael Angelo

(B) Leonardo da Vinci

(C) Pablo Picasso

(D) Rembrandt

A. (B)

B. (C)

C. (D)

D. (A)



Ans. A

Sol.

- Leonardo da Vinci painted 'the Last Supper' painting.
- He also painted the famous Mona Lisa painting.
- His other paintings are- Salvator Mundi, The Virgin and Child with St Anne, Bacchus, Benois Madonna etc.

57. Who advocated the introduction of western education and English language in India?

- (A) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (B) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- (C) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (D) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

A. (B)

B. (A)

C. (C)

D. (D)

Ans. A

Sol.

- **Raja Ram Mohan Roy** advocated the introduction of western education and English Language in India. He is remembered as founder of Brahmo Samaj.
- He fought against Sati Pratha and it was finally banned by British Act in 1829.
- Raja Ram Mohan Roy is known as "Father of the Indian Renaissance."

58. The origin of the tantric yogini cult is believed to be from-

- (A) Uttar Pradesh
- (B) Bihar
- (C) Odisha
- (D) Rajasthan

A. (B)

B. (D)

C. (C)

D. (A)

Ans. C

Sol.

- **Tantric yogini cult is believed to be from Odisha.** And also in some parts of Madhya Pradesh.
- The temples of the Chausath (64) Yoginis, are strewn across the heart of India, in Madhya Pradesh and Odisha. The most famous among them is located at Hirapur, near Bhubhaneshwar, Odisha.

- It is Tantric sects of Hinduism that evolved outside the main orthodox Brahmanical system.

59. Shimla Agreement 1972 was signed by :

- (A) Foreign Ministers of India and Pakistan
- (B) Indira Gandhi and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
- (C) Indira Gandhi and Benazir Bhutto
- (D) Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Pervez Musharraf.

A. (C)

B. (B)

C. (D)

D. (A)

Ans. B

Sol.

- **Simla agreement was signed in 1972** between Indira Gandhi and Pakistani president Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.
- It ended the Indo-Pak war 1971 and followed by end of Bangladesh Liberation war in 1971.
- The agreement was ratified by the Parliaments of both the nations in the same year.

60. The 'Quit India' movement was launched by Mahatma Gandhi in the year-

- (A) 1941
- (B) 1942
- (C) 1945
- (D) 1946

A. (A)

B. (D)

C. (B)

D. (C)

Ans. C

Sol.

- Quit India movement was **launched by Mahatma Gandhi in August, 1942** from Gwalia tank, Mumbai.
- The Quit India movement is launched after failing of Cripps Mission in 1942.
- In Quit India movement Gandhi gave slogan of Do or Die.

61. During India's freedom struggle the newspaper 'Young India' was published by.

- (A) B. R. Ambedkar
- (B) Subhash Chandra Bose



- (C) Mahatma Gandhi
(D) Muhammad Ali Jinnah

A. (B)
B. (D)
C. (C)
D. (A)

Ans. C

Sol.

• **Young india newspaper was published by Gnadhi from 1919 to 1931.**

• He used Young india to spread ideals of Non Violence among Indian Mass.

• Gandhiji also published weekly newspaper Harijan and Harijan Sevak in Hindi.

62. In which year was Rowlatt Act passed?

- (A) 1919
(B) 1921
(C) 1929
(D) 1916

A. (D)
B. (C)
C. (A)
D. (B)

Ans. C

Sol.

* The **Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act of 1919** is popularly known as the **Rowlatt Act** or **Black Act**.

* It was a legislative act passed by the Imperial Legislative Council in Delhi on **10th March 1919**.

* It was passed on the recommendations of the Rowlatt Committee.

* It was named after its president, British judge **Sir Sidney Rowlatt**.

63. Emperor Ashoka was successor of

- (A) Chandragupta Maurya
(B) Bindusara
(C) Sushima
(D) Dasratha

A. (D)
B. (B)
C. (C)
D. (A)

Ans. B

Sol.

* Emperor Ashoka 273 BC-232 BC was successor of **Bindusar** (298 BC-273 BC).

* Ashoka was the greatest Maurya ruler, governor of **Taxila and Ujjain** previously.

* His rule extended to the whole of sub-continent except to the extreme South.

* It also included Afghanistan, Baluchistan Kashmir and valleys of Nepal.

