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History

1. Arrange the following in chronological order :
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2010)
 1. Tughlaqs 2. Lodis
 3. Sayyids 4. Ilbari Turks
 5. Khiljis
 - (a) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 (b) 5, 4, 3, 2, 1
 - (c) 2, 4, 5, 3, 1 (d) 4, 5, 1, 3, 2
2. Who was the founder of The Servants of India Society?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2010)
 - (a) G.K. Gokhale (b) M.G. Ranade
 - (c) B.G. Tilak (d) Bipin Chandra Pal
3. Mahatma Gandhi was profoundly influenced by the writings of
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2010)
 - (a) Bernard Shaw (b) Karl Marx
 - (c) Lenin (d) Leo Tolstoy
4. The monk who influenced Ashoka to embrace Buddhism was
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2010)
 - (a) Vishnu Gupta (b) Upa Gupta
 - (c) Brahma Gupta (d) Brihadratha
5. The Lodi dynasty was founded by
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2010)
 - (a) Ibrahim Lodi (b) Sikandar Lodi
 - (c) Bahlol Lodi (d) Khizr Khan
6. Harshvardhana was defeated by (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2010)
 - (a) Prabhakaravardhana
 - (b) Pulakesin II
 - (c) Narasimhasvarma Pallava
 - (d) Sasanka
7. Who among the following was an illiterate ?
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2010)
 - (a) Jahangir (b) Shah Jahan
 - (c) Akbar (d) Aurangzeb
8. Which Governor General is associated with Doctrine of Lapse ?
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2010)
 - (a) Lord Ripon (b) Lord Dalhousie
 - (c) Lord Bentinck (d) Lord Curzon
9. The Greek ambassador sent to Chandragupta Maurya's Court was :
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2011)
 - (a) Kautilya (b) Seleucus Nicator
 - (c) Megasthenes (d) Justin
10. Identify the European power from whom Shivaji obtained cannons and ammunition:
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2011)
 - (a) The French (b) The Portuguese
 - (c) The Dutch (d) The English
11. The call of "Back to the Vedas" was given by:
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2011)
 - (a) Swami Vivekananda
 - (b) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
 - (c) Aurobindo Ghosh
 - (d) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
12. Simon Commission was boycotted by the nationalist leaders of India because:
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2011)
 - (a) they felt that it was only an eyewash
 - (b) all the members of the Commission were English
 - (c) the members of the Commission were biased against India
 - (d) it did not meet the demands of the Indians
13. Who among the following British persons admitted the Revolt of 1857 as a national revolt?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2011)
 - (a) Lord Dalhousie (b) Lord Canning
 - (c) Lord Ellenborough (d) Disraeli
14. Which of the following is called the 'shrimp capital of India'?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2011)
 - (a) Mangalore (b) Nagapatnam
 - (c) Kochi (d) Nellore
15. Mention the place where Buddha attained enlightenment
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2011)
 - (a) Sarnath (b) Bodh Gaya
 - (c) Kapilavastu (d) Rajgriha
16. Coronation of Shivaji took place in
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2011)
 - (a) 1627 A.D. (b) 1674 A.D.
 - (c) 1680 A.D. (d) 1670 A.D.
17. The System of Dyarchy was introduced in India in
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2011)
 - (a) 1909 (b) 1935
 - (c) 1919 (d) 1945
18. The Editor of 'Young India' and 'Harijan' was
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2011)
 - (a) Nehru (b) Ambedkar
 - (c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) Subash Chandra Bose
19. Who of the following attended all the Three Round Table Conferences?
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2011)
 - (a) B.R. Ambedkar (b) M.M. Malavia
 - (c) Vallabhbhai Patel (d) Gandhiji



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20. Which king is referred to as Devanampiya Piyadassi (Beloved of the Gods) in the inscriptions? (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)
 (a) Ashoka (b) Harsha
 (c) Bindusara (d) Chandragupta Maurya
21. Name the Maratha Saint who was a contemporary of Shivaji. (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)
 (a) Saint Eknath (b) Saint Tukaram
 (c) Saint Dhyaneswar (d) Namdev
22. Which of the following cereals was among the first to be used by man? (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)
 (a) Rye (b) Wheat
 (c) Barley (d) Oat
23. The treaty of Versailles restored Alsace-Lorraine to: (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)
 (a) Italy (b) Britain
 (c) France (d) Belgium
24. The Asokan Edicts were deciphered first by: (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)
 (a) Sir John Marshall (b) Sir William Jones
 (c) Charles Wilkins (d) James Prinsep
25. Who favoured the Arctic Home theory of the Aryans? (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)
 (a) Pargiter (b) A. C. Das
 (c) B. G. Tilak (d) Jacobi
26. Who was the teacher of Gautama Buddha? (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)
 (a) Panini (b) Alara Kalama
 (c) Kapila (d) Patanjali
27. The prose collection of the vedic poems are: (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)
 (a) Samhitas (b) Upanishads
 (c) Aranyakas (d) Brahmanas
28. Non-violence as taught and practised by Mahatma Gandhi is rooted in the Indian Doctrine of (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)
 (a) Swaraj (b) Swadeshi
 (c) Satyagraha (d) Ahimsa
29. Who was the founder of the Aligarh Movement? (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)
 (a) Syed Amir Ali
 (b) Maulvi Chiragh Ali
 (c) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
 (d) Abdul Halim Sharar
30. 'Prince of Pilgrims' was the name attributed to (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)
 (a) Plutarch (b) Hiuen Tsang
 (c) Fa-Hien (d) I-Tsing
31. Where did Buddha deliver his first sermon? (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)
 (a) Sarnath (b) Rajagriha
 (c) Kapilavastu (d) Bodh-Gaya
32. Name the Mughal Prince, who translated Bhagavat Gita into Persian? (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)
 (a) Dara Shukoh (b) Sulaiman Shukoh
 (c) Khusru (d) Murad
33. The surgery that was practised in ancient India is known from the works of which of the following scholars? (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)
 (a) Atreya (b) Sushruta
 (c) Charaka (d) Vagbhata
34. Who among the following was the First Viceroy of India? (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)
 (a) Lord Ripon (b) Lord Curzon
 (c) Lord Mountbatten (d) Lord Canning
35. Prithvi Raj Chauhan was defeated in the Second Battle of Tarain by (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)
 (a) Mahmud Ghazni (b) Muhammad Ghori
 (c) Qutbuddin Aibak (d) Yalduz
36. The original name of Nana Phadnavis was (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)
 (a) Mahadaji Sindhia (b) Tukoji Holkar
 (c) Narayan Rao (d) Balaji Janardan Bhanu
37. Who among the following first propounded the idea of Basic Education? (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)
 (a) Jawahar Lal Nehru
 (b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
 (c) Mahatma Gandhi
 (d) Dayanand Saraswati
38. Arrange the following in chronological order: (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)
 I. Dandi March
 II. Simon Commission
 III. Poona Pact
 IV. Gandhi Irwin Pact
 (a) II, I, III, IV (b) II, I, IV, III
 (c) IV, III, I, II (d) IV, III, II, I
39. The city of Prayag was named Allahabad - the city of Allah by (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)
 (a) Aurangzeb (b) Akbar
 (c) Shahjahan (d) Bahadur Shah Zafar
40. Who gave the title of "Mahamana" to Madan Mohan Malviya? (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
 (a) Bal Gandadhar Tilak
 (b) Dada Bhai Naurozi
 (c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
 (d) Mahatma Gandhi
41. Who was the Viceroy of the time of Quit India Movement? (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
 (a) Lord Irwin
 (b) Lord Mountbatten
 (c) Lord Wavell
 (d) Lord Lin Lithgow

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42. Who was the other Congress leader who joined with Motilal Nehru to start the Swaraj Party in 1923?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- (a) G.K. Gokhale (b) B.G. Tilak
(c) Chittaranjan Das (d) M.K. Gandhi
43. What is the first sermon of Buddha called as ?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- (a) Mahaparinivansutta
(b) Brahmajalasutta
(c) Dhammachakkapabattanasutta
(d) Kachchayanagottasutta
44. From which of the following banks did Madan Mohan Malaviya take loans for financing "The Hindustan Times"?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- (a) State Bank of India
(b) Punjab National Bank
(c) Bank of Maharashtra
(d) Bank of Baroda
45. Where are the Todas found ? (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- (a) Madhya Pradesh
(b) Tamil nadu
(c) Rajasthan
(d) Aruncachal Pradesh
46. Rowlatt Act 1919 was enacted during the period of
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2013)
- (a) Lord Chelmsford (b) Lord William
(c) Lord Minto (d) Lord Bentinck
47. Panchayati Raj System was implemented first in the pair of states
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2013)
- (a) Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan
(b) Assam and Bihar
(c) Arunachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh
(d) Punjab and Chandigarh
48. Which of the following tribes is associated with the "Tana Bhagat" movement?
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2013)
- (a) Uraon (b) Munda
(c) Santhal (d) Kondadora
49. Who founded the Naujawan Bharat Sabha?
(a) B. C. Pal
(b) G. Subramania Iyer
(c) Sardar Bhagat Singh
(d) Rukmani Lakshmi pathi
50. The Narendra Mandal or Chamber of Princes was inaugurated in 1921 by
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2013)
- (a) Lord Curzon
(b) Lord Wellesley
(c) Duke of Cannaught
(d) Duke of Wellington
51. Buddha, Dhamma and Sangha together are known as
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2013)
- (a) Triratna (b) Trivarga
(c) Trisarga (d) Trimurti
52. Who was called Lichchavi Dauhitra?
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2013)
- (a) Chandragupta I (b) Skandagupta
(c) Kumaragupta (d) Samudragupta
53. Pulakesin II was the greatest ruler of the
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- (a) Chalukyas of Kalyani
(b) Pallavas of Kanchi
(c) Cholas of Tamil Nadu
(d) Chalukyas of Badami
54. The Uttaramerur inscription provides information on the administration of the
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- (a) Pallavas (b) Cholas
(c) Chalukyas (d) Satavahanas
55. Pitts India Act of 1784 was a/an
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- (a) Ordinance (b) Resolution
(c) White paper (d) Regulation Act
56. Which one of the following statements is **not** true in respect of A.O. Hume?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- (a) He founded the Indian National Congress.
(b) He presided over the Congress Annual Sessions twice.
(c) He was an ornithologist.
(d) He was a member of the Indian Civil Service.
57. Which of the following movements saw the biggest peasant guerilla war on the eve of independence?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- (a) Punnapra Vayalar Movement
(b) Telangana Movement
(c) Noakhali Movement
(d) Tebhaga Movement
58. The founder of the Lodi Dynasty was
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- (a) Bahlol Lodi
(b) Sikandar Shah Lodi
(c) Jalal Khan Lodi
(d) Ibrahim Lodi
59. The Gandharva School of art is also known as the
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- (a) Buddhist-Roman art
(b) Dravidian-Roman art
(c) Greco-Roman art
(d) Greco-Roman-Buddhist art
60. The Bolsheviki Revolution of Russia symbolized following:
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- (a) coming of the Communist Rule
(b) establishment of Republic of Russia
(c) establishment of Democracy in Russia
(d) overthrow of Romanov Dynasty
61. Which General, who commanded the British forces against the Americans in their War of Independence later became Governor-General of India ?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- (a) Dalhousie (b) William Bentinck
(c) Wellesley (d) Cornwallis

62. Who established the Indian Civil Liberties Union in 1936?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- (a) Subhash Chandra Bose
(b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(c) Jawahar Lal Nehru
(d) Rajendra Prasad
63. Which of the following was established first?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- (a) Banaras Hindu University
(b) University of Bombay
(c) Aligarh Muslim University
(d) University of Allahabad
64. The first Indian Satellite Aryabhata was launched in
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- (a) 1972 (b) 1975
(c) 1977 (d) 1979
65. Where did Aurangzeb die?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- (a) Pune (b) Aurangabad
(c) Ahmad Nagar (d) Mumbai
66. Who gave the title of "Sardar" to Ballabh Bhai Patel?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Vinoba Bhave
(c) Women of Bardoli (d) Peasants of Gujrat
67. What Satyagraha was held at Nagpur in 1923?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- (a) Salt Satyagraha
(b) Individual Satyagraha
(c) Ryots Satyagraha
(d) Flag Satyagraha
68. Which one of the following is *not* a sect of Buddhism?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- (a) Mahayana (b) Hinayana
(c) Digambar (d) Theravad
69. Who was the viceroy when Delhi became the capital of British India?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- (a) Lord Curzon (b) Lord Minto
(c) Lord Hardinge (d) Lord Waveli
70. Multan was named by the Arabs as
(SSC CGL 2014)
- (a) City of beauty (b) City of wealth
(c) City of gold (d) Pink city
71. Which one of the following was the book written by Amoghvarsha, the Rashtrakuta King?
(SSC CGL 2014)
- (a) Adipurana
(b) Ganitasara Samgraha
(c) Saktayana
(d) Kavirajamarga
72. Who built the Kailasanatha Temple at Ellora?
(SSC CGL 2014)
- (a) Rajendra I
(b) Mahendra Varman I
(c) Krishna I
(d) Govinda I
73. The land measures of the Second Pandyan Empire was mentioned in
(SSC CGL 2014)
- (a) Thalavaipuram Copper Plates
(b) Uttirameru Inscription
(c) Kudumiyammalai Inscription
(d) Kasakudi Copper Plates
74. Who was the greatest ruler of the Satavahanas?
(SSC CGL 2014)
- (a) Satkarni I
(b) Gautamiputra Satkarni
(c) Simuka
(d) Hala
75. The greatest king of the Pratihara dynasty was
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)
- (a) Bhoj (Mihir-Bhoj) (b) Dantidurga
(c) Nagbhata II (d) Vatsaraj
76. In 1939 Subhash Chandra Bose was elected as President of the Congress Party defeating
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)
- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
(b) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
(c) V.B. Patel
(d) Pattabhi Sitharamayya
77. Jallianwala incident took place at
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)
- (a) Lucknow (b) Surat
(c) Amritsar (d) Allahabad
78. Who was the founder of Lodhi dynasty?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)
- (a) Sikandar Lodhi (b) Bahlol Lodhi
(c) Ibrahim Lodhi (d) Daulat Khan Lodhi
79. Which one of the following pair is not correctly matched?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)
- (a) Akbar – Todarmal
(b) Chanakya – Chandragupta
(c) Vikramaditya – Chaitanya
(d) Harshvardhan – Hiuen Tsang
80. The South East trade winds are attracted towards the Indian sub continent in the rainy season due to
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)
- (a) the effect of easterlies
(b) the effect of Northern–East trade winds
(c) the presence of low atmospheric pressure over North–West India
(d) the development of cyclone over the equator
81. What is 'Reformation'?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)
- (a) Revival of classical learning
(b) The revolt against authority of pope
(c) Rise of absolute monarchy
(d) Change in attitude of man
82. Swaraj is my Birth Right and I shall have it. This was advocated by :
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)
- (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Lala Lajpat Rai
(c) Sardar Patel (d) Lokmanya Tilak
83. Gandhiji's Famous Quit India Movement call to the British was given in :
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)
- (a) 1940 (b) 1942
(c) 1941 (d) 1943

