SSC CGL Tier-I Cutoff

Category	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
SC	114	98	-	115.35	100.93	75.78	89.09	126.68	126.42	114.97
ST	103	88.50	111.10	104.92	93.75	62.81	77.57	118.16	111.85	106.36
OBC	125	110.00	103.22	135.95	119.23	95.11	114.27	145.94	146.23	130.36
EWS	-	-	-	135.04	109.21	104.64	102.35	143.44	141.82	127.41
UR	137	126.50	131.18	147.78	132.37	114.85	114.27	150.05	152.97	136.83
ESM	92	69.00	137.07	89.29	74.87	-	40.00	100.30	69.92	92.80
OH	97	84.50	40.00	98.43	85.99	47.42	70.70	115.98	113.10	100.87
HH	20	38.00	95.55	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	77.72	64.79	68.79
VH	68	89.50	40.00	110.41	95.76	40.00	40.00	121.59	102.97	72.00
Others-PWD	-	-	70.25	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	77.72	45.74	41.70

SSC CGL Tier-II Cutoff

Category	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
SC	363.26	338.25	354.74	434.68	331.52	384.72	213.27	252	285.45
ST	341.00	311.25	327.05	405.13	309.87	345.12	192.23	241	266.49
OBC	397.00	379.75	403.33	478.82	381.12	440.22	242.79	271	306.27
EWS	-	-	-	466.42	366.47	423.11	228.63	265	300.03
UR	422.00	415.50	535.86	528.38	433.62	478.55	270.36	287	322.77
ESM	-	263.50	252.12	365.98	204.78	-	79.35	223	202.28
OH	333.00	294.00	302.50	392.97	287.10	341.27	187.58	234	258.66
HH	216.00	191.00	165.73	259.91	133.21	203.73	79.35	172	181.89
VH	336.00	311.00	280.98	422.76	317.48	-	158.48	228	219.45
PwD-Other	-	-	122.58	120.00	148.95	128.12	79.35	143	136.73

INDEX

SSC CGL – GENERAL AWARENESS

TIER – I

1 HISTORY 1

2 GEOGRAPHY 22

3 POLITY 35

4 GENERAL SCIENCE 53

5 CURRENT AFFAIRS 87

6 ECONOMY 110

7 MISCELLANEOUS 125

TIER – II

1 HISTORY 149

2 GEOGRAPHY 155

3 POLITY 159

4 GENERAL SCIENCE 165

5 CURRENT AFFAIRS 173

6 ECONOMY 180

7 MISCELLANEOUS 185

TIER – I

SSC - CGL

GENERAL AWARENESS

NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ASKED IN SSC - CGL - GENERAL AWARENESS (2010 to 2025)																
TIER - I		**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
1	**HISTORY**	5	6	6	6	5	5	8	7	13	13	12	22	13	11	23
2	**GEOGRAPHY**	5	5	1	2	2	7	6	6	10	8	9	14	4	9	9
3	**POLITY**	6	4	6	5	5	5	8	6	4	4	5	17	7	12	22
4	**GENERAL SCIENCE**	19	17	17	18	22	19	25	29	14	13	16	30	15	12	14
5	**CURRENT AFFAIRS**	5	10	4	5	-	-	5	12	15	17	20	22	14	10	24
6	**ECONOMY**	8	3	4	5	12	6	8	6	7	3	4	12	5	6	11
7	**MISCELLANEOUS**	1	3	10	6	2	6	11	6	11	17	9	33	17	15	22

TIER I

SECTION
1

HISTORY

IfAS | IFAS Publications

CHAPTER-1 HISTORY

Previous Year Exam Questions

[2010: SHIFT-1]

1. Arrange the following in chronological order:

1. Tughlaqs
2. Lodis
3. Saiyids
4. Ilbari Turks
5. Khiljis

(1) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 (2) 5, 4, 3, 2, 1
(3) 2, 4, 5, 3, 1 (4) 4, 5, 1, 3, 2

[2010: SHIFT-1]

2. The book titled The Indian War of Independence' was written by

(1) Krishna Verma (2) Madame Cama
(3) B.G Tilak (4) V.D. Savarkar

[2010: SHIFT-1]

3. Who was the founder of The Servants of India Society?

(1) G.K. Gokhale (2) M.G Ranade
(3) B.G Tilak (4) Bipin Chandra Pal

[2010: SHIFT-1]

4. The term 'Caste' was derived from

(1) Portuguese (2) Dutch
(3) German (4) English

[2010: SHIFT-1]

5. Mahatma Gandhi was profoundly influenced by the writings of

(1) Bernard Shaw (3) Lenin
(2) Karl Marx (4) Leo Tolstoy

[2011: SHIFT-1]

6. Who was the President of the Constituent Assembly?

(1) Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru
(2) Sardar Patel
(3) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
(4) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

[2011: SHIFT-1]

7. The Greek ambassador sent to Chandragupta Maurya's Court was:

(1) Kautilya (2) Seleucus Nicator
(3) Megasthenes (4) Justin

[2011: SHIFT-1]

8. Identify the European power from whom Shivaji obtained cannons and ammunition:

(1) The French (2) The Portuguese
(3) The Dutch (4) The English

[2011: SHIFT-1]

9. The call of "Back to the Vedas" was given by:

(1) Swami Vivekananda
(2) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
(3) Aurobindo Ghosh
(4) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

[2011: SHIFT-1]

10. Simon Commission was boycotted by the nationalist leaders of India because:

(1) they felt that it was only an eyewash
(2) all the members of the Commission were English
(3) the members of the Commission were biased against India
(4) it did not meet the demands of the Indians

[2011: SHIFT-1]

11. Who among the following British persons admitted the Revolt of 1857 as a national revolt?

(1) Lord Dalhousie (2) Lord Canning
(3) Lord Ellenborough (4) Disraeli

[2012: SHIFT-1]

12. Which king is referred to as Devanampiya Piyadassi (Beloved of the Gods) in the inscriptions?

(1) Asoka
(2) Harsha
(3) Bindusara
(4) Chandragupta Maurya

[2012: SHIFT-1]

13. Who among the following was credited with the destruction of 'Chihalgani', a group of powerful Onobles?

(1) Balban (2) Qutb-ud-din-Aibak
(3) Iltutmish (4) Razia Sultan

[2012: SHIFT-1]

14. Bombay was given away as dowry to the English King Charles II for marrying the Princess of

(1) France (2) Portugal
(3) Holland (4) Denmark

[2012: SHIFT-1]

15. The Grand Trunk Road built by Shershah connected Punjab with

(1) Agra (2) East Bengal
(3) Lahore (4) Multan

[2012: SHIFT-1]

16. Name the Maratha Saint who was a contemporary of Shivaji.
(1) Saint Eknath (2) Saint Tukaram
(3) Saint Dhyaneshwar (4) Namdev

[2012: SHIFT-1]

17. Which of the following cereals was among the first to be used by man?
(1) Rye (2) Wheat
(3) Barley (4) Oat

[2013: SHIFT-1]

18. Who gave the title of "Mahamana" to Madan Mohan Malviya?
(1) Bal Gandadhar Tilak (2) Dada Bhai Naurozi
(3) Gopal Krishna Gokhale (4) Mahatma Gandhi

[2013: SHIFT-1]

19. Who described the Government of India Act, 1935 as a new charter of bondage?
(1) B.R. Ambedkar
(2) Mahatma Gandhi
(3) Rajendra Prasad
(4) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru

[2013: SHIFT-1]

20. Who was the Viceroy of the time of Quit India Movement?
(1) Lord Irwin (2) Lord Mountbatten
(3) Lord Wavell (4) Lord Lin Lithgow

[2013: SHIFT-1]

21. Who was the other Congress leader who joined with Motilal Nehru to start the Swaraj Party in 1923?
(1) GK. Gokhale (2) B.G Tilak
(3) Chittaranjan Das (4) M.K. Gandhi

[2013: SHIFT-1]

22. What is the first sermon of Buddha called as?
(1) Mahaparinivansutta
(2) Brahmajalasutta
(3) Dhammachakkapabattanasutta
(4) Kachchayanagottasutta

[2013: SHIFT-1]

23. Multipurpose river valley projects are the "New temples of modern India".
(1) Jawaharlal Nehru (2) Motilal Nehru
(3) Mahatma Gandhi (4) Rajiv Gandhi

[2014: SHIFT-1]

24. Multan was named by the Arabs as
(1) City of beauty (2) City of wealth
(3) City of gold (4) Pink city

[2014: SHIFT-1]

25. Which one of the following was the book written by Amoghvarsha, the Rashtrakuta King?
(1) Adipurana
(2) Ganitasara Samgraha
(3) Saktayana
(4) Kavirajamarga

[2014: SHIFT-1]

26. Who built the Kailasanatha Temple at Ellora?
(1) Rajendra I (2) Mahendra Varman I
(3) Krishna I (4) Govinda I

[2014: SHIFT-1]

27. The land measures of the Second Pandyan Empire was mentioned in
(1) Thalavaipuram Copper Plates
(2) Uttirameru Inscription
(3) Kudumiyammalai Inscription
(4) Kasakudi Copper Plates

[2014: SHIFT-1]

28. Who was the greatest ruler of the Satavahanas?
(1) Satkarni I
(2) Gautamiputra Satkarni
(3) Simuka
(4) Hala

[2015: SHIFT-1]

29. The greatest king of the Pratihara dynasty was
(1) Bhoj (Mihir-Bhoj) (2) Dantidurga
(3) Nagbhatta II (4) Vatsaraj

[2015: SHIFT-1]

30. In 1939 Subhash Chandra Bose was elected as President of the Congress Party defeating
(1) Jawaharlal Nehru
(2) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
(3) V.B. Patel
(4) Pattabhi Sitharamayya

[2015: SHIFT-1]

31. Jallianwala incident took place at
(1) Lucknow (2) Surat
(3) Amritsar (4) Allahabad

[2015: SHIFT-1]

