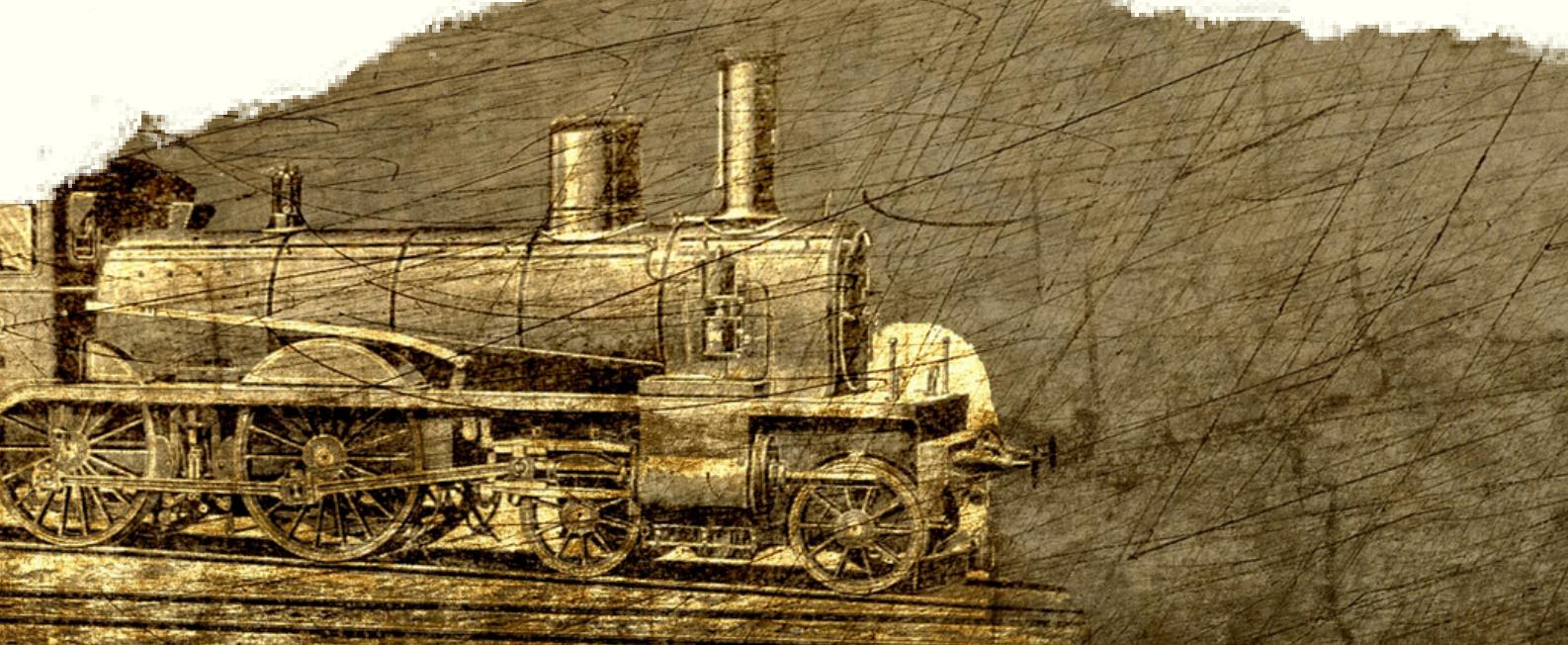




SSC 2024

COMPLETE HISTORY PYQ'S E-BOOK

780+ Questions



Gagan Pratap Sir

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Click on Exam Name to Start Reading

01

SSC CGL PRE 2024



02

SSC CHSL PRE 2024



03

SSC MTS 2024



04

SSC CPO PRE 2024



05

SSC GD 2024



06

SELECTION POST XII



07

SSC STENO 2024



08

SSC JE PRE 2024



Combined Graduate Level Examination Tier I 2024

Q1) The Non-Cooperation Movement was called off after which of the following incidents?

A) Outbreak of the First World War **B)** Kakori train robbery **C)** Chauri-Chaura incident **D)** Komagata Maru incident

Correct Ans: C

Q2) Who founded the Brahmo Samaj in Calcutta in 1828?

A) Ram Mohan Roy **B)** Swami Vivekanand **C)** Gopal Krishna Gokhale **D)** Ramabai Ranade

Correct Ans: A

Q3) Who among the following was the successor of Mughal Emperor, Babur?

A) Shahjahan **B)** Humayun **C)** Jahangir **D)** Aurangzeb

Correct Ans: B

Q4) In which of the following places did Mahatma Gandhi, along with other Indians, establish the Natal Congress to fight against racial discrimination?

A) South Africa **B)** India **C)** England **D)** France

Correct Ans: A

Q5) Who among the following was one of the Navratnas of Akbar?

A) Purandar Das **B)** Swami Haridas **C)** Tansen **D)** Amir Khusro

Correct Ans: C

Q6) In the second Round Table Conference, Mahatma Gandhi represented which of the following parties?

A) Communist Party of India **B)** Indian National Congress **C)** All India Forward Bloc **D)** Muslim League

Correct Ans: B

Q7) Match the following social reform organisations with their respective founders.

Social reform organisations

- a) Brahmo Samaj
- b) Ramakrishna Mission
- c) Prarthana Samaj
- d) Arya Samaj

Their founders

- i. Swami Vivekanand
- ii. Atmaram Pandurang
- iii. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- iv. Dayananda Saraswati

A) a-ii, b-iii, c-iv, d-i **B)** a-iii, b-i, c-ii, d-iv **C)** a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i **D)** a-i, b-ii, c-iv, d-iii

Correct Ans: B

Q8) Who among the following is primarily connected to the World's Parliament of Religions convened in Chicago, 1893?

A) Dayanand Saraswati **B)** Swami Vivekananda **C)** Raja Ram Mohan Roy **D)** Ramakrishna Paramhansa

Correct Ans: B

Q9) The Aryans lived in the land known as 'Sapta Sindhu' (Land of the Seven Rivers). Which of the following was NOT a part of it?

A) Indus **B)** Shipra **C)** Ravi **D)** Jhelum

Correct Ans: B

Q10) Who among the following sent Megasthenes to the court of Chandragupta Maurya?

A) Antiochus I Soter **B)** Alexander III **C)** Seleucus I Nicator **D)** Antiochus III

Correct Ans: C

Q11) Due to which of the following events did Rabindranath Tagore return the title of 'Knighthood' to the British Government while expressing his anguish?

A) Charan Paduka Incident **B)** Partition of Bengal **C)** Jallianwala Bagh massacre **D)** Chauri Chaura Incident

Correct Ans: C



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Q12) Who founded the Arya Samaj in Mumbai in 1875?

A) Swami Dayanand Saraswati **B)** Debendranath Tagore **C)** Swami Vivekanand **D)** Raja Ram Mohan Roy **Correct Ans: A**

Q13) The Doctrine of Lapse was an annexation policy devised by which of the following Governor-Generals of India?

A) Lord Wellesley **B)** Lord Dalhousie **C)** Lord Mayo **D)** Lord Canning

Correct Ans: B

Q14) Who was the revenue minister during the reign of Akbar?

A) Todar Mal **B)** Abdul Rahim **C)** Mulla Do-Piyaza **D)** Tansen

Correct Ans: A

Q15) In which of the following cities did Mahatma Gandhi lead the peasant movement against the imposed indigo cultivation by the British planters?

A) Kheda **B)** Gorakhpur **C)** Bardoli **D)** Champaran

Correct Ans: D

Q16) In which year was the battle of Buxar fought?

A) 1793 **B)** 1777 **C)** 1764 **D)** 1757

Correct Ans: C

Q17) Which of the following battles was fought between Babur and Rana Sanga in 1527?

A) Battle of Bayana **B)** Battle of Khanwa **C)** Second battle of Panipat **D)** Battle of Chanderi

Correct Ans: B

Q18) In which year was the Gandhi-Irwin Pact signed?

A) 1935 **B)** 1929 **C)** 1931 **D)** 1941

Correct Ans: C

Q19) The revolution of 1857 started in May from which of the following cantonments in India?

A) Kanpur **B)** Jhansi **C)** Lucknow **D)** Meerut

Correct Ans: D

Q20) Which of the following places is related to Gandhi's Satyagraha of the year 1917?

A) Kheda **B)** Ahmedabad **C)** Champaran **D)** Bardoli

Correct Ans: C

Q21) Which Governor-General of British India helped Raja Ram Mohan Roy legally abolish the sati practice?

A) Lord Ripon **B)** Lord Curzon **C)** Lord Cornwallis **D)** Lord William Bentinck

Correct Ans: D

Q22) In 1539, the Battle of Chausa was fought between Humayun and _____.

A) Ibrahim Lodhi **B)** Sher Shah Suri **C)** Sikandar Suri **D)** Rana Sanga

Correct Ans: B

Q23) Which of the following Acts gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities, and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years?

A) India Contract Act, 1872 **B)** Rowlatt Act, 1919 **C)** Criminal Tribes Act, 1871 **D)** Indian Slavery Act, 1843 **Correct Ans: B**

Q24) Who was the Viceroy of India when Mahatma Gandhi started Dandi March on 12 March 1930?

A) Lord Chelmsford **B)** Lord Minto II **C)** Lord Irwin **D)** Lord Willingdon

Correct Ans: C

Q25) Who among the following Pallava kings occupied Vatapi (Badami) and defeated the Chalukyas?

A) Sivaskanda Varman **B)** Parameswaravarman **C)** Simhavarman **D)** Narasimhavarman

Correct Ans: D

Q26) 'Drain of Wealth', a critique of the colonial exploitation, was given by which of the following nationalist leaders?

A) Dadabhai Naoroji **B)** Rajendra Prasad **C)** Chakravarti Rajagopalachari **D)** Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Correct Ans: A

Q27) Gautamiputra Satakarni titled Rajaraja and Maharaja is related to which of the following dynasties?

A) Shunga **B)** Pandya **C)** Satavahana **D)** Shaka

Correct Ans: C



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Q28) Who founded the Prarthana Samaj in Mumbai in 1867?

A) Atmaram Pandurang **B)** Gopal Krishna Gokhale **C)** Shri Ram Bajpai **D)** Ram Mohan Roy

Correct Ans: A

Q29) Which of the following organisations, divided into two branches, was established by Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Annie Besant?

A) Indian Association **B)** Theosophical society **C)** East Indian Association **D)** Home Rule League

Correct Ans: D

Q30) Where was the Hindu College established in the year 1791?

A) Mathura **B)** Kolkata **C)** Benaras **D)** Patna

Correct Ans: C

Q31) Being the President of the Indian National Congress, who among the following had called for complete independence from the British Raj in 1929?

A) Jawaharlal Nehru **B)** Subhas Chandra Bose **C)** Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel **D)** Mahatma Gandhi

Correct Ans: A

Q32) Under which of the following Pala king's patronage the Vikramshila university in 8th century India was founded?

A) Gopala **B)** Mahipala I **C)** Devapala **D)** Dharmapala

Correct Ans: D

Q33) Who among the following freedom fighters is known as 'Deshbandhu'?

A) Gopal Krishna Gokhale **B)** Bhagat Singh **C)** Subhas Chandra Bose **D)** Chittaranjan Das

Correct Ans: D

Q34) Which of the following events took place in the United Provinces in February, 1922?

A) Quit India **B)** Chauri Chaura **C)** Khilafat Movement **D)** Kakori Incident

Correct Ans: B

Q35) The Tripartite struggle happened among the Palas, the Pratiharas and the _____.

A) Chandelas **B)** Maukhari **C)** Rashtrakutas **D)** Chalukyas

Correct Ans: C

Q36) The real name of Babur, the founder of Mughal dynasty in India was:

A) Zahiruddin Muhammad **B)** Irfanuddin Muhammad **C)** Zainuddin Muhammad **D)** Ruknuddin Muhammad **Correct Ans: A**

Q37) Medini Rai of Chanderi, Hasan Khan of Mewat and Mahmud Lodi joined Rana Sanga with their forces to fight against which of the following Mughal rulers?

A) Babur **B)** Akbar **C)** Aurangzeb **D)** Humayun

Correct Ans: A

Q38) Who among the following was the President of the Belgaum Session of the Indian National Congress held in 1924?

A) Mahatma Gandhi **B)** Vallabhbhai Patel **C)** Subhas Chandra Bose **D)** Jawaharlal Nehru

Correct Ans: A

Q39) Khudai Khidmatgars, a non-violent movement among the Pathans was started by _____.

A) Alluri Sitarama Raju **B)** Bakht Khan **C)** Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan **D)** Sachindra Bakshi

Correct Ans: C

Q40) Wood's Dispatch of 1854 primarily dealt with which of the following subject matters?

A) Education **B)** Railways **C)** Finance **D)** Health

Correct Ans: A

Q41) In which of the following battles did Muhammad of Ghor defeat Jayachandra of Gahadavala dynasty in 1194 AD?

A) First battle of Tarain **B)** Battle of Chandawar **C)** Battle of Anhilwara **D)** Second battle of Tarain

Correct Ans: B

Q42) Who among the following was the last sultan of Delhi sultanate?

A) Firoz Shah Tughlaq **B)** Sikandar Lodi **C)** Muhammad Bin Tughlaq **D)** Ibrahim Lodi

Correct Ans: D



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Q43) Pulakeshin II assumed the title of 'Dakshinapatheshvara' (lord of the south) after defeating which of the following rulers of north India?

A) Rudrasena II **B)** Harshavardhana **C)** Dhruvasena II **D)** Prabhakarvardhana

Correct Ans: B

Q44) During which of the following rules did Buddhism get split into two schools - Hinayana and Mahayana in the fourth Buddhist council?

A) Kushana **B)** Parthian **C)** Gupta **D)** Shaka

Correct Ans: A

Q45) Ali Akbar Khan is known for playing the _____.

A) Ektara **B)** Sarangi **C)** Tanpura **D)** Sarod

Correct Ans: D

Q46) The magnificent Kailasa temple at Ellora was built during the reign of which Rashtrakuta king?

A) Krishna I **B)** Indra III **C)** Govinda III **D)** Amoghavarsha

Correct Ans: A

Q47) Belur Math was founded by which of the following social reformers in British India?

A) Swami Vivekanand **B)** RG Bhandarkar **C)** VN Mandlik **D)** KT Telang

Correct Ans: A

Q48) To gain control over Kannauj the Tripartite Struggle was fought between which of the following dynasties?

A) Pratihara, Rashtrakuta and Pala **B)** Solanki, Parmar and Chandella **C)** Khalji, Tughlaq and Lodhi

D) Pallava, Pandya and Chola

Correct Ans: A

Q49) Khudai Khidmatgar, a voluntary organisation, was established by which of the following leaders of India?

A) Muhammad Ali Jinnah **B)** Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan **C)** Hakim Ajmal Khan **D)** Maulana Muhammad Ali

Correct Ans: B

Q50) Raziya Sultan was the first and only female ruler of the Sultanate, who ascended the throne in:

A) 1238 AD **B)** 1236 AD **C)** 1241 AD **D)** 1242 AD

Correct Ans: B

Q51) Which Act was passed by the British Parliament in the year 1773 AD to regulate the activities of the East India Company?

A) Pitt's India Act **B)** Indian Slavery Act **C)** Age of Consent Act **D)** Regulating Act

Correct Ans: D

Q52) Which of the following battles is considered the formal beginning of the British Raj in India?

A) First Carnatic War **B)** Battle of Plassey **C)** Battle of Wandiwash **D)** Battle of Buxar

Correct Ans: B

Q53) Which of the following Delhi sultans introduced two coins, namely silver tanka and copper jital?

A) Qutbuddin Aibak **B)** Bahlul Lodi **C)** Ghiyasuddin Balban **D)** Iltutmish

Correct Ans: D

Q54) Which of the following groups/parties was started in San Francisco, United States of America during the Indian National Movement?

A) Hindustan Socialist Republican Association **B)** Swaraj Party **C)** Khilafat Committee **D)** Ghadar Party

Correct Ans: D

Q55) Who among the following founded the Pala dynasty in 8th Century CE?

A) Dharmapala **B)** Ramapala **C)** Devapala **D)** Gopala

Correct Ans: D

Q56) The name 'Piyadassi' is associated with whom among the following Mauryan kings?

A) Bindusara **B)** Brihadratha **C)** Ashoka **D)** Chandragupta Maurya

Correct Ans: C



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Q57) A large number of words are derived from the word 'Go' meaning cow. A wealthy person was known as _____ in Vedic times.

A) Gomat **B)** Gotra **C)** Gabaksha **D)** Gaveshana

Correct Ans: A

Q58) The Daroga system in 1792 was introduced by whom among the following Governor- Generals in India?

A) Lord Cornwallis **B)** Lord Minto **C)** Lord Mayo **D)** Lord William Bentinck

Correct Ans: A

Q59) Match the following institutes with their respective founders of British India.

Institutes	Their respective founders
a. Asiatic Society of Bengal	i. Warren Hastings
b. Sanskrit College of Benaras	ii. Lord Wellesley
c. Fort William College	iii. Jonathan Duncan
d. Calcutta Madrasa	iv. Sir William Jones

A) a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii **B)** a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii **C)** a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i **D)** a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv

Correct Ans: C

Q60) Who founded the Theosophical Society in New York in 1875?

A) Naoroji Furdunji and Satyendra Nath Bose **B)** Baba Dayal Das and Madan Lal **C)** Ramabai Ranade and GK Devadhar

D) Madame HP Blavatsky and Colonel Olcott

Correct Ans: D

Q61) Ghiyas ud-din Balban had set up a _____ department called 'Diwan-i-arz'.

A) military **B)** commerce **C)** education **D)** agriculture

Correct Ans: A

Q62) The Permanent Settlement came into operation in which of the following years?

A) 1890 **B)** 1790 **C)** 1789 **D)** 1793

Correct Ans: D

Q63) Who suggested the law that the British Government passed in 1856 to support widow remarriage?

A) Keshub Chandra Sen **B)** Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar **C)** Atmaram Pandurang **D)** Raja Ram Mohan Roy

Correct Ans: B

Q64) In which of the following Major Rock Edicts of Ashoka is the Kalinga war mentioned?

A) XII **B)** X **C)** XIII **D)** XI

Correct Ans: C

Q65) Who among the following founded the Atmiya Sabha in 1814?

A) Keshab Chandra Sen **B)** Raja Rammohun Roy **C)** Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar **D)** Debendranath Tagore

Correct Ans: B

Q66) Which of the following plays was NOT written by Harshavardhana?

A) Vikramorvasiyam **B)** Ratnavali **C)** Nagananda **D)** Priyadarshika

Correct Ans: A

Q67) Mahendravarman I who wrote Mattavilasa-prahasana is related to which of the following ruling dynasties?

A) Maitraka **B)** Pallava **C)** Pushyabhuti **D)** Chalukya

Correct Ans: B

Q68) To promote agriculture, Muhammad Tughlaq founded which of the following new ministries?

A) Diwan-i-Arz **B)** Diwan-i Amir-i kohi **C)** Diwan-i-Insha **D)** Diwan-i-Risalat

Correct Ans: B



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Q69) Who among the following devised the system of 'Subsidiary Alliance'?

A) Lord Wellesley **B)** Lord Canning **C)** Lord William Bentinck **D)** Lord Dalhousie

Correct Ans: A

Q70) Sido and Kanhu were leaders of which of the following tribal rebellions?

A) Moplah Rebellion **B)** Santhal Rebellion **C)** Kol Rebellion **D)** Munda Rebellion

Correct Ans: B

Q71) Which of the following animals was the emblem of the Chola dynasty?

A) Wolf **B)** Horse **C)** Elephant **D)** Tiger

Correct Ans: D

Q72) With reference to Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, consider the following statements.

- a) He protested child marriage and polygamy.
- b) Due to his efforts, the first Hindu Widow Remarriage Act, 1856, was introduced.
- c) He was primarily known for his scholarship in Persian language.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

A) a, b, c **B)** a, b **C)** a, c **D)** b, c

Correct Ans: B

Q73) The Maukharis ruled over which of the following cities in western Uttar Pradesh that over the time replaced Pataliputra as a political centre of north India?

A) Kannauj **B)** Bareli **C)** Agra **D)** Kanpur

Correct Ans: A

Q74) Indian National Army was formed in which of the following countries?

A) Singapore **B)** Germany **C)** London **D)** Japan

Correct Ans: A

Q75) The Pandya Kingdom was first mentioned by Megasthenes, who said that their kingdom was famous for pearls. Their capital was:

A) Thanjavur **B)** Uraiur **C)** Madurai **D)** Kaveripatnam

Correct Ans: C

Q76) With reference to Sepoy Mutiny of 1857, on which of the following dates did the soldiers at Meerut start their journey to Delhi?

A) 10 May **B)** 19 April **C)** 2 June **D)** 29 March

Correct Ans: A

Q77) Who among the following was the Vakil under the reign of Mughal Emperor, Akbar, who received the title of Khan-i-Khanan?

A) Mulla do-Piyyaza **B)** Birbal **C)** Raja Todar Mal **D)** Bairam Khan

Correct Ans: D

Q78) As per the Timurid tradition, Humayun had to share power with his brothers. Humayun had the control of Delhi, Agra and Central India, while his brother Kamran controlled which of the following regions?

A) Afghanistan and Punjab **B)** Deccan **C)** Gujarat and Rajasthan **D)** Bengal and Bihar

Correct Ans: A

Q79) Who is called the father of Local Self-Government in India?

A) Lord Cornwallis **B)** Lord Wellesley **C)** Lord Ripon **D)** Lord William Bentinck

Correct Ans: C

Q80) The first southern campaign of Alauddin Khilji in 1307-08 AD was led to which of the following regions?

A) Devagiri **B)** Warangal **C)** Dwar Samudra **D)** Madura

Correct Ans: A

Q81) What gave a major impetus to the cotton textile industry in India after Independence?