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84. In which year was the Indian National Congress formed :
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)
(a) 1901 (b) 1835 (c) 1875 (d) 1885
85. Bangladesh was created in : (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)
(a) 1973 (b) 1970 (c) 1972 (d) 1971
86. Raja Ram Mohan Roy was the founder of :
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)
(a) Brahma Samaj
(b) Prathna Samaj
(c) Ram Krishna Mission
(d) Arya Samaj
87. Who initiated the movement to form the Indian National Congress :
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)
(a) Annie Besant (b) A.O. Hume
(c) W.C. Banerjee (d) Gandhi ji
88. Kamarup is an ancient name of which region of India?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)
(a) Bihar (b) Rajasthan
(c) Karnataka (d) Assam
89. Which battle led to the downfall of the Vijayanagar empire?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)
(a) Battle of Takkolam (b) Battle of Talikota
(c) Battle of Kanwah (d) Battle of Panipat
90. Who introduced Mansabdari system in India?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)
(a) Babur (b) Humayun
(c) Akbar (d) Jahangir
91. The 'Cabinet Mission' of 1946 was led by 1946
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)
(a) Lord Linlithgow (b) Lord Mountbatten
(c) Sir Pethic Lawrence (d) Sir Mountford
92. What did Gandhiji meant by 'Sarvodaya'?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)
(a) Non-violence
(b) Upliftment of untouchables or dalits
(c) The birth of a new society based on ethical values
(d) Satyagraha
93. Harsha moved his capital from _____ to _____.
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)
(a) Thanesar, Kanauj (b) Delhi, Deogiri
(c) Kamboj, Kanauj (d) Valabhi, Delhi
94. A collective term used by the Jains for their sacred books is
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)
(a) Prabandhas (b) Agamas
(c) Nibandhas (d) Charits
95. Who propounded the "Doctrine of Passive Resistance"?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)
(a) Balgangadhar Tilak (b) Aurobindo Ghosh
(c) Lala Lajpat Rai (d) Bipin Chandra Pal
96. The first Muslim to be elected President of 'Indian National Congress' was?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)
(a) Maulana Azad (b) Mohammed Ali
(c) Badruddin Tyabji (d) Shah Wali-ullah
97. The Dandi March of Gandhi-is an example of
(SSC CHSL 2013)
(a) Non-Cooperation (b) Direct Action
(c) Boycott (d) Civil Disobedience
98. Which one of the following inscriptions relate to the Chalukya king, Pulakesin II ?
(SSC CHSL 2013)
(a) Nasik (b) Maski
(c) Hathigumpha (d) Aihole
99. Who among the following introduced the Mansabdari system ?
(SSC CHSL 2013)
(a) Jahangir (b) Shah Jahan
(c) Sher Shah (d) Akbar
100. Which one of the following cities and the personalities associated with their establishment is *wrongly* matched ?
(SSC CHSL 2013)
(a) Calcutta - Robert Clive
(b) Pondicherry - Francis Martin
(c) Ahmedabad Ahmad Shah I
(d) Madras - Francis Day
101. Which one of the following wars decided the fate of the French in India ?
(SSC CHSL 2013)
(a) Battle of Plassey
(b) Battle of Wandiwash
(c) First Carnatic War
(d) Battle of Buxar
102. The Crimean War came to an end by the
(SSC CHSL 2013)
(a) Treaty of St. Germain
(b) Treaty of Trianon
(c) Treaty of Versailles
(d) Treaty of Paris
103. Tulsidas wrote Ramcharitmanas in the reign of
(SSC CHSL 2014)
(a) Babar (b) Akbar
(c) Aurangzeb (d) Jahangir
104. Which one of the following is the most lasting contribution of the Rastrakutas ?
(SSC CHSL 2014)
(a) Kailasha Temple
(b) Pampa, Ponna, Ranna, the three writers of Kannada Poetry and Kailasha Temple
(c) Patronage of Jainism
(d) Conquests
105. Ravikirti, a Jain, who composed the Aihole Prashasti, was patronized by
(SSC CHSL 2014)
(a) Pulakeshi I (b) Harsha
(c) Pulakeshi II (d) Kharavela
106. When did the reign of Delhi Sultanate came to an end ?
(SSC CHSL 2014)
(a) 1498 A.D. (b) 1526 A.D.
(c) 1565 A.D. (d) 1600 A.D.
107. The original founder of the Manuscripts and Editor of Kautilya's Arthashastra was
(SSC CHSL 2014)
(a) Srikanta Shastri (b) Srinivasa Iyengar
(c) R. Shamashastra (d) William Jones

108. Whose army did Alexander, the Greek ruler confront on the banks of the river Jhelum ? **(SSC CHSL 2015)**
 (a) Ambi
 (b) Chandragupta Maurya
 (c) Porus
 (d) Dhanananda
109. When was RTI Act enacted in India ? **(SSC CHSL 2015)**
 (a) 15th August 2005 (b) 15th March 2005
 (c) 15th June 2005 (d) 15th July 2005
110. The famous activist Medha Patkar is associated with which movement ? **(SSC CHSL 2015)**
 (a) Narmada Bachao Andolan
 (b) Save the Tiger
 (c) Preserve the wet lands
 (d) Beti Padao Andolan
111. Who built the "Purana Quilla"? **(SSC CHSL 2015)**
 (a) Babar (b) Shershah
 (c) Aurangzeb (d) Akbar
112. Where did Chandragupta maurya spent his last days ? **(SSC CHSL 2015)**
 (a) Thaneshwar (b) Kanchi
 (c) Patliputra (d) Shravanabelagola
113. Who is the author of 'Indica'? **(SSC CHSL 2015)**
 (a) Fa-Hien (b) Hiuen Tsang
 (c) Megasthenes (d) Seleucus
114. Who built the famous Shiva temple at Ellora ? **(SSC CHSL 2015)**
 (a) Mauryan Emperor Ashoka
 (b) Gupta King Samudra Gupta
 (c) Chalukyan King Pulikeshi II
 (d) Rashtrakuta Ruler Krishna I
115. Who composed the Allahabad Pillar inscription ? **(SSC CHSL 2015)**
 (a) Mahasena (b) Veerasena
 (c) Vishnusena (d) Harisena
116. Todar Mal, the brilliant revenue officer served under : **(SSC CHSL 2015)**
 (a) Bhagwan Das (b) Humayun
 (c) Baz Bahadur (d) Sher Shah
117. When was the League of Nations established ? **(SSC CHSL 2015)**
 (a) In 1920 (b) In 1939
 (c) In 1914 (d) In 1918
118. In which of the Round Table Conference Mahatma Gandhi participated ? **(SSC CHSL 2015)**
 (a) First Round Table Conference, 1930
 (b) Second Round Table Conference, 1931
 (c) Third Round Table Conference, 1932
 (d) All of the above
119. The use of which of the following regional languages was popularised by the Bhakti leader, Shankaradeva ? **(SSC CHSL 2012)**
 (a) Bengali (b) Brijbhasha
 (c) Avadhi (d) Assamese
120. The Mansabdari system was introduced by: **(SSC CHSL 2012)**
 (a) Shah Jahan (b) Jahangir
 (c) Babur (d) Akbar
121. When and by whom were the Asokan inscriptions deciphered for the first time ? **(SSC CHSL 2012)**
 (a) 1787 - John Tower (b) 1825 - Charles Metcalfe
 (c) 1837 - James Prinsep (d) 1810 - Harry Smith
122. Amuktamalyada is the work of : **(SSC CHSL 2012)**
 (a) Krishnadeva Raya (b) Vachcharaj
 (c) Kharavela (d) Allasani Peddana
123. Name the Commander of the Arab army who conquered the Sindh. **(SSC Multitasking 2013)**
 (a) Muhammad bin Qasim
 (b) Al Hazzaz
 (c) Qutbuddin Aibak
 (d) Allauddin Khilji
124. Who was the chairperson of the Chinese Communist Party at the time of liberation of China? **(SSC Multitasking 2013)**
 (a) Liu Shaoqi (b) Zhou Enlai
 (c) Deng Xiaoping (d) Mao Zedong
125. Who was regarded by Gandhiji as his political Guru? **(SSC Multitasking 2013)**
 (a) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
 (b) Lala Lajpat Rai
 (c) Bipin Chandra Pal
 (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
126. Which among the following movements was not led by Mahatma Gandhi? **(SSC Multitasking 2013)**
 (a) Civil Disobedience Movement
 (b) Quit India Movement
 (c) Swadeshi-Movement
 (d) Non-Cooperation Movement
127. In which session of the Indian National Congress was the "Poorna Swaraj" resolution adopted? **(SSC Multitasking 2013)**
 (a) Karachi Session in 1931
 (b) Lucknow Session in 1916
 (c) Belgaum Session in 1924
 (d) Lahore Session in 1929
128. The school of arts developed during the Kushan Period with the mixture of Indian and Greek style is known as **(SSC Multitasking 2013)**
 (a) Mughal art (b) Kushan art
 (c) Persian art (d) Gandhara art
129. Where was Christopher Columbus from? **(SSC Multitasking 2013)**
 (a) Portugal (b) Venice
 (c) Genoa (d) Spain
130. To make tools and weapons, the earliest inhabitants of India used **(SSC Multitasking 2014)**
 (a) clay (b) wood
 (c) stones (d) bronze

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131. Name an Indian Saint (priest) who, attended the "World Congress of Religions" held at Chicago (U.S.) in 1893.
(SSC Multitasking 2014)
- (a) Basaveshwara (b) Swami Vivekananda
(c) Ramanuja (d) Madhavacharya
132. Chhatrapati Shivaji was a follower of
(SSC Multitasking 2014)
- (a) Madhava (b) Kabir
(c) Basava (d) Ramadasa
133. Who was the greatest Kushan ruler?
(SSC Multitasking 2014)
- (a) Vashiska (b) Vasudeva
(c) Huvishka (d) Kanishka
134. Who was the founder of Arya Samaj?
(SSC Multitasking 2014)
- (a) Kabir Das (b) Shankaracharya
(c) Ranade (d) Dayanand Saraswati
135. The French challenge to British in India came to an end with
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2012)
- (a) Battle of Wandiwash
(b) Battle of Srirangapattinam
(c) Battle of Plassey
(d) Battle of Buxar
136. Identify the medical trio of Ancient India from the following names.
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2012)
- (a) Charaka, Susruta and Vagbhata
(b) Charaka, Vatsyayana and Vagbhata
(c) Charaka, Susruta and Bharata
(d) Charaka, Susruta and Patanjali
137. Match the medieval travellers with their countries :
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2012)
- | | |
|-----------------------|------------|
| A. Marco Polo | 1. Spain |
| B. Ibn Battuta | 2. Balkh |
| C. Antonio Monserrate | 3. Italy |
| D. Mahmud Wali Balkhi | 4. Morocco |
- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| A B C D | A B C D |
| (a) 4 3 1 2 | (b) 3 1 4 2 |
| (c) 3 4 1 2 | (d) 1 3 2 4 |
138. Match the following :
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2012)
- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. Sarojini Naidu | 1. Muslim League |
| B. M.A. Jinnah | 2. Indian National Congress |
| C. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru | 3. Hindu Mahasabha |
| D. V.D. Savarkar | 4. Liberal Party |
- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| A B C D | A B C D |
| (a) 2 1 4 3 | (b) 2 1 3 4 |
| (c) 2 4 1 3 | (d) 4 1 3 2 |
139. Which Sultan received a robe of honour from the caliph?
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2013)
- (a) Ala-ud-din Khilji (b) Iltutmish
(c) Balban (d) Qutub-ud-din Albak
140. When Margaret Thatcher was P.M. with which country Britain waged a war to regain Control of Falkland Islands?
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2013)
- (a) Chile (b) Argentina
(c) Brazil (d) None of the above
141. Match the following
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2013)
- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Chalukyas | (i) Malkhed |
| (b) Hoysalas | (ii) Vatapi |
| (c) Rashtrakutas | (iii) Warangal |
| (d) Kakatiyas | (iv) Dwarasamudra |
- (a) (a)-(ii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(i), (d)-(iii)
(b) (a)-(iv), (b)-(iii), (c)-(i), (d)-(ii)
(c) (a)-(i), (b)-(ii), (c)-(iii), (d)-(iv)
(d) (a)-(iii), (b)-(ii), (c)-(iv), (d)-(i)
142. The world's tallest statue of Mahatma Gandhi is in
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2013)
- (a) Champaran (b) Patna
(c) Lucknow (d) Rajkot
143. Which one of the following is the principal source of information on Asoka's campaign against Kalinga ?
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2013)
- (a) Pillar Edict VII (b) Mahavamsa
(c) Divyavadana (d) Rock Edict XIII
144. Gandhi's concept of Trusteeship: (SSC Sub. Ins. 2013)
- (a) Recognises right of private ownership of property
(b) Transforms the capitalistic society into an egalitarian one
(c) Excludes legislative regulation of the ownership and use of wealth
(d) Does not fix minimum or maximum income
145. Match the following:
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2013)
- | | |
|------------------------------|------------|
| (a) Hunter's Commission | (i) 1948 |
| (b) Wardha Scheme | (ii) 1904 |
| (c) University's Act | (iii) 1937 |
| (d) Radhakrishnan Commission | (iv) 1882 |
- (a) (a)-(iii), (b)-(ii), (c)-(iv), (d)-(i)
(b) (a)-(iv), (b)-(ii), (c)-(iii), (d)-(i)
(c) (a)-(iii) (b)-(iv), (c)-(i), (d)-(ii)
(d) (a)-(iv), (b)-(iii), (c)-(ii), (d)-(i)
146. The Gandhara art nourished under:
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2013)
- (a) the Kushanas (b) the Satavahanas
(c) the Guptas (d) the Mauryas
147. Most important safeguard of liberty is
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2014)
- (a) bold and impartial judiciary
(b) well-knit party system
(c) decentralisation of power
(d) declaration of rights
148. What is the ancient school of law ? (SSC Sub. Ins. 2014)
- (a) The Philosophical School
(b) The Historical School
(c) The Analytical School
(d) The Sociological School