32. Who was the founder of Lodhi dynasty?
(1) Sikandar Lodhi (2) Bahlol Lodhi
(3) Ibrahim Lodhi (4) Daulat Khan Lodhi

[2015: SHIFT-1]

33. Which one of the following pair is not correctly of matched?
(1) Akbar-Todarmal
(2) Chanakya-Chandragupta
(3) Vikramaditya - Chaitanya
(4) Harshvardhan - Hiuen Tsang

[27 AUG. 2016: SHIFT-1]

34. In which year did the Kakori conspiracy case take place?

(1) 1925 (2) 1924
(3) 1920 (4) 1927

[27 AUG. 2016: SHIFT-1]

35. Which among the following is not correctly paired?
(1) Shivaji-Afzal Khan
(2) Nurjahan-Mahabat Khan
(3) Akbar Rana Pratap
(4) Babar-Bairam Khan

[8 SEP. 2016: SHIFT-2]

36. Raja Ravi Varma was a great painter of which of the following?
(1) Bengal (2) Bihar
(3) Punjab (4) Kerala

[8 SEP. 2016: SHIFT-2]

37. Who was the founder of the Theosophical society of India?
(1) Annie Besant
(2) Wamesh Chandra Bannerjee
(3) Ram Prasad Bismil
(4) Subhash Chandra Bose

[8 SEP. 2016: SHIFT-2]

38. Who was the first Indian to be elected as the leader of the Communist International?
(1) Jawaharlal Nehru (2) P.C. Joshi
(3) Sardar Vallabhai Patel (4) M.N Roy

[11 SEP. 2016: SHIFT-3]

39. Who propounded the "Doctrine of Passive Resistance"?
(1) Balgangadhar Tilak (2) Aurobindo Ghosh
(3) Lala Lajpat Rai (4) Bipin Chandra Pal

[11 SEP. 2016: SHIFT-3]

40. The famous Vishnu temple at Angkor Wat in Cambodia was built by
(1) Shrutavarman (2) Suryavarman II
(3) Indravarman (4) Aniruddha

[11 SEP. 2016: SHIFT-3]

41. The first Muslim to be elected President of 'Indian National Congress' was?
(1) Maulana Azad (2) Mohammed Ali
(3) Badruddin Tyabji (4) Shah Wali-ullah

[8 AUG. 2017: SHIFT-1]

42. Who has built the Vijay Stambha (Tower of Victory) in Chittorgarh?
(1) Maharana Pratap
(2) Rana Kumbha
(3) Rana Sanga
(4) Kunwar Durjan Singh

[8 AUG. 2017: SHIFT-1]

43. Who raised the slogan "Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it"?
(1) Mahatma Gandhi
(2) Subhash Chandra Bose
(3) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(4) Lala Lajpat Rai

[17 AUG. 2017: SHIFT-2]

44. Big landlords or warrior chiefs in the seventh century were acknowledged as_____ by the existing kings?
(1) Rashtrakutas (2) Chalukya
(3) Samantas (4) Brahmanas

[17 AUG. 2017: SHIFT-2]

45. The Agra fort was built by_____.
(1) Shah Jahan (2) Akbar
(3) Jahangir (4) Babur

[23 AUG. 2017: SHIFT-3]

46. According to the categories of land mentioned in the Chola inscriptions _____ was known as the land gifted to Brahmanas?
(1) Vellanvagai
(2) Brahmadeya
(3) Shalabhoga
(4) Devadana

[23 AUG. 2017: SHIFT-3]

47. Prithviraja III (1168-1192) was a best known _____ ruler.
(1) Chahamana (2) Gahadavala
(3) Chalukya (4) Brahmana

[23 AUG. 2017: SHIFT-3]

48. Dhamek Stupa was built by?
(1) Akbar (2) Humayun
(3) Ashoka (4) Narasimha

[6 JUNE 2019: SHIFT-2]

49. Who founded the Sayyid dynasty?
(1) Khizr Khan
(2) Nizam Shah
(3) Bahlul Khan
(4) Muhammad-bin-Farid

[6 JUNE 2019: SHIFT-2]

50. Who among the following was one of the Governors during the reign of Alauddin Khilji?
(1) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
(2) Nasiruddin Mahmud
(3) Shams-ud-din Iltutmish
(4) Jalal-ud-din Khilji

[6 JUNE 2019: SHIFT-2]

51. The invasion of Delhi by Timur in A.D marked the end of the Tughlaq empire.
(1) 1452 (2) 1645
(3) 1215 (4) 1398

[13 JUNE 2019: SHIFT-3]

52. The movement of the local farmers of Bardoli in Gujarat against the British in 1928 was led by_____.
(1) Jawaharlal Nehru (2) Vallabhbhai Patel
(3) Lal Bahadur Shashtri (4) Lokmanya Tilak

[13 JUNE 2019: SHIFT-3]

53. Name the oldest operating port in India built by the British East India Company.
(1) Vishakapatnam Port (2) Kolkata Port
(3) Mumbai Port (4) Chennai Port

[13 JUNE 2019: SHIFT-3]

54. The East India Company sent Captain William Hawkins to the court of Emperor_____ in 1608 to seek permission to open a factory at Surat.
(1) Jahangir (2) Shah Jahan
(3) Akbar (4) Humayun

[13 JUNE 2019: SHIFT-3]

55. What was the historical name of the city of Guwahati?
(1) Machilipattnam (2) Bhagyanagara
(3) Purushapura (4) Pragjyotishpur

[13 JUNE 2019: SHIFT-3]

56. The 'Instrument of Surrender' which ended the Portuguese rule in India was signed on_____
(1) 29th December 1951 (2) 15th AUG. 1947
(3) 19th December 1961 (4) 26th January 1948

[19 JUNE 2019: SHIFT-3]

57. When defeat was certain, _____ men engaged in a ritual called 'Shaka' (or 'Saka') which was the last fight from which there was no return.
(1) Maratha (2) Sikh
(3) Rajput (4) Mughal

[19 JUNE 2019: SHIFT-3]

58. _____ rulers established their religious capital in Khajuraho.
(1) Chandella (2) Maurya
(3) Gupta (4) Chola

[19 JUNE 2019: SHIFT-3]

59. _____ made Agra the capital of his empire.
(1) Sikandar Lodi (2) Humayun
(3) Shah Jahan (4) Jehangir

[19 JUNE 2019: SHIFT-3]

60. Todar Mal was_____ at Emperor Akbar's court.
(1) Minister of Education (2) Chief of Staff
(3) Finance Minister (4) Minister of Culture

[19 JUNE 2019: SHIFT-3]

61. The Treaty of Mangalore' was signed between the British East India Company and_____.
(1) Nizam of Hyderabad (2) Tipu Sultan
(3) Baji Rao II (4) Nawab of Arcot

[3 MARCH 2020: SHIFT-1]

62. Veteran freedom fighter, social reformer and feminist Savithribai Phule hailed from which of the following states of India?
(1) Rajasthan (2) Gujarat
(3) Maharashtra (4) Odisha

[3 MARCH 2020: SHIFT-1]

63. In which year Sanchi was discovered after being abandomed for nearly 600 years?
(1) 1816 (2) 1818
(3) 1814 (4) 1820

[3 MARCH 2020: SHIFT-1]

64. The ruins of the ancient city of Hampi - capital of Vijayanagara - is located in which present day Indian state?
(1) Karnataka (2) Bihar
(3) Telangana (4) Haryana

[3 MARCH 2020: SHIFT-1]

65. Kolathunadu, Valluvanad and Thekkumkoor were ancient small-time kingdoms is which state of India?
(1) Kerala (2) Gujarat
(3) Bihar (4) Karnataka

[3 MARCH 2020: SHIFT-1]

66. Sir Thomas Roe came as an official ambassador from King James I of England to which Mughal emperor's court?
(1) Shah Jahan (2) Aurangzeb
(3) Akbar (4) Jahangir

[6 MARCH 2020: SHIFT-2]

67. Which of the following monuments is NOT a part of the Qutub Complex?
(1) Buland Darwaza
(2) Qutub Minar
(3) Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque
(4) Alai Darwaza

[6 MARCH 2020: SHIFT-2]

68. Which of the following statements is correct with reference to the Karachi Session of the Congress (1931)?
(1) The Gandhi-Irwin Pact was ratified
(2) Mahatma Gandhi presided over the session
(3) The Quit-India Resolution was passed
(4) The Khilafat movement was launched at this event

[6 MARCH 2020: SHIFT-2]

69. Which of the following pairs is associated with the taxation system of the Marathas?
(1) Chauth and Sardeshmukhi
(2) Zat and Sawar
(3) Polaj and Parauti
(4) Iqta and Jagir

[6 MARCH 2020: SHIFT-2]

70. The Act that transferred the power from the British East India Company to the British Crown in India was:
(1) Government of India Act, 1833
(2) Government of India Act, 1835
(3) Government of India Act, 1947
(4) Government of India Act, 1858

[6 MARCH 2020: SHIFT-2]

71. The Battle of Chausa was fought between Humayun and_____.
(1) Sher Shah Suri (2) Nadir Shah
(3) Hemu (4) Krishnadeva Raya

[9 MARCH 2020: SHIFT-3]

72. _____ was executed at Lahore in November 1915 for his role in the Ghadar Conspiracy in February 1915.
(1) Tantia Mama
(2) Kartar Singh Sarabha
(3) Maganbhai Patel
(4) Vijay Singh Pathik

[9 MARCH 2020: SHIFT-3]

73. Which of the following was NOT a type of sacrifice performed by kings in ancient India to establish their position?
(1) Muvendavelan (2) Vajapeya
(3) Rajasuya (4) Ashvamedha

[9 MARCH 2020: SHIFT-3]

74. Which of the following is the only correct pair as described by Chola inscriptions?
(1) Brahmadeya - land gifted to temples
(2) Shalabhoga - land gifted to Brahmanas
(3) Pallichchhandam - land donated to Jaina institutions
(4) Vellanvagai - land of Brahmana peasant proprietors

[13 AUG. 2021: SHIFT-1]

75. Who among the following had written Kitab-ul-Hind that gave an incisive description of early 11th Century India?
(1) Al-Bukhari (2) Al-Khwarizmi
(3) Al-Biruni (4) Al-Kindi

[13 AUG. 2021: SHIFT-1]

76. Who among the following was one of the founders of the Hindustan Republic Association?
(1) Jatindranath Mukherjee (2) Ram Prasad Bismil
(3) Surya Sen (4) Lala Lajpat Rai

[13 AUG. 2021: SHIFT-1]

77. In which of the following years was the Second Round Table Conference in London held?
(1) 1931 (2) 1941
(3) 1939 (4) 1925

[13 AUG. 2021: SHIFT-1]

78. Which of the following statements about Swami Dayanand Saraswati is INCORRECT?
(1) He authored the book 'Satyarth Prakash'.
(2) He was the founder of Arya Samaj
(3) His birthplace was Gujarat.
(4) He was the founder of Brahmo Samaj.