A) Partition of India in 1947 **B)** Export of raw cotton to England **C)** Swadeshi movement **D)** Development of railway network

Correct Ans: C



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Q82) Which Indian political leader was called as Lok Nayak?

A) Ram Manohar Lohia **B)** Jai Prakash Narayan **C)** Bal Gangadhar Tilak **D)** Subhash Chandra Bose

Correct Ans: B

Q83) The Pratiharas who first had their capital at Bhinmal gained prominence during the rule of:

A) Nagabhatta I **B)** Nagarjuna **C)** Devpala **D)** Kanishka

Correct Ans: A

Q84) Under the leadership of which of the following revolutionaries was Chittagong Armoury Raid conducted?

A) Rash Behari Bose **B)** Badal Gupta **C)** Hemu Kalani **D)** Surya Sen

Correct Ans: D

Q85) With reference to Morley-Minto Reforms of 1909, consider the following statements.

- a) They are also called the Indian Councils Act, 1909.
- b) They increased the strength of Legislative Councils.
- c) The right to separate electorate was given to the Muslims.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

A) b, c **B)** a, b, c **C)** c, a **D)** a, b

Correct Ans: B

Q86) Which of the following was NOT one of the basic attributes of Ashokas' Dhamma?

A) Political unification **B)** Ahimsa **C)** Celibacy **D)** Secularism

Correct Ans: C

Q87) Who among the following rulers built five astronomical observatories at different places in north India?

A) Sawai Mansingh **B)** Maharana Pratap **C)** Sawai Jaisingh II **D)** Madho Singh

Correct Ans: C

Q88) Mahendravarman I was the ruler of which of the following dynasties?

A) Pandya **B)** Chola **C)** Chalukya **D)** Pallava

Correct Ans: D

Q89) According to which of the following foreign travellers, people of Delhi used to write letters containing abuses to the Sultan, therefore, in order to punish them Sultan decided to shift the capital?

A) Isami **B)** Hasan Nizami **C)** Ibn Batuta **D)** Al Biruni

Correct Ans: C

Q90) Which of the following departments of Delhi Sultanate was reorganized by Balban?

A) Diwan-i-Ishtiaq **B)** Diwan-i-Arz **C)** Diwan-i-Risalat **D)** Diwan-i-Mustakhraj

Correct Ans: B

Q91) After the death of Humayun, the 13 year-old Akbar was coronated in 1556 at Kalanaur in _____.

A) Rajasthan **B)** Gujarat **C)** Bengal **D)** Punjab

Correct Ans: D

Q92) Mahabalipuram emerged as an important centre of temple architecture under which of the following kingdoms of south India?

A) Pallava **B)** Chola **C)** Chera **D)** Chalukya

Correct Ans: A

Q93) Vasudeva I who issued coins in gold (dinars and quarter dinars) and copper (single denomination) was a _____ king.

A) Shunga **B)** Vakataka **C)** Shaka **D)** Kushana

Correct Ans: D

Q94) Deimachus who was a Greek ambassador came to India during the reign of the Mauryan king, _____.

A) Shatadhanvan **B)** Bindusara **C)** Ashoka **D)** Chandragupta Maurya

Correct Ans: B

Q95) Rudrasena II of which of the following dynasties married Prabhavatigupta, the daughter of Chandragupta II of the Gupta dynasty?

A) Pushyabhuti **B)** Vakataka **C)** Chalukya **D)** Pallava

Correct Ans: B



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Q96) VindhyaShakti was the founder of which of the following dynasties?

A) Pallava B) Maukhari C) Vakataka D) Chalukya

Correct Ans: C

Q97) In the context of Mathura school of Art, during which of the following periods were a number of sculptures of Brahmanical deities, such as Kartikeya, Vishnu and Kubera carved?

A) Shaka B) Parthian C) Satavahana D) Kushana

Correct Ans: D

Q98) In which year was the temple entry movement started by Bhimrao Ambedkar?

A) 1935 B) 1918 C) 1927 D) 1922

Correct Ans: C

Q99) Which of the following inscriptions of Rudradaman happened to be the first royal inscription of early India composed in chaste Sanskrit?

A) Prayag B) Girnar C) Chirand D) Mehrauli

Correct Ans: B

Q100) Which among the following was NOT a part of the three sections of the Rigvedic tribe?

A) Craftsman B) Priests C) Ordinary people D) Warriors

Correct Ans: A

Q101) Guru Ghasidas led which of the following movements to improve the social condition of leather workers in British India?

A) Aravipuram Movement B) Satyashodhak Samaj C) Nirankari Movement D) Satnami Movement

Correct Ans: D

Q102) Which of the following Sultans of Delhi primarily adopted a policy of consolidation rather than expansion?

A) Ibrahim Lodi B) Balban C) Alauddin Khalji D) Bahlol Lodi

Correct Ans: B

Q103) In peninsular India, which of the following kingdoms was the local power that ruled over northern Maharashtra and Vidarbha?

A) Vakatakas B) Maukhari C) Maitrakas D) Chalukyas

Correct Ans: A

Q104) Which of the following kingdoms was divided into subdivisions called Aharas or Rashtras that meant districts?

A) Kushana B) Parthian C) Satavahana D) Shaka

Correct Ans: C

Q105) In 1936, The Independent Labour Party was founded by _____.

A) Mohan Singh Bhakhna B) BR Ambedkar C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak D) Bhagat Singh

Correct Ans: B

Q106) Under which of the following Acts, the Board of Control was established in England to control and supervise the administration of British India?

A) Charter Act of 1813 B) Regulating Act of 1773 C) Charter Act of 1793 D) Pitt's India Act of 1784

Correct Ans: D

Q107) Ali Akbar Khan was associated with which of the following gharanas?

A) Maihar gharana B) Agra gharana C) Gwalior gharana D) Kirana gharana

Correct Ans: A

Q108) After the fall of the Guptas, different kingdoms emerged in various parts of India. Among them, the Maukhari emerged in which of the following areas?

A) Thanesar B) Kunnur C) Valabhi D) Kannauj

Correct Ans: D

Q109) Who among the following formed the Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha in 1929?

A) Kunwar Singh B) JM Sengupta C) Jayprakash Narayan D) Swami Sahajanand Saraswati

Correct Ans: D

Q110) Pushyabhuti dynasty, after Prabhakarvardhana, strengthened its position in the regions of Punjab and Haryana after defeating which of the following dynasties?



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A) Maukharis B) Hunas C) Chalukyas D) Maitrakas

Correct Ans: B

Q111) In 10th century India, Queen Didda became the ruler of which of the following regions of north India?

A) Kannauj B) Malwa C) Delhi D) Kashmir

Correct Ans: D

Q112) Silappathikaram (the Jewelled Anklet), the earliest epic poem in Tamil was written in the 5th - 6th Century CE by _____.

A) Tolkappiyar B) Ilango Adigal C) Sittalai Sattanar D) Tirumalisai Alwar

Correct Ans: B

Q113) When was the All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) established?

A) 1926 B) 1924 C) 1928 D) 1920

Correct Ans: D

Q114) Where was the first official summit of the Non-Aligned movement held?

A) India B) Yugoslavia C) New York D) Egypt

Correct Ans: B

Q115) Who among the following is the hero of the Sanskrit historical poem, the 'Ramacharita' written by Sandhyakar Nandi?

A) Gopala B) Devapala C) Ramapala D) Dharmapala

Correct Ans: C

Q116) Which of the following Acts passed under Warren Hastings was also called 'half-loaf system'?

A) Pitt's India Act 1784 B) Government of India Act 1858 C) Charter Act 1813 D) Regulating Act 1773

Correct Ans: A

Q117) One of the greatest of Chola ruler Rajaraja I ruled from 985 AD to _____.

A) 1015 AD B) 1017 AD C) 1014 AD D) 1018 AD

Correct Ans: C

Q118) Samata Sainik Dal was formed in 1927 by whom among the following personalities?

A) Savitribai Phule B) BR Ambedkar C) Mahatma Gandhi D) Narayana Guru

Correct Ans: B

Q119) In 1910, The United India House at Seattle, USA, was set up by _____.

A) Shyamji Krishna Varma B) Tarak Nath Das and GD Kumar C) Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki

D) VD Savarkar and Ganesh

Correct Ans: B

Q120) Who among the following generally used to head the provincial administration under the Mauryas?

A) Dandapala B) Kumara C) Samaharta D) Prashasti

Correct Ans: B

Q121) Where was the 1912 session of the India National Congress held in Bihar?

A) Sahasaram B) Gaya C) Bankipore D) Madhubani

Correct Ans: C

Q122) In which of the following areas did the Uprising of Khurda in 1817 take place?

A) United Province B) Odisha C) Madras D) Bengal

Correct Ans: B

Q123) Who asked James Rennel to prepare the map of Hindustan?

A) Lord Ripen B) Warren Hastings C) Lord Dalhousie D) Robert Clive

Correct Ans: D

Q124) In which of the following years was VD Savarkar sent to Andaman Jail by the British?

A) 1910 B) 1922 C) 1923 D) 1911

Correct Ans: D

Q125) When was a Madrasa opened in Kolkata to promote the study of Arabic, Persian and Islamic law?



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A) 1772 C.E. B) 1783 C.E. C) 1781 C.E. D) 1774 C.E.

Correct Ans: C

Q126) Which of the following Sikh reform movements was started in 1873 in Amritsar?

A) Babbar Akali Movement B) Akali Movement C) Singh Sabha Movement D) Gurudwara Movement

Correct Ans: C

Q127) Valabhi, a city of ancient India was the capital of the _____ dynasty from the 5th to 8th Century CE.

A) Maitraka B) Chalukya C) Pallava D) Vakataka

Correct Ans: A

Q128) An inscription, Takht-i-Bahi recovered from Mardan near Peshawar, indicates the rule of which of the following dynasties in north-western area of present Pakistan?

A) Bactrian B) Sakas C) Indo-Greek D) Parthians

Correct Ans: D

Q129) The _____ were tributary chiefs of the Gupta dynasty. They established an independent kingdom in western India. Dhruvasena II was the most important ruler of this kingdom.

A) Maitrakas B) Maukhari C) Pushyabhutis D) Gurjara Pratiharas

Correct Ans: A

Q130) According to the inscriptions, Pushyamitra Shunga was a devotee of which of the following Gods?

A) Rama B) Shiva C) Krishna D) Indra

Correct Ans: C

Q131) Who published the logistic equation model of population growth in 1838?

A) Howard Thomas Odum B) Alfred Russel Wallace C) Pierre François Verhulst D) George Evelyn Hutchinson

Correct Ans: C

Q132) Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, which was founded by Pandit Vinaya Chandra Maudgalya, is located at _____.

A) New Delhi B) Pune C) Kolkata D) Mumbai

Correct Ans: A

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CHSL Exam 2024 Tier I

Q1) Who defeated Mohammad Ghori in the First Battle of Tarain fought in the year 1191?

A) Prithviraj Chauhan **B)** Vasudev **C)** Yashovarman **D)** Vidyadhar

Correct Ans: A

Q2) Who was the founder of Arya Samaj?

A) Rabindranath Tagore **B)** Dayanand Saraswati **C)** Keshub Chandra Sen **D)** Swami Vivekananda

Correct Ans: B

Q3) Which Commission drew the boundary line between India and Pakistan?

A) Radcliffe Boundary Commission **B)** Gandhi Irwin Pact **C)** Hilton Young Commission **D)** Bretton Woods Commission

Correct Ans: A

Q4) When did the first War of Indian Independence (Sepoy Mutiny) start?

A) 1819 **B)** 1887 **C)** 1857 **D)** 1839

Correct Ans: C

Q5) Gandhi Jayanti marks the birthday of the father of the nation Mahatma Gandhi, who was born at _____.

A) Ahmedabad **B)** Vadodara **C)** Porbandar **D)** Gandhinagar

Correct Ans: C

Q6) Who founded a reformist organisation called 'Brahmo Samaj' in Calcutta?

A) Vinoba Bhave **B)** Raja Ram Mohan Roy **C)** Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar **D)** Jyotiba Phule

Correct Ans: B

Q7) Who among the following was primarily an integral part of the Indian National Army (INA)?

A) Rabindranath Tagore **B)** Chittaranjan Das **C)** Abanindranath Tagore **D)** Subhas Chandra Bose

Correct Ans: D

Q8) Which British colonel is remembered as the Butcher of Amritsar for his role in the Jallianwala Bagh massacre in 1919?

A) Reginald Dyer **B)** Robert Clive **C)** William Birdwood **D)** William Slim

Correct Ans: A

Q9) What is the name of the famous British social reformer known for founding the Indian Home Rule League in 1916?

A) Maria Rye **B)** Annie Besant **C)** Catherine Osler **D)** Anne Knight

Correct Ans: B

Q10) Which Act opposed by Mahatma Gandhi in 1919 was a direct attack on the civil liberties and democratic rights of the Indian people?

A) Criminal Tribes Act **B)** Defence of India Act **C)** Pitt's India Act **D)** Rowlatt Act

Correct Ans: D

Q11) Who amongst the following Delhi Sultanate rulers sent his army under Malik Kafur's command to conquer South India?

A) Ghiyas-ud-din Balban **B)** Iltutmish **C)** Alauddin Khilji **D)** Qutub-al-din Aibak

Correct Ans: C

Q12) The Battle of Khanua was fought between Babur and _____.

A) Medini Rao **B)** Maharanee Pratap **C)** Rana Ratna Singh **D)** Rana Sanga

Correct Ans: D

Q13) Which Governor General of India issued the famous Regulation XVII in 1829, which declared the practice of Sati illegal and punishable by the courts?

A) Lord Ellenborough **B)** Lord William Bentinck **C)** Lord Minto **D)** Lord Napier

Correct Ans: B

Q14) What was the name of Swami Vivekanand's guru?

A) Swami Ram Singh **B)** Swami Dayanand **C)** Aadi Shankaracharya **D)** Ramakrishna Paramhansa

Correct Ans: D



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Q15) Who among the following was the founder of 'Vikramshila Vishwavidyalaya'?

A) Dharmapala **B)** Mahipala I **C)** Govindapala **D)** Ramapala

Correct Ans: A

Q16) Which Mughal ruler was responsible for the execution of Guru Tegh Bahadur in the year 1675?

A) Aurangzeb **B)** Shahjahan **C)** Akbar **D)** Jahangir

Correct Ans: A

Q17) Which amongst the following statements is correct about Mughal emperor Akbar?

A) He was declared emperor in 1602. **B)** He founded a new religion called 'Din-e Ilahi'.
C) He was highly educated and knew many languages.
D) He fought and won the third battle of Panipat against the Hindu King Hemu.

Correct Ans: B

Q18) The Ghadar Party was founded in _____ by Sohan Singh Bhakna, Kanshi Ram, Harnam Singh Tundilat, Lala Har Dayal and others.

A) 1901 **B)** 1913 **C)** 1905 **D)** 1910

Correct Ans: B

Q19) Where is the Kailasa temple built by Rashtrakutas located?

A) Ellora **B)** Amravati **C)** Kanchi **D)** Hampi

Correct Ans: A

Q20) What was the name of the campaign led by the Ali brothers and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad to save the Ottoman Caliphate as a symbol of unity among the Muslim community?

A) Wahabi Movement **B)** Khilafat Movement **C)** Ahmadiya Movement **D)** Faraizi Movement

Correct Ans: B

Q21) In his 'Drain of Wealth' argument, who among the following stated that Britain was completely draining India?

A) Lala Lajpat Rai **B)** Dadabhai Naoroji **C)** Bal Gangadhar Tilak **D)** Badruddin Tyabji

Correct Ans: B

Q22) The Kailasha temple at Ellora near Aurangabad in Maharashtra was built by a king from the _____ Dynasty.

A) Rashtrakuta **B)** Pratihara **C)** Gurjara Pratihara **D)** Chandella

Correct Ans: A

Q23) Brihadiswara Temple of Tanjore was built by which of the following Chola emperors?

A) Rajendra I **B)** Raja Raja Chola **C)** Vijayalaya **D)** Chamunda Raya

Correct Ans: B

Q24) Who amongst the following Mughal emperors got classical Hindu mythological texts Ramayana and Mahabharata translated into Persian?

A) Jahangir **B)** Aurangzeb **C)** Akbar **D)** Shahjahan

Correct Ans: C

Q25) Warren Hastings became the Governor-General of Bengal from Governor of Bengal after the passing of which of the following Acts?

A) Indian Council Act of 1861 **B)** Pitt's India Act, 1784 **C)** Regulating Act, 1773 **D)** Charter Act, 1813

Correct Ans: C

Q26) Which was the first dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate?

A) Tughlaq dynasty **B)** Khilji dynasty **C)** Mamluk dynasty **D)** Lodi dynasty

Correct Ans: C

Q27) Who among the following Delhi Sultanate rulers took the policy of 'blood and iron' to deal with the Mewati community?

A) Balban **B)** Qutubuddin Aibak **C)** Rajiya **D)** Iltutmish

Correct Ans: A

Q28) Which amongst the following Sultans shifted his capital from Delhi to Daulatabad?



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A) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq B) Feroz Shah Tughlaq C) Sikandar Lodhi D) Ibrahim Lodhi

Correct Ans: A

Q29) The founder of the Pallava dynasty was:

A) Singhamvishnu B) Simhavishnu C) Simharaj D) Balasimha

Correct Ans: B

Q30) Due to the efforts of whom among the following social reformers was the first Hindu Widow Remarriage Act introduced and passed in 1856?

A) Radhakant Deb B) Atmaram Pandurang C) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar D) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

Correct Ans: C

Q31) Which important event that started in 1930 played a significant role in motivating and mobilizing Indians to join the non-violent movement for independence?

A) Swadeshi movement B) Gadar Movement C) Quit India Movement D) Salt Satyagraha

Correct Ans: D

Q32) Which organisation was started in the Pune district of Maharashtra in the 1870s with the aim of promoting education and social rights among the underprivileged group of the society?

A) Satyashodhak Samaj B) Deepalaya Samaj C) Shoshit Seva Samaj D) Prarthana Samaj

Correct Ans: A

Q33) Which amongst the following terms was used for the land given to Brahmins during the Chola empire?

A) Tirunmatukkani B) Shalabhoga C) Vellanvagai D) Brahmadeya

Correct Ans: D

Q34) Which revolutionary organisation was established at Feroz Shah Kotla in New Delhi in 1928?

A) Indian Home Rule Society B) Bharat Naujawan Sabha C) Hindustan Socialist Republican Association

D) Swadesh Bandhab Samiti

Correct Ans: C

Q35) In 1812, who described the hypothesis that equal volumes of different gases contain an equal number of molecules?

A) Amedeo Avogadro B) James Watt C) John Dalton D) Albert Einstein

Correct Ans: A

Q36) In which year did Swami Vivekananda give his speech at the Chicago Parliament of Religions?

A) 1892 B) 1891 C) 1890 D) 1893

Correct Ans: D

Q37) At which place did Raja Ram Mohan Roy form a reform association called Brahmo Sabha in the year 1828?

A) Calcutta B) Bombay C) Pune D) Madras

Correct Ans: A

Q38) The founder of the Pala empire was:

A) Rayala B) Gopala C) Devapala D) Dharmapala

Correct Ans: B

Q39) The Prarthana Samaj was established in _____ by Dr. Atma Ram Pandurang.

A) Bombay B) Calcutta C) Adyar D) Delhi

Correct Ans: A

Q40) _____ is one of the first criticism of the caste system written by Mahatma Phule and published in the year 1873.

A) Gulami Ki Kahani B) Gulamgiri C) Bharat Mein Jaati Evar Prajaati D) Jati ka Unmoolan

Correct Ans: B

Q41) In the 11th century, under Mahmud of Ghazni, Ghazni, a small town in _____, became the capital of the vast empire of the Ghaznavids.

A) Turkey B) Egypt C) Persia D) Afghanistan

Correct Ans: D



Q42) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee wrote a novel Anand Math based on which of the following rebellions/revolts?

A) Mappila Rebellion **B)** Paika Rebellion **C)** Sanyasi Rebellion **D)** Kuki Revolt

Correct Ans: C

Q43) Who was the founder of the Bahmani Sultanate?

A) Alauddin Hasan Bahman Shah **B)** Muhammad Shah **C)** Feroz Shah Bahmani **D)** Muhammad Bin Tughlaq

Correct Ans: A

Q44) Which of the following statements about the Pala Dynasty of eastern India is INCORRECT?

A) The Pala dynasty was founded by Gopala. **B)** Dharmapala founded the Valabhi university.

C) The Pala kings were the followers of Buddhism. **D)** Devapala was the grandson of Gopala.

Correct Ans: B

Q45) The British Government passed a law in the year 1856. It was meant for which among the following social reforms?

A) Abolition of the Practice of Sati **B)** Widow Remarriage **C)** Abolition of Practice of Child Marriage

D) Law against Murdering of Female Child

Correct Ans: B

Q46) Which Pala ruler temporarily occupied Kannauj?

A) Gopala **B)** Dharmapala **C)** Devapala **D)** Harapala

Correct Ans: B

Q47) Who founded the Bombay Presidency Association in 1885 along with Pherozeshah Mehta and KT Telang?

A) AK Fazlul Haq **B)** Zakir Husain **C)** Behramji M Malabari **D)** Badruddin Tyabji

Correct Ans: D

Q48) Which of the following was the last dynasty of the Vijayanagara Empire?

A) Aravidu dynasty **B)** Sangam dynasty **C)** Saluva dynasty **D)** Tuluva dynasty

Correct Ans: A

Q49) Who among the following rulers was a part of the Tripartite Struggle for the possession of Kannauj?

A) Dharmapala **B)** Yashovarman **C)** Mahendrapal **D)** Prithvi Raj III

Correct Ans: A

Q50) Who was the Indian Buddhist monk who is credited with the development of many ancient martial art forms in the 5th century?

