



SSC GD Constable General Awareness Questions English PDF

1. Tansen, one of the well-known musicians of medieval India, was in the court of which of the following Mughal emperors?

- A. Akbar
- B. Aurangzeb
- C. Babur
- D. Humayun

Ans. A

Sol.

- Tansen, an Indian musician and poet who was an important figure in the North Indian tradition of Hindustani classical music.
- He was greatly esteemed for his dhrupad and raga compositions and for his vocal performances.
- he joined the court of the Mughal emperor Akbar, who was well known for his patronage of the arts.
- Tansen became one of the navratnas ("nine gems"), a collection of the most talented intellectuals and artists in the court.
- His skill was honoured with the title Mian ("Master").

2. Which of the following Hindustani musical Gharanas is the oldest among all the Khayal Gayaki styles?

- A. Agra Gharana
- B. Kirana Gharana
- C. Atrauli Gharana
- D. Gwalior Gharana

Ans. D

Sol.

- Gwalior Gharana is considered the oldest Khyal Gharana in Indian classical music.
- Gwalior Gharana was founded in the first half of the 19th century.
- Gwalior Gharana became popular in India during the reign of the Mughal emperor Akbar.
- Mian Tansen was one of the first and most famous vocalists who came from Gwalior.

3. Surendranath Banerjee's autobiography is called _____.

- A. Hind Swaraj
- B. A Nation in the Making
- C. Young India
- D. Hints for Self Culture

Ans. B

Sol.



- A book titled "A Nation in the Making" is an autobiography of Surendranath Banerjee.
- He was one of the earliest Indian political leaders during the British Raj.
- Surendranath founded Indian National Liberation Federation.
- He was also known by the sobriquet Rashtraguru.
- He was editor of "The Bengali" newspaper.

4. Which of the following states present Kalidas Samman annually?

- A. Chhattisgarh
- B. Madhya Pradesh
- C. Maharashtra
- D. Andhra Pradesh

Ans. B

Sol.

Kalidas Samman Award:

- It is the prestigious arts award presented annually by the Government of Madhya Pradesh.
- The Award is named after Kalidasa, a renowned Classical Sanskrit writer of the ancient India.
- It was first awarded in 1980.
- Some among the previous recipients are Pandit Ravi Shankar, Pandit Jasraj, MF Husain, Shambhu Mitra, Habib Tanvir, Ebrahim Alkazi etc.

5. Which of the following cities will be the host of Summer Olympics 2028?

- A. Michigan
- B. Chicago
- C. New York
- D. Los Angeles

Ans. D

Sol.

The 2028 Summer Olympics, Officially known as the Games of the XXXIV Olympiad, and commonly known as Los Angeles 2028/LA 2028, is a forthcoming international multi-sport event that is scheduled to take place from July 21 to August 6, 2028, in Los Angeles, California, United States.

6. Sheikh Chinna Moula was an exponent of the _____, a musical instrument.

- A. sitar
- B. mandolin
- C. veena
- D. nadaswaran



Ans. D

Sol.

* Sheik Chinna Moulana popularly known as Sheik was a legendary Nadhaswaran Player in the Carnatic tradition.

* He achieved high position through his outstanding control over the instrument, rendering the Krities in the Gayaki style and for his extraordinary style of Raga Alapana

7. Which ministry launched an All-India dance competition 'Vande Bharatam Nritya Utsav' as part of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav?

- A. Ministry of Education
- B. Ministry of Culture
- C. Ministry of Tribal Affairs
- D. Ministry of Rural Development

Ans. B

Sol.

* The Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Culture had launched the 'Vande Bharatam-Nritya Utsav, an All-India dance competition as part of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav to commemorate 75 years of independence of India

8. 'The Man Who Made the Elephant Dance by Kurien' is the audio autobiography of _____.

- A. M Karunanidhi
- B. Dr. Verghese Kurien
- C. Tamsula Ao
- D. Saurabh Duggal

Ans. B

Sol.

* The Man Who Made the Elephant Dance, by Dr. Verghese Kurien, is the authorized audio-autobiography of the Father of the White Revolution.

* Verghese Kurien, known as the "Father of the White Revolution" in India, was a social entrepreneur whose "billion-litre idea", Operation Flood, made dairy farming India's largest self-sustaining industry and the largest rural employment sector providing a third of all rural income.

9. Who among the following is known as a descendant of Ishwari Prasad, the first Kathak teacher?

- A. Sambhu Maharaj
- B. Gopi Krishna
- C. Lacchu Maharaj
- D. Birju Maharaj



Ans. D

Sol.

* Pandit Birju Maharaj is a direct descendant of Ishwari Prasadji, the first known Kathak teacher.

* Sri Ishwari Prasadji was a Mishra Brahmin in Handia Tehsil of Allahabad. It is said that Lord Krishna appeared in his dream and asked him to re-establish Kathak Nritya (Natwari Nritya).

* Kathak is one of the eight major forms of Indian classical dance. It is the classical dance form of Uttar Pradesh

10. In which sport does the score depend on putting the ball in a hole?

- A. Hockey
- B. Baseball
- C. Squash
- D. Golf

Ans. D

Sol.

* Golf, a cross-country game in which a player strikes a small ball with various clubs from a series of starting points (teeing grounds) into a series of holes on a course.

* The player who holes his ball in the fewest strokes wins.

11. Nirmala Mehta is an exponent of which Indian classical dance form?

- A. Manipuri
- B. Odissi
- C. Sattriya
- D. Kathak

Ans. A

Sol.

* Nirmala Mehta is an exponent of Manipuri classical dance form.

* The Manipuri Dance, also referred to as the Manipuri Raas Leela, is one of the eight major Indian classical dance forms, originating from the state of Manipur.

12. Among the following Indian actresses, whose autobiography is 'Unfinished'?

- A. Waheeda Rahman
- B. Deepika Padukone
- C. Asha Parekh
- D. Priyanka Chopra

Ans. D



Sol.

* On 9 February 2021, the book 'Unfinished: A Memoir' was published. This book is written by Bollywood actress Priyanka Chopra Jonas, which is the first book written by her.

* In this memoir, she mentions childhood spent in India, her time as a teenager in America, and many untold and unheard things.

* It also mentions her acting career including winning the title of UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador, Miss India, and Miss World.

13. Who among the following started the Kuchipudi Art Academy at Madras in 1963?

- A. Vedantam Satyanarayana Sarma
- B. Dr. Vempati Chinna Satyam
- C. Narasimhachari
- D. Pasumarthy Venkata Ramana

Ans. B

Sol.

* Chinna Satyam started the Kuchipudi Art Academy at Madras in 1963.

* The Academy has to its credit more than 180 solo items and 15 dance dramas composed and choreographed by Satyam

14. Which of the following sportspersons has written his/her autobiography 'Ace against Odds'?

- A. Mary Kom
- B. Yuvraj Singh
- C. Sachin Tendulkar
- D. Sania Mirza

Ans. D

Sol.

* 'Ace against Odds' is an autobiography by Sania Mirza.

* It is her official biography chronicling her journey to becoming one of India and the world's top female tennis players.

* It was released at the hands of Shah Rukh Khan at a function in Hyderabad in July 2016.

* Mary Kom is the only woman to win the World Amateur Boxing Championship six times.

15. Which day marks the founding of the World Health Organization (WHO) and aims to draw the attention to the important health issues facing the world every year?

- A. 9th April
- B. 7th April



- C. 1st April
- D. 5th April

Ans. B

Sol.

- * April 7 of each year marks the celebration of World Health Day.
- * From its inception at the First Health Assembly in 1948 and since taking effect in 1950, the celebration has aimed to create awareness of a specific health theme to highlight a priority area of concern for the World Health Organization.