[17 AUG. 2021: SHIFT-2]

79. Mughal Emperor Shah Alam appointed the British East India Company as the Diwan of the province of Bengal in the year_____.
(1) 1917 (2) 1765
(3) 1835 (4) 1623

[17 AUG. 2021: SHIFT-2]

80. Who among the following freedom fighters wrote the poem 'Vande Mataram' in 1875?
(1) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
(2) Bipin Chandra Pal
(3) Rabindranath Tagore
(4) Bhagat Singh

[17 AUG. 2021: SHIFT-2]

81. Who among the following was the first General Secretary of All India Kisan Congress?
(1) Acharya Narendra Dev
(2) NG Ranga
(3) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(4) Swami Sahajanand Saraswati

[17 AUG. 2021: SHIFT-2]

82. Which Mughal prince translated the Upanishads into Persian in 1657?
(1) Murad Mirza (2) Dara Shikoh
(3) Sultan Luftallah (4) Shah Suja

[24 AUG. 2021: SHIFT-3]

83. Who authored 'Akbarnama"?
(1) Faizi (2) Abdus Samad
(3) Abdul Latif (4) Abul Fazl

[24 AUG. 2021: SHIFT-3]

84. Who wrote Samudragupta's prashasti (a eulogy written in the form of poetry or prose, usually by court poets) at Allahabad?
(1) Kalidasa (2) Vagabhatta
(3) Harishena (4) Amarsimha

[24 AUG. 2021: SHIFT-3]

85. In which of the following years did the Kakori Conspiracy case take place?
(1) 1919 (2) 1909
(3) 1932 (4) 1925

[24 AUG. 2021: SHIFT-3]

86. Who among the following authored 'Poverty and Un-British Rule in India'?

(1) Jawaharlal Nehru (2) Mahatma Gandhi
(3) Rabindranath Tagore (4) Dadabhai Naoroji

[12 APRIL 2022: SHIFT-2]

87. Which of the following revolutionaries was arrested by the British as an accused in the Alipore Bomb Conspiracy Case?

(1) Kanailal Dutta (2) Rajendra Lahiri
(3) Roshan Singh (4) Ashfaq Ullah Khan

[12 APRIL 2022: SHIFT-2]

88. What was the first name of the Mughal Emperor Babur?

(1) Hasanuddin (2) Giasuddin
(3) Zahiruddin (4) Qaseemuddin

[12 APRIL 2022: SHIFT-2]

89. What was the age in years of the revolutionary Bhagat Singh when he was hanged till death?

(1) 20 (2) 23
(3) 30 (4) 26

[18 APRIL 2022: SHIFT-1]

90. The Poona Pact of 1932 was an agreement between Mahatma Gandhi and_____.

(1) Lord Irwin (2) BR Ambedkar
(3) Aurobindo Ghose (4) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

[18 APRIL 2022: SHIFT-1]

91. King Ajatashatru was a ruler of the_____ dynasty.

(1) Mauryan (2) Haryanka
(3) Shishunaga (4) Nanda

[18 APRIL 2022: SHIFT-1]

92. Which of the following statements about the 'Gotra' practice in ancient India is true?

(1) Each gotra was named after a famous king.
(2) Women retained their father's gotra after marriage.
(3) Men and women were expected to marry within the same gotra.
(4) People belonging to the same gotra were regarded after whom the gotra was named.

[21 APRIL 2022: SHIFT-3]

93. Who among the following was the only martyr of the Quit India phase of the freedom movement who was hanged?

(1) Kushal Konwar
(2) Kanaiyalal Maneklal Munshi
(3) Potti Sreeramulu
(4) Senapati Bapat

[21 APRIL 2022: SHIFT-3]

94. Who among the following persons was associated with the Chittagong Armoury Raid?

(1) Manmath Nath Gupta
(2) Sachindranath Bakshi
(3) Ardhendu Dastidar
(4) Vishnu Sharan Dublish

[21 APRIL 2022: SHIFT-3]

95. Chandragupta Maurya overthrew the power of the _____ at Magadha with the aid of Kautilya and founded a glorious Mauryan empire in 322 BC.

(1) Kurus (2) Nandas
(3) Mallas (4) Panchalas

[5 DEC. 2022: SHIFT-2]

96. In which of the following years was the first train run in India?

(1) 1853 (2) 1854
(3) 1852 (4) 1855

[5 DEC. 2022: SHIFT-2]

97. Which of the following dance forms is mentioned in the ancient text of Vyavaharmala?

(1) Sattriya (2) Mohiniyattam
(3) Manipuri (4) Odissi

[5 DEC. 2022: SHIFT-2]

98. In 1526, the battle of Panipat was fought between_____

(1) Babur and Rana Sanga
(2) Akbar and Hemu
(3) Humayun and Sher Khan
(4) Babur and Ibrahim Lodi

[5 DEC. 2022: SHIFT-2]

99. In which among the following period Catal Huyuk was one of the most famous sites?

(1) Neolithic (2) Mesolithic
(3) Palaeolithic (4) Chalcolithic

[5 DEC. 2022: SHIFT-2]

100. In 1600, the East India company acquired a charter from which ruler?

(1) King George-I (2) Queen Elizabeth-I
(3) Queen Victoria (4) King James-I

[5 DEC. 2022: SHIFT-2]

101. Who among the following ruler ruled before Prithviraj Chauhan over Delhi?

(1) Ghiyasuddin Balban (2) Ananga Pala
(3) Jalaluddin Khalji (4) Qutbuddin Aybak

[8 DEC. 2022: SHIFT-1]

102. Fa Xian began his journey back home from which of the following Indian state?

(1) Bihar (2) Maharashtra
(3) Bengal (4) Odisha

[8 DEC. 2022: SHIFT-1]

103. In the _____ Sarojini Naidu persuaded Mahatma Gandhi to allow women to join the movement.

(1) Quit India Movement
(2) Champaran Satyagraha
(3) Salt Satyagraha
(4) Non-Cooperation Movement

[8 DEC. 2022: SHIFT-1]

104. Subsidiary alliance treaty was imposed on Awadh in_____.
(1) 1802 (2) 1803
(3) 1801 (4) 1804

[13 DEC. 2022: SHIFT-3]

105. Who among the following ruled in India between 1266 and 1287?
(1) Qutub-ud-din-Aybak
(2) Aram Shah
(3) Shams-ud-din-tutmish
(4) Ghlyasuddin Balban

[13 DEC. 2022: SHIFT-3]

106. In India the 1st census was held in the year____.
(1) 1872 (2) 1860
(3) 1900 (4) 1920

[13 DEC. 2022: SHIFT-3]

107. Who among the following defeated Mughal emperor Humayun at Chausa?
(1) Mirza Hakim (2) Safavid Shah
(3) Sher Khan (4) Mirza Kamran

[13 DEC. 2022: SHIFT-3]

108. Puhar or Kaveripattinam, was the port of which of the following dynasty?
(1) Cheras (2) Cholas
(3) Pandyas (4) Vakatakas

[14 JULY 2023: SHIFT-4]

109. Which Chinese traveller visited India during the reign of Harshavardhana?
(1) Hsuan Tsang (2) Etsing
(3) Faxian (4) Ibn Battuta

[14 JULY 2023: SHIFT-4]

110. Vijayanagara emperor Krishnadeva Raya founded a suburban township near Vijayanagara called Nagalapuram after his_____.
(1) father (2) teacher
(3) sister (4) mother

[14 JULY 2023: SHIFT-4]

111. Who among the following was the first person to discuss poverty line in pre- independent India?
(1) Dadabhai Naoroji
(2) Mahalanobis
(3) Dr. BR Ambedkar
(4) RK Shanmukham Chetty

[14 JULY 2023: SHIFT-4]

112. Under whom was CP Ilbert a law member of the council?
(1) Lord Lytton (2) Lord Cornwallis
(3) Lord Ripon (4) Lord Curzon

[19 JULY 2023: SHIFT-2]

113. Lord Curzon declared the partition of _____ in 1905.
(1) Central Provinces (2) Punjab
(3) United Provinces (4) Bengal

[19 JULY 2023: SHIFT-2]

114. Which of the following was one of the first countries to use iron for the manufacture of weapons in as early as 1700 BCE?
(1) Romania (2) Morocco
(3) India (4) Bulgaria

[19 JULY 2023: SHIFT-2]

115. The origin of 'Carnatic music' is related to which of the following Dynasties?
(1) Bahamani (2) Chola
(3) Pandaya (4) Vijayanagar

[19 JULY 2023: SHIFT-2]

116. Ramakrishna Gopal Bhandarkar and Mahadev Govind Ranade carried out their work of religious reforms in Maharashtra through which of the following organisations?
(1) Prarthana Samaj (2) Atmiya Sabha
(3) Theosophical Society (4) Brahmo Samaj

[24 JULY 2023: SHIFT-3]

117. Emperor Ashoka conquered Kalinga after how many years of his coronation?
(1) 5 years (2) 8 years
(3) 11 years (4) 15 years

[24 JULY 2023: SHIFT-3]