A) Bodhidharma **B)** Atisa **C)** Bodhiruchi **D)** Paramartha

Correct Ans: A

Q51) Who among the following was the first Sultan of Delhi to style himself as 'Zil-i-Ilahi'?

A) Qutbuddin Aibak **B)** Feroz Shah **C)** Balban **D)** Iltutmish

Correct Ans: C

Q52) The Palas were:

A) a dynasty that appeared in Puri **B)** a dynasty that first appeared in Cambodia

C) a dynasty that united eastern India and Burma **D)** a dynasty that appeared in eastern India

Correct Ans: D

Q53) At which place was the magnificent temple of Saiva constructed by the great Rashtrakuta King 'Krishna I'?

A) Kanchi **B)** Badami **C)** Kannauj **D)** Ellora

Correct Ans: D

Q54) Who invaded India during the rule of Tughlaq Dynasty?



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A) Timur B) Mahmud of Ghazni C) Chengiz Khan D) Muhammad Ghori

Correct Ans: A

Q55) The proclamation of which Act by the King of England in 1773 paved the way for the establishment of the Supreme Court at Calcutta?

A) Pitt's India Act B) Indian Councils Act C) Charter Act D) Regulating Act

Correct Ans: D

Q56) Mahabalipuram temple was built under the reign of which of the following dynasties?

A) Rashtrakuta B) Pratihara C) Chola D) Pallava

Correct Ans: D

Q57) Which Act was enacted by the British which regulated the manufacture, sale, possession and transport of firearms?

A) Indian Arms Act, 1878 B) The Arm Rules, 1839 C) The Arms Act, 1857 D) The Firearms Act, 1871

Correct Ans: A

Q58) Which of the following statements about Akbar are true?

- 1 He introduced the Mansabdari system.
- 2 He defeated and merged the state of Bijapur in his empire.
- 3 He made Fatehpur Sikri his capital.

A) Only 1 and 2 B) All 1, 2, 3 C) Only 2 and 3 D) Only 1 and 3

Correct Ans: D

Q59) Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- I- Radio broadcasting started in India in 1923 by the Radio Club of Bombay.
- II- All India Radio came into being in 1936.
- III - In 1976, TV was delinked from All India Radio (AIR) and got a separate identity as Doordarshan (DD).

A) I, II and III are correct B) Both I and II are correct. C) Both II and III are correct. D) Only III is correct.

Correct Ans: A

Q60) On 31 October 1940, who among the following was arrested for offering individual Satyagraha to protest against India's forced participation in Second World War?

A) Saifuddin Kitchlew B) Subhas Chandra Bose C) Jawaharlal Nehru D) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Correct Ans: C

Q61) The Sun Temple at Konark was built under the rule of which dynasty?

A) Pallava Dynasty B) Pandya Dynasty C) Eastern Ganga Dynasty D) Rashtrakuta Dynasty

Correct Ans: C

Q62) Which was the first socio-religious organisation established in Bombay in 1840 to work for the annihilation of caste?

A) Satyashodhak Samaj B) Vishwa Jain Sangathan C) Paramhans Mandali D) Dharma Sabha

Correct Ans: C

Q63) Which military officer led the British forces in the Battle of Chinhat fought in 1857?

A) Robert MacLagan B) Henry Lawrence C) James George Smith D) Charles Ellice

Correct Ans: B

Q64) Bilhan was a court poet in which of the following kingdoms?

A) Vikramaditya VI B) Rajaraja II C) Vijayaditya VII D) Kulottunga I

Correct Ans: A

Q65) In which year was the first underground section (Vishwavidyalaya- Kashmere Gate) of the Golden Route opened in New Delhi?

A) 2004 B) 2000 C) 1997 D) 1998

Correct Ans: A

Q66) Name the Chola inscription that provided details of the way in which the sabha was organised in the local administration in the Chola empire.



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A) Thiruvalangadu inscription B) Thirunanthikarai inscription C) Darsanam Koppu inscription D) Uttaramerur inscription

Correct Ans: D

Q67) Which country do the 'Veddas' traditional forest dwellers who foraged, hunted and lived in close-knit groups in caves in the dense jungles?

A) Myanmar B) Nepal C) Bhutan D) Sri Lanka

Correct Ans: D

Q68) Which among the following Chola emperors defeated the Pandya king Maravarman Rajsimha II in the battle of Vellore?

A) Rajendra I B) Vijayalaya C) Parantaka I D) Rajaraja I

Correct Ans: C

Q69) Which power were the Badami (or Vatapi) Chalukyas originally subjects of?

A) Hoysalas B) Pallavas C) Pandyas D) Kadambas

Correct Ans: D

Q70) Which of the following dynasties' genealogy was found in the Bijolia inscription?

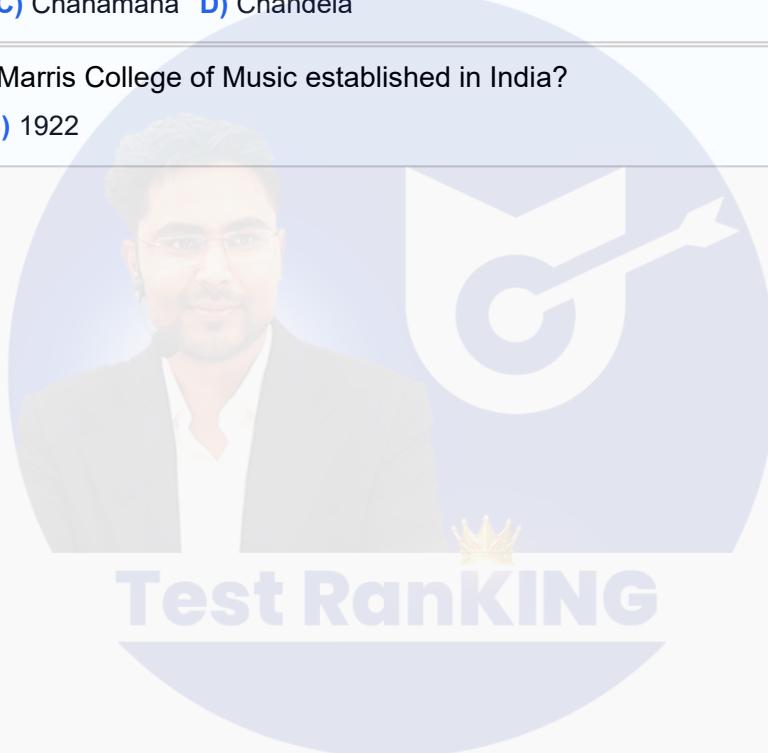
A) Gahadavala B) Parmara C) Chahamana D) Chandela

Correct Ans: C

Q71) In which year was the Marris College of Music established in India?

A) 1919 B) 1901 C) 1926 D) 1922

Correct Ans: C



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MTS Non Tech Havaldar CBIC and CBN Examination 2024

Q1) The Taj Mahal was built by who among the following?

A) Babar **B)** Shah Jahan **C)** Akbar **D)** Jahangir

Correct Ans: B

Q2) In the year 1930, the Salt Satyagraha was led by who among the following?

A) Jawaharlal Nehru **B)** Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel **C)** Subhas Chandra Bose **D)** Mahatma Gandhi

Correct Ans: D

Q3) Which red and buff sandstone is the tallest tower in India built in the thirteenth century?

A) Qutub Minar **B)** Chand Minar **C)** Jhulta Minar **D)** Shaheed Minar

Correct Ans: A

Q4) Swachh Bharat Mission was launched on the birth anniversary of which of the following freedom fighters?

A) Chandrashekhar Azad **B)** Subhash Chandra Bose **C)** Bhagat Singh **D)** Mahatma Gandhi

Correct Ans: D

Q5) Who was the founder of the Mauryan dynasty?

A) Bindusara **B)** Ashoka **C)** Chandragupta Maurya **D)** Vikramaditya

Correct Ans: C

Q6) The 'Quit India Movement' was launched under the leadership of _____.

A) Mahatma Gandhi **B)** Muhammad Ali Jinnah **C)** Subhash Chandra Bose **D)** Jawaharlal Nehru

Correct Ans: A

Q7) Which of the two following countries were formed as a result of the partition of India?

A) India and Nepal **B)** India and Pakistan **C)** India and Sri Lanka **D)** India and Bangladesh

Correct Ans: B

Q8) Who among the following wrote a book called 'Indica' based on his travels and experiences in Mauryan India?

A) Diodorus **B)** Strabo **C)** Megasthenes **D)** Pliny

Correct Ans: C

Q9) Which of the following pacts suspended the Civil Disobedience Movement?

A) Sirima-Gandhi Pact **B)** Gandhi-Irwin Pact **C)** Liaquat-Nehru Pact **D)** Rajah-Moonje Pact

Correct Ans: B

Q10) In which of the following years did the battle of Plassey take place?

A) 1787 **B)** 1796 **C)** 1757 **D)** 1776

Correct Ans: C

Q11) When was the Jallianwala Bagh massacre brought into action by the Britishers in Amritsar?

A) 23 April, 1918 **B)** 13 April, 1919 **C)** 13 April, 1918 **D)** 13 March 1919

Correct Ans: B

Q12) Which of the following was NOT found in the Harappan excavation sites?

A) Public bath **B)** Public buildings **C)** Dwelling houses **D)** Public hospital

Correct Ans: D

Q13) In 1917, Mahatma Gandhi started his first satyagraha in India against the forced cultivation of indigo by Europeans in which of the following districts of British India?

A) Champaran **B)** Kheda **C)** Buxar **D)** Ahmedabad

Correct Ans: A

Q14) The First Battle of Panipat (1526) marked the beginning of:

A) Mughal's Rule in India **B)** French East India Company's rule in India **C)** Sultanat's rule in India

D) British East India company's rule in India



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Q15) Who among the following social reformers ruled out the practice of Sati on the basis of Hindu religious texts?

A) Raja Ram Mohan Roy B) Swami Vivekanand C) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar D) Jyotiba Phule

Correct Ans: A

Q16) Who among the following musicians was a member of Navratnas of Akbar?

A) Amir Khusrau B) Nizamuddin Auliya C) Naubat Khan D) Tansen

Correct Ans: D

Q17) In which of the following years was the 'Quit India Movement' launched?

A) 1920 B) 1935 C) 1942 D) 1919

Correct Ans: C

Q18) The author of 'Arthashastra' was a contemporary of which of the following rulers?

A) Ashoka B) Chandragupta Maurya C) Chandragupta Vikramaditya D) Samudragupta

Correct Ans: B

Q19) The remains of Great Bath have been found from the excavation at which of the following Harappan sites?

A) Lothal B) Kalibangan C) Harappa D) Mohenjodaro

Correct Ans: D

Q20) As a part of the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922, the angry peasants had set ablaze the police station of which place?

A) Kakori B) Dhaka C) Chauri Chaura D) Dandi

Correct Ans: C

Q21) The Great Granary was one of the largest granaries in the _____.

A) Mayan Civilization B) Mesopotamian Civilization C) Egyptian Civilization D) Harappan Civilization

Correct Ans: D

Q22) In his autobiography, Babur described his interest in planning and laying out formal gardens, placed within rectangular walled enclosures and divided into four quarters by artificial channels. These gardens are known as _____.

A) Saat Bagh B) Chahar Bagh C) Panch Bagh D) Teen Bagh

Correct Ans: B

Q23) After the _____ of Hakim Mirza, Kabul was annexed by Akbar and given to Raja Man Singh as 'jagir'.

A) victory B) death C) capture D) marriage

Correct Ans: B

Q24) Match the political parties of British India in column A with their respective founders in column B.

Column A (Political Parties)	Column B (Founders)
a. All India Forward Bloc	i. Dayananda Sarasvati
b. Arya Samaj	ii. Jai Prakash Narayan
c. The Congress Socialist Party	iii. Surendra Nath Banerjee
d. The Indian National Liberal Federation	iv. Subhash Chandra Bose

A) a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii B) a-iv, b-i, c-ii, d-iii C) a-ii, b-iii, c-iv, d-i D) a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii

Correct Ans: B

Q25) Who among the following was the founder of 'Bhoodan Yajna' in India?

A) Vallabhbhai Patel B) Subhas Chandra Bose C) Vinoba Bhave D) Mahatma Gandhi

Correct Ans: C

Q26) Who among the following was 'Senani' in the Rig Vedic period?

A) A spy B) A priest C) A tax officer D) A war hero

Correct Ans: D



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Q27) Which of the following agreements led Mahatma Gandhi to attend the Second Round Table Conference?

A) Gandhi Irwin Pact **B)** Lucknow Pact **C)** Poona Pact **D)** Pact of Paris

Correct Ans: A

Q28) Which event brought about a profound change in Ashoka's administrative policy?

A) The Kalinga War **B)** His sending missionary to Ceylon **C)** His embracing of Buddhism **D)** The third Buddhist Council

Correct Ans: A

Q29) The second largest dome in the world was built in India and is still standing strong. Which dome is being spoken about here?

A) Teela **B)** Calico Dome **C)** Gol Gumbaz **D)** GlampEco

Correct Ans: C

Q30) The Buland Darwaza was the structure built by Akbar at which of the following places in India?

A) Fatehpur Sikri **B)** Lahore **C)** Delhi **D)** Agra

Correct Ans: A

Q31) What is the term for a dome-shaped monument that contains sacred relics in Buddhism?

A) Chaitya **B)** Stambha **C)** Stupa **D)** Vihar

Correct Ans: C

Q32) Who became the Nawab of Bengal after the death of Alivardi Khan in the year 1756?

A) Siraj-Ud-Daulah **B)** Shuja-Ud-Daulah **C)** Saadat Ali Khan **D)** Wazir Ali

Correct Ans: A

Q33) Who among the following signed a pact with Lord Irwin on March 5, 1931?

A) B R Ambedkar **B)** Mahatma Gandhi **C)** Subhas Chandra Bose **D)** Jawaharlal Nehru

Correct Ans: B

Q34) Megasthenes was an ambassador who was sent to the court of which Indian ruler by the Greek ruler, Seleucus Nicator?

A) Bindusara **B)** Ashoka **C)** Chandragupta **D)** Pushyamitra Shunga

Correct Ans: C

Q35) The College of Fort William was established at _____ under British rule.

A) Bombay **B)** Calcutta **C)** Delhi **D)** Madras

Correct Ans: B

Q36) Which among the following is considered the first experiment of Satyagraha by Gandhiji in India?

A) Rowlett Satyagraha **B)** Kheda **C)** Ahmedabad **D)** Champaran

Correct Ans: D

Q37) In which of the following sessions of Congress did the Party issue a call to celebrate 26th January as 'Purna Swaraj Day'?

A) Lahore 1929 **B)** Karachi 1931 **C)** Madras 1927 **D)** Delhi 1923

Correct Ans: A

Q38) Who was the court poet of king Harshavardhana?

A) Kalidas **B)** Vatsbhatti **C)** Ravikirti **D)** Banabhatta

Correct Ans: D

Q39) Which of the following social organisations was founded by Swami Dayananda Saraswati in 1875?

A) Brahmo Samaj **B)** Satyashodhak Samaj **C)** Prarthana Samaj **D)** Arya Samaj

Correct Ans: D

Q40) Who among the following was the first woman President of the Indian National Congress?

A) Sucheta Kriplani **B)** Aruna Asaf Ali **C)** Annie Besant **D)** Sarojini Naidu

Correct Ans: C

Q41) Who among the following was the pioneer of 'Bhoodan Movement'?

A) Bhimrao Ambedkar **B)** Vallabh bhai Patel **C)** Jawaharlal Nehru **D)** Acharya Vinoba Bhave

Correct Ans: D



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Q42) Who regarded Vedas as the source of all knowledge and known for the slogan 'Go back to the Vedas'?

A) Swami Dayananda Saraswati **B)** Swami Vivekananda **C)** Keshav Chandra sen **D)** Raja Rammohun Roy **Correct Ans: A**

Q43) The last Mughal emperor of India was:

A) Shah Jahan **B)** Aurangzeb **C)** Akbar II **D)** Bahadur Shah II **Correct Ans: D**

Q44) Who among the following founded the 'Satyashodhak Samaj' in 1873?

A) Vinoba Bhave **B)** Gopal Ganesh Agarkar **C)** Vinayak Damodar Savarkar **D)** Jyotiba Phule **Correct Ans: D**

Q45) The partition of _____ was annulled in 1911.

A) Burma **B)** Punjab **C)** Bengal **D)** United Provinces **Correct Ans: C**

Q46) Pulakeshin II was the famous ruler of which of the following dynasties?

A) Chalukya **B)** Gauda **C)** Maitraka **D)** Vakataka **Correct Ans: A**

Q47) The Banaras session of the Indian National Congress in 1905 was presided over by _____.

A) Gopal Krishna Gokhale **B)** Mahatma Gandhi **C)** Jawaharlal Nehru **D)** Subhas Chandra Bose **Correct Ans: A**

Q48) Who among the following was NOT associated with the 'Prarthana Sabha'?

A) Atmaram Pandurang **B)** Govind Ranade **C)** Mahatma Gandhi **D)** RG Bhandarkar **Correct Ans: C**

Q49) Who among the following Indian leaders was the first member to be elected to the British Parliament?

A) Lala Hardayal **B)** Bhikaji Cama **C)** Dadabhai Naoroji **D)** Motilal Nehru **Correct Ans: C**

Q50) Forward Bloc was founded in 1939-40 by which of the following leaders?

A) Rash Behari Bose **B)** Jawahar Lal Nehru **C)** Chittaranjan Das **D)** Subhash Chandra Bose **Correct Ans: D**

Q51) Which of the following committees was set up to investigate into the infamous Jallianwala Bagh massacre?

A) Hunter Committee **B)** Sadler Committee **C)** Butler Committee **D)** Henry Fowler Committee **Correct Ans: A**

Q52) Who among the following was one of the founders of the Indian National Congress in 1885?

A) Mahatma Gandhi **B)** Allan Octavian Hume **C)** Charles Freer Andrews **D)** Annie Besant **Correct Ans: B**

Q53) Who among the following formed a group of non-violent revolutionaries, the Khudai Khidmatgars (known as Red Shirts)?

A) Jawaharlal Nehru **B)** Chakravarti Rajagopalachari **C)** Abbas Tayabji **D)** Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan **Correct Ans: D**

Q54) In which year was the first session of the Indian National Congress held?

A) 1885 **B)** 1882 **C)** 1887 **D)** 1886 **Correct Ans: A**

Q55) Who among the following founded the Servants of India Society in 1905 with the help of MG Ranade?

A) Bal Gangadhar Tilak **B)** Gopal Krishna Gokhale **C)** Mahatma Gandhi **D)** Jawaharlal Nehru **Correct Ans: B**

Q56) The Swaraj party was formed within _____ with the thought of contesting elections to enter the legislative councils with a view to obstructing the governance of the colonial government.

A) The Unionist Party **B)** All India Muslim League **C)** Indian National Congress **D)** Independent Labour Party **Correct Ans: C**

Q57) Who appointed the 'Hunter Commission' for Educational Reforms in 1882?



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A) Lord Ellenborough B) Robert Lytton C) John Lawrence D) Lord Ripon

Correct Ans: D

Q58) At which of the following places is the tomb of Sher Shah Suri situated?

A) Sasaram B) Sultanpur C) Rajgir D) Bargaon

Correct Ans: A

Q59) Captain Hawkins visited India during the reign of:

A) Shahjahan B) Akbar C) Babur D) Jahangir

Correct Ans: D

Q60) Who among the following started the Khilafat Movement against the British government?

A) Syed Nabiullah and MA Ansari B) Syed Raza Ali and Muhammad Ali Jinnah C) Shaukat Ali and Mohammad Ali

D) Maulana Mazharul Haque and Mian Abdul Aziz

Correct Ans: C

Q61) Who among the following was the Viceroy of India during the announcement of the Partition of Bengal in 1905?

A) Lord Hastings B) Lord Curzon C) Lord Dalhousie D) Lord Canning

Correct Ans: B

Q62) Who among the following has written 'Gita Govinda', a Sanskrit epic?

A) Jayadeva B) Udayaraja C) Kalhan D) Ramachandra

Correct Ans: A

Q63) Who among the following social reformers established the 'Prarthana Samaj' in Bombay in 1876?

A) Bal Gangadhar Tilak B) Gopal Hari Deshmukh C) Atmaram Pandurang D) Ganesh Agarkar

Correct Ans: C

Q64) Where was the Hindu college established in the year 1791 to teach ancient Sanskrit texts?

A) Agra B) Calcutta C) Banaras D) Madras

Correct Ans: C

Q65) In Harappan civilisation, which material was NOT used in the construction of buildings?

A) Wood B) Iron C) Gypsum mortar D) Burnt mud-bricks

Correct Ans: B

Q66) Which poet composed the Allahabad Prashasti of Samudragupta?

A) Vatsbhatti B) Harisena C) Banabhatta D) Vasul

Correct Ans: B

Q67) Who among the following scholars gave reference to the history of Kashmir?

A) Harsha B) Banbhattacharya C) Kalhana D) Kalidas

Correct Ans: C

Q68) To control the prices, which of the following Sultans of Delhi set up three different markets for different commodities in Delhi?

A) Ghiyasuddin Balban B) Shamsuddin Iltutmish C) Alauddin Khalji D) Muhammad bin Tughlaq

Correct Ans: C

Q69) In 1527, Babur defeated Rana Sanga, the Rajput ruler of Mewar in the Battle of _____.

A) Panipat B) Khanwa C) Tarain D) Chanderi

Correct Ans: B

Q70) Who among the following was defeated by Babur in the Battle of Khanwa in 1527 CE?

A) Hasan Khan B) Ibrahim Lodi C) Rana Sanga D) Medini Rai

Correct Ans: C

Q71) Who among the following founded a suburban township near Vijayanagara, called Nagalapuram, after his mother?

