

रेलवे NTPC परीक्षा में पूछे गए इतिहास के प्रश्न



1. चिल्लियांवला (chillianwala) युद्ध कब लड़ा गया था?

- (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 lead the British East India Company and Sardar Sher Singh Attariwala lead 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. पूर्व चोल राजाओं में से किसे सबसे महान माना जाता है?

- (A) पुलकेशीन II
- (B) राजसिम्हा
- (C) करिकला
- (D) नंदीवर्मन

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. चित्तौड़गढ़ किस वंश की राजधानी थी |

(A) चौहान

(B) सिसोदिया

(C) हाड़ा

(D) राठौड़

A. C

B. B

C. A

D. D

Ans. B

Sol.

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

* Delhi sultan 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. डॉक्ट्रिन ऑफ लैप्स नीति (Doctrine of lapse) किसने बनाई थी?

- (A) लॉर्ड कर्ज़न (Lord Curzen)
- (B) लॉर्ड माउंटबेटन (Lord Mountbatten)
- (C) लॉर्ड डलहौजी (Lord Dalhousie)
- (D) रॉबर्ट क्लाइव (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. स्वदेशी आंदोलन की औपचारिक घोषणा कब की गई थी?

- (A) 15 दिसंबर, 1905
- (B) 7 अगस्त, 1905
- (C) 26 फरवरी 1906
- (D) 18 जुलाई, 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. फ्रंटियर गाँधी के नाम से किसे बुलाया जाता था?

- (A) महात्मा गाँधी
- (B) खान अब्दुल गफार खान
- (C) सी. राजगोपालाचारी
- (D) लाला लाजपत राय

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 **Khudai 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. विजयनगर साम्राज्य का प्रथम शासक कौन था?

- (A) बुक्का
(B) कृष्णदेवराय
(C) हरिहर राय प्रथम
(D) रामचन्द्र राय
- 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. पल्लव वंश के कौन से राजा संस्कृत नाटक भी लिखा करते थे?

- (A) राजा चोला
(B) महेंद्रवर्मन
(C) राजसिम्हा
(D) विक्रमादित्य

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. ब्रिटिश द्वारा प्लासी युद्ध (Battle of Plassey) किसके नेतृत्व में लड़ा गया था?

- (A) रॉबर्ट क्लाइव (Robert Clive)
(B) लॉर्ड डलहौजी (Lord Dalhousie)
(C) वॉरेन हेस्टिंग्स (Warren Hasting)
(D) जेम्स हार्टली (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. उस वास्तुकार का नाम बताएँ जिसने नई दिल्ली को डिजाइन किया है।

(A) ली कोर्बुजियार (Le Corbusier)

(B) सर एडविन लुट्येंस (Sir Edwin Lutyens)

(C) एंड्रयू पॉल (Andrew Paul)

(D) जॉर्ज बेकर (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. स्वतंत्रता के समय, भारत में कितने रजवाड़े थे?

(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 declaration of Independence, 562 princely states had nodded 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. किस राजा की कहानी, मुद्राराक्षस (Mudrarakshasa) नाटक का विषय है?

(A) जयचंद

(B) चंद्रगुप्त II

(C) चंद्रपीड

(D) चन्द्रगुप्त मौर्य

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. अहमदनगर की किस रानी ने बादशाह अकबर का विरोध किया था?

(A) रानी दुर्गावती

(B) ज़ीनत महल

(C) चाँद बीबी

(D) रजिया सुल्तान

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. आधुनिक भारतीय नवजागृति (Modern Indian Renaissance) का जनक किसे माना जाता है?

(A) महात्मा गाँधी

(B) सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल

(C) विनोबा भावे

(D) राजा राममोहन राय

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. मोहम्मद बिन तुगलक ने दिल्ली से अपनी राजधानी किस स्थान पर बदली?

(A) दौलताबाद

(B) औरंगाबाद

(C) इलाहाबाद

(D) सहारनपुर

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. होटाकी (Hotaki) वंश किस देश में विकसित हुआ था?

- (A) श्रीलंका
- (B) चीन
- (C) नेपाल
- (D) अफगानिस्तान

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. ब्रिटिश से लड़ते हुए लक्ष्मीबाई का देहांत कहाँ पर हुआ था?

- (A) वाराणसी
- (B) ग्वालियर
- (C) मोरार
- (D) झाँसी

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. गुप्त काल के दौरान चीन की किस यात्री ने भारत का भ्रमण किया था?