118. Who was the first nationalist to give the theory of drain of wealth from India to England?
(1) Mahatma Gandhi (2) RC Dutt
(3) SN Banerjee (4) Dadabhai Naoroji

[24 JULY 2023: SHIFT-3]

119. During Alauddin Khilji's reign, the cloth market was known as_____.
(1) Sarai—Adl (2) Mandi
(3) Munhiyans (4) Shahna--Mandi

[24 JULY 2023: SHIFT-3]

120. The Ryotwari Settlement, in which cultivators had to pay annual taxes directly to the government, was primarily introduced in which of the following provinces?
(1) Central province (2) Assam and Bengal
(3) Madras and Bombay (4) Punjab

[24 JULY 2023: SHIFT-3]

121. Which of the following modern industries was in operation in India during the British rule?

a. Cotton b. Jute c. Iron and Steel

(1) All of a, b and c (2) Both a and b

(3) Only a (4) Only c

[18 SEP. 2024: SHIFT -3]

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

(1) Thanjavur (2) Uraiyur

(3) Madurai (4) Kaveripatnam

[18 SEP. 2024: SHIFT -3]

123. Which of the following Sikh reform movements was started in 1873 in Amritsar?

(1) Babbar Akali Movement

(2) Akali Movement

(3) Singh Sabha Movement

(4) Gurudwara Movement

[18 SEP. 2024: SHIFT -3]

124. In which of the following Major Rock Edicts of Ashoka is the Kalinga war mentioned?

(1) XII (2) X

(3) XIII (4) XI

[23 SEP. 2024: SHIFT-1]

125. Which among the following was NOT a part of the three sections of the Rigvedic tribe?

(1) Craftsman (2) Priests

(3) Ordinary people (4) Warriors

[23 SEP. 2024: SHIFT-1]

126. Which of the following battles was fought between Babur and Rana Sanga in 1527?

(1) Battle of Bayana

(2) Battle of Khanwa

(3) Second battle of Panipat

(4) Battle of Chanderi

[23 SEP. 2024: SHIFT-1]

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

(1) Mahatma Gandhi (2) Vallabhbhai Patel

(3) Subhas Chandra Bose (4) Jawaharlal Nehru

[23 SEP. 2024: SHIFT-1]

128. The Permanent Settlement came into operation in which of the following years?

(1) 1890 (2) 1790

(3) 1789 (4) 1793

[26 SEP. 2024: SHIFT-2]

129. 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?

(1) Babur (2) Akbar

(3) Aurangzeb (4) Humayun

[26 SEP. 2024: SHIFT-2]

130. 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?

(1) Shaka (2) Parthian

(3) Satavahana (4) Kushana

[26 SEP. 2024: SHIFT-2]

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

(1) Hindustan Socialist Republican Association

(2) Swaraj Party

(3) Khilafat Committee

(4) Ghadar Party

[26 SEP. 2024: SHIFT-2]

132. Belur Math was founded by which of the following social reformers in British India?

(1) Swami Vivekanand (2) RG Bhandarkar

(3) VN Mandlik (4) KT Telang

[12 SEP. 2025: SHIFT-1]

133. Which of the following features distinguishes the Elephanta Caves from other rock-cut sites of early India?

(1) They are primarily Buddhist caves with large stupas.

(2) The caves focus on Shaivite themes and feature sculptural depth through light and shadow.

(3) They contain a mix of Jain and Vaishnavite depictions in pillar halls.

(4) The caves are entirely monolithic structures from the Mauryan period.

[12 SEP. 2025: SHIFT-1]

134. Read the statements about the Goncha Festival of Bastar:

(1) Tupki, a mock gun made of bamboo, uses Goncha fruit as bullets.

(2) The chariot procession was started by Chalukya rulers.

(3) Rath Yatra begins on Ashadh Shukla Dashmi and ends on Dutiya.

Which of the above statements are correct?

(1) Only 1 and 2

(2) Only 2 and 3

(3) Only 1 and 3

(4) 1,2 and 3 are correct

[12 SEP. 2025: SHIFT-1]

135. Which of the following statements best captures the essence of "Landscapes of Loss: The Story of an Indian Drought" by Kavitha Iyer?

(1) A study on drought's human and ecological impacts in India.
(2) A fictional story about a family in a drought-hit area.
(3) A history of monsoon patterns and ancient agriculture in India.
(4) A colonial-era policy analysis of water management.

[12 SEP. 2025: SHIFT-1]

136. Cheraw, the bamboo dance performed using crossed bamboo sticks, is a folk dance of which state?

(1) Mizoram (2) Meghalaya
(3) Arunachal Pradesh (4) Sikkim

[13 SEP. 2025: SHIFT-1]

137. Consider the following statements about Gwalior Fort:

1. It is spread over a hilltop more than 2 km in length.
2. Its southern path features intricately carved rock-cut temples of Jain tirthankars.
3. The Caturbhuj Mandir within the fort is an example of a Vaiṣnavite shrine.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(1) 1 and 2 only (2) 2 and 3 only
(3) 1 and 3 only (4) 1,2 and 3

[13 SEP. 2025: SHIFT-1]

138. In Bhakti traditions, which two broad types of worship are mentioned?

(1) Vedic and Non-Vedic
(2) Saguna and Nirguna
(3) Orthodox and Reformist
(4) Shaiva and Vaishnava

[13 SEP. 2025: SHIFT-1]

139. Which of the following best describes Annamacharya's contribution to Indian devotional music?

(1) Composed Sanskrit hymns on caste rituals
(2) Wrote over 32,000 songs promoting devotion and equality
(3) Restricted songs to temples and priests only
(4) Focused only on melody, not on social reform

[13 SEP. 2025: SHIFT-1]

140. What change did the Regulating Act bring to the post of the Governor of Bengal?

(1) He was required to report directly to the British Crown.
(2) He was reduced to a ceremonial position.
(3) His role was elevated to Governor-General with a council of four members.
(4) He was transferred to the Madras Presidency.

[14 SEP. 2025: SHIFT-1]

141. Based on the given statements which option is correct:

Statement I: Mathura art produced images for both Indian and non-Indian patrons.

Statement II: Mathura art ignored nature-based themes in its sculptures.

(1) Statement I and II both are Correct.
(2) Only statement I is correct
(3) Only Statement II is correct
(4) Neither I nor II

[14 SEP. 2025: SHIFT-1]

142. Which of the following statements about Hola Mohalla festival of Punjab is correct?

(1) It is celebrated mainly by women through crafts and songs in Patiala.
(2) It showcases martial arts, langars, and Nihang mock battles at Anandpur Sahib.
(3) It is a harvest festival observed in Punjab just before Diwali.
(4) Hola Mohalla is celebrated on the same day as Holi.

[14 SEP. 2025: SHIFT-1]

143. Margi Sangita in ancient Indian music was rooted in:

(1) Folk music (2) Vedic traditions
(3) Courtly entertainment (4) Western-influence

[14 SEP. 2025: SHIFT-1]

144. Fill in the Blank:

Koli dance is traditionally performed by the ___ community.

(1) Fisherfolk (2) Farmers
(3) Shepherds (4) Weavers

[15 SEP. 2025: SHIFT-1]

145. Which of the following best captures the cultural essence and rituals of Baran's Dol Mela in Rajasthan?

(1) The fair opens with Dev Viman stunts by akhada artists and concludes with an Amavasya night immersion across the city.
(2) Lord Shreeji and Raghunathji's processions on Jaljhulani Gyaras attract traders from several states.
(3) Known as Annapurna Gyaras, Baran's Dol Mela is celebrated only in Madhya Pradesh after the monsoon harvest.

(4) Held between Shravan and Ashwin, the event is led by monks in caves, separate from temple traditions.

[15 SEP. 2025: SHIFT-1]

146. Which of the following correctly describes the Sarthavaha in Gupta dynasty's administration?

(1) Chief artisan overseeing temples and sculpture guilds.
(2) Officer-in-charge of military recruitment.
(3) Head of the trading guilds representing various trading communities.
(4) Official supervising irrigation and waterworks.

[15 SEP. 2025: SHIFT-1]

147. Which of the following best reflects Kerala's musical instrument heritage?

(1) Ravana-Hatta originated in Kerala and spread northward
(2) Kerala's music uses only wind instruments like Turi and Kombu
(3) Kerala's instruments are recent and mostly Western-influenced
(4) Drums like Timila and Maddalam are mentioned in Silappadikaram and still used today

[15 SEP. 2025: SHIFT-1]

148. Arrange the following rulers of the Delhi Sultanate in the correct chronological order of their reigns, starting from the earliest:

1. Razia Sultan **2.Ghiyas ud din Balban**
3.Qutb al-Din Aibak **4.Iltutmish**
(1) 3-4-1-2 (2) 4-3-1-2
(3) 3-1-4-2 (4) 1-3-4-2

[15 SEP. 2025: SHIFT-1]

149. Consider the statements about Jhora:

a. It is danced in Kumaon by mixed circles of men and women during spring fairs.
b. The dance is accompanied primarily by the Hurka drum.

Which is/are correct?

(1) Only 1 correct
(2) Only 2 correct
(3) Both 1 & 2 correct
(4) Neither 1 nor 2 correct

[16 SEP. 2025: SHIFT-1]

150. What feature was used on Golconda Fort's gates to protect it during attacks involving war elephants?

(1) Deep moat with water channels
(2) Electrified spikes
(3) Steel spikes on doors
(4) Stone cannon towers

[16 SEP. 2025: SHIFT-1]

151. Which of the following best captures the core rituals and symbolism of the Fagli (Kus/Kuns) festival in Pattan Valley?

(1) Baraza, symbolizing Shikhara-Appa, is made with marigold and turmeric and placed at village shrines.
(2) Punha involves symbolic ploughing indoors using willow sticks, reflecting farming hopes during snow.
(3) Totu, made of wheat and honey, is offered on rooftops to priests, then fed to goats.
(4) Kwari sweets are made by elder women for temple offerings, as men chant to crow spirits.