149. Which was the second capital of Akbar ?
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2014)
(a) Delhi (b) Agra
(c) Fatehpur-Sikri (d) Patna
150. The first country which discovered sea route to India was
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2014)
(a) Portugal (b) Dutch
(c) French (d) Britain
151. The unification of Karnataka was achieved in the year
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2014)
(a) 1956 (b) 1957
(c) 1958 (d) 1960
152. Who introduced the Indian University Act?
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2014)
(a) Lord Curzon (b) Lord Minto
(c) Lord Morelay (d) Lord Rippon
153. Chinese travellers visited India primarily because
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2014)
(a) they were interested in Buddhism
(b) they were invited by the Indian kings
(c) they were interested to study Indian culture
(d) they were interested to stay in India
154. Development that meets the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs was the focal point of Brundtland commission is
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2014)
(a) sustainable development
(b) mitigation
(c) disaster management
(d) capacity building
155. Name the Kingdom which first used elephants in wars?
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2015)
(a) Avanti (b) Champa
(c) Magadha (d) Kosala
156. Tulsidas wrote Ramacharitamans during the reign of :
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2015)
(a) Akbar (b) Krishnadeva Raya
(c) Jahangir (d) Rama Raya
157. Cripps Mission came to India in :
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2015)
(a) 1945 (b) 1946
(c) 1940 (d) 1942
158. Who among the following Sultans tried to prohibit Sati?
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2015)
(a) Muhammad Bin Tuglaq (b) Firoz Tuglaq
(c) Jalaluddin Khilji (d) Alauddin Khilji
159. Who constructed Humayun's Tomb in Delhi ?
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2015)
(a) Haji Begam (b) Babar
(c) Humayun (d) Akbar
160. Who among the following Mughal rulers banned music and dancing ?
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2015)
(a) Jahangir (b) Babar
(c) Aurangzeb (d) Humayun
161. Who was the governor-general during the Second Anglo-Mysore War?
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2015)
(a) Lord Wellesley (b) Sir John Shore
(c) Lord Cornwallis (d) Warren Hastings
162. Which of the following Pacts sought to be resolved the Hindu - Muslim differences?
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2016)
(a) Lucknow Pact (b) Lahore Pact
(c) Gandhi - Irwin Pact (d) Poona Pact
163. In which of the following year the Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed?
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2016)
(a) 1932 (b) 1935
(c) 1931 (d) 1929
164. The Vedic literature was composed between
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2016)
(a) 3500 B.C. and 1000 B.C.
(b) 2500 B.C. and 500 B.C.
(c) 3000 B.C. and 1000 B.C.
(d) 3500 B.C. and 2500 B.C.
165. Who among the following was the Prime Minister of England when India was given independence?
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2016)
(a) Mountbatten (b) Churchill
(c) Attlee (d) Wavell
166. How many times did Babur invade India before 1526 A.D.?
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2016)
(a) None of these (b) Four times
(c) Five times (d) Two times
167. Which of the following countries has become the first country in the world to receive funds from United Nations for its fast growing Solar Home Systems?
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2016)
(a) Afghanistan (b) Burma
(c) Bangladesh (d) Switzerland
168. In Indian architecture 'Surkhi' was introduced by
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2016)
(a) Mughals (b) Kushans
(c) Guptas (d) Sultanate Sultans
169. which one of the following land reform measures can be said to have been fully implemented by now in India?
(SSC Stenographer 2013)
(a) Tenancy reforms
(b) Abolition of intermediaries
(c) Land ceilings
(d) Consolidation of holdings
170. Which of the following recommended reservation for the Other Backward Classes (OBCs)?
(SSC Stenographer 2013)
(a) Mandal Commission
(b) Kothari Commission
(c) Sachar Committee
(d) None of these
171. Which of the following was not an aspect of Later Vedic Age?
(SSC Stenographer 2013)
(a) Importance of Kingship in political life
(b) Discovery of iron
(c) Polygamy
(d) Simple, non-ritualistic worship

172. Who among the following presided over the fourth Buddhist Council?
(a) Ashoka (b) Kanishka
(c) Ashvaghosha (d) Vasumitra
(SSC Stenographer 2013)
173. Which of the following was not built by Firoz Shah Tughlaq?
(a) Firozabad (b) Fatehabad
(c) Tughlaqabad (d) Jaunpur
(SSC Stenographer 2013)
174. Who among the following granted permission to the English to establish their factory in India?
(a) Akbar (b) Jahangir
(c) Shah Jahan (d) Aurangzeb
(SSC Stenographer 2013)
175. The permanent Land Settlement in Bengal was introduced by
(a) Warren Hastings (b) Thomas Munro
(c) Thomas Reid (d) Lord Cornwallis
(SSC Stenographer 2013)
176. Din-I-Ilahi was founded by
(a) Kabir (b) Akbar
(c) Shah Jahan (d) Guru Nanak Dev
(SSC Stenographer 2014)
177. 'Purna Swaraj' was announced in the Indian National Congress Session of
(a) Calcutta (b) Lahore
(c) Nagpur (d) Karachi
(SSC Stenographer 2014)
178. Who chaired the Boundary Commission in 1947, to demarcate the boundary line between India and Pakistan?
(a) Krishna Menon (b) Sir Cyril Radcliffe
(c) J. Nehru (d) Henderson Brooks
(SSC Stenographer 2014)
179. Ashoka embraced Buddhism
(a) before the Kalinga war
(b) after the Kalinga war
(c) just before his death
(d) when he was a Crown Prince
(SSC Stenographer 2014)
180. The original name of 'Mahabharata' is
(a) Rajtarangini (b) Bharat Katha
(c) Kathasaritasagar (d) Jai Samhita
(SSC Stenographer 2016)
181. Sir Eyre Coote was associated with which of the following?
(a) Battle of Ambur (b) Battle of Arcot
(c) Battle of Wandiwash (d) Battle of Adyar
(SSC Stenographer 2016)
182. Which among the following is related to Sadr-us-Sadr?
(a) Ecclesiastical matters
(b) Judicial administration
(c) Military administration
(d) Land revenue
(SSC Stenographer 2016)
183. Which among the following inscription is known as Prayaga Prashasti?
(a) Hathigumpha Inscription
(b) Aihole Inscription
(c) Mehroli Inscription
(d) Allahabad Pillar Inscription
(SSC Stenographer 2016)
184. Which of the following pair is NOT correctly matched?
(a) Ibn Batuta - Morocco
(b) Nikitin - Samarkand
(c) Marco Polo - Italy
(d) Alberuni - Uzbekistan
(SSC Stenographer 2016)
185. Who was the son of Chandragupta Maurya?
(a) Bindusara (b) Chandragupta II
(c) Ashoka (d) Bimbsara
(SSC CGL 2017)
186. Which dynasty came to power in India after the Tughlaq dynasty?
(a) The Guptas (b) The Khiljis
(c) The Mughals (d) The Sayyids
(SSC CGL 2017)
187. Who has built the Vijay Stambha (Tower of Victory) in Chittorgarh?
(a) Maharana Pratap
(b) Rana Kumbha
(c) Rana Sanga
(d) Kunwar Durjan Singh
(SSC CGL 2017)
188. Who raised the slogan "Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it"?
(a) Mahatma Gandhi
(b) Subhash Chandra Bose
(c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(d) Lal Lajpat Rai
(SSC CGL 2017)
189. Which one is the correct chronological order of the following events?
(I) Quit India Movement
(II) Shimla Conference
(III) Poona Pact
(IV) Cabinet Mission
(a) II, IV, I, III (b) III, IV, II, I
(c) III, I, II, IV (d) IV, II, III, I
(SSC CGL 2017)
190. In 1917, which movement was launched by Mahatma Gandhi from Champaran?
(a) Satyagraha
(b) Non-cooperation movement
(c) Quit India movement
(d) Swadeshi movement
(SSC CGL 2017)
191. Who amongst the following was the successor of Sikh Guru Har Krishna?
(a) Guru Angad Dev (b) Guru Tegh Bahadur
(c) Guru Hargobind (d) Guru Amar Das
(SSC CGL 2017)
192. Lord Cornwallis is known for _____.
(a) permanent revenue settlement of Bengal
(b) attacking the caste system
(c) land revenue settlement of United States
(d) ryotwari settlement of Madras
(SSC CGL 2017)
193. Chandragupta Maurya was an ardent follower of
(a) Sikhism (b) Jainism
(c) Buddhism (d) Jewism
(SSC CHSL 2017)

194. The First Battle of Panipat in 1526 was fought between the Lodi Empire and _____. (SSC CHSL 2017)
 (a) Babur (b) Humayun
 (c) Akbar (d) Aurangzeb
195. Which fort is also known as the Golden Fort? (SSC CHSL 2017)
 (a) Chittorgarh (b) Kumbhalgarh
 (c) Ranthambore (d) Jaisalmer
196. In which year East India Company was ceased to work and India was completely undertaken by British Govt.? (SSC Subinspector 2017)
 (a) 1838 (b) 1919
 (c) 1858 (d) 1898
197. At which location, a sculptor of chariot of Harappan time was found? (SSC Subinspector 2017)
 (a) Lothal (b) Banawali
 (c) Daimabad (d) Kalibangan
198. First Satyagrah started from Champaran for opposing the cultivation of _____. (SSC Subinspector 2017)
 (a) Cotton (b) Indigo
 (c) Silk (d) Kesar
199. Who was the founder of 'Vikramshila University'? (SSC Subinspector 2017)
 (a) Vijay sen (b) Atisa
 (c) Dharampal (d) Ballal Sen
200. When India got Independence, who was the Prime Minister of England? (SSC Subinspector 2017)
 (a) William Bentick (b) Warren Hasting
 (c) Margaret Thatcher (d) Climent Atlee
201. The Pallava dynasty had their capital at : (SSC MTS 2017)
 (a) Kancheepuram (b) Vengi
 (c) Madurai (d) Thanjavur
202. Which of the following sultans adopted Persian customs and manners in court : (SSC MTS 2017)
 (a) Iltutmish (b) Jalaluddin Khilji
 (c) Balban (d) Alauddin Khilji
203. Who convened the 'Congress of Vienna', 1815? (SSC MTS 2017)
 (a) Bismarck (b) Mussolini
 (c) Metternich (d) Napoleon Bonaparte
204. Buland Darwaza is located in which fort?(SSC MTS 2017)
 (a) Red Fort at Agra (b) Red Fort at Delhi
 (c) Fateh Pur Sikri (d) Hawa Mahal
205. Stories of Buddha's birth and his previous lives are contained in : (SSC MTS 2017)
 (a) Tripitakas (b) Jataka tales
 (c) Panchatantra tales (d) Triratnas
206. Which of the following is considered as a port town of Indus Valley Civilization? (SSC Stenographer 2017)
 (a) Harappa (b) Lothal
 (c) Ropar (d) Banawali
207. Krishnadevaraya was the ruler of which dynasty? (SSC Stenographer 2017)
 (a) Chola (b) Bahmani
 (c) Pallava (d) Vijayanagara
208. The details of coronation ceremony are narrated in which of the following scripture? (SSC Stenographer 2017)
 (a) Kenopanishad (b) Vishnu Puran
 (c) Aitareya Brahmana (d) Atharv Veda
209. Which among the following is correctly matched? (SSC Stenographer 2017)
 (i) Shams-e Siraj Asif - Tarikh-e-Firozshahi
 (ii) Ziyauddin Barni - Tarikh-e-Muhammadi
 (iii) Amir Khusarau - Tabakat-e-Nasiri
 (iv) Ibn Batuta-Fatawa-e-jahandari
 (a) (i) (b) (ii)
 (c) (iii) (d) (iv)
210. Who among the following was the first president of Pakistan? (SSC CGL 2018)
 (a) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto (b) Yahya Khan
 (c) Iskander Mirza (d) Ayub Khan
211. Mahatma Gandhi formed the Natal Indian Congress in the year _____. (SSC CGL 2018)
 (a) 1874 (b) 1894
 (c) 1854 (d) 1863
212. The First Anglo-Burmese War ended with the signing of the _____. (SSC CGL 2018)
 (a) Treaty of Yandabo (b) Treaty of Titalia
 (c) Treaty of Purandar (d) Treaty of Salbai
213. The Bangladesh Liberation War ended on _____. (SSC CGL 2018)
 (a) 14th November 1972 (b) 16th December 1971
 (c) 17th October 1971 (d) 2nd October 1974
214. In which year was the Battle of Saragarhi fought? (SSC CGL 2018)
 (a) 1867 (b) 1897
 (c) 1854 (d) 1878
215. Who was the first Russian prime minister to visit independent India? (SSC CGL 2018)
 (a) Nikolai Bulganin (b) Mikhail Gorbachev
 (c) Boris Yeltsin (d) Vladimir Putin
216. Which state of India was ruled by the Ahom Dynasty? (SSC CGL 2018)
 (a) Karnataka (b) Assam
 (c) Rajasthan (d) Odisha
217. The Mughal emperor _____ adopted the title of Alamgir. (SSC CHSL 2018)
 (a) Akbar (b) Shah Jahan
 (c) Aurangzeb (d) Jahangir
218. The famous Khajurao Group of Monuments was constructed by the _____. (SSC CHSL 2018)
 (a) Solankis (b) Gahadavalas
 (c) Chaulukyas (d) Chandelas