16. The first recipient of the National Award for Best Music Direction was _____ who was honoured for his composition in the Tamil film Kandan Karunai.

- A. KV Mahadevan
- B. Vidyasagar
- C. Deva
- D. Karthik Raja

Ans. A

Sol.

- * The first recipient of the National Award for Best Music Direction was KV Mahadevan who was honoured for his composition in the Tamil film Kandan Karunai.

17. In which of the following years did Pandit Bhimsen Gururaj Joshi give his first ever live performance?

- A. 1937
- B. 1945
- C. 1941
- D. 1950

Ans. C

Sol.

- * Joshi first performed live in 1941 at the age of 19.
- * His debut album, containing a few devotional songs in Marathi and Hindi, was released by HMV the next year in 1942.

18. Padma Shri awardee Chittani Ramachandra Hegde is known for his contribution to which of the following dance forms in India?

- A. Sattriya
- B. Kuchipudi
- C. Yakshagana
- D. Kathakali



Ans. C

Sol.

* Chittani Ramachandra Hegde is the first artist performing Yakshagana, to receive prestigious Padmashri award and he dedicated the award to "Yakshagana".

* Yakshagana is a traditional theatre, developed in Dakshina Kannada, Udupi, Uttara Kannada, Shimoga and western parts of Chikmagalur districts, in the state of Karnataka and in Kasaragod district in Kerala that combines dance, music, dialogue, costume, make-up, and stage techniques with a unique style and form

19. Which of the following is the autobiography of Dr. Manmohan Singh, the ex-Prime Minister of India?

- A. A Shot at history
- B. Ace Against Odds
- C. Changing India
- D. My Country My Life

Ans. C

Sol.

* The book titled 'Changing India' is an autobiography of former Prime Minister Dr Manmohan Singh.

* In this book, he describes his journey from economist to the politician.

* He is an Indian economist and politician who served as the Prime Minister of India from 2004 to 2014.

* He became the first PM after Jawahar Lal Nehru to be re-elected after completing his five years tenure. Now our present PM Narendra Modi become the third PM of India who was re-elected after completing his tenure.

* He was the 15th Governor of the Reserve Bank of India.

* A Shot at history: is an autobiography of Indian 2008 Summer Olympics Gold medalist Abhinav Bindra.

* Ace Against Odds: It is the biography of the Indian professional tennis player Sania Mirza.

* My Country My Life is an autobiographical book by L. K. Advani, an Indian politician who served as the Deputy Prime Minister of India from 2002 to 2004.

20. Which of the following is the autobiography of the first female judge of India, Anna Chandy?

- A. Atmavrittanta
- B. Majya Jalmachi Chittarkatha
- C. Ente Katha
- D. Atmakatha



Ans. D

Sol.

* Justice Anna Chandy (1905–1996), also known as Anna Chandi, was the first female judge (1937) and then High Court judge (1959) in India.

* She was, in fact, one of the first female judges in the British Empire next to Emily Murphy.

* In her retirement, Chandy served on the Law Commission of India and also wrote an autobiography titled Atmakatha (1973).

21. In 2020, VP Dhananjayan and Shanta Dhananjayan were honoured with Sri Shanmukh ananda National Eminence Award in the field of _____.

- A. Dance
- B. Carnatic vocal
- C. Sarangi
- D. Tabla

Ans. A

Sol.

* The Shanmukhananda Sangeetha Sabha, Mumbai, conferred the title Sangeetha Kala Vibhushan, and presented the National Eminence Award to veteran Bharatanatyam couple Shanta and V.P. Dhananjayan.

* This prestigious award carries a purse of rupees two and half lakhs, citation, shawl, gold medal and spatika maala to Dhananjayan and navaratna mala to Shanta Dhananjayan.

22. Who was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1926, 'for his work on the discontinuous structure of matter'?

- A. Charles Wilson
- B. Murray Gell-Mann
- C. Jean Baptiste Perrin
- D. Owen Willans Richardson

Ans. C

Sol.

* French scientist Jean Baptiste Perrin awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics 1926 for his work on the discontinuous structure of matter, and especially for his discovery of sedimentation equilibrium.

* His work with Brownian motion verified Albert Einstein's theory and confirmed the atomic nature of matter. The majority of his career was spent at the University of Paris-Sorbonne.

23. 'The Wings of Fire' is an autobiography of which of the following Presidents of India?

- A. Ram Nath Kovind



- B. Pranab Mukherjee
- C. APJ Abdul Kalam
- D. Kocheril Raman Narayanan

Ans. C

Sol.

* Wings of Fire: An Autobiography of A P J Abdul Kalam (1999), former President of India.

* It was written by Dr. Abdul Kalam and Arun Tiwari. Dr. Kalam examines his early life, effort, hardship, fortitude, luck and chance that eventually led him to lead Indian space research, nuclear and missile programs. Kalam started his career, after graduating from Aerospace engineering at MIT (Chennai), India, at Hindustan Aeronautics Limited and was assigned to build a hovercraft prototype. Later he moved to ISRO and helped establish the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre and pioneered the first space launch-vehicle program.

* During the 1990s and early 2000, Kalam moved to the DRDO to lead the Indian nuclear weapons program, with particular successes in thermonuclear weapons development culminating in the operation Smiling Buddha and an ICBM Agni (missile).

* Kalam died on 27 July 2015, during a speech at Indian Institute of Management in Shillong, Meghalaya.

24. Who among the following Khayal singers of 19th century was given the title of 'Tanras' by Bahadur Shah Jaffar, the last Mughal Emperor of India?

- A. Bade Ustad Ghulam Ali Khan
- B. Meer Qutub Baksh
- C. Ustad Amir Khan
- D. Sadarang

Ans. B

Sol.

* Qutub Baksh, more commonly known as Tanras Khan, was an Indian musician of the Hindustani Classical tradition known for being a luminary of the Delhi Gharana.

* He was a court musician and music teacher to the last Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar II.

* Qutub Baksh was born to a musical family and initiated into music by his father, Qadir Baksh of Dasna.

* He became a disciple of Miyan Achpal of the Delhi Court in order to further develop his music.

25. The Kathak dance exponent Birju Maharaj is associated with which of the following Gharana?

- A. Raigarh Gharana



- B. Jaipur Gharana
- C. Lucknow Gharana
- D. Banaras Gharana

Ans. C

Sol.

- * Pandit Birju Maharaj is associated with Kathak.
- * He belongs to Lucknow Kalka-Bindadin Gharana of Kathak.
- * Birju Maharaj was born into a well-known kathak dancing family.
- * He began performing as a child alongside his father, Acchan Maharaj.
- * After the death of his father, when Birju was nine years old, he began training with his uncles, the dance masters Shambhu and Lacchu Maharaj.

26. Who among the following writers has written the famous Hindi novel 'Godan'?

- A. Mahadevi Verma
- B. Jai Shankar Prasad
- C. Amrita Pritam
- D. Munshi Premchand

Ans. D

Sol.

- * Munshi Premchand was a famous Indian author who pioneered in adapting Indian themes to Western literary styles.
- * Godaan was Munshi Premchand's last completed work and is generally accepted as his best novel.
- * Gaban written by Premchand deals with caste system, prostitution, ethics and criminal justice system of India under the British rule.

27. 'I, Me, Mine' is the autobiography of which international musician?

- A. George Harrison
- B. Justin Bieber
- C. AR Rahman
- D. Elton John

Ans. A

Sol.

- * George Harrison's autobiography, I Me Mine, was originally published in the fall of 1980 by Genesis Publications.
- * At 450 pages long, you would expect a comprehensive and detailed life story. However, the autobiographical section, (including Derek Taylor's italicized commentary), is just 67 pages, and not close to being a Beatles tell-all.