[16 SEP. 2025: SHIFT-1]

152. Determine the correctly matched Gupta fiscal term with its meaning.

(1) Hiranya - compulsory labour service
(2) Dhanya - gold tax
(3) Bhoga - king's share of produce
(4) Vaishthika - forced or corvee labour

[16 SEP. 2025: SHIFT-1]

153. Which musical instrument from Sikkim is believed to have been the first created for the deity Tetlara Lahadongna, and is associated with mythological origins?

(1) Niyara Hongsing Ke
(2) Simikla Koom (Binayo)
(3) Yema Dhol
(4) Nagara of Yeba

[16 SEP. 2025: SHIFT-1]

154. Match each ruler listed in Column A with their respective period of reign given in Column B:

Column A: Ruler	Column B: Reign Period
A. Qutbuddin Aybak	1. 1175-1192
B. Prithviraj Chauhan	2. 1206-1210
C. Alauddin Khalji	3. 1296-1316
D. Muhammad Tughluq	4. 1324-1351

(1) $A \rightarrow 1, B \rightarrow 2, C \rightarrow 3, D \rightarrow 4$
(2) $A \rightarrow 4, B \rightarrow 1, C \rightarrow 3, D \rightarrow 2$
(3) $A \rightarrow 3, B \rightarrow 1, C \rightarrow 2, D \rightarrow 4$
(4) $A \rightarrow 2, B \rightarrow 1, C \rightarrow 3, D \rightarrow 4$

[16 SEP. 2025: SHIFT-1]

155. Consider the statements about Rauf:

1. It is a women's group dance of Kashmir usually performed at Eid.
2. Dancers align in two facing rows executing toe-heel footwork called ras.

Which is/are correct?

(1) Only 1 correct
(2) Only 2 correct
(3) Both 1 & 2 correct
(4) Neither 1 nor 2 correct

Answer Key									
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
(4)	(4)	(1)	(1)	(4)	(3)	(3)	(2)	(2)	(2)
11	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**
(4)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)	(4)
21	**22**	**23**	**24**	**25**	**26**	**27**	**28**	**29**	**30**
(3)	(3)	(1)	(3)	(4)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(4)
31	**32**	**33**	**34**	**35**	**36**	**37**	**38**	**39**	**40**
(3)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(4)	(4)	(1)	(4)	(2)	(2)
41	**42**	**43**	**44**	**45**	**46**	**47**	**48**	**49**	**50**
(3)	(2)	(3)	(3)	(2)	(2)	(1)	(3)	(1)	(1)
51	**52**	**53**	**54**	**55**	**56**	**57**	**58**	**59**	**60**
(4)	(2)	(2)	(1)	(4)	(3)	(3)	(1)	(1)	(3)
61	**62**	**63**	**64**	**65**	**66**	**67**	**68**	**69**	**70**
(2)	(3)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(4)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(4)
71	**72**	**73**	**74**	**75**	**76**	**77**	**78**	**79**	**80**
(1)	(2)	(1)	(3)	(3)	(2)	(1)	(4)	(2)	(1)
81	**82**	**83**	**84**	**85**	**86**	**87**	**88**	**89**	**90**
(2)	(2)	(4)	(3)	(4)	(4)	(1)	(3)	(2)	(2)
91	**92**	**93**	**94**	**95**	**96**	**97**	**98**	**99**	**100**
(2)	(4)	(1)	(3)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(4)	(1)	(2)
101	**102**	**103**	**104**	**105**	**106**	**107**	**108**	**109**	**110**
(2)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(3)	(2)	(1)	(4)
111	**112**	**113**	**114**	**115**	**116**	**117**	**118**	**119**	**120**
(1)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(4)	(1)	(3)
121	**122**	**123**	**124**	**125**	**126**	**127**	**128**	**129**	**130**
(1)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(4)	(1)	(4)
131	**132**	**133**	**134**	**135**	**136**	**137**	**138**	**139**	**140**
(4)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(4)	(2)	(2)	(3)
141	**142**	**143**	**144**	**145**	**146**	**147**	**148**	**149**	**150**
(2)	(2)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(3)	(3)
151	**152**	**153**	**154**	**155**					
(2)	(4)	(2)	(4)	(3)					

Solutions

1. **Correct Answer is (4):** The **Ilbari Turks** established the Delhi Sultanate in the 12th century, followed by the **Khilji** dynasty, which ruled from 1290 to 1320. This was succeeded by the **Tughlaq** dynasty, **Saiyid** dynasty, and finally the **Lodi** dynasty, before the Mughal invasion in 1526.

2. **Correct Answer is (4):** The book "The Indian War of Independence" by V.D. Savarkar (1909) describes the 1857 revolt as the First War of Indian Independence. It was one of the first works to interpret the rebellion as a national struggle against British rule.

3. **Correct Answer is (1):** Gopal Krishna Gokhale founded the Servants of India Society in 1905 to promote social and political reforms, with a focus on education and national unity. He was a prominent social reformer and mentor to Mahatma Gandhi, working for the upliftment of the Indian masses.

4. **Correct Answer is (1):** The term "caste" comes from the Portuguese word "casta," meaning race or lineage. It was used by the Portuguese to describe India's social divisions, which later became widely recognized as the caste system.

5. **Correct Answer is (4):** Mahatma Gandhi was greatly influenced by Leo Tolstoy's principles of nonviolence and truth. Tolstoy's advocacy for passive resistance shaped Gandhi's philosophy of peaceful protest and social reform.

6. **Correct Answer is (3):** Dr. Rajendra Prasad chaired India's Constituent Assembly (Constitution drafting) & later became independent India's first President (1947).

7. **Correct Answer is (3): Megasthenes**, Greek ambassador to Chandragupta Maurya's court, authored "**Indica**" a key historical record of Mauryan India. Though the original text is lost, its surviving fragments provide crucial insights into Mauryan administration, society, and culture.

8. **Correct Answer is (2):** Shivaji Maharaj acquired European cannons/ammunition from **Portuguese** in **Goa** to modernize his Maratha forces, enhancing military strength and fort defenses during his empire's expansion.

9. **Correct Answer is (2):** Swami Dayanand Saraswati, founder of **Arya Samaj (1875)**, championed "**Back to the Vedas**", advocating Vedic purity over idol worship/later rituals. He viewed Vedas as scientifically profound, reforming Hindu society by reviving ancient teachings.

10. **Correct Answer is (2):** The Simon Commission (1927-28) was boycotted nationwide as it had **no Indian members**, denying representation in constitutional reforms. Sparked mass protests with "Simon Go Back" slogan, highlighting colonial disregard for Indian self-governance aspirations.

11. **Correct Answer is (4): Benjamin Disraeli**, British statesman, termed the 1857 Revolt a "**national revolt**" in Parliament, rejecting the "sepoy mutiny" narrative. He recognized it as widespread anti-British resistance, reflecting deeper political discontent.

12. **Correct Answer is (1):** The title **"Devanampiya Piyadassi"** (meaning "Beloved of the Gods") is associated with **King Asoka** of the Maurya Empire.

13. **Correct Answer is (1): Balban**, the Sultan of Delhi (1266–1287), is credited with the destruction of the **Chihalgani**, a group of powerful nobles who were influential during the reign of earlier rulers.

14. **Correct Answer is (2): Bombay** (now Mumbai) was given as dowry to **King Charles II of England** when he married **Princess Catherine of Braganza**, the daughter of the King of **Portugal**, in **1661**.

15. **Correct Answer is (2):** he **Grand Trunk Road** was built by **Sher Shah Suri** in the 16th century. It connected **Punjab** with **East Bengal** (present-day Bangladesh), passing through various important regions like Delhi and Bihar.

16. **Correct Answer is (2):** Saint Tukaram was a prominent Marathi saint and a contemporary of Shivaji Maharaj.

17. **Correct Answer is (3):** Barley is one of the earliest cereals cultivated by humans. Archaeological evidence suggests that it was used in ancient civilizations, particularly in the Middle East, as early as 10,000 years ago.

18. **Correct Answer is (4):** Mahatma Gandhi gave Madan Mohan Malviya the title 'Mahamana,' meaning 'Great Soul.' This title honored Malviya's significant work as a nationalist, educator, and the founder of Banaras Hindu University (BHU), recognizing his strong influence on society.

19. **Correct Answer is (4):** Nehru called the 1935 Govt of India Act a "charter of bondage" as it increased British control, not real self-rule, despite some reforms.

20. **Correct Answer is (4):** Lord Linlithgow was Viceroy (1936-43) when Gandhi launched Quit India Movement (1942) demanding British exit from India.

21. **Correct Answer is (3):** Chittaranjan Das & Motilal Nehru formed Swaraj Party (1923) to enter councils & oppose British rule from within, demanding self-governance (Swaraj).

22. **Correct Answer is (3):** Buddha's first sermon (Dhammachakkapabattanasutta) at Sarnath introduced Four Noble Truths & Eightfold Path - core Buddhist teachings.

23. **Correct Answer is (1):** Nehru called multipurpose river projects "new temples of modern India" for their role in irrigation, power & national development.

24. **Correct Answer is (3):** Multan was referred to by the Arabs as the "City of Gold" due to its wealth, flourishing trade, and rich cultural heritage.

25. **Correct Answer is (4):** Kavirajamarga is a book written by Amoghvarsha, the Rashtrakuta king. It is a work on poetics and is considered the first book on rhetoric and literary theory in Kannada literature.

26. **Correct Answer is (3):** Krishna I, a Rashtrakuta king, built the Kailasanatha Temple at Ellora, which is an impressive rock-cut temple dedicated to Lord Shiva.

27. **Correct Answer is (1):** The Thalavaipuram Copper Plates mention the land measures during the Second Pandyan Empire. These inscriptions provide valuable information about land grants and administrative practices.

28. **Correct Answer is (2):** Gautamiputra Satkarni is considered the greatest ruler of the Satavahana dynasty. He is known for his military achievements and for consolidating the power of the Satavahanas, establishing the dynasty as a significant force in ancient India.

29. **Correct Answer is (1): Mihir Bhoj**, also known as **Bhoja I**, was the most powerful and celebrated ruler of the **Pratihara dynasty**. He expanded the empire, strengthened its military, and promoted art and culture during his reign in the 9th century.

30. **Correct Answer is (4):** In **1939**, **Subhash Chandra Bose** was re-elected as President of the Indian National Congress by defeating **Pattabhi Sitaramayya**, who was supported by **Mahatma Gandhi**. This led to a split between Bose and the Congress leadership.

31. **Correct Answer is (3):** The **Jallianwala Bagh massacre** took place in **Amritsar** on **13 April 1919**, when British troops under **General Dyer** fired on a peaceful gathering, killing hundreds of unarmed Indians.

32. **Correct Answer is (2): Bahlol Lodhi** founded the **Lodhi dynasty** in **1451** and became the Sultan of Delhi. He was the first Afghan to rule Delhi and laid the foundation for Lodhi rule in North India. His successors included **Sikandar Lodhi** and **Ibrahim Lodhi**.

33. **Correct Answer is (3):**

- Akbar – Todarmal: Correct; Todarmal was Akbar's finance minister.
- Chanakya – Chandragupta: Correct; Chanakya was the advisor to Chandragupta Maurya.
- Harshvardhan – Hiuen Tsang: Correct; the Chinese traveler Hiuen Tsang visited Harshvardhan's court.
- Vikramaditya – Chaitanya: Incorrect; they belonged to different eras and had no historical connection.

34. **Correct Answer is (1):** The Kakori Conspiracy case occurred in 1925, where a group of revolutionaries attempted to loot a train carrying government money near Kakori, a town in Uttar Pradesh, as part of their fight for India's independence from British rule.

35. **Correct Answer is (4):** Babar and Bairam Khan were not father and son, but Bairam Khan was a prominent general and regent for Babar's son, Humayun. Bairam Khan played a crucial role in helping Humayun ascend to the throne after Babar's death.

36. **Correct Answer is (4):** Raja Ravi Varma was a great painter from Kerala. He is known for his iconic depictions of Indian mythology and his fusion of Indian traditions with European academic art techniques.

37. **Correct Answer is (1):** The founder of the Theosophical Society in India was Annie Besant. She became the president of the society and played a key role in promoting its ideas in India.

38. **Correct Answer is (4):** The first Indian to be elected as the leader of the Communist International was M.N. Roy. He was a prominent revolutionary and played a key role in the international communist movement in the 1920s.

39. **Correct Answer is (2):** Aurobindo Ghosh propounded the "Doctrine of Passive Resistance," advocating for non-violent resistance against British rule while maintaining inner strength and self-reliance. This idea was central to his vision of political and spiritual liberation for India.

40. **Correct Answer is (2):** The Angkor Wat temple was built in the early 12th century by King Suryavarman II to honor the Hindu god Vishnu. It is one of the largest religious monuments in the world and a symbol of Cambodia's cultural heritage.

41. **Correct Answer is (3):** The first Muslim to be elected President of the Indian National Congress was Badruddin Tyabji in 1887. He was a prominent lawyer and social reformer, and his election marked a significant moment in the history of the Congress party.

42. **Correct Answer is (2):**Vijay Stambha (Victory Tower) in Chittorgarh built by **Rana Kumbha** (1448 CE) after defeating Malwa's Mahmud Khilji. 9-story Rajput architectural marvel.

43. **Correct Answer is (3):** "Swaraj is my birthright" slogan by Bal Gangadhar Tilak became a rallying cry for India's freedom struggle, demanding self-rule from British colonial rule.

44. **Correct Answer is (3):** In 7th century India, kings recognized powerful landlords/warriors as *Samantas* (feudal chiefs). They received land & military rights in

exchange for loyalty & service, helping maintain kingdom stability.

45. **Correct Answer is (2):** Agra Fort was built by Akbar (1565-1573) as a red sandstone military-residential complex. Later enhanced by successors like Shah Jahan, it's now a UNESCO site.

46. **Correct Answer is (2):** Brahmadeya were tax-free lands gifted to Brahmins under **Chola rule**, promoting religious/educational activities and spreading Brahmanical culture.

47. **Correct Answer is (1):** Prithviraj III (1168-1192), the famed Chahamana (Chauhan) ruler, defended N. India against **Ghurid** invasions but fell to Muhammad Ghori at **Tarain**.

48. **Correct Answer is (3):** Dhamek Stupa, built by **Emperor Ashoka** (3rd century BCE) in Sarnath, marks Buddha's first sermon site. Later rebuilt in 500 CE, it remains a key Buddhist monument.

49. **Correct Answer is (1):** The Sayyid dynasty was founded by **Khizr Khan** in 1414 after the decline of the Tughlaq dynasty. He established his rule in Delhi and was the first ruler of the Sayyid dynasty, which lasted until 1451.

50. **Correct Answer is (1): Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq** served as one of the Governors under Alauddin Khilji, particularly in the Punjab region. He later founded the Tughlaq dynasty after the decline of the Khilji dynasty. His rise to power began during Alauddin's reign, where he gained prominence as a capable military and administrative leader.

51. **Correct Answer is (4):** Timur (Tamerlane) invaded Delhi in **1398 A.D.**, which marked the decline and effectively the end of the Tughlaq dynasty's control over the Delhi Sultanate. This invasion caused widespread destruction and weakened the Sultanate, leading to political instability.

52. **Correct Answer is (2):** The **Bardoli Satyagraha** of 1928 was led by **Vallabhbhai Patel** in Gujarat, where farmers protested against increased land revenue by the British. Patel's leadership and success in the movement earned him the title **"Sardar".**

53. **Correct Answer is (2):** Kolkata Port, established by the British East India Company in the late 17th century, is the oldest operating port in India. It played a crucial role in trade and commerce during British rule and remains an important maritime hub today.

54. **Correct Answer is (1):** The East India Company sent Captain William Hawkins to the court of Emperor **Jahangir** in 1608 to seek permission to open a factory at Surat.

55. **Correct Answer is (4):** Guwahati, the largest city in Assam, was historically known as **Pragjyotishpur**. It was an ancient kingdom and cultural center mentioned in early Indian scriptures and epics. The name reflects its rich heritage and significance in the region's history.

56. **Correct Answer is (3):** The 'Instrument of Surrender' was signed on **19th December 1961**, marking the end of Portuguese rule in Goa, Daman, and Diu. This followed India's military action called Operation Vijay, leading to the integration of these territories into the Indian Union.

57. **Correct Answer is (3):** The ritual called Shaka (or Saka) was practiced by Rajput warriors when defeat was inevitable. It involved a final, fearless battle to the death, symbolizing their valor and refusal to surrender. This tradition reflected the Rajput code of honor and bravery in warfare.

58. **Correct Answer is (1):** The **Chandella dynasty** established Khajuraho as their religious capital between the 9th and 13th centuries. They built a group of magnificent temples there, known for their stunning architecture and intricate carvings, many of which are now UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

59. **Correct Answer is (1): Sikandar Lodi**, a ruler of the Delhi Sultanate from the Lodi dynasty, shifted his capital from Delhi to **Agra** in 1504. He founded the city to strengthen his control over the eastern territories and improve administrative efficiency.

60. **Correct Answer is (3):** Todar Mal served as the Finance Minister under Emperor Akbar and is known for introducing an efficient revenue system called the **Zabt system**. His reforms helped stabilize the empire's economy and improve tax collection.

61. **Correct Answer is (2):** Treaty of Mangalore was signed in 1784 between the British East India Company and Tipu Sultan, ending the Second Anglo-Mysore War. It restored the territories captured during the war to their original owners and was one of the last treaties where Indian rulers negotiated as equals with the British.

62. **Correct Answer is (3):** Savitribai Phule, **Maharashtra's** pioneering feminist & social reformer, co-founded India's first girls' school (1848) with Jyotirao Phule, championing women's education and caste equality.

63. **Correct Answer is (2): Sanchi**, the ancient Buddhist site with its Great Stupa, was rediscovered in **1818** by British General Taylor after 600 years of neglect. Now a UNESCO site, it showcases India's rich Buddhist heritage.

64. **Correct Answer is (1):** Hampi, the UNESCO-listed ruins of Vijayanagara Empire's capital in Karnataka, showcases grand temples and palaces, reflecting India's rich medieval heritage.

65. **Correct Answer is (1):** Kolathunadu, Valluvanad & Thekkumkoor were medieval-era micro-kingdoms in Kerala that shaped the region's political and cultural landscape during their reign.

66. **Correct Answer is (4):** England's first royal ambassador to Mughal India (1615-1618), negotiated trade rights with Emperor Jahangir, paving the way for the British East India Company's establishment.

67. **Correct Answer is (1):** Buland Darwaza (Akbar's 16th-century victory arch in Fatehpur Sikri) isn't part of Delhi's Qutub Complex, which houses the Qutub Minar and Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque as key monuments.

68. **Correct Answer is (1):** 1931 Karachi Congress Session ratified the **Gandhi-Irwin Pact** (civil disobedience truce) under Sardar Patel's presidency, while also adopting landmark resolutions on rights and economic policy.

69. **Correct Answer is (1):** Maratha taxation relied on **Chauth** (25% protection tax from non-Maratha lands) and **Sardeshmukhi** (10% overlord levy), key revenue streams for their empire's expansion.

70. **Correct Answer is (4):** The Government of India Act, 1858 ended East India Company rule after the 1857 Revolt, transferring power to the British Crown and establishing direct colonial governance.

71. **Correct Answer is (1):** The 1539 Battle of Chausa saw **Sher Shah Suri** defeat Mughal emperor Humayun, marking a temporary collapse of Mughal rule and the rise of the Suri dynasty in North India.

72. **Correct Answer is (2):** Kartar Singh Sarabha, a Ghadar Party revolutionary, was executed (1915) for leading the anti-British Ghadar Conspiracy, becoming a symbol of resistance.

73. **Correct Answer is (1):** Muvendavelan was a title for a wealthy peasant who served three kings in ancient Tamilakam. It is not a sacrifice. Vajapeya, Rajasuya, and Ashvamedha were royal sacrifices to show power and authority.

74. **Correct Answer is (3):** Chola inscriptions detail various land grants:
- **Brahmadeya**: Land gifted to Brahmanas.
- **Shalabhoga**: Land for the maintenance of a school.
- **Vellanvaga**i: Land of non-Brahmana peasant proprietors.

Thus, only **Pallichchhandam** is correctly matched.

75. **Correct Answer is (3):** Al-Biruni, a Persian scholar and polymath, wrote *Kitab-ul-Hind* (The Book of India), which provided a detailed and insightful description of early 11th-century India, covering its culture, religion, science, and geography.

76. **Correct Answer is (2):** Ram Prasad Bismil was one of the founders of the Hindustan Republic Association (HRA), which was later renamed the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA).

77. **Correct Answer is (1):** The Second Round Table Conference was held in London in 1931. It was part of a series of conferences aimed at discussing constitutional reforms for India, and it included representatives from the Indian National Congress, the Muslim League, and other political groups.

78. Correct Answer is (4): Swami Dayanand Saraswati was not the founder of the Brahmo Samaj. The Brahmo Samaj was founded by Raja Ram Mohan Roy in 1828.

79. Correct Answer is (2): In **1765**, Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II appointed the British East India Company as the **Diwan** (chief financial officer) of the province of Bengal.

80. Correct Answer is (1): Bankim Chandra Chatterjee wrote the iconic poem **'Vande Mataram'** in 1875. It was first included in his novel *Anandamath* and later became a rallying cry for the Indian independence movement.

81. Correct Answer is (2): The All India Kisan Sabha was founded in April 1936 in Lucknow by Swami Sahjanand Saraswati as president and **N.G. Ranga as general secretary.**

82. Correct Answer is (2): Dara Shikoh, the eldest son of Emperor Shah Jahan, translated the **Upanishads** into Persian in 1657. His translation is known as **"Siris-al-Akbar"** and is considered one of the first major efforts to introduce Indian philosophical texts to the Persian-speaking world.

83. Correct Answer is (4): Abul Fazl authored the **Akbarnama**, which is the official chronicle of the reign of the Mughal Emperor **Akbar**.

84. Correct Answer is (3): Harishena, a court poet of the Gupta Emperor **Samudragupta**, wrote the **Allahabad Prashasti**, a famous eulogy that praises Samudragupta's military conquests and accomplishments.

85. Correct Answer is (4): The **Kakori Conspiracy** took place in **1925**. It was a significant event in the Indian freedom struggle, where a group of revolutionaries, led by **Ram Prasad Bismil**, looted a train carrying government funds near Kakori, a town in Uttar Pradesh.

86. Correct Answer is (4): Dadabhai Naoroji, a prominent Indian nationalist and one of the earliest leaders in the Indian independence movement, authored the book *Poverty and Un-British Rule in India*.

87. Correct Answer is (1): Kanailal Dutta was one of the revolutionaries arrested by the British in connection with the **Alipore Bomb Conspiracy Case** of 1908. This case involved a plot to assassinate British officials and marked a significant moment in India's revolutionary movement against British rule.

88. Correct Answer is (3): Babur's full name was **Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur**, where "Zahiruddin" was his first name. He was the founder of the Mughal Empire in India.

89. Correct Answer is (2): Revolutionary **Bhagat Singh** was **23 years old** when he was hanged till death on 23 March 1931 by the British colonial government for his involvement in the Lahore Conspiracy Case.

90. Correct Answer is (2): The Poona Pact of 1932 was an agreement between **Mahatma Gandhi** and **BR Ambedkar** regarding the political representation of the Depressed Classes (now Scheduled Castes) in the British Indian legislature.

91. Correct Answer is (2): King Ajatashatru was a prominent ruler of the Haryanka dynasty in ancient Magadha, known for his military conquests and expansion of the kingdom. He played a key role in the early history of Buddhism and Jainism.

92. Correct Answer is (4): Gotra refers to a lineage or clan system in ancient India, where people belonging to the same gotra trace their ancestry to a common ancient sage or ancestor after whom the gotra is named.

93. Correct Answer is (1): Kushal Konwar was a freedom fighter from Assam and the only martyr hanged during the Quit India Movement. He was executed by the British in 1943 for his role in resisting colonial rule, becoming a symbol of sacrifice and patriotism.

94. Correct Answer is (3): Ardhendu Dastidar was one of the key revolutionaries involved in the Chittagong Armoury Raid of 1930, led by Surya Sen. The raid aimed to capture weapons and challenge British colonial rule in Chittagong (now in Bangladesh).

95. Correct Answer is (2): Chandragupta Maurya, with the guidance and support of **Kautilya (Chanakya)**, overthrew the **Nanda Dynasty** of Magadha around

322 BC. This led to the establishment of the Mauryan Empire, one of the largest and most powerful empires in ancient India.

96. Correct Answer is (1): India's 1st train ran on 16 April 1853, covering 34 km (Mumbai-Thane), launching the railway network crucial for transport & economy.

97. Correct Answer is (2): 16th-century text *Vyavaharmala* references Mohiniyattam, Kerala's graceful classical dance, highlighting its lasya (feminine grace) tradition.

98. Correct Answer is (4): 1526 Panipat Battle: Babur (Mughal founder) defeated Ibrahim Lodi (last Delhi Sultan), starting Mughal Empire in India.

99. Correct Answer is (1): Catalhoyuk (7400 BCE), a **Neolithic site** in Turkey, reveals early urban settlement, farming, and advanced mud-brick architecture.

100. Correct Answer is (2): 1600: East India Co. got royal charter from Queen Elizabeth I, securing monopoly on East Indies trade, starting British colonial expansion.

101. Correct Answer is (2): Ananga Pala, a ruler of the Tomara dynasty, established the Tomara kingdom in Delhi before Prithviraj Chauhan. Later, Prithviraj Chauhan defeated the Tomaras and took control of Delhi.

102. Correct Answer is (3): Fa Xian, the famous Chinese Buddhist monk, began his journey back home from **Bengal. H**e boarded a ship from the ancient port of Tamralipti (modern-day Tamluk in West Bengal) to return to China, often via Sri Lanka and other Southeast Asian islands.

103. Correct Answer is (3): Sarojini Naidu played a crucial role in persuading Mahatma Gandhi to allow women to join the movement during the Salt Satyagraha (also known as the Dandi March or Civil Disobedience Movement) in 1930.

104. Correct Answer is (3): The Subsidiary Alliance treaty was imposed on Awadh (Oudh) in 1801 by the British East India Company.

105. Correct Answer is (4): Ghiyasuddin Balban ruled the Delhi Sultanate from 1266 to 1287 and was known for his strong and centralized administration. He reinforced royal authority and worked to suppress rebellions, making the Sultanate more stable and powerful during his reign.

106. Correct Answer is (1): The **first census of India** was conducted in **1871-72**, but it was non-official. It was the first comprehensive census in the country, but the first official census took place in 1881 under British colonial rule.

107. Correct Answer is (3): Sher Khan, also known as **Sher Shah Suri**, defeated the Mughal emperor Humayun at the Battle of Chausa in 1539. This victory was a significant moment in history as it led to Sher Shah Suri establishing the Suri Empire and Humayun temporarily losing his throne.

108. Correct Answer is (2): Puhar, also known as Kaveripattinam, was the ancient port city of the **Chola dynasty**. It was a significant maritime trade center located on the east coast of Tamil Nadu, near the mouth of the Kaveri River.

109. Correct Answer is (1): Hsuan Tsang (also spelled Xuanzang) was the famous Chinese Buddhist monk and traveler who visited India during the reign of Harshavardhana in the 7th century CE.

110. Correct Answer is (4): Vijayanagara emperor **Krishnadeva Raya** founded the suburban township **Nagalapuram** near Vijayanagar and named it after his **mother**, **Nagala Devi**, to honor her.

111. Correct Answer is (1): Dadabhai Naoroji was the first to discuss the concept of the **poverty line** in pre-independent India. In his book *"Poverty and Un-British Rule in India"*, he introduced the **'Drain Theory'** and estimated a subsistence-level poverty line based on per capita income.

112. Correct Answer is (3): CP Ilbert served as a law member of the Viceroy's Council under **Lord Ripon** during the late 19th century. He is known for the **Ilbert Bill** controversy regarding judicial powers for Indian magistrates.

113. Correct Answer is (4): In 1905, Lord Curzon, the then Viceroy of India, declared the partition of **Bengal** into East Bengal and Assam, and West Bengal. The partition was aimed at administrative convenience but faced strong opposition and was later annulled in 1911.

114. Correct Answer is (1): Romania is considered one of the earliest regions to manufacture weapons from iron, as early archaeological findings suggest use of iron weapons there around **1700 BCE.**

115. Correct Answer is (4): The **Vijayanagar Dynasty** played a key role in the development and promotion of **Carnatic music**. During their rule (14th–17th century), the art form flourished with royal patronage, especially under rulers like **Krishnadevaraya**, who supported musicians and composers.

116. Correct Answer is (1): Ramakrishna Gopal Bhandarkar and **Mahadev Govind Ranade** were key figures in promoting religious and social reforms in **Maharashtra** through the **Prarthana Samaj**, which advocated monotheism, social equality, and the eradication of caste discrimination.

117. Correct Answer is (2): Emperor Ashoka conquered **Kalinga** in the **8th year** after his coronation. The war deeply impacted him and led to his conversion to Buddhism, marking a significant shift in his governance and personal philosophy.

118. Correct Answer is (4): Dadabhai Naoroji was the first nationalist to formulate the **theory of drain of wealth** from India to England, highlighting how British colonial policies caused economic exploitation. He detailed this theory in his famous work *Poverty and Un-British Rule in India*.

119. Correct Answer is (1): During Alauddin Khilji's reign, the *Sarai-Adl* was the name given to the cloth market. Alauddin Khilji established strict market regulations and this market was under direct royal supervision to control prices and prevent hoarding.

120. Correct Answer is (3): The Ryotwari Settlement was introduced primarily in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies. Under this system, individual cultivators (ryots) paid land revenue directly to the government, unlike the Zamindari system where intermediaries collected taxes.

121. Correct Answer is (1): During British rule, India had modern industries like cotton textiles, jute production, and iron and steel manufacturing in operation. These industries played a significant role in the colonial economy.

122. Correct Answer is (3): The Pandya Kingdom, as mentioned by the Greek ambassador **Megasthenes**, was noted for its pearl fisheries and wealth. **Madurai** was the historic capital of the Pandya dynasty and an important cultural and trade center in ancient South India.

123. Correct Answer is (3): The **Singh Sabha Movement** was started in **1873 in Amritsar** to reform Sikhism and counter the influence of Christian missionaries and other religious reform movements. It aimed to revive the true teachings of Sikh Gurus, promote education, and standardize Sikh practices.

124. Correct Answer is (3): The **Kalinga War** and its aftermath are mentioned in **Major Rock Edict XIII** of Emperor Ashoka. This edict describes the devastation caused by the war and Ashoka's remorse, leading to his embrace of Buddhism and dhamma policy.

125. Correct Answer is (1): The **Rigvedic society** was divided into three main functional groups (later evolved into varnas):

- Priests (Brahmins) – performed religious rituals
- Warriors (Kshatriyas) – protected the tribe
- Ordinary people (Vaishyas) – engaged in agriculture, trade, etc.

126. Correct Answer is (2): The **Battle of Khanwa** (1527) was fought between **Babur**, the founder of the Mughal Empire, and **Rana Sanga**, the Rajput ruler of Mewar. It was a decisive victory for Babur, securing his control over northern India.

127. Correct Answer is (1): The Belgaum Session of the Indian National Congress in 1924 was presided over by **Mahatma Gandhi**. It was notable as the only Congress session where Gandhi served as president.

128. Correct Answer is (4): The Permanent Settlement was introduced by **Lord Cornwallis** in **1793** in **Bengal**. It fixed land revenue with landlords (zamindars), making them responsible for collecting and paying it to the British.

129. Correct Answer is (1): Medini Rai, Hasan Khan Mewati, and Mahmud Lodi allied with **Rana Sanga** of Mewar to fight against **Babur** in the **Battle of Khanwa** in **1527**. This was a major confrontation between the Rajput confederacy and the emerging Mughal power in India.

130. Correct Answer is (4): The Mathura school of Art is known for its development of sculptures depicting various religious themes including Brahmanical deities. During the **Kushana period (1st to 3rd century CE)**, the Mathura school flourished and a significant number of sculptures of Brahmanical deities such as Kartikeya, Vishnu, and Kubera were carved.

131. Correct Answer is (4): The group that was started in San Francisco, USA, during the Indian National Movement was the **Ghadar Party**. It was formed in **1913** by Indian expatriates to fight British colonial rule in India through revolutionary means.

132. Correct Answer is (1): Belur Math, located near Kolkata, was founded by **Swami Vivekananda** in 1897 as the headquarters of the Ramakrishna Mission. It serves as a spiritual and cultural center promoting the teachings of his guru, Sri Ramakrishna, and focuses on social reform and religious harmony.

133. Correct Answer is (2): The Elephanta Caves are famous for their **Shaivite sculptures**, especially the magnificent **trimurti of Shiva**, and their **deep relief carvings** that create dramatic effects of **light and shadow**, distinguishing them from other rock-cut sites which may be Buddhist or Jain.

134. Correct Answer is (1):

Statement 1 is correct: The Goncha Festival features a traditional mock gun called a **Tupki**, made from hollow bamboo, which uses the small, hard **Goncha fruit** (from the Malakangini plant) as bullets.

Statement 2 is correct: The festival and its chariot tradition were introduced to the Bastar region by the **Chalukya dynasty** rulers, specifically credited to King Purushottam Dev in the 15th century.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The Rath Yatra in the Goncha Festival typically **begins on Ashadh Shukla Dutiya** (the second day of the bright fortnight) and **ends on Ashadh Shukla Dashmi** (the tenth day). The statement in the query reverses these dates.

135. Correct Answer is (1): *"Landscapes of Loss: The Story of an Indian Drought"* by **Kavitha Iyer** is a **detailed study of the human and ecological impacts of droughts in India**, exploring how communities, agriculture, and the environment are affected, rather than being a fictional story or historical/policy analysis.

136. Correct Answer is (1): Cheraw is a traditional **bamboo dance of Mizoram**, where dancers rhythmically step in and out of **crossed bamboo sticks** held and clapped together by other performers. It is one of the most popular and vibrant folk dances of the state.

137. Correct Answer is (4): Gwalior Fort is over **2 km** long and sits atop a hill, with **intricately carved rock-cut temples** of **Jain Tirthankars** on the southern path. The **Caturbhuj Mandir** inside the fort is a **Vaiṣnavite shrine** dedicated to **Lord Vishnu**.

138. Correct Answer is (2): In **Bhakti traditions**, **Saguna worship** focuses on deities with **specific forms** (like **Vishnu** or **Shiva**), while **Nirguna worship** focuses on a **formless** God, emphasizing abstract qualities. Both are important ways of expressing devotion.

139. Correct Answer is (2): Annamacharya was a **16th-century** composer and saint who contributed significantly to **Indian devotional music**. He is known for writing over **32,000 songs** that promoted **devotion** to **Lord Venkateswara** and advocated for **equality** among people, regardless of caste. His compositions were widely popular and encouraged social reform through music.

140. Correct Answer is (3): The **Regulating Act of 1773** brought a significant change to the **Governor of Bengal** by elevating his position to **Governor-General** of **India**. This act also established a **council**

of four members to assist the Governor-General in decision-making, marking the beginning of centralization in the British administration in India.

141. Correct Answer is (2): Mathura art was created for both Indian and non-Indian patrons, reflecting its broad appeal and influence. However, Statement II is incorrect because Mathura art did not ignore nature-based themes, and many sculptures depicted nature, such as animals and plants.

142. Correct Answer is (2): Hola Mohalla is a Sikh festival celebrated at Anandpur Sahib in Punjab, showcasing martial arts (like Gatka), langars (community meals), and Nihang mock battles, which are traditional displays of warrior skills. It is celebrated after Holi, not on the same day, and is not a harvest festival like the other options suggest.

143. Correct Answer is (2): Margi Sangita was a classical, spiritual musical tradition derived from the Vedas (especially Sama Veda), meant for religious and ritual purposes rather than popular or courtly entertainment.

144. Correct Answer is (1): Koli dance is a traditional folk dance performed by the **Koli community**, which primarily consists of **fisherfolk** in Maharashtra. The dance reflects their connection to the sea and their lifestyle as fishermen, often performed during festivals or celebrations.

145. Correct Answer is (2): The **Dol Mela** in Baran, Rajasthan, is famous for its **religious processions**, especially the ones of **Lord Shreeji** and **Raghunathji**. This event draws not only devotees but also **traders from across different states**, reflecting its cultural and commercial importance.

146. Correct Answer is (3): The **Sarthavaha** in the Gupta dynasty was an official responsible for overseeing and leading the **trading guilds**. These guilds represented various **trading communities**, helping manage trade activities, protect merchants, and ensure smooth trade within the empire. This role was vital in the Gupta administration, which focused on encouraging trade and commerce.

147. Correct Answer is (4): Kerala's rich **musical heritage** includes traditional instruments like the **Timila** and **Maddalam**, which are **drums** used in classical performances such as **Kuchipudi**, **Kathakali**, and **Theyyam**. These drums are **mentioned in ancient texts** like the **Silappadikaram**, an epic Tamil work, and are still an integral part of Kerala's cultural and musical traditions today.

148. Correct Answer is (1):

1. **Qutb al-Din Aibak (1206–1210) -** He was the first ruler to establish the Delhi Sultanate**.**
2. **Iltutmish (1211–1236) -** He became the second Sultan and helped strengthen the Sultanate.
3. **Razia Sultan (1236–1240) -** She was the first and only woman to rule the Sultanate.
4. **Ghiyas ud-Din Balban (1266–1287) -** He ruled later and made the Sultanate stronger with military reforms.

149. Correct Answer is (3): Statement 1 is correct: Jhora is a traditional dance performed in the Kumaon region of Uttarakhand, usually by mixed circles of men and women, particularly during spring fairs. Statement 2 is also correct: The Hurka drum is a key instrument that accompanies the Jhora dance, adding rhythm to the performance.

150. Correct Answer is (3): To protect **Golconda Fort** from attacks by **war elephants**, **steel spikes** were placed on the gates. These spikes would injure or stop the elephants from charging into the fort, making it more secure during battles.

151. Correct Answer is (2): The Fagli (Kus/Kuns) festival in Pattan Valley includes Punha, where symbolic ploughing is done indoors using willow sticks. This ritual reflects the hopes for good farming in the coming year, especially during the snowy season when actual ploughing isn't possible. The festival is a way of praying for prosperity and good harvests in the future**.**

152. Correct Answer is (4): In the Gupta period, **Vaishthika** referred to **forced labor** where people had to work for the state or king without pay. The other terms like **Hiranya** (gold tax), **Dhanya** (tax on produce), and **Bhoga** (king's share of produce) have different meanings related to taxes and the king's share.

153. Correct Answer is (2): The **Simikla Koom**, also called **Binayo**, is a traditional musical instrument from **Sikkim**. It is believed to have been created for the

deity **Tetlara Lahadongna** and has strong mythological significance. The instrument holds an important cultural and spiritual role in the traditions of Sikkim.

154. Correct Answer is (4):

A. Qutbuddin Aybak reigned from **1206 to 1210**.
B. Prithviraj Chauhan ruled from **1175 to 1192**.
C. Alauddin Khalji ruled from **1296 to 1316**.
D. Muhammad Tughluq ruled from **1324 to 1351**.

155. Correct Answer is (3): Rauf is a traditional women's group dance from Kashmir, performed during Eid, where dancers form two rows and use toe-heel footwork called ras.