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219. Who among the following leaders was NOT a founding member of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army?
(SSC CHSL 2018)
- (a) Ajoy Ghosh (b) Jatin Das
(c) Bhagat Singh (d) Badruddin Tyabji
220. The Khalji or Khilji dynasty, founded by Jalal-ud-din Firuz Khalji ruled large parts of the Indian subcontinent between _____.
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2018)
- (a) 1190 and 1220 (b) 1320 and 1377
(c) 1290 and 1320 (d) 1220 and 1290
221. Akbar commissioned _____ to chronicle the story of his father Humayun, 'Humayun-nama'.
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2018)
- (a) Mariam-uz-Zamani (b) Jodha Begum
(c) Gulbadan Begum (d) Jagat Gosain Begum
222. Megasthenes, a Greek historian visited India in the reign of _____ in the 4th century B.C.
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2018)
- (a) Bindusara (b) Ashoka
(c) Alexander (d) Chandragupta Maurya
223. _____, a Moroccan traveller who is known for his extensive travels, came to India during the regime of Muhammad bin Tughlaq.
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2018)
- (a) Ralph Fisch (b) Ibn Battuta
(c) Nicolo (d) TsangHi
224. The monuments of Khajuraho in the state of Madhya Pradesh are fine denotations of the _____ dynasty.
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2018)
- (a) Chalukya (b) Chandela
(c) Chola (d) Pallava
225. The _____ is an ancient Indian treatise on statecraft, economic policy and military strategy that was written in Sanskrit. Kautilya is traditionally credited as the author of the text.
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2018)
- (a) Rigveda (b) Arthashastra
(c) Charaka Samhita (d) Puranas
226. The city of victory, Fatehpur Sikri in _____ was built during the glorious reign of the Mughals.
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2018)
- (a) Agra (b) Aligarh
(c) Jaipur (d) Bidar
227. The only lady who has ruled Delhi as a sultan – Raziya Sultan belonged to which dynasty?
(SSC Stenographer 2018)
- (a) Mamluk dynasty (b) Tughlaq dynasty
(c) Sayyid dynasty (d) Lodi dynasty
228. Which Governor General was credited with the initiation of the policy of 'Paramountcy'? (SSC Stenographer 2018)
- (a) Lord Richardson (b) Lord Hastings
(c) Lord Clive (d) Lord Williamson
229. Who took arms and led an anti-British movement when the British tried to annex the State of Kitoor?
(SSC Stenographer 2018)
- (a) Sethu Lakshmi Bai
(b) Rudramadevi
(c) Rani Channamma
(d) Rani Lakshmi Bai
230. Satara got annexed to East India Company by applying which policy? (SSC Stenographer 2018)
- (a) Principle of Adjudication
(b) Principle of Paramountcy
(c) Doctrine of Lapse
(d) Doctrine of Land
231. Who was the President of India during 1977-1982?
(SSC Stenographer 2018)
- (a) Zakir Husain (b) R Venkataraman
(c) Neelam Sanjiva Reddy (d) Rajendra Prasad
232. In which state is the Bhimbetka caves which is famous for pre-historic rock paintings? (SSC Stenographer 2018)
- (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Maharashtra
(c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Bihar
233. Vedic religion was also known as _____.
(SSC Stenographer 2018)
- (a) Buddhism (b) Brahmanism
(c) Jainism (d) Hedonism
234. The famous book written by the scholar Al-Biruni is _____.
(SSC Stenographer 2018)
- (a) Kitabul-Hind (b) Hindustani
(c) Al-Hindustani (d) Sher-e-Hind
235. Which King gave titles like Muvendavelan, Araiyar etc to rich land owner as a mark of respect?
(SSC Stenographer 2018)
- (a) Travancore King (b) Chola King
(c) Malabar King (d) Pandya King
236. Veteran freedom fighter, social reformer and feminist Savitribai Phule hailed from which of the following states of India?
(SSC CGL 2019-20)
- (a) Rajasthan (b) Gujarat
(c) Maharashtra (d) Odisha
237. In which year Sanchi was discovered after being abandoned for nearly 600 Years?
(SSC CGL 2019-20)
- (a) 1816 (b) 1818
(c) 1814 (d) 1820
238. The ruins of the ancient city of Hampi - capital of Vijayanagara - is located in which present day Indian state ?
(SSC CGL 2019-20)
- (a) Karnataka (b) Bihar
(c) Telangana (d) Haryana
239. Kolathunadu, Valluvanad and Thekkumkoor were ancient small-time kingdoms in which state of India?
(SSC CGL 2019-20)
- (a) Kerala (b) Gujarat
(c) Bihar (d) Karnataka
240. Sir Thomas Roe came as an official ambassador from King James I of England to which Mughal emperor's court ?
(SSC CGL 2019-20)
- (a) Shah Jahan (b) Aurangzeb
(c) Akbar (d) Jahangir

241. Which year did the Quit India Movement Start?
(SSC MTS 2019-20)
(a) 1930 (b) 1942 (c) 1932 (d) 1940
242. Which of the following temple is built by Rastrakutas Dynasty?
(SSC MTS 2019-20)
(a) Kailash Temple (b) Adi Kumbeswarar
(c) Brihadeshwara Temple (d) Chennakeshva Temple
243. Who became the Nawab of Bengal after Alivardi Khan?
(SSC MTS 2019-20)
(a) Sarfaraaz Khan
(b) Shuj-ud-din Muhammad Khan
(c) Siraj-ud-Daulah
(d) Mir Zafar
244. Who among the following was popularly known as the parrot of India?
(SSC MTS 2019-20)
(a) Tansen (b) Ibn Battuta
(c) Amir Khosrow (d) Ziauddin Barani
245. New Delhi's Lotus Temple was designed by an architect from _____.
(SSC CHSL 2019-20)
(a) Iran (b) Germany (c) Japan (d) UAE
246. When did the Sarkaria Commission submit its report?
(SSC CHSL 2019-20)
(a) 1986 (b) 1988 (c) 1984 (d) 1985
247. The famous Gupta period Dashavatara Temple, recognised as one of the earliest Panchayatan temples in north India, is located at:
(SSC CHSL 2019-20)
(a) Tigawa (b) Deogarh
(c) Nachna-Kuthara (d) Bhitargaon
248. Who was the founder of the City of Hyderabad?
(SSC CHSL 2019-20)
(a) Nizam-ul-Mulk (b) Sekhbat Jung
(c) Salabat Jung (d) Nasir Jung
249. In which of the following years was the All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh founded?
(SSC CGL 2020-21)
(a) 1928 (b) 1942 (c) 1919 (d) 1932
250. The Ramon Magsaysay Award was established in the year _____.
(SSC CGL 2020-21)
(a) 1962 (b) 1965 (c) 1957 (d) 1982
251. Which of the following Buddhist sites is located in Uttar Pradesh?
(SSC CGL 2020-21)
(a) Sarnath (b) Karle
(c) Sanchi (d) Amarawati
252. Chandernagore (Chandannagar) was a _____ colony captured by the British Navy on 23 March 1757.
(SSC CGL 2020-21)
(a) Danish (b) Dutch
(c) French (d) Portuguese
253. The Sun Temple of Odisha was built in the 12th Century AD by which of the following emperors? (SSC CGL 2020-21)
(a) Kharavela (b) Narasimha Deva I
(c) Vijaya Sena (d) Dharmapala
254. Who among the following economists coined the terminology 'Hindu Rate of Growth'? (SSC CGL 2020-21)
(a) Bimal Jalan (b) Amiya Kumar Bagchi
(c) Vijay Kelkar (d) Raj Krishna
255. National Rifle Association of India was founded in :
(SSC CHSL 2020-21)
(a) 1951 (b) 1956 (c) 1948 (d) 1964
256. Who among the following was responsible for the partition of Bengal in 1905?
(SSC CHSL 2020-21)
(a) Lord Curzon (b) Lord Canning
(c) Lord Ripon (d) Lord Mayo
257. Who among the following foreign travellers is NOT correctly matched with their respective country they hail from?
(SSC CHSL 2020-21)
(a) Ibn Battuta – Morocco (b) Marco Polo – Italy
(c) Peter Mundy – China (d) Al-Biruni – Uzbekistan
258. The series of articles titled 'New Lamps for Old', strongly criticising the Congress for its moderate policy towards British rule, was authored by:
(SSC MTS 2020-21)
(a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (b) Bipin Chandra Pal
(c) Sri Aurobindo (d) Lala Lajpat Rai
259. In which of the following languages did Adikavi Pampa create his compositions?
(SSC MTS 2020-21)
(a) Telugu (b) Malayalam
(c) Tamil (d) Kannada
260. Who among the following was defeated by Aurangzeb in the Battle of Deorai?
(SSC MTS 2020-21)
(a) Dara Shikoh (b) Murad Baksh
(c) Shah Jahan (d) Shah Shuja
261. When did the Queen Victoria Proclamation declare that India would be governed by and in the name of the British Monarch through a Secretary of State?
(SSC Stenographer 2020-21)
(a) 23 July 1878 (b) 01 November 1858
(c) 16 January 1789 (d) 12 June 1875
262. How many independent princely states were integrated in India after independence? (SSC Stenographer 2020-21)
(a) 575 (b) 545 (c) 535 (d) 562
263. The Hawa Mahal in Jaipur was built by which of the following kings?
(SSC Stenographer 2020-21)
(a) Sawai Madho Singh (b) Sawai Pratap Singh
(c) Sawai Jai Singh (d) Sawai Man Singh
264. Pilgrimage Tax, which was based on religious discrimination, was abolished by Akbar in which of the following years?
(SSC Stenographer 2020-21)
(a) 1568 (b) 1567 (c) 1572 (d) 1563
265. During the reign of Akbar, his courtier Dasvant was well-known for his skills in:
(SSC Stenographer 2020-21)
(a) painting (b) archery
(c) music (d) revenue administration
266. Which of the following dance forms was introduced by the great Vaishnava saint and reformer Mahapurusha Sankaradeva?
(SSC Stenographer 2020-21)

- (a) Odissi (b) Manipuri
(c) Sattriya (d) Mohiniyattam
267. Which of the following pre-historic sites provides archaeological evidence of cattle rearing in the form of hoof-marks on clay surfaces? **(SSC Stenographer 2020-21)**
(a) Mahagara (b) Mehrgarh
(c) Gufkral (d) Koldihwa
268. In the context of administration under the Gupta rulers, the term 'bhakti' stood for _____. **(SSC Stenographer 2020-21)**
(a) capital punishment (b) a spy
(c) a province (d) a village
269. In which month of 1915 did Mahatma Gandhi finally return from South Africa after his successful agitation against the racist regime? **(SSC Sub-Inspector 2020-21)**
(a) July (b) May (c) January (d) March
270. The medieval traveller Marco Polo was from : **(SSC Sub-Inspector 2020-21)**
(a) Istanbul (b) Zurich (c) Venice (d) Paris
271. Who among the following was one of the speakers after Jawaharlal Nehru to address the Parliament on the midnight of 15 August 1947? **(SSC Sub-Inspector 2020-21)**
(a) C Rajagopalachari
(b) Rajendra Prasad
(c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(d) Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan
272. Who among the following was associated with Vaisheshika School of Philosophy? **(SSC Sub-Inspector 2020-21)**
(a) Patanjali (b) Gautama
(c) Kanada (d) Jaimini
273. Which among the following is a mature-phase Harappan site situated in the state of Rajasthan? **(SSC Sub-Inspector 2020-21)**
(a) Nageshwar (b) Manda
(c) Kalibangan (d) Chanhudaro
274. The 'Gandhara' School of Art was influenced by the art from which of the following European countries? **(SSC Sub-Inspector 2020-21)**
(a) Italy (b) Greece (c) Hungary (d) Belgium
275. 'Ashta Mahasthana' refers to the eight significant places associated with the life of the Buddha. Which among the following is NOT one of those? **(SSC Sub-Inspector 2020-21)**
(a) Lumbini (b) Raigad
(c) Sarnath (d) Bodh Gaya
276. Which of the following pairs is INCORRECT with reference to paintings in India? **(SSC Sub-Inspector 2020-21)**
(a) Phad Paintings - Rajasthan
(b) Saura Paintings - Odisha
(c) Bagh Paintings - Madhya Pradesh
(d) Guler Paintings - Karnataka

HINTS & EXPLANATIONS

1. (d) Ilbari Turks = AD 1206-1290
Khilji dynasty = AD 1290 - 1320
Tughluk dynasty = AD 1320 - 1413
Sayyid dynasty = AD 1414 - 1450
Lodi dynasty = AD 1451 - 1526
2. (a) The Servants of India Society was formed in Pune, Maharashtra, on June 12, 1905 by Gopal Krishna Gokhale, who left the Deccan Education Society to form this association.
3. (d) Mahatma Gandhi was profoundly influenced by the writing of Leo Tolstoy notable works of Tolstoy that is war and peace, The kingdom of God. Gandhiji used to read different books written by Leo Tolstoy for gaining knowledge and inspiration.
4. (b) Upagupta (c. 3rd Century BC) was a Buddhist monk. According to some stories in the Sanskrit text Ashokavadana, he was the spiritual teacher of the Mauryan emperor Ashoka.
5. (c) The Lodi dynasty in India arose around 1451 after the Sayyid dynasty. The Lodhi Empire was established by Bahlol Lodi, the Ghizlai tribe of the Afghans.
6. (b) Pulakeshin II defeated Harshavardhana on the banks of Narmada in the winter of 618-619. Pulakeshin II entered into a treaty with Harshavardhana, with the Narmada River designated as the border between the Chalukya Empire and that of Harshavardhana. The defeat of Harshavardhana marked the end of the Pushyabhuti dynasty.
7. (c) Akbar remained illiterate and uneducated all his life. He had to occupy the throne at the early age of 13 years after the untimely death of his father Humayun. He reigned from 1556 to 1605 and extended Mughal power over most of the Indian subcontinent.
8. (b) The doctrine of lapse was an annexation policy purportedly devised by Lord Dalhousie, who was the Governor General for the East India Company in India between 1848 and 1856.
9. (c) Megasthenes was an ambassador of Seleucus I Nicator of Greek to Chandragupta Maurya in Pataliputra, India, between 302 and 298 BCE.
10. (b) Shivaji used cannons and ammunition from the Portuguese to attack the English. Chhatrapati Shivaji was the famous Maratha king who had the utmost courage to stand against the vast ocean of Mughal rule, single-handedly.
11. (b) Dyanand Saraswati completed his Vedic studies under Swami Virjanand in 1864. Thereafter, he travelled across India till 1874 AD for Vedic propagation and learning and gave slogan, Back to the Vedas.
12. (b) Simon Commission was sent to India in 1928 to study potential constitutional reform. It was a group of seven British Members of Parliament under the chairmanship of Sir John Simon. The Simon Commission was opposed essentially because it did not have any Indian representation in the assemblage.
13. (d) British member of Parliament (House of commons) Benziman Disraeli admitted the revolt of 1857 as a National Revolt. V.D Savarkar describe this revolt as the Indian's first struggle for Independence.
14. (d) Nellore is situated in the state of Andhra Pradesh. Located on the banks of river Pennar, this city is famous for being a distinct part of famous empires, such as Cholas, Kakatiyas, Golconda, Vijayanagara. Nellore is also famous for quality rice production and aqua (prawn and fish) culture. Nellore district is called the "Shrimp capital of India" due to its high production of cultured shrimp.
15. (b) Bodh Gaya is a religious site and place of pilgrimage associated with the Mahabodhi Temple Complex in Gaya district of Bihar. It is famous as it is the place where Gautama Buddha is said to have obtained Enlightenment under what became known as the Bodhi Tree. Bodh Gaya is the most important of the main four pilgrimage sites related to the life of Gautama Buddha.
16. (b) Shivaji was coronated on June 6, 1674 at Raigad Fort. The ceremony was conducted as per the shastras by Vishweshwar or Gaga Bhatta of Varanasi. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj is known as a warrior king whose bravery and chivalry enriched the history of Maratha empire and made him one of the best kings in the region.
17. (c) Dyarchy, also spelled diarchy, system of double government was introduced by the Government of India Act (1919) for the provinces of British India.
18. (c) The Editor of "Young India" and "Harijan" was Mahatma Gandhi. Young India was a weekly paper or journal in English published from 1919 to 1931. In 1933 Gandhiji started publishing a weekly newspaper Harijan in English. Harijan, which means "People of God", and was also Gandhi's term for the untouchable caste - lasted until 1948.
19. (a) B.R. Ambedkar and Tej Bahadur Sapru took part in all the three round table conferences. Mahatma Gandhi took part in Second Round Table Conference.
20. (a) King Ashoka assumed the title Devanampiya Piyadasi which means "Beloved-of-the-Gods, He who Looks on with Affection".
21. (b) Shivaji, the great Maratha King and founder of a nationalist tradition was contemporary of Tukaram. Tukaram introduced Shivaji to Ramdas for his spiritual education.