- (A) हेनसाँग (Hiuen Tsang)
- (B) फाहियान (Fahiyen)
- (C) आई चिंग (I Ching)
- (D) ली क्षियु (Li Xiu)

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, Kapilavastu, Sravasti, Kusinagar etc. which were the religious places of Buddhism no longer existed as cities.

19. विधापति निम्न में से किस भाषा के, एक प्रसिद्ध कवि और लेखक थे?

- (A) भोजपुरी
- (B) डोगरी
- (C) मैथिली
- (D) मराठी

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. पहला हिन्दी अखबार 30 मई, 1826 को शुरू किया गया था, यह दिन "हिन्दी पत्रकारिता दिवस" के रूप में भी मनाया जाता है | उस अखबार का नाम क्या था?

- (A) बंगाल गज़ट
- (B) अमर उजाला
- (C) उदन्त मार्तण्ड
- (D) समाचार सुधा वर्शन

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. "ऑल इंडिया मुस्लिम लीग" की स्थापना कब हुई थी?

- (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 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. भारत का राष्ट्रीय प्रतीक भारत सरकार द्वारा कब अपनाया गया था?

(A) 15 अगस्त, 1947

(B) 14 अगस्त, 1947

(C) 26 जनवरी, 1950

(D) 20 अगस्त, 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. हड़प्पा सभ्यता के लोग निम्नलिखित में से किस देवता की पूजा नहीं करते थे?

(A) शिव

(B) विष्णु

(C) कबूतर

(D) स्वस्तिक

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. इंडियन नेशनल आर्मी ने ब्रिटिश शासन से अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप प्राप्त किया और उन्हें _____ के रूप में नामित किया।

(A) स्वराज द्वीप

(B) शहीद और स्वराज द्वीप



- (C) मुक्त द्वीप
(D) स्वतंत्र और स्वराज द्वीप
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. ब्रिटिश सरकार ने गाँधी को कौन सी उपाधि प्रदान की थी, जिसे बाद में गाँधी के द्वारा लौटा दिया गया था?

- (A) राय बहादुर
(B) राय साहब
(C) हिन्द केसरी
(D) कैसर-ए-हिन्द

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. प्रथम और द्वितीय आंग्ल-सिख युद्ध कब हुआ था?

(A) 1845-1850 और 1850-1851

(B) 1843-1845 और 1846-1847

(C) 1845-1846 और 1848-1849

(D) 1850-1851 और 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. 'भारतीय स्वतन्त्रता आंदोलन' या 'भारतीय स्वतन्त्रता संघर्ष' में सम्मिलित गतिविधियों का मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या था?

(A) ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी के शासन (1757-1858)

और ब्रिटिश शासन (1858-1947) का अंत

(B) ब्रिटिश राज (1757-1947) का अंत

(C) ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी के शासन (1750-1836)

और ब्रिटिश शासन (1836-1947) का अंत



(D) ब्रिटिश राज (1612-1947) का अंत

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. चीनी यात्री फाहान ने _____ के शासन काल के दौरान भारत की यात्रा की थी।

(A) समुद्रगुप्त

(B) चन्द्रगुप्त I

(C) कुमारगुप्त

(D) चन्द्रगुप्त 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 philosopheher** the traveler.

29. लायन कैपिटल (भारत के राष्ट्रीय चिन्ह) का निर्माण किसके शासन काल के दौरान किया गया था?

(A) मुगल साम्राज्य

(B) मौर्य साम्राज्य

(C) गुप्त साम्राज्य

(D) बौद्ध/जैन काल

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. 1025 ईसवी में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी घटना घटी थी?

(A) महाबलिपुरम के मन्दिर का निर्माण

(B) सोमनाथ के मन्दिर का विनाश

(C) तैमूर लंग का भारत पर आक्रमण

(D) चन्द्रगुप्त मौर्य का राज्याभिषेक

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. वर्ष _____ में भारत पर प्रत्यक्ष रूप से ब्रिटिश सरकार का नियंत्रण हो गया |

- (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. सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता की सबसे महत्वपूर्ण विशेषता क्या थी?

- (A) वस्तु विनिमय प्रणाली
(B) स्थानीय परिवहन प्रणाली

- (C) ईंट के बने भवन
(D) प्रशासनिक प्रणाली

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. ताशकंद समझौता _____ के भारत पाकिस्तान युद्ध के बाद हुआ था |

- (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. वी. लुइस माउंटबैटेन के स्थान पर किसे भारत का गवर्नर जनरल नियुक्त किया गया था?