A) Sadasiva Raya B) Achyuta Deva Raya C) Rama Raya D) Krishna Deva Raya

Correct Ans: D

Q72) Who among the following launched the Home Rule League in September 1916 at Madras?



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A) Annie Besant B) Lokmanya Tilak C) Sucheta Kriplani D) Rash Behari Bose

Correct Ans: A

Q73) Which ruler succeeded Chandragupta Maurya in 297 BCE?

A) Kumaragupta B) Ashoka C) Bindusara D) Kanishka

Correct Ans: C

Q74) Consider the following pairs:

	Work	Writer
1	Rajtaringini	Kalhan
2	Gita Govinda	Chandbardai
3	Vikramarjuna - Vijaya	Pampa

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

A) Both 1 and 3 B) Only 3 C) Only 2 D) Both 1 and 2

Correct Ans: A

Q75) Which of the following sultans of Delhi set up three different markets for different commodities in Delhi?

A) Ghiyasuddin Balban B) Alauddin Khalji C) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq D) Sikandar Lodi

Correct Ans: B

Q76) The 'Servants of India Society' was founded by which of the following freedom fighters?

A) Mahatma Gandhi B) Chittaranjan Das C) Motilal Nehru D) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

Correct Ans: D

Q77) With which of the following organisations was Henry Louis Vivian Derozio, a teacher of Hindu College of Calcutta, associated?

A) Paramahansa Mandali B) Sree Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam C) Rahnumai Mazdayasan Sabha

D) Young Bengal Movement

Correct Ans: D

Q78) Who among the following was sent by Akbar to lead the Mughal army in the Battle of Haldighati which was fought in 1576?

A) Raja Maharana Pratap B) Raja Medini Rai C) Raja Todarmal D) Raja Man Singh

Correct Ans: D

Q79) The famous 'Tripartite struggle' for supremacy occurred between which of the following powers?

A) Chouhan, Pala and Gurjar B) Chalukya, Sen and Pratihars C) Gurjar-Pratihara, Rashtrakuta and Palas

D) Sen, Pala and Rashtrakuta

Correct Ans: C

Q80) Harshvardhan's ambitions of extending his power to Deccan and South India were stopped by:

A) Vikramaditya B) Rajaraja I C) Pulakesin II D) Ashoka

Correct Ans: C

Q81) Which of the following dynasties established the Vijayanagara kingdom in fourteenth century?

A) Saluva dynasty B) Aravidu dynasty C) Sangama dynasty D) Tuluva dynasty

Correct Ans: C

Q82) Which of the following organisations was established in Bombay by Atmaram Pandurang?

A) Veda Samaj B) Prarthana Samaj C) Poona Sarvajanik Sabha D) Satya Sodhak Samaj

Correct Ans: B

Q83) Under which of the following Acts, was Warren Hastings appointed as the Governor-General of Bengal?

A) The Regulating Act, 1773 B) The Government of India Act, 1909 C) The Government of India Act, 1935

D) The Government of India Act, 1858



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Q84) Which of the following is an example of the first garden-tomb on the Indian subcontinent?

A) Safdarjung's tomb B) Tomb of Tansen C) Humayun's tomb D) Tomb of Itimad-ud-Daulah

Correct Ans: C

Q85) Which of the following was the capital of the Pallava Dynasty?

A) Aihole B) Badami C) Kanchipuram D) Madurai

Correct Ans: C

Q86) The Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College in Aligarh was founded by _____.

A) Mohammad Ali Jinnah B) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad C) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan D) Muzaffar Ahmed

Correct Ans: C

Q87) Which of following organisations sought to revive Vedic learning and combine it with modern education in the sciences?

A) Arya Samaj B) Brahmo Samaj C) Prarthana Samaj D) Satyashodhak Samaj

Correct Ans: A

Q88) Pushyamitra Sunga's capital was at:

A) Pataliputra B) Cuttack C) Kalinga D) Nalanda

Correct Ans: A

Q89) Which of the following sessions of the Indian National Congress was headed by Sarojini Naidu?

A) Karachi, 1931 B) Madras, 1927 C) Lahore, 1929 D) Kanpur, 1925

Correct Ans: D

Q90) Where of the following was Bal Gangadhar Tilak's Home Rule Movement active?

A) Maharashtra B) Bihar C) Punjab D) Madras

Correct Ans: A

Q91) Who among the following was a leader of Garam Dal, a group of radical nationalists?

A) Gopal Krishna Gokhale B) Dadabhai Naoroji C) Surendranath Banerjee D) Bipin Chandra Pal

Correct Ans: D

Q92) The Citadel area has a huge mud _____ platform, which is 6 m high and underlies all the construction.

A) wood B) rock C) stone D) brick

Correct Ans: D

Q93) Balban's rule as an absolute despot led to which of the following events?

A) Respected common man B) Appointed Hindus in administration C) Granting Jagirs to Nobles D) Destruction of the Forty

Correct Ans: D

Q94) Panch Mahal, a palace in Fatehpur Sikri, was built by the Mughal Emperor _____.

A) Jahangir B) Akbar C) Shah Jahan D) Babar

Correct Ans: B

Q95) The Maukharies ruled over _____ in western Uttar Pradesh, which later on replaced Pataliputra as the political centre of northern India.

A) Jhansi B) Mathura C) Kanauj D) Agra

Correct Ans: C

Q96) Match the monuments with their respective builders.

Monuments

Builders

A) Jama Masjid at Delhi	1) Babur
B) Allahabad Fort	2) Sher Shah
C) Quila I Kunhan Masjid	3) Shah Jahan
D) Jama Masjid at Sambhal	4) Akbar

A) A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3 B) A-3, B-4, C-2, D-1 C) A-3, B-2, C-4, D-1 D) A-2, B-1, C-3, D-4

Correct Ans: B



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Q97) When was the first-round table Conference started by the British Government in London?

A) November 1930 **B)** December 1929 **C)** November 1932 **D)** December 1931

Correct Ans: A

Q98) Who among the following deciphered the Brahmi Script of the Mauryan period?

A) Herbert Hope Risley **B)** Rakhal Das Banerji **C)** James Mill **D)** James Prinsep

Correct Ans: D

Q99) The Permanent Settlement introduced by Cornwallis was NOT prevalent in which of the following regions of India?

A) Bengal **B)** Punjab **C)** Odisha **D)** Bihar

Correct Ans: B

Q100) Which of the following Commissions was set up to investigate the incident of Jallianwala Bagh in 1919?

A) Peel Commission **B)** Hunter Commission **C)** Simon Commission **D)** Sadler Commission

Correct Ans: B

Q101) After which of the following Acts did India come to be governed in the name of the British crown?

A) Government of India Act, 1919 **B)** Charter Act of 1853 **C)** Government of India Act, 1858 **D)** Charter Act of 1833

Correct Ans: C

Q102) Which social reformer from South India founded the Self Respect Movement?

A) EV Ramaswamy Naicker **B)** C Iyodhee Pandithar **C)** Kandukur Veeresalingam **D)** Chembeti Sridharlu Naidu

Correct Ans: A

Q103) Brahmo Samaj, the theistic movement within Hinduism, was founded by Raja Ram Mohan Roy in the year _____.

A) 1828 **B)** 1839 **C)** 1879 **D)** 1856

Correct Ans: A

Q104) Consider the following statements in the context of the Vedas.

1. The Vedas are called Shruti.
2. The Rigveda consists of ten Mandalas.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

A) Neither 1 nor 2 **B)** Both 1 and 2 **C)** Only 2 **D)** Only 1

Correct Ans: B

Q105) Who among the following was the founder of Indian Association in Bengal?

A) Rash Behari Bose **B)** Surendra Nath Banerjee **C)** Chittaranjan Das **D)** P Ananda Charlu

Correct Ans: B

Q106) The word 'Megalith' comes from two _____ words; 'megas' means great and 'lithas' means stone.

A) Greek **B)** English **C)** Hebrew **D)** Latin

Correct Ans: A

Q107) Who among the following was the most important god of the Aryans?

A) Marut **B)** Pashupatinath **C)** Indra **D)** Agni

Correct Ans: C

Q108) Which of the following Mughal emperors issued silver coins in the honour of his wife Mehrunnisa?

A) Humayun **B)** Akbar **C)** Jahangir **D)** Aurangzeb

Correct Ans: C

Q109) Who among the following was the Sultan of Delhi when Bahmani kingdom was founded in 1347 CE?

A) Bahlul Lodi **B)** Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq **C)** Mubarak Shah Khalji **D)** Muhammad bin Tughlaq

Correct Ans: D

Q110) Which of the following statements is correct?

A) At burials in Harappan sites the dead were generally laid in pits.



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B) The script of the Harappan culture has been deciphered by historians.

C) Granaries in the Indus Valley Civilization were found in Harappa only.

D) Harappan culture spread only to Sindh and Punjab.

Correct Ans: A

Q111) Tax, known as bhaga, was levied on which of the following during Mahajanapada period of Ancient India?

A) Tax on cultivators **B)** Tax on cattle breeders **C)** Tax on merchants **D)** Tax on artisans

Correct Ans: A

Q112) The famous Jain temple of Dilwara, built by Solanki rulers, is located at which place?

A) Surat **B)** Mount Abu **C)** Ajmer **D)** Jaipur

Correct Ans: B

Q113) The rock-cut caves in Karnataka, mainly at Badami and Aihole, were built under the patronage of the _____.

A) Mauryas **B)** Chalukyas **C)** Guptas **D)** Cholas

Correct Ans: B

Q114) Which of the following wars took place in the year 1761?

A) Wandiwash **B)** Panipat III **C)** Buxar **D)** Panipat II

Correct Ans: B

Q115) Which of the following was the first subcontinental empire?

A) Satavahana Empire **B)** Mauryan Empire **C)** Gupta Empire **D)** Kushan Empire

Correct Ans: B

Q116) Who among the following signed the Treaty of Allahabad in August 1765 with the Nawab of Awadh and Shah Alam II, the Mughal Emperor?

A) William Bentick **B)** Robert Clive **C)** Earl Mountbatten **D)** Warren Hastings

Correct Ans: B

Q117) Which famous monument of Vijayapura has a Whispering Gallery, where subtle sounds can be heard clearly even from a distance of 37 metres?

A) Upli Buruj **B)** Gol Gumbaz **C)** Saath Kabar **D)** Gagan Mahal

Correct Ans: B

Q118) In 1928, who among the following wrote the Congress Party's Nehru Report, a future constitution for independent India, based on the granting of dominion status?

A) Subhash Chandra Bose **B)** Jawaharlal Nehru **C)** Motilal Nehru **D)** Mahatma Gandhi

Correct Ans: C

Q119) Match the columns.

List- I (South Indian King)

1. Maravarman Sundara Pandyan
2. Krishnadevaraya
3. Narasimha II
4. Tailapa III

List –II (Dynasty)

- A) Hoysalas
- B) Chalukyas
- C) Pandyas
- D) Tuluvas

A) 1-(D); 2 -(C); 3 -(B); 4 -(A) **B)** 1-(A); 2 -(B); 3 -(C); 4 -(D) **C)** 1-(C); 2 -(D); 3 -(A); 4 -(B) **D)** 1-(C); 2 -(A); 3 -(D); 4 -(B)

Correct Ans: C



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Q120) Consider the following lists:

List I (Congress Session) List II (President)

1	Bombay, 1885	(a) Rahimtullah M. Sayani
2	Calcutta, 1896	(b) Rash Behari Ghosh
3	Surat, 1907	(c) Sarojini Naidu
4	Kanpur, 1925	(d) Womesh Chandra Bannerjee

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

A) 1-d, 2-a, 3-c, 4-b B) 1-d, 2-a, 3-b, 4-c C) 1-d, 2-b, 3-a, 4-c D) 1-d, 2-c, 3-b, 4-a

Correct Ans: B

Q121) Moti Masjid in Agra fort was constructed by which of the following Mughal Emperors?

A) Jahangir B) Aurangzeb C) Akbar D) Shahjahan

Correct Ans: D

Q122) Which of the following crops that spread to northern India in the early years of the 17th century was NOT mentioned in the Ain-i-Akbari in the lists of crops in northern India?

A) Arhar B) Tobacco C) Jowar D) Wheat

Correct Ans: B

Q123) Who among the following founded the Asiatic Society of Bengal?

A) Warren Hastings B) William Jones C) Henry Colebrook D) Robert Clive

Correct Ans: B

Q124) In which of the following empires of South India was the Kamalapuram tank built in the 15th century?

A) Bidar B) Bijapur C) Vijayanagara D) Chola

Correct Ans: C

Q125) Which of the following statements is/are correct temples of Khajuraho?

- a) Equal importance is given to human experience and spiritual pursuit.
- b) Jain and Hindu temples are also found at Khajuraho.
- c) Chausanth Yogini temple is one of the important temples here.

A) Only c and a B) All a, b and c C) Only b and c D) Only a and b

Correct Ans: B

Q126) Where was the India House established to work for India's liberation from British possession?

A) Kabul B) London C) Berlin D) San Francisco

Correct Ans: B

Q127) In the Vedic period, education was begun with which of the following?

A) Upanayana B) Vanaprastha C) Niyoga D) Grihastha

Correct Ans: A

Q128) In which of the following years did Alexander invade Punjab and in which of the following years did he die?

A) 326 BC and 323 BC B) 320 BC and 323 BC C) 323 BC and 328 BC D) 326 BC and 327 BC

Correct Ans: A

Q129) Most of the Harappan sites are primarily divided into _____ parts.

A) eight B) four C) two D) six

Correct Ans: C

Q130) Which of the following languages was used by the Sangam poets for composing the texts?

A) Malayalam B) Telugu C) Tamil D) Kannada

Correct Ans: C

Q131) For the development of agriculture, a new department, Diwan-i-Amir-Kohi was established by which of the following Sultans of Delhi?

A) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq B) Ghiyasuddin Balban C) Alauddin Khalji D) Shamsuddin Iltutmish

Correct Ans: A



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Q132) Seleucus Nicator was a contemporary of _____.

A) Kalashoka B) Kanishka C) Chanakya D) Ashoka

Correct Ans: C

Q133) In the year of the coronation of Akbar, who among the following was designated as the Wakil of the Mughal kingdom with the title of 'Khan-i-Khanan'?

A) Bairam Khan B) Munim Khan C) Hakim Mirza D) Abdur Rahim

Correct Ans: A

Q134) Who among the following was a contemporary of Buddha, but is not considered the first founder of the religion?

A) Mahavira Swami B) Arishtanemi C) Rishabhanath D) Bhadrabahu

Correct Ans: A

Q135) The Moplah Uprising, an organised opposition of Muslim cultivators, occurred in which modern state of India?

A) Kerala B) Bihar C) Tamil Nadu D) Punjab

Correct Ans: A

Q136) Who among the following married the Mughal emperor Jahangir in 1611 and received the title 'Nur Jahan'?

A) Jahanara Begum B) Mumtaz Mahal C) Hasina Begum Sahiba D) Mehrunnisa

Correct Ans: D

Q137) Consider the following statements in the context of the Mughal Rule.

1. The Mansabdari System was introduced by Akbar in 1571.
2. The Second Battle of Panipat was fought in 1556.
3. Maharana Pratap Singh of Mewar was a contemporary of Babur.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

A) Both 1 and 2 B) Only 2 C) Both 2 and 3 D) 1, 2 and 3

Correct Ans: A

Q138) Who was sent as an envoy to China during the time of Muhammad bin Tughluq?

A) Ibn Battuta B) Al-Biruni C) Hasan Nizami D) Ziauddin Barani

Correct Ans: A

Q139) In which among the following years was Hindu widow remarriage declared legal in India?

A) 1893 B) 1899 C) 1856 D) 1872

Correct Ans: C

Q140) Which chronicler of the medieval age recognised that Raziyya was more able and qualified than all her brothers?

A) Minhaj-i-Siraj B) Muhammad Junaidi C) Fakhrul-Mulk-Isami D) Taj-ud-din

Correct Ans: A

Q141) Which of the following architectural elements is excluded from the construction sites of the Indus Valley Civilisation?

A) Mortar of Gypsum B) Iron Slabs C) Sun Dried Bricks D) Baked Bricks

Correct Ans: B

Q142) In 1927, where was the conference against colonial oppression and imperialism, in which Jawaharlal Nehru participated on behalf of Indian National Congress, held?

A) Brussels B) Leuven C) Antwerp D) Bruges

Correct Ans: A

Q143) Kharavela was an important ruler of which dynasty?

A) Sunga Dynasty B) Vardhan Dynasty C) Gupta Dynasty D) Chedi Dynasty

Correct Ans: D

Q144) After the decisive battle of Plassey of 1757, who among the following was declared as the Nawab of Bengal by the British?

A) Mir Qasim B) Murshid Quli Khan C) Mir Jafar Ali Khan D) Mansur Ali Khan

Correct Ans: C

Q145) Which of the following was the capital of Vatsa Mahajanapada?

A) Ujjayini B) Ahichchatra C) Vaishali D) Kausambi

Correct Ans: D



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Q146) Which of the following Acts was the first intervention by the British government in the East India Company's territorial affairs?

A) The Charter Act of 1793 **B)** The Pitt's India Act, 1784 **C)** The Charter Act of 1813 **D)** The Regulating Act, 1773

Correct Ans: D

Q147) Which of the following events took place in the year 1928?

A) Bardoli Satyagraha **B)** Kakori Incident **C)** Kheda Satyagraha **D)** Dandi March

Correct Ans: A

Q148) Which of the following Harappan cities was found without a citadel?

A) Lothal **B)** Banawali **C)** Chanhudaro **D)** Kalibangan

Correct Ans: C

Q149) Which of following silver coins was introduced by Sultan Shamsuddin Iltutmish?

A) Adali **B)** Tanka **C)** Dinar **D)** Jittal

Correct Ans: B

Q150) Which of the following Rashtrakuta rulers performed the ceremony called 'Hiranya Garbha'?

A) Dantidurga **B)** Dhruva I **C)** Krishna I **D)** Govind III

Correct Ans: A

Q151) Ravikirti was the court poet of which ruler?

A) Rajaraja **B)** Harshavardhana **C)** Dantidurga **D)** Pulakeshin II

Correct Ans: D

Q152) Which of the following statements is/are FALSE for the Harappan town planning?

1. Most of the towns have citadel in harappan civilization.
2. Every town had a temple in Harappan civilization.
3. Every building was made of sand stone in Harappan civilization.

A) Both 1 and 3 **B)** Both 2 and 3 **C)** Only 1 **D)** Both 1 and 2

Correct Ans: B

Q153) Which volume of the 'Akbar-Nama' is known as Ain-i-Akbari and deals with Akbar's administration, household, army and the revenues and geography of his empire?

A) Fourth **B)** Fifth **C)** Third **D)** Second

Correct Ans: C

Q154) Against which of the following were 'Swadeshi' and 'Boycott' used as the means of protest and struggle, for the first time in India?

A) Simon Commission **B)** Jallianwala Bagh massacre **C)** Rowlatt Act **D)** Partition of Bengal

Correct Ans: D

Q155) The Shore Temple at Mahabalipuram was built during the reign of the _____ king Narasimhavarman II.

A) Chola **B)** Chera **C)** Chalukya **D)** Pallava

Correct Ans: D

Q156) The Ashokan inscriptions of Afghanistan are written in Aramaic and _____ scripts.

A) OI Chiki **B)** Greek **C)** Devanagari **D)** Sharda

Correct Ans: B

Q157) Who were the first foreign rulers of northwest India in the post-Mauryan period?

A) Parthians **B)** Bactrian Greeks **C)** Sakas **D)** Kushanas

Correct Ans: B

Q158) The Bara Imambara in Lucknow was built in the year 1784 by _____.

A) Nawab Asaf-ud-Daula **B)** Jahangir **C)** Nawab Siraj-ud-Daula **D)** Akbar

Correct Ans: A

Q159) With reference to medieval history, consider the following statements.

1. The founder of the Chola dynasty called the 'Imperial Cholas' was Vijayalaya (9th century AD).
2. One of the important dynasties which ruled in northern India was Gurjara-Pratiharas.



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3. Palas ruled in western India and Rashtrakutas ruled in southern India in the early years (750 -1000).

Which of the given statement(s) is/are correct?

A) 2 only B) 1 and 3 only C) 1 and 2 only D) 1 only

Correct Ans: C

Q160) In Harappan civilisation, cities were planned with the streets generally oriented along the _____ directions.

A) cardinal B) ordinal C) anonymous D) incognito

Correct Ans: A

Q161) Who was the first feudatory of Pallavas?

A) Harshvardhan B) Ashoka C) Rajendra D) Vijayalaya

Correct Ans: D

Q162) Who among the following was the famous ruler of the Gauda Kingdom?

A) Rudradaman B) Grahavarman C) Rajyavardhan D) Shashanka

Correct Ans: D

Q163) Who was the famous Venetian traveller of the 13th century who visited Kerala?

A) Marco Polo B) Nicolo Conti C) Abdur Razzaq D) Barthema

Correct Ans: A

Q164) Shree Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam (SNDP), founded in 1903, to carry on the work of social reform was active in which of the following states?

A) Assam B) Punjab C) Kerala D) Bihar

Correct Ans: C

Q165) Who among the following rulers introduced the 'jharokha darshan' in the Mughal dynasty?

A) Akbar B) Shahjahan C) Humayun D) Aurangzeb

Correct Ans: A

Q166) The rock-cut temple of Shiva built by Krishna I is found at which of the following places?

A) Manyakhet B) Kannauj C) Ellora D) Mahabalipuram

Correct Ans: C

Q167) Which of the following Indian philosophical systems and its widely acknowledged proponents is INCORRECTLY paired?

A) Yoga - Patanjali B) Nyaya - Gotama C) Vaisheshika - Vyasa D) Purva Mimansa - Jaimini

Correct Ans: C

Q168) The officer known as Diwan belonged to which of the following departments of the Mughal empire during Akbar's reign?

