



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 (8 Sep. 2024)	Difficulty Level (SMB 1)	Good Attempts (12 Sep. 2023)	Difficulty Level (SMB 2)	Good Attempts (18 Sep. 2024)	Difficulty Level (SMB 2)
General Intelligence	20-22	Easy to Moderate	22-23	Easy to Moderate	22-23	Easy to Moderate
General Awareness	21-23	Easy to Moderate	17-19	Moderate	21-23	Easy to Moderate
Quantitative Aptitude	18-21	Moderate	21-23	Easy to Moderate	19-21	Moderate
English Language	20-22	Moderate	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

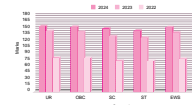
SSC CGL TIER 1 CUT OFF 2024 FOR JUNIOR STATISTICAL OFFICER

Categories	UR	SC	ST	OBC	EWS	OH	IHL	VH
Cut Off Marks	167.02061	143.53855	135.23007	160.65216	161.73406	133.35717	95.45162	122.51903
Candidates Available	2844	3640	1935	6879	2504	217	210	247
Total Candidates: 18436								

SSC CGL TIER 1 CUT OFF 2024 FOR STATISTICAL INVESTIGATOR

Categories	UR	SC	ST	OBC	EWS	IHL	VH	Prd Others
Cut Off Marks	170.65672	134.49545	161.13462	163.50858	60.66162	92.05218	40.30795	
Candidates Available	276	485	1106	323	213	181	220	
Total Candidates: 2833								

SSC GD Previous Year's Cut Off (For Male)



SSC GD Previous Year's Cut Off (For Female)



SSC MTS CUT OFF 2024 FOR HAVALDAR (CBIC & CBN)

Region	Serial	UR	OBC	SC	ST	EWS	ESM	OH	IHL	OTH
Chandigarh	1	111.97976	124.82244	121.96142	122.14274	126.20802	90.18447	122.723	108.9957	115.933
	2	56.11722	62.29706	66.46335	74.60975	55.58734	44.23924	101.24159	91.19875	83.25093
Delhi	1	75.46092	92.86033	113.00979	128.16098	116.01804	75.46094	101.24159	91.19875	83.25093
	2	141.16253	137.46738	79.26066	68.29973	85.08114	75.46094	101.24159	91.19875	83.25093
Japur	1	128.6445	124.77055	121.17945	120.14953	125.09627	84.98989	120.63007	107.71589	113.78119
	2	40.32142	53.0038	52.01447	36.8189	49.28382	32.66993	84.32481	75.24477	82.98989
Lucknow	1	129.8095	126.6451	128.09083	114.89932	127.23495	88.16396	119.59961	107.26233	113.78119
	2	43.64444	61.74649	64.11425	67.18118	64.34231	35.56578	51.51544	55.54439	55.54439
Bhubaneswar	1	123.1925	120.71722	116.09722	112.36641	120.78084	79.4158	115.6838	107.71589	113.78119
	2	47.58322	60.75058	65.21603	74.60975	82.20991	43.35411	75.46094	75.24477	82.98989
Kolkata CGST	1	118.6525	119.8227	112.2011	109.0996	117.71728	84.3443	108.46524	86.50992	101.01501
	2	43.18356	48.29031	24.40972	24.7168	71.66622	32.72277	45.74172	63.5625	67.9802
Ranchi	1	122.92676	119.61098	110.74422	103.66799	118.52067	79.1971	108.40105	85.01731	96.84081
	2	55.46069	64.23997	33.71778	38.91662	55.3368	24.37754	84.51119	54.59944	59.34777
Kolkata Customs	1	121.73945	118.61071	112.54477	102.4355	118.77748	75.84201	111.53868	103.9564	84.51119
	2	44.06277	39.14066	58.8386	42.004	77.7102	46.36772	73.04584	63.60646	59.39447

Concept Clarity Mode

Goal

Learn all concepts deeply with increasing difficulty

Start from 10th Level PYQs (GD, MTS)

Then 12th Level PYQs (CHSL, Delhi Police)

Then Graduate Level PYQs (CGL, CPO)