22. (c) Barley was the first cereal to be cultivated by the man near the areas of east Mediterranean sea and some areas of Iran during 8000 BC and later wheat was cultivated at the same areas.
23. (c) After approximately 200 years of French rule, Alsace and the German-speaking part of Lorraine were ceded to Germany in 1871 under the Treaty of Frankfurt. In 1919, both regions were returned to France.
24. (d) James Princep was an English scholar and antiquary. From 1832 to 1838 he was assay-master in the India Government Mint, Kolkata. He is most noted as a philologist for fully deciphering and translating the rock edicts of Ashoka from the Brahmi script.
25. (c) Tilak propounded the theory of the Arctic home of the Aryans, meaning that the Aryans originated in the Arctic region, and later, on the journey south, divided into two branches. One branch went to Europe, while the other branch came to India.
26. (b) Alara Kalama was a hermit saint and a teacher of yogic meditation who lived near Rajagriha. According to the Pali Canon scriptures, he was one of the teachers of Gautama Buddha.
27. (a) As Samhita is the collection of the mantras, so sometimes Samhitas are referred to as Mantras. Most of these mantras or hymns are concerned with nature and deities.
28. (d) Ahimsa or non-violence is the weapon used by Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi to free India from the British Rule. Ahimsa is a Sanskrit term found in Devanagiri script meaning to do no harm. He believed that the best way to resist tyranny is through civil disobedience, which is founded upon Ahimsa.
29. (c) The Aligarh Movement was the push to establish a modern system of education for the Muslim population of British India, during the later decades of the 19th century. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was the leading light of the wider Aligarh Movement. His greatest achievement was the establishment of the Mohammedan Anglo Oriental College (Also known as Aligarh Muslim University) at Aligarh in 1875.
30. (b) 'Prince of pilgrims' Hieun Tsang, the well-known Chinese traveller was a Buddhist scholar who visited India in the 7th century A.D., (630-644 A.D). He came to India to visit all the places connected with the life of the Buddha, to further his knowledge of Buddhist philosophy and to collect Buddhist manuscripts.
31. (a) After attaining enlightenment at Bodh Gaya the Buddha went to Sarnath; and preached his first discourse in the deer park to set in motion the 'Wheel of the Dharma'.
32. (a) The Mahabharata was translated into Persian during Akbar's time. His great-grandson Dara Shikoh translated the Upanishads and the Bhagavad-gita into Persian. The significant result of such cultural mixing was that most people became bilingual or skilled in two languages or even more.
33. (b) Sushruta was ancient Indian surgeon known for his pioneering operations and techniques and for his influential treatise Sushruta-samhita, the main source of knowledge about surgery in ancient India.
34. (d) Lord Canning was the Governor General of India from 1856 - 1862 and the first Viceroy in India from 1 November 1858. Lord Mountbatten was the First Governor General of Independent India.
35. (b) 1191 - First Battle of Tarain in which Prithviraj Chauhan defeated Mohd. Ghori. 1192 - Second Battle of Tarain in which Mohd. Ghori defeated Prithviraj Chauhan.
36. (d) Nana Phadnavis, also known as Balaji Janardan Bhanu, was an influential minister and statesman of the Maratha Empire during the Peshwa administration in Pune, India.
37. (c) The first major attempt in curriculum reconstruction in India was made in 1937 when Gandhiji propounded the idea of Basic Education.
38. (b) Simon Commission (1927) > Dandi March (1930) > Gandhi Irwin Pact (1931) > Poona Pact (1932)
39. (b) Emperor Akbar named Prayag as Allahabad - City of God- also called Allahabad in 1575 AD. The city of Allahabad is situated at the confluence of three rivers - Ganga, Yamuna and the invisible Saraswati. Every 12th year when the waters are felt to be especially purifying, Allahabad holds a much greater festival called Kumbh Mela. Built by Emperor Akbar in 1583 AD, the Allahbad fort stands on the banks of the river Yamuna near the confluence site i.e SANGAM.
40. (d) Madan Mohan Malaviya was an Indian educationist and politician notable for his role in the Indian independence movement and as the two time president of Indian National Congress. He was respectfully addressed as Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and also addressed as 'Mahamana' by Mahatama Gandhi.
41. (d) Lord Linlithgow was Viceroy of India from 1936 to 1944 and this eight years period was longest reign as Viceroy of India.
42. (c) The Swaraj Party or the Congress-Khilafat Swarajya Party was formed by Chittaranjan Das and Motilal Nehru on 1 January 1923. C. R. Das was the President and the Secretary was Motilal Nehru. Prominent leaders of the Swaraj Party included N. C. Kelkar, Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy and Subhas Chandra Bose.
43. (c) The Dhammacakkappavattana Sutta is considered to be a record of the first teaching given by Gautama Buddha after he attained enlightenment. The main topic of this sutra is the Four Noble Truths, which are the central teachings of Buddhism that provide a unifying theme, or conceptual framework, for all of Buddhist thought.
44. (b) Madan Mohan Malaviya take loans for financing "The Hindustan Times" from Punjab National Bank.

45. (b) Toda people are a Dravidian ethnic group who live in the Nilgiri Mountains of Tamil Nadu. The Toda traditionally live in settlements called mund, consisting of three to seven small thatched houses, constructed in the shape of half-barrels and located across the slopes of the pasture, on which they keep domestic buffalo. Their economy was pastoral, based on the buffalo, which dairy products they traded with neighbouring peoples of the Nilgiri Hills.
46. (a) The Rowlatt Act was passed by the Imperial Legislative Council in London on 18 March 1919, indefinitely extending "emergency measures" enacted during the First World War in order to control public unrest and root out conspiracy. Lord Chelmsford (1916 to 1921) was the Viceroy of India then.
47. (a) Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the first generation of panchayat raj at Nagaur in Rajasthan on 2 October 1959. It was also implemented in Andhra Pradesh in the same year as per the recommendations of the Balwant Rai Mehta Committee.
48. (a) Tana Bhagat movement was apparently initiated in 1914 by a young Oraon tribesman known as Jatra Oraon.
49. (c) The Naujawan Bharat Sabha was founded by Bhagat Singh in March 1926 and was declared illegal under the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908 in September 1934. Its purpose was to foment revolution against the British Raj by gathering together worker and peasant youths.
50. (c) The chamber of Princes was instituted on 8 February 1921. The inauguration ceremony was performed by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught in the Diwan-i-am of Red Fort on be; half of His Majesty the King Emperor.
51. (a) The Three Jewels (triratna) are the three things that Buddhists take refuge in, and look toward for guidance, in the process know as taking refuge. The Three Jewels are: Buddha, Dhamma and Sangha.
52. (d) Chandragupta-I married the daughter of Licchavis, a royal influential family. His son and successor Samudragupta calls himself Lichchavi-dauhitra the son of the daughter of the Lichchavis. It was described on Samudragupta's Allahabad inscription.
53. (d) Pulakesin II (610–642 AD) was the most famous ruler of the Chalukya dynasty. In his reign the Chalukyas of Badami saw their kingdom extend over most of the Deccan.
54. (b) An inscription of the 8th century AD at Uttaramerur temple describes the constitution of the local council, eligibility and disqualifications for the candidates, the method selection, their duties and delimits their power in Chola dynasty.
55. (d) The Pitt's India Act of 1784 was in the nature of a regulating act as it was intended to address the shortcomings of the Regulating Act of 1773 by bringing the East India Company's rule in India under the control of the British Government.
56. (b) Allan Octavian Hume was a civil servant, political reformer and amateur ornithologist and horticulturalist in British India. He was one of the founders of the Indian National Congress. Thought it was he who emerged as the founder of the Congress, it had somehow never happened to Hume to preside over a plenary session even once.
57. (b) The Telangana Movement was the biggest peasant guerrilla war of modern Indian history affecting 3000 villages and 3 million population. The uprising began in July 1946 and was at its greatest intensity between August 1947 and September 1948.
58. (a) Bahlol Khan Lodi was the founder of Lodi dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate in India upon the abdication of the last claimant from the previous Sayyid rule.
59. (d) Greco-Roman-Buddhist Art
60. (a) The Bolshevik Revolution, was a seizure of state power instrumental in the larger Russian Revolution of 1917. It took place with an armed insurrection in Petrograd traditionally dated to 25 October 1917.
61. (d) Charles Cornwallis led several successful early campaigns during the American Revolution, securing British victories at New York, Brandywine and Camden. He served as British Governor-General of India (1786-93, 1805).
62. (c) The Indian Civil Liberties Union (ICLU) was established in Bombay in 1936 with Rabindranath Tagore as its president. The Civil Liberties Union was formed by Jawaharlal Nehru and some of his associates in the early 1930s with the aim of providing legal support to nationalists accused of sedition against the colonial authorities.
63. (b) In accordance with "Wood's despatch", drafted by Sir Charles Wood in 1854, The University of Bombay was established in 1857.
64. (b) Aryabhata was India's first satellite, named after an ancient Indian mathematician (5th century AD). It was launched by the Russians on 19 April 1975 from Kapustin Yar. Aryabhata was built by the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) to conduct experiments in X-ray astronomy, aeronomics, and solar physics.
65. (b) The Mughal emperor Aurangzeb Alamgir is one of the most hated men in Indian history. He was the sixth Mughal emperor, who ruled over almost the entire South Asia for a period of 49 years. Aurangzeb was born on 3 November 1618, in Dahod, Gujarat. He was the third son and sixth child of Shah Jahan and Mumtaz Mahal. He Died a Natural death in 1707. At Age of 90.
66. (a) Sardar Vallabh bhai Patel was given the title of 'Sardar' during the Bardoli satyagraha (1928) by women. In 1918, he led the 'No Tax Campaign' and urged the farmers not to pay taxes after the British imposed heavy taxes

- after the floods in Kaira. In 1928, the farmers of Bardoli again faced massive tax hikes and the government seized their lands in retaliation when farmers were unable to pay the heavy taxes. After negotiations by Patel, the lands were returned to farmers.
67. (d) Flag Satyagraha which was led by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel at Nagpur in the year 1923. Flag Satyagraha is a campaign of peaceful civil disobedience during the Indian independence movement that focused on exercising the right and freedom to hoist the nationalist flag and challenge the legitimacy of the British Rule in India through the defiance of laws prohibiting the hoisting of nationalist flags and restricting civil freedoms.
68. (c) Digambara is one of the two major schools of Jainism, the other being Svetambara. The monks of Digambar sect do not wear clothes because they believe that salvation can be achieved by relinquishing all materialistic things including clothes. The Digambar sect worship the idols those do not even possess a single piece of thread.
69. (c) Charles Hardinge was the Viceroy when the capital of India was shifted from Calcutta (now Kolkata) to Delhi in 1911. It was designed by British architects, Sir Edwin Lutyens and Sir Herbert Baker. The new capital was inaugurated on 13 February 1931, by Viceroy and Governor-General of India Lord Irwin.
70. (c) During the early period, Multan was known as the city of gold for its large and wealthy temples. The Sun temple, Suraj Mandir, was considered one of the largest and wealthiest temples in the entire sub-continent.
71. (d) Amoghavarsha I was a follower of the Digambara branch of Jainism. His own writing Kavirajamarga is a landmark literary work in the Kannada language and became a guide book for future poets and scholars for centuries to come.
72. (c) The Kailasa temple is a famous rock cut monument, one of the 34 monasteries and temples known collectively as the Ellora Caves, extending over more than 2 km. The temple was commissioned and completed between dated 757-783 CE, when Krishna I ruled the Rashtrakuta dynasty. It is designed to recall Mount Kailash, the home of Lord Shiva. It is a megalith carved out of one single rock. It was built in the 8th century by the Rashtrakuta king Krishna I.
73. (a) the Thalavaipuram copper plate, belonging to the period between 1018 and 1054 brought out by the Pandya kings, describes giant waves, most possibly a tsunami.
74. (b) Gautamiputra Satakarni was the greatest of the Satavahana rulers. His reign period is noted by some scholars as 80 to 104 and by others from 106 to 130; in any case he is credited with a rule of 24 years.
75. (a) Mihira Bhoja was a ruler of the Gurjara Pratihara dynasty of India. Bhoja's empire extended to Narmada River in the South, Sutlej River in the northwest, and up to Bengal in the east.
76. (d) Bose appeared at the 1939 Congress meeting and was elected president over Gandhi's preferred candidate Pattabhi Sitaramayya.
77. (c) The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre happened in Amritsar, in 1919. It is named after the Jallianwala Bagh (Garden) at Amritsar. On April 13, 1919, British, Indian Army soldiers started shooting an unarmed gathering of men, women and children.
78. (b) Bahlol Lodi was the founder of the Lodi dynasty. He ruled for long thirty-nine years (1451-89). He was the governor of Lahore and Sirhind during the rule of Muhammad Shah of Sayyid dynasty.
79. (c) Sri Chaitanya Mahaprabhu arrived in the empire at the time of Emperor Prataparudra (Gajapati) and stayed for 18 long years at Puri.
80. (c) The instance heat that prevails in the Indian Sub continent causes a low pressure region over the northern plains. It is intense enough to attract the moisture bearing winds from the Indian Ocean. Thus the south east trade winds from the southern hemisphere are attracted towards India.
81. (b) Reformation was a 16th-century movement in Western Europe that aimed at reforming some doctrines and practices of the Roman Catholic Church and resulted in the establishment of the Protestant churches.
82. (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak is considered as "Father of Indian National Movement". He was a social reformer, freedom fighter, national leader and a scholar of Indian history, sanskrit, hinduism, mathematics and astronomy. During freedom struggle, his slogan "Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it" inspired millions of Indians.
83. (b) The Quit India Movement (August Kranti), was a civil disobedience movement launched in India on 9 August 1942 by Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi.
84. (d) The Indian National Congress was founded on December 28, 1885, by members of the Theosophical Society. The founders included a prominent member of the Theosophical Society, Allan Octavian Hume as well as Dadabhai Naoroji and Dinshaw Wacha.
85. (d) Modern Bangladesh emerged as an independent nation in 1971 after achieving independence from Pakistan in the Bangladesh Liberation War. The Provisional Government of Bangladesh was formed on 17 April 1971.
86. (a) 'Brahmo Samaj' was founded by Raja Ram Mohan Roy in 1828.
87. (b) Allan Octavian Hume was a civil servant, political reformer in British India who initiated the movement to form the Indian National Congress.
88. (d) Kamrup or Kamarupa is the modern region situated between two rivers Manas and Barnadi in Western Assam.