A) Judicial B) Foreign affairs C) Finance D) Military

Correct Ans: C

Q169) Who among the following adopted the policy of consolidation in place of expansion by eliminating the rebels?

A) Nasiruddin Mahmud B) Shamsuddin Iltutmish C) Ghiyasuddin Balban D) Raziya

Correct Ans: C

Q170) Who was the successor of Vima Kadphises in Kushana dynasty?

A) Kujula Kadphises B) Menander C) Kanishka D) Kharavela

Correct Ans: C

Q171) The Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque was constructed in around 1197 AD by the sultan of which of the following dynasties of Delhi Sultanate?

A) Tughlaq B) Lodhi C) Khalji D) Mamluk

Correct Ans: D

Q172) Rigveda is the earliest specimen of:

A) Indo European language B) Indian language C) Indo-African language D) Russian language

Correct Ans: A



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Q173) In the Great Stupa at Sanchi there are _____ gateways known as 'Toranas' at the cardinal points to the compass.

A) 6 B) 4 C) 2 D) 8

Correct Ans: B

Q174) What is the collection of Vedic hymns or 'mantras' called?

A) Shruti B) Smriti C) Samhita D) Upanishad

Correct Ans: C

Q175) The architectural marvels, temples of Gangaikonda-Cholapuram, were built by which of the following king?

A) King Vijayalaya B) King Akabar C) King mahendravarman D) King Rajendra

Correct Ans: D

Q176) Which of the following statements is/are true about the Cholas?

- 1 The capital of the Chola kingdom was Tanjore.
- 2 Vikram Chola had in his veins the blood of the Cholas and Eastern Chalukyas.
- 3 Rajendra I Chola is known as Gangaikonda Chola.

A) Only 1 and 3 B) All 1, 2 and 3 C) Only 2 and 3 D) Only 1 and 2

Correct Ans: B

Q177) Who among the following was the first sultan of Delhi Sultanate to visit the Ajmer shrine of Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti?

A) Ghiyasuddin Balban B) Khizr Khan C) Jalaluddin Khalji D) Muhammad bin Tughlaq

Correct Ans: D

Q178) Anuradhapura, the old capital of Sri Lanka, was destroyed by which of the following dynasties of South India in the 10th century AD?

A) Chalukyas of Badami B) Chola C) Chalukyas of Vengi D) Rashtrakuta

Correct Ans: B

Q179) Which of the following statements is/are true about the Iron Age?

- 1 The establishment of large cities took place on the basis of sizeable surplus.
- 2 The ceramic associated with this age was Painted Grey Ware.
- 3 The Indus Valley Civilization flourished during the Iron Age

A) Only 1 and 2 B) All 1, 2 and 3 C) Only 2 and 3 D) Only 1

Correct Ans: A

Q180) Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- Balshastri Jambhekar started the first Anglo- Maratha newspaper - 'Durpun', in 1832.
- He is remembered as the father of Marathi journalism.
- Balshastri Jambhekar published the first Marathi monthly magazine - 'Digdurgshun' in 1840.

A) Only A B) Both A and B C) Only B D) A, B and C

Correct Ans: D

Q181) The Fourth Anglo-Mysore War was fought in the year _____.

A) 1796 B) 1799 C) 1800 D) 1797

Correct Ans: B

Q182) The Bidar Fort of Karnataka is irregularly _____ in shape.

A) rhomboid B) square C) rectangular D) circular

Correct Ans: A

Q183) Which Indian dynasty is associated with the creation of highly skillful bronze sculptures?

A) Chola B) Pallava C) Mauryan D) Mughal

Correct Ans: A

Q184) Who among the following founded the Saluva dynasty of Vijayanagara empire?

A) Bukka Raya I B) Rama Deva Raya C) Krishnadeva Raya D) Narsimha Deva Raya

Correct Ans: D

Q185) The Megalithic site _____ is a site on the river Ghod, a tributary of the Bhima.

A) Inamgaon B) Hire benakal C) Pottru D) Hallur

Correct Ans: A



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Q186) At which of the following places was the first Singh Sabha founded in 1873?

A) Jullundur **B)** Multan **C)** Amritsar **D)** Lahore

Correct Ans: C

Q187) Which of the following periods in India is also associated with the Iron Age?

A) Later Vedic Age **B)** Neolithic Age **C)** Harappan Age **D)** Palaeolithic Age

Correct Ans: A

Q188) The elliptical shapes in temple architecture in Dravidian style are known by which of the given terms?

A) Nasi **B)** Gajaprishta **C)** Vrita **D)** Ayatasra

Correct Ans: B

Q189) The founder of Bahmani kingdom who assumed the title of 'Alauddin Hasan Bahman Shah' was _____.

A) Hasan Gangu **B)** Ahmad Shah **C)** Feroz Shah Bahmani **D)** Muhammad Shah

Correct Ans: A

Q190) In which of the following cities was the headquarters of Theosophical Society established in British India?

A) Ashok Nagar **B)** Adyar **C)** Alandur **D)** Ayanavaram

Correct Ans: B

Q191) Shuddhi movement was initiated by which of the following organisations?

A) Paramhans Mandali **B)** Arya Samaj **C)** Satyashodak Samaj **D)** Ramakrishna Mission

Correct Ans: B

Q192) Drains exiting from Mohenjo-Daro had _____ doors that were probably closed at night to prevent vagrants or negative elements from entering the city through that access.

A) iron **B)** mud **C)** sandstone **D)** wooden

Correct Ans: D

Q193) Which dynasty defeated the Kanya dynasty?

A) Sunga Dynasty **B)** Satavahana Dynasty **C)** Kushan Dynasty **D)** Sakas Dynasty

Correct Ans: B

Q194) In which of the following years was the Child Marriage Restraint Act passed?

A) 1929 **B)** 1872 **C)** 1856 **D)** 1902

Correct Ans: A

Q195) Which Rigvedic God is considered an intermediary between God and men?

A) Varuna **B)** Yama **C)** Indra **D)** Agni

Correct Ans: D

Q196) Who was the Viceroy of India when the Indian Arms Act, 1878, was passed?

A) Lord Dufferin **B)** Lord Lytton **C)** Lord Ripon **D)** Lord Curzon

Correct Ans: B

Q197) Who discovered the Bharhut stupa?

A) James Burgess **B)** Alexander Cunningham **C)** James Fergusson **D)** James Tod

Correct Ans: B

Q198) Which of the following statements is/are INCORRECT?

A) 1833 Charter Act has changed the designation for Governor-General of Bengal, renamed as Governor-General of India.

B) Lord William Bentick was the first Governor General of India.

A) Neither A nor B **B)** Only B **C)** Only A **D)** Both A and B

Correct Ans: D

Q199) Which among the following dynasties originated from the Yueh-chih tribe of China?

A) Kushanas **B)** Guptas **C)** Satavahanas **D)** Parthians

Correct Ans: A

Q200) How many Pillar Edicts or Major Pillar Edicts (PEs) of Ashoka are found?

A) Nine **B)** Two **C)** Seven **D)** Fourteen

Correct Ans: C



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Q201) Which of the following revolutionaries, who was arrested in Lahore conspiracy case by the British Government of India, was martyred in the hunger strike of 63 days in jail?

A) Jatindra Nath Das **B)** Ram Prasad Bismil **C)** Prafulla Chaki **D)** Rash Behari Bose

Correct Ans: A

Q202) Epic Poem, Savitri, described by its author as 'A Legend and a Symbol', was written by _____.

A) Aurobindo Ghosh **B)** Bal Gangadhar Tilak **C)** Baba Saheb Ambedkar **D)** Mahatma Phule

Correct Ans: A

Q203) Who among the following Governor Generals of India wrote about the predicament of Indian weavers, "The bones of the cotton weavers are scattered on the plains of India"?

A) Lord William Bentinck **B)** Lord Amherst **C)** Sir John Shore **D)** Lord Minto

Correct Ans: A

Q204) In which of the following years was a Hindu College in Benaras established to impart education from the ancient Sanskrit texts?

A) 1794 **B)** 1790 **C)** 1801 **D)** 1791

Correct Ans: D

Q205) In which of the following years was the state of Golconda finally annexed into the Mughal empire?

A) 1690 **B)** 1687 **C)** 1697 **D)** 1685

Correct Ans: B

Q206) Where was the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association established in the year 1928?

A) Delhi **B)** Lahore **C)** Kanpur **D)** Agra

Correct Ans: A

Q207) The Shuddhi Movement to reconvert to the Hindu fold the converts to other religions, was started by which of the following organisations?

A) Brahmo Samaj **B)** Arya Samaj **C)** Dharma Sabha **D)** Satyashodhak Samaj

Correct Ans: B

Q208) As per the treaty of Purandar, how many forts were surrendered by Shivaji to Mughals?

A) 35 **B)** 18 **C)** 23 **D)** 11

Correct Ans: C

Q209) In which year was the microfinance movement formally launched in India on a pilot basis?

A) 1980 **B)** 1992 **C)** 2010 **D)** 2000

Correct Ans: B

Q210) The sister of Harshavardhana Rajyashri was married to _____, the king of Maukhari dynasty of Kanyakubja.

A) Isanavarman **B)** Grahavarman **C)** Sasanka **D)** Devagupta

Correct Ans: B

Q211) The All-India Kisan Sabha was founded in Lucknow in April _____ with Swami Sahjanand Saraswati as the president.

A) 1934 **B)** 1935 **C)** 1936 **D)** 1937

Correct Ans: C

Q212) Bal Gangadhar described _____ as a diamond of India.

A) Mahatma Gandhi **B)** Baba Saheb Ambedkar **C)** Gopal Krishna Gokhale **D)** Motilal Nehru

Correct Ans: C

Q213) Amer Fort was built with red sandstone and white marble by which ruler in the 16th century?

A) Raja Udai Singh **B)** Raja Jai Singh **C)** Raja Man Singh I **D)** Raja Amar Singh

Correct Ans: C

Q214) When did Bindusara ascend the Maurya throne?

A) 299 BCE **B)** 301 BCE **C)** 297 BCE **D)** 321 BCE

Correct Ans: C

Q215) Which of the following is NOT associated with the Iron Age in India?

A) Northern black polished ware **B)** Smelting **C)** Mehrauli iron pillar **D)** Painted grey ware

Correct Ans: C



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Q216) Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapith was founded by Shiv Prasad Gupta and Bhagwan Das in the year _____.

A) 1919 **B)** 1920 **C)** 1921 **D)** 1922

Correct Ans: C

Q217) The last Chalukyan King, defeated by the Rashtrakuta King Dantidurga, was _____.

A) Pulakesin II **B)** Vikramaditya I **C)** Vikramaditya II **D)** Kirtivarman II

Correct Ans: D

Q218) Match the army officers of the Mauryan empire in column A with the respective salaries given to them in column B.

Column A (Army Officer)

- a. Senapati
- b. Adhvakshas
- c. Mukhvas
- d. Nayka

Column B (Salaries)

- i. 12,000 Pana per annum
- ii. 8,000 Pana per annum
- iii. 4,000 Pana per annum
- iv. 4,8000 Pana per annum

A) a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii **B)** a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i **C)** a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv **D)** a-iii, b-i, c-iv, d-ii

Correct Ans: B

Q219) Harappa, one of the sites of the Harappan culture, was found in which of the following states of pre-independent India?

A) Punjab **B)** Balochistan **C)** Sindh **D)** United Province

Correct Ans: A

Q220) Akbar's first expedition towards Deccan was sent to Ahmednagar under the leadership of Prince Murad and _____.

A) Man Singh **B)** Adham Khan **C)** Abdul Rahim Khan-i-Khanan **D)** Birbal

Correct Ans: C

Q221) Who among the following Portuguese travellers visited the Vijayanagar empire during the reign of Krishnadevaraya?

A) Ludovico de Varthema **B)** Domingo Paes **C)** Nicolo de Conti **D)** Athanasius Nikitin

Correct Ans: B

Q222) Chand Minar at Daulatabad is a 210-feet-high tapering tower divided into _____ storeys.

A) four **B)** six **C)** three **D)** five

Correct Ans: A

Q223) In which of the following systems was the charge of collecting the revenue and paying it to the Company given to the village headman, rather than the zamindar?

A) Zamindari **B)** Mahalwari **C)** Ryotwari **D)** Iqtadari

Correct Ans: B

Q224) To which position in the Mughal administration under Akbar does Diwan-i-Ala refer?

A) Court Writer **B)** Prime Minister **C)** Finance Minister **D)** Defence Minister

Correct Ans: C

Q225) The famous Qila-i-Kuhna (mosque of the old fort) was built by:

A) Alauddin Khilji **B)** Sher Shah **C)** Humayun **D)** Akbar

Correct Ans: B

Q226) Palkigundu Minor Rock Edicts of Ashoka are located in _____.

A) Telangana **B)** Maharashtra **C)** Tamil Nadu **D)** Karnataka

Correct Ans: D

Q227) Select the INCORRECT statement from the following.

A) The Sale and Devang communities of South India were famous for weaving.



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B) The first cotton textile mill in India was established in Bombay in 1854.

C) The development of the cotton textile industry in Britain led to the decline of Indian textile producers.

D) Cotton clothes made in England had driven Indian clothes out of the markets of Europe and America in the beginning of the 20th century.

Correct Ans: D

Q228) Who excavated the Chira Tope stupa at Taxila?

A) Alexander Cunningham **B)** James Mill **C)** James Princip **D)** John Marshall

Correct Ans: D

Q229) Which of the following statements is INCORRECT related to Macaulay?

A) He believed that India is an uncivilised country which needs to be taught the lessons of civilisation.

B) He strongly advocated giving English language education to Indians. **C)** Macaulay was an orientalist scholar.

D) He considered Indian and Arab literature inferior to the Western literature.

Correct Ans: C

Q230) Name the Sri Lankan Buddhist text that provides details of the Mauryan empire.

A) Parishishtaparvan **B)** Ashokavadana **C)** Divyavadana **D)** Dipavamsa

Correct Ans: D

Q231) Who is properly known as the 'Grand Old Lady' of the Independence Movement?

A) Aruna Asaf Ali **B)** Madam Kama **C)** Sarojini Naidu **D)** Usha Mehta

Correct Ans: A

Q232) The Iron Age site named Tekwada is located in _____.

A) Maharashtra **B)** Andhra Pradesh **C)** Tamil Nadu **D)** Madhya Pradesh

Correct Ans: A

Q233) Which bonding material was mainly used to join the stones or bricks of 'The Great Bath' of the Harappan Civilisation?

A) Gypsum Mortar **B)** Gauged Mortar **C)** Mud Mortar **D)** Lime Mortar

Correct Ans: A

Q234) The construction of Mehrangarh fort of Jodhpur was initiated during the reign of which ruler?

A) Rao Bika **B)** Rao Jodha **C)** Maharawal Jaswant Singh **D)** Sawai Man Singh

Correct Ans: B

Q235) The village servants or functionaries, who constituted of groups of families in Vijayanagar empire, were called _____.

A) vellalars **B)** ayagars **C)** amaranayakas **D)** nayakas

Correct Ans: B

Q236) Which of the following dynasties of the Delhi Sultanate finally annexed Jaunpur into the empire of Delhi Sultanate?

A) Lodi dynasty **B)** Sayyid dynasty **C)** Tughlaq dynasty **D)** Khalji dynasty

Correct Ans: A

Q237) Due to the popularity of Indian clothes in Britain, a law was passed to ban Indian clothes. Which of the following was that law?

A) Calico Act **B)** Calso act **C)** Textile act **D)** Muslin act

Correct Ans: A

Q238) The Early Vedic economy was primarily based on _____ activity.

A) trading **B)** Mining Iron ore **C)** pastoral **D)** agricultural

Correct Ans: C

Q239) Who among the following was the founder of 'Satnami movement' in the central India?

A) Saint Haridas **B)** Narayan Guru **C)** Ghasidas **D)** Jyoti Rao Phule

Correct Ans: C



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Q240) In 1836, _____ became the Governor General of India.

A) Lord Curzon B) Earl of Auckland C) Lord Hastings D) Robert Clive

Correct Ans: B

Q241) In Dholavira, which of the following materials is extensively used as a building material?

A) Granite B) Cement C) Bricks D) Stone

Correct Ans: D

Q242) The construction of Humayun's tomb was completed by:

A) Biga Begum B) Rahmat Banu Begum C) Zeenat Mahal D) Mah Chuchak Begum

Correct Ans: A

Q243) Fa-Hsien, a Chinese Buddhist Pilgrim, began his journey back home (China) from _____.

A) Taxila B) Prayag C) Arikamedu D) Bengal

Correct Ans: D

Q244) Sultan Ghari tomb is situated to west of the Qutub in Delhi is like a fortress within a walled enclosure with bastions on the comers, with its _____ grave chamber underground.

A) octagonal B) squarish C) pentagonal D) rectangular

Correct Ans: A

Q245) During which centuries did several Buddhist pilgrims and scholars travel to China on the historic 'silk route'?

A) Eighth and ninth centuries AD B) First, second and third centuries AD C) Fourth and fifth centuries AD

D) Sixth and seventh centuries AD

Correct Ans: B

Q246) The Home Rule League Movement of Bal Gangadhar Tilak had its base across Karnataka and Maharashtra, but excluding which of the following?

A) Berar B) Poona C) Bombay D) Nagpur

Correct Ans: C

Q247) Valabhi type of Nagara temples are generally _____ in shape, with a roof that rises into a vaulted chamber.

A) square B) circular C) triangular D) rectangular

Correct Ans: D

Q248) The founders of Vijayanagar empire, Harihara and Bukka Raya were the ministers of:

A) Kampili B) Eastern Ganga C) Western Chalukya D) Kadamba

Correct Ans: A

Q249) The Ramoshi Uprising of 1824 took place in which of the following present states of India?

A) West Bengal B) Uttar Pradesh C) Maharashtra D) Tamil Nadu

Correct Ans: C

Q250) Who built Sudarshan lake in Junagarh?

A) Skandgupta B) Pushyagupta C) Bhanugupta D) Chandra Gupta

Correct Ans: B

Q251) Which of the following is the oldest dated forts in India, as first mentioned in Alexander the Great's war records, bringing it to the 4th century BCE?

A) Kangra Fort B) Gwalior Fort C) Kumbhalgarh Fort D) Mehrangarh Fort

Correct Ans: A

Q252) Maitraka dynasty was founded in which part of India?

A) Eastern B) Southern C) Northern D) Western

Correct Ans: D

Q253) The Mughal emperor, Babur was a devotee of the _____ Sufi Silsila.

A) Suhrawardi B) Chisti C) Qadri D) Naqshbandi

Correct Ans: D

Q254) Sanchi stupa was rediscovered in the year _____ by General Henry Taylor.



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A) 1818 B) 1819 C) 1816 D) 1817

Correct Ans: A

Q255) Tirot Sing was the leader of which of the following revolts?

A) Singpho's Rebellion B) Sanyasi Revolt C) Poligars's Revolt D) Khasi uprising

Correct Ans: D

Q256) The planned large-scale disruption of rail communications and the seizure of arms in Bengal were undertaken under the leadership of _____.

A) Surendranath Banerjee B) Jatin Mukherjee C) Aurobindo Ghose D) Chittaranjan Das

Correct Ans: B

Q257) Who among the following formed an organisation to support widow remarriage in Madras Presidency?

A) C Rajagopalachari B) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar C) V Chidambaram Pillai D) Veereshlingam Pantulu

Correct Ans: D

Q258) With reference to provinces under Mauryan dynasty, which of the following pairs is correct?

A) Uttarapatha (North) - Suvarnagiri B) Prachyapatha (East) - Toshali C) Avantiratha (West) - Taxila

D) Dakshinapatha (South) - Ujjain

Correct Ans: B

Q259) Which material was largely used to build the stupa at Piprahwa in Uttar Pradesh?

A) Sandstone B) Bricks C) Marble D) Granite Stone

Correct Ans: B

Q260) Who was appointed as the governor of Bengal by Sultan Balban after the revolt and subsequent death of Tughril Beg?

A) Mahmud Khan B) Zafar Khan C) Bughra Khan D) Khizr Khan

Correct Ans: C

Q261) Who among the following social reformers wrote Brahmo Covenant which was a statement of the creed of the Brahmo Samaj?

A) Raja Ram Mohan Roy B) Keshab Chandra Sen C) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar D) Debendranath Tagore

Correct Ans: D

Q262) The title of 'Chief of the Merchants' or 'Malikut-Tujjar' was conferred on Mahmud Gawan by which of the following Bahamani kings?

A) Nizamuddin Ahmad III B) Bahman Shah C) Mohammad Shah D) Humayun Shah

Correct Ans: D

Q263) Who built an elegant two-storey 'ship palace' between two reservoirs named Jahaaz Mahal?

A) Sultan Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq B) Sultan Alaud-Din Khalji C) Sultan Muhammad Bin Tughlaq D) Sultan Ghiyasuddin Khilji

Correct Ans: D

Q264) During the Mauryan society, Megasthenes divided the Indian society into seven distinct groups. In which distinct group were the 'king's counsellors' placed?

A) Seventh B) First C) Fifth D) Second

Correct Ans: A



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Q1) Vasco da Gama, who discovered the sea route from Europe to India, belonged to which nation?

A) England B) Portugal C) Spain D) Germany

Correct Ans: B

Q2) Which of the following acts gave the British Indian government the authority to arrest anyone without a trial?

A) Pitt's India Act B) The Indian Slavery Act C) The Indian Press Act D) The Rowlatt Act

Correct Ans: D

Q3) Who among the following envoys was sent by Seleucus I to the court of Chandragupta Maurya?

A) Fa-Hien B) Al-Biruni C) Megasthenes D) Deimachus

Correct Ans: C

Q4) The Battle of Kannauj was fought between Sher Shah Suri and the Mughals led by _____.

A) Humayun B) Aurangzeb C) Jehangir D) Akbar

Correct Ans: A

Q5) Which of the following cities of Delhi was founded by Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq?