64. When did Vasco da Gama land in India?

- (A) 1492
(B) 1498
(C) 1952
(D) 1841

A. (D)
B. (A)
C. (B)
D. (C)

Ans. C

Sol.

* Vasco da Gama reached **Calicut, India on 20th May, 1498**.

* He becomes the first European to reach India via the Atlantic Ocean when he arrives at Calicut on the Malabar Coast.

* His initial voyage to India was the first to link Europe and Asia by an ocean route, connecting the Atlantic and the Indian oceans.

65. Who has give the slogan 'Do or Die'?

- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru
(B) Mahatma Gandhi
(C) Subhash Chandra Bose
(D) Sardar Patel

A. (D)
B. (B)
C. (A)
D. (C)

Ans. B

Sol.

* On the night of **8th August 1942** addressing the Congress delegates **Mahatma Gandhi** gave the slogan "**Do or Die**".

* It means we shall either free India or die in the attempt.

* The **Quit India** speech is a speech made by Mahatma Gandhi on 8th August 1942, on the eve of the "**Quit India movement**".



66. Which of the following is not a memorial to dead person?

- (A) Bibi ka Maqbara
- (B) Taj Mahal
- (C) Charminar
- (D) Itmad ud Daulah

A. (A)

B. (C)

C. (D)

D. (B)

Ans. D

Sol.

* Taj Mahal located in **Agra, Uttar Pradesh**, is not a memorial to dead person.

* It was commissioned in **1632** by the **Mughal emperor, Shah Jahan**, to house the tomb of his favourite wife, **Mumtaz Mahal**.

* The **Bibi Ka Maqbara** is a tomb located in **Aurangabad, Maharashtra**.

* It was commissioned in **1660** by the Mughal emperor **Aurangzeb** in the memory of his first and chief wife **Dilras Banu Begum**.

* Tomb of Itmad ud Daulah is a Mughal mausoleum in the city of Agra, Uttar Pradesh.

67. Who is believed to have built Konark temple?

- (A) Narasimhadeva I
- (B) Mahendravarman
- (C) Kharvela
- (D) Pulakesin I

A. (A)

B. (B)

C. (C)

D. (D)

Ans. A

Sol.

* It is believed that **Konark Sun Temple** was built in the **13th century by King Narasimhadeva I** (1238-1250 CE).

* He was the great ruler of the Eastern Ganga Dynasty and dedicated to **Sun God Surya**.

* The Konark Sun Temple has also been added to the **UNESCO World Heritage List**.

* The Konark Sun Temple is located on the shores of the Bay of Bengal in the

small town of **Konark of district Puri, Odisha**.

68. In which state are the famous Karla Buddhist caves located?

- (A) Odisha
- (B) Maharashtra
- (C) Bihar
- (D) Assam

A. (A)

B. (B)

C. (D)

D. (C)

Ans. B

Sol.

* The **Karla Caves**, are a complex of ancient **Buddhist Indian rock-cut caves**.

* These are located at Karli near **Lonavala, Maharashtra**.

* These caves are also known as the Karli Caves, Karle Caves or Karla Cells.

* The shrines were developed over the period – from the **2nd century BCE to the 5th century CE**.

* This Great Chaitya cave is the largest in **South Asia**.

* It was constructed in **120 CE** by the **Western Satraps ruler Nahapana**.

69. Aruna Asaf Ali is remembered for hoisting the INC flag at

- (A) Bombay
- (B) London
- (C) Berlin
- (D) Kolkata

A. (D)

B. (A)

C. (C)

D. (B)

Ans. B

Sol.

* **Aruna Asaf Ali** is widely remembered for hoisting the Indian National flag at the **Gowalia Tank maidan in Bombay** during the **Quit India Movement, 1942**.

* She was an Indian independence activist.

* She also became the **Delhi's first Mayor**.

* She was also a member of the Congress Socialist Party.



70. The Gandhi-Irwin pact was signed in the year

- (A) 1930
- (B) 1931
- (C) 1932
- (D) 1933

A. (D)

B. (C)

C. (A)

D. (B)

Ans. D

Sol.

- The 'Gandhi-Irwin Pact' was a political agreement.
- It was signed by **Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin**, the then Viceroy of India.
- It was signed on **5th March 1931** before the **second Round Table Conference in London**.
- Under this pact, the government agreed to release all those political prisoners, who had remained non-violent.
- The right to make salt for consumption was agreed to.