* It is an intimate and personal perspective of the major themes of George's life up to that point, often lighthearted, but also revealing some traumatic moments.

28. _____'s 'The Year of the Runaways' follows the lives of three migrant workers who flee India to look for work in England.

- A. Neel Mukherjee
- B. Sunjeev Sahota
- C. Shashi Tharoor
- D. Khushwant Singh

Ans. B

Sol.

* The book titled 'The Year of the Runaways' is second novel of Young British Novelist Sunjeev Sahota.

* The new novel centres around the lives of three Indian men and one British-Indian woman.

* The three men – Tochi, Randeep and Avtar – live together with other migrant workers in a house in Sheffield; the woman, Narindar, is married to Randeep but barely knows, or wants to know, him and lives separately in a flat.

* His debut novel is 'Ours Are the Streets'.

29. 'In The Afternoon of Time: An Autobiography' was written by which of the following Indian poets of the 20th century?

- A. Harivansh Rai Bachchan
- B. Kuvempu
- C. Rahat Indori
- D. Sahir Ludhyanvi

Ans. A

Sol.

* 'In The Afternoon of Time: An Autobiography' was written by Hindi Litterateur Harivansh Rai Bachchan.

* He wrote four volumes of his autobiography, which was to earn widespread praise from critics and readers alike.

* In the Afternoon of Time is creative abridgement of these four volumes, translated into English for the first time.

* These intensely personal memoirs span several generations, tracing the history of Bachchan's forebears, who came to live in Allahabad from a small village in Uttar Pradesh.

30. Who is the author of the famous Marathi novel 'Mrityunjay'?

- A. Bhalchandra Nemade
- B. Shivaji Sawant



- C. Ranjit Desai
D. Vishnu Khandekar

Ans. B
Sol.

Shivaji Sawant: Shivaji Sawant was an Indian novelist in the Marathi language. He is known as Mrutyunjaykar (meaning Author of Mrutyunjay) for writing the famous Marathi novel - Mrutyunjay.

He was the first Marathi writer to be awarded with the Moortidevi Award in 1994.

Bhalchandra Nemade: Eminent Marathi litterateur Bhalchandra Nemade, whose 1963 novel Kosala (Cocoon) changed the dimensions of Marathi novel, was selected for 2014 Jnanpith Award, the highest literary honour in India, by the Jnanpith Selection Board.

Ranjit Desai: Ranjit Desai was a popular Marathi writer from Maharashtra, India. He is best known for his historical novels Swami and Shriman Yogi.

Vishnu Sakharam Khandekar: Vishnu Sakharam Khandekar was a Marathi writer from Maharashtra, India. He was the first Marathi author to win the prestigious Jnanpith Award

31. 'The Great Indian Novel', a satirical novel that recreates the Hindu epic Mahabharata within the context of the Indian National Movement, is written by which of the following writers who is a member of the Indian Parliament?

- A. Shashi Tharoor
B. Arun Shourie
C. Abhijeet Banerjee
D. Amiya Kumar Bagchi

Ans. A
Sol.

* The Great Indian novel was authored by Shashi Tharoor.

* It is a fictional work that takes the story of the Mahabharata and recasts and resets it in the context of the Indian Independence Movement and the first three decades post-independence.

* It was first published in 1989 by Viking press.

32. 'Moon Walk' is an autobiography of ____.

- A. Oscar Wilde
B. Marlon Brando
C. Michael Jackson
D. Anne Frank

Ans. C
Sol.



- * Moonwalk is a 1988 autobiography written by American recording artist Michael Jackson.
- * The book was first published by Doubleday on February 1, 1988, five months after the release of Jackson's 1987 Bad album, and named after Jackson's signature dance move, the moonwalk.
- * The book contains a foreword by Jacqueline Onassis. It reached number one on the New York Times Best Seller list.
- * The book was reissued by Doubleday on October 13, 2009, following Jackson's death on June 25, 2009.

33. India's last living Sadi dancer from Tamil Nadu, Muthukannammal, was honoured with which of the following highest Indian civilian awards in 2022?

- A. Padma Vibhushan
- B. Padma Bhushan
- C. Padma Shri
- D. Bharat Ratna

Ans. C

Sol.

- * India's last living Sadi dancer R Muthukannammal awarded the Padma Shri in 2022.
- * The seventh-generation Sadi dancer started dancing at the age of seven and 'dedicated' herself to the Viralimalai Murugan Temple (married to God).
- * Her father, Ramachandra Nattuvanar, was her teacher.

34. Who among the following started the Kuchipudi Art Academy at Madras in 1963?

- A. Vedantam Satyanarayana Sarma
- B. Dr. Vempati Chinna Satyam
- C. Narasimhachari
- D. Pasumarthy Venkata Ramana

Ans. B

Sol.

Kuchipudi Art Academy:

- Chinna Satyam had started the Kuchipudi Art Academy at Madras in 1963.
- He composed his first dance drama Sri Krishna Parijatham in the same period followed by another hit Ksheera Sagara Madanam and played the lead role.
- His portrayal of Lord Shiva and his choreography was well received.

Vempati Chinna Satyam:

- He was an Indian dancer and a guru of the Kuchipudi dance form.
- Chinna Satyam was born in a brahmin family] at Kuchipudi, Andhra Pradesh.



- He was also awarded the Padma Bhushan (1998) by the Government of India.

35. Padma Shri awardee Chittani Ramachandra Hegde is known for his contribution to which of the following dance forms in India?

- A. Sattriya
- B. Kuchipudi
- C. Yakshagana
- D. Kathakali

Ans. C

Sol.

Chittani Ramachandra Hegde:

- He is the first artist performing Yakshagana.
- He was from Honnavara, Uttara Kannada, Karnataka.
- He has received prestigious Padmashri award in 2012.
- He started his Yakshagana career when he was just 7 years old.

About Yakshagana:

- Yakshagana is a traditional theatre form of Karnataka.
- It is a temple art form that depicts mythological stories and Puranas.
- It is usually recited in Kannada, it is also performed in Malayalam as well as Tulu (the dialect of south Karnataka).

36. Who among the following personalities is a Padma Vibhushan, legendary Indian Classical Dancer behind reviving the classical dance form of Odissi in the 20th century?

- A. Surendra Nath Jena
- B. Gangadhar Pradhan
- C. Hare Krishna Behera
- D. Kelucharan Mohapatra

Ans. D

Sol.

* Kelucharan Mohapatra was an Indian dancer who led a 20th-century revival of Odissi, a centuries-old style of dance associated with temples of Orissa and one of the principal forms of Indian classical dance.

* He was born on 8th January 1926 and led this dancing talent towards great heights until his death on April 7, 2004.

* He is amazingly the first-ever winner of Padma Vibhushan Award from the state of Odisha.

37. The nineteenth century saw the golden age of Kathak under the patronage of Wajid Ali Shah, the last Nawab of _____.

- A. Hyderabad



- B. Rampur
- C. Oudh
- D. Jaunpur

Ans. C

Sol.

* The nineteenth century saw the golden age of Kathak under the patronage of Wajid Ali Shah, the last Nawab of Oudh.

* He established the Lucknow gharana with its strong accent on bhava, the expression of moods and emotions.

* The Jaipur gharana known for its layakari or rhythmic virtuosity and the Benaras gharana are other prominent schools of Kathak dance. The technique of movement in Kathak is unique to it.

* The weight of the body is equally distributed along the horizontal and vertical axis. The full foot contact is of prime importance where only the toe or the ball of the foot are used, their function is limited. There are no deflections and no use of sharp bends or curves of the upper or lower part of the body. Torso movements emerge from the change of the shoulder line rather than through the manipulations of the backbone or upper chest and lower waist muscles. In the basic stance, the dancer stands straight, holds one hand at a level higher than the head and the other is extended out on the level of the shoulder.