A) Siri B) Jahanpanah C) Qila-i-Rai Pithora D) Tughluqabad

Correct Ans: D

Q6) In which year did Lord Dalhousie introduce the railway line in British India?

A) 1853 B) 1861 C) 1870 D) 1849

Correct Ans: A

Q7) Who among the following was the pioneer of widow remarriages in Maharashtra and also started a girls' school in Poona along with his wife?

A) BR Ambedkar B) Gopal Hari Deshmukh Lokahitawadi C) Jyotirao Govindrao Phule D) Mahatma Gandhi

Correct Ans: C

Q8) Satyashodhak Samaj (truth seeker society) was established by which of the following social reformers?

A) Jyotiba Phule B) Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar C) Mahatma Gandhi D) Mahadev Govind Ranade

Correct Ans: A

Q9) Who among the following founded the Ramakrishna Mission to carry on humanitarian and social work?

A) Debendranath Tagore B) Aurobindo Ghosh C) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar D) Swami Vivekananda

Correct Ans: D

Q10) Who among the following is known as Tuti-e-Hind?

A) Surdas B) Tansen C) Amir Khusro D) Naubat Khan

Correct Ans: C

Q11) Who wrote the patriotic song 'Sare Jahan Se Achha Hindustan Hamara' that was published in the weekly journal Ittehad on 16 August 1904?

A) Muhammad Iqbal B) Chandrasekhar Azad C) Rabindranath Tagore D) Sardar Bhagat Singh

Correct Ans: A

Q12) Which amongst the following statements about the Indian social reformers of the 19th century is INCORRECT?

A) The Aligarh Movement was started by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan in 1875.

B) Dayanand Saraswati founded the Arya Samaj in 1875.

C) Mahadev Govind Ranade is associated with the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha

D) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was the founder of the Brahmo Samaj.

Correct Ans: D

Q13) Ashoka sent his son Mahendra and daughter Sanghamitra to spread the message of Dhamma to which of the following countries?



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A) Burma B) China C) Afghanistan D) Sri Lanka

Correct Ans: D

Q14) Arrange the following battles fought during Mughal period in correct chronological order.

- a. Battle of Khanwa
- b. First battle of Panipat
- c. Battle of Ghaghra
- d. Battle of Chausa

A) b, a, c, d B) a, c, b, d C) c, a, d, b D) d, a, b, c

Correct Ans: A

Q15) How many Mandalas were in Rig Vedic Samhita?

A) 11 B) 10 C) 12 D) 20

Correct Ans: B

Q16) Dantivarman or Dantidurga was the founder of which of the following dynasties?

A) Rashtrakuta B) Chera C) Pala D) Pratihara

Correct Ans: A

Q17) Who amongst the following became the president of the second session of the Indian National Congress held in Calcutta in December 1886?

A) P Ananda Charlu B) Badruddin Tyabji C) Dadabhai Nauroji D) William Wedderburn

Correct Ans: C

Q18) Devanampriya Piyadasi is another name for whom among the following Mauryan kings?

A) Shatadhanvan B) Bindusara C) Samprati D) Ashoka

Correct Ans: D

Q19) When was the 'The Objective Resolution' moved by Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru?

A) 13 December 1946 B) 17 November 1946 C) 15 August 1947 D) 16 November 1948

Correct Ans: A

Q20) Pulakeshin II belonged to which of the following dynasties?

A) Pandya B) Chera C) Chalukya D) Rashtrakuta

Correct Ans: C

Q21) Which of the following leaders had gone to Lucknow to invite Mahatma Gandhi to see the plight of the peasants in Champaran?

A) Hasan Mohani B) Raj Kumar Shukla C) Rajendra Prasad D) JB Kripalani

Correct Ans: B

Q22) Under the Charter Act of 1833 in British India, the East India Company's monopoly on trade with which of the following countries was abolished?

A) China B) Burma C) Sri Lanka D) Nepal

Correct Ans: A

Q23) The Indian National Congress formally took up the Swadeshi call in its Benaras session of 1905 under the presidentship of _____.

A) Jawahar Lal Nehru B) Rajendra Prasad C) Motilal Nehru D) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

Correct Ans: D

Q24) Which State was founded by Nizam-ul-Mulk in 1724?

A) Mysore B) Hyderabad C) Bengal D) Awadh

Correct Ans: B

Q25) Which of the following was widely considered as the 'heaven born service' for Indians during British rule?

A) Military service on the Burma front B) The Indian Civil Service or ICS C) The Indian Judicial Service

D) The British Indian Army

Correct Ans: B



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Q26) Who among the following founded the Muhammedan Anglo-Oriental College in Aligarh for the spread of Western education?

A) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan **B)** Badrudeen Tyabji **C)** Maulana Abul Kalam Azad **D)** Syed Ameer Ali

Correct Ans: A

Q27) Which of the following revolutionists was associated with the Anushilan Samiti?

A) Rajguru **B)** Bhagat Singh **C)** Jatindra Mohan Sengupta **D)** Sukhdev

Correct Ans: C

Q28) Kandariya Mahadeva temple at Khajuraho was built under which of the following dynasties?

A) Chera **B)** Chandela **C)** Rashtrakuta **D)** Solanki

Correct Ans: B

Q29) Dharmapala is known to have founded which of the following universities near Bhagalpur in Bihar?

A) Vikramashila **B)** Valabhi **C)** Takshila **D)** Nalanda

Correct Ans: A

Q30) In which amongst the following acts was Delhi declared the capital of British India in place of Calcutta?

A) Government of India Act, 1935 **B)** Morley - Minto Act, 1909 **C)** Government of India Act, 1858

D) Montagu Chelmsford Act, 1919

Correct Ans: B

Q31) Tattvabodhini Patrika promoted the study of India's past in which language?

A) Sanskrit **B)** Hindi **C)** English **D)** Bengali

Correct Ans: D

Q32) Which of the following kings of Vijayanagara took the title of 'establisher of the Yavana kingdom'?

A) Vira Narasimha Raya **B)** Achyuta Deva Raya **C)** Krishna Deva Raya **D)** Sada Siva Raya

Correct Ans: C

Q33) Diwan-i Kohi was the department of _____ introduced by Muhammad Bin Tughlaq.

A) military **B)** agriculture **C)** market **D)** charity

Correct Ans: B

Q34) In which year did the annexation of Awadh by Lord Dalhousie take place?

A) 1850 **B)** 1857 **C)** 1858 **D)** 1856

Correct Ans: D

Q35) Under whose rule did the Mughal empire achieve its largest territorial limits?

A) Shah Jahan **B)** Bahadur Shah II **C)** Akbar **D)** Aurangzeb

Correct Ans: D

Q36) Ustad Asad Ali Khan was one of the masters of the _____.

A) sarangi **B)** mridangam **C)** tanpura **D)** rudra veena

Correct Ans: D

Q37) Manyakheta or Malkhed was the capital of which of the following kingdoms?

A) Rashtrakuta **B)** Shaka **C)** Satavahana **D)** Kushan

Correct Ans: A

Q38) Krishna III of Rashtrakuta dynasty established a victory pillar and a temple at which of the following cities of south India after defeating the Chola ruler Parantaka I?

A) Poompuhar **B)** Udayalur **C)** Takkolam **D)** Rameswaram

Correct Ans: D

Q39) Which of the following Governor-Generals of British India was in favour of free press and repealed the press regulations of 1823?

A) Lord Ellenborough **B)** Lord Lytton **C)** Lord Ripon **D)** Lord Metcalfe

Correct Ans: D

Q40) Which of the following was the port-city of the Pandyan Kingdom?

A) Dindigul **B)** Korkai **C)** Tenkasi **D)** Virudhunagar

Correct Ans: B



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Q41) The Shailendra kings who had close contacts with the Indian rulers were followers of which of the following religions?

A) Buddhism **B)** Jainism **C)** Shaivism **D)** Vaishnavism

Correct Ans: A

Q42) The author of Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi, Yahya Sirhindi claims that the founder of _____ dynasty of Delhi sultanate was a descendant of Prophet Muhammad.

A) Mamluk **B)** Khalji **C)** Sayyid **D)** Lodhi

Correct Ans: C

Q43) Match the following movements with their respective founders:

a. Faraizi Movement	I. Sayyid Ahmad of Rae Bareli
b. Mohammedan Literary Society	II. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
c. Indian Patriotic Association	III. Nawab Abdul Latif
d. Wahabi Movement	IV. Haji Shariatullah

A) a - IV, b - III, c - II, d - I **B)** a - III, b - IV, c - II, d - I **C)** a - II, b - I, c - IV, D - III **D)** a - I, b - II, c - III, d - IV **Correct Ans: A**

Q44) Who among the following stated in 1902, India was not ruled for its benefit, but rather for the benefit of its conquerors?

A) Bal Gangadhar Tilak **B)** Lala Lajpat Rai **C)** Annie Besant **D)** Sarojini Naidu

Correct Ans: C

Q45) When did the second urbanisation in Ganga Valley take place?

A) 5th Century BCE **B)** 3rd Century BCE **C)** 6th Century BCE **D)** 2nd Century BCE

Correct Ans: C

Q46) Under the Bahmani kingdom, the provinces were administered by _____.

A) Amirs **B)** Afaquis **C)** Khalisa **D)** Tarafdars

Correct Ans: D

Q47) Which of the following Ashokan rock edicts declares prohibition of animal sacrifice?

A) Major Rock Edict - IV **B)** Major Rock Edict - I **C)** Major Rock Edict - II **D)** Major Rock Edict - III

Correct Ans: B

Q48) Who among the following was granted the title of 'Chief of the Merchants' or Malikut-Tujjar by the Bahamani ruler, Humayun Shah?

A) Ahmad III **B)** Aladdin Imad Shah **C)** Mahmud Gawan **D)** Yusuf Adil Shah

Correct Ans: C

Q49) Who was executed as an accomplice to the murder of AMT Jackson?

A) Krishnaji Gopal Karve **B)** Matangini Hazra **C)** Khudiram Bose **D)** Hemu Kalani

Correct Ans: A



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Q1) Who was the founder of the Mauryan empire?

A) Ashoka B) Bindusara C) Chandragupta Maurya D) Mahapadma Nanda

Correct Ans: C

Q2) The most common tool for the Iron Age was the _____, which was used for felling trees, chopping wood, and as a weapon.

A) Axe B) Sword C) Driller D) Saw Machine

Correct Ans: A

Q3) The _____ Empire was established in 322/321 B.C. by the great king Chandragupta.

A) Mughal B) Mauryan C) Nanda D) Pala

Correct Ans: B

Q4) The capital of the Mauryan empire was _____.

A) Pataliputra B) Taxila C) Suvarnagiri D) Ujjayini

Correct Ans: A

Q5) The Dandi March, led by Mahatma Gandhi in 1930, was a significant protest against which British policy?

A) Salt tax B) Indigo cultivation C) Land revenue D) Textile trade regulations

Correct Ans: A

Q6) Which of the following war/battle is associated with the hanging of Mangal Pandey?

A) Second Anglo-Maratha War B) First Anglo-Burmese War C) Indian Rebellion of 1857
D) Battle of Plassey

Correct Ans: C

Q7) Which Mauryan Indian emperor is renowned for his edicts and pillars?

A) Harsha B) Kanishka C) Ashoka D) Samudragupta

Correct Ans: C

Q8) The partition of Bengal took place in _____.

A) 1915 B) 1911 C) 1901 D) 1905

Correct Ans: D

Q9) King Asoka of the Mauryan Empire was a follower of _____.

A) Islam B) Sikhism C) Buddhism D) Jainism

Correct Ans: C

Q10) The script used by the Sunga was a variant of Brahmi, and was used to write the _____ language.

A) English B) Urdu C) Sanskrit D) Hindi

Correct Ans: C

Q11) The Gautama Buddha taught in the language of the ordinary people, _____.

A) Odia B) Hindi C) Prakrit D) Tamil

Correct Ans: C

Q12) Gautama Buddha decided to find his own path to realisation, and meditated for days on end under a _____ tree at Bodh Gaya in Bihar.

A) Neem B) Sal C) Peepal D) Teak

Correct Ans: C

Q13) The Jallianwala Bagh massacre, took place in consequence to the protest against the _____.

A) Pitt's India Act B) Regulating Act C) Government of India Act D) Rowlatt Act

Correct Ans: D



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Q14) Who was the teacher of Chandragupta Maurya of the Maurya Empire?

A) Kautilya B) Kanishka C) Harshvardhana D) Megasthenes

Correct Ans: A

Q15) In which year was the Rowlatt Act passed in India?

A) 1923 B) 1913 C) 1909 D) 1919

Correct Ans: D

Q16) _____ founded the Satyashodhak Samaj (Truth Seekers' Society) in 1873.

A) Jyotiba Phule B) Dr. Atma Ram Pandurang C) Mahadev Govind Ranade
D) Debendra Nath Tagore

Correct Ans: A

Q17) The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place in Amritsar in 1919, during which policy or act that allowed the British to arrest and imprison Indians without trial?

A) Rowlatt Act B) Government of India Act C) Simon Commission
D) Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms

Correct Ans: A

Q18) The Gupta Empire is often referred to as the "Golden Age of India." Which field of knowledge saw significant advancements during this period?

A) Science, art, literature B) Feminism C) Gender equality D) Matriarchy

Correct Ans: A

Q19) In _____, the Planning Commission was set up with the Prime Minister as its Chairperson.

A) 1950 B) 1850 C) 1890 D) 1970

Correct Ans: A

Q20) _____, (born c. 350 BC—died c. 290), ancient Greek historian and diplomat, is author of Indica.

A) Megasthenes B) James Legge C) Seleucus I D) Xuanzang

Correct Ans: A

Q21) Swami Dayanand Saraswati was the founder of which of the following reform association?

A) Brahmo Samaj B) Prarthana Samaj C) Arya Samaj D) Veda Samaj

Correct Ans: C

Q22) On the bank of now dry course of which river, the ancient city of Harappa was built?

A) Ravi B) Kosi C) Yamuna D) Gandak

Correct Ans: A

Q23) Who was the founder of the Shunga Dynasty in India?

A) Vasumitra B) Pushyamitra C) Kanya D) Devabhuti

Correct Ans: B

Q24) The last and _____ tirthankara of the Jainas was Vardhamana Mahavira.

A) 24th B) 23rd C) 21st D) 22nd

Correct Ans: A

Q25) Mauryan Empire in India was established in 322 B.C. with its capital in Pataliputra which is now known as _____.

A) Delhi B) Patna C) Panaji D) Patiala

Correct Ans: B

Q26) In which year, Alexander invaded India?

A) 550 BC B) 400 BC C) 126 BC D) 326 BC

Correct Ans: D



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Q27) Who of the following was elected as President of the Constituent Assembly of India?

A) Rajendra Prasad B) Bhimrao Ambedkar C) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel D) Jawaharlal Nehru

Correct Ans: A

Q28) Who was the founder of the Brahmo Samaj?

A) Swami Dayanand Saraswati B) Swami Vivekananda C) Raja Rammohun Roy
D) Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar

Correct Ans: C

Q29) In 1919, Gandhiji called for a satyagraha against the Rowlatt Act that curbed _____ such as the freedom of expression.

A) only civil rights B) international rights C) fundamental rights D) fundamental duties

Correct Ans: C

Q30) The social reformer Raja Ram Mohan Roy is associated with which socio-religious reform movement in India?

A) Theosophical Society B) Swaminarayan Movement C) Brahmo Samaj D) Arya Samaj

Correct Ans: C

Q31) The term 'Dhamma' is the Prakrit word that is associated with which of the following rulers of ancient India?

A) Ashoka B) Raja Raja Chola I C) Rudradaman D) Chandragupta II

Correct Ans: A

Q32) In which year was the Gandhi-Irwin Pact signed?

A) 1931 B) 1921 C) 1911 D) 1941

Correct Ans: A

Q33) Who among the following addressed World Parliament of Religions at Chicago in 1893?

A) Swami Dayanand Saraswati B) Swami Vivekananda C) Raja Rammohun Roy
D) Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar

Correct Ans: B

Q34) Who among the following people was popular as the "Nightingale of India"?

A) Indira Gandhi B) Beryl Markham C) Sarojini Naidu D) Margaret Thatcher

Correct Ans: C

Q35) On 8 April, 1929, Bhagat Singh and B.K. Dutt threw a bomb in the _____. The aim of the event as their leaflet explained, was not to kill but "to make the deaf hear",

A) State Legislative Assembly B) Central Executive Assembly C) Central Legislative Assembly
D) Central Legislative Council

Correct Ans: C

Q36) The period from the decline of the Mauryas to the rise of the Guptas (2nd century BCE to 3rd century CE) is known in Indian history as the _____ period.

A) Pre – Mauryan B) Post – Mauryan C) Industrialization D) Pre-British

Correct Ans: B



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Q37) Who established India's first girl's school?

A) Vijay Lakshmi Pandit B) Usha Mehta C) Savitribai Phule D) Sarojini Naidu

Correct Ans: C

Q38) In which year was the Dandi March by Mahatma Gandhi launched?

A) 1940 B) 1930 C) 1920 D) 1950

Correct Ans: B

Q39) Who was the founder of the Satyashodhak Samaj?

A) Ghasidas B) Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar C) Jyotirao Phule D) Haridas Thakur

Correct Ans: C

Q40) The Iron Age in India is associated with the _____ period, which lasted from about 1500 to 500 BCE.

A) British B) Mauryan C) Mughal D) Vedic

Correct Ans: D

Q41) Who was the last ruler of the Mauryan empire?

A) Brihadratha B) Ashoka C) Bindusara D) Chandragupta Maurya

Correct Ans: A

Q42) Who among the following had written the National anthem of Bangladesh 'Amar Sonar Bangla'?

A) Hasrat Mohani B) Rabindranath Tagore C) Shyamlal Gupta D) Swami Yogananda Paramhansa

Correct Ans: B

Q43) Who was the social reformer and political leader who championed women's rights and played a significant role in the Widow Remarriage Act of 1856?

A) Swami Vivekananda B) Dayananda Saraswati C) Bhagat Singh
D) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

Correct Ans: D

Q44) Which of the following statement is correct regarding Gautama Buddha?

I. Siddhartha, also known as Gautama, the founder of Buddhism, was born about 2500 years ago.
II. The Gautama Buddha belonged to a small gana known as the Sakya gana.

A) Only II B) Both I and II C) Neither I nor II D) Only I

Correct Ans: B

Q45) Identify the ancient site from the information given below:

This is an old site with caves and rock shelters. People chose these natural caves because they provided shelter from the rain, heat and wind. These rock shelters are close to the Narmada valley.

A) Bhramagiri B) Inamgaon C) Mehrgarh D) Bhimbetka

Correct Ans: D

Q46) The Doctrine of Lapse was devised by Governor General _____.

A) Lord Wellesley B) Lord Hastings C) Lord Clive D) Lord Dalhousie

Correct Ans: D

Q47) Which Mauryan ruler was the grandson of Chandragupta Maurya?

A) Pushyamitra Shunga B) Brihadratha C) Ashoka D) Bindusara

Correct Ans: C



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Q48) The Simon Commission arrived in India in _____. .

A) 1931 B) 1928 C) 1922 D) 1919

Correct Ans: B

Q49) The Harappans probably got copper from present-day of _____. .

A) Rajasthan B) Tamil Nadu C) Odisha D) Kerala

Correct Ans: A

Q50) In which year was the Interim government formed at the Centre?

A) 1926 B) 1946 C) 1936 D) 1916

Correct Ans: B

Q51) A famous play, 'Abhijnana Shakuntalam' was written by which of the following personalities?

A) Asvaghosa B) Kalidasa C) Kalhana D) Vishakhadatta

Correct Ans: B

Q52) In which year did Cripps Mission arrive in India?

A) 1932 B) 1952 C) 1942 D) 1922

Correct Ans: C

Q53) Who among the following was the second ruler of the Mauryan empire?

A) Ashoka B) Brihadratha C) Chandragupta Maurya D) Bindusara

Correct Ans: D

Q54) Who is known as the "Father of the Indian Renaissance" and played a pivotal role in the Bengal Renaissance movement?

A) Raja Ram Mohan Roy B) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay C) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
D) Rabindranath Tagore

Correct Ans: A

Q55) In which year was the Lucknow Pact signed between Congress and Muslim League?

A) 1936 B) 1926 C) 1906 D) 1916

Correct Ans: D

Q56) Who renounced his knighthood on learning the Jallianwala Bagh massacre?

A) Lala Lajpat Rai B) Mahatma Gandhi C) Rabindranath Tagore D) Subhas Chandra Bose

Correct Ans: C

Q57) The Rowlatt Act of 1919 granted the British colonial government the power to arrest and detain Indians without trial. Who was the British Viceroy of India at that time?

A) Lord Irwin B) Lord Curzon C) Lord Dalhousie D) Lord Chelmsford

Correct Ans: D

Q58) Who among the following is the wife of Chandragupta I.

A) Kumaradevi B) Kanyakumari C) Kumarikanya D) Kanyakadevi

Correct Ans: A

Q59) Who was the founder of the Khudai Khidmatgars?

A) Mohammad Ali Jinnah B) Maulana Azad C) Sayyid Ahmed Khan
D) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan

Correct Ans: D



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Q60) Which ancient text, attributed to the sage Vyasa, is a central epic of ancient India and consists of 100,000 verses in 18 parvas (books)?

A) Mahabharata B) Arthashastra C) Ramayana D) Rigveda

Correct Ans: A

Q61) The Simon Commission, appointed in 1927, was criticized in India because:

A) It recommended constitutional reforms for India B) It did not include any Indian members
C) It proposed to divide India into two separate countries
D) It recommended the withdrawal of British rule from India

Correct Ans: B

Q62) Indian Muslims launched the Khilafat Movement under the leadership of _____, popularly known as the Ali brothers.