71. Which movement was called off following the violence at 'Chauri Chaura' incident?

- (A) Khilafat Movement
- (B) Quit India Movement
- (C) Non Co-operation Movement
- (D) Home Rule Movement

A. (C)

B. (A)

C. (B)

D. (D)

Ans. A

Sol.

- Non-Cooperation Movement (1920) was the first mass based political movement under Mahatma Gandhi.
- Anti-Rowlatt agitation, Jallianwala Bagh tragedy, Khilafat Movement were the reasons for Non-Cooperation Movement.
- The **Congress Session at Allahabad in December, 1921** decided to launch a **Civil Disobedience Movement**.
- But before it could be launched, the angry mob attacked on a police station at **Chauri Chaura in Gorakhpur** district of Uttar Pradesh on **5th February, 1922**.
- This changed the whole situation and Mahatma Gandhi was compelled to

withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement.

72. Who served as the first Deputy Prime Minister of Independent India?

- (A) K. Kamaraj
- (B) Morarji Desai
- (C) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (D) C. Rajagopalachari

A. (D)

B. (B)

C. (C)

D. (A)

Ans. C

Sol.

- The first Deputy Prime Minister of India was **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel**.
- He was also **home minister in Jawaharlal Nehru's cabinet**.
- The Deputy Prime Minister of India is a member of the Union Council of Ministers in the Government of India.
- It is not a constitutional office, it seldom carries any specific powers.
- The position of deputy prime minister is used to bring political stability and strength within a coalition government.

73. Who was the founder of Brahmo samaj?

- (A) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- (B) Dayanand Saraswati
- (C) Mahatma Gandhi
- (D) Lokmanya Tilak

A. (B)

B. (C)

C. (D)

D. (A)

Ans. D

Sol.

- Brahmo Samaj is a reformist movement of the Hindu religion that appeared during the Bengal Renaissance.
- It was started at Calcutta on 20 August 1828 by **Raja Ram Mohan Roy** and Debendranath Tagore.

74. Who was the father of Subhash Chandra Bose?

- (A) Satyendra Nath Bose
- (B) Janki Nath Bose
- (C) Jagdish Chandra Bose
- (D) S.N. Bose



- A. (D)
B. (A)
C. (C)
D. (B)

Ans. D

Sol.

- Janakinath Bose was the father and Prabhavati Devi is mother of Subhas Chandra Bose.
- Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose was born on 23 January, 1897 in Cuttack (Orissa).
- Janakinath Bose, was an affluent and successful lawyer in Cuttack and received the title of "Rai Bahadur".

75. Which one of these was a Indian mathematician?

- (A) Bharat
(B) Bana
(C) Bhasker
(D) Bhavbhuti

A. (C)

B. (A)

C. (B)

D. (D)

Ans. A

Sol.

- Bhaskara was born in Bijapur in Karnataka.
- He was an Indian mathematician and astronomer and is known as the greatest mathematician of medieval India
- Lilavati is written by Bhaskara .

76. What was another name of Chanakya?

- (A) Dev Varman
(B) Vishnu Gupt
(C) Ram Gupt
(D) Brijeshwar

A. (A)

B. (D)

C. (B)

D. (C)

Ans. C

Sol.

- Chanakya was an ancient Indian teacher, philosopher, economist, jurist and royal advisor.
- **He was also known as Vishnu Gupt.**
- He assisted the first Mauryan emperor Chandragupta.

77. Famous Titanic ship belongs to which country?

- (A) U.S.A.
(B) China
(C) Great Britain
(D) France

A. (C)

B. (D)

C. (A)

D. (B)

Ans. A

Sol.

- Titanic was a British passenger liner that sank in the North Atlantic Ocean in 1912.
- It belonged to **Great Britain.**
- It was built in Belfast, Ireland, in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

78. Who is called as "Bismark of India".

- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru
(B) Vallabhbhai Patel
(C) Sarojini Naidu
(D) Lokmanya Tilak

A. (D)

B. (B)

C. (C)

D. (A)

Ans. B

Sol.

- **Sardar Vallabhai Patel is recognised as 'Bismark of India'.**

- Bismark was a german leader who unified Germany in 1870s into a united nation, similarly Sardar patel unified more than 500 Riyasats of India into a Nation, hence he is recognised as 'Bismark of India'.
- Patel became first deputy Prime Minister of Independent India.