38. Which Manipuri Classical Dancer opened the 'Govindji Nartanalaya' dance school for women in Imphal?

- A. Chandrakanta Singh
- B. Bipin Singh
- C. Senarik Rajkumar
- D. Nileshwar Mukherjee

Ans. B

Sol.

* Guru Bipin Singh (1918 – 2000), a director, choreographer and scholar of Manipuri dance, is regarded as Father of Manipuri style.

* The son of a traditional medical doctor and a singer, Singh began training in his childhood, studying singing and dancing before focusing on Manipuri dance, especially under Guru Amudon Sharma, with the support of Manipur's king.

* Although he earned a living as a film choreographer, he did not lose focus on his desire to expand knowledge of the traditional dance form.

* As part of that effort, he created the Govindji Nartanalaya dance school for women in Imphal and, in 1972, the Manipuri Nartanalaya dance school in Calcutta.



39. Padma Shri awardee Guru Amubi Singh was conferred the award for his significant contributions in which of the following dance forms?

- A. Kathak
- B. Manipuri
- C. Bharatanatyam
- D. Odissi

Ans. B

Sol.

Maisnam Amubi Singh:

- He was an exponent of the Indian classical dance form of Manipuri.
- He has also founded supervisor of the Jawaharlal Nehru Manipuri Dance Academy.
- He was the first winner of Sangeet Natak Akademi award from the state of Manipur which he won in 1956.
- He was honoured by the Government of India in 1970 with Padma Shri (fourth highest Indian civilian award).

40. Aparna Satheesan, a US based exponent of Bharatanatyam/Kuchipudi, won the prestigious Abhinandan Saroja National Award by the National Institute of Indian Classical Dance in which of the following years?

- A. 2021
- B. 2011
- C. 2017
- D. 2005

Ans. A

Sol.

Aparna Satheesan:

- She is US-based Bharatanatyam/Kuchipudi exponent.
- She has won the prestigious Abhinandan Saroja National Award 2021 by the National Institute of Indian Classical Dance at Samarpan.
- The Abhinandan Saroja National Award was started on the birthday of the legendary Guru Padma Bhushan, Saroja Vaidyanathan for honoring the legacy in the field of Indian Classical Dance.
- She is also a recipient of the prestigious Natya Shiromani National Award by India festival Organization USA.

41. Who among the following was appointed as the first Municipal Commissioner of Bombay in 1865?

- A. William Hunter
- B. Charles Atkinson
- C. H Fowler
- D. Arthur Crawford



Ans. D

Sol.

- * Arthur Crawford appointed as the first Municipal Commissioner of Bombay in 1865.
- * Sir Ralph Howard Fowler was a British physicist and astronomer.
- * William Hunter was a Scottish anatomist and physician.
- * Charles Joseph Atkinson[1] is a British former boxer.

42. _____ was the son of a Chief of the Jnatrika (or Jhatrika) Kshatriya clan.

- A. Gautama Buddha
- B. Rishabhanath
- C. Vardhamana Mahavira
- D. Parshvanath

Ans. C

Sol.

- * Vardhamana Mahavira was the son of a Chief of the Jnatrika (or Jhatrika) Kshatriya clan.
- * Mahavira also known as Vardhamana, was the 24th tirthankara of Jainism.
- * He was the spiritual successor of the 23rd tirthankara Parshvanatha.

43. Which of the following options gives the correct chronological order of rulers of the Mauryan Empire?

- A. Brihadratha - Chandragupta - Bindusara - Ashoka
- B. Ashoka - Brihadratha - Chandragupta - Bindusara
- C. Chandragupta - Bindusara - Ashoka - Brihadratha
- D. Bindusara - Chandragupta - Ashoka - Brihadratha

Ans. C

Sol.

The right order will be:

Chandragupta - Bindusara - Ashoka - Brihadratha

44. After the death of Guru Gobind Singh in 1708, the Khalsa revolted against the Mughal authority under the leadership of _____.

- A. Guru Angad
- B. Guru Amar Das
- C. Banda Bahadur
- D. Guru Nanak Dev

Ans. C

Sol.



- * Guru Gobind Singh was the Sikh Guru who had founded the Khalsa Panth in the year 1699 at the Anandpur Sahib.
 - * The Khalsa's are Sikhs who have undergone the sacred Ceremony of Amrit, which is initiated by Guru Gobind Singh.
 - * After his death in 1708, the Khalsa rose in revolt against the Mughal authority under Banda Bahadur's leadership, declared their sovereign rule by striking coins in the name of Guru Nanak and Guru Gobind Singh, and established their own administration between the Sutlej and the Jamuna.
- Hence, **option C** is the correct answer.

45. Who among the following founded the newspaper 'Sambad Kaumudi'?

- A. Rash Bihari Bose
- B. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- C. Shishir Kumar Ghosh
- D. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

Ans. B

Sol.

- * Sambad Kaumudi was a Bengali weekly newspaper published from Kolkata in the first half of the 19th century by Ram Mohan Roy.
 - * It was a noted pro-Reformist publication that actively campaigned for the abolition (stop) of the Sati Pratha.
 - * He was the man who fought against superstitions, a pioneer in Indian education, and a trend setter in Bengali Prose and Indian press.
- Hence, **option B** is the correct answer.

46. Raja Todar Mal was the revenue minister during the reign of which of the following Mughal emperors?

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

Ans. D

Sol.

- * Raja Todar Mal was the Finance Minister of the Mughal empire during Emperor Akbar's reign.
- * He was also the Vakil-us-Sultanat (Counsellor of the Empire) and Joint Wazir.
- * He was one of the premier nobles in the Mughal Empire and was a Mansabdar of 4000.
- * He was one of the Navaratnas in Akbar's court.
- * Under Todar Mal, there were 15 other Dewans nominated for 15 Subahs of Akbar.



Hence, **option D** is the correct answer.

47. The ancient name of Coastal Orissa was:

- A. Kalinga
- B. Kaushambi
- C. Kamarupa
- D. Khandesh

Ans. A

Sol.

- **The ancient name of Coastal Orissa was Kalinga.**
- The **Kalinga kingdom** was **spread in south East central areas of India.**
- **Odisha** is the **8th largest state by area** and the **11th largest by population.**
- It has the **third-largest population of Scheduled Tribes in India** and It is **known for its rich history and culture.**
- It is also **famous for its temples, beaches, street food, rivers and hilly terrains.**
- **Kaushambi** is a **major pilgrimage centre for Buddhists.**

48. is also known as 'The Light of Asia'.

- A. Rumi
- B. Buddha
- C. Gandhi
- D. Swami Vivekananda

Ans. B

Sol.

- o **Buddha** is known as 'The Light of Asia'.
- o **Edwin Arnold** wrote a poem "Light of Asia" which describes the character of Prince Siddhartha and later Buddha.
- o Three main holy spots during Lord Buddha (The Light of Asia) lifewere-
- o **Lumbini** the birthplace
- o **Bodhgaya** where he reached Buddha-hood and got enlightened
- o **Sarnath** the place he first preached
- o Other names of personalities given in options are as follows-
- o **Vivekanand** – Narendra, Swamiji and Vireswar.
- o **Gandhiji** – Father of nation, Mahatma, Babu etc.
- o **Rumi** – Mevlana and Mullah of Rum

49. In which of following locations did the 1920 Indian National congress take place?

- A. Thiruvananthapuram
- B. Mumbai



- C. Tripura
- D. Nagpur

Ans. D

Sol.