- (A) पं. जवाहरलाल नेहरू
 - (B) सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल
 - (C) डॉ. राजेन्द्र प्रसाद
 - (D) सी. राजगोपालचारी
- 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. जुलाई 1905 में किसने बंगाल विभाजन का आदेश दिया था?

- (A) वारेन हेस्टिंग्स

(B) लॉर्ड इरविन

(C) लॉर्ड कर्जन

(D) विस्काउंट माउंटबैटेन

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. मुगल साम्राज्य की स्थापना किसके द्वारा की गई थी?

- (A) बाबर
- (B) हुमायूँ
- (C) अकबर
- (D) शाहजहाँ

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. प्लेग उन्मूलन की याद में मुहम्मद कुली कुतुब शाह द्वारा निर्मित स्मारक निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा मीनार है?

- (A) अलाई मीनार
- (B) चारमीनार
- (C) फतेह बुर्ज
- (D) कुतुब मीनार

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. किंग जॉर्ज पंचम तथा क्वीन मैरी की यात्रा की याद में सन् 1911 में भारत का कौन सा लोकप्रिय पर्यटन स्थल बनाया गया था?

- (A) इंडिया गेट
- (B) गेटवे ऑफ इंडिया
- (C) प्रिंस ऑफ वेल्स म्यूजियम
- (D) विक्टोरिया टर्मिनस

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. हेलियोसेंट्रिज्म (Heliocentrism) का समर्थन करने के कारण किस खगोलशास्त्री को उसके घर में नजरबंद किया गया था?

(A) निकोलस कॉपरनिकस (Nicolaus Copernicus)

(B) गैलिलियो गैलिली (Galileo Gallili)

(C) योहानेस केप्लर (Johannes Kepler)

(D) फ्रेडरिक बेसल (Friedrich 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. स्वतंत्रता से पूर्व, निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी एक फ्रांसीसी कॉलोनी नहीं थी?

(A) पुडुचेरी



- (B) पटना
(C) सूत
(D) गोवा

- 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. जलियाँवाला बाग हत्याकांड का आदेश किसने दिया था?

- (A) कर्नल रेजिनल्ड डायर (Colonel Reginald Dyer)
(B) माइकल ओ' डायर (Michael O' Dwyer)
(C) एच. एच. आस्कूथ (H. H. Asquith)
(D) विंस्टन चर्चिल (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 gathered for peaceful protest against the arrest and deportation of two national leaders, Satyapal and Saifuddin Kitchlew.

42. निम्नलिखित में से किस देश को 2011 में स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त हुई?

- (A) इरिट्रिया (Eritrea)
(B) दक्षिण सूडान (South Sudan)
(C) स्लोवाकिया (Slovakia)
(D) ब्रुनेई (Brunei)

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

Ans. B

Sol.

* **South Sudan got independence on 9 July 2011 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. निम्नलिखित मस्जिदों में से किसका निर्माण मुगल सम्राट शाहजहाँ द्वारा किया गया था?

- (A) जामा मस्जिद, दिल्ली
(B) बादशाही मस्जिद, लाहौर
(C) काबुली बाग मस्जिद, हरियाणा



(D) किला-ए-कुहना मस्जिद, दिल्ली

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. महान सम्राट अशोक किस वंश के थे?

(A) मौर्य वंश

(B) मुगल वंश

(C) गुप्त वंश

(D) चोल वंश

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. श्रीलंका (तब सीलोन) की किस वर्ष डोमिनियन ऑफ सीलोन के रूप में स्वतंत्रता प्रदान की गई थी?

(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. निम्नलिखित में से किस भारतीय प्रधानमंत्री का जन्म भारत की स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के बाद हुआ?

(A) मनमोहन सिंह

(B) आई. के. गुजराल

(C) राजीव गाँधी

(D) नरेंद्र मोदी

A. (C)

B. (B)

C. (D)

D. (A)

Ans. C

Sol.

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

• 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. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा समूह से अलग है?

- (A) बुलंद दरवाजा
- (B) आगरा का किला
- (C) गेटवे ऑफ़ इण्डिया
- (D) जोधा बाई का महल

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. बंगाल विभाजन का आदेश किसने दिया था?