A) Mohammad Ali and Saiyyed Ali B) Feroz Ali and Shaukat Ali
C) Mohammad Ali and Ahmed Ali D) Mohammad Ali and Shaukat Ali

Correct Ans: D

Q63) Which Gupta ruler was known for defeating the Sakas in western regions, assuming the title of 'Vikramaditya' ?

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

Correct Ans: D

Q64) During the ancient period in India, the term 'sandhi-vigrahika' was used to refer to which of the following?

A) Chief judicial officer B) Highest Punishment C) Chief craftsman D) Minister of war and peace

Correct Ans: D

Q65) Which of the following Acts allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years?

A) Rowlatt Act B) Arms Act C) Government of India Act 1935 D) Vernacular Press Act

Correct Ans: A

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Q66) Which of the following Mauryan inscriptions is NOT located in present-day India?

A) Kandahar B) Girnar C) Kalsi D) Maski

Correct Ans: A

Q67) In which year was the Treaty of Amritsar signed?

A) 1811 B) 1808 C) 1810 D) 1809

Correct Ans: D

Q68) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel served as President of the Congress in _____.

A) 1931 B) 1935 C) 1921 D) 1925

Correct Ans: A

Q69) Who was the founder of the Satavahana dynasty in India?

A) Pushyamitra Shunga B) Chandragupta-II C) Menander D) Simuka

Correct Ans: D

Q70) Complete the sentence. "Most of Ashoka's inscriptions _____."

A) were in Sanskrit and were written in the Brahmi script
B) were in Prakrit and were written in the Brahmi script



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- C) were in Brahmi and were written in the Prakrit script
- D) were in Prakrit and were written in the Devnagri script

Correct Ans: B

Q71) How many sanskrit plays were written by Harshavardhana?

- A) Three B) Two C) Five D) Four

Correct Ans: A

Q72) In which year was the Vernacular Press Act passed in India?

- A) 1868 B) 1872 C) 1878 D) 1862

Correct Ans: C

Q73) The city of _____ was located on Khadir Beyt (also spelled as Bet) in the Rann of Kutch, where there was fresh water and fertile soil.

- A) Lothal B) Harappa C) Dholavira D) Mohenjodaro

Correct Ans: C

Q74) Tipu Sultan became the ruler of Mysore in _____.

- A) 1782 B) 1792 C) 1798 D) 1786

Correct Ans: A

Q75) Megasthenes wrote about Pataliputra, saying that it is a large and beautiful city that is surrounded by a massive wall. It has 570 towers and _____ gates.

- A) 64 B) 74 C) 54 D) 44

Correct Ans: A

Q76) The election of the Constituent Assembly of India was held in _____.

- A) April 1946 B) May 1946 C) March 1946 D) July 1946

Correct Ans: D

Q77) Famous book Arthashastra tells us that the north-west was important for blankets, and _____ for its gold and precious stones during the Mauryan period.

- A) north India B) south India C) east India D) west India

Correct Ans: B

Q78) The Bardoli Satyagraha took place in which year?

- A) 1922 B) 1926 C) 1924 D) 1928

Correct Ans: D

Q79) The Census of 1881 which was undertaken on 17th February, 1881 by _____.

- A) W.C. Plowden B) J. A. Bains C) James Prinsep D) H. Beverley

Correct Ans: A

Q80) Banking regulation Act was passed in:

- A) 1949 B) 1999 C) 1967 D) 1959

Correct Ans: A

Q81) Sarojini Naidu served as President of the Indian National Congress in _____.

- A) 1931 B) 1921 C) 1935 D) 1925

Correct Ans: D

Q82) Most of Ashoka's inscriptions were in _____ language and were written in the _____ script.

- A) Sanskrit, Brahmi B) Sanskrit, Kharosthi C) Pali, Kharosthi D) Prakrit, Brahmi

Correct Ans: D

Q83) The Veda Samaj was established in _____.

- A) Madras B) Punjab C) Calcutta D) Bombay

Correct Ans: A

Q84) In which year was the Arms Act passed in India?



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A) 1868 B) 1878 C) 1872 D) 1862

Correct Ans: B

Q85) Ashoka's dhamma _____ worship of a god, or performance of a sacrifice.

A) did not involve B) primarily involves C) supports certain form D) is a part of

Correct Ans: A

Q86) In which year was the Second Anglo-Burmese War fought?

A) 1752 B) 1852 C) 1652 D) 1552

Correct Ans: B

Q87) The system of the mahalwari settlement was devised by _____.

A) Alexander Read B) Richard Wellesley C) Thomas Munro D) Holt Mackenzie

Correct Ans: D

Q88) _____ was the founder of the Widow Remarriage Association (1861)

A) Dr. Atma Ram Pandurang B) Debendra Nath Tagore C) Keshub Chandra Sen

D) Mahadev Govind Ranade

Correct Ans: D

Q89) What is the name of the earliest form of writing known in the Indian subcontinent?

A) Indus Script B) Sanskrit Script C) Pali Script D) Brahmi Script

Correct Ans: A

Q90) Who of the following was one of the stalwarts of a renaissance in Koodiyattam?

A) Makar Dhwaja Darogha B) Amubi Singh C) Ammannur Madhava Chakyar

D) P.K Kunju Kurup

Correct Ans: C

Q91) The Palaeolithic period extends from 2 million years ago to about 12,000 years ago. This long stretch of time is divided into the Lower, Middle and Upper Palaeolithic. This long span of time covers _____ percent of human history.

A) 89 B) 99 C) 59 D) 79

Correct Ans: B

Q92) Who among the following was associated with the Young Bengal Movement?

A) Henry Derozio B) Henry Thomas Colebrooke C) William Jones D) Charles Wood

Correct Ans: A

Q93) Who is known as the Prince of Patriots?

A) Rajendra Prasad B) Bhagat Singh C) Subhash Chandra Bose D) Vallabhbhai Patel

Correct Ans: C

Q94) In the Indian subcontinent, the beginning of settlement at Mehrgarh started about _____ years ago.

A) 2000 B) 4000 C) 6000 D) 8000

Correct Ans: D

Q95) In south India, the _____ was a village assembly found in areas where the landowners were not brahmins.

A) Samantas B) Kayasthas C) Ur D) Nagaram

Correct Ans: C

Q96) Which of the following sites is situated on the river Ghod, a tributary of the Bhima?



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A) Kot Diji B) Banawali C) Inamgaon D) Chanhudaro

Correct Ans: C

Q97) The oldest Veda is the Rigveda, composed about _____ years ago.

A) 5000 B) 2500 C) 3500 D) 2000

Correct Ans: C

Q98) During ancient India in the Tamil region, ordinary ploughmen were known as _____.

A) kadaiyan B) uzhavar C) vellalar D) adimai

Correct Ans: B

Q99) Proposed by Lord Lytton, then viceroy of India (governed 1876–80), the act was intended to prevent the vernacular press from expressing criticism of British policies—notably, the opposition that had grown with the outset of the Second _____ (1878–80).

A) Anglo-Afghan War B) Portuguese-Afghan War C) Anglo-French War D) Anglo-Mysore War

Correct Ans: A

Q100) Into how many distinctive types of territories was the Harshvardhan's Dynasty divided?

A) Five B) Three C) Two D) Four

Correct Ans: C

Q101) Who among the following social reformers founded the Self Respect Movement?

A) Narayana Guru B) Periyar C) Jyotirao Phule D) Ghasidas

Correct Ans: B



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Selection Post XII

Q1) The Great Bath was found in:

A) Ropar B) Alamgirpur C) Mohenjo-daro D) Rakhigarhi

Correct Ans: C

Q2) On 12th of March 1930, Gandhiji with his 72 followers began a march from _____ up to Dandi coast.

A) Kutch B) Surat C) Sabarmati Ashram D) Tolstoy Farm

Correct Ans: C

Q3) Which of the following is the earliest literary record of Indian culture?

A) Atharvaveda B) Yajurveda C) Samaveda D) Rigveda

Correct Ans: D

Q4) Gandhiji gave his slogan of 'Do or Die' during which of the following Movements/Satyagrahas?

A) Kheda Satyagraha B) Quit India C) Champaran Satyagraha D) Civil Disobedience

Correct Ans: B

Q5) Who among the following Mauryan rulers was the first, who tried to convey his messages to his subjects concerning the idea and practice of dhamma through inscriptions?

A) Brihadratha B) Ashoka C) Dasaratha D) Chandragupta Maurya

Correct Ans: B

Q6) How many Mahajanapadas were there during the age of Buddha?

A) 15 B) 26 C) 9 D) 16

Correct Ans: D

Q7) The emergency provisions of the Indian Constitution are borrowed from the Government of India Act, _____.

A) 1935 B) 1933 C) 1931 D) 1940

Correct Ans: A

Q8) The battle of Plassey was fought between the East India Company, force headed by Robert Clive, and the Nawab of Bengal, _____ in 1757.

A) Shah Alam B) Mir Jafar C) Siraj-Ud-Daulah D) Mir Qasim

Correct Ans: C

Q9) Who among the following personalities renounced his knighthood after the Jallianwala Bagh massacre?

A) JC Bose B) CV Raman C) Rabindranath Tagore D) Syed Ahmed Khan

Correct Ans: C

Q10) The Vijayanagara empire included people from different cultural regions. Which of the following regions was NOT a part of it?

A) Karnataka B) Telugu C) Tamil D) Maratha

Correct Ans: D

Q11) In which Harappan site was a paved bathroom found?

A) Banawali B) Dholavira C) Kalibangan D) Mohenjodaro

Correct Ans: D

Q12) In which of the following years was the first population census conducted non-synchronously in different parts of India?

A) 1900 B) 1885 C) 1872 D) 1912

Correct Ans: C

Q13) Who was the designer of India's national flag?

A) Prem Behari Narain Raizada B) KM Munshi C) Pingali Venkayya D) BN Rau

Correct Ans: C

Q14) Who among the following founded the Khudai Khidmatgars or the Red Shirts, a powerful non-violent movement?

A) Mahatma Gandhi B) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan C) BR Ambedkar D) Subhas Chandra Bose

Correct Ans: B

Q15) The All-India Muslim League, popularly known as the Muslim League, was founded in _____.

A) 1906 B) 1910 C) 1904 D) 1908

Correct Ans: A



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Q16) The battle of Khanwa was fought between the forces of the Babur and the Rajput forces led by:

A) Rana Sanga B) Ibrahim Lodi C) Medini Rai D) Mahmud Lodi

Correct Ans: A

Q17) Ibn Battuta, who visited India during Delhi Sultanate, originally belonged to which country?

A) Egypt B) England C) Russia D) Morocco

Correct Ans: D

Q18) The Greek ambassador Megasthenes was sent to the court of Chandra Gupta Maurya by which of the following Greek kings?

A) Antiochus B) Seleucus I Nicator C) Antigonus D) Alexander

Correct Ans: B

Q19) At which place is Harappan Dockyard found?

A) Surkotada B) Banawali C) Amri D) Lothal

Correct Ans: D

Q20) Which was the prominent architectural feature of the Indus Valley towns and cities?

A) Pyramids B) Stupas C) Citadel D) False Arch

Correct Ans: C

Q21) Which of the following rulers is considered as the greatest king of Satavahana dynasty and is described as the destroyer of the Sakas, Yavanas and Pahlavas?

A) Simuka B) Hala C) Gautamiputra Satakarni D) Yajna Sri Satakarni

Correct Ans: C

Q22) Under which of the following Mughal emperors were the Marathas a major challenge to the sovereignty of the Mughals?

A) Humayun B) Babur C) Aurangzeb D) Jahangir

Correct Ans: C

Q23) In which of the following places the Indian National Congress passed the resolution of Purna Swaraj?

A) Karachi B) Bombay C) Lahore D) Madras

Correct Ans: C

Q24) Harisena, the author of Prayag Prashasti, was the court poet of which of the following Gupta emperors?

A) Kumaragupta I B) Skandagupta C) Ramagupta D) Samudragupta

Correct Ans: D

Q25) _____ was elected as the president of the third session of Indian National Congress.

A) KT Telang B) Pherozeshah Mehta C) Badruddin Tyabji D) AO Hume

Correct Ans: C

Q26) Which of the following movement is known as first Satyagraha led by Mahatma Gandhi?

A) Kheda movement B) Champaran movement C) Quit India Movement D) Ahmedabad movement

Correct Ans: B

Q27) At which of the following places in the Indus valley civilisation a brick structure has been identified as a dockyard meant for berthing ships and handling cargo?

A) Mohanjodaro B) Rakhigarhi C) Lothal D) Dhaulavira

Correct Ans: C

Q28) The result of which of the following movements/satyagrahas was the abolishment of the Tinkathia System under which the farmers were asked to cultivate indigo in 3/20th of their holdings?

A) Kheda Satyagraha B) Khilafat Movement C) Champaran Satyagraha D) Ahmadabad Satyagraha

Correct Ans: C

Q29) The Chinese Buddhist pilgrim Fa Hien visited India during the reign of which of the following Gupta emperors?

A) Chandragupta I B) Vishnugupta C) Chandragupta II D) Ghatotkacha

Correct Ans: C

Q30) During the British rule in India, who among the following unfurled the flag of India in Germany in 1907?

A) Sucheta Kriplani B) Annie Besant C) Bhikaji Cama D) Sarojini Naidu

Correct Ans: C



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Q31) The Vikramshila University was founded under the patronage of the king _____.

A) Gopala **B)** Devraja **C)** Dharmapala **D)** Devpala

Correct Ans: C

Q32) Mahatma Gandhi called a halt to the Non-Cooperation Movement after the Chauri Chaura incident. Where among the following places is Chauri Chaura located?

A) Meerut **B)** Gorakhpur **C)** Lucknow **D)** Mathura

Correct Ans: B

Q33) Who among the following is associated with the Theosophical Society?

A) Savitri Bai Phule **B)** Sarojini Naidu **C)** Tarabai Shinde **D)** Annie Besant

Correct Ans: D

Q34) In December 1929, Jawaharlal Nehru, president of Indian National Congress, formally demanded _____ from British Government.

A) fundamental rights **B)** dominion status **C)** civil rights **D)** complete freedom

Correct Ans: D

Q35) Who among the following got defeated by Babur at Chanderi in 1528?

A) Prithviraj Chauhan **B)** Durgadas Rathore **C)** Medini Rai **D)** Chandrasen Rathore

Correct Ans: C

Q36) The historic Salt March was started by Mahatma Gandhi and his followers from _____.

A) Dandi **B)** Gandhinagar **C)** Sabarmati Ashram **D)** Kheda

Correct Ans: C

Q37) In the reference of the Delhi Sultanate, what was the 'Group of Forty'?

A) They were forty banjara leaders who transferred military supplies in times of war.

B) They were mostly powerful Turkish slaves of Iltutmish, who took power in the interregnum following Sultana Raziyas killing.

C) They were forty Rajput nobles who planned a coup to dethrone Qutb ud Din Aibak in 1210.

D) They were forty military archers who distinguished themselves by their bravery in the Delhi Sultanate.

Correct Ans: B

Q38) Which of the following kings took the title of 'Dakshinapatheshvara' (lord of the south) after defeating Harshvardhan?

A) Mahendravarman **B)** Narasimhavarman I **C)** Pulakeshin II **D)** Rudrasena II

Correct Ans: C

Q39) Which of the following cities was the capital of the Pallavas?

A) Rameshwaram **B)** Hampi **C)** Orugallu **D)** Kanchipuram

Correct Ans: D

Q40) Identify the Mughal emperor who was imprisoned for the rest of his life in Agra after the war of succession among his sons.

A) Aurangzeb **B)** Bahadur Shah I **C)** Shah Jahan **D)** Jahadar Shah

Correct Ans: C

Q41) Which of the following Pacts succeeded the Communal Award of 1932?

A) Ambedkar-CR Das Pact **B)** Gandhi-Ambedkar Pact **C)** Gandhi-Jinnah Pact **D)** Jinnah-Nehru Pact

Correct Ans: B

Q42) Who among the following revolutionaries was one of the co-founders of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA) which got established in 1928 at Ferozeshah Kotla in Delhi?

A) Gopal Krishna Gokhale **B)** Aurobindo Ghosh **C)** Bhagat Singh **D)** Mahatma Gandhi

Correct Ans: C

Q43) Which of the following statements about the Kushana dynasty is INCORRECT?

A) The First Buddhist Council was organised by Kanishka.



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B) The Kushanas were a major ruling group in the post-Mauryan period.
C) Asvaghosha, the author of the Buddhacharita, was the court poet of Kanishka.
D) Many Kushana rulers also adopted the title 'devaputra', or 'son of god'.

Correct Ans: A

Q44) Which of the following Indo-Greek kings was mentioned in the Buddhist text Milindapanho as Milinda?

A) Demetrius I B) Menander I C) Antiochus II D) Strato II

Correct Ans: B

Q45) In 1908 Khudiram Bose along with _____ was involved in throwing a bomb at a carriage believing it to be occupied by Kingsford, the then sitting judge of Muzaffarpur.

A) Bhagat Singh B) Prafulla Chaki C) Sukhdev D) Rajguru

Correct Ans: B

Q46) What was the name of the first dynasty that ruled over Magadh kingdom?

A) Nanda dynasty B) Mauryan dynasty C) Shishunga dynasty D) Haryanka dynasty

Correct Ans: D

Q47) Through an Act passed in which year was the post of Governor-General removed and a new post of Viceroy got created during British rule in India?

A) 1833 B) 1935 C) 1858 D) 1853

Correct Ans: C

Q48) Which of the following Sultans of Delhi set up the officers like Barid (intelligence officer) and Munhiyans (secret spies) to control the market?

A) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq B) Ghiyasuddin Balban C) Alauddin Khalji D) Shamsuddin Iltutmish

Correct Ans: C

Q49) Who among the following was one of the founders of the Swaraj Party?

A) Bal Gangadhar Tilak B) Chittaranjan Das C) Jawahar Lal Nehru D) Subhas Chandra Bose

Correct Ans: B

Q50) Under the Governor Generalship of _____, the Permanent Settlement was introduced in 1793.

A) Dalhousie B) Willian Bentinck C) Charles Cornwallis D) Warren Hastings

Correct Ans: C

Q51) Who among the following rulers was defeated in the battle for Pataliputra by Chandragupta Maurya?

A) Megasthenes B) Seleucus Nicator C) Dhana Nanda D) Elara

Correct Ans: C

Q52) Henry Louis Vivian Derozio, a teacher at Hindu College, Calcutta, in the 1820s, promoted radical ideas and encouraged his pupils to question all authority. Referred to as the _____, his students attacked tradition and custom, demanded education for women and campaigned for the freedom of thought and expression.

A) Young Radical Movement B) Young Christian Movement C) Young Men's Movement D) Young Bengal Movement

Correct Ans: D

Q53) Which of the following Acts provided the title of the Viceroy to the Governor-General of India?

A) Government of India Act, 1858 B) Charter Act of 1853 C) Charter Act of 1833 D) Regulating Act of 1773

Correct Ans: A

Q54) Kalidasa was a famous poet in the court of _____.

A) Pushyamitra Shunga B) Harshavardhana C) Chandragupta II D) Kanishka

Correct Ans: C

Q55) Which of the following kings of Tuluva dynasty assumed the title of 'Yavanarajya Sthapanacharya'?

A) Rama Raya B) Krishnadevaraya C) Sadasiva Raya D) Achyuta Deva Raya

Correct Ans: B



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Q56) In 1883, which of the following allowed Indians to try Europeans in courts of law?

A) Christian Personal Law **B)** Ilbert Bill **C)** Indian Penal Code **D)** Murderous Outrage Regulation

Correct Ans: B

Q57) Gupta emperor Chandragupta I was the first ruler to adopt which of the following titles?

A) Mahendraditya **B)** Maharajadhiraja **C)** Vikramaditya **D)** Parmeshvara

Correct Ans: B

Q58) Which of the following dynasties of Delhi Sultanate founded Agra city?

A) Lodi dynasty **B)** Sayyid dynasty **C)** Khalji dynasty **D)** Tughluq dynasty

Correct Ans: A

Q59) In the context of British rule in India, who among the following became the first Governor-General after the post of Governor was elevated to Governor-General of Bengal?

A) Warren Hastings **B)** Lord William Bentinck **C)** Lord Cornwallis **D)** Lord Canning

Correct Ans: A

Q60) Who among the following was chosen by Shahjahan as his successor to the Mughal throne?

A) Dara Shikoh **B)** Aurangzeb **C)** Murad Bakhsh **D)** Shah Shuja

Correct Ans: A

Q61) Who among the following Kushana kings was the founder of the Kushana dynasty?

A) Huvishka **B)** Kujula Kadphises **C)** Vima Kadphises **D)** Vasudeva I

Correct Ans: B

Q62) Who among the following was the guru of Tansen?

A) Abul Fazal **B)** Makarand Mishra **C)** Shaukat Mian **D)** Swami Haridasa

Correct Ans: D

Q63) Post 1857 revolt, the Peel commission was set up to give recommendations on _____ reorganisation of British India.

A) military **B)** telecom **C)** trade **D)** land revenue

Correct Ans: A

Q64) All India Kisan Sabha was founded in 1936 at Indian National Congress (INC) _____ Session as All India Kisan Congress.

A) Bombay **B)** Delhi **C)** Lucknow **D)** Agra

Correct Ans: C

Q65) Who founded the International Olympic Committee (IOC) in 1894?

A) Konstantinos Zappas **B)** Baron Pierre de Coubertin **C)** George Averoff **D)** Sir Ludwig Guttmann

Correct Ans: B

Q66) Which of the following is NOT an option related to the non-cooperation movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi?

A) Distribution of Charkhas **B)** Picketing of liquor shops **C)** Signing the resolution at Lahore for Poorna Swaraj
D) Boycott of foreign goods

Correct Ans: C

Q67) Who among the following was conferred with the title of 'Khan-i-Khanan' under Akbar?