- o The 1920 session of Indian National Congress took place in **Nagpur**.
- o It was presided by **C Vijayaraghavachariar**.
- o It's major developments were-
- o Reconstitution of working committees of congress on Linguistic basis
- o **MA Jinnah** left the INC
- o The Indian National Congress was founded at **Bombay** in December **1885**.
- o The 1915 **and 1918** session of INC took place in Bombay.

50. Which country gave universal suffrage since the century?

- A. Sri Lanka
- B. India
- C. Pakistan
- D. New Zealand

Ans. D

Sol.

- In **1893** the self-governing colony **New Zealand** became the first country in the world to grant active universal suffrage by giving women the right to vote.
- Universal suffrage gives the **right to vote to all adult citizens**.

51. The raga 'Miya Malhar' was created by:

- A. Tansen
- B. Mira Bai
- C. Amir Khusro
- D. Pandit Jasraj

Ans. A

Sol.

- The raga 'Miya Malhar' was created by Sangeet Samrat Miya Tansen.
- Tansen was one of the navaratnas of Akbar. he got the title of 'Mian' that means learned man.
- Tansen also wrote two classic books like Sri Ganesh stotra and Sangita Sara.
- A 'Tansen samaroh' is a national musical festival that is held every year in December in Gwalior to promote Hindustani classical music.
- The Tansen joined the Akbar court at the request of Raja Ramchandra Singh.

52. Whose greatest achievement was the setting up of the Brahmo Samaj?

- A. B.R Ambedkar



- B. Aurobindo Gosh
- C. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- D. Vivekanandha

Ans. C

Sol.

- Raja Ram Mohan Roy played a pivotal role in the setting up of the Brahmo Samaj.
- Raja Ram Mohan Roy is regarded as the Father of Modern India.
- He supported the introduction of English education in India, which was necessary to promote enlightenment and knowledge of science.
- He made a deep study not only of Hinduism but also of Islam, Christianity and Judaism.
- He received his traditional Sanskrit learning at Banaras and Arabic and Persian learning at Patna.
- He was born in a well-to-do family in Bengal in 1772.
- He was the founder of the first religious reform organisation i.e. Brahmo Samaj, founded in 1828.

53. The battle of Plassey was fought in the year

- A. 1957
- B. 1900
- C. 1857
- D. 1757

Ans. D

Sol.

- The Battle of Plassey was fought in north-eastern India on 23 June 1757.
- The Battle of Plassey was a decisive victory of the British East India Company over a much larger force of the Nawab of Bengal and his French allies.
- The battle took place at Palashi on the banks of the Hooghly River.
- The first British victory in South Asia, the battle helped the Company seize control of Bengal.
- The battle was preceded by an attack on British-controlled Calcutta by Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah and the Black Hole massacre.

54. In 1665, the Treaty of Purandar was signed between _____ and _____.

- A. Afghans and Portuguese
- B. Nawab of Bengal and Rajputs
- C. Eastern Gangas and Cholas
- D. Mughals and Marathas

Ans. D

Sol.



- The Treaty of Purandar was signed between mughals and marathas.
- It was signed on June 11, 1665.
- It was held between Jai Singh I who was commander of Mughal Empire and Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.
- After signing the treaty, Marathas had to help Mughals whenever required.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj decided to sign the treaty because of heavy loss of soldiers and damage to the empire.

55. The Lahore session of the Indian National Congress is significant because:

- A. It passed the resolution to demand Poorna Swaraj.
- B. It passed the resolution to start the Rowlatt Satyagraha.
- C. It passed the resolution to hold civil services examination in India.
- D. It passed the resolution to boycott provincial elections.

Ans. A

Sol.

- The '**Poorna Swaraj**' resolution, or the resolution of the **independence** of India, was passed by the **Indian National Congress** on **29th December 1929** at **Lahore Session**, resolving the Congress and Indian nationalists to fight for complete **self-rule**, independent of the British Empire.
- The **flag of India** was hoisted by **Jawaharlal Nehru** on **31st December 1929** on the banks of the **Ravi river** in Lahore.
- The Congress asked the people of India to observe **26th January** as **Independence Day**.

56. M.K. Gandhi attended highly official meeting with on the behalf of the Indian National Congress on negotiating terms of Constitutional reforms on 5 March 1931

- A. Lord Curzon
- B. Lord Ripon
- C. Lord Irwin
- D. Lord Clive

Ans. C

Sol.

- * M.K. Gandhi joined an official meeting with Lord Irwin on the behalf of the Indian National Congress.
- * Lord Ripon is known for many reforms in the internal administration of India during 1880-84.
- * A 'University Commission' was established in 1902 at the time of 'Lord Curzon'.

57. The United States of America adopted a democratic constitution in

- A. 1932



- B. 1787
- C. 1877
- D. 2000

Ans. B

Sol.

- The United States of America adopted a democratic constitution in **1787**.
- It came into force in **1789**.
- The Constitution of India is the longest written constitution of any country in the world, with 146,385 words.
- The Constitution of Monaco is the shortest written constitution with 3,814 words.

58. During British rule in India, 'gomastha' was:

- A. a paid servant to supervise weavers, collect supplies, and examine the quality of cloth
- B. an Indian soldier appointed as the in-charge of a cavalry
- C. a village-level official in the revenue-department
- D. an Indian official in the intelligence department

Ans. A

Sol.

- **Gomastha** was an **Indian agent** of the **British East India Company** employed in the Company's colonies, to sign **bonds**, usually compellingly, by **local weavers** and **artisans** to deliver goods to the Company.
- A **gomastha** may also be described as 'a **paid manager** of the private trader's concerns', who claimed 'hardly any share in the profit and loss of his employer's business'.

59. are the nomads of the Jammu and Kashmir.

- A. Bhotiyas
- B. Gaddi Shepherds
- C. Sherpas
- D. Gujjar Bakarwals

Ans. D

Sol.

- * Gujjar Bakarwals are the nomads of the Jammu and Kashmir.
- * The Bakarwals are mentioned in the Afghan National Anthem.
- * The Gurjar-Bakarwals are widely regarded as the ancestors of the Gujjar tribe.
- * The Bakarwals are based in the Pir Panjal and Himalayan mountains.
- * The word 'Bakarwal' is derived from the Indo-Aryan language



- * The Bakarwals were first recognised as an Indian Scheduled Tribe in Jammu and Kashmir in 1991.
- * **Bhotiya** are an ethnolinguistic group of people residing in the upper Himalayan valleys of Uttarakhand state.
- * The **Gaddi shepherds** are the nomadic tribe of Himachal Pradesh.
- * **Sherpa** is an indigenous group residing in the mountainous regions of Nepal and the Himalayas.

60. Who among the following was inspired by the ideals of the French Revolution?

- A. Tipu Sultan
- B. Aurobindo Gosh
- C. Annie Besant
- D. Badruddin Tyabji

Ans. A

Sol.

- * **Tipu Sultan** was the ruler of the Kingdom of Mysore.
- * He is also called **the Tiger of Mysore**.
- * Pioneer of rocket artillery in India.
- * The military manual Fathul Mujahidin was commissioned by him.
- * French commander-in-chief Napoleon Bonaparte sought an alliance with Tipu Sultan.
- * He was killed on 4 May 1799 while defending his fort of **Seringapatam. (the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War)**
- * Raja Ram Mohan Roy also inspired by the ideas coming from revolutionary France.

61. In India, the growth of Anti-colonial movement led to:

- A. Sectarianism
- B. Conflict
- C. Diversity
- D. Unity

Ans. D

Sol.