- (A) लॉर्ड कर्ज़न
- (B) लॉर्ड माउण्ट बैटेन
- (C) लॉर्ड लिनलिथगो
- (D) लॉर्ड मैकाले

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. महात्मा गाँधी ने अपना राजनीतिक गुरु किसे माना है?

- (A) गोपाल कृष्ण गोखले
- (B) दादा भाई नौरोजी
- (C) रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर
- (D) मोती लाल नेहरू

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. स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी भगत सिंह को किस वर्ष में फाँसी दी गई थी?

(A) सन् 1930

(B) सन् 1931

(C) सन् 1932



(D) सन् 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. स्वतंत्र भारत में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस की पहली महिला अध्यक्ष कौन थीं?

(A) सोनिया गाँधी

(B) इन्दिरा गाँधी

(C) अंबिका सोनी

(D) सरोजिनी नायडू

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. भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच युद्ध विराम रेखा को नियंत्रण रेखा (LOC) में कब परिवर्तित किया गया था?

(A) सन् 1971 में

(B) सन् 1972 में

(C) सन् 1973 में

(D) सन् 1974 में

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. भीमबेटका की गुफाएँ कितने साल पुरानी मानी जाती हैं?

(A) 1000 साल

(B) 5000 साल

(C) 30000 साल

(D) 300 साल

A. (D)

B. (C)

C. (A)

D. (B)



Ans. B

Sol.

- Bhimbekta caves are approximately 30000 years old Paleolithic and Mesolithic period cave.
- Its is located in Raisen district of Madhya Pradesh.
- It is alsos UNESCO world heritage site consisting seven hills and over 750 rock shelters.

54. बर्लिन की दीवार को किस वर्ष ध्वस्त किया गया था?

- (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. निम्नलिखित में से प्राचीन संस्कृत शब्दकोश कौन सा है?

- (A) वाक्यवृत्ति
(B) शब्दकोश
(C) अमरकोष
(D) हर्षचरित

A. (C)

B. (D)

C. (A)

D. (B)

Ans. A

Sol.

- Amarakosha is the ancient Sanskrit dictionary.
- It original name is Namalinganushasanam. It was written by an ancient Sanskrit scholar Amarsimha.
- There have been more than 40 commentaries on the Amarakosha.

56. 'लास्ट सपर' किसने चित्रित किया था?

- (A) माइकल एंजेलो
(B) लियोनार्डो दा विंसी
(C) पाब्लो पिकासो
(D) रेम्ब्रांट

A. (B)

B. (C)

C. (D)

D. (A)

Ans. A

Sol.

- Leonardo da vinci painted 'the Last Supper' painting.
- He also painted the famous Monalisa painting.
- His other paintings are- Salvator Mundi, The Vigin and Child with ST Anne, Bacchus, Benois Madona etc.

57. भारत में पश्चिमी शिक्षा एवं अंग्रेजी भाषा शुरू करने की वकालत किसने की थी?

- (A) बाल गंगाधर तिलक
(B) राजा राममोहन राय
(C) दादाभाई नौरोजी
(D) गोपाल कृष्ण गोखले



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. 'तांत्रिक योगिनी' (tantric yogini) पंथ का मूल स्थान _____ माना जाता है ।

(A) उत्तर प्रदेश

(B) बिहार

(C) ओडिशा

(D) राजस्थान

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. शिमला समझौता 1972 (Shimla Agreement) पर किनके द्वारा हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे?

(A) भारत एवं पाकिस्तान के विदेश मंत्रियों द्वारा

(B) इंदिरा गांधी एवं जेड. ए. भुट्टों द्वारा

(C) इंदिरा गांधी एवं बेनजीर भुट्टों द्वारा

(D) अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी एवं परवेज़ मुशर्रफ़ द्वारा

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. महात्मा गाँधी द्वारा 'भारत छोड़ो' (Quit India) आंदोलन किस वर्ष में शुरू किया गया था?

(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. भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के दौरान, समाचार पत्र 'यंग इंडिया' (Young India) को किसके द्वारा प्रकाशित किया गया था?

- (A) बी. आर. अंबेडकर
- (B) सुभाष चन्द्र बोस
- (C) महात्मा गाँधी
- (D) मुहम्मद अली जिन्ना

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. रोलैट एक्ट किस वर्ष पारित हुआ?

- (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. सम्राट अशोक किसका उत्तराधिकारी था?