79. What was the code name of India-Pakistan Kargil war?

- (A) Operation blue
(B) Operation Bijay
(C) Operation Virat
(D) Operation Kargil

A. (B)

B. (D)

C. (C)

D. (A)

Ans. A

Sol.



• **Operation Vijay was the name of Indian operation to clear the Kargil Sector during the Indo-Pak war of 1999.**

• Kargil Vijay Diwas, named after the successful [Operation Vijay](#), is celebrated in India on 26 July.

80. Hindustan Socialist Republican Association was founded by_____.

- A. Subhash Chandra Bose
- B. Vinayak Damodar Savarkar
- C. Jayaprakash Narayan
- D. Bhagat Singh

Ans. D

Sol.

• The Hindustan Socialist Republican Association was established in by Chandrasekhar Azad, Bhagat Singh etc.

• It was founded in New Delhi in 1928.

• It is also known as the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army.

81. Three freedom fighters including Bipin Chandra Pal were popularly known as Lal-Bal-Pal. Who were the other two?

- A. Subhash Chandra Bose & Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- B. Bal Gangadhar Tilak & Lala Lajpat Rai
- C. Lala Lajpat Rai & Bhagat Singh
- D. Ram Prasad Bismil & Bhikaiji Cama

Ans. B

Sol. Lal-Bal-Pal were the hindu nationalist members of INC.

• They formed the extremist faction of INC.

• **Lala Lajpat Rai** was called **Lal**.

• **Bal Gangadhar Tilak** was called **Bal**.

• **Bipin Chandra Pal** was called **Pal**.

82. Slave Dynasty was founded by

- A. Qutubuddin Aibak
- B. Mahmud Ghazni
- C. Muhammad Ghori
- D. Razia Sultana

Ans. A

Sol. Ghulam Qutubuddin Aibak of Muhammad Ghori founded the Ghulam dynasty in 1206.

• He was the slave of Muhammad Ghori and was also known as 'lakh baksh.'

83. When did Bangladesh become an independent parliamentary democracy?

- A. December, 1971
- B. January, 1972
- C. March, 1972
- D. February, 1972

Ans. B

Sol. Bangladesh become an independent parliamentary democracy in the year 1971.

• It was on March 27, 1971 when the talks between east and west Pakistan failed and Sheikh Mujibar Rahman declared Bangladeshi independence from Pakistan. The new country changed its name to Bangladesh on 11 January 1972 and became a parliamentary democracy under a constitution.

84. Which religion has the concept of Triratna (the right faith, right knowledge and right conduct)?

- A. Sikhism
- B. Jainism
- C. Buddhism
- D. Zoroastrianism

Ans. B

Sol. Three jewels or Triratna of Jainism are right knowledge, right faith, and right action.

• The right action includes observance of five vows, Ahimsa (non-violence), Satya (truth), Asteya (no stealing), Parigraha (no acquiring of property) and Brahmacharya (abstinence).

85. The 'Quit India' movement was launched by Mahatma Gandhi in the year_____.

- A. 1941
- B. 1942
- C. 1945
- D. 1946

Ans. B

Sol. Quit India movement was started by Mahatma Gandhi on 8 August 1942 in Bombay.

• He decided to launch a mass civil disobedience movement 'Do or Die' call to force the British to leave India.



86. Who advocated the introduction of western education and English language in India?

- A. BalGangadharTilak
- B. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- C. DadabhaiNaoroji
- D. Gopal Krishna Gokhale

Ans. B

Sol. Raj Ram Mohan Roy was the Pioneer of the Western system of education in India.

- He advocated the introduction of western education into Indian education system.
- He promoted English language along with science, western medicine and technology.

87. The Mughal Empire extended upto Tamil Territory in South under the reign of

- A. Akbar
- B. Aurangzeb
- C. Jahangir
- D. Shahjahan

Ans. B

Sol.

- The 'Mughal Empire' extended up to Tamil Territory in the South under the reign of Aurangzeb.
- He was the sixth Mughal emperor.
- He ruled for around 49 years.
- He was enthusiastic for expansion of his reign so Mughal emperor reached at its highest level in the reign of Aurangzeb.



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