- The growth of Anti-colonial movement led to Unity in India.
- The Indian anti-colonial movement was one of the first nationalist movements to challenge the hegemony of the British empire.
- A political or cultural conflict between two groups often related to the form of government they live under is called Sectarianism.
- The clash of interest is called Conflict.
- Diversity is understanding that each individual is unique, and recognizing our individual differences.



62.The silver coin introduced by Sher Shah Suri was called?

- A. Tankah
- B. Rupiya
- C. Mohar
- D. Dinar

Ans. B

Sol.

- The silver coin introduced by Sher Shah Suri was called Rupiya.
- The Sher Shah started the Suri dynasty in 1540.
- He introduced three coins Dam, Mohur, and Rupiya. They are made of copper(dam), gold(mohur) and silver(Rupiya).
- The small indian copper coin was named Dam.
- The rupiya weighed 178 grains.

63.The Zamindari System was introduced by in 1793

- A. Clint
- B. Curzon
- C. Cornwallis
- D. Clive

Ans. C

Sol.

- **Zamindari System** was introduced by **Cornwallis** in **1793** through the **Permanent Settlement Act**. It was introduced in the provinces of **Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, and Varanasi**. Zamindars were recognized as the **owner** of the lands. Zamindars were given the **rights** to **collect** the **rent** from the peasants.
- Zamindari System formed **one part** of a **larger body of legislation**, known as the **Cornwallis Code**. The **Cornwallis Code** of **1793** divided the **East India Company's** service personnel into three branches: **revenue, judicial, and commercial**.

64.Harappa and were the two ancient, excavated cities that were part of the Indus Valley Civilization.

- A. Varanasi
- B. Hastinapura
- C. Surat
- D. Mohenjo-Daro

Ans. D

Sol.



- **Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro were the two ancient excavated cities that were part of Indus valley civilization.**
- **Harappa and Mohenjo-daro** both are **archaeological sites in Pakistan.**
- **Mohenjo-daro** was **one of the largest settlements of the ancient Indus Valley Civilisation** and It was **discovered in 1922 by R. D. Banerji.**
- **Harappa** was the **first site excavated in Indus valley Civilization.**
- The **Indus valley civilisation** is also known as the **Harappan Civilisation.**
- **Rakhigarhi** is the **biggest site of the Harappan civilization.**

65. In which year did Emperor Akbar build the Buland Darwaja?

- A. 1502
- B. 1526
- C. 1534
- D. 1601

Ans. D

Sol.

- In 1601 A.D. Emperor Akbar build the Buland Darwaja.
- Buland Darwaza, or the "Door of victory", was built by Mughal emperor Akbar to commemorate his victory over Gujarat.
- It is the main entrance to the Jama Masjid at Fatehpur Sikri, which is 43 km from Agra, India.
- Buland Darwaza is the highest gateway in the world and is an example of Mughal architecture.
- The Buland Darwaza is made of red and buff sandstone, decorated by white and black marble and is higher than the courtyard of the mosque.
- The total height of the structure is about 54 metres from the ground level.

66. Where did Babur defeat Ibrahim Lodhi in 1526?

- A. Haldighati
- B. Kalinjar
- C. Chausa
- D. Panipat

Ans. D

Sol.

- **Ibrahim Lodi** was the **last ruler** of the **Lodi dynasty**, reigning for nine years until **1526**, when he was **defeated** and **killed** at the **First Battle of Panipat** by **Babur's** invading army, giving way to the emergence of the **Mughal Empire** in India.
- **Babur** was the **founder** of the **Mughal Empire** and the **First Emperor** of the Mughal dynasty in the Indian subcontinent.
- He was a **descendant** of **Timur** and **Genghis Khan** through his **father** and **mother**, respectively.



67. Jizya Tax, during the Mughal Empire was a tax levied on:

- A. Muslim citizens
- B. All the citizens
- C. Noble citizens
- D. Non-Muslim citizens

Ans. D

Sol.

● **Jizya Tax, during the Mughal Empire was a tax levied on Non-Muslim citizens.**

- It was a **tax levied on Hindu residents of the territory in return for their protection.**
- The **payments were often made in silver.**
- It was **imposed by Qutb al-Din Aibak for the first time.**
- It was **abolished by Akbar in the 16th century.**
- It was **re-introduced by Aurangzeb in the 17th century.**
- **Mughal Empire was founded by Babur.**

68. Bhimbetka, a world heritage site, is known for:

- A. Ashokan Pillar
- B. Prehistoric rock shelters
- C. Monolithic temples
- D. Buddhist stupas

Ans. B

Sol.

● The **Bhimbetka rock shelters** are an archaeological site in **central India** that spans the **prehistoric Paleolithic and Mesolithic periods**, as well as the historic period.

- It is located in the **Raisen District** in the Indian state of **Madhya Pradesh.**
- The Bhimbetka is a **UNESCO World Heritage Site** that consists of **seven hills** and over **750 rock shelters** distributed over **10 km.**
- At least some of the shelters were inhabited more than **100,000 years ago.**

69. The Chauri Chaura incident happened in the modern state of:

- A. Uttar Pradesh
- B. Delhi
- C. Kerala
- D. Madhya Pradesh

Ans. A

Sol.

- The Chauri Chaura incident happened in the modern state of Uttar Pradesh.



- It took place on 4 February 1922 in Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh.
- It led to the death of 03 civilians and 22 policemen.
- The Non-Cooperation movement was also called off by Mahatma Gandhi due to this incident.
- The Shaheed Smarak was built in 1993 to remember the martyrs of the Chauri-Chaura rebellion.
- Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state in India and the most populous country subdivision in the world.

70. Ashoka appointed religious officials, known as:

- A. Dhamma-mahamatta
- B. Dhammadhiraja
- C. Dhammadhikari
- D. Dhammadhyaksha

Ans. A

Sol.

- Ashoka appointed religious officials, known as Dhamma-mahamatta .
- Ashoka also is known as "Devanampiya".
- Dhamma-mahamatta was a group of officers instituted to implement and publicize the various aspects of Dhamma.
- Ashoka made them responsible for carrying his message to various sections of society.
- Later Dhamma-mahamatta became very powerful and started interfering with state politics.
- Source of Information about Ashoka:
There are two main source – Buddhist sources and Ashoka's edicts
- Ashoka's inscription can be classified into three – Pillar edicts ,Major rock edicts and Minor rock edicts
- Ashoka uses his name only in four of these places namely -Maski ,Brahma Giri (Karnataka) , ,Gujjara (MP) and Nettur (AP)

71. Who among the following was appointed as the first Municipal Commissioner of Bombay in 1865?

- A. William Hunter
- B. Charles Atkinson
- C. H Fowler
- D. Arthur Crawford

Ans. D

Sol.

- * Arthur Crawford appointed as the first Municipal Commissioner of Bombay in 1865.
- * Sir Ralph Howard Fowler was a British physicist and astronomer.



- * William Hunter was a Scottish anatomist and physician.
- * Charles Joseph Atkinson[1] is a British former boxer.

72. _____ was the son of a Chief of the Jnatrika (or Jhatrika) Kshatriya clan.

- A. Gautama Buddha
- B. Rishabhanath
- C. Vardhamana Mahavira
- D. Parshvanath

Ans. C

Sol.

- * Vardhamana Mahavira was the son of a Chief of the Jnatrika (or Jhatrika) Kshatriya clan.
- * Mahavira also known as Vardhamana, was the 24th tirthankara of Jainism.
- * He was the spiritual successor of the 23rd tirthankara Parshvanatha.

73. Which of the following options gives the correct chronological order of rulers of the Mauryan Empire?

- A. Brihadratha - Chandragupta - Bindusara - Ashoka
- B. Ashoka - Brihadratha - Chandragupta - Bindusara
- C. Chandragupta - Bindusara - Ashoka - Brihadratha
- D. Bindusara - Chandragupta - Ashoka - Brihadratha

Ans. C

Sol.