89. (b) The Battle of Talikota (26 January 1565), a watershed battle fought between the Vijayanagara Empire and the Deccan sultanates, resulted in a defeat of Vijayanagara, and ended in greatly weakening one of the greatest Indian Empires originating from Southern India before the Maratha Empire.
90. (c) The mansabdari system was of Central Asian origin and it was first introduced by Babur in North India. But it was Akbar who institutionalized it in Mughal military set up and civil administration.
91. (c) Cabinet Mission was composed of three Cabinet Ministers of England Sir Pethick Lawrence, Secretary of State for India, Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade;
Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty. The mission arrived on March 24, 1946. The objective of this mission was to Devise a machinery to draw up the constitution of Independent India. Make arrangements for interim Government. Thus the mission was like a declaration of India's independence.
92. (c) Sarvodaya is a Sanskrit term meaning 'universal uplift' or 'progress of all'. The term was used by Mahatma Gandhi as the title of his 1908 translation of John Ruskin's tract on political economy, *Unto This Last*, and Gandhi came to use the term for the ideal of his own political philosophy.
93. (a) Prabhakar Vardhana was the first king of the Vardhana dynasty with his capital at Thanesar. His son Harshavardhana was ruled North India from 606 to 647 CE. At the height of Harsha's power, his Empire covered much of North and Northwestern India, extended East till Kamarupa, and South until Narmada River. Harshavardhana moved his capital from Thanesar to Kannauj.
94. (b) The collective term given by the Jainas to their Sacred literature is called Agamas written in Prakrit.
95. (b) Doctrine of Passive Resistance is authored by Aurobindo Ghosh. It is based on a series of articles by Aurobindo Ghosh which were published in April 1907 in the journal *Bande Matram*. The articles were written when the Bengal was burning with indignation after its partition October 16, 1905 by Viceroy Curzon. The main theme of the articles is the methods and ideology which could be adopted in face of oppression and injustice as perpetrated by the contemporary British rule in India.
96. (c) Badruddin Taiyabji became the 1st Indian Barrister in Bombay; became the 2nd Indian Chief Justice; was the founding member of Bombay presidency association and INC and also presided over the 3rd congress session in Madras in 1887.
97. (d) The Dandi March of Gandhi was an important part of the Indian Independence Movement. It was a direct action campaign of tax resistance and non-violent protest against British salt monopoly and triggered the wider Civil Disobedience Movement.
98. (d) Aihole inscription is found at Aihole in Karnataka state India, was written by the Ravikirti, court poet of Chalukya king, Pulakeshin II who reigned from 610 to 642 CE. The poetic verses of Ravikirti, in praise of the king, can be read in the Meguti temple, dated 634 CE.
99. (d) Akbar introduced the Mansabdari system. This system came under the military reforms of Akbar. Under this system each officer was assigned a rank (mansab). Varying from 10 to 10,000, the mansab carried the *Zat* (the personal status and salary) and *Sawar* (the number of cavalry men to be maintained).
100. (a) Calcutta with Robert Clive is wrongly matched. Lord Curzon was associated with Calcutta. Lord Curzon felt that the Bengal province was too big to be administered efficiently and so he wanted to split it into two provinces, one of which had Dacca as its capital.
101. (b) Battle of Wandiwash decided the fate of French in India. Battle of Wandiwash, (Jan. 22, 1760), in the history of India, a confrontation between the French, under the comte de Lally, and the British, under Sir Eyre Coote. It was the decisive battle in the Anglo-French struggle in southern India during the Seven Years' War (1756-63).
102. (d) The Crimean War came to an end by the treaty of Paris. Crimean War, (October 1853-February 1856), war fought mainly on the Crimean Peninsula between the Russians and the British, French, and Ottoman Turkish, with support from January 1855 by the army of Sardinia-Piedmont. The resulting Treaty of Paris, signed on March 30, 1856, guaranteed the integrity of Ottoman Turkey and obliged Russia to surrender southern Bessarabia, at the mouth of the Danube.
103. (b) Tulsidas wrote *Shri Ram-Charit-Manas* during the reign of Mughal Emperor Akbar. Tulsidas started writing this greatest Hindu 'Granth' on the birth day of Lord Shree Ram, i.e. Chaitra Navmi (9th day of Hindu month Chaitra) in year 1574. The life span of Akbar is 1556-1605.
104. (a) Architecture reached a milestone in the Dravidian style during the reign of Rashtrakutas, the finest example of which is seen in the Kailasanath Temple or Kailasa Temple at Ellora.
105. (c) The famous Badami Chalukyas King Pulakeshi II (610-642 A.D.) was a follower of Vaishnavism. The inscription of Ravikirti, his court poet, is a eulogy of the Pulakeshi II and is available at the Meguti temple. It is dated 634 CE and is written in Sanskrit language and old Kannada script. The Aihole inscription describes the achievements of Pulakeshi II and his victory against King Harshavardhana.
106. (b) The Delhi Sultanate was the name of Delhi-based Muslim kingdoms that ruled over large parts of India for 320 years (1206-1526). Five dynasties ruled over Delhi Sultanate sequentially, the first four of which were of Turkic origin and the last was the Afghan Lodi. The Lodi dynasty was replaced by the Mughal dynasty.

- The five dynasties were the Mamluk dynasty (1206–90); the Khilji dynasty (1290–1320); the Tughlaq dynasty (1320–1414); the Sayyid dynasty (1414–51); and the Afghan Lodi dynasty (1451–1526).
107. (c) R. Shamashastrya transcribed, edited and published the Sanskrit edition in 1909. He proceeded to translate it into English, publishing it in 1915.
108. (c) Porus fought Alexander the Great in the Battle of the Hydaspes (also known as Jhelum) in 326 BC and is believed to be defeated.
109. (c) Right to Information Act (RTI) was enacted on 15th June 2005 and came fully into force on 12th October 2005.
110. (a) Indian Social activist Medha Patkar is the founder member of Narmada Bachao Andolan.
111. (b) Its current form was built by Sher Shah Suri, the founder of the Sur Empire.
112. (d) Chandragupta Maurya is said to have lived as an ascetic at Shravanabelagola for several years before starving himself to death, as per Jain Practice of Sallekhana.
113. (c) Megasthenes gave an account of India in his book 'Indica'.
114. (d) The construction of the famous Shiva temple at Ellora is often attributed to the Rashtrakuta king Krishna I.
115. (d) Harisena was a 4th century Sanskrit poet. His most famous poem written in 345 AD is inscribed on the Allahabad Pillar.
116. (d) Todar Mal started his career as a revenue officer at the court of Sher Shah Suri. After the Sur dynasty was overthrown by the Mughals, Todar Mal continued his service to the then Mughal Emperor Akbar.
117. (a) The League of Nations was an intergovernmental organisation founded on 10th January 1920 as a result of the Paris Peace Conference that ended the first World War.
118. (b) A settlement between Mahatma Gandhi and Viceroy Lord Irwin known as the Gandhi-Irwin pact was reached and Gandhi was appointed as the sole representative of the Congress to the second Round table conference, 1931.
119. (d) Sankaradeva was an erudite scholar, a prolific writer, a versatile saint-poet of unlimited merit, a lyricist of universal acceptance, a musician of high calibre, a pioneer in the field of Assamese prose, drama and dramatic performances, a painter and above all the greatest religious teacher-preacher-leader of the medieval Vaisnava movement in Assam which is rightly known as the Sankaradeva Movement.
120. (d) The Mansabdari System was introduced by Mughal emperor Akbar as new administrative machinery and revenue system. The Mansabdari system was nobles or mansabdars under which a mansabdar or noble was granted the rights to hold a jagir which meant revenue assignments (not the land itself) for services rendered by them, but the authority bestowed upon them was not unbridled but with the direct control of these nobles in the hands of the king.
121. (c) The inscriptions could be classified as Major Rock Edicts; Minor Rock Edicts; Pillar Edicts inscribed on tall stone pillars; and miscellaneous edicts. D. James Princep was an English scholar, orientalist and antiquary. He was successfully deciphered Ashoka's edicts inscription in 1837.
122. (a) Sri Krishnadevaraya wrote the Amuktamalyada in Telugu, in which he beautifully describes the pangs of separation suffered by Andal (one of the twelve bhakti era alvars) for her lover Lord Vishnu.
123. (a) Muhammad bin Qasim Al-Thaqafi (c. 31 December 695–18 July 715) was an Umayyad general who conquered the Sindh and Punjab regions along the Indus River (now a part of Pakistan) for the Umayyad Caliphate. He was born and raised in the city of Taif (in modern day Saudi Arabia). Qasim's conquest of Sindh and Punjab enabled further Islamic expansion into India.
124. (d) Mao Zedong, commonly referred to as Chairman Mao (December 26, 1893 - September 9, 1976), was a Chinese communist revolutionary, politician and socio-political theorist. The founding father of the People's Republic of China from its establishment in 1949, he governed the country as Chairman of the Communist Party of China until his death.
125. (a) Gandhi calls Gokhale his mentor and guide. Gandhi also recognised Gokhale as an admirable leader and master politician, describing him as 'pure as crystal, gentle as a lamb, brave as a lion and chivalrous to a fault and the most perfect man in the political field'.
126. (c) The Swadeshi movement started with the partition of Bengal by the Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon, 1905 and continued up to 1911. It was the most successful of the pre-Gandhian movements. Its chief architects were Aurobindo Ghosh, Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal and Lala Lajpat Rai.
127. (d) The Purna Swaraj declaration, or Declaration of the Independence of India was promulgated by the Indian National Congress on January 26, 1930, resolving the Congress and Indian nationalists to fight for Purna Swaraj, or complete self-rule independent of the British Empire. The flag of India had been hoisted by Congress President Jawaharlal Nehru on December 31, 1929, on the banks of the Ravi river in Lahore, modern-day Pakistan.
128. (d) Gandhra is noted for the distinctive Gandhra style of Buddhist art, which developed out of a merger of Greek, Syrian, Persian, and Indian artistic influence. This development began during the Parthian Period (50 BC - AD 75). Gandhran style flourished and achieved its peak during the Kushan period, from the 1st to the 5th centuries. It declined and suffered destruction after invasion of the White Huns in the 5th century.

129. (c) Christopher Columbus was an Italian explorer, navigator, and colonizer, born in the Republic of Genoa, in what is today northwestern Italy.
130. (c) The earliest inhabitants of India used stones to make tools and weapons.
131. (b) Swami Vivekanand was the Indian saint to attend ' World Congress of Religion' held at Chicago in 1893. He is perhaps best known for his inspiring speech beginning with "Sisters and Brothers of America," through which he introduced Hinduism at the opening session of the Parliament on 11 September. Thereafter he conducted hundreds of public and private lectures and classes, disseminating tenets of Hindu philosophy in America, England and Europe. In America Vivekananda became India's spiritual ambassador.
132. (d) Chhatrapati Shivaji was a follower of Ramayana and Mahabharata from his childhood. Shivaji Maharaj did everything possible to promote Hinduism in every aspect of the fight for independence and establishing his own kingdom. Shivaji Maharaj's assembly of eight ministers was formed based on Hindu ideals. One comes across this concept of eight ministers in the Ramayan and the Mahabharat.
133. (d) Kanishka was the greatest ruler of the Kushan Empire, a realm that covered much of present-day India, Pakistan, Iran and other parts of central Asia and China during the first and second centuries.
134. (d) Arya Samaj is a Hindu reform movement founded by Swami Dayananda on 7 April 1875. He was a sannyasi who promoted the Vedas. Dayananda emphasised the ideals of brahmacharya. The group found most of its support in Punjab.
135. (a) In the Battle of Wandiwash (1760), the war was fought between the French, under the Comte de Lally and the British, under Sir Eyre Coote. In it, the French forces were badly defeated by British forces and lost all their possessions in India. After the war, the Treaty of Paris was signed. As per the treaty, Pondicherry, Karaikal and Mahe were restored to the French under the protection of the English.
136. (a) **Charaka:** Charaka was one of the principal contributors to Ayurveda, a system of medicine and lifestyle developed in Ancient India. He is known for authoring the medical treatise, the Charaka Samhita. The Charaka Sa? hita is a Sanskrit text on Ayurveda (Indian traditional medicine).
Susruta: Sushruta was an ancient Indian physician known as the main author of the treatise The Compendium of Susruta. The Mahabharata, an ancient Indian epic text, represents him as a son of Vishvamitra, which coincides with the present recension of Sushruta Samhita.
Vagbhata: Vagbhata is one of the most influential classical writers of Ayurveda. Several works are associated with his name as author, principally the Ashtanga sangraha and the Ashtangahridaya samhita.
137. (c) **Travellers** **Related Countries**
Marco Polo - Italy
Ibn Battuta - Morocco
Antonio Monserrate - Spain
Mahmud Wali Balkhi - Balkh
138. (a) Sarojini Naidu - Indian National Congress
M. A. Jinnah - Muslim League
Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru - Liberal Party
V. D. Savarkar - Hindu Mahasabha
139. (b) Iltutmish received continuation of his robe of honour and title Nasir amir al-muminin (Helper of the Commander of the Faithful) from the 'Abbasid Caliph al-Mustansir in 626 (1229) and remained on the throne for twenty-six years, This added an element of strength to Iltutmish's authority and gave him a status in the Muslim world.
140. (b) As a British Overseas Territory, the Falkland Islands enjoy a large degree of internal self-governance with the United Kingdom guaranteeing good government and taking responsibility for their defence and foreign affairs. In 1982, following Argentina's invasion of the islands, the two-month-long undeclared Falklands War between both countries resulted in the surrender of all Argentine forces and the return of the islands to British administration.
141. (a) Chalukyas : Vatapi (Badami): Hoysalas : Dwarasamudra: Rashtrakutas : Malkhed; and Kakatiyas: Warangal.
142. (b) With a towering height of 70 feet, the world's tallest statue of Mahatma Gandhi was recently unveiled in Patna in Bihar. Funded by the state government, the Rs 10 crore statue, inclusive of a 30-foot-high pedestal, has been built by Delhi-based sculptor Ramsutar and Sons.
143. (d) The vivid description of Kalinga war is given in 13th Rock Edict of Asoka. The edict gives description of the devastation caused to Kalinga due to war and how the Mauryan emperor felt remorse for it.
144. (b) Trusteeship principle advocated by Gandhiji provides a means of transforming the present capitalist order of society into an egalitarian one. He envisaged trusteeship as a post capitalist arrangement which gives no quarter to capitalism, but gives the present owning class a chance of reforming itself (Gandhi Nehru And Globalization, p 7).
145. (d) Hunter's Commission: 1882; Wardha Scheme: 1937; University's Act; 1904; and Radhakrishnan Commission: 1948.
146. (a) Gandhara style flourished and achieved its peak during the Kushan period. from the 1st to the 5th centuries. It declined and suffered destruction after invasion of the White Huns in the 5th century.