A) Abul Fazl **B)** Todar Mal **C)** Bairam Khan **D)** Baz Bahadur

Correct Ans: C

Q68) Archaeological evidence of which of the following dance forms dating back to the 2nd century BC was found in the caves of Udayagiri and Khandagiri?

A) Kuchipudi **B)** Manipuri **C)** Odissi **D)** Kathak

Correct Ans: C

Q69) Sher Khan defeated Humayun in the battle of Chausa and Kanauj and forced him to flee to _____.

A) Turkey **B)** Iraq **C)** Iran **D)** Uzbekistan

Correct Ans: C

Q70) During the reign of which of the Pallava kings was the shore temple at Mahabalipuram built?



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A) Paramesvaravarman I B) Narasimhavarman II C) Mahendravarman II D) Narasimhavarman I

Correct Ans: B

Q71) Sanskrit College at Benaras was founded by _____.

A) Thomas Munro B) Jonathan Duncan C) William Jones D) James Mill

Correct Ans: B

Q72) Which of the following Acts abolished the East India Company's monopoly of trade with China?

A) Charter Act of 1833 B) Charter Act of 1853 C) Government of India Act 1858 D) Charter Act of 1793

Correct Ans: A

Q73) The Ryotwari system, devised by Thomas Munro, in which peasant cultivators had to pay annual taxes directly to the government, was prevalent in which of the following present-day states/provinces?

A) Tamil Nadu B) Punjab C) Rajasthan D) Odisha

Correct Ans: A

Q74) Who among the following was the Viceroy of British India when the Shimla conference was held in 1945?

A) Lord Irwin B) Lord Wavell C) Lord Linlithgow D) Lord Willingdon

Correct Ans: B

Q75) The Quit India Resolution was ratified in the _____ session of Indian National Congress to launch the movement.

A) Lucknow B) Bombay C) Bankipur D) Nagpur

Correct Ans: B

Q76) Which Mughal rulers intervention in the succession and internal politics of the Rathor Rajputs of Marwar led to their rebellion?

A) Aurangzeb B) Babur C) Shah Jahan D) Akbar

Correct Ans: A

Q77) Barabar Cave, famously known for depicting Ashokas' inscription, is situated at _____.

A) Sanchi, Madhya Pradesh B) Rampurva, Bihar C) Gaya, Bihar D) Sarnath, Uttar Pradesh

Correct Ans: C

Q78) In the context of British rule in India, who among the following Governor-Generals created a professional cadre of company servants making provisions for them for generous salaries?

A) Lord Dalhousie B) Lord Cornwallis C) Lord Mayo D) Warren Hastings

Correct Ans: B

Q79) Who among the following was the founder of the Gurjara-Pratihara dynasty in the region of Malwa in the eighth century?

A) Nagabhatta I B) Vatsaraja C) Mahendrapala I D) Mihira Bhoja

Correct Ans: A

Q80) Thaneswar where the Vardhana dynasty ruled around the present-day state of _____.

A) Gujarat B) Madhya Pradesh C) Haryana D) Rajasthan

Correct Ans: C

Q81) Guntapalle Chaitya Buddhist cave is situated in which of the following states?

A) Andhra Pradesh B) Bihar C) Maharashtra D) Himachal Pradesh

Correct Ans: A

Q82) The Trimbakeshwar Temple, which is situated in Nashik, Maharashtra, was built by:

A) Maharaja Ganga Singh B) Balaji Baji Rao C) Shivaji D) Maharana Pratap

Correct Ans: B

Q83) By the Act of _____, the Governor General in Council was given the power to legislate for the whole of the British territories in India.

A) Charter Act of 1813 B) Charter Act of 1833 C) Charter Act of 1853 D) Charter Act of 1793

Correct Ans: B

Q84) Who requested the Syrian king to send a Greek philosopher?

A) Kunal B) Ashok C) Bindusara D) Chandragupta Maurya

Correct Ans: C



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Q85) When Akbar introduced Mansabdari system, _____ was the lowest grade of Mansabdar.

A) fifty B) one hundred C) ten D) one thousand

Correct Ans: C

Q86) Which of the following forts was built by Raja Rai Singh in 1588?

A) Amer Fort B) Junagarh Fort C) Kumbhal Garh D) Sonar Kila

Correct Ans: B

Q87) In which of the following years, was the Self-Respect movement started in Tamil Nadu region?

A) 1916 B) 1930 C) 1910 D) 1925

Correct Ans: D

Q88) Whom did Lord Curzon entrust as architect for Victoria Memorial Hall?

A) Herbert Baker B) Henry Irwin C) Robert Chisholm D) William Emerson

Correct Ans: D

Q89) The Sisodiya ruler of Mewar, Amar Singh, accepted Mughal service during the reign of _____.

A) Shah Jahan B) Akbar C) Aurangzeb D) Jahangir

Correct Ans: D

Q90) Which of the following statements are true regarding the Ravana Phadi cave at Aihole.

1. Nataraja is the important structure at this site.
2. This Nataraja image is surrounded on the right by four large saptamatrikas and on the left by three large ones.
3. The figures have slim, graceful bodies with long oval faces.
4. The temple shows a distinct feature of Pandya architecture of mixing and incorporation of several styles.

A) 1, 3 and 4 B) 1, 2 and 4 C) 1, 2 and 3 D) 2, 3 and 4

Correct Ans: C

Q91) The Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act was passed in _____ by colonial Government.

A) 1907 B) 1912 C) 1903 D) 1898

Correct Ans: A

Q92) The tall sculptures on the Bharhut Stupa are the depictions of _____.

A) Mahavira B) Bodhisattvas C) Buddha D) Yakshas and Yakshinis

Correct Ans: D

Q93) Who among the following is NOT associated with the Rahnumai Mazdayasnan Sabha?

A) Syed Ahmed Khan B) SS Bengalee C) Naoroji Furdunji D) Dadabhai Naoroji

Correct Ans: A

Q94) Bhabru-Bairat rock edicts mainly depicting Ashokas' conversion to Buddhism is found in _____.

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

Correct Ans: C

Q95) Who among the following was the founder of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science in 1876, an institution, devoted to the pursuit of fundamental research in the frontier areas of basic sciences?

A) Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman B) Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar C) Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya D) Har Gobind Khorana

Correct Ans: B

Q96) In Harappa, the granary had rows of _____ brick platforms for threshing the grains.

A) spherical B) circular C) rectangular D) diagonal

Correct Ans: B



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Stenographer Grade C and D Examination 2024

Q1) To study the buildings and structures of the Harappan civilisation, a teacher should take his students on a field trip to which of the following states of India?

A) Bengal and Odisha **B)** Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh **C)** Sikkim and Tripura **D)** Gujarat and Rajasthan **Correct Ans: D**

Q2) Which of the following Mahajanapadas emerged as the most powerful at the end of a prolonged conflict for supremacy?

A) Gandhara **B)** Magadha **C)** Vatsa **D)** Kosala **Correct Ans: B**

Q3) Which of the following architectural features were NOT a part of Harappan cities?

A) Well backed brick houses **B)** Streets and pathways **C)** Drainage systems **D)** Industrial and commercial buildings

Correct Ans: D

Q4) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was the leader of which major peasant movement in 1928?

A) Jungle Satyagraha **B)** Dandi Satyagraha **C)** Champaran Satyagraha **D)** Bardoli Satyagraha

Correct Ans: D

Q5) Who among the following was the first independent Gupta king to hold the title of Maharajadhiraj?

A) Srigupta I **B)** Chandragupta I **C)** Ramagupta **D)** Ghatotkach Gupta

Correct Ans: B

Q6) Chandragupta Maurya overthrew which of the following dynasties of ancient India to establish the Mauryan empire?

A) Sunga **B)** Shishunaga **C)** Haryanka **D)** Nanda

Correct Ans: D

Q7) In which year, and with what aim, was the Simon Commission appointed?

A) In 1939, to evaluate India's war preparedness **B)** In 1942, to enhance troop movements during the war

C) In 1924, to reform Swaraj **D)** In 1927, to recommend a further reform of India's Constitution

Correct Ans: D

Q8) Chandragupta Maurya's capital was:

A) Pataliputra **B)** Magadha **C)** Nalanda **D)** Vaishali

Correct Ans: A

Q9) Khajuraho was one of the capitals of which of the following dynasties?

A) Pala Dynasty **B)** Pratihara Dynasty **C)** Chandela Dynasty **D)** Kalachuri Dynasty

Correct Ans: C

Q10) Which of the following statements is/are correct about the rule of Chandragupta II?

A) Chandragupta II adopted the title 'Vikramaditya'.

B) Kalidasa and Amarasimha were part of his court.

A) Only B **B)** Only A **C)** Neither A nor B **D)** Both A and B

Correct Ans: D

Q11) Which of the following edicts of King Ashoka describes the Kalinga war?

A) Rock edict II **B)** Pillar edict IV **C)** Pillar edict III **D)** Rock edict XIII

Correct Ans: D

Q12) What did the rulers of Vijayanagara call themselves?

A) Nayak **B)** Chakravarthi **C)** Raya **D)** Maharaja

Correct Ans: C

Q13) Pitt's India Act was passed in which of the following years?

A) 1781 **B)** 1784 **C)** 1780 **D)** 1782

Correct Ans: B



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Q14) Which of the following Buddhist sages had initiated the Indo-Greek king Menander into Buddhism?

A) Sariputra **B)** Nagasena **C)** Asvaghosa **D)** Vasubandhu

Correct Ans: B

Q15) 'Senani', 'Kulapa' and 'Gramani' are some of the functionaries mentioned primarily in which Veda?

A) Samaveda **B)** Yajurveda **C)** Atharvaveda **D)** Rigveda

Correct Ans: D

Q16) Which of the following organisations was NOT associated with Vinayak Damodar Savarkar?

A) Free India Society **B)** Hindu Mahasabha **C)** Servants of India Society **D)** Abhinav Bharat Society

Correct Ans: C

Q17) Kautilya has mentioned the concept of Saptanga Rajya to understand the State with seven organs and one of them is Danda, which means:

A) Ministers **B)** Force **C)** Ally **D)** Fort

Correct Ans: B

Q18) The Vernacular Press Act was enacted in which year in British India to limit the freedom of the Indian-language press?

A) 1875 **B)** 1879 **C)** 1876 **D)** 1878

Correct Ans: D

Q19) Who built the Jaisalmer fort in 1156 AD?

A) Rao Maldo Rathore **B)** Jai Singh Prabhakar Bahadur **C)** Rawal Jaisal **D)** Prithviraj Chauhan

Correct Ans: C

Q20) With reference to the city administration of Mauryan Empire, consider the following statements.

a) Megasthenes put light on the Mauryan city administration.
b) The city council was divided into six committees.
c) City administration was well planned.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

A) a, b, c **B)** c, a **C)** b, c **D)** a, b

Correct Ans: A

Q21) 'Kabuli Bagh Mosque' of Panipat was constructed by which Mughal ruler?

A) Babur **B)** Humayun **C)** Jahangir **D)** Akbar

Correct Ans: A

Q22) Consider the following statements with regard to Satnami Movement of Central India.

a) The movement was founded by Ghasidas.
b) The movement was to improve the condition of leather workers.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

A) Neither a or b **B)** Only a **C)** Only b **D)** Both a and b

Correct Ans: D

Q23) The Self-Respect movement was led by whom among the following social reformers?

A) Narayana Guru **B)** EV Ramaswamy Naicker **C)** Gopal Ganesh Agarkar **D)** Vinoba Bhave

Correct Ans: B

Q24) Sun temple at Modhera was built by which of the following rulers?

A) Govinda II **B)** Raja Bhimdev I **C)** Krishna Deva Raya **D)** Aditya I

Correct Ans: B

Q25) Which of the following was NOT included in the Pitt's India Act of 1784?

A) Madras and Bombay presidencies were brought under Bengal presidency
B) A committee of six government appointees, known as the Board of Control, was formed
C) All the debts of the East India Company were taken over by the British Government of India
D) The governance of India was handed over to the Governor General and a council consisting of three members

Correct Ans: C



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Q26) Who among the following was NOT one of the founders of the Ahrar Movement in British India?

A) Hasan Imam **B)** Hakim Ajmal Khan **C)** Maulana Abul Kalam Azad **D)** Maulana Muhammad Ali

Correct Ans: C

Q27) Who among the following was the first principal of the Bengal National College started in 1906?

A) Aurobindo Ghose **B)** Satish Chandra Mukherjee **C)** Rash Behari Ghosh **D)** Subodh Chandra Mullick

Correct Ans: A

Q28) Where was the first Headquarters of the Theosophical Society established in India?

A) Puducherry **B)** Adyar **C)** Kolkata **D)** Madurai

Correct Ans: B

Q29) The Dhakeshwari Temple in present day Bangladesh has been constructed under the rule of which dynasty?

A) Sena **B)** Rashtrakuta **C)** Parmara **D)** Chandela

Correct Ans: A

Q30) Which of the following statements is INCORRECT about Bibi ka Maqbara at Aurangabad?

A) It is built completely with marble. **B)** It is an imitation of the Taj Mahal due to its similar designs.

C) It is the burial place of Aurangzeb's wife, Rabia-ud-Durrani. **D)** It was built by Mughal prince Azam Shah.

Correct Ans: A

Q31) The Begumpuri mosque was built during the reign of which of the following rulers of the Delhi Sultanate?

A) Firuz Shah Tughlaq **B)** Sikandar Lodhi **C)** Bahlul Lodhi **D)** Muhammad Tughlaq

Correct Ans: D

Q32) The Rashtrakuta king who conquered the Cholas was:

A) Krishna I **B)** Krishna III **C)** Rajendra **D)** Rajaraja I

Correct Ans: B

Q33) The Mahabodhi Temple was built entirely from _____ by Ashoka.

A) stones **B)** bricks **C)** rocks **D)** wood

Correct Ans: B

Q34) Under which Act did the individual members of the Executive Council have their own portfolio?

A) The Indian Councils Act of 1861 **B)** The Indian Councils Act of 1892 **C)** The Indian Councils Act of 1909

D) The Indian Councils Act of 1858

Correct Ans: A

Q35) Which of the following administrative units was introduced during the reign of Shahjahan?

A) Paraganas **B)** Mahals **C)** Subah **D)** Chakla

Correct Ans: D

Q36) In which year did the government of British India pass a law according to which those who converted into Christianity got the right in their ancestral property?

A) 1846 **B)** 1839 **C)** 1850 **D)** 1855

Correct Ans: C



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SSC JE 2024 (Junior Engineer) 2024

Q1) Mahatma Gandhi gave the slogan of 'Do or Die' during the _____.

A) Non-Cooperation Movement B) Quit India Movement C) Kheda Satyagraha D) Champaran Satyagraha

Correct Ans: B

Q2) Who called off the Non-Cooperation Movement due to the Chauri Chaura incidence?

A) Lala Lajpat Rai B) Mahatma Gandhi C) Rajendra Prasad D) Chittaranjan Das

Correct Ans: B

Q3) Under the Regulating Act of 1773, the Supreme Court was established by British Emperor in which of the following cities in British India?

A) Delhi B) Bombay C) Madras D) Calcutta

Correct Ans: D

Q4) Who inspired Indians by raising the slogan 'Freedom is my birthright and I shall have it!?

A) Swami Vivekananda B) Sachindra Nath Sanyal C) Bhagat Singh D) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Correct Ans: D

Q5) Which of the following organisations was founded by Jyotiba Phule to propagate caste equality?

A) Satyashodhak Samaj B) Prarthana Samaj C) Vedanta Samaj D) Brahmo Samaj

Correct Ans: A

Q6) Which of the following organisations was established in 1906?

A) Akhil Bharat Hindu Mahasabha B) All India Muslim League C) Servants of India Society

D) Parsi Religious Reform Association

Correct Ans: B

Q7) In 1946, BN Rao was formally appointed as _____ to the core drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution.

A) Constitutional Advisor B) Chief Draftsman C) Vice-Chairman D) Anglo-Indian Representative

Correct Ans: A

Q8) The Battle of Chandawar was fought between Muhammad Ghori and _____, a ruler of the Gahadavala dynasty, in 1194.

A) Vijayachandra B) Jaichand C) Govindachandra D) Harishchandra

Correct Ans: B

Q9) Who among the following Sultans of the Khilji dynasty started giving cash salary to his soldiers and controlled the market during his reign?

A) Jalal-ud-din Khilji B) Shihab-ud-din Omar C) Alauddin Khilji D) Qutb-ud-din Mubarak

Correct Ans: C

Q10) In 1527, battle of Khanwa fought between Babur and ruler of Mewar _____.

A) Rana Pratap B) Prithviraj C) Rana Mewari D) Rana Sanga

Correct Ans: D

Q11) Who among the following was one of the co-founders of the Swaraj Party within the Congress to argue for a return to council politics?

A) Gopal Krishna Gokhale B) Mahatma Gandhi C) Rabindranath Tagore D) Chittaranjan Das

Correct Ans: D

Q12) During which years did Khalji dynasty ruled over Delhi?



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A) 1451 - 1526 B) 1290 - 1320 C) 1414 - 1451 D) 1320 - 1414

Correct Ans: B

Q13) In December 1885, _____ delegates from various parts of India established the Indian National Congress.

A) 43 B) 57 C) 61 D) 72

Correct Ans: D

Q14) When was Swami Vivekananda born?

A) 12 January 1859 B) 12 January 1863 C) 12 January 1866 D) 12 January 1853

Correct Ans: B

Q15) Who among the following was an Anglo-Indian teacher of the Hindu college of Calcutta to initiate the Young Bengal Movement?

A) Henry Colbert B) Henry Vivian Derozio C) David Hare D) Charles Wilkins

Correct Ans: B

Q16) Who said "a cherry that will drop into our mouth one day" about the kingdom of Awadh?

A) Lord Mountbatten B) Lord Dalhousie C) Lord Curzon D) Lord Lytton

Correct Ans: B

Q17) In which of the following countries was the revolutionary Ghadar Party formed?

A) Germany B) England C) The US D) Switzerland

Correct Ans: C

Q18) On which date did the cantonment of Meerut break out in military mutiny during the 1857 movement?

A) 30 March 1857 B) 09 April 1857 C) 10 May 1857 D) 30 May 1857

Correct Ans: C

Q19) The Pala rulers achieved their domination in which province of India?

A) Orissa B) Bengal C) Assam D) Kashmir

Correct Ans: B

Q20) Who was the first Sultan of the Sultanate period who arranged for the translation of Hindu scriptures from Sanskrit to Persian?

A) Alauddin Khilji B) Firoz Shah Tughlaq C) Sikandar Khan Lodi D) Muhammad bin Tughluq

Correct Ans: B

Q21) Who was the leader of the temple entry movement in 1930 at Kalaram temple, Nashik?

A) Swami Achhutanand B) NG Ranga C) Mahatma Gandhi D) Dr. BR Ambedkar

Correct Ans: D

Q22) In the 1830's, which Scottish man was Commissioned by the East India Company to prepare reports on Education and progress in the native schools of Bengal and Bihar?

A) John Sargent B) Joseph Hartog C) William Adam D) Anthony Mc Donnel

Correct Ans: C

Q23) When and where was the Veda Samaj, inspired by the Brahmo Samaj, established?

A) Madras 1864 B) Lahore 1875 C) Calcutta 1830 D) Bombay 1867

Correct Ans: A

Q24) The first Anglo-Afghan war took place between 1838 - _____.

A) 1842 B) 1844 C) 1840 D) 1841

Correct Ans: A

Q25) When did the Indigo Revolt of Bengal take place?

A) 1857 C.E. B) 1852 C.E. C) 1859 C.E. D) 1855 C.E.

Correct Ans: C

Q26) Who said, "A single shelf of a good European library was worth the whole native literature of India and Arabia"?

A) W Hunter B) William Jones C) Max Mueller D) Thomas Macaulay

Correct Ans: D



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Q27) Where was the Paramhans Mandali formed in the year 1840 to eradicate the Caste System?

A) Murshidabad **B)** Bombay **C)** Calcutta **D)** Delhi

Correct Ans: B

Q28) What is the meaning of the word 'Tara' under the Bahmani Sultanate?

A) Merchant **B)** Horse **C)** Province **D)** Tax

Correct Ans: C

Q29) Which of the following princely states was annexed by the East India Company in the year 1852 AD under the Doctrine of Lapse?

A) Nagpur **B)** Sambalpur **C)** Satara **D)** Udaipur

Correct Ans: D

Q30) Who among the following was forced to leave his ancestral throne due to the invasion of the Uzbeks?

A) Babur **B)** Shershah Suri **C)** Daulat Khan Lodi **D)** Genghis Khan

Correct Ans: A

Q31) The Parsi reform movement Rahnumai Mazdayasna Sabha was founded in which year?

A) 1841 **B)** 1851 **C)** 1849 **D)** 1855

Correct Ans: B

Q32) Sachindra Nath Sanyal established a branch of Anushilan Samiti at Patna in which of the following years?

A) 1913 **B)** 1925 **C)** 1920 **D)** 1929

Correct Ans: A

Q33) Limitations Law of 1859 is related to which of the following?

A) Indigo cultivation **B)** Loan bonds **C)** Social reform **D)** Arms

Correct Ans: B

Q34) When did the new judicial system of setting up two courts (Criminal and civil) in each district start?

A) 1756 C.E. **B)** 1774 C.E. **C)** 1773 C.E. **D)** 1772 C.E.

Correct Ans: D

Q35) _____, a woman educated at home at Poona, published a book, Stripurushulna, criticising the social differences between men and women.

A) Savitribai Phule **B)** Kadambini Devi **C)** Tarabai Shinde **D)** Pandita Ramabai

Correct Ans: C

Q36) Who said, "Literacy in itself is not Education"?

A) Mahatma Gandhi **B)** BR Ambedkar **C)** Bal Gangadhar Tilak **D)** Jawaharlal Nehru

Correct Ans: A



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