The right order will be:

Chandragupta - Bindusara - Ashoka - Brihadratha

74. After the death of Guru Gobind Singh in 1708, the Khalsa revolted against the Mughal authority under the leadership of _____.

- A. Guru Angad
- B. Guru Amar Das
- C. Banda Bahadur
- D. Guru Nanak Dev

Ans. C

Sol.

- * Guru Gobind Singh was the Sikh Guru who had founded the Khalsa Panth in the year 1699 at the Anandpur Sahib.
- * The Khalsa's are Sikhs who have undergone the sacred Ceremony of Amrit, which is initiated by Guru Gobind Singh.
- * After his death in 1708, the Khalsa rose in revolt against the Mughal authority under Banda Bahadur's leadership, declared their sovereign rule by



striking coins in the name of Guru Nanak and Guru Gobind Singh, and established their own administration between the Sutlej and the Jamuna. Hence, **option C** is the correct answer.

75. Who among the following founded the newspaper 'Sambad Kaumudi'?

- A. Rash Bihari Bose
- B. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
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- D. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

Ans. B

Sol.

* Sambad Kaumudi was a Bengali weekly newspaper published from Kolkata in the first half of the 19th century by Ram Mohan Roy.

* It was a noted pro-Reformist publication that actively campaigned for the abolition(stop) of the Sati Pratha.

* He was the man who fought against superstitions, a pioneer in Indian education, and a trend setter in Bengali Prose and Indian press.

Hence, **option B** is the correct answer.

76. Raja Todar Mal was the revenue minister during the reign of which of the following Mughal emperors?

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

Ans. D

Sol.

* Raja Todar Mal was the Finance Minister of the Mughal empire during Emperor Akbar's reign.

* He was also the Vakil-us-Sultanat (Counsellor of the Empire) and Joint Wazir.

* He was one of the premier nobles in the Mughal Empire and was a Mansabdar of 4000.

* He was one of the Navaratnas in Akbar's court.

* Under Todar Mal, there were 15 other Dewans nominated for 15 Subahs of Akbar.

Hence, **option D** is the correct answer.

77. The ancient name of Coastal Orissa was:

- A. Kalinga
- B. Kaushambi
- C. Kamarupa



D. Khandesh

Ans. A

Sol.

- **The ancient name of Coastal Orissa was Kalinga.**
- The **Kalinga kingdom** was **spread in south East central areas of India.**
- **Odisha** is the **8th largest state by area** and the **11th largest by population.**
- It has the **third-largest population of Scheduled Tribes in India** and It is **known for its rich history and culture.**
- It is also **famous for its temples, beaches, street food, rivers and hilly terrains.**
- **Kaushambi** is a **major pilgrimage centre for Buddhists.**

78..... is also known as 'The Light of Asia'.

- A. Rumi
- B. Buddha
- C. Gandhi
- D. Swami Vivekananda

Ans. B

Sol.

- o **Buddha** is known as 'The Light of Asia'.
- o **Edwin Arnold** wrote a poem "Light of Asia" which describes the character of Prince Siddhartha and later Buddha.
- o Three main holy spots during Lord Buddha (The Light of Asia) lifewere-
- o **Lumbini** the birthplace
- o **Bodhgaya** where he reached Buddha-hood and got enlightened
- o **Sarnath** the place he first preached
- o Other names of personalities given in options are as follows-
- o **Vivekanand** – Narendra, Swamiji and Vireswar.
- o **Gandhiji** – Father of nation, Mahatma, Bapu etc.
- o **Rumi** – Mevlana and Mullah of Rum

79.In which of following locations did the 1920 Indian National congress take place?

- A. Thiruvananthapuram
- B. Mumbai
- C. Tripura
- D. Nagpur

Ans. D

Sol.

- o The 1920 session of Indian National Congress took place in **Nagpur.**



- o It was presided by **C Vijayaraghavachariar**.
- o It's major developments were-
- o Reconstitution of working committees of congress on Linguistic basis
- o **MA Jinnah** left the INC
- o The Indian National Congress was founded at **Bombay** in December **1885**.
- o The 1915 **and 1918** session of INC took place in Bombay.

80. Which country gave universal suffrage since the century?

- A. Sri Lanka
- B. India
- C. Pakistan
- D. New Zealand

Ans. D

Sol.

- In **1893** the self-governing colony **New Zealand** became the first country in the world to grant active universal suffrage by giving women the right to vote.
- Universal suffrage gives the **right to vote to all adult citizens**.

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- Tansen also wrote two classic books like Sri Ganesh stotra and Sangita Sara.
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- A. B.R Ambedkar
- B. Aurobindo Gosh
- C. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- D. Vivekanandha

Ans. C

Sol.



- Raja Ram Mohan Roy played a pivotal role in the setting up of the Brahmo Samaj.
- Raja Ram Mohan Roy is regarded as the Father of Modern India.
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- He made a deep study not only of Hinduism but also of Islam, Christianity and Judaism.
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- He was born in a well-to-do family in Bengal in 1772.
- He was the founder of the first religious reform organisation i.e. Brahmo Samaj, founded in 1828.

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- A. 1957
- B. 1900
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Ans. D

Sol.

- The Battle of Plassey was fought in north-eastern India on 23 June 1757.
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- D. It passed the resolution to boycott provincial elections.

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- The Congress asked the people of India to observe **26th January** as **Independence Day**.

86. M.K Gandhi attended highly official meeting with on the behalf of the Indian National Congress on negotiating terms of Constitutional reforms on 5 March 1931

- A. Lord Curzon
- B. Lord Ripon
- C. Lord Irwin
- D. Lord Clive

Ans. C

Sol.

- * M.K Gandhi joined an official meeting with Lord Irwin on the behalf of the Indian National Congress.
- * Lord Ripon is known for many reforms in the internal administration of India during 1880-84.
- * A 'University Commission' was established in 1902 at the time of 'Lord Curzon'.

87. The United States of America adopted a democratic constitution in

- A. 1932
- B. 1787
- C. 1877
- D. 2000

Ans. B



Sol.

- The United States of America adopted a democratic constitution in **1787**.
- It came into force in **1789**.
- The Constitution of India is the longest written constitution of any country in the world, with 146,385 words.
- The Constitution of Monaco is the shortest written constitution with 3,814 words.

88. During British rule in India, 'gomastha' was:

- A. a paid servant to supervise weavers, collect supplies, and examine the quality of cloth
- B. an Indian soldier appointed as the in-charge of a cavalry
- C. a village-level official in the revenue-department
- D. an Indian official in the intelligence department

Ans. A

Sol.

- **Gomastha** was an **Indian agent** of the **British East India Company** employed in the Company's colonies, to sign **bonds**, usually compellingly, by **local weavers** and **artisans** to deliver goods to the Company.
- A **gomastha** may also be described as 'a **paid manager** of the private trader's concerns', who claimed 'hardly any share in the profit and loss of his employer's business'.

89. are the nomads of the Jammu and Kashmir.

- A. Bhotiyas
- B. Gaddi Shepherds
- C. Sherpas
- D. Gujjar Bakarwals

Ans. D

Sol.

- * Gujjar Bakarwals are the nomads of the Jammu and Kashmir.
- * The Bakarwals are mentioned in the Afghan National Anthem.
- * The Gurjar-Bakarwals are widely regarded as the ancestors of the Gujjar tribe.
- * The Bakarwals are based in the Pir Panjal and Himalayan mountains.
- * The word 'Bakarwal' is derived from the Indo-Aryan language
- * The Bakarwals were first recognised as an Indian Scheduled Tribe in Jammu and Kashmir in 1991.
- * **Bhotiya** are an ethnolinguistic group of people residing in the upper Himalayan valleys of Uttarakhand state.
- * The **Gaddi shepherds** are the nomadic tribe of Himachal Pradesh.