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147. (a) Bold and impartial judiciary is the most important safeguard of liberty and no one can restrain it. One of the most important safeguards is that the person has someone appointed with legal powers to represent them even in extreme case of deprivation of liberty.
148. (a) The philosophical school of law is the ancient school of law. It came into existence in 3rd century in Roman empire.
149. (c) Akbar celebrated his conquest of Rajputana by laying the foundation of a new capital, 23 miles (37 km) South West of Agra in 1569. It was called Fatehpur Sikri ("the city of victory").
150. (a) Vasco da Gama was a Portuguese explorer who discovered the sea route to India from Europe through the Cape of Good Hope.
151. (a) The Unification of Karnataka refers to the formation of the Indian state of Karnataka, then named Mysore State, in 1956 when several Indian states were created by redrawing borders based on linguistic demographics
152. (a) Lord Curzon introduced the Indian University Act. The Indian Universities Act of 1904, passed on March, 21 was formulated on the basis of the recommendations of the Indian University Commission of 1902. Curzon gave importance on improving the standard and quality of higher education.
153. (a) After the spread of the Buddhist religion, Chinese travelers came to India in big numbers to collect religious books and to visit holy places of Buddhism.
154. (a) Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
155. (c) If we read the ancient Indian history then we will find King Porus used elephants against Alexander in the battle of Hydaspas. Chandragupta Maurya did use elephants in his conquest of whole India. Elephants were part of Ashoka's army.
156. (a) Tulsidas wrote Ramacharitamans during the reign of Akbar. Tulsidas was a Hindu Vaishnava saint and poet, renowned for his devotion to the deity Rama.
157. (d) The Cripps mission was an attempt in late March 1942 by the British government to secure full Indian cooperation and support for their efforts in World War II.
158. (a) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq prohibited Sati. Muhammad Bin Tughlaq was a Turkic Sultan of Delhi and the eldest son of Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq.
159. (a) Hamida Banu Begam, also known as Haji Begam, commenced the construction of Humayun's tomb in 1569.
160. (c) Aurangzeb was one of the boldest Mughal emperors and during his reign. Aurangzeb disliked music and banned any form of music or dance in his kingdom in 1668. Officials were empowered to break musical instruments if anywhere they heard the sound of music. Musicians and dancers who gave up their profession were given allowances by the Emperor. He never indulged with women outside marriage.
161. (d) Second Anglo-Mysore war was fought in the year 1780 - 1784. Warren Hastings was the Governor-General during this war. The Second Anglo-Mysore War was a conflict that took place on the Indian Subcontinent from 1780 to 1784. The war was ended on 11 March 1784 with the signing of the Treaty of Mangalore, at which both (Kingdom of Mysore and the British East India Company) sides agreed to restore the others' lands to the status quo ante bellum.
162. (a) The Lucknow Pact is an agreement between the Indian National Congress (INC) and the All India Muslim League reached at a joint session of both the parties held at Lucknow in 1916.
163. (c) The Gandhi-Irwin Pact was a political agreement signed by Mahatma Gandhi and the then Viceroy of India, Lord Irwin on 5 March 1931 before the second Round Table Conference in London.
164. (b) The Vedic Literature was composed between 2500 B.C. and 500 B.C. The term Vedic literature means the four Vedas in their Samhita and the allied literature based on or derived from the Vedas. We classify the Vedic literature into the following categories: The four Vedas (the Rig, Sama, Yajur and Atharva) and their Samhitas, the Brahmanas attached to each Samhita, the Aranyakas, the Upanishads.
165. (c) Clement Attlee was the prime minister of Britain at the time of Freedom of India from British control. India got freedom by the act of "The Indian Independence Act 1947" which partitioned British India into two new independent dominions of India and Pakistan.
166. (c) The first attack of Babur in India was on Bajaur in 1519 with 2000 horsemen. It was followed by capture of Bhera on Jhelum River in Punjab. Gun Powder was used for the first time during his expedition to Bajaur. His fifth and final expedition was in November 1525 which ended in 1526 with victory at Delhi.
167. (c) Bangladesh has become the first country in the world to receive funds from United Nations for its fast growing Solar Home Systems.
168. (d) In Indian architecture surkhi was introduced by Sultanate Sultans.
169. (d) So far 51.8 million hectares (1/3 of the total cultivated land) of land have been consolidated in the country. In Orissa, the Consolidation Act was passed in 1972. The work of consolidation has been completed fully in Punjab and Haryana. Considerable progress has also been made in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat and Karnataka.
170. (a) The Mandal Commission was established by the Janata Party government under PM Morarji Desai in 1979 to "study the condition and representation of socially or educationally backward castes" and recommend steps for their advancement.

171. (b) The period of Later Vedic is falls between 1000 BC-600BC, where as In Mesopotamia (Iraq) there is evidence that people were smelting iron around 5000 BC.
172. (d) The Fourth Buddhist Council was held at Kundalvana, Kashmir in 72 AD during the reign of Kushan king Kanishka. It was held under the Presidentship of Vasumitra to compose commentaries on the Tripitika.
173. (c) Tughlakabad: In the 1320s Ghiasuddin Tughlak , a Turk governor invaded Delhi, and won it from Nasiruddin Mohammed(a Pawar Rajput who had adopted Islam and had gained kingdom by slaying the last Khilji ruler). Tughlak, known as a headstrong tyrant, created the third city of Tughlakabad here.
174. (b) During the reign of Jahangir, English established their factory for the first time in Masulipattanam temporally in 1611. In 1613 they established their first permanent factory in Surat.
175. (d) The Permanent Settlement of Bengal was brought into effect by the East India Company headed by the Governor-General Lord Cornwallis in 1793. As per permanent system, rajas and taluqdars were recognised as zamindars, who were supposed to collect the land revenue from the peasants.
176. (b) The theory of Din-i-Ilahi was introduced by Mughal Emperor Akbar in 1582 A.D. It is based on Monotheism (believe in one God).
177. (b) On 19 December 1929, the Indian National Congress passed the historic 'Purna Swaraj' (total independence) resolution at its Lahore session. A public declaration was made on 26 January 1930, a day which the Congress Party urged Indians to celebrate as 'Independence Day'.
178. (b) Sir Cyril Radcliffe chaired the Boundary Commission in 1947, to demarcate the boundary line between India and Pakistan.
179. (b) Ashoka was an Indian emperor of the Maurya Dynasty, who ruled India from ca. 268 to 232 BCE. Ashoka led a deadly and destructive war against the state of Kalinga, in modern day Odisha. He succeeded and captured the region ca. 260 BCE. The Edicts of Ashoka claim that after the war, the emperor was full of regret over the mass deaths he caused. This led him to convert to Buddhism and to work to spread its values.
180. (d) The original name of Mahabharata is 'JAI SAMHITA'. It was naratted by Sage Ved Vyasa and written by Lord Ganesha. Originally, it had only 8,800 slokas. Later more slokas were added to it. Now, Mahabharata has 100,100 slokas.
181. (c) Lieutenant-General Sir Eyre Coote's victory at the Battle of Wandiwash is considered a decisive turning point in the struggle for control in India between Britain and France.
182. (b) Judicial administration is related to sadr-us-sadr.
183. (d) Allahabad Pillar Inscription (Prayag Prashasti) was issued by Samudragupta and was composed by Harisena. It lists achievements of Samudragupta.
184. (b) Afanasy Nikitin was a Russian merchant of Tver and one of the first Europeans to travel to and document his visit to India. He described his trip in a narrative known as "The Journey Beyond Three Seas". Whereas Samarkand is a city in south-eastern Uzbekistan and one of the oldest continuously inhabited cities in Central Asia.
185. (a) Bindusara was the son of Chandragupta and the father of Ashoka, Susima, Vitashoka.
186. (d) The Sayyids(1414-1451) came to power after the Tughlaq dynasty(1321-1414).
187. (b) The tower was constructed by the Mewar king, Rana Kumbha, in 1448 to commemorate his victory over the combined armies of Malwa and Gujarat led by Mahmud Khilji.
188. (c) The slogan 'Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it' was given by Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak.
189. (c)
- | Events | Date |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| Poona Pact | 24, September 1932 |
| Quit India Movement | 08, August 1942 |
| Shimla conference | June, 1945 |
| Cabinet Mission | 23, March 1946 |
190. (a) The Champaran Satyagraha of 1917 was Mahatma Gandhi's first Satyagraha.
191. (b) The sequence of Sikh gurus are Guru Nanak, Guru Angad, Guru Amar Das, Guru Ram Das, Guru Arjan, Guru Hargobind, Guru Har Rai, Guru Har Krishan, Guru Tegh Bahadur, Guru Gobind Singh,
192. (a) The Permanent Settlement (also Premanent Settlement of Bengal) was introduced by Lord Cornwallis in 1793.
193. (b) Chandragupta Maurya was the founder of the Maurya Empire in ancient India. Historical Jain texts claim Chandragupta followed Jainism by first renouncing his wealth and power, going away with Jaina monk Acharya Bhadrabahu, and performing a ritual of peacefully welcoming death by fasting.
194. (a) The First Battle of Panipat was fought between the invading forces of Babur and the Lodi Empire, which took place on 21 April 1526 in North India. It marked the beginning of the Mughal Empire. This was one of the earliest battles involving gun powder fire arms and field artillery.
195. (d) Jaisalmer fort is one monument cum princely bastion. Owing to the yellow impression of the walls, the fort is also known as the Golden Fort or Sonar Quila. Jaisalmer Fort was built in 1156 AD by the Rajput Rawal (ruler) Jaisal from whom it derives its name.
196. (c) On August-2, 1858, Parliament passed the Government of India Act, transferring British Power over India from the East India Company.

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197. (c) Daimabad is a deserted village in Ahmedabad where a sculptor of chariot of Harappan time was found.
198. (b) The Champaran satyagrah of 1917 was the movement inspired by Mohandas Gandhi and a major revolt for opposing the cultivation of Indigo.
199. (c) Vikramshila was established by King Dharampala (783 to 820) in response to a supposed decline in the quality of scholarship at Nalanda.
200. (d) Clement Attlee was the Prime Minister of England when India got Independence.
201. (a) The Pallava Dynasty had their capital at Kanchipuram. It is an important pilgrim center for Hindu devotees and an important center of Tamil and Sanskrit studies.
202. (c) Ghiyas Ud din Balban was the ninth Sultan of Mamluk dynasty of Delhi and he adopted Persian custom and manners in court.
203. (c) Klemens Von Metternick Convened the 'Congress of Vienna' 1815.
204. (c) Buland Darwaza or the "Gate of Magnificance", was built in 1601 A. D. by Akbar to commemorate his victory over Gujarat. It is the main entrance to the place at Fatehpur Sikri.
205. (b) The Jataka tales are a voluminous body of literature native to India concerning the previous births of Gautam Buddha, in both Human and Animal form.
206. (b) Lothal is a port town of Indus Valley Civilization where trade once flowed with other ancient civilizations.
207. (d) Krishnadevaraya was the ruler of Vijayanagara dynasty. Who reigned from 1509–1529.
208. (c) Aitareya Brahmana of the Rig Veda has the details of the coronation ceremony.
209. (a) Shams-e-Siraj-Atif-Tarikh-e-Firozshahi.
210. (c) Iskander Ali Mirza was a Bengali bureaucrat and Pakistan army Major-General who served as the first President of Pakistan. On 12 September 1956, he established and became vice-president of the Republican Party that was in direct conflict with Muslim League, mainly due to disagreement on the idea of republicanism and conservatism.
211. (b) Natal Indian Congress (NIC) was established in 1894 by Mahatma Gandhi to fight discrimination against Indian traders in Natal. The NIC was the first of the Indian Congresses to be formed. Gandhi was the Honorary Secretary and Abdool Hajee Adam Jhaveri (Dada Abdulla) was elected president.
212. (a) The Treaty of Yandaboo treaty brought peace between East India Company and the King of Ava that ended the first Anglo-Burmese war. The agreement was signed on February 24, 1826 that ended the First Anglo-Burmese War.
213. (b) The Bangladesh Liberation War was a revolution and armed conflict sparked by the rise of the Bengali nationalist and self-determination movement in what was then East Pakistan during the 1971 Bangladesh genocide. It resulted in the independence of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.
214. (b) The Battle of Saragarhi was fought before the Tirah Campaign on 12 September 1897 between the British Indian Empire and the Afghan tribesmen. It occurred in the North-West Frontier Province. Sikh soldiers fought on behalf of the British Indian Army against Pashtun Orakzai tribesmen.
215. (a) Nikolai Bulganin visited India in 1955.
216. (b) The Ahom kingdom was a kingdom originating in Medieval India, in the Brahmaputra Valley in Assam, India. They maintained their sovereignty for nearly 600 years and successfully resisting Mughal expansion in Northeast India. The kingdom was founded by Sukaphaa between the Dihang and the Dihing rivers in the 13th century, and by the end of the 19th century, the western outpost was the Assam Choki, or Hadira Choki, contiguous with British territories.
217. (c) The Sixth Mughal Emperor, Aurangzeb adopted the title of Alamgir -meaning: Conqueror of The World. He was the third son of Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan.
218. (d) Khajuraho Temples are among the most beautiful medieval monuments in the country. These temples were built by the Chandela ruler between AD 900 and 1130. It was the golden period of Chandela rulers.
219. (d) Badruddin Tyabji (1844 – 1906) was a prominent lawyer, Indian independence movement activist and politician from British India. Tyabji was the first Indian to practice as a barrister of the High Court of Bombay and served as the third President of the Indian National Congress.
220. (c) The Khalji or Khilji dynasty was a Muslim dynasty which ruled large parts of the Indian subcontinent between 1290 and 1320. It was founded by Jalal ud din Firuz Khalji and became the second dynasty to rule the Delhi Sultanate of India.
221. (c) Gulbadan Begum (1523 – 1603) was a Mughal princess and the daughter of Emperor Babur, the founder of the Mughal Empire. She is best known as the author of *Humayun-Nama*, the account of the life of her half-brother, Emperor Humayun, which she wrote on the request of her nephew, Emperor Akbar.
222. (d) Megasthenes was a Greek historian who came to India in the fourth century B.C. as a representative or ambassador of Seleucus Nicator. He lived in the court of Chandragupta Maurya for about five years (302-298 B.C.)
223. (b) The full name of Ibn Battuta was Muhammad Ibn Battuta. He was born on February 25, 1304 in medieval era in Islamic family. By profession he was a Geographer, Jurist, Judge and an Explorer. His travelling left out an exclusive note on Tughlaq dynasty. These notes can be found or read out in his travel memoir.