Extra Learning and dual practice through solution

Trend Analysis (General Awareness)

Topic-wise Weightage Analysis

SSC GD	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
History	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
Geography	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Polity	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Economics	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Environment	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Physics	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chemistry	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Biology	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Static GK	5	6	5	7	7	5	6	7	6	4	6	7	8
Current Affairs	4	3	3	3	3	6	3	3	6	6	2	4	2
TOTAL	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30

SSC MTS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
History	5	4	4	4	2	3	5	4	4	3

LEVEL 2 12th level

SSC CHSL

Pre History and Indus Valley Civilization

1. The Indus Valley Civilization was founded by _____.

(a) Mohenjo-daro (b) Harappa (c) Lothal (d) Dholavira

2. The Indus Valley Civilization was founded by _____.

(a) Mohenjo-daro (b) Harappa (c) Lothal (d) Dholavira

3. The Indus Valley Civilization was founded by _____.

(a) Mohenjo-daro (b) Harappa (c) Lothal (d) Dholavira

4. The Indus Valley Civilization was founded by _____.

(a) Mohenjo-daro (b) Harappa (c) Lothal (d) Dholavira

5. The Indus Valley Civilization was founded by _____.

(a) Mohenjo-daro (b) Harappa (c) Lothal (d) Dholavira

6. The Indus Valley Civilization was founded by _____.

(a) Mohenjo-daro (b) Harappa (c) Lothal (d) Dholavira

7. The Indus Valley Civilization was founded by _____.

(a) Mohenjo-daro (b) Harappa (c) Lothal (d) Dholavira

8. The Indus Valley Civilization was founded by _____.

(a) Mohenjo-daro (b) Harappa (c) Lothal (d) Dholavira

9. The Indus Valley Civilization was founded by _____.

(a) Mohenjo-daro (b) Harappa (c) Lothal (d) Dholavira

10. The Indus Valley Civilization was founded by _____.

(a) Mohenjo-daro (b) Harappa (c) Lothal (d) Dholavira

11. The Indus Valley Civilization was founded by _____.

(a) Mohenjo-daro (b) Harappa (c) Lothal (d) Dholavira

Important International Organizations with their Headquarters	
International Organization	Headquarter
UNO	New York, USA
UNEP	Nairobi, Kenya
UNDP	New York, USA
UNESCO	Paris, France
WHO	Geneva, Switzerland
IMF	Washington D.C., USA
OECD	Paris, France
WWF	Gland, Switzerland
UNCTAD	Geneva, Switzerland
IOC	Lausanne, Switzerland
Amnesty International	London, United Kingdom
Asian Development Bank	Mamila, Philippines
ASEAN	Jakarta, Indonesia
NATO	Brussels, Belgium
SAARC	Kathmandu, Nepal
INTERPOL	Lyons, France
WTO	Geneva, Switzerland
World Bank	Washington D.C., USA
GATT	Geneva, Switzerland
UNICEF	New York, USA
ILO	Geneva, Switzerland
WMO	Geneva, Switzerland
FAO	Rome, Italy
IUCN	Gland, Switzerland
WFP	Rome, Italy
ISA	Guaragam, India
EU	Brussels, Belgium
GS	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) Chandragupta Maurya (d) Chandragupta Maurya
- ❑ 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 **Kundalavana, 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)

- (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 **Brihadhratha**.
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) Brihadhratha
- ❑ 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

- dynasty and was also known as '**Devanampiya**' ('Beloved of the Gods') and '**Piyadasi**' ('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**'?
(GD 1 Feb., 2023 S-2)
(a) Rajasekhara (b) Kalidasa
(c) Aryabhata (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 **Pulakeshin 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

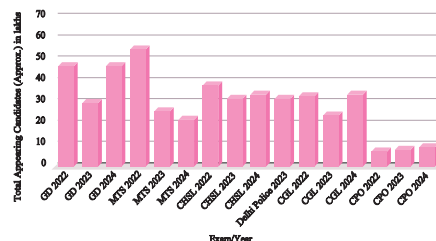
Practice **Online Free Practice Set** of your Particular Exams

Learn current affairs before your exam with the provided **Monthly CA Magazine**

SSC CGL

SUBJECTS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	CGL Tier-2, Held on: 18 Jan., 2025, S-1	CGL Tier-2, Held on: 20 Jan., 2025, S-1	CGL Held on: 9 Sep 2024 S - 1	CGL Held on: 12 Sep 2024 S - 3	CGL Held on: 18 Sep 2024 S - 2	CGL Held on: 25 Jul 2023 S - 3	CGL Held on: 27 Jul 2023 S - 3	CGL Held on: 1 Dec 2022 S - 1	CGL Held on: 11 Apr 2022 S - 1	CGL Held on: 13 Aug 2021 S - 3	CGL Held on: 3 Mar 2020 S - 3	CGL Held on: 4 June 2019 S - 2
History	2	3	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	3	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	2	1	2	1
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	4	5	5	6

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



25 ONLINE COMPUTER BASED TESTS



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MONTHLY CURRENT AFFAIRS MAGAZINE



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Topic-wise Weightage Analysis

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SSC CHSL										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SUBJECTS	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	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

SSC Delhi Police					
	1	2	3	4	5
SUBJECTS	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)

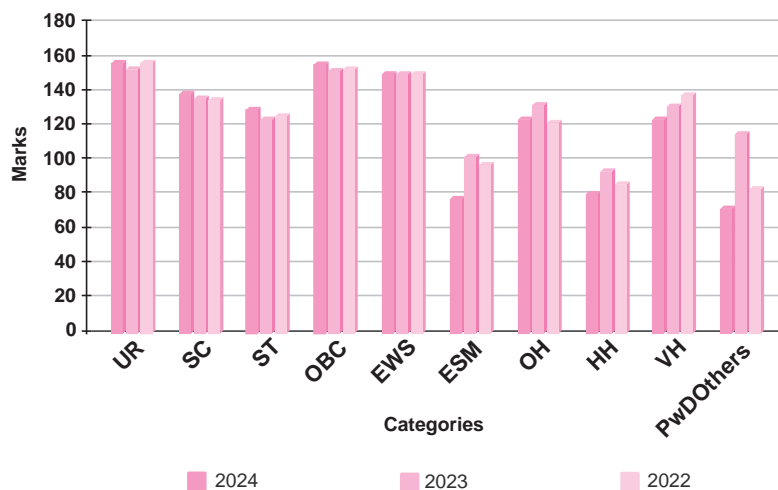
Category	Cut Off Marks	Candidates Selected
UR	157.36168	6362
SC	139.68408	7003
ST	129.44568	2950
OBC	156.61665	10887
EWS	150.51731	6656
ESM	78.23008	3698
OH	124.70219	763
HH	81.06810	532
VH	123.78593	583
PwD – Other	72.53530	401
Total Candidates: 39835		

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

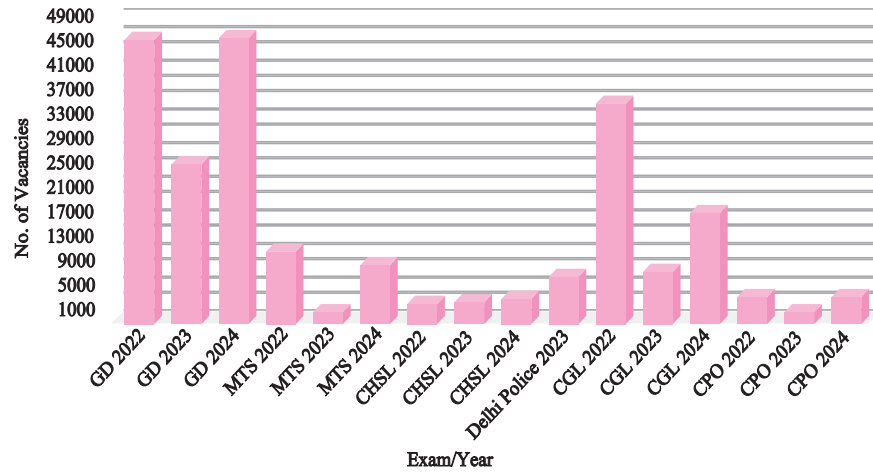
DELHI POLICE CONSTABLE (EXECUTIVE)- MALE

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

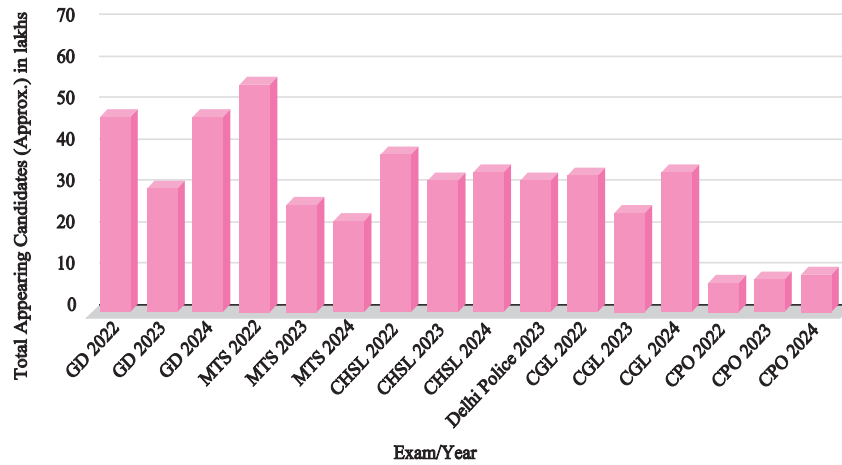
DELHI POLICE CONSTABLE (EXECUTIVE)- MALE, EX-SERVICEMEN (OTHERS)

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



25 ONLINE COMPUTER BASED TESTS

5 Online CBT for
SSC CGL



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5 Online CBT for
SSC CHSL



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5 Online CBT for
SSC MTS



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5 Online CBT for
SSC Delhi Police



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5 Online CBT for
SSC GD



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❖ 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 Contemporary 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 Contemporary 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 Contemporary Revolutions	9	32	46	57	74	82
❖	Acts, Policies, Committees and Commissions, Viceroys and Governors (1857-1947)	10	34	48	58	77	NA
❖	Miscellaneous	10	36	48	59	78	82

10th Level

12th Level

Graduate Level

SSC GD

SSC MTS

SSC CHSL

DELHI POLICE

SSC CGL

SSC CPO

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

10th Level

12th Level

Graduate Level

SSC GD

SSC MTS

SSC CHSL

DELHI POLICE

SSC CGL

SSC CPO

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	Babar 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 Bhogva 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

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)
Prathna 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 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

HISTORY



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

HISTORY



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 & Vinaypitaka	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)

History

1 LEVEL I 10th level

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 **Vajji Mahajanapada**, which was located in the modern-day **Bihar** region.

□ Vajji was a **republican state** with several clans, including the **Lichchavis** (with Vaishali as their capital), **Videhans** (with Mithila as their capital), and **Jnatikas** (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**.

□ Mahatma 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 rakhtar 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) Aryabhata (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 Harishena**. 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 **Huiyen 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) Kadasiyar (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 **Kadasiyar 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) Shalabhoga

☐ 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.

☐ **Vellanavagai**: 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 Tughluq
(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

- ☐ During the Delhi Sultanate, the language of administration was Persian.
- ☐ Persian was already a well-established language of culture and administration in **Central Asia and the Middle East**, and it was introduced to India by the _____ in the 11th century. Ans. (b)

Mughals

59. Who among the following personalities given the subadari of Agra in 1722?
(GD 07 Dec., 2021 S-2)

- (a) Sawai Raja Jai Singh
(b) Sawai Raja Jagat Singh
(c) Jahandar Shah
(d) Shahjahan

☐ Sawai Raja Jai Singh was granted the subadari of Agra in 1722. This meant he was appointed as the **governor of Agra**.

☐ Sawai Raja Jai Singh was a prominent ruler of the Rajput **kingdom of Amber** (present-day _____) in the 18th century. Ans. (a)

60. In which of the following years was the ninth Guru of the Sikhs, Shri Guru Teg Bahadur executed by Aurangzeb?
(GD 09 Dec., 2021 S-3)

- (a) 1675 (b) 1745
(c) 1689 (d) 1539

☐ Shri Guru Teg Bahadur, the **ninth Guru of the Sikhs**, was executed by Aurangzeb in 1675.

☐ Sikh holy premises **Gurudwara Sis Ganj Sahib** and **Gurdwara Rakab Ganj Sahib** in Delhi mark the places of execution and cremation of Guru Tegh Bahadur.

☐ Guru Teg Bahadur is known for his steadfast defense of religious freedom and his sacrifice for the rights of the oppressed. Ans. (a)

61. During the reign of the Mughal emperors, Kathak basically developed into two 'gharanas' in the courts of:
(GD 10 Dec., 2021 S-2)

- (a) Gwalior and Agra
(b) Kirana and Patiala
(c) Jaipur and Lucknow
(d) Indore and Mewar

☐ Kathak is a classical dance form of _____. Under the **patronage of the Mughals**, Kathak evolved into its current form. It developed into two 'gharanas' in the courts of Jaipur and Lucknow.

☐ These two gharanas are renowned for their distinctive styles and contributions to the evolution of Kathak. Ans. (c)

62. Bengal broke away from Mughal control under _____, who was deputy to the governor of the province.
(GD 10 Dec., 2021 S-2)

- (a) Shaista Khan
(b) Qasim Khan
(c) Farrukh Siyar
(d) Murshid Quli Khan

☐ Bengal gradually broke free from Mughal rule under Murshid Quli Khan (Nawab of Bengal, **serving from 1717 to 1727**).

☐ He was chosen to serve as the province's governor's deputy, or naib. Murshid Quli Khan quickly took all the authority that came with the position despite never having been a recognised subadar. Ans. (d)

63. Which of the following statements about the Mughal Emperor Babur is INCORRECT?
(GD 26 Dec., 2021 S-2)

- (a) He was the first Mughal Emperor.
(b) He succeeded to the throne in 1494.
(c) He was 18 years old when he ascended the throne.
(d) He succeeded to the throne of Ferghana.

☐ Babur was the first Mughal Emperor. Babur was only 12 years old when he **ascended the throne of Fergana in 1494**.

☐ Babur succeeded to the throne of Fergana, a kingdom in present-day _____, after the death of his father in 1494. Ans. (c)

Short Trick:

Mughal dynasty rulers in order

"BHAJI SABJI FOR MAAM SHAB"

B = Babur (1526-1530): **H** = Humayun (1530-1556): **A** = Akbar (1556-1605): **J** = Jahangir (1605-1627): **S** = Shah Jahan (1628-1658): **A** = Aurangzeb (1658-1707): **B** = Bahadur Shah (1707-1712): **J** = Jahandarshah (1712-13): **FOR** = Farrukhsiyar (1713-19): **M** = Muhammad Shah (1719-1748): **A** = Ahmad Shah (1748-1754): **A** = Alamgir II (1754-59): **SH** = Shah Alam II (1759-1806): **A** = Akbar II (1806-1837): **B** = Bahadur Shah Zafar (1837-1857)

64. Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah, the founder of Hyderabad state, was the most powerful member at the court of the _____ Farrukh Siyar.
(GD 30 Dec., 2021 S-2)

- (a) Mughal Emperor (b) Gupta Emperor
(c) Khalji Emperor (d) Rajput Emperor

☐ Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah was a nobleman and administrator in the Mughal Empire who served under several emperors, including **Aurangzeb, Bahadur Shah I, and Farrukh Siyar**.

☐ In 1713, he was appointed as the **governor of the Deccan region**, where he gained a reputation for being a capable and efficient administrator.

☐ His influence and power eventually led to the establishment of the independent state of _____, which he founded. Ans. (a)

European Invasions and Expansion of East India Company

65. In _____, the East India Company acquired a charter from the ruler of England, Queen Elizabeth I, granting it the sole right to trade with the East.
(GD 30 Jan., 2023 S-1)

- (a) 1624 (b) 1600
(c) 1610 (d) 1615

☐ The **East India Company** was granted a charter by **Queen Elizabeth I in 1600**, giving it a monopoly on English trade with the **East Indies**.

☐ This charter allowed the company to establish **factories (trading posts)** in India and export goods such as **spices, silk, and tea** back to England. Over time, the company grew in power and influence, eventually becoming the de facto ruler of much of India by the mid-18th century.

☐ Incorporated in England in 1600 and later becoming British, the **East India Company (EIC)** was dissolved in _____. Ans. (b)

66. Why was the year 1757 an important year for the English East India Company in India?
(GD 30 Jan., 2023 S-4)

- (a) In 1757 the English East India Company got control over Hyderabad by defeating the Nizam in the Battle of Plassey
(b) In 1757 the English East India Company got control over Madras by defeating Nawab Siraj-uddaulah in the Battle of Plassey.
(c) In 1757 the English East India Company got control over Oudh by defeating Nawab Siraj-uddaulah in the Battle of Berar.
(d) In 1757 the English East India Company got control over Bengal by defeating Nawab Siraj-uddaulah in the Battle of Plassey.

☐ In 1757 the English East India Company got control over Bengal by defeating **Nawab Siraj-ud-daulah** in the **Battle of Plassey**.

☐ The Battle of Plassey was fought between the East India Company force headed by _____ and **Siraj-Ud-Daulah** who was the Nawab of Bengal on 23 June 1757. Ans. (d)

Social and Religious Organisation and Movements

67. Who was the founder of the Satyashodhak Samaj? [MRQ⁺] (GD 20 Feb., 2024 S-1)

- (a) Haridas Thakur
(b) Ghasidas
(c) Jyotiba Phule
(d) Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar

☐ Satyashodhak Samaj (Truth-seekers' Society) was a social reform society **founded by Jyotiba Phule** in Pune, Maharashtra, on **24 September 1873**.

☐ The society endeavoured to mitigate the distress and **sufferings of Dalits and women**.

☐ Jyotirao's wife **Savitribai** was the **head of women's section** of the society. Ans. (c)

68. Who among the following was associated with the Young Bengal Movement?
(GD 21 Feb., 2024 S-4)

- (a) Henry Thomas Colebrooke
(b) Charles Wood
(c) Henry Derozio
(d) William Jones

☐ **Henry Vivian Derozio** was associated with the **Young Bengal movement**.

☐ 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) Adi Dharm Samaj

☐ 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 Besant 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
2. 1921
3. Harappa
4. citadel
5. iron
6. Harappan
9. Rigveda
13. Ajatashatru
14. 563
15. Sutta Pitaka
16. Subhadd
17. Sanskrit
18. third
21. Mauryan
22. Uttarakhand
23. Kannauj
24. Ashvaghosha
25. Brihadratha
27. Magadh
28. ₹200
29. Kumaradevi
31. Pataliputra
33. Chalukya
36. Indica
37. Bimbisara
38. Chandragupta II
39. Prayag Prashasti
40. Prayag Prashasti
41. Harshacharita
42. Harsha Vardhan
43. Gopala
44. Grihapatis
46. 3rd to the 5th
48. Simuka
49. Chola

40. Khajuraho
53. Tamil Nadu
54. 1765
55. Bahlul
56. paibos
58. Ghaznavids
59. Jaipur
61. Uttar Pradesh
63. Uzbekistan
64. Hyderabad
65. 1874
66. Robert Clive
71. underprivileged groups
73. 1875
75. Frontier
80. Santhal tribal
81. Dogra
83. Warren Hastings
84. Lord William Bentinck
85. Maharashtra
86. Bharat Kokila
87. Baldev Singh
89. Gaya
96. Pravasi Bharatiya
97. Communal
100. 1990
104. 13 April
105. Round Table
107. English
109. Reginald Dyer
110. Depressed
112. 1922
113. Jawahar Lal Nehru
115. Grand Old Man of India
117. Sachindranath Sanyal
118. Calcutta
119. Lahore

120. Alluri Sitarama Raju
125. Bipin Chandra Pal
130. Pakistan
135. John Marshall
138. Daya Ram Sahni
139. Vyasa
141. Dayaram Sahni
145. Painted Grey Ware (PGW)
148. cow
167. 'Dharmachakrapravartana'
170. Pataliputra
172. Odisha
173. Ashoka
176. Mathura
178. Buddhism
181. Seleucus I Nicator
186. Chandragupta Maurya
187. Sanskrit
189. Valabhi
190. Vishnugupta
191. 'Rajadhiraja', 'Parameshvara'
192. Narmada
193. Bhopal
194. "Kadambari,"
196. "Harshacharita,"
197. Harishena
198. Chandragupta II
202. Aravidu
203. Pallava
206. Belur Math
210. Harihara and Bukka
217. Badami
218. Fourth Anglo-Mysore War
220. Lord Wellesley
221. Thanjavur
225. Harshavardhana

229. Golconda
232. Shamsuddin Iltutmish
234. Chahlgani or Chalisa
235. Slave
241. Slave Dynasty (Mamluk dynasty)
242. Shiva
244. Muhammad Ghori
247. Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
250. Razia Sultan (1236-1240)
255. 1526
257. Amanat Khan Shirazi
258. 1822
259. Humayun
262. guerrilla warfare
266. Sultan Adil
268. Hector Munro
270. Agra
273. Surat
274. Yamuna
278. Iltutmish
281. 1986
284. Ibrahim Lodi
285. Bibi Ka Maqbara
295. Surat
296. 1510
298. Satyashodhak
301. Lokmanya Tilak
302. 1828
304. Brahmo Samaj
305. June 1855
307. 1828
308. 1867
313. 34th Bengal Native Infantry
319. Variyamkunnath Kunjahammed Haji
330. Calcutta

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 Hooghly
45. Baba Ram Singh
47. Kothai
50. Meerut
52. Siraj ud-Daulah
53. 1857
54. Charles Cornwallis
56. Warren Hastings
59. Allahabad
62. Battle of Buxar
64. Indian National Congress
65. Ambika Charan Muzumdar
66. December 31
68. Education
69. C. Rajagopalachari
70. Haripura
71. Calcutta
76. Satyagraha

77. Bihar
79. Indian Opinion
80. 12th March 1930
81. August Kranti
86. third
88. 1834
92. Sultan Hyder Ali
97. Hyderabad
99. François Martin
100. Varman
101. Sikander Jahan
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. Shaka
31. Sangha
32. 1980
33. Mauryan
34. 1193
35. Buddhist
37. Suhma
39. 1193
40. Buddhism
41. Sri Lanka
43. 14
44. Kautilya (Chanakya)
45. 326

46. Moggaliputta-Tissa
47. Afghanistan
52. 261
58. A V Smith
60. Buddhist
61. Simhavishnu
62. Kovalan
69. Gautamiputra Satakarni
72. Bukka
73. 543
76. Shrivallabh
79. Vatapi
80. Muttariyar
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-arz
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 Paramahansa
149. Pandurang Shastri Athavale
150. Swatantra Party's first president
151. Guru Nanak Dev
155. Bakshi Jagabandhu Bidyadhara
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



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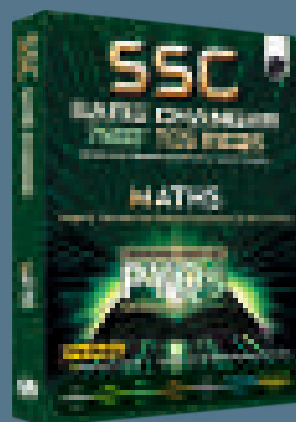
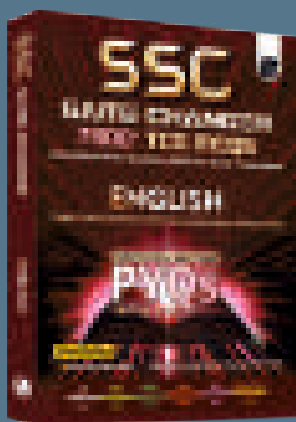
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