* **Sherpa** is an indigenous group residing in the mountainous regions of Nepal and the Himalayas.

90. Who among the following was inspired by the ideals of the French Revolution?

- A. Tipu Sultan
- B. Aurobindo Gosh
- C. Annie Besant
- D. Badruddin Tyabji

Ans. A

Sol.

* **Tipu Sultan** was the ruler of the Kingdom of Mysore.

* He is also called **the Tiger of Mysore**.

* Pioneer of rocket artillery in India.

* The military manual Fathul Mujahidin was commissioned by him.

* French commander-in-chief Napoleon Bonaparte sought an alliance with Tipu Sultan.

* He was killed on 4 May 1799 while defending his fort of **Seringapatam**.
(the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War)

* Raja Ram Mohan Roy also inspired by the ideas coming from revolutionary France.

91. In India, the growth of Anti-colonial movement led to:

- A. Sectarianism
- B. Conflict
- C. Diversity
- D. Unity

Ans. D

Sol.

• The growth of Anti-colonial movement led to Unity in India.

• The Indian anti-colonial movement was one of the first nationalist movements to challenge the hegemony of the British empire.

• A political or cultural conflict between two groups often related to the form of government they live under is called Sectarianism.

• The clash of interest is called Conflict.

• Diversity is understanding that each individual is unique, and recognizing our individual differences.

92. The silver coin introduced by Sher Shah Suri was called?

- A. Tankah
- B. Rupiya
- C. Mohar



D. Dinar

Ans. B

Sol.

- The silver coin introduced by Sher Shah Suri was called Rupiya.
- The Sher Shah started the Suri dynasty in 1540.
- He introduced three coins Dam, Mohur, and Rupiya. They are made of copper (dam), gold (mohur) and silver (Rupiya).
- The small Indian copper coin was named Dam.
- The Rupiya weighed 178 grains.

93. The Zamindari System was introduced by in 1793

- A. Clint
- B. Curzon
- C. Cornwallis
- D. Clive

Ans. C

Sol.

- **Zamindari System** was introduced by **Cornwallis** in **1793** through the **Permanent Settlement Act**. It was introduced in the provinces of **Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, and Varanasi**. Zamindars were recognized as the **owner** of the lands. Zamindars were given the **rights** to **collect** the **rent** from the peasants.
- Zamindari System formed **one part** of a **larger body of legislation**, known as the **Cornwallis Code**. The **Cornwallis Code** of **1793** divided the **East India Company's** service personnel into three branches: **revenue, judicial, and commercial**.

94. Harappa and were the two ancient, excavated cities that were part of the Indus Valley Civilization.

- A. Varanasi
- B. Hastinapura
- C. Surat
- D. Mohenjo-Daro

Ans. D

Sol.

- **Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro** were the two ancient excavated cities that were part of Indus valley civilization.
- **Harappa** and **Mohenjo-daro** both are **archaeological sites in Pakistan**.
- **Mohenjo-daro** was **one of the largest settlements of the ancient Indus Valley Civilisation** and It was **discovered in 1922 by R. D. Banerji**.
- **Harappa** was the **first site excavated in Indus valley Civilization**.



- The **Indus valley civilisation** is also known as the **Harappan Civilisation**.
- **Rakhigarhi** is the **biggest site of the Harappan civilization**.

95. In which year did Emperor Akbar build the Buland Darwaja?

- A. 1502
- B. 1526
- C. 1534
- D. 1601

Ans. D

Sol.

- In 1601 A.D. Emperor Akbar build the Buland Darwaja.
- Buland Darwaza, or the "Door of victory", was built by Mughal emperor Akbar to commemorate his victory over Gujarat.
- It is the main entrance to the Jama Masjid at Fatehpur Sikri, which is 43 km from Agra, India.
- Buland Darwaza is the highest gateway in the world and is an example of Mughal architecture.
- The Buland Darwaza is made of red and buff sandstone, decorated by white and black marble and is higher than the courtyard of the mosque.
- The total height of the structure is about 54 metres from the ground level.

96. Where did Babur defeat Ibrahim Lodhi in 1526?

- A. Haldighati
- B. Kalinjar
- C. Chausa
- D. Panipat

Ans. D

Sol.

- **Ibrahim Lodi** was the **last ruler** of the **Lodi dynasty**, reigning for nine years until **1526**, when he was **defeated** and **killed** at the **First Battle of Panipat** by **Babur's** invading army, giving way to the emergence of the **Mughal Empire** in India.
- **Babur** was the **founder** of the **Mughal Empire** and the **First Emperor** of the Mughal dynasty in the Indian subcontinent.
- He was a **descendant** of **Timur** and **Genghis Khan** through his **father** and **mother**, respectively.

97. Jizya Tax, during the Mughal Empire was a tax levied on:

- A. Muslim citizens
- B. All the citizens
- C. Noble citizens
- D. Non-Muslim citizens



Ans. D

Sol.

- **Jizya Tax, during the Mughal Empire was a tax levied on Non-Muslim citizens.**
- It was a **tax levied on Hindu residents of the territory in return for their protection.**
- The **payments were often made in silver.**
- It was **imposed by Qutb al-Din Aibak for the first time.**
- It was **abolished by Akbar in the 16th century.**
- It was **re-introduced by Aurangzeb in the 17th century.**
- **Mughal Empire was founded by Babur.**

98. Bhimbetka, a world heritage site, is known for:

- A. Ashokan Pillar
- B. Prehistoric rock shelters
- C. Monolithic temples
- D. Buddhist stupas

Ans. B

Sol.

- The **Bhimbetka rock shelters** are an archaeological site in **central India** that spans the **prehistoric Paleolithic and Mesolithic periods**, as well as the historic period.
- It is located in the **Raisen District** in the Indian state of **Madhya Pradesh.**
- The Bhimbetka is a **UNESCO World Heritage Site** that consists of **seven hills** and over **750 rock shelters** distributed over **10 km.**
- At least some of the shelters were inhabited more than **100,000 years ago.**

99. The Chauri Chaura incident happened in the modern state of:

- A. Uttar Pradesh
- B. Delhi
- C. Kerala
- D. Madhya Pradesh

Ans. A

Sol.

- The Chauri Chaura incident happened in the modern state of Uttar Pradesh.
- It took place on 4 February 1922 in Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh.
- It led to the death of 03 civilians and 22 policemen.
- The Non-Cooperation movement was also called off by Mahatma Gandhi due to this incident.
- The Shaheed Smarak was built in 1993 to remember the martyrs of the Chauri-Chaura rebellion.



- Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state in India and the most populous country subdivision in the world.

100. Ashoka appointed religious officials, known as:

- A. Dhamma-mahamatta
- B. Dhammadhiraja
- C. Dhammadhikari
- D. Dhammadhyaksha

Ans. A

Sol.

- Ashoka appointed religious officials, known as Dhamma-mahamatta .
- Ashoka also is known as "Devanampiya".
- Dhamma-mahamatta was a group of officers instituted to implement and publicize the various aspects of Dhamma.
- Ashoka made them responsible for carrying his message to various sections of society.
- Later Dhamma-mahamatta became very powerful and started interfering with state politics.
- Source of Information about Ashoka:
There are two main source – Buddhist sources and Ashoka's edicts
- Ashoka's inscription can be classified into three – Pillar edicts ,Major rock edicts and Minor rock edicts
- Ashoka uses his name only in four of these places namely -Maski ,Brahma Giri (Karnataka) , ,Gujjara (MP) and Nettur (AP)



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