224. (b) Most Khajuraho temples were built between 950 and 1050 by the Chandela dynasty. Historical records note that the Khajuraho temple site had 85 temples by the 12th century, spread over 20 square kilometers. Of these, only about 25 temples have survived, spread over six square kilometers. Of the surviving temples, the Kandariya Mahadeva Temple is decorated with a profusion of sculptures with intricate details, symbolism and expressiveness of ancient Indian art.
225. (b) Arthashastra is an excellent treatise on statecraft, economic policy and military strategy. It was written by Kautilya, also known by the name Chanakya or Vishnugupta, the prime minister of India's first great emperor, Chandragupta Maurya.
226. (a) Fatehpur Sikri is a small city just west of Agra, founded by a 16th-century Mughal emperor. Red sandstone buildings cluster at its center. Buland Darwaza gate is the entrance to Jama Masjid mosque. Nearby is the marble Tomb of Salim Chishti. Diwan-E-Khas hall has a carved central pillar. Jodha Bai Palace is a mix of Hindu and Mughal styles, next to the 5-story Panch Mahal that overlooks the site.
227. (a) Razia Sultan belonging to the Mamluk Dynasty (Slave Dynasty) was the Sultan of Delhi from 1236 to 1240. She was the first Muslim female ruler. Her ascent to the throne is of much historical significance not only because she was a woman, but also because her ancestors were originally slaves, not nobility. Her father Iltutmish had come to Delhi as a slave serving under Qutb-ud-din and had risen to the post of a provincial governor.
228. (b) Lord Hastings was the first Governor General of India from 1813. Under Lord Hasting a new policy of "paramountcy" was introduced in India. Under this policy the Company claimed that its authority was paramount or supreme, hence its power was greater than that of Indian states.
229. (c) Kittur Chennamma (23 October 1778 - 2 February 1829) was an Indian freedom fighter and Rani of the Kittur, a former princely state in Karnataka. She was one of the first female rulers to rebel against British rule, becoming a folk hero in Karnataka and symbol of the independence movement in India.
230. (c) The Doctrine of Lapse was introduced by Lord Dalhousie. According to this doctrine, if any Indian ruler dies without leaving a male heir, his kingdom would automatically pass over to the British. Satara, Sambhalpur, Udaipur, Nagpur and Jhansi were some states which were annexed by the Company under this doctrine.
231. (c) Neelam Sanjiva Reddy (19 May 1913 - 1 June 1996) was the sixth President of India, serving from 1977 to 1982. Beginning a long political career with the Indian National Congress Party in the Indian independence movement, he went on to hold several key offices in independent India- as the first Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, a two-time Speaker of the Lok Sabha and a Union Minister- before becoming the youngest-ever Indian president.
232. (a) 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 exhibits the earliest traces of human life on the Indian subcontinent and evidence of Stone Age starting at the site in Acheulian times. It is located in the Raisen District in the Indian state of Madhya Pradesh about 45 kilometres southeast of Bhopal.
233. (b) The religion of the Vedic period (also known as Vedism, ancient Hinduism, Brahmanism or Vedic Brahmanism) was the religion of the Indo-Aryans of northern India. It is a historical predecessor of modern Hinduism. It takes its name from the collections of sacred texts known as the Vedas. Vedism is the oldest stratum of religious activity in India for which there exist written materials.
234. (a) Al-Biruni (973-1048) was a Persian scholar and Polymath from the Khwarezm region. He is regarded as one of the greatest scholars of the medieval Islamic era and was well versed in physics, mathematics, astronomy, and natural sciences, and also, distinguished himself as a historian and chronologist. He spent a large part of his life in Ghazni in modern-day Afghanistan, capital of the Ghaznavid dynasty. In 1017 he traveled to the Indian subcontinent and authored "Kitab Tarikh Al-Hind" (History of India) after exploring the Hindu faith practiced in India. He is given the titles the "founder of Indology". He was an impartial writer on custom and creeds of various nations. Most of the works of Al-Biruni are in Arabic.
235. (b) The Chola kings gave titles such as *muvedavelan* (peasant serving three kings) and *araiyar* (chief) to rich people as marks of respect. Brahmanas were given land grants known as *brahmadeya* which resulted in more and more brahmanas settling in the Kaveri valley.
236. (c) Savitribai Phule was a social reformer educationalist and a poet from Maharashtra. She was also known as India's first female teacher. She dedicated her life to abolish Sati, child marriage and caste discriminations. She founded a school for girls at Bhide Wada, Pune, in 1848, and several others.
237. (b) Sanchi was discovered in 1818 after being abandoned for nearly 600 years, and gradually the archaeological site was explored, excavated and conserved. The religious establishment at Sanchi was founded by the Mauryan Emperor, Asoka (c. 272-237 BC).
238. (a) Hampi is a temple town located in the ruins of the city of Vijayanagara which according to UNESCO, is the last capital of the last great Hindu Kingdom in

- Karnataka, India. Chosen by King Harihara as his capital in 1336, Hampi grew in grandeur, wealth and power until its fall to the Deccan sultanates confederacy in 1565, after which it was razed, plundered and eventually abandoned.
239. (a) Kolattunadu with its capital at Ezhimala was ruled by Kolattiri Royal Family and roughly comprised the whole northern districts of Kerala state in India.
240. (d) In 1615, English diplomat Sir Thomas Roe arrived at the Surat port as the ambassador of the English King, James I to Mughal Emperor Jahangir's court. The objective of Thomas Roe was to finish what was left unfinished by Captain Hawkins.
241. (b) The Quit India Movement, also known as the August Movement, was a movement launched at the Bombay session of the All India Congress Committee by Mahatma Gandhi on 8 August 1942, during World War II, demanding an end to British rule in India.
242. (a) The Kailasha temple is the largest of the rock-cut Hindu temples at the Ellora Caves, Aurangabad District, Maharashtra, India. Most of the excavation of the temple is generally attributed to the eighth century Rashtrakuta king Krishna I with some elements completed later.
243. (c) Siraj succeeded his maternal grandfather, Alivardi Khan as the Nawab of Bengal in April 1756 at the age of 23. He was the last independent Nawab of Bengal. He made Nizamat Imambara in Murshidabad West Bengal in 1740. The end of his reign marked the start of the rule of the East India Company over Bengal and later almost all over the Indian subcontinent.
244. (c) Amir Khusrau was an Indo-Persian Sufi singer, musician, poet and scholar who lived under the Delhi Sultanate. He is an iconic figure in the cultural history of the Indian subcontinent. He was a mystic and a spiritual disciple of Nizamuddin Auliya of Delhi, India. Khusrau is sometimes referred to as the "voice of India" or "Parrot of India".
245. (a) The Lotus Temple was consecrated and opened to the public in December 1986. It was designed by Iranian architect Fariborz Sahba, who won acclaim for the project even before the temple was completed. It subsequently received several awards.
246. (b) The Sarkaria Commission finally submitted its report in the year 1988. The Sarkaria Commission's charter was to examine the relationship and balance of power between state and central governments in the country and suggest changes within the framework of the Constitution of India.
247. (b) The Dashavatara Temple or Vishnu Temple also called Gupta temple at Deogarh. It was built in the Gupta Period (320 to c. 600 AD). Archaeologists have inferred that it is the earliest known Panchayatana temple in North India. A Hindu temple is a Panchayatana one when the main shrine is surrounded by four subsidiary shrines.
248. (a) Hyderabad, former princely state of south-central India that was centred on the city of Hyderabad. It was founded by Nizam al-Mulk (Āṣaf Jāh), who was intermittently viceroy of the Deccan (peninsular India) under the Mughal emperors from 1713 to 1721 and who resumed the post again under the title *ʿĀf Jāh* in 1724.
249. (d) Harijan Sevak Sangh is a non-profit organisation founded by Mahatma Gandhi in 1932 to eradicate untouchability in India, working for Harijan or Dalit people and upliftment of Depressed Class of India. It is headquartered at Kingsway Camp in Delhi, with branches in 26 states across India.
250. (c) The Ramon Magsaysay Award was founded in 1957, to preserve former Philippine President Ramon Magsaysay's example of integrity in governance and idealism in a democratic society. It was funded by the Rockefeller Brothers trustees with Philippine government's agreement.
251. (a) Sarnath is a place located 10 kilometres north-east of Varanasi near the confluence of the Ganges and the Varuna rivers in Uttar Pradesh, India.
252. (c) The Battle of Chandannagar was a successful attack on the French-held settlement of Chandernagore by a British force under the command of Robert Clive and Charles Watson on 23 March 1757 during the Seven Years' War. Chandernagore remained under military occupation by the British until the signing of the Treaty of Paris in 1763, which brought an end to the war.
253. (b) Konark Sun Temple is a 13th-century CE Sun temple at Konark about 35 kilometres northeast from Puri on the coastline of Odisha, India. Konark was constructed around 1250, by Narasimhadeva I of the Eastern Ganga Dynasty, and was built in the shape of a large chariot with carved stone wheels, pillars and walls.
254. (d) The Hindu rate of growth is a term referring to the low annual growth rate of the economy of India before the economic reforms of 1991, which stagnated around 3.5% from 1950s to 1980s, while per capita income growth averaged around 1.3%. The term was coined by Indian economist Raj Krishna. It suggests that the low growth rate of India, a country with mostly Hindu population was in a sharp contrast to high growth rates in other Asian countries.
255. (a) The National Rifle Association of India (NRAI) was founded in 1951 with a view to promote and popularize the shooting sports in India. The first speaker of Lok Sabha, Sh. G.V. Mavlankar was the founder and the first president of NRAI followed by Sh. Govind Vallabh Pant, Sh. Lal Bahadur Shastri, Sh. Y. B. Chauhan, Sh. G.S. Dhillon, Sh. Joginder Singh, and so on and so forth. Presently the president of NRAI is Sh. Raninder Singh, a very keen and skilled shooter from Patiala Royal Family.
256. (a) Announced on 19 July 1905 by Lord Curzon, the then Viceroy of India, and implemented on 16 October 1905, it was undone a mere six years later.
257. (c) Peter Mundy was a seventeenth-century British merchant trader, traveller and writer. He was the first Briton to record, in his *Itinerarium Mundi*, tasting Chai in China and travelled extensively in Asia, Russia and Europe.

258. (c) Shri Aurobindo was a philosopher, yogi, guru, poet, and nationalist of India. He studied Indian Civil Service at King's College, England. *New Lamps for Old* was written by him and published in 1893. He criticized the Moderate politics through a series of articles.
259. (d) Pampa, called by the honorific Adikavi ("First Poet") was a Kannada-language Jain poet whose works reflected his philosophical beliefs. Pampa is best known for his epics *Vikram Arjuna Vijaya* or *Pampa Bharata*, and the *Adipurana*, both written in the champu style around c.939. These works served as the model for all future champu works in Kannada.
260. (a) **Battle of Deorai:** The victory of the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb that confirmed his possession of the throne. It was fought at Deorai, in north-eastern India, by Aurangzeb and his brother against rival prince Dara Shikoh.
261. (b) On November 1, 1858, a grand Darbar was held at Allahabad. Here Lord Canning sent forth the royal proclamation which announced that the queen had assumed the government of India. This proclamation declared the future policy of the British Rule in India.
262. (d) 562 independent princely states were integrated in India after Independence. India's first Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Vallabhai Patel (Born on October 31st, 1875) used a combination of political manoeuvring and brute force to integrate the Princely states.
263. (b) Hawa Mahal, literally the Palace of Winds was built using pink sandstone in 1799 by Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh and is the most recognizable monument of Jaipur.
264. (d) In 1563 AD, Mughal Emperor Akbar abolished the pilgrimage tax on Hindus. All restrictions on the building of places for worship were removed. The result was that a large number of temples were built all over the country.
265. (a) Dasvant, (flourished 16th century, India), a leading Indian Mughal artist, cited by Abu al-Fazl Allam, the historiographer of the emperor Akbar's court, as having surpassed all painters to become "the first master of the age."
266. (c) Mahapurush Srimanta Sankardev is credited with developing Sattriya dance into its present form to accompany performances of plays used for religious teaching. By the 15th century the flute had become part of the performance, and Sankardev composed music for the dances.
267. (a) Mahagara is one of the pre historic sites where the evidence of cattle rearing in the form of hoof-marks on clays surfaces can be found.
268. (c) Bhukti was a division or unit of a Kingdom during Gupta dynasty. It was term normally used for province. Bhukti denoted an administrative division smaller than a modern Tehsil or Taluka in the Deccan and M.P., but in Northern India under the Guptas and Pratiharas it denoted a unit as large as the Commissioner's Division in modern times.
269. (c) Mahatma Gandhi landed on January 9, 1915, at the Apollo Bunder (now Apollo Bandar) in Bombay. Gandhiji used Satyagraha for the first time in 1907 in South Africa against the Black Act. So, the correct answer is January.
270. (c) Marco Polo was born in Venice a city of Italy (1254 - January 8, 1324), a Venetian merchant and adventurer who travelled from Europe to Asia in 1271-95 staying in China for 17 of those years, and whose million ("The Million"), known in English as the *Travels of Marco Polo*, is a classic of travel literature.
271. (d) There were the three main speakers at the Central Hall of the Parliament listed as Jawaharlal Nehru, Chaudhary Khaliqzamen and Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was the most eminent speaker at the official event. Jawaharlal Nehru conveyed his most famous speech title as "Tryst with Destiny" speech in Parliament.
272. (c) The Sanskrit philosopher Kanada Kashyapa (2nd-3rd century) put forward its theories and is attributed with founding the school. Vaisheshika, one of the six systems (darshans) of Indian philosophy, significant for its naturalism.
273. (c) Kalibangan, an ancient site of the Indus valley civilization is in northern Rajasthan state, northwestern India. The site contains both pre-Harappan and Harappan remains, and therein can be seen the transition between the two cultures.
274. (b) The style was strongly influenced by the art of ancient Greece and Rome but also drew largely from Indian traditions of composition. Gandhara sculpture thus mixed elements of both Western and Eastern art. The Gandhara region had long been a crossroads of cultural influences.
275. (b) Ashta Mahasthana associated with the life of the Buddha are: Lumbini, Bodh Gaya, Sarnath, Kushinagar, Shravasti, Sankissa, Rajgriha, Vaishali.
276. (d) Guler Painting is associated with Himachal Pradesh. It is a kind of Pahari painting. Guler is said to be the birthplace of Kangra paintings. The term Guler was derived from Gwala which means cowherd.



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