- (A) चन्द्रगुप्त मौर्य
- (B) बिन्दुसार
- (C) सुशीमा
- (D) दशरथ

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. वास्को डि गामा भारत कब पहुँचा?

- (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. 'करो या मरो' का नारा किसने दिया?

(A) जवाहरलाल नेहरू

(B) महात्मा गाँधी

(C) सुभाषचंद्र बोस

(D) सरदार पटेल

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. निम्नलिखित में से कौन मृत व्यक्ति का स्मारक नहीं है

(A) बीवी का मकबरा

(B) ताजमहल

(C) चारमीनार

(D) इतमाद-उद्-दौला का मकबरा

A. (A)

B. (B)

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. कोणार्क मन्दिर का निर्माता किसे माना जाता है?

(A) नरसिम्हदेव ।

(B) महेन्द्रवर्मन

(C) खारवेल

(D) पुलकेशिन ।

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. प्रसिद्ध कार्ले बोद्ध गुफाएँ किस राज्य में स्थित हैं?

(A) ओडिशा

(B) महाराष्ट्र

(C) बिहार

(D) असम

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. अरुणा आसिफ अली को _____ में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का ध्वज फहराने के लिए याद किया जाता है।

(A) मुंबई

(B) लन्दन

(C) बर्लिन

(D) कोलकाता

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. गाँधी-इर्विन समझौते पर किस वर्ष हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे?

(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. चौरी-चौरा में हिंसक घटना होने के बाद किस आंदोलन को वापस ले लिया गया?

- (A) खिलाफत आंदोलन
(B) भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन
(C) असहयोग आंदोलन
(D) होम रूल आंदोलन

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. स्वतंत्र भारत के प्रथम उप-प्रधानमंत्री कौन थे?

- (A) के. कमलराज
(B) मोरारजी देसाई
(C) सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल
(D) सी. राजगोपालाचारी

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. ब्रह्म समाज (Brahmo Samaj) के संस्थापक कौन थे?

- (A) राजा राममोहन राय
(B) दयानंद सरस्वती
(C) महात्मा गाँधी
(D) लोकमान्य तिलक

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. सुभाष चंद्र बोस के पिता कौन थे?

(A) सत्येन्द्र नाथ बोस (B) जानकी नाथ बोस

(C) जगदीश चंद्र बोस (D) एस.एन. बोस

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. इनमें से कौन एक भारतीय गणितज्ञ थे?

(A) भारत (B) बाना

(C) भास्कर (D) भवभूति

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. चाणक्य का एक अन्य आम क्या था?

(A) देववर्मन

(B) विष्णु गुप्त

(C) राम गुप्त

(D) बृजेश्वर

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 Gupta.

- He assisted the first Mauryan emperor Chandragupta.

77. प्रसिद्ध यात्री जहाज टाइटैनिक किस देश का था?

(A) यू. एस. ए. USA

(B) चीन

(C) ग्रेट ब्रिटेन

(D) फ्रांस

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. 'बिस्मार्क ऑफ इंडिया' (Bismark of India) किसे कहा जाता है?

- (A) जवाहर लाल नेहरू
- (B) वल्लभभाई पटेल
- (C) सरोजिनी नायडू
- (D) लोकमान्य तिलक

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. भारत-पाकिस्तान कारगिल युद्ध का कोड नाम _____ था ।

- (A) ऑपरेशन ब्लू स्टार Operation blue Star
- (B) ऑपरेशन विजय Operation Vijay
- (C) ऑपरेशन विराट Operation Virat
- (D) ऑपरेशन कारगिल 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. हिंदुस्तान सोशलिस्ट रिपब्लिकन एसोसिएशन की स्थापना किसके द्वारा की गई थी?

A. सुभाष चंद्र बोस

B. विनायक दामोदर सावरकर

C. जयप्रकाश नारायण

D. भगत सिंह

Ans. D

Sol.

• हिंदुस्तान सोशलिस्ट रिपब्लिकन एसोसिएशन की स्थापना चंद्रशेखर आजाद, भगत सिंह ने की थी।

• इसकी स्थापना सन् 1928 ईस्वी में नई दिल्ली में हुई थी।

• इसे हिंदुस्तान सोशलिस्ट रिपब्लिकन आर्मी के नाम से भी जाना जाता था।

81. बिपिन चंद्र पाल सहित तीन स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को लाल-बाल-पाल के नाम से जाना जाता है। अन्य दो स्वतंत्रता सेनानी कौन थे?

A. सुभाष चंद्र बोस और बाल गंगाधर तिलक

B. बाल गंगाधर तिलक और लाला लाजपत राय

C. लाला लाजपत राय और भगत सिंह

D. राम प्रसाद बिस्मिल और भीकाजी कामा

Ans. B

Sol. लाल-बाल-पाल को भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के हिंदु राष्ट्रवादी सदस्य थे।

• इन्होंने कांग्रेस के उग्रपंथी दल का निर्माण किया था।

• लाला लाजपत राय को लाल कहा जाता था।



- बाल गंगाधर तिलक को बाल कहा जाता था।
- बिपिन चंद्र पाल को पाल कहा जाता था।

82. गुलाम वंश की स्थापना किसने की थी?

- A. कुतुबुद्दीन ऐबक
- B. महमूद गज़नी
- C. मुहम्मद गोरी
- D. रजिया सुल्तान

Ans. A

Sol. गुलाम कुतुबुद्दीन ऐबक ने सन् 1206 ईस्वी में गुलाम वंश की स्थापना की थी।

- यह मुहम्मद गोरी का गुलाम था और इसे लाख बख्श भी कहा जाता था।

83. बांग्लादेश स्वतंत्र संसदीय लोकतंत्र कब बना था?

- A. दिसम्बर 1971
- B. जनवरी 1972
- C. मार्च 1972
- D. फरवरी 1972

Ans. B

Sol. बांग्लादेश सन् 1971 में एक स्वतंत्र संसदीय लोकतांत्रिक देश बना था।

27 मार्च 1971 को जब पूर्वी और पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान के बीच वार्ताएं विफल होने पर शेख मुजीबुर रहमान ने बांग्लादेश को पाकिस्तान से स्वतंत्र घोषित कर दिया था। 11 जनवरी 1972 बांग्लादेश एक संविधान के तहत संसदीय लोकतंत्र बन गया।

84. किस धर्म में त्रिरत्न की अवधारणा (सही विश्वास, सही ज्ञान और सही आचरण) है?

- A. सिक्ख धर्म
- B. जैन धर्म
- C. बौद्ध धर्म
- D. जरथुस्त्र धर्म

Ans. B

Sol. जैनधर्म के त्रिरत्न हैं सम्यक ज्ञान, सम्यक विश्वास और सम्यक कार्य।

सम्यक कार्य में पांच व्रत अहिंसा, सत्य, अस्तेय, परिग्रह और ब्रह्मचर्य शामिल हैं।

85. 'भारत छोड़ो' आंदोलन महात्मा गांधी द्वारा _____ में शुरू किया गया था।

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

Ans. B

Sol. 'भारत छोड़ो' आंदोलन 8 अगस्त, 1942 को महात्मा गांधी द्वारा बॉम्बे में शुरू किया गया था। उन्होंने अंग्रेजों को भारत छोड़ने पर मजबूर करने के लिए एक बड़े पैमाने पर सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन 'करो या मरो' शुरू करने का फैसला किया।

86. भारत में पश्चिमी शिक्षा और अंग्रेजी भाषा की शुरुआत का समर्थन किसने किया?

- A. बाल गंगाधर तिलक
- B. राजा राम मोहन राय
- C. दादाभाई नौरोजी
- D. गोपाल कृष्ण गोखले

Ans. B

Sol. राजा राम मोहन राय भारत में पश्चिमी शिक्षा प्रणाली के अग्रदूत थे।

- उन्होंने पश्चिमी शिक्षा को भारतीय शिक्षा प्रणाली में लाने की वकालत की।
- उन्होंने विज्ञान, पश्चिमी चिकित्सा और प्रौद्योगिकी के साथ-साथ अंग्रेजी भाषा को बढ़ावा दिया।

87. मुगल साम्राज्य ने किसके शासनकाल में दक्षिण में तमिल शासित प्रदेशों तक विस्तार किया?

- A. अकबर
- B. औरंगजेब
- C. जहांगीर
- D. शाहजहाँ

Ans. B

Sol.



- औरंगज़ेब के शासन में मुगल साम्राज्य का विस्तार दक्षिण में तमिल क्षेत्र तक था।
- वे छठे मुगल सम्राट थे।
- उन्होंने लगभग 49 वर्षों तक शासन किया।

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