



## DISHA Publication Inc.

A-23 FIEE Complex, Okhla Phase II

New Delhi-110020

Tel: 49842349/ 49842350

© Copyright DISHA Publication Inc.

All Rights Reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced in any form without prior permission of the publisher. The author and the publisher do not take any legal responsibility for any errors or misrepresentations that might have crept in.

We have tried and made our best efforts to provide accurate up-to-date information in this book.

### Typeset By

DISHA DTP Team

**Sahi**  
**Disha**  
Ki Ore

**Disha's**  
**SOCIAL**  
**INITIATIVE**  
*to make the world  
a better place.*

*Scan the code to be  
a part of the change.*



**Follow and join us.**

1. Disha uses 100% Recycled Paper in all its books  
2. In a thoughtful partnership with the SankalpTaru Foundation, Disha plants trees with every unique book it prints



## Buying Books from Disha is always Rewarding

This time we are appreciating your writing Creativity.

Write a review of the product you purchased on Amazon/Flipkart

Take a screen shot / Photo of that review

### Scan this QR Code →

Fill Details and submit | That's it ... Hold tight n wait.  
At the end of the month, you will get a surprise gift from Disha Publication



Scan this QR code

Write To Us At

[feedback\\_disha@aiets.co.in](mailto:feedback_disha@aiets.co.in)

[www.dishapublication.com](http://www.dishapublication.com)

**DISHA**<sup>TM</sup>  
Publication Inc

# Free Sample Contents

## SECTION A : GENERAL INTELLIGENCE & REASONING

A-1-98

1. Alphabet & Numbers Arrangement

1-4

## SECTION-C : GENERAL AWARENESS

c-1- 70

1. History

1-13

This sample book is prepared from the book "Guide to RRB NTPC Non Technical Recruitment Exam 3rd Edition".



ISBN - 9789362252685

MRP- 460/-

In case you like this content, you can buy the **Physical Book** or **E-book** using the ISBN provided above.

The book & e-book are available on all leading online stores.

# CONTENTS

## SECTION A : GENERAL INTELLIGENCE & REASONING

A-1-98

1. Alphabet & Numbers Arrangement	1-4
2. Analogy/Classification	5-9
3. Series/Coding - Decoding	10-17
4. Direction, Time Sequence, Number and Ranking test	18-24
5. Blood Relation	25-29
6. Problem Solving	30-35
7. Logical Venn Diagrams	36-41
8. Syllogisms	42-48
9. Arithmetical Reasoning	49-52
10. Clock and Calender	53-57
11. Statement & Conclusion	58-62
12. Non-verbal Reasoning	63-70
13. Mathematical Operation	71-76
14. Number Puzzle	77-83
15. Data Sufficiency	84-88
16. Jumbling	89-91
17. Course of Action	92-98

## SECTION-B : ARITHMETIC

B-1-152

1. Number System, HCF & LCM	1-7
2. Simplification	8-12
3. Ratio, Proportion & Partnership	13-18
4. Average, Problem on Ages	19-23
5. Percentage, Profit & Loss	24-30
6. Time, Speed & Distance	31-37
7. Mixture & Alligation	38-42
8. Time & Work	43-54
9. Interest	55-60
10. Mensuration	61-69
11. Data Interpretation	70-83
12. Algebraic Expressions	84-97
13. Trigonometry	98-114

14. Geometry	115-136
15. Data Sufficiency	137-143
16. Set Theory and Statistics	144-152

### SECTION-C : GENERAL AWARENESS

**c-1- 70**

1. History	1-13
2. Geography	14-24
3. Indian Polity	25-36
4. Indian Economy	37-45
5. Railway	46-50
6. General Topics of Awareness	51-66
7. Current Affairs	67-70

### SECTION-D : GENERAL SCIENCE

**D-1-76**

1. Physics	1-18
2. Chemistry	19-36
3. Biology	37-55
4. Computer and Technology	56-64
5. General Scientific and Technological Development	65-76

## About the Exam

### RRB NTPC SELECTION PROCESS

The RRB NTPC 2024 selection process comprises four stages. Successful completion of all four stages makes applicants eligible for RRB NTPC recruitment 2024. Candidates can check the RRB NTPC Selection Process that includes the following stages:

First Stage of CBT	Second Stage of CBT	Typing Test (Skill Test) / Aptitude Test	Document Verification	Medical Examination
--------------------	---------------------	--	-----------------------	---------------------

### RRB NTPC EXAM PATTERN

CBT 1 is the first stage of the RRB NTPC exam and applies to both undergraduate and graduate posts.

Section	Number of Questions	Marks	Duration
Mathematics	30	30	1 hour 30 minutes
General Intelligence & Reasoning	30	30	
General Awareness	40	40	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	

### EXAM PATTERN FOR CBT 2

Section	Number of Questions	Marks	Duration
Mathematics	35	35	1 hour 30 minutes
Reasoning	35	35	
General Intelligence & General Awareness	50	50	
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>120</b>	

### RRB NTPC 2024 CBAT EXAM PATTERN

- Computer-Based Aptitude Test (CBAT) is conducted for Assistant Station Master & Traffic Assistant posts.
- Typing Skill Test is conducted for posts like Junior Accounts Assistant-cum-Typist, Senior Clerk-cum-Typist, and Senior Time Keeper

## SECTION A : GENERAL INTELLIGENCE & REASONING

# 1

## CHAPTER

# Alphabet & Numbers Arrangement

### TYPES OF PROBLEMS

- |                                 |                                  |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (1) General series of alphabet  | (2) Random series of alphabet    |
| (3) Words in alphabetical order | (4) Problems of word formation   |
| (5) Problems of letter gap      | (6) Rule identification problems |

### EXTRA TIPS

**I:** While solving the problems based on alphabet, you must have in your mind the exact positions of every letters of alphabet in forward order as well as in backward or reverse order as given below:

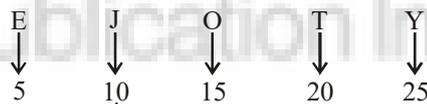
Letters positions in forward alphabetical order:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

Letters positions in backward or reverse alphabetical order:

Z	Y	X	W	V	U	T	S	R	Q	P	O	N	M	L	K	J	I	H	G	F	E	D	C	B	A
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

**II:** Just keep in mind, the following positions of the letters in the English alphabet (forward order).



**EJOTY** → Remember this word

**III:**  $m$ th element to be counted from left to right of a series of  $x$  characters is equal to  $(x + 1 - m)$ th element to be counted from right to left of that series. This rule can be better illustrated by an example which is given below:

Let us take the forward order alphabet series,

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

As we know that English alphabet has 26 characters, hence, we have  $x = 26$ .

Now suppose, we have to find out the position of K in the above given series counting from right to left.

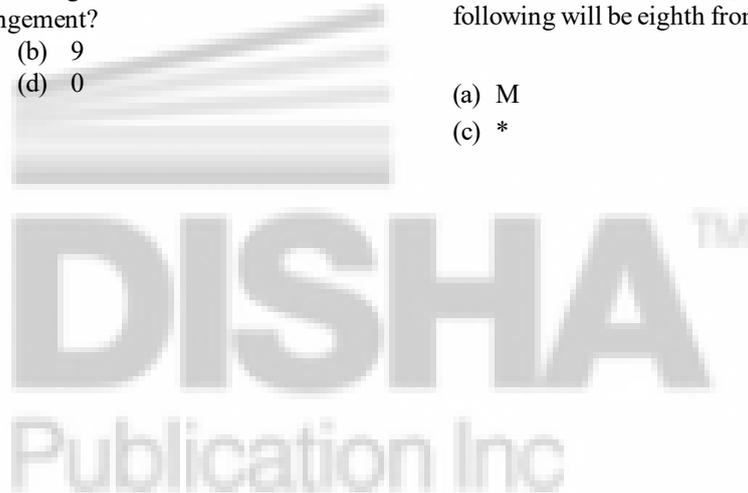
Position of 'K' in the English alphabet from left to right is 11. Thus  $m = 11$

∴ Position of K in the above given series from right to left would be  $(26 + 1 - 11) = 16$

# EXERCISE

1. How many such pairs of letters are there in the word STRIVE each of which has as many letters between them in the word as in the English alphabet ?  
 (a) One (b) Two  
 (c) Three (d) Four
  2. The serial order of how many letters in the word CLIENT will not differ than their serial order in the arrangement where the letters of the word are arranged alphabetically?  
 (a) Four (b) One  
 (c) Three (d) Two
  3. If it is possible to make only one meaningful word from the second, the third, the sixth and the eighth letters of the word DEVIATION, the first letter of the meaningful word is your answer. If more than one such word can be formed your answer is 'A' and if no such word can be formed your answer is 'B'.  
 (a) V (b) T  
 (c) E (d) A
  4. If all the letters in the word ARGUMENT are rearranged in alphabetical order and substituted by the letter immediately following it in the English alphabet, what will be the new arrangement of letters?  
 (a) BFHNOSUV (b) BFHONSWV  
 (c) BFHNOUSV (d) BFHNOQUV
  5. How many three - letter meaningful words can be formed from the word TEAR beginning with 'A' without repeating any letter within that word?  
 (a) One (b) Three  
 (c) Five (d) Two
  6. If the letters of the word ARROGANCE are interchanged, first with fifth, second with sixth, third with seventh, fourth with eighth and the position of the ninth remains unchanged, then what will the new arrangement of letters be?  
 (a) GANACRROE (b) GANCRAROE"  
 (c) GNACORRAE (d) GANCARROE
  7. In the word FLOURISH, all the vowels are first arranged alphabetically and then all the consonants are arranged alphabetically and then all the vowels are replaced by the previous letter and all the consonants are replaced by the next letter from the English alphabet. Which letter will be third from the right end?  
 (a) I (b) S  
 (c) M (d) V
  8. How many meaningful English words can be made with the letters ARTSE using each letter only once in each word?  
 (a) More than one (b) One  
 (c) Two (d) Three
  9. How many meaningful five-letter words can be formed with the letters SLIKL using each letter only once ?  
 (a) One (b) Two  
 (c) Three (d) More than three
  10. If the first three letters of the word COMPREHENSION are reversed, then the last three letters are added and then the remaining letters are reversed and added, then which letter will be exactly in the middle ?  
 (a) H (b) N  
 (c) R (d) S
  11. If the positions of the first and the fifth digits of the number 83721569 are interchanged, similarly, the positions of the second and the sixth digits are interchanged, and so on, which of the following will be the third from the right end after the rearrangement?  
 (a) 6 (b) 3  
 (c) 2 (d) 7
  12. The positions of the first and the sixth digits in the number 3597280164 are interchanged. Similarly, the positions of the second and the seventh digits are interchanged, and so on. Which of the following will be the fourth digit from the right end after the rearrangement?  
 (a) 5 (b) 3  
 (c) 9 (d) 4
- DIRECTIONS (Qs. 13 & 14) :** Answer these questions referring to the symbol-letter-number sequence given below:
13. If the first half of the English alphabet is reversed and so is the second half, then which letter is seventh to the right of twelfth letter from the left side?  
 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ  
 (a) S (b) V  
 (c) U (d) T
  14. In the alpha-numerical sequence/series given below, how many numbers are there which are (i) immediately followed by a letter at the even place in English alphabet and (ii) not immediately preceded by a letter at the odd place in the English alphabet?  
 W 2 N 1 V 9 G 2 P 4 X 6 K 7 R 1 T 8 L 3 H 5 Q 8 U 2 J  
 (a) 3 (b) 5  
 (c) 2 (d) 4
- DIRECTIONS (Qs. 15 & 16) :** Following questions are based on English alphabet.
- ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
15. If the letters from T to Z are interchanged by the letters A to G in such a way that A takes the position of T and so on, then which will be the third letter to the left of 18th letter from right?  
 (a) Y (b) U  
 (c) B (d) C
  16. If first 6 letters shall be written in opposite order, then the next 6 letters shall be written in opposite order and so on, and at the end Y will be interchanged by Z then which will be the fourth letter to the right of 13th letter from left?  
 (a) J (b) H  
 (c) I (d) None of these
  17. How many such pairs of letters are there in the word PRODUCTION each of which has as many letters between them in the word as in the English alphabet?  
 (a) One (b) Two  
 (c) Three (d) None of these

18. If it is possible to make a number which is perfect square of a two-digit odd number with the second, the sixth and ninth digits of the number 187642539. which of the following is the digit in the unit's place of that two-digit odd number ?  
 (a) 1  
 (b) 7  
 (c) 9  
 (d) No such number can be made
19. The positions of the first and the sixth digits in the number 3597280164 are interchanged. Similarly, the positions of the second and the seventh digits are interchanged, and so on. Which of the following will be the fourth digit from the right end after the rearrangement?  
 (a) 5 (b) 3  
 (c) 9 (d) 4
20. If the positions of the first and the sixth digits of the group of digits 5904627813 are interchanged, similarly, the positions of the second and the seventh are interchanged, and so on, which of the following will be the fourth from the right end after the rearrangement?  
 (a) 4 (b) 9  
 (c) 1 (d) 0
21. Select the combination of numbers so that the letters arranged accordingly will form a meaningful word:  
**[RRB NTPC Stage-I, 2016]**  
 N P O A C L M I  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8  
 (a) 5, 3, 2, 7, 6, 4, 8, 1 (b) 5, 3, 7, 2, 6, 4, 8, 1  
 (c) 4, 7, 5, 1, 6, 8, 2, 3 (d) 1, 7, 8, 6, 4, 3, 2, 5
22. Arrange the given English words in alphabetical order and choose the one that comes first.  
**[RRB NTPC Stage-II, 2017]**  
 (a) Quarter (b) Quarry  
 (c) Quarrel (d) Qualify
23. By rearranging TUOONRD, what do you get?  
**[RRB NTPC Stage-II, 2017]**  
 (a) Name of a train (b) Name of an animal  
 (c) Name of a flower (d) Name of a river
24. Refer to the given letter, number, symbol series and answer the question that follows.  
 (Left) K L % Y & 4 E 2 \* 3 M & 7 S W # 8 2 H \* L (Right)  
 If all the numbers are dropped from the series, which of the following will be eighth from the right?  
**[RRB NTPC-2022 (Stage-2)]**  
 (a) M (b) &  
 (c) \* (d) E



# HINTS & EXPLANATIONS

1. (a)  $\overline{S T R I V E}$
2. (a) 

C	L	I	E	N	T
C	E	I	L	N	T
3. (d) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
D E V I A T I O N  
Second, Third, Sixth and Eighth letters are E, V, T and O.  
Meaningful words are: VETO, VOTE
4. (a) Given word : A R G U M E N T  
Alphabetically the sequence is  

A	E	G	M	N	R	T	U
↓ <sub>-1</sub>	↓ <sub>+1</sub>	↓ <sub>-1</sub>	↓ <sub>+1</sub>				
B	F	H	N	O	S	U	V
5. (b) Meaningful words are : ARE, ART, ATE
6. (d) New order of letters : GANCARROE
7. (c) According to the question  

F	L	O	U	R	I	S	H
		↓					
I	O	U	F	H	L	R	S
		↓					
I	O	U	F	H	L	R	S
-1↓	-1↓	-1↓	+1↓	+1↓	+1↓	+1↓	+1↓
H	N	T	G	I	M	S	T
					←	→	

  
3rd from right
8. (e) Meaningful words are : TEARS, STARE, RATES and ASTER.
9. (b) SKILL, KILLS
10. (d) Clearly, we have :  
COMPREHENSION → (COM)(PREHENS)(ION)  
→ COMIONSNEHERP  
The middle letter is the seventh letter, which is S.
11. (b) New arrangement of numbers is as follows: 15698372  
Hence, third number from right end is 3.
12. (a) After interchanging the number becomes as follows:  
8 0 1 6 4 3 5 9 7 2  
Hence, the fourth digit from the right end is 5.
14. (b) W2N1V9G2P4X6K7R1T8L3H5Q8U2J
15. (a) The changed sequence becomes  
TUVWXYZHIJKLMNOPQRSABCDEF G  
3rd letter to the left of 18th letter from right  
= (18 + 3) = 21th from right  
= (26 + 1 = 21) = 6th from left = F
16. (d) 4th to the right of 13th from left  
= (13 + 4) = 17th from left = Q  
Now, in the changed sequence, MNOPQR becomes RQPONM. Thus N takes the place of Q. Hence in the changed get M in the req. place.
17. (c) PI, RU and ON.
18. (b)  $\overline{P R O D U C T I O N}$   
The specified digits are 8, 2 and 9. Now, we know a perfect square number does not have 8 and 2 at unit's place. Therefore, we can make only two three-digit numbers from it, i.e., 829 and 289. Among these two numbers, 289 is a perfect square number, i.e., square of 17. Thus, unit's digit is 9 and ten's digit is 8.
19. (a) After interchanging the number becomes as follows:  
8 0 1 6 4 3 5 9 7 2  
Hence the fourth digit from the right end is 5.
20. (b) In the original group of digits '7' is fourth from the right, which is interchanged with '9'. The new series is 2781359046.
21. (b) 

5	3	7	2	6	4	8	1
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
C	O	M	P	L	A	I	N

  
So, option (b) is correct combination.
22. (d)
23. (a) TUOONRD  $\xrightarrow{\text{By rearranging}}$  DURONTO  
DURONTO is a name of train.
24. (a) KL % Y & E \* (M) & S W # H \* L  
Right

## SECTION C : GENERAL AWARENESS

# 1

## CHAPTER

# History

### ANCIENT INDIA

Pre History		
Palaeolithic Age or Old stone age (500,000-10,000 BC)	Mesolithic Age or Late Stone age (10,000-4,000 BC)	Neolithic Age or New Stone age (4,000-1,000 BC)

Pre Historic Phases			
Stone Age	Primary Culture	Major Site	Importance
<b>Lower Palaeolithic</b>	Flakes, Chopper Chopping Culture	Kashmir, Punjab, Whole India except Sind and Kerala. Main :- Sohan (Punjab), Singrauli basin (U.P.), Chhotanagpur (Jharkhand), Assam, Narmada, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Head axe and pebble tools, Fossil of <i>Homo Erectus</i> from Hathnaura (Narmada basin)</li> <li>- Represented by Sohan Culture (now in Pakistan.)</li> </ul>
<b>Middle Palaeolithic</b>	Scraper/Booer Culture	Navasa (Maharashtra), Didwana (Rajasthan), Bhimbetka (MP), Bankura and Purulia (West Bengal), Narmada Valley etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Varieties of Blades, Points, Borer and Scraper made of Flakes.</li> <li>- 200 rock shelters and caves are located on Bhimbetka hills having thousands of Touching.</li> </ul>
<b>Upper Palaeolithic</b>	Blade and Burin Culture	A.P. (Kurnool, Chittor) Karnataka, Central MP, Jharkhan Plateau, U.P., Rajasthan, Gujrat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The age of <i>Neanderthal Man</i></li> <li>- Earlier "Homo Sapiens"</li> <li>- Harpoon, blade tools from Renugunta (A.P.)</li> <li>- Bone tools from Kurnool.</li> </ul>
<b>Mesolithic Age</b>	Microliths Culture or Fluting & Geometrical tools	Karnataka, Rajasthan (Bagor, Tilwara), Gujrat (Langhanj), M.P., Tamil Nadu, West Benal (Birbhanpur), U.P. (Sarai Nahar Rai)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Microlith (a great technological development, introduction of compound tools)</li> <li>- Man still a savage but pottery maing (Tilwara) and permanent habitation found, still a hunder, fisher.</li> </ul>
<b>Neolithic Age</b>	Polished tool culture	Kashmir (Burzahom, Gufkral), Assam (Daojili Hading), Garohill Meghalaya, Bihar (Chirand), Peninsular India, Amri, Kotdiji, Mehargarh etc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Earlies Farming community</li> <li>- Kinship became the basis of social organisation</li> <li>- Pit dwelling houses</li> <li>- Food began to be cooked by fire</li> <li>- Evidence of dogs, circular huts made of bamboo, bone-tools, hand made pottery etc</li> <li>- Also called "Neolithic Revolution"</li> <li>- Boat making, spinning cotton and wool.</li> </ul>

### IMPORTANT HARAPPAN SITES

Name of Sites	Year of Excavation	Excavators	Region/River	Features
<b>Harappa</b>	1921	Daya Ram Sahni	Montgomery district of Punjab (Now in Pak) on the left bank of Ravi	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. City followed grid planning</li> <li>2. Row of six granaries</li> <li>3. Only place having evidences of coffin burial</li> <li>4. Evidence of fractional burial and coffin burial</li> <li>5. Cemetery-H of alien people.</li> </ol>
<b>Mohenjodaro</b>	1922	R.D.Banarjee	Larkana district in Sind on the right bank of Indus(Now in Pak)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. City followed grid planning</li> <li>2. A large granary and Great Bath, a college</li> <li>3. Human skeletons showing invasion and massacre.</li> <li>4. Evidence of Horse come from superficial level.</li> <li>5. A piece of woven cotton alongwith spindle whorls and needles</li> <li>6. Town was flooded more then seven times.</li> </ol>
<b>Chanhu-daro</b>	1931	N. Gopal Majumdar, Mackey	Situated in Sind on the bank of Indus	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The city has no citadal</li> <li>2. Famous for bead makers shop</li> <li>3. A small pot, possibly an inkpot</li> <li>4. Foot prints of a dog chasing a cat</li> <li>5. Three different cultural layers, Indus, Jhukar and Jhangar</li> </ol>
<b>Kalibangan</b>	1953	A. Ghosh	Situated in Rajasthan on the Bank of Ghaggar	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Shows both Pre Harappan and Harappan phase</li> <li>2. Evidence of furrowed land</li> <li>3. Evidence of seven fire altars and camel bones</li> <li>4. Many houses had their own well</li> <li>5. Kalibangan stand for black bangles</li> <li>6. Evidence of wooden furrow</li> </ol>
<b>Lothal</b>	1953	S.R. Rao	Situated in Gujarat on Bhogava river near Gulf of Cambay	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A tiled floor which bears intersecting design of circles</li> <li>2. Remains of rice husk</li> <li>3. Evidence of horse from a terracotta figurine</li> <li>4. A ship designed on a seal</li> <li>5. Beads &amp; trade ports</li> <li>6. An instrument for measuring angles, pointing to modern day compass</li> </ol>
<b>Banwali</b>	1974	R.S. Bisht	Situated in Hissar district of Haryana	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Shows both Pre-Harappan and Harppan phase</li> <li>2. Good quantity of barley found here</li> </ol>
<b>Amri</b>	1935	N.G. Majumdar	Situated in Sind on the bank of Indus	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Evidence of antelope</li> </ol>
<b>Dholavira</b>	1985-90	R.S. Bisht	Situated in Gujarat in Rann of Kutch	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Seven cultural stages</li> <li>2. Largest site</li> <li>3. Three party of city</li> <li>4. Unique water management</li> </ol>
<b>Rangpur</b>	1953	M.S. Vats, B.B. Lal & S.R. Rao	Situated on the bank of Mahar in Gujarat	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Rice was cultivated</li> </ol>
<b>Ropar</b>	1953	Y.D. Sharma	Situated in Punjab of the banks of Sutlej	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Evidence of burying a dog below the human bural</li> <li>2. One example of rectangular mudbrick chamber was noticed</li> <li>3. Five fold cultures - Harappan, PGW, NBP, Kushana - Gupta and Medieval</li> </ol>
<b>Alamgirpur</b>	1958	Y.D. Sharma	Situated on Hindon in Ghaziabad	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The impression of cloth on a trough is discovered</li> <li>2. Usually considered to be the eastern boundary of the Indus culture</li> </ol>

**MAHAJANPADS : AT A GLANCE**

Mahajanpads	Places
Anga	Bhagalpur and Monghyr in Bihar
Magadha	Patna and Gaya in Bihar
Kashi	Banaras
Koshala	Oudh in Uttar Pradesh
Vajji	North Bihar
Malla	Eastern U.P.
Chedi	Bundelkhand in Madhya Pradesh
Vatsa	Allahabad
Kuru	Delhi and Meerut
Panchala	Rohilkhand division in U.P.
Matsya	Jaipur and Alwar
Surasena	Mathura in U.P.
Assaka	Godavari Valley
Avanti	Malwa and a part of Madhya Pradesh
Gandhara	Part of Afghanistan
Kamboj	Part of Kashmir and Afghanistan

- Magadha was the cradle of most of the important and powerful Indian empires.
- Soon this kingdom lost to the Nandas (361–321 BC) and finally to the Mauryas. Mahapadma Nanda was the most famous ruler of the Nanda Dynasty.
- Chandragupta Maurya, the founder and the most powerful king of the Mauryan dynasty overthrew the last Nanda ruler and established his own empire.
- He was supported by an efficient minister Chanakya who authored the Arthashastra (a political treatise) that formed the basis of political agenda practiced by most Hindu sovereigns.
- Alexander of Greece (327 BC) entered North-West India pursuing his chain of victories over Gandhara. He died on his way back to Babylon, Iraq in 323 B.C.
- Greek writers belonging to the Mauryan times stated that after Alexander's death, Seleucus Nicator ruled the eastern part of Alexander's Empire.
- Bindusara succeeded Chandragupta and further expanded the empire.

**New Empires and Kingdoms**

- Post-Mauryan India was a scene of struggle with one dynasty vying with another for regional dominance.
- Pushyamitra Shunga was the founder of Shungas Dynasty.
- Pushyamitra's dominions extended up to Eastern Punjab and included Jalandhar and Sakala, Magadha in east with Pataliputra as its capital and Kosala with Ayodhya as its capital and central India with Vidisa as its capital.
- **Simuka** was the founder of the Satavahan Dynasty.

**Sangam Age**

- The Iron Age in South India laid the foundation stone for a golden period which began in 300 BC and lasted till 300 AD. This period, popularly known as SANGAM AGE, is widely regarded as the golden age of the Tamils.
- The literature collectively produced by the ancient Tamilian poets is commonly known as the Sangam literature.

- Sangam literature makes a mention of three kingdoms—Chola, Chera and Pandiyans.

**The Sakas**

- The Sakas were a nomadic tribe of Central Asia who were driven out of their land by another tribe, Yueh-Chi.
- They established many kingdoms of which the most important were those of Taxila, Mathura, Nasik and Ujjain. **Rudradaman** of Ujjain was the most powerful Saka ruler who assumed the title of 'Mahakshtrap'.

**Gupta Empire**

- Under the Gupta kings, India made such a progress in almost every field that it is regarded as the 'Golden Age'. This dynasty ruled for a little more than two hundred years (from 320 A.D. to 540 A.D.).
- **Chandragupta I** was the first important ruler of this dynasty.
- Chandragupta I was succeeded by his illustrious son and one of the noblest kings of ancient India, Samudragupta.
- He covered a long distance of 3,000 miles through dense forests with the same boldness as that of Alexander and Napoleon.
- The most authentic source of information about Samudragupta is the Allahabad Pillar in the Allahabad Fort. It has an inscription composed by poet Harisena.
- **Chandragupta II** the son and successor of Samudragupta, was another powerful ruler of the Gupta dynasty. He is popularly known as Vikramaditya (or Sun of Power) and is often identified with Vikramaditya of Ujjain who patronised the famous Nav Ratnas.
- Chandragupta II was succeeded by **Kumargupta**. It was during his reign that the Hunas, a barbaric nomadic tribe of Central Asia, invaded India.
- Their first invasion was repulsed by the brave Gupta king Skandgupta. But soon after they conquered Punjab and Kashmir, their invasions shook the Gupta empire which soon broke into pieces.

**Harshavardhana**

- After the fall of the Gupta empire chaos and disorder prevailed everywhere. The Huna invasions created more confusion. It all led to the emergence of small kingdoms. Thanesar, near Kurukshetra, was one of them. It made great progress under **Prabhakarvardhana** and his son **Harsha**.
- Harshavardhana is regarded as the last great ruler of ancient India.
- The first task that Harsha accomplished after his accession to the throne of Thanesar was to march towards Kannauj, where first of all he saved his sister Rajyashri and then united the two kingdoms of Thanesar and Kannauj. Thereafter, he made Kannauj his capital.
- According to Hieun Tsang, a Chinese pilgrim, Harsha spent six years of his reign (606 A.D. to 612 A.D.) in conquering the Five Indies, i.e., Eastern Punjab, Kannauj, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and many other states.

### The Chalukyas

- Pulakesin I (543 – 567 A.D.) established his own sovereign state at Vatapi (or modern Badami in Bijapur district) as his capital.
- His successors also extended the Chalukya empire. But the greatest ruler of this dynasty was Pulakesin II (608–647 A. D.).

### MEDIEVAL INDIA

- In India, the Medieval period is considered to be the time period between the 8th century A.D. and the 18th century A.D.

### The Palas of Bengal and Bihar

- The Palas ruled over Bengal and Bihar for almost four centuries.

### The Rashtrakutas (A.D. 750 – 973)

- The Rashtrakutas belonged to the Deccan. They came to power after the fall of the Chalukyas of Badami in the Deccan.
- **Dantivarman**, also known as Dantidurga, was the founder of this dynasty who rose to power in 753, in modern Maharashtra.

### The Turkish Invasions of India

- The first attempt of the Muslims to enter India through Sind had failed miserably. It were the Turks who established themselves in India in the 12th and 13th centuries A.D.

### Mahmud of Ghazni

- Mahmud was the first Turkish invader to invade India from the north-western side.
- He was the ruler of Ghazni. During the course of 25 years (1001 to 1025 A.D.), he carried out 17 raids on India.

### Muhammad Ghori

- Towards the end of the 12th century, Muhammad Ghori, ruler of a small kingdom in Afghanