

SSC



GAME CHANGER 8000+ TCS MCQS

Marked Must Revise Questions (MRQ) For Quick Preparations

GENERAL AWARENESS

Chapter, Topic & Examwise with Detailed Explanations & Short Tricks

HANDPICKED & HIGH YIELD

PYQS

Till Feb 2025

Free Online

- 25 Exam wise Mock Tests
- Monthly Current Affairs Magazine (QR Code)

CGL

CHSL

MTS

GD

CPO

Delhi Police Online Mock

1830

1400

2050

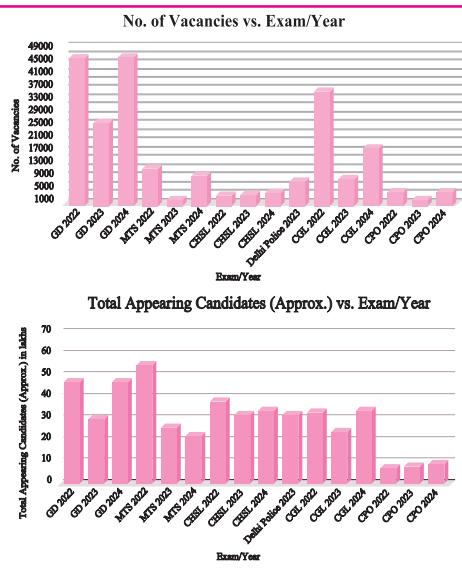
1200

250

760

500

HOW TO USE THIS BOOK



Know Your Competition

Frequency of Vacancies & Trend of Appearing Candidates

Exam Difficulty Level & cut-off

State wise & Vacancies wise cut-off

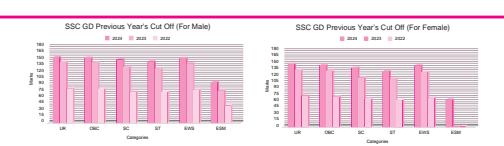
SSC CGL Difficulty Level & Cut-off

Subjects	Good Attempts (9-Sep-2024)	Difficulty Level (Shift 1)	Good Attempts (12-Sep-2024)	Difficulty Level (Shift 3)	Good Attempts (18-Sep-2024)	Difficulty Level (Shift 2)
General Intelligence	20-22	Easy to Moderate	22-23	Easy to Moderate	22-23	Easy to Moderate
General Awareness	20-22	Easy to Moderate	20-21	Medium	21-23	Easy to Moderate
Quantitative Aptitude	18-21	Medium	21-23	Easy to Moderate	21-23	Medium
English Language	20-22	Medium	22-24	Easy to Moderate	21-23	Easy to Moderate
Overall	79-88	Easy to Moderate	82-89	Easy to Moderate	83-90	Easy to Moderate

SSC CGL TIER 1 CUT OFF 2024 FOR JUNIOR STATISTICAL OFFICER

SSC CGL TIER 1 CUT OFF 2024 FOR Statistical Investigator							
Categories	UR	ST	OBSC	EWS	HH	VH	PwD Others
Cat Off Marks	167.02601	143.55855	135.39007	160.65216	161.37406	133.35715	97.45162
Candidates Available	2844	3640	1935	6839	2504	217	210
Total Candidates: 1844							247

SSC CGL TIER 1 CUT OFF 2024 FOR STATISTICAL INVESTIGATOR



SSC MTS Cut off 2024 for HavaldaR (CBIC & CBN)									
Region	Session	UR	SCB	SC	ST	ESW	ESM	OH	HII
Jharkhand	1	131.1979	124.8224	121.9642	122.14574	126.26982	90.18447	122.723	108.89657
Jharkhand	2	86.5122	80.3622	66.6035	66.6035	66.6035	66.6035	105.24359	91.19875
Jharkhand	3	141.1652	137.46748	121.7986	26.689	66.0875	85.08114	75.44004	107.715
Jharkhand	4	128.6444	124.7005	121.17984	120.4953	125.69627	84.98893	120.63807	117.715
Jharkhand	5	60.23142	53.0038	52.61047	76.8189	68.2932	56.22023	64.32481	107.715
Jharkhand	6	43.6644	42.6644	41.61425	47.1818	44.32457	35.3671	51.5544	65.5444
Jharkhand	7	123.1925	120.7137	116.9877	132.3664	120.78084	79.41538	115.6838	113.78
Jharkhand	8	47.55822	60.5058	61.26163	74.60975	82.20993	43.35431	75.86654	62.098
Jharkhand	9	45.18356	48.28013	44.26907	71.3827	71.46622	44.26907	67.76712	50.53625
Jharkhand	10	122.9267	119.61098	110.74422	103.66799	128.3607	23.79671	108.4010	85.01771
Jharkhand	11	55.46009	46.23597	37.77311	88.0665	55.3366	24.37754	84.51139	54.5994
Jharkhand	12	121.1794	118.0107	112.58477	102.4758	124.33339	74.95249	111.53088	105.98651
Jharkhand	13	44.86557	39.14306	39.14306	58.48288	43.20682	77.1702	46.3867	55.4386

Concept Clarity Mode

Learn all concepts deeply with increasing difficulty

Start from 10th Level PYOs (GD, MTS)

1

Then 12th Level PYQs (CHSL, Delhi Police)

Dual practice with solutions in solution

Extra Learning and dual practice through solution

ual
tion

→ [View Details](#)

LEVEL 3 Graduate level	
SSC CGL	UGC NET
Sources, Formation, Features and Basic Features of Indian Constitution	Constitution of India
1. The Indian Constitution was adopted on (A) 26 Jan., 1950 (B) 15 Aug., 1945 (C) 26 Nov., 1949 (D) 14 August 1947 (E) 26 January 1951	5. Which of the following features of the Indian Constitution were not present in the original Constitution? (A) Directive Principles of State Policy (B) Separation of powers (C) Rule of Law (D) Concurrent List (E) Panchayati Raj
2. The Indian Constitution is a cyclostyled guarantee an independent judiciary (A) The judiciary is not answerable to the executive and legislative branches (B) Thus allows judges to make decisions based on their own personal opinions and experience and a principle is considered a fundamental feature of the Indian Constitution (C) The Indian Constitution guarantees an independent judiciary (D) The Indian Constitution guarantees the independence of the judiciary from the executive and legislative branches (E) Thus allows judges to make decisions based on their own personal opinions and experience and a principle is considered a fundamental feature of the Indian Constitution	6. Which of the following is NOT a feature of the Indian Constitution? (A) Directive Principles of State Policy (B) The Indian Constitution was born out of the Constituent Assembly (C) The Indian Constitution is a cyclostyled guarantee an independent judiciary (D) The Indian Constitution guarantees the independence of the judiciary from the executive and legislative branches (E) Thus allows judges to make decisions based on their own personal opinions and experience and a principle is considered a fundamental feature of the Indian Constitution
3. Which country has the Republic feature of the Indian Constitution? (A) France (B) United States of America (C) India (D) Australia (E) Canada	7. Which of the following is NOT true about the Indian Constitution? (A) It guarantees freedom of speech, expression, assembly, and association (B) India is a sovereign, socialist, and secular state (C) The preamble aims to secure justice, liberty, equality, and prosperity for all citizens. (D) The Indian Constitution became a part of the Constitution of India by the 42nd Amendment (E) Begum Hazrat Mahal
4. Which of the following Commissions inspired the law-making process in India? (A) The Indian Constitution Commission (B) Apparatus of government (C) The Constituent Assembly (D) The Law Commission (E) The Planning Commission	8. Some features adopted are (A) Federation with a strong Centre (B) Vesting of residual powers in Centre (C) Separation of powers and systems by the Centre (D) Advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court (E) Directive Principles of State Policy
5. Which of the following features of the Indian Constitution were not present in the original Constitution? (A) Directive Principles of State Policy (B) Separation of powers (C) Rule of Law (D) Concurrent List (E) Panchayati Raj	9. Which of the following words was NOT used to describe the 'people' in the Preamble of the Constitution of India? (A) Sovereign (B) Democratic (C) Socialist (D) Secular (E) Federal
6. Which of the following is NOT true about the Indian Constitution? (A) The Indian Constitution is a cyclostyled guarantee an independent judiciary (B) The Indian Constitution guarantees the independence of the judiciary from the executive and legislative branches (C) Thus allows judges to make decisions based on their own personal opinions and experience and a principle is considered a fundamental feature of the Indian Constitution (D) The Indian Constitution guarantees an independent judiciary (E) The Indian Constitution guarantees the independence of the judiciary from the executive and legislative branches	10. The Indian Constitution does not use the word 'Federal' in its preamble. (A) It guarantees freedom of thought, expression, and association (B) India is a sovereign, socialist, and secular state (C) The preamble aims to secure justice, liberty, equality, and prosperity for all citizens. (D) The Indian Constitution became a part of the Constitution of India by the 42nd Amendment (E) Begum Hazrat Mahal
7. Which of the following Commissions inspired the law-making process in India? (A) The Indian Constitution Commission (B) Apparatus of government (C) The Constituent Assembly (D) The Law Commission (E) The Planning Commission	11. Arun Swami , elected from Madurai, adversely affected the Modi government's efforts. An upper-caste woman, she criticized the Modi government's policies. She was a member of the BJP and was known for her BJP ties. She was born Bina Mehta from Bomra held key

Revision Vibes	
Important International Organizations with their Headquarter	
International Organisation	Headquarter
UNO	New York, USA
UNEP	Nairobi, Kenya
UNDP	New York, USA
UNESCO	Paris, France
IWHO	Geneva, Switzerland
IMF	Washington D.C., USA
OPEC	Vienna, Austria
WWF	Gland, Switzerland
UNCTAD	Geneva, Switzerland
UN	Geneva, Switzerland
Amnesty International	London, United Kingdom
Asian Development Bank	Manila, Philippines
ASEAN	Brussels, Belgium
NAATO	Kathmandu, Nepal
SAARC	Lyons, France
INTERPOL	Geneva, Switzerland
WTO	Washington D.C., USA
World Bank	Geneva, Switzerland
GATT	New York, USA
UNICEF	Geneva, Switzerland
ILO	Geneva, Switzerland
WMO	Geneva, Switzerland
FAO	Rome, Italy
IUCN	Gland, Switzerland
WFP	Rome, Italy
ISA	Gurugram, India
EU	Brussels, Belgium
IGB	New York, USA
G-15 Summit	Geneva, Switzerland

Quick Preparation/ Revision Mode

Goal: If you are running out of time for your preparation or want to revise

Revision Vibes for fast revision of frequently asked concepts

Solve Must Revise Questions (MRQ) for Quick Preparation or Revision

(c) देवानंपिया (c) Devanampiya	
<input type="checkbox"/> Harshavardhana attempted to cross the Narmada River to invade the Deccan region, but was halted by Pulakeshin II , a ruler from the Chalukya dynasty .	
<input type="checkbox"/> Ravikirita , a court poet, composed a prashasti (eulogy) praising Pulakeshin II, mentioning that he led successful expeditions along both the west and east coasts.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Harshavardhana was the emperor of Indraprastha and ruled northern India from 606 to 647 CE . Ans. (a)	
24. Famous ruler Kaniska belonged to the Mauryan dynasty. (GD 7 Feb., 2023 S-2) (a) Hindu (b) Kushana (c) Shaka (d) Shunga	
<input type="checkbox"/> The famous ruler Kaniska belonged to the Kushana dynasty. He is renowned for his military, political, and spiritual achievements.	
<input type="checkbox"/> The fourth Buddhist Council was held under the patronage of Kaniska in Kundalvana, Kashin in 72 AD .	
<input type="checkbox"/> The poet Buddhacharita , was a notable figure in Kaniska's court. Ans. (b)	
25. Who among the following was the founder of the Mauryan Empire ? (MRQ*) (GD 27 Jan., 2023 S-2) (a) Chandragupta Maurya (b) Ashoka (c) Chandragupta II (d) Samudragupta	
<input type="checkbox"/> Chandragupta Maurya was the founder of the Mauryan Dynasty , which lasted from 322 BC to 185 BC .	
<input type="checkbox"/> The last emperor of the Mauryan Dynasty was Mathura .	
<input type="checkbox"/> Chandragupta Maurya established the Mauryan Empire by defeating the Nandas King of Magadha and consolidating control over the region. Ans. (a)	
26. The famous ruler Chandragupta Maurya was known for giving up conquest after winning the Kalinga War . He is the only king in history to renounce conquest following a victorious war.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Ashoka's reaction to the Kalinga War is documented in the Rock Edicts of Ashoka . Ans. (d)	
27. When did Ashoka, the Mauryan ruler, die? (GD 30 Jan., 2023 S-1) (a) 245 BC (b) 232 BC (c) 249 BC (d) 258 BC	
<input type="checkbox"/> Maurya king Ashoka is known for giving up conquest after winning the Kalinga War . He is the only king in history to renounce conquest following a victorious war.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Ashoka's reaction to the Kalinga War is documented in the Rock Edicts of Ashoka . Ans. (c)	
28. The Great Stupa of Sanchi was built during the reign of which of the following kings? (MRQ*) (GD 30 Jan., 2023 S-3) (a) Chandragupta Maurya (b) Ashoka (c) Bindusara (d) Brihadratha	
<input type="checkbox"/> The Great Stupa of Sanchi was built during the reign of Ashoka , the Great Mauryan Emperor.	
<input type="checkbox"/> It is the oldest structure at Sanchi and was commissioned by Emperor Ashoka in the 3rd century BCE .	
<input type="checkbox"/> The reverse side of India's new currency notes features the motif of the Sanchi Stupa . Ans. (b)	
29. Whose prashasti was found on the Ashokan pillar at Alalobhipuri ? (GD 31 Jan., 2023 S-1) (a) Chandragupta (b) Samudragupta (c) Samudragupta II (d) Chandragupta II	
<input type="checkbox"/> Chandragupta Maurya was the founder of the Maurya dynasty , which lasted from 322 BC to 185 BC .	
<input type="checkbox"/> The last emperor of the Mauryan Dynasty was Mathura .	
<input type="checkbox"/> Chandragupta Maurya established the Mauryan Empire by defeating the Nandas King of Magadha and consolidating control over the region. Ans. (a)	
30. According to Megasthenes, there were 64 gates and 570 towers in Pataliputra (now Patna). Ans. (d)	
<input type="checkbox"/> During the ruling period of Chandragupta Maurya , the Greek historian Megasthenes wrote about Indian culture. Pataliputra was the capital of the Maurya Dynasty .	
<input type="checkbox"/> Chandragupta Maurya was the Emperor of Magadha from 322 BC to 297 BC and the founder of the Maurya dynasty , which ruled over a geographically extensive empire based in Magadha. Ans. (d)	
31. Who among the following was the court poet of Harshavardhana ? and the author of 'Harshacharita' ? (MRQ*) (GD 1 Feb., 2023 S-2) (a) Rajashekhara (b) Kalidas (c) Aryabhata (d) Banabhatta	
<input type="checkbox"/> Banabhatta was the court poet of Harshavardhana .	
<input type="checkbox"/> He is well-known for writing 'Harshacharita' , a biography of Harsha .	
<input type="checkbox"/> Harshacharita was the first biography written in the Sanskrit language . Ans. (d)	
33. On the banks of which river was the war between Harshavardhana and Pulakesin II fought? (GD 1 Feb., 2023 S-3) (a) Ganga (b) Godavari (c) Krishna (d) Narmada	

Exam Ready Mode

Goal
Pick Target Exam
(as the chapter is Segregated Exam Wise)

Filter High Weightage Chapters (from the Provided past year Weightage Analysis)

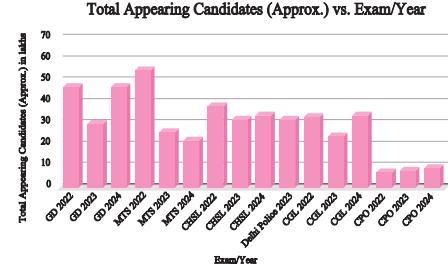
Practice Same Grade Level Questions from Different Exam

Practice Same Grade Level Questions from Different Exam

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SUBJECTS	SSC CGL											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
History	2	3	5	4	4	4	5	4	3	4	4	4
Geography	5	5	2	3	4	4	3	2	2	3	1	2
Polity	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	-	2
Economics	3	1	2	3	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	-
Environment	1	2	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	2	1	2
Static GK	2	2	5	5	3	7	5	6	6	6	8	6
Physics	1	2	-	1	-	1	1	2	-	-	1	-
Chemistry	4	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	-	1	1	3
Biology	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	2	1
Current affairs	3	4	4	4	4	1	3	4	5	5	5	6



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Trend Analysis (General Awareness)

Topic-wise Weightage Analysis

SSC CHSL

SUBJECTS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	SSC CHSL Tier II 18 Nov 2024 Shift-1	SSC CHSL Tier II 26 June 2023 Shift-1	SSC CHSL Tier I 01 July 2024 Shift-1	SSC CHSL Tier I 01 July 2024 Shift-2	SSC CHSL Tier I 01 July 2024 Shift-3	SSC CHSL Tier I 01 July 2024 Shift-4	SSC CHSL Tier I 02 July 2024 Shift-1	SSC CHSL Tier I 02 July 2024 Shift-2	SSC CHSL Tier I 02 July 2024 Shift-3	SSC CHSL Tier I 02 July 2024 Shift-4
History	1	2	1	2	2	4	3	1	2	2
Geography	3	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	2
Polity	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
Economics	3	1	5	1	4	3	3	3	2	4
Static GK	3	3	8	8	9	6	7	6	8	9
Physics	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-
Chemistry	2	2	1	2	1	-	-	1	-	-
Biology	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Current affairs	2	5	3	5	3	4	4	6	3	2
Computer Knowledge	-	-	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2
Computer Knowledge	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	135	135	100							

SSC Delhi Police

SUBJECTS	1	2	3	4	5
	Delhi Police 14 Nov. 2023 S-1	Delhi Police 15 Nov. 2023 S-2	Delhi Police 01 Dec. 2023 S-3	Delhi Police 27 Nov. 2020 S-1	Delhi Police 14 Dec. 2020 S-2
History	8	9	7	7	6
Geography	5	5	7	6	4
Polity	8	6	7	5	6
Economics	8	6	5	6	4
Environment	2	1	1	-	-
Physics	-	-	1	-	1
Chemistry	2	2	-	-	1
Biology	1	2	2	6	2
Static GK	12	15	18	10	14
Current affairs	4	4	2	10	12
Computer Awareness	10	10	10	10	10
Total	60	60	60	60	60

SSC HAVALDAR CUT OFF 2023 FOR UR

CCA	Session I	Session II
Bhubaneshwar	127.98896	148.69744
Chennai	122.09914	136.39129
Delhi	115.51169	163.49158
Goa	121.85402	138.77602
Hyderabad	127.98896	149.52063
Lucknow	102.6258	137.34611
Mumbai	111.74201	141.21474
Thiruvananthapuram	89.70514	142.93738
CBN	127.98896	133.45683
DGPM	127.98896	133.01742

SSC CHSL Difficulty Level & Cut-off

Subjects	Good Attempts (01 July 2024)	Difficulty Level (Shift 1)	Good Attempts (01 July 2024)	Difficulty Level (Shift 2)	Good Attempts (01 July 2024)	Difficulty Level (Shift 3)
General Intelligence	22-23	Moderate	21-23	Moderate	23-24	Moderate
General Awareness	18-20	Moderate	17-19	Moderate	20-21	Moderate
Quantitative Aptitude	20-22	Moderate	21-22	Moderate	20-22	Moderate
English Language	22-24	Easy	22-24	Easy	22-23	Easy
Overall	82-89	Easy To Moderate	81-88	Easy To Moderate	85-90	Easy To Moderate

SSC CHSL TIER I CUT OFF 2024 FOR LOWER DIVISION CLERK (LDC)/JUNIOR SECRETARIAT ASSISTANT (JSA)

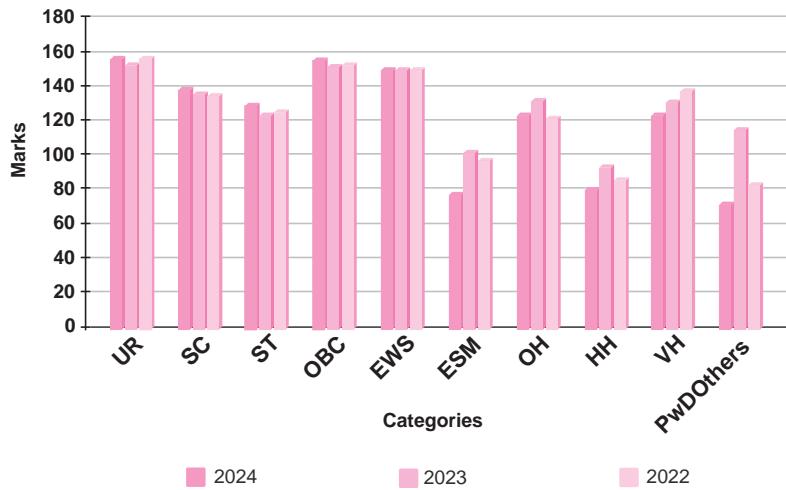
Category	Cut Off Marks	Candidates Selected
UR	157.36168	6362
SC	139.68408	7003
ST	129.44568	2950
OBC	156.61665	10887
EWS	150.51731	6656
ESM	78.23008	3698
OH	124.70219	763
HH	81.06810	532
VH	123.78593	583
PwD – Other	72.53530	401
Total Candidates: 39835		

SSC CHSL TIER I CUT OFF 2024 FOR DATA ENTRY OPERATOR (DEO)/DEO GRADE 'A'

Category	Cut Off Marks	Candidates Selected
UR	176.27042	408
SC	166.67647	276
ST	165.07894	65
OBC	176.27042	486
EWS	176.27042	192
ESM	133.93856	150
OH	166.25113	53
Total Candidate: 1630		

SSC CHSL TIER I PREVIOUS YEAR CUT-OFF (LDC/JSA)

Categories	UR	SC	ST	OBC	EWS	ESM	OH	HH	VH	PwDOthers
2024	157.36168	139.68408	129.44568	156.61665	150.51731	78.23008	124.70219	81.06810	123.78593	72.53530
2023	153.91142	136.41166	124.52592	152.26953	151.09782	102.47651	132.44172	94.08797	132.21752	115.27865
2022	157.72984	135.46972	125.79702	153.25024	151.02975	97.98679	122.72118	86.70978	138.31927	83.24763



DELHI POLICE CONSTABLE 14TH NOVEMBER 2023 DIFFICULTY LEVEL (SHIFT -1)

Subject	Good Attempts	Difficulty Level
General Knowledge/ Current Affairs	32-34	Easy to Moderate
Reasoning	22-24	Easy
Numerical Ability	10-12	Easy to Moderate
Computer Awareness	8-9	Easy
Overall	72-79	Easy to Moderate

DELHI POLICE CONSTABLE 15TH NOVEMBER 2023 DIFFICULTY LEVEL (ALL SHIFTS)

Subject	Good Attempts (Shift 1)	Difficulty Level (Shift 1)	Good Attempts (Shift 2)	Difficulty Level (Shift 2)	Good Attempts (Shift 3)	Difficulty Level (Shift 3)
General Knowledge/Current Affairs	30-32	Easy to Moderate	27-30	Easy to Moderate	28-31	Easy to Moderate
Reasoning	19-21	Easy	23-24	Easy	22-24	Easy
Numerical Ability	10-12	Easy to Moderate	9-11	Moderate	14-15	Easy to Moderate
Computer Awareness	7-8	Easy to Moderate	8-10	Easy	8-10	Easy
Overall	66-73	Easy to Moderate	67-75	Easy to Moderate	72-80	Easy to Moderate

DELHI POLICE CONSTABLE FINAL CUT-OFF 2023-24

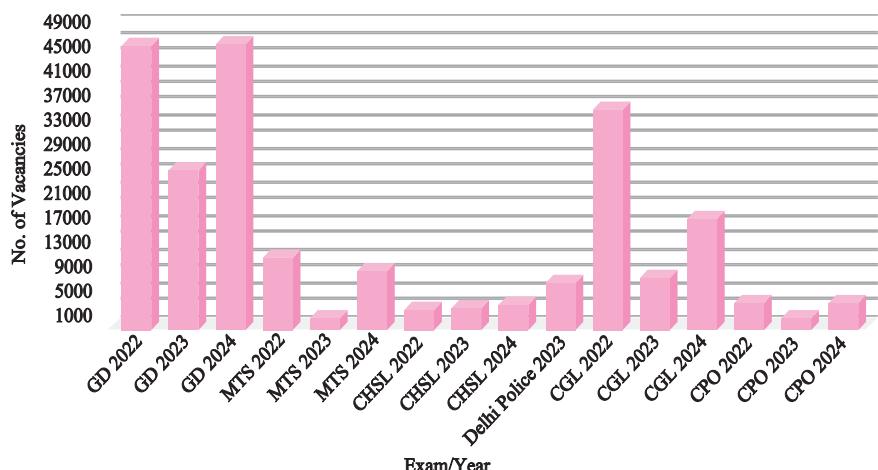
DELHI POLICE CONSTABLE (EXECUTIVE)- MALE

Category	Marks	Part A	Part B
UR	68.04388	21	23.75
OBC	67.79737	22.25	22.5
SC	58.00704	19.5	19.25
ST	58.03069	19.75	21.75
EWS	61.6526	15.25	20

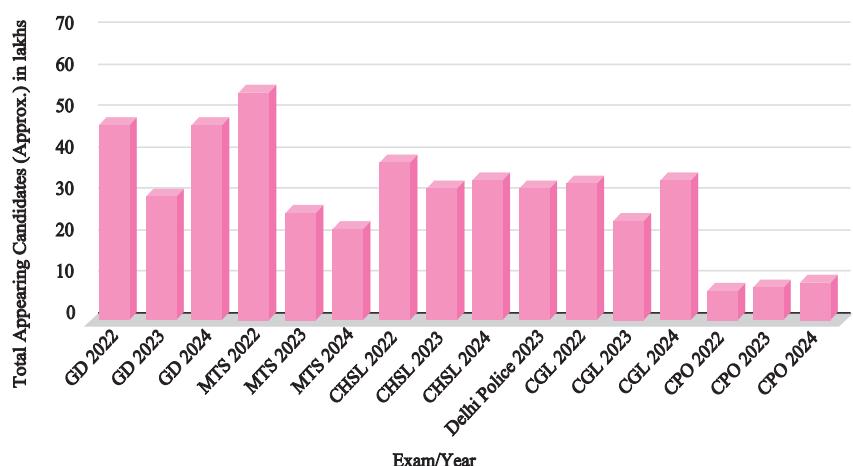
DELHI POLICE CONSTABLE (EXECUTIVE)- MALE, EX-SERVICEMEN (OTHERS)

Category	Marks	Part A	Part B
UR	41.90623	12	18.5
OBC	54.90132	20.25	17.5
SC	25.51381	16.25	8.75
ST	29.86622	22.75	5.25
EWS	25.55904	7.25	6.75

No. of Vacancies vs. Exam/Year



Total Appearing Candidates (Approx.) vs. Exam/Year



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CONTENTS

❖ Revision Vibes

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PART-A: GENERAL AWARENESS

10th Level

12th Level

Graduate Level

SSC GD

SSC MTS

SSC CHSL

DELHI POLICE

SSC CGL

SSC CPO

1. History

1-83

❖	Pre History and Indus Valley Civilization	1	12	40	49	60	NA
❖	Vedic Period and Mahajanpads	1	13	NA	50	61	79
❖	Buddhism and Jainism and Islam	2	14	40	50	62	79
❖	Haryanka Dynasty to Post Mauryan Era	2	16	40	51	62	79
❖	Guptas and Post Gupta Period	4	17	41	51	64	80
❖	South Indian Empires of Ancient and Medieval History	4	19	41	52	65	NA
❖	Invasions in Medieval India and Delhi Sultanate	5	21	42	53	67	80
❖	Mughals	6	23	42	54	68	80
❖	Rajputs, Marathas, Sikhs and Contemperory Empires of Medieval and Modern India	NA	26	43	55	70	NA
❖	European Invasions and Expansion of East India Company	6	27	44	55	70	NA
❖	Social and Religious Organisations and Movements	6	27	44	55	71	80
❖	Revolt of 1857	7	29	44	56	72	81
❖	Uprisings and Contemperory Movements (1800-1910)	7	29	45	56	72	81
❖	British Indian Administration, Policies, Acts and Viceroys and Governors and Wars (1700-1857)	8	29	45	56	73	81
❖	Indian National Congress: Formations, Sessions, Pacts and Committees	8	31	45	57	74	81
❖	Gandhiji Movements and Other Contemperory Revolutions	9	32	46	57	74	82
❖	Acts, Policies, Committees and Commissions, Viceorys and Governors (1857-1947)	10	34	48	58	77	NA
❖	Miscellaneous	10	36	48	59	78	82

2. Geography**84-165**

❖ Universe, Solar System and Earth	84	96	120	135	144	160
❖ Geomorphology and Interior of Earth	84	97	121	136	NA	161
❖ Types of Rocks	84	98	122	136	145	161
❖ Soil: Types and Formation	84	99	122	137	145	NA
❖ Physiographic Division and Physical Features of India	85	100	123	137	146	161
❖ Climate and Atmosphere	85	100	124	137	146	161
❖ Rivers, Lakes, Dams and Reserves of India	86	101	125	138	148	NA
❖ Plateau, Hills and Mountain Ranges of India	87	107	127	138	150	NA
❖ Neighbours of India	87	108	129	139	152	163
❖ World Map and Countries Across World	88	108	129	139	152	NA
❖ Sea and Oceans across world	88	109	130	139	152	NA
❖ Important Hills, Mountains and water bodies across world	88	109	130	NA	154	NA
❖ Population/Census and Transportation	88	110	130	139	154	163
❖ Agriculture	92	116	132	157	NA	163
❖ Industries, Mines and Energy Sources	95	118	133	143	159	164
❖ Miscellaneous	96	119	134	143	160	NA

3. Polity**166-228**

❖ Sources, Formation, Preamble and Basic Features of Indian Constitution	166	177	192	201	211	223
❖ Articles, Parts and Schedules	166	178	192	202	212	224
❖ Amendments and Acts	169	183	196	205	215	225
❖ President, Union Government and Parliament	170	184	196	206	218	225
❖ Governor, State Government and State Legislatures	171	186	197	207	219	225
❖ Judicial System of India	172	187	197	208	220	NA
❖ Fundamental Rights, Duties and DPSP	173	188	198	209	220	226
❖ Panchayat and Municipal Bodies	175	190	199	NA	NA	NA
❖ Constitutional, Non Constitutional, Statutory and Non - Statutory bodies	175	190	199	210	222	226
❖ Miscellaneous	176	191	199	210	223	226

4. Indian Economy**229-290**

❖ Money and Currency	229	243	256	265	274	287
❖ Concepts of demand and supply and Important Curves	229	243	256	265	274	NA
❖ National income, Inflation, Budget, Taxation and GDP	230	243	257	266	275	287
❖ Banking and financial institutions	232	246	258	267	277	287
❖ Indian industries and PSUs	234	249	260	268	278	288

		10th Level		12th Level		Graduate Level	
		SSC GD	SSC MTS	SSC CHSL	DELHI POLICE	SSC CGL	SSC CPO
❖	Government schemes and Mission	235	250	261	270	279	288
❖	Five-year plans and Planning in India	237	253	263	272	283	288
❖	National and Foreign trade and Stocks	240	253	264	273	284	NA
❖	Fiscal Policy and Monetary Policy	240	253	264	273	285	NA
❖	Miscellaneous	240	254	264	273	285	289

5. Static GK

291-453

❖	Art and Culture: Temple and Monuments, Music, Dance, Painting, Handicrafts, Dresses , Festivals and Tribes	291	319	365	392	410	444
❖	Awards and Honours/ Important Personalities	302	340	374	400	422	446
❖	Books and Authors	306	343	378	402	426	447
❖	Sports	307	350	381	405	431	449
❖	Important Days	315	358	387	407	437	450
❖	National and International Organisations	316	359	388	407	439	450
❖	Technology	316	359	388	NA	440	450
❖	Miscellaneous	317	360	389	408	440	450

6. Current Affairs

454-551

PART-B: GENERAL SCIENCE

7. Physics

552-565

❖	Units and Measurements	NA	553	558	NA	560	NA
❖	Mechanics I: Motion, and Force	552	553	556	559	560	564
❖	Mechanics II: Work, Energy, Power, Gravity, Pressure and Fluid Mechanics	552	554	557	NA	561	NA
❖	Light and Heat	NA	554	557	559	562	564
❖	Waves and Sound	552	555	557	NA	562	NA
❖	Electricity, Electronics and Magnetism	553	555	557	559	563	564
❖	Atomic and Nuclear Physics	553	NA	558	NA	NA	564
❖	Miscellaneous	NA	556	559	560	563	564

8. Chemistry

566-595

❖	Matter, Laws of Chemical Combinations, Physical and Chemical Changes and Chemical Reactions	566	570	578	582	584	592
❖	Atoms, Molecules, Chemical Bonding and Periodic Table	568	572	579	583	586	593
❖	Metals and Non Metals	568	574	580	583	589	NA
❖	Acid, Base and Salt	569	575	580	583	590	594
❖	Chemistry in everyday life	570	577	580	584	591	NA
❖	Miscellaneous	NA	578	581	584	592	594

9. Biology**596-631**

❖ Cell and Tissues	596	599	611	616	619	629
❖ Taxonomy: Plant and Animal Kingdom	596	602	611	616	620	629
❖ Genetics and Evolution	NA	NA	612	NA	NA	NA
❖ Human Body System	597	603	612	617	621	629
❖ Plants: Morphology, Anatomy, Habitat and Reproduction	597	605	613	617	622	NA
❖ Animals: Morphology, Anatomy, Habitat and Reproduction	597	606	613	618	624	NA
❖ Diet, Health, Diseases and Vaccination	597	606	613	618	625	629
❖ Miscellaneous	599	610	615	619	628	630

10. Environment & Ecology**632-645**

❖ Biodiversity, Food Chain, and Threatened Species	632	634	637	638	640	644
❖ Wildlife Sanctuaries, National Parks and Forests	632	635	637	639	641	644
❖ Major Environmental Concerns: Pollution, Waste Management, Greenhouse effect and Ozone Layer	633	636	638	NA	642	645
❖ Environment related Acts and Movements	633	636	638	639	643	645
❖ Miscellaneous	633	NA	NA	639	643	645
❖ Animals: Morphology, Anatomy, Habitat and Reproduction	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
❖ Diet, Health, Diseases and Vaccination	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
❖ Miscellaneous	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

PART-C: COMPUTER AWARENESS**11. Computer Knowledge****646-674**




Important Battles		
Important Battles	Year	Keynotes
First battle of Tarain	1191	Prithviraj Chauhan defeated Mohammed Ghori
Second battle of Tarain	1192	Mohammad Ghori defeated Prithviraj Chauhan
First battle of Panipat	1526	Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi
Battle of Khanwa	1527	Babur's victory over Rana Sanga
Battle of Ghaghra	1529	Babur defeated Mahmud Lodi and Sultan Nusrat Shah
Battle of Chausa	1539	Sher Shah defeated Humayun
Battle of Kannauj or Billgram	1540	Sher Shah defeated Humayun for the second time.
Second battle of Panipat	1556	Akbar defeated Hemu
Third battle of Panipat	1761	Ahmed Shah Abdali defeated the Marathas
Battle of Talikota	1565	Deccan Sultanates defeated the glorious Vijayanagar empire
Battle of Haldighati	1576	Maharana Pratap and the Mughal forces led by Man Singh I
Battle of Plassey	1757	British defeated Siraj-ud-duala with the help of Mir Zafar.
Battle of Wandiwash	1760	British decisively defeated the French
Battle of Buxar	1764	British defeated the combined forces of Mir Qasim, Shuja-ud-duala (Nawab of Oudh) and Shah Alam II (Mughal emperor).
Battle of Chinhat	1857	Maulvi Ahmadulla Shah defeated British (Henry Lawrence)
Battle of Karnal	1739	Nadir Shah defeated Mughal Emperor Muhammad Shah.
Battle of Swally	1612	British defeated Portuguese
Battle of Bedara	1759	British defeated Dutch
Battle of Peshawar	1001	Mahmud Ghazni defeated Raja Jaypal

Important Sites of Indus Valley Civilization			
Site	Excavated by	Location	Findings
Harappa	Daya Ram Sahini in 1921	Montgomery district of Punjab (Pakistan).	Granaries, Bullock carts
Mohenjodaro (Mound of Dead)	R.D. Banerji in 1922	Larkana district of Punjab (Pakistan).	Great bath, Bronze dancing girl
Sutkagendor	Stein in 1929	Makran district, Balochistan province, Pakistan	A trade point between Harappa and Babylon
Chanhudaro	N.G. Majumdar in 1931	Sindh	Bead makers shop
Amri	N.G. Majumdar in 1929	On the bank of Indus river	Antelope evidence
Kalibangan	Amalanand Ghosh in 1953	On the bank of Ghaggar river (Rajasthan)	Camel bones, Wooden plough
Lothal	S. R. Rao in 1955 -1960	Gujarat (on Bhogava river)	First manmade port, Dockyard
Surkotada	J.P. Joshi in 1964	Gujarat	Bones of horses, Beads
Banawali	R.S. Bisht in 1974	Fatehabad (Haryana)	Beads, Barley, Terracota Model of Plough
Dholavira	R.S. Bisht in 1989	Rann of Kutch (Gujarat)	Water harnessing system

Akbar's Conquests		
Year	Province	Against
1560-62	Malwa	Baz Bahadur
1561	Chunar	Afghan
1562	Merta	Jaimal
1564	Gondwana (Garha Katanga)	Rani Durgawati (regent of Bir Narayan)
1568	Chittor	Rana Uday Singh
1569	Ranthambhor	Surjan Hada
1569	Kalinjar	Ram Chandra
1570	Marwar	Chandrasena, Kalyanmal, Raj Singh, Rawal Harirai
1572	Gujarat	Muzaffar Shah
1574-76	Bengal-Bihar	Daud Khan Karrani
1576	Haldighati	Rana Pratap
1581	Kabul	Mirza Hakim
1585-86	Kashmir	Yusuf Khan and Yakub Khan
1590-91	Sindh	Mirza Jani Beg
1590-92	Orissa	Qutulu Khan and Nisar Khan
1591	Khandesh	Ali Khan
1595	Baluchistan	Yusufzai Tribes
1595	Kandhar	Muzaffar Husain Mirza
1597-1600	Ahmadnagar	Chand Bibi (regent of Bahadur Shah)
1601	Asirgarh	Miran Bahadur Khan

Important Books on 1857		
Book	Year	Author
The First Indian War of Independence -1857-59	1859	Karl Marx
The Causes of the Indian Revolt	1873	Sayed Ahmad Khan
The Indian War of Independence of 1857	1909	V.D. Savarkar
The Sepoy Mutiny and the rebellion of 1857	1957	R.C. Mazumdar
Civil Rebellion in the Indian Mutinies (1857-1859)	1957	S.B. Chaudhuri
Rebellion, 1857 : A Symposium	1957	P.C. Joshi
1857	1957	S.N. Sen

National Movements	
Movement	Year
Swadeshi and Boycott Movement	1905-1908
Home Rule League Movement	1916-18
Kheda Satyagraha	1918
Champaran Satyagrah	1917
Rowlatt Satyagraha	1919
Khilafat, Non-Cooperation Movement	1919-1922
Civil Disobedience movement	1930-1934
Individual Satyagraha	1940
Quit India Movement	1942-1944

Socio-Religious Movements and Organisations	
Organisation	Founder/Year
Atmiya Sabha	Rammohan Roy (1814)
Brahmo Samaj	Rammohan Roy (1828)
Nirankaris	Dayal Das, Darbara Singh, Rattan Chand etc. (1851)
Manav Dharma Sabha	Durgaram Mancharam (1844)
Prarthna Samaj	Atmaram Pandurang (1867)
Arya Samaj	Swami Dayanand Saraswati (1875)
Theosophical Society	Madam H.P. Blavatsky and Col H.S. Olcott (1875)
Ramakrishna Mission	Swami Vivekanand (1897)
Poona Seva Sadan	Mrs Ramabai Ranade and G.K. Devadhar (1909)
Self-respect Movement	E.V. Ramasamy Periyar (1925)
Santhal Rebellion	Sidhu and Kanhu Murmu (1855-56)

Important Viceroys and Governors-General of British India

Years	Viceroy/Governor-General	Important Events/Contributions
1848-1856	Lord Dalhousie	Introduction of Doctrine of Lapse, End of Sikh Empire
1856-1862	Lord Canning	Indian Rebellion of 1857, First War of Independence, Government of India Act, 1858 (establishment of the Viceroyalty)
1864-1869	Sir John Lawrence	High Courts established in Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras (1865)
1876-1880	Lord Lytton	Second Afghan War, The Great Famine (1876-1878), Vernacular Press Act (1878)
1880-1884	Lord Ripon	First Factory Act (1881), Repeal of the Vernacular Press Act
1899-1905	Lord Curzon	Partition of Bengal (1905), Indian Universities Commission
1905-1910	Lord Minto II	Morley-Minto Reforms (1909)
1910-1916	Lord Hardinge II	Delhi Durbar (1911), Transfer of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi (1911), World War I began (1914)
1916-1921	Lord Chelmsford	Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms (1919), Jallianwala Bagh massacre (1919), Non-cooperation movement (1920)
1926-1931	Lord Irwin	Simon Commission (1927), Gandhi-Irwin Pact (1931), Salt March (1930)
1931-1936	Lord Willingdon	Second Round Table Conference (1931), Government of India Act (1935)
1936-1943	Lord Linlithgow	World War II (1939-1945), Quit India Movement (1942)
1943-1947	Lord Wavell	Bengal Famine (1943), Wavell Plan, Shimla Conference (1945)
1947	Lord Mountbatten	Indian Independence Act (1947), Partition of India and Pakistan

Important Events between (1757-1857)	
Event	Year
Company's Army Led against Sirajuddaulah at Plassey	1757 (Robert Clive)
East-India Company Acquired Diwani of Bengal	1765
Treaties at Allahabad with Robert Clive	1765
Enactment of the Cornwallis Code	1793
Initiation of 'Paramountcy' Policy	1813-1823 (Lord Hastings)
Devise of the Doctrine of Lapse	Lord Dalhousie
Law Passed to Make Conversion to Christianity Easier in India	1850
India Came Under Direct Rule of the British Crown	1858

About Buddhism					
Council	Patron	Year & Place	Presided By	Key Points	Important Temples, Monasteries Stupas
First Buddhist Council	King Ajatasatru	483 BC, Rajagriha (Bihar)	Mahakassapa	Compilation of Suttapitaka & Vinayapitaka	Mahabodhi Temple (Bihar), Tawang (Arunachal Pradesh), Kardang (Himachal Pradesh), Dzongkhul (Ladakh), Phodang (Sikkim)
Second Buddhist Council	King Kalasoka	383 BC, Vaishali (Bihar)	Sabakami	First major split in Buddhism	
Third Buddhist Council	Emperor Ashoka	250 BC, Pataliputra (Bihar)	Mogaliputta Tissa	Compilation of Abhidhamma Pitaka, Purification of Sangha	
Fourth Buddhist Council	King Kanishka	1st century AD (72 AD), Kundalvan (Kashmir)	Vasumitra & Ashvaghosha	Division into Mahayana & Hinayana, Translation of texts from Prakrit to Sanskrit	
Fifth Buddhist Council	King Mindon	1871, Mandalay (Burma)	Theravada monks	Recitation of Buddha's teachings, Inscribed on marble slabs	
Sixth Buddhist Council	Burmese Government	1954, Yangon (Burma)	International Monks	Examination and affirmation of Buddhist Scriptures	

South Indian Empires of Ancient and Medieval History

Dynasty	Capital	Kingdom Region	Important Temples
Chola	Thanjavur, Kanchipuram	Southern India	Brihadisvara Temple (Thanjavur), Airavatesvara Temple
Pallava	Kanchipuram	Southern Andhra Pradesh and Northern Tamil Nadu	Mahabalipuram Rock-Cut Temples
Chalukya	Badami	Region between Kaveri and Narmada rivers	Pattadakal, Aihole, and Badami Temples
Satavahana	Amaravati, Pratishthana	Central India and Deccan region	Amaravati Stupa
Rashtrakuta	Manyakheta	Karnataka and parts of Maharashtra	Kailasanath Temple (Ellora)
Vijayanagara	Hampi	Deccan Plateau, Karnataka	Virupaksha Temple (Hampi)
Pandya	Madurai	Southern Tamil Nadu	Meenakshi Temple (Madurai)
Hoysala	Halebidu	Karnataka	Chennakesava Temple (Belur)
Kakatiya	Orugallu (Warangal)	Telangana and Andhra Pradesh	Thousand Pillar Temple (Warangal)

1

CHAPTER

History

1 LEVEL 1 10th level

SSC GD

Pre History and Indus Valley Civilization

1. The NBPW, which can be considered as the most widespread Iron Age pottery, stands for _____.

(GD 04 Feb., 2025 S-1)

- (a) Northern Blue Polished Ware
- (b) Northern Brown Polished Ware
- (c) Northern Black Polished Ware
- (d) Northern Bronze Polished Ware

The NBPW, which can be considered as the most widespread Iron Age pottery, stands for Northern Black Polished Ware.

NBPW is found across northern India, particularly in the Gangetic plains.

It is considered as **deluxe pottery** only found with the **elites** revealing societal stratification which was a result of **Brahmanical hegemony**.

It is associated with early urbanization and the rise of _____. Ans. (c)

2. On the bank of now dry course of which river, the ancient city of Harappa was built?

(GD 22 Feb., 2024 S-1)

- (a) Gandak
- (b) Ravi
- (c) Kosi
- (d) Yamuna

The ancient city of Harappa was built on the banks of the now dry course of the **Ravi river**.

They were excavated **between 1920 and 1934** by the Archaeological Survey of India, in **1946 by Wheeler**, and in the late 20th century by an American and Pakistani team.

The Indus Valley civilization was **discovered first in _____** at the modern site of Harappa situated in the province of **West Punjab in Pakistan**. Ans. (b)

3. What is the name of the earliest form of writing known in the Indian subcontinent?

(GD 20 Feb., 2024 S-1)

- (a) Pali Script
- (b) Indus Script
- (c) Brahmi Script
- (d) Sanskrit Script

The **Indus Script** is the writing system developed by the Indus Valley Civilization and it is the earliest form of writing known in the Indian subcontinent.

We discovered the earliest known examples of the **Indus Script signs**, attested on Ravi and Kot Diji pottery excavated at _____.

Slightly over **400 basic signs** have been identified as part of the Indus Script. Ans. (b)

4. Which of the following sections of the Harappan cities is known as Nichala-Nagar?

(GD 27 Jan., 2023 S-1)

- (a) Western
- (b) Southern
- (c) Northern
- (d) Eastern

The eastern sections of the Harappan cities were referred to as **Nichala-Nagar**. The city of **Harappa** was discovered in 1921 by **Dayaram Sahni** under the guidance of **Sir John Marshall and Colonel Meke**.

A typical Harappan city was divided into two parts. The western part, which was smaller but elevated, is described as the _____. The eastern part, which was larger but lower, is known as the **lower town**. Ans. (d)

5. Which of the following Metals of Harappan civilization got from present-day Rajasthan and Oman?

(GD 30 Jan., 2023 S-2)

- (a) Tin
- (b) Gold
- (c) Silver
- (d) Copper

The **Harappans** obtained raw materials from various places. They likely sourced **copper** from present-day **Rajasthan** and also from **Oman**.

Metals such as **gold, copper, silver, and bronze** were known to the people of the **Indus Valley Civilization**, but _____ was not known to them. Ans. (d)

6. The Harappan site Rangpur is located in the present Indian state of:

(GD 10 Dec., 2021 S-1)

- (a) Haryana
- (b) Rajasthan
- (c) Gujarat
- (d) Himachal Pradesh

Rangpur is situated in the district of Surendranagar in the state of **Gujarat, India**.

It is an important archaeological site that belongs to the _____ civilization, also known as the **Indus Valley civilization**. Ans. (c)

7. Many scholars argue that the Mesopotamian people of Tigris- Euphrates valley called Indus Valley Civilization _____.

(GD 10 Dec., 2021 S-2)

- (a) Magan
- (b) Meluhha
- (c) Sumerian
- (d) Babylon

Trade links with Meluhha are **mentioned in Mesopotamian documents** that date from around **2350 BC** onward.

Many academics contend that the Indus region Civilization was known as Meluhha by the Mesopotamian inhabitants of the Tigris-Euphrates region. Ans. (b)

8. Inamgaon village is located in which state of India? [MRQ*] (GD 24 Jan., 2023 S-2)

- (a) Madhya Pradesh
- (b) Maharashtra
- (c) Punjab
- (d) Kerala

The Inamgaon village is situated in Maharashtra. It is a post-Harappan agrarian village in Shirur tehsil of Pune.

It is a site on the river Ghod, a tributary of the Bhima river. It was a burial site. Ans. (b)

Vedic Period and Mahajanapadas

9. Which of the following Vedas is primarily the collection of magic spells and charms to ward off evil spirits and diseases?

(GD 04 Feb., 2025 S-2)

- (a) Samaveda
- (b) Atharvaveda
- (c) Rigveda
- (d) Yajurveda

Atharvaveda is primarily the collection of magic spells and charms to ward off evil spirits and diseases.

It contains **prayers, rituals, and medicinal practices**, making it different from the other three Vedas.

Atharvaveda also includes **hymns** related to everyday life, social customs, and healing practices.

_____ focuses on hymns and praises of gods, **Samaveda** on melodic chants for rituals, and **Yajurveda** on sacrificial formulas for yajnas. Ans. (d)

10. Which of the following was the capital of Vajji Mahajanapada?

[MRQ*] (GD 27 Jan., 2023 S-3)

- (a) Vaishali
- (b) Pataliputra
- (c) Gaya
- (d) Anga

Vaishali was the capital of the **Vaggi Mahajanapada**, which was located in the modern-day **Bihar** region.

Vaggi was a **republican state** with several clans, including the **Lichchavis** (with Vaishali as their capital), **Videhans** (with Mithila as their capital), and **Jnatrikas** (to which Mahavira belonged).

This Mahajanapada was governed by **Ganas** and **Sanghas**, or assemblies, where decision-making was conducted collectively. Ans. (a)

11. Which of the following rivers is named only once in Rigveda? (GD 31 Jan., 2023 S-3)

- (a) Indus (b) Saraswati
(c) Jhelum (d) Ganga

The **Ganga** river is mentioned only once in the **Rigveda**, while the **Sindhu** river (Indus) is the most frequently mentioned river.

The Rigveda mentions the following rivers: **Kubha (Kabul)**, **Krumu (Kurram)**, **Gomati (Gumal)**, **Sindhu (Indus)**, **Vitasta (Jhelum)**, **Asikni (Chenab)**, **Parushni (Ravi)**, **Vipas (Beas)**, **Sutudri (Sutlej)**, **Ganga**, **Yamuna**, **Sarasvati**, **Ghaggar (Drishadvati)**, and **Saryu**.

Ans. (d)

Buddhism, Jainism and Islam

12. 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.

[MRQ*] (GD 20 Feb., 2024 S-3)

- (a) Both I and II (b) Neither I nor II
(c) Only II (d) Only I

Both statements about Gautama Buddha are accurate. **Siddhartha Gautama**, later known as Gautama Buddha, the founder of Buddhism, was born around 563 BCE, approximately 2500 years ago.

He was born into a royal family of the **Sakya clan**, a small gana (tribal republic) in ancient India, located in the region now known as **Nepal**.

Ans. (a)

13. Who among the following met the Buddha to get his advice on the proposed attack on Vajjis? (GD 7 Feb., 2023 S-4)

- (a) Yashas (b) Ashoka
(c) Radhagupta (d) Vassakara

Vassakara was sent by **Ajatashatru**, the emperor of the **Haryanka dynasty of Magadha**, to seek the Buddha's advice regarding a proposed attack on the **Vajjis**.

_____ sought counsel on this matter as he planned to wage war against the Vajji confederation. Ans. (d)

14. Buddha belonged to a small order called Shakya Gana, and was a _____. (GD 2 Feb., 2023 S-3)

- (a) Shudra (b) Vaishya
(c) Brahman (d) Kshatriya

Gautam Buddha belonged to the **Shakya clan**, a small warrior order, and was a **Kshatriya** by birth. The Kshatriyas were the warrior and ruling class in the traditional Vedic society of ancient India.

The earlier name of Gautam Buddha was **Siddhartha**, the founder of **Buddhism**, who was born around _____ BC, approximately 2500 years ago. Ans. (d)

15. Which of the following was a compilation of the teachings of Buddha in around 5th to 4th century BCE? (GD 09 Dec., 2021 S-3)

- (a) Tipitaka
(b) Tattvartha
(c) Avesta
(d) Ashtanga Hridayam

The Tipitaka, also called the **Pali Canon**, is a compilation of Buddha's teachings dating back to the 5th to 4th century BCE.

It's a central text in Buddhism, divided into three collections: **Vinaya Pitaka** (monastic rules), _____ (Buddha's discourses), and **Abhidhamma Pitaka** (philosophical analysis). Ans. (a)

16. Where did Buddha give the last sermon before his Mahanirvana?

(GD 03 Dec., 2021 S-3)

- (a) Vaishali
(b) Sarnath
(c) Lumbini
(d) Kushinagar

Lord Buddha gave his last sermon at Kushinagar district of Uttar Pradesh.

Kushinagar (Kushinara) is one of the four sacred places of Lord Buddha. Buddha delivered his last sermon, attained **Mahaparinirvana** (Salvation) in 483 BC and was cremated at **Rambhar Stupa**.

Mahatama Buddha gave the last sermon to '_____'. Ans. (d)

Haryanka Dynasty to Post Mauryan Era

17. Who was the most famous Shaka ruler known for his inscription at Girnar?

(GD 04 Feb., 2025 S-3)

- (a) Menander (b) Demetrius
(c) Rudrabhuti (d) Rudradaman

Rudradaman was the most famous Shaka ruler known for his inscription at Girnar.

His Junagarh inscription, written in _____, dates back to 150 CE.

He is credited with the repair of the **Sudarshana Lake** in Gujarat.

He was a great warrior, administrator, and patron of Sanskrit literature. Ans. (d)

18. The capital of the Mauryan empire was _____.

(GD 21 Feb., 2024 S-2)

- (a) Ujjayini (b) Taxila
(c) Suvarnagiri (d) Pataliputra

Pataliputra, present-day Patna in Bihar, was the capital of the Mauryan Empire. The _____ **Buddhist council** was held at **Pataliputra**.

It was a significant political, economic, and cultural center during the reign of **Chandragupta Maurya** and his successors, including Ashoka the Great.

There were **five major political centres** in the Mauryan empire including the capital Pataliputra and the provincial centres of **Taxila**, **Ujjayini**, **Tosali**, and **Suvarnagiri**. Ans. (d)

19. Famous book Arthashastra tells us that the north-west was important for blankets, and _____ for its gold and precious stones during the Mauryan period.

(GD 21 Feb., 2024 S-2)

- (a) West India (b) North India
(c) East India (d) South India

The Arthashastra, an ancient Indian treatise on statecraft, politics, and economics, authored by **Kautilya (Chanakya)**, mentions various regions of India known for specific products.

According to the text, the north-west was noted for blankets, while **South India** was renowned for its wealth in **gold and precious stones** during the Mauryan period. Ans. (d)

20. Into how many distinctive types of territories was the Harshvardhan's Dynasty divided?

(GD 21 Feb., 2024 S-1)

- (a) Five (b) Four
(c) Three (d) Two

Harsha, also called Harshavardhana was a ruler of a Vardhana Dynasty in northern India from **606 to 647 CE**.

The Vardhana Dynasty consisted of **two distinctive types of territories**: areas directly under Harsha's rule such as Central Provinces, Gujarat, Bengal, Kalinga, Rajputana, and the states and kingdoms which had become feudatories under him including Jalandhar, Kashmir, Nepal, Sind, Kamarupa (modern-day Assam).

He was the **last ruler of the Vardhana Empire**, the last great empire in ancient India before the Islamic Invasion. Ans. (d)

21. 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.

[MRQ*] (GD 21 Feb., 2024 S-4)

- (a) 44 (b) 64 (c) 54 (d) 74

Megasthenes was a **Greek historian** who traveled to **India** during the _____ Empire.

He mentioned that **Pataliputra** was a big and beautiful city surrounded by a huge wall. This wall had **570 towers and 64 gates**.

These gates were made of wood and iron and were tightly guarded to protect the city from invaders. Ans. (b)

22. Which of the following Mauryan inscriptions is NOT located in present-day India?

(GD 20 Feb., 2024 S-4)

- (a) Kalsi (b) Kandahar
(c) Maski (d) Girnar

Kandahar: Currently it is located in **Afghanistan**. **Ashoka's inscriptions** have been found here. It is located outside **India**.

Kalsi: It is located in _____, **India**. **Ashoka's inscriptions** have been found here which reflect Ashoka's messages of peace and religion.

Girnar: It is located in **Gujarat, India**. **Ashoka's inscriptions** are also found here.

Maski: It is located in **Karnataka, India**. Here are found **inscriptions of Ashoka**, which tell about his religious policy. Ans. (b)

23. Harshavardhana tried to cross the Narmada to march into the Deccan, but was stopped by a ruler belonging to the Chalukya dynasty, _____. (GD 7 Feb., 2023 S-1)

- (a) Pulakeshin II (b) Chandragupta
(c) Samudragupta II (d) Samudragupta I

Harshavardhana attempted to cross the **Narmada River** to invade the Deccan region, but was halted by **Pulakeshin II**, a ruler from the **Chalukya dynasty**.

Ravikirti, a court poet, composed a **prashasti** (eulogy) praising Pulakeshin II, mentioning that he led successful expeditions along both the west and east coasts.

Harshavardhana was the emperor of _____ and ruled northern India from **606 to 647 CE**. Ans. (a)

24. Famous ruler Kanishka belonged to the _____ dynasty. (GD 7 Feb., 2023 S-2)

- (a) Huna (b) Kushana
(c) Shaka (d) Shunga

The famous ruler **Kanishka** belonged to the **Kushana dynasty**. He is renowned for his military, political, and spiritual achievements.

The **fourth** Buddhist Council was held under the patronage of **Kanishka** in Kundalvana, Kashmir in 72 AD.

The poet _____, known for his work **Buddhacharita**, was a notable figure in Kanishka's court. Ans. (b)

25. Who among the following was the founder of the Mauryan Empire?

[MRQ*] (GD 27 Jan., 2023 S-2)

- (a) Chandragupta Maurya
(b) Ashoka
(c) Chandragupta II
(d) Samudragupta

Chandragupta Maurya was the founder of the **Mauryan Dynasty**, which lasted from **322 BC to 185 BC**.

The last emperor of the Mauryan Dynasty was _____.

Chandragupta Maurya established the Mauryan Empire by defeating the Nandas King of **Magadha** and consolidating control over the region. Ans. (a)

Short Trick:

Rulers of Maurya Dynasty

“**Gupta** aur **Bindu** Shauk se **Kunal** ke **Rath** me **Sampati** rakhkar **Sali** **Devar** bankar **Dhan** **Baha** le **Gaye**”

Gupta	– Chandragupta Maurya
Bindu	– Bindusara
Shauk	– Ashok
Kunal	– Kunal
Rath	– Dasharatha Maurya
Sampati	– Samprati
Sali	– Shalishuka
Devar	– Dev Varman
Dhan	– Shatadhanvan
Baha	– Brihadratha Maurya

26. Identify the Mauryan king who gave up conquest after winning a war?

(GD 27 Jan., 2023 S-4)

- (a) Dashratha
(b) Chandragupta Maurya
(c) Bindusara
(d) Ashoka

Maurya king **Ashoka** is known for giving up conquest after winning the **Kalinga war**. He is the only king in history to renounce conquest following a victorious war.

Ashoka's reaction to the Kalinga War is documented in the **Rock Edicts of Ashoka**.

Ans. (d)

27. When did Ashoka, the Mauryan ruler, die?

(GD 30 Jan., 2023 S-1)

- (a) 245 BC (b) 232 BC
(c) 249 BC (d) 258 BC

Ashoka the Great, a prominent Mauryan ruler, died in **232 BC**.

He was the son of **Bindusara** and served as the third Mauryan ruler of _____ from **268 to 232 BCE**.

The **Mauryan Empire** (321 BC - 185 BC) was founded by **Chandra Gupta Maurya**, and the last emperor was **Brihadratha**. Ans. (b)

28. The Great Stupa of Sanchi was built during the reign of which of the following kings?

[MRQ*] (GD 30 Jan., 2023 S-3)

- (a) Chandragupta (b) Ashoka
(c) Bindusara (d) Brihadratha

The **Great Stupa of Sanchi** was built during the reign of **Ashoka**, the Great Mauryan Emperor.

It is the oldest structure at Sanchi and was commissioned by Emperor Ashoka in the **3rd century BCE**.

The reverse side of India's new _____ currency notes features the motif of the **Sanchi Stupa**. Ans. (b)

29. Whose prashasti was found on the Ashokan pillar at Allahabad? (GD 31 Jan., 2023 S-1)

- (a) Chandragupta
(b) Samudragupta
(c) Samudragupta II
(d) Chandragupta II

The **Samudragupta Prashasti** was found on the **Ashokan pillar at Allahabad**. It was composed by **Harisena**, a Sanskrit poet who also served as an official in the court of **Samudragupta**.

Samudragupta, who reigned from 350 to 375 CE, was the son of the Gupta emperor **Chandragupta I** and the Licchavi princess _____.

He is often referred to as the **Napoleon of India** due to his military conquests and expansion of the Gupta Empire. Ans. (b)

30. Who among the following Mauryan emperors was known by the name of **Piyadassi**? (GD 31 Jan., 2023 S-4)

- (a) Dasaratha (b) Brihadratha
(c) Ashoka (d) Bindusara

Ashoka was the third ruler of the **Mauryan dynasty** and was also known as '**Devanampiya**' ('Beloved of the Gods') and '**Piyadassi**' ('He who looks with kindness') through his various inscriptions.

His empire covered a large part of the Indian subcontinent, extending from **Afghanistan to Bangladesh**.

As a patron of **Buddhism**, he is credited with playing a significant role in the spread of Buddhism across ancient Asia. Ans. (c)

31. According to Megasthenes, how many gates were there in Pataliputra?

[MRQ*] (GD 24 Jan., 2023 S-1)

- (a) 261 (b) 366
(c) 125 (d) 64

According to **Megasthenes**, there were **64 gates** and **570 towers** in Pataliputra (now Patna).

During the ruling period of **Chandragupta Maurya**, the Greek historian **Megasthenes** wrote about Indian culture. _____ was the capital of the **Mauryan Dynasty**.

Chandragupta Maurya was the **Emperor of Magadha** from **322 BC to 297 BC** and the founder of the **Maurya dynasty**, which ruled over a geographically extensive empire based in Magadha. Ans. (d)

32. Who among the following was the court poet of Harshavardhana and the author of 'Harshacharita'? [MRQ*] (GD 1 Feb., 2023 S-2)

- (a) Rajashekhar (b) Kalidas
(c) Aryabhatta (d) Banabhatta

Banabhatta was the court poet of **Harshavardhana**.

He is well-known for writing '**Harshacharita**', a biography of Harsha.

'Harshacharita' was the first biography written in the **Sanskrit language**. Ans. (d)

33. On the banks of which river was the war between Harshavardhana and Pulakesin II fought? (GD 1 Feb., 2023 S-3)

- (a) Ganga (b) Godavari
(c) Krishna (d) Narmada

- The war between **Harshavardhana** and **Pulakesin II** was fought on the banks of the Narmada River, a significant historical event in ancient India.
- Harshavardhana was the king of the **Pushyabhuti Dynasty** or the **Vardhana Dynasty**, while Pulakesin II was the king of the **Dynasty**. Ans. (d)

- 34.** The concept of Dhamma was popularized by which of the following Mauryan kings? (GD 1 Feb., 2023 S-4)
- (a) Ashoka (b) Bindusara
(c) Dasaratha (d) Chandragupta

- Ashoka**, also known as **Ashoka the Great**, was the Mauryan king who popularized the concept of **Dhamma**.
- Ashoka's Dhamma was based on the ten principles espoused by Lord Buddha.
- He was the third emperor of the **Mauryan Dynasty in Magadha** and ruled over the Indian subcontinent from **268 to 232 BCE**. Ans. (a)

- 35.** Ashoka mentions in his inscription that he conquered Kalinga _____ after becoming the king. (GD 2 Feb., 2023 S-2)
- (a) Seven years (b) Ten years
(c) Nine years (d) Eight years

- Ashoka mentioned in his **Rock Edict 13** that he conquered **Kalinga eight years** after becoming king.
- Ashoka was the third **Mauryan Emperor of Magadha** in the Indian subcontinent from **268 to 232 BCE**.
- He was a patron of **Buddhism** and is credited with the spread of Buddhism across ancient Asia. Ans. (d)

- 36.** According to Megasthenes, the guards of Chandragupta rode _____ decorated with gold and silver during royal processions. (GD 12 Jan., 2023 S-3)
- (a) Elephants (b) Unicorns
(c) Bulls (d) Horses

- Megasthenes, a **Greek diplomat**, historian, and ethnographer, chronicled that Chandragupta's guards rode gold and silver-adorned elephants in royal processions.
- His writings provide valuable insights into ancient Indian life under Chandragupta Maurya's rule. His work "_____ serves as a **crucial source for Mauryan history**. Ans. (a)

- 37.** _____ was the capital of Magadha for several years before it was shifted to Pataliputra. (GD 16 Jan., 2023 S-2)
- (a) Taxilla (b) Rajagriha
(c) Sarnath (d) Ujjain

- Rajagriha, also known as Rajgir, was the capital of Magadha in Bihar. Before moving to Pataliputra (now Patna), it was the center for learning and faith.
- Ajatashatru, the son of Bimbisara, **moved the capital to Pataliputra**.

- _____ founded Rajagriha in the 6th century BCE. Later, it became less important when the Mauryan Empire made Pataliputra its capital. Ans. (b)

Gupta's and Post Gupta Period

- 38.** Nalanda University was established by _____ in the 5th century. [MRQ*] (GD 6 Feb., 2023 S-3)
- (a) Skandagupta (b) Chandragupta II
(c) Kumaragupta (d) Samudragupta

- Nalanda University** was established by **Kumaragupta I** in the **5th century**. Located in the state of **Bihar**, India, Nalanda was a renowned center of learning that offered education in subjects such as the **Vedas, Logic, Grammar, Medicine, Metaphysics, Prose Composition, and Rhetoric**.

- Kumaragupta I (399 AD - 455 AD) was an emperor of the **Gupta Empire of Ancient India**.

- Kumaragupta I was a son of the Gupta emperor _____ and **Queen Dhruvadevi**. Ans. (c)

- 39.** How many rulers of Dakshina Patha were defeated by Samudragupta? (GD 31 Jan., 2023 S-2)

- (a) 12 (b) 10 (c) 8 (d) 3

- According to the **Allahabad Pillar inscription**, composed by his courtier **Harishena**, **Samudragupta** defeated **12 rulers of Dakshina Patha**.

- Samudragupta** (335-376 AD) was a great ruler of the **Gupta dynasty** and the successor of **Chandragupta I**.

- The most important source of information about the conquests of Samudragupta is the '**Allahabad Pillar**' or '_____. Ans. (a)

- 40.** Who among the following Gupta rulers was hailed as 'Indian Napoleon' because of his Military achievements? [MRQ*] (GD 10 Jan., 2023 S-3)

- (a) Chandragupta I (b) Chandragupta II
(c) Srigupta (d) Samudragupta

- Samudragupta was hailed as "Indian Napoleon" by **Vincent Arthur Smith** on account of his conquests. Through his military campaigns, he reestablished the political unity in India to a large extent.

- The Allahabad Pillar Inscription also known as _____ gives detailed information about Samudragupta; it was composed by his court poet **Harisena**. Ans. (d)

- 41.** Which of the following is NOT correct regarding king Harshavardhana? (GD 02 Dec., 2022 S-2)

- (a) Harshavardhana ruled nearly about 1400 years ago
(b) Xuan Zang spent a lot of time at Harsha's court
(c) Harshavardhana's court poet was Harishena
(d) Harshacharita is a biography written on Harshavardhana

- King Harshavardhan appointed **Banabhatta** to the position of court poet. In Sanskrit, he penned the biography of Harshavardhan known as the _____.

- Banabhatta was also the creator of the **Kadambari**, a romantic novel in sanskrit. Ans. (c)

- 42.** The Chinese Buddhist pilgrim, Xuan Zang, came to the Indian subcontinent about _____ years ago. (GD 02 Dec., 2022 S-4)

- (a) 1100 (b) 1700
(c) 2000 (d) 1400

- Xuan Zang, also known as **Hiuen Tsang**, was a **Buddhist monk**, scholar, explorer, and translator from China.

- He made his way to India in the **seventh century**. This indicates that he arrived in India around 1,400 years ago.

- In order to acquire Buddhist texts, he travelled all the way to India during the reign of King _____. Ans. (d)

- 43.** Who among the following was the founder of Nalanda and Vikramshila universities? (GD 03 Dec., 2021 S-3)

- (a) Mihirbhoja (b) Lakshamanasena
(c) Dharmapala (d) Gopala

- Dharmapala revived the **Nalanda** university and was the founder of **Vikramshila university**.

- He was the second ruler of the **Pala Empire** of Bengal region in the Indian subcontinent.

- He was the son and successor of _____, the founder of the Pala Dynasty. Ans. (c)

South Indian Empires of Ancient and Medieval History

- 44.** During ancient India in the Tamil region, ordinary ploughmen were known as _____. (GD 21 Feb., 2024 S-3)

- (a) Uzhavar (b) Adimai
(c) Kadaiyiar (d) Vellalar

- In the Tamil region, the large landowners were called **Vellalas**, ordinary ploughmen were called **Uzhavar**, and landless laborers and slaves were known as **Kadaiyiar and Adimai**.

- Ploughmen, also known as Uzhavars, were responsible for tilling the land with ploughs drawn by horses or oxen and were considered self-employed farmers.

- The self-employed farmers, or Unavars, held a high social status, while _____ were **landowners**, and those working as laborers or slaves on others' land were at the lower end of the social hierarchy. Ans. (a)

- 45.** The inscriptions of the Pallavas mention a number of local assemblies. These included the _____, which was an assembly of brahmin land owners. (GD 7 Feb., 2023 S-3)

- (a) Naukayan (b) Sabha
(c) Parishad (d) Bhraman

- The inscriptions of the **Pallavas** mention various local assemblies, including the **Sabha**, which was an assembly of Brahmin landowners.
- The Pallavas ruled from **275 CE to 897 CE**, and **Simha Vishnu** is considered the founder of the Pallava Dynasty. Ans. (b)

46. Who among the following was the founder of the Vakataka Dynasty?

[MRQ*] (GD 2 Feb., 2023 S-1)

- (a) Pravarasena I
(b) VindhyaShakti
(c) Pravarasena II
(d) Prabhavati Gupta

VindhyaShakti was the founder of the **Vakataka Dynasty**, which was an ancient Indian dynasty ruling from the _____ century CE.

The **Ajanta Caves** in Aurangabad district, Maharashtra, a UNESCO World Heritage site, are among the most notable achievements of the Vakataka dynasty. Ans. (b)

47. According to Chola inscriptions, what was the land for maintaining schools called?

(GD 2 Feb., 2023 S-4)

- (a) Vellanavagai (b) Devdan
(c) Brahmadeva (d) Shalabhog

According to **Chola inscriptions**, land designated for the maintenance of schools was referred to as **Shalabhoga**.

This Shalabhoga land was one of the categories of land mentioned in the Chola records.

Brahmadeya: These were the lands gifted to Brahmanas.

Vellanvagai: Land of non-Brahmana peasant proprietors.

Devadana, tirumattukkani: Land gifted to temples.

Pallichchhandam: Land donated to Jaina institutions. Ans. (d)

48. The Satavahana kingdom was established about how many years ago?

(GD 06 Feb., 2023 S-4)

- (a) 2400 (b) 2100
(c) 1700 (d) 2800

The Satavahana kingdom, established in the **Deccan region of India**, spanned Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Maharashtra, and Karnataka.

It existed from **2nd century BCE to 2nd century CE**, originating as a tribal dynasty led by _____ in 230 BCE. Hence, it was established “about 2100 years ago.” Ans. (b)

49. The Muttaraiyar held power in the Kaveri delta. They were subordinate to the Pallava kings of _____.

(GD 13 Jan., 2023 S-4)

- (a) Makotai (b) Kanchipuram
(c) Thanjavur (d) Arikamedu

The Muttaraiyar were a feudal dynasty in the Kaveri delta region, subservient to the Pallava kings of Kanchipuram, who were renowned for their **patronage of arts and architecture** during the **6th-9th centuries CE**.

Vijayalaya founded the early medieval _____ dynasty of Tanjore in the 9th century, capturing the Kaveri delta from the Muttaraiyar and establishing power around Uraiyur and Tanjore. Ans. (b)

50. Ruler of which dynasty built the Kandariya Mahadeva temple in 999.

(GD 30 Jan., 2023 S-4)

- (a) Sunga (b) Chandela
(c) Nanda (d) Gupta

King Dhangadeva of the Chandela dynasty built the Kandariya Mahadeva temple in 999 CE.

Kandariya Mahadev Temple is one of the most imposing structures in the Western group of _____ temples, a UNESCO **World Heritage Site since 1986**. Ans. (b)

51. Vetti tax that is mentioned in the inscriptions of the Chola dynasty was taken in _____ form.

(GD 02 Dec., 2022 S-4)

- (a) Crops (b) Land revenue
(c) Cash (d) Forced labour

The tax that is often referenced in Chola inscriptions is called vetti. This tax was not collected in the form of currency but rather in exchange for work.

The common **people were forced to labour** for either the monarch or their local landowners without receiving payment for their labour.

Ans. (d)

52. Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni was a contemporary of which Chola king?

(GD 02 Dec., 2022 S-4)

- (a) Rajaraja I (b) Rajendra II
(c) Rajadhiraja (d) Rajendra I

The Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni lived at the same time period as Rajendra I.

Rajendra I ruled as **Emperor of the Chola people from 1014 CE to 1044 CE**. Mahmud of Ghazni was the first ruler of the Turkic Ghaznavid dynasty, which lasted from 998 to 1030 CE and was named after its founder.

Ans. (d)

53. Between 4th to 9th century, Kanchipuram served as the capital of which kingdom?

(GD 10 Dec., 2021 S-1)

- (a) Pandya (b) Chera
(c) Pallava (d) Chola

During the **4th to 9th century**, Kanchipuram served as the capital of the Pallava Kingdom.

The Pallava dynasty was a South Indian dynasty that ruled over parts of present-day _____ and Andhra Pradesh.

Ans. (c)

Invasions in Medieval India and Delhi Sultanate

54. Battle of Buxar was fought in _____. (GD 7 Feb., 2023 S-2)

- (a) 1755 (b) 1764
(c) 1757 (d) 1760

The Battle of Buxar was fought in **1764** between the **British East India Company**, led by **Hector Munro**, and a combined force of **Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula** of Awadh, **Nawab Mir Qasim** of Bengal, and **Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II**.

The British East India Company emerged victorious, and the conflict concluded with the **Treaty of Allahabad** in _____. Ans. (b)

55. The Moth ki Masjid was built in the reign of _____ ruler. (GD 24 Jan., 2023 S-3)

- (a) Firuz Shah Tugluq
(b) Sikandar Lodi
(c) Muhammad Tughluq
(d) Bahlul Lodi

The **Moth ki Masjid** was built during the reign of **Sikandar Lodi** in **Delhi** by his ministers.

The **Lodi dynasty** was founded by _____ Lodi.

It was a new type of mosque developed by the Lodis in the fourth city of the medieval Delhi of the Delhi Sultanate. Ans. (b)

56. Ghiyasuddin Balban ruled in India in which of the following period? (GD 06 Feb., 2023 S-2)

- (a) 1206 – 1210 (b) 1235 – 1265
(c) 1266 – 1287 (d) 1211 – 1240

Ghiyasuddin Balban, originally Baha Ud Din, ruled as Sultan from 1266 to 1287.

He was the **9th Sultan of Delhi's Mamluk** dynasty, introducing Persian festival 'Nowruz' and court customs like **sajida and _____** to assert dominance over nobles. Ans. (c)

57. During the rule of the Delhi Sultans, making a manuscript required four stages. Which of the following was NOT one of them? (GD 07 Dec., 2021 S-1)

- (a) Melting gold to highlight important words and passages
(b) Editing the text
(c) Preparing the binding
(d) Writing the text

Editing the text was not considered a formal stage in the manuscript preparation process during this period.

The four stages involved in making a manuscript during the rule of the Delhi Sultans were Writing the text, **Illumination**, Preparing the binding and Melting gold to highlight important words and passages. Ans. (b)

58. The language of administration under the Delhi Sultans was: (GD 30 Dec., 2021 S-2)

- (a) Urdu (b) Persian
(c) Turkish (d) Sanskrit

- Young Bengal was a group of revolutionary Bengali independent thinkers from **Hindu College in Calcutta**.
 They were all followers of **Henry Louis Vivian Derozio**, the revolutionary teacher of Hindu College. **Ans. (c)**
- 69.** Name the movement that started at Naxalbari in Darjeeling district in West Bengal in 1967. **(GD 31 Jan., 2023 S-4)**
 (a) The Bhoodan Movement
 (b) The Quit India Movement
 (c) The Chipko movement
 (d) The Naxalite Movement
- The movement that started at **Naxalbari** in the Darjeeling district of West Bengal in 1967 is known as the **Naxalite Movement**.
 The Naxalite Movement began as an armed peasant uprising in Naxalbari, influenced by **Maoist ideology**.
 It sought to overthrow the government through guerrilla warfare and aimed at land reforms and **social justice**. **Ans. (d)**
- 70.** The Prarthana Samaj was established in _____ in Bombay. **[MRQ*] (GD 30 Jan., 2023 S-3)**
 (a) 1867 (b) 1865
 (c) 1869 (d) 1871
- Prarthana Samaj was founded by **Atmaram Pandurang** on **31 March 1867**, when Keshub Chandra Sen visited Maharashtra, with an aim to make people believe in one God and **worship only one God**. It became popular after **Mahadev Govind Ranade** joined.
 The organization was established to promote social and religious reforms.
 Dr. Atmaram Pandurang was an Indian physician and social reformer. **Ans. (a)**
- 71.** In 1873, he founded the Satya-Shodhak Samaj. Who is referred to as 'he' here? **[MRQ*] (GD 01 Feb., 2023 S-1)**
 (a) Govindrao Phule
 (b) Gopal Hari Deshmukh
 (c) Savitribai Phule
 (d) Jyotiba Phule
- In 1873, Jyotiba Phule founded SatyaShodhak Samaj, a society for education and rights.
 It aimed at upliftment of _____ in **Maharashtra**, including women, peasants, and Dalits.
 Jyotiba Phule **pioneered girls' education** and founded a Hindu orphanage. Savitribai Phule, his wife, was **India's first female teacher**. **Ans. (d)**
- 72.** Swami Dayanand Saraswati founded the _____ an organisation that attempted to reform Hinduism. **[MRQ*] (GD 10 Jan., 2023 S-3)**
 (a) Arya Samaj (b) Adi Hindu Samaj
 (c) Vedant Samaj (d) AdiDharamSamaj
- Swami Dayanand Saraswati founded the Arya Samaj in **1875**. He gave the slogan "**Go Back to the Vedas**".
- Arya Samaj condemned the practices of several different religions and communities like idol worship, child marriages, meat eating, animal sacrifices, etc. **Ans. (a)**
- 73.** Which organization was founded in 1867 in Bombay? **[MRQ*] (GD 16 Jan., 2023 S-2)**
 (a) Theosophical society
 (b) Prarthana Samaj
 (c) Young Bengal Movement
 (d) Ramkrishna Mission
- Prarthana Samaj, founded 1867, **aimed for monotheism, rejected caste** and orthodox practices, drove social reform, contributing to Indian independence movement and conscious citizens.
 Theosophical Society, established in _____, advocated unity and brotherhood. Ramakrishna Mission, initiated by Swami Vivekananda in 1897. **Ans. (b)**
- 74.** Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar set up school for girls at _____. **(GD 02 Dec., 2022 S-2)**
 (a) Bombay (b) Surat
 (c) Lahore (d) Calcutta
- Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar **provided financial assistance to John Elliot Bethune** in **1849** so that he could establish the first permanent school for females in Calcutta, which was called the Bethune School.
 The establishment of the girls' school was motivated by the desire to promote education among females. **Ans. (d)**
- 75.** Who among the following was the founder of Khudai Khidmatgar, a predominantly Pashtun nonviolent resistance movement known for its activism against the British Raj in colonial India? **(GD 26 Dec., 2021 S-2)**
 (a) Lala Lajpat Rai
 (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 (c) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
 (d) Subhash Chandra Bose
- The **Khudai Khidmatgar**, often referred to as the "Red Shirts," was a nonviolent resistance movement founded by Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan (also known as "_____" or "**Bacha Khan**").
 Known for his steadfast devotion to non-violence and close association with **Mahatma Gandhi**, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, who was **Pashtun independence activist**, organized the predominantly Pashtun movement in the North-West Frontier Province. **Ans. (c)**
- Revolt of 1857**
- 76.** Which of the following war/battle is associated with the hanging of Mangal Pandey? **(GD 21 Feb., 2024 S-2)**
 (a) Indian Rebellion of 1857
 (b) Second Anglo-Maratha War
 (c) Battle of Plassey
 (d) First Anglo-Burmese War
- Mangal Pandey was a key figure in the **Indian Rebellion of 1857**.
 He was a sepoy in the **British East India Company** army and was hanged for his role in instigating the rebellion, which marked the beginning of the first war of Indian independence. **Ans. (a)**
- 77.** In which district of Punjab were the skeletal remains of the Indian soldiers, who were killed by the British troops for participating in the First War of Independence in 1857, exhumed in March 2014? **(GD 09 Dec., 2021 S-3)**
 (a) Patiala (b) Amritsar
 (c) Jalandhar (d) Bathinda
- The skeletal remains of **Indian soldiers who were killed by the British troops** for participating in the First War of Independence in 1857 were exhumed in March 2014 in Amritsar district of Punjab.
 'Kalian Wala Khuh': Martyrs' Place, where the British buried the bones of **around 250 Indian troops** in a deep hole **near Ajnala** in the aftermath of the 1857 revolt. **Ans. (b)**

Uprisings and Contemporary Movements (1800-1910)

- 78.** Which of the following was the main argument put forward by the British for the partition of Bengal in 1905? **(GD 6 Feb., 2023 S-3)**
 (a) Development of trade
 (b) Educational reforms
 (c) Administrative convenience
 (d) Religious harmony
- The British used the argument of '**administrative convenience**' to justify the **partition of Bengal in 1905**.
 This partition, carried out by the British Viceroy in India, **Lord Curzon**, divided Bengal into two parts: **East Bengal** and **West Bengal**.
 However, due to widespread protests and opposition, the partition was canceled in **1911**. **Ans. (c)**
- 79.** The Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA) was founded at _____ in Delhi. **(GD 1 Feb., 2023 S-3)**
 (a) Ferozeshah Kotla
 (b) Red Fort
 (c) Safdarjung Tomb
 (d) Mughal Garden
- The **Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA)** was founded at **Feroz Shah Kotla Ground, Delhi**, in **1928**. It was a revolutionary organization that aimed to end British rule in India.
 Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA), previously known as the **Hindustan Republican Army and Hindustan Republican Association (HRA)**, was a radical left-wing Indian revolutionary organization were founded by Sachindranath Sanyal.

After changes of **Shaheed-E-Aazam Bhagat Singh's** new ideology and the influence of the Russian Revolution, they held meetings in **Feroz Shah Kotla Maidan** and added the word **socialist** to their name. Ans. (a)

80. The tribal group called 'Santhals' rose in revolt in _____. (GD 13 Jan., 2023 S-4)
 (a) 1876 (b) 1855
 (c) 1896 (d) 1860

The Santhal Rebellion in 1855 was a major uprising by the _____ people in **West Bengal, Bihar, and Jharkhand** against British rule.

They revolted due to unfair land laws, high taxes, and forced labor imposed by the British. The rebellion was led by leaders like **Sidhu and Kanhu Murmu**. Ans. (b)

British Indian Administration: Policies, Acts, Viceroys, Governors & Wars (1700 - 1857)

81. In which year was the Treaty of Amritsar signed? (GD 29 Feb., 2024 S-2)
 (a) 1808 (b) 1811
 (c) 1810 (d) 1809

The **Treaty of Amritsar of 1809** was an agreement between the **British East India Company and Maharaja Ranjit Singh**, the Sikh leader who founded the Sikh empire.

The EIC's intention of this treaty was to gain Singh's support if the French invaded India and Singh's intention was to further consolidate his territorial gains south of the Sutlej River after establishing the river as their respective border.

The Treaty of Amritsar marked the beginning of _____ rule in Kashmir. Ans. (d)

82. In which year was the Arms Act passed in India? (GD 29 Feb., 2024 S-3)
 (a) 1862 (b) 1872
 (c) 1868 (d) 1878

Lord Litton passed the **Indian Arms Act in 1878** according to which it was a criminal offence for Indians to carry arms without license.

This Act did not apply to the British. This Act aimed to control and regulate the possession and use of arms by the Indian population. Under the Act, only those who held a valid license were permitted to possess, manufacture, or sell arms and ammunition.

Ans. (d)

83. In which of the following years was the Treaty of Salbai signed? (GD 02 Dec., 2022 S-2)
 (a) 1817 (b) 1769
 (c) 1800 (d) 1782

The Treaty of Salbai, signed on May 17, 1782, concluded the **First Anglo-Maratha War** between the Maratha Empire and the British East India Company.

It aimed to cease hostilities. _____ and Mahad Sindhia were signatories. The **Company retained control over Salset and Broach**, adhering to the treaty terms. Ans. (d)

84. Which of the following statements about the Mahalwari system of revenue settlement is INCORRECT? (GD 10 Dec., 2021 S-2)
 (a) The right to collect the revenue and pay it to the East India Company was given to the Zamindars.
 (b) The system was devised by Holt Mackenzie.
 (c) Land revenue under the system was revised from time to time.
 (d) The system was introduced in 1822.

The British utilized the "Mahalwari System" to gather land taxes in **North-West India**. Implemented by _____ during his 1828-1835 governorship.
 Mahalwari System empowered local officials, not Zamindars, to collect adjustable revenue, ensuring peasants' ownership rights. Ans. (a)

85. Who among the following devised the Ryotwari system during British rule in India? (GD 03 Dec., 2021 S-3)
 (a) Lord Minto
 (b) Captain Alexander Read
 (c) Lord Dalhousie
 (d) Warren Hastings

The Ryotwari system was devised by Captain Alexander Read and Thomas (later Sir Thomas) Munro during British rule in India.
 The system was introduced in certain parts of British India, including the **Madras Presidency** (present-day Tamil Nadu) and the **Bombay Presidency** (present-day _____ and Gujarat).
 This system of land revenue collection directly engaged **individual farmers (ryots)** who held the rights to cultivate land and pay revenue to the British government. Ans. (b)

Indian National Congress: Formation, Sessions, Pacts and Committees

86. Sarojini Naidu served as President of the Indian National Congress in _____. (GD 21 Feb., 2024 S-1)
 (a) 1925 (b) 1935
 (c) 1931 (d) 1921

Sarojini Naidu was elected as the President of the Indian National Congress Party in 1925, the **first ever Indian woman** to assume that position.
 She was given the title of "**Nightingale of India**" for her contributions in the field of poetry writing.

She was called '_____.
 Annie Besant was the **first woman** to become the President of the Indian National Congress at Calcutta Session in 1917. Ans. (a)

Short Trick:

Important Session of Indian National Congress

"Congress of 85 Bandra in Bombay invited 88 Generals All English to meet Annie of Calcutta in 1917 and Sarojini, aged 25 in Kanpur"

85 Bandra in Bombay: the First session of INC; 1885 Bombay Session presided by W.C. Banerjee.

88 Generals All English: First English President of INC; 1888 Allahabad Session presided by George Yule.

Annie of Calcutta in 1917: First woman President; 1917 Calcutta Session presided by Annie Besant.
Sarojini, aged 25 in Kanpur: First Indian woman President; 1925 Kanpur Session presided by Sarojini Naidu.

87. In December 1929, under the presidency of _____, the Lahore Congress formalised the demand of 'Purna Swaraj'. (GD 7 Feb., 2023 S-4)

(a) Baldev Singh
 (b) Jagjivan Ram
 (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
 (d) Asaf Ali

The **Lahore Congress** took place in **December 1929** and was presided over by **Jawaharlal Nehru**. During this session, the demand for '**Purna Swaraj**' or complete independence for India was formally adopted.

_____ was a prominent Sikh politician who served as India's first **Defence Minister**.

Jagjivan Ram was a notable Dalit leader and freedom fighter who served as the **Deputy Prime Minister** of India. Ans. (c)

88. Why did Mohammed Ali Jinnah, Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mazhar Ul Haq resign from the Imperial Legislative Council? (GD 27 Jan., 2023 S-3)

(a) to support the Rowlatt Act
 (b) to protest against the Simon commission
 (c) to protest against the Rowlatt Act
 (d) to support the Simon commission

Mohammed Ali Jinnah, Madan Mohan Malaviya, and Mazhar Ul Haq resigned from the **Imperial Legislative Council in 1919** to protest against the **Rowlatt Act**.

This act, passed on **18 March 1919**, allowed the British government to imprison any Indian without trial in court, a measure that was widely seen as repressive and unjust. Ans. (c)

89. _____ and _____ formed the Swaraj Party within the Congress to argue for a return to council politics. (GD 31 Jan., 2023 S-2)

(a) Lokmanya Tilak and Motilal Nehru
 (b) Chittaranjan Das and Motilal Nehru
 (c) Lokmanya Tilak and Jawaharlal Nehru
 (d) Chittaranjan Das and Jawaharlal Nehru

The **Swaraj Party** was founded by **Motilal Nehru and C.R. Das** on **1 January 1923**, after the withdrawal of the **Non-Cooperation Movement** in 1922.

The decision to form the party was made during the annual conference of the **Indian National Congress** in December 1922, held in _____.

The founders argued in favor of entering the legislative councils with the aim of **obstructing the British government**. Ans. (b)

90. In which year did Congress and Muslim League sign the Lucknow pact? (GD 12 Jan., 2023 S-3)

(a) 1914 (b) 1916
 (c) 1910 (d) 1912

- The Lucknow Pact was signed in Dec. 1916 and it was an agreement reached **between the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League** i.e., All India Muslim League (AIML) at a joint session of both parties held in Lucknow.
- Through the pact, the two parties agreed to **allow religious minorities representation in the provincial legislatures.** Ans. (b)

- 91.** The Resolution of Non-Cooperation movement was confirmed in the annual session of the Indian National Congress at _____ in Dec. 1920. (GD 06 Feb., 2023 S-4)

- (a) Madras (b) Nagpur
(c) Bhopal (d) Surat

- Non-Cooperation Movement, **launched by Gandhi in Dec. 1920** at Nagpur Congress session, aimed at boycotting British goods, taxes, and British-run schools.
- The movement promoted khadi for self-reliance. **It halted in Feb. 1922** after a violent Chauri Chaura clash. Ans. (b)

- 92.** A 'charkha' was placed at the centre of the tricolour flag of the Indian National Congress adopted in the year _____. (GD 15 Dec., 2021 S-1)

- (a) 1929 (b) 1931 (c) 1938 (d) 1926

- The Indian National Congress adopted a tricolour flag with a charkha (spinning wheel) **on July 22, 1931**, during its session **in Karachi**.
- The charkha represented the importance of spinning and weaving for the Indian economy and the self-reliance of the Indian people. Ans. (b)

Gandhiji Movements and Other Contemporary Revolutions

- 93.** Who was the first President of the All India Muslim League, founded in 1906? (GD 04 Feb., 2025 S-3)

- (a) Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah
(b) Aga Khan III
(c) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
(d) Nawab Salimullah Khan

- Agha Khan II** was the **first President** of the All India Muslim League, founded in **1906**.
- The All India Muslim League was formed to safeguard the political rights of Muslims in British India.
- Nawab Salimullah Khan** played an important role in its formation but was not its first president.
- Muhammad Ali Jinnah** later became the League's most prominent leader and led the movement for Pakistan's creation in 1947. Ans. (b)

- 94.** The Simon Commission arrived in India in _____. (GD 22 Feb., 2024 S-1)

- (a) 1931 (b) 1919
(c) 1922 (d) 1928

- The Indian Statutory Commission, also known as the **simon commission**, was a group of **seven members** of the British Parliament under the **chairmanship of Sir John Simon**.
- The commission arrived in the Indian subcontinent **in 1928** to study constitutional reform in British India.
- The commission was strongly opposed by the **Muslim League and the Indian National Congress**, and prominent Indian leaders including Nehru, Gandhi, and Jinnah, because it contained only British members and no Indians.
- However, it was **supported by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Periyar E. V. Ramasamy and Chaudhary Chhotu Ram.** Ans. (d)

- 95.** In 1919, Gandhiji called for a satyagraha against the Rowlatt Act the curbed _____ such as the freedom of expression. (GD 21 Feb., 2024 S-3)

- (a) International rights
(b) Fundamental rights
(c) Only civil rights
(d) Fundamental duties

- In 1919, Mahatma Gandhi initiated a satyagraha movement against the Rowlatt Act, which severely **restricted fundamental rights**, including the freedom of expression.
- The Act was hastily passed through the **Imperial Legislative Council** despite the united opposition of the Indian members.
- This law passed in 1919 gave the British government the power to arrest without trial in India. It was also called the "**Black Act**". Ans. (b)

- 96.** Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in January _____. [MRQ*] (GD 30 Jan., 2023 S-2)

- (a) 1911 (b) 1917 (c) 1919 (d) 1915

- Mahatma Gandhi returned from South Africa to India on **January 9, 1915**, after living there for nearly two decades.
- This date is celebrated annually as _____ **Diwas** since 2003, honoring the contributions of the Indian diaspora to the development of India. Ans. (d)

- 97.** The second round table conference was held in _____. [MRQ*] (GD 31 Jan., 2023 S-1)

- (a) December 1929 (b) October 1930
(c) March 1931 (d) December 1931

- The **Second Round Table Conference** was held in **London** from **7 September 1931 to 1 December 1931**. Mahatma Gandhi represented the **Indian National Congress**, while Sarojini Naidu represented Indian women at the conference.

- The **Second Round Table Conference** was one of the outcomes of the **Gandhi-Irwin Pact**.
- During this conference, the British proposed the _____ **Award**, which aimed to provide separate electorates for minority communities in India.

- Mahatma Gandhi opposed this proposal, as he believed it would further divide Indian society along communal lines. Ans. (d)

- 98.** Which of the following major incidents occurred in 1919? (GD 31 Jan., 2023 S-3)

- (a) Bengal partitions
(b) Jallianwala bagh massacre
(c) Non-cooperation movement
(d) Champaran movement

- The **Jallianwala Bagh massacre** occurred in **Amritsar** on **April 13, 1919**.

- On this day, British troops under the command of **Brigadier General Reginald Dyer** opened fire on a peaceful gathering of Indians in **Jallianwala Bagh**, Amritsar. Ans. (b)

- 99.** In 1919, Gandhiji called for Satyagraha to protest against _____. (GD 2 Feb., 2023 S-2)

- (a) Indian Council Act
(b) Pitt's India Act
(c) Rowlatt Act
(d) Regulating Act

- In 1919, **Gandhiji called for a satyagraha** to protest the **Rowlatt Act**, also known as the "Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act of 1919."

- This act allowed certain political cases to be tried without juries and permitted imprisonment without trial.

- To oppose this oppressive law, **Mahatma Gandhi** urged the nation to observe **Satyagraha** on **6 April** by holding meetings and conducting hartals (strikes). Ans. (c)

- 100.** Dr. B.R. Ambedkar established the Depressed Classes Association in _____. (GD 2 Feb., 2023 S-4)

- (a) 1928 (b) 1930
(c) 1932 (d) 1926

- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar founded the **All India Depressed Classes Association** in **August 1930**.

- It was formed to fight for the **rights of the Scheduled Castes** (once known as untouchables), who were oppressed by the upper castes.

- Later, it became the **Scheduled Castes Federation** in 1942 and then evolved into the **Republican Party of India** in 1957.

- In _____, the Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian award, was posthumously awarded to Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. Ans. (b)

- 101.** The Non-Cooperation-Khilafat Movement began in January _____. (GD 06 Feb., 2023 S-2)

- (a) 1925 (b) 1928
(c) 1921 (d) 1911

- In January 1921, the Non-Cooperation-Khilafat Movement started, **led by Ali brothers Shaukat Ali and Mohammad Ali** to unite Islam. Indians boycotted titles, schools, courts, services, foreign goods, and taxes.

- Mahatma Gandhi led Indian National Congress to launch Non-Cooperation Movement on 5th September 1920. Ans. (c)

Gandhiji Movements and other Contemporary Revolutions

260. Tattvabodhini Patrika promoted the study of India's past in which language?
(CPO 28 June 2024, S-3)
 (a) Sanskrit (b) Hindi
 (c) English (d) Bengali

- Tattvabodhini Patrika promoted the study of India's past in **Bengali language**.
 The Tattvabodhini Sabha was an organization founded in **1839** by **Debendranath Tagore**.
 The journal played a key role in promoting the study of India's culture, history, and Vedantic philosophy.
 Ans. (d)

Miscellaneous

261. Who among the following stated in 1902, India was not ruled for its benefit, but rather for the benefit of its conquerors?
(CPO 28 June 2024, S-3)
 (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 (b) Lala Lajpat Rai
 (c) Annie Besant
 (d) Sarojini Naidu

- Annie Besant** stated in 1902 that India was not ruled for its benefit, but rather for the benefit of its conquerors.
 Annie Besant was a **British social reformer** and a strong advocate for **Swaraj**.
 She played a key role in the **Home Rule Movement (1916)** and worked with Indian leaders like **Bal Gangadhar Tilak** to call for greater self-governance for India. Ans. (c)

262. Who was executed as an accomplice to the murder of AMT Jackson?
(CPO 29 June 2024, S-1)

- (a) Krishnaji Gopal Karve
 (b) Matangini Hazra
 (c) Khudiram Bose
 (d) Hemu Kalani

- Krishnaji Gopal Karve** was executed as an accomplice to the **murder of AMT Jackson**.

- AMT Jackson, a British district magistrate of Nashik, was assassinated on **21 December 1909**.

- Matangini Hazra**, a freedom fighter from Bengal, was killed during the Quit India Movement.

- Khudiram Bose** was a revolutionary executed for trying to assassinate a British judge.

Ans. (a)

Solution's Answer Keys

1. 10th Level

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Mahajanapadas | 40. Khajuraho | 120. Alluri Sitarama Raju | 229. Golconda |
| 2. 1921 | 53. Tamil Nadu | 125. Bipin Chandra Pal | 232. Shamsuddin Iltutmish |
| 3. Harappa | 54. 1765 | 130. Pakistan | 234. Chahlgani or Chalisa |
| 4. citadel | 55. Bahlul | 135. John Marshall | 235. Slave |
| 5. iron | 56. paibos | 138. Daya Ram Sahni | 241. Slave Dynasty (Mamluk dynasty) |
| 6. Harappan | 58. Ghaznavids | 139. Vyasa | 242. Shiva |
| 9. Rigveda | 59. Jaipur | 141. Dayaram Sahni | 244. Muhammad Ghori |
| 13. Ajatashatru | 61. Uttar Pradesh | 145. Painted Grey Ware (PGW) | 247. Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq |
| 14. 563 | 63. Uzbekistan | 148. cow | 250. Razia Sultan (1236-1240) |
| 15. Sutta Pitaka | 64. Hyderabad | 167. 'Dhammachakrapravartana' | 255. 1526 |
| 16. Subhadda | 65. 1874 | 170. Pataliputra | 257. Amanat Khan Shirazi |
| 17. Sanskrit | 66. Robert Clive | 172. Odisha | 258. 1822 |
| 18. third | 71. underprivileged groups | 173. Ashoka | 259. Humayun |
| 21. Mauryan | 73. 1875 | 176. Mathura | 262. guerrilla warfare |
| 22. Uttarakhand | 75. Frontier | 178. Buddhism | 266. Sultan Adil |
| 23. Kannauj | 80. Santhal tribal | 181. Seleucus I Nicator | 268. Hector Munro |
| 24. Ashvaghosha | 81. Dogra | 186. Chandragupta Maurya | 270. Agra |
| 25. Brihadhratha | 83. Warren Hastings | 187. Sanskrit | 273. Surat |
| 27. Magadh | 84. Lord William Bentinck | 189. Valabhi | 274. Yamuna |
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| 29. Kumaradevi | 86. Bharat Kokila | 191. 'Rajadhiraja', 'Parameshvara' | 281. 1986 |
| 31. Pataliputra | 87. Baldev Singh | 192. Narmada | 284. Ibrahim Lodi |
| 33. Chalukya | 89. Gaya | 193. Bhopal | 285. Bibi Ka Maqbara |
| 36. Indica | 96. Pravasi Bharatiya | 194. "Kadambari," | 295. Surat |
| 37. Bimbisara | 97. Communal | 196. "Harshacharita," | 296. 1510 |
| 38. Chandragupta II | 100. 1990 | 197. Harishena | 298. Satyashodhak |
| 39. Prayag Prashasti | 104. 13 April | 198. Chandragupta II | 301. Lokmanya Tilak |
| 40. Prayag Prashasti | 105. Round Table | 202. Aravidu | 302. 1828 |
| 41. Harshacharita | 107. English | 203. Pallava | 304. Brahmo Samaj |
| 42. Harsha Vardhan | 109. Reginald Dyer | 206. Belur Math | 305. June 1855 |
| 43. Gopala | 110. Depressed | 210. Harihara and Bukka | 307. 1828 |
| 44. Grihapatis | 112. 1922 | 217. Badami | 308. 1867 |
| 46. 3rd to the 5th | 113. Jawahar Lal Nehru | 218. Fourth Anglo-Mysore War | 313. 34th Bengal Native Infantry |
| 48. Simuka | 115. Grand Old Man of India | 220. Lord Wellesley | 319. Variyamkunnath |
| 49. Chola | 117. Sachindranath Sanyal | 221. Thanjavur | Kunjahammed Haji |
| | 118. Calcutta | 225. Harshavardhana | 330. Calcutta |
| | 119. Lahore | | |

- 331.** Nawab Wajid Ali Shah
333. Robert Clive
338. Uttar Pradesh
340. Lord Minto
343. Allan Octavian Hume
344. Sarojini Naidu
347. Muslim League
348. 1916
350. 1930

- 352.** Pandit Raj Kumar Shukla
354. 3/20th
358. 24
363. Bengal Indigo Planters
364. Tiruchi
369. Turkey
371. Lord William Hunter
374. Lord Richard Wellesley
377. 1911

- 382.** Calcutta
383. 1911
385. 1858
388. 1928
397. Pingali Venkayya
403. 77 per cent
407. Magadha
409. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
411. 1916

- 413.** 1920
416. 1942
418. Amritsar
422. Sant Kavi Sunderdas
426. 1840
429. Bengal
433. 14th Dalai Lama

2. 12th level

- 1.** Indus Valley
2. Saraswati
3. Lumbini
4. Chogyal Gyurmed Namgyal
8. 410
14. Tamil Nadu
15. Raja Raja Chola I
16. Tamil Nadu
19. Dravida
20. Muizz ud-Din Bahram Shah
24. Qazi
25. Mamluk
26. Lakh Baksh
30. Sher Shah Suri
32. 1526
33. Kankut
36. 1818
37. 1674

- 38.** Abdali
40. Gujarat
41. Battle of Hoogly
45. Baba Ram Singh
47. Kothai
50. Meerut
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53. 1857
54. Charles Cornwallis
56. Warren Hastings
59. Allahabad
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104. Belur
105. Mehrauli area
106. Farid
107. Maharashtra
108. Jharkhand
109. administrative and religious purposes
133. Ravikirti
145. Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq

- 151.** Delhi
152. Persian
160. Raja Ali Khan
163. Humayun
181. 12 July, 1943
182. Barrackpore
183. Dhondu Pant
188. 1817, Nepal
191. 1885
198. Vallabhai Patel
201. 1928
202. local governance and justice
204. Surya Sen
208. Massacre of Amritsar
209. two years
220. nomadic
223. 1971

3. Graduate Level

- 2.** Haryana
4. Bhirrana
5. Turkey
6. Old Stone
7. Surkotada
9. Sanyasa
11. occupation
12. Mahajanapadas
14. Sarasvati
16. Mahabharata
17. Ayurveda
18. Viratnagar
19. Lord Rama's
20. Varaha
23. Maharashtra
24. Kushinagar
25. 6th
26. Sarnath
28. Śhaka
31. Sangha
32. 1980
33. Mauryan
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37. Suhma
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- 46.** Moggaliputta-Tissa
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79. Vatapi
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81. Maldevi
82. Sangama, Kakatiya
84. 735 to 756 AD
87. Malik Kafur
89. 1517
91. Jayachandra
93. Daulatabad
94. Nasir-ud-Din Mahmud Shah Tughluq
95. 1052
96. Temüjin
98. Diwan-i-azr
99. female
101. 1191, 1192
102. Tabkat-e-Nasiri
103. 1194
107. dahsala
110. Khan-i-Khana
112. Haryana
113. Daulat Khan

- 114.** Hindavi
115. Rangoon
118. Robert Clive
119. Shah Jahan
121. Braj Bhasha
123. Tomar
125. Qutub Minar
126. West Bengal
127. Robert Clive
129. 1664
132. Jahangir
134. Ripon
144. Ramakrishna Vivekananda
146. Aligarh Muslim University
147. Ramakrishna Paramahamsa
149. Pandurang Shastri Athavale
150. Swatantra Party's first president
151. Guru Nanak Dev
155. Bakshi Jagabandhu Bidyadhar
157. Second
158. 1855
159. Warren Hastings
163. princely
166. Magna Carta
173. David Ricardo
174. Nawab of Bengal
175. April 13, 1919
177. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
179. Surendranath Banerjee
181. September 7 to Dec. 1
182. Rajkumar Shukla

- 185.** Non-Cooperation
188. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
194. II
195. Curzon
196. August
197. Karachi
202. Surya Sen
205. Lucknow
208. Delhi
210. Abul Kalam Azad
212. Congress Khilafat Swaraj
214. 24
218. Lytton
220. Andrew Scoble
221. Unofficial Ambassador of India
224. 321
230. Bombay
232. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal
234. 21 August, 1907
235. Polo
238. Varuna
244. Ghiyasuddin Balban
245. Amir-e-Kohi
246. Mongol
247. 1414, 1451
248. Persian
249. 1540
250. 1873
259. Bengal

SSC



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	10th Level		12th Level		Graduate Level		
	SSC GD	SSC MTS	SSC CHSL	DELHI POLICE	SSC CGL	SSC CPO	
1. Number System	1	2	3	4	5	NA	1-18
2. HCF and LCM	19	20	22	22	23	NA	19-29
3. Simplification	30	32	36	38	38	41	30-60
4. Average & Ages	61	64	72	74	75	78	61-106
5. Percentage	155	112	116	120	121	125	107-154
6. Profit and Loss & Discount	155	163	173	177	178	185	155-236
7. Pipe and Cistern	237	237	NA	237	238	NA	237-243
8. Time and Distance	244	248	254	256	257	261	244-286
9. Boat and Stream	287	287	289	289	290	291	287-299
10. Ratio and Proportion	300	303	308	309	310	313	300-334

10th Level	12th Level	Graduate Level
SSC GD	SSC MTS	SSC CHSL
SSC CGL	SSC CPO	

11. Mixture and Alligation	335	336	337	NA	338	339	335-347
12. Time and Work	348	353	358	360	361	366	248-403
13. Simple Interest	404	405	409	410	411	414	404-429
14. Compound Interest	430	433	435	436	437	438	430-455
15. Data Interpretation	456	457	476	NA	493	514	456-545

PART-B: VOCABULARY

16. Algebra	546	NA	546	NA	550	557	546-580
17. Mensuration	581	584	594	598	600	605	581-643
18. Geometry	644	644	644	NA	652	663	644-707
19. Trigonometry & Heights and Distances	708	NA	708	NA	713	723	708-754

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12th Level

Graduate Level

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PART-A: GRAMMAR

1. Error Spotting

1-64

❖ Errors based on Noun	1	8	22	29	NA
❖ Errors based on Pronoun	1	8	22	30	42
❖ Errors based on Adjective	1	9	22	31	NA
❖ Errors based on Verb & Tense	2	11	23	32	42
❖ Errors based on Adverb	5	16	25	36	43
❖ Errors based on Preposition	6	17	25	36	43
❖ Errors based on Conjunction	NA	19	26	39	NA
❖ Errors based on Article	6	20	27	40	43
❖ Errors based on Subject Verb Agreement	7	20	27	40	NA
❖ Errors based on Conditional Sentences	NA	21	28	41	43
❖ Errors based on Question Tag	8	22	NA	42	NA

2. Sentence Improvement

65-128

❖ Improvements based on Noun	65	72	85	93	106
❖ Improvements based on Pronoun	65	73	85	93	106
❖ Improvements based on Adjective	66	73	86	94	106
❖ Improvements based on Verb & Tense	66	75	87	94	106
❖ Improvements based on Adverb	NA	80	90	101	NA
❖ Improvements based on Preposition	70	80	90	101	107
❖ Improvements based on Conjunction	NA	82	91	103	107
❖ Improvements based on Article	71	83	92	104	NA
❖ Improvements based on Subject Verb Agreement	71	83	92	104	NA
❖ Improvements based on Conditional Sentences	72	84	92	105	107
❖ Improvements based on Question Tag	72	84	92	106	NA

3. Fill in the Blanks

129-173

❖ Vocab Based Fillers	129	134	144	149	NA
❖ Grammar Based Fillers	133	139	147	152	153

4. Narration**174-195**

❖	Based on Assertive Sentences	NA	NA	175	178	NA
❖	Based on Interrogative Sentences	174	NA	177	183	NA
❖	Based on Imperative Sentences	NA	NA	178	185	NA
❖	Based on Optative Sentences	NA	NA	NA	186	NA
❖	Based on Exclamatory Sentences	NA	NA	NA	187	NA
❖	Based on Sentences Start with 'Let'	NA	NA	NA	187	NA

5. Voice**196-222**

❖	Based on Indefinite Sentences	196	NA	196	200	NA
❖	Based on Continuous Sentences	NA	NA	199	207	NA
❖	Based on Perfect Sentences	196	NA	199	208	NA
❖	Based on Interrogative Sentences	NA	NA	200	210	NA
❖	Based on Imperative Sentences	NA	NA	200	210	NA

PART-B: VOCABULARY**6. Synonym****223-267****7. Antonym****268-313****8. Idioms & Phrases****314-352****9. One Word Substitution****353-389**

❖	Based on Mania/Killing/Phobia	353	353	358	NA	NA
❖	Based on Government	NA	354	358	361	NA
❖	Based on Person	353	354	358	361	367
❖	Based on Terms	353	355	359	363	368
❖	Based on Things/Events/Places	353	356	359	365	368
❖	Based on Study	353	357	360	366	369
❖	Based on Others	353	357	360	366	NA

10. Spelling Error**390-419**

❖	Incorrectly Spelt	390	394	399	402	405
❖	Correctly Spelt	392	396	401	404	406

PART-C: COMPREHENSION**11. Cloze Test****420-529****12. Para Jumbles****530-564****13. Reading Comprehension****565-572**

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1-99

❖ Word Based Analogy	1	9	24	35	38	51
❖ Number Based Analogy	4	11	26	36	40	51
❖ Letter Based Analogy	6	19	33	37	49	53
❖ Image Based	NA	NA	35	37	51	NA

2. Classification (Odd One Out)

100-127

❖ Letter/Alphabet based Classification	100	NA	101	107	108	115
❖ Number- Based Classification	100	NA	104	NA	112	NA
❖ Word Based Classification	NA	NA	103	107	111	NA
❖ Image Based	NA	NA	107	107	115	NA

3. Alphabet Series

128-165

4. Number Series

166-193

5. Missing Number

194-198

6. Coding Decoding

199-260

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261-277

❖ Arrangement of Words in Logical Order	NA	263	264	NA	267	NA
❖ Arrangement of Words in According to Dictionary	NA	264	266	NA	269	271

8. Blood Relation

278-298

9. Venn Diagram

299-317

❖ Relation Based Venn Diagram	299	300	301	304	306	309
❖ Intersection Based Venn Diagram	299	NA	303	305	NA	NA

10. Syllogism**318-372**

❖ Word Based Analogy	NA	324	NA	NA	NA	NA
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11. Cube and Dice**373-399**

❖ Type I : Base Dice Based Questions	NA	NA	376	NA	NA	NA
❖ Type II : Open Dice Related Questions	NA	NA	378	NA	NA	NA
❖ Type III : Cube Related Questions	NA	NA	379	NA	NA	NA

12. Seating Arrangement**400-431****13. Mathematical Operation****432-469****14. Arithmetic Reasoning****470-477****PART-B: NON-VERBAL REASONING****15. Completion of Figure****478-493****16. Non-Verbal Series****494-542****17. Mirror & Water Images****543-579**

❖ Mirror Image	NA	546	NA	NA	NA	567
❖ Water Image	NA	NA	NA	NA	567	NA

18. Paper Cutting & Folding**580-604****19. Embedded Figure****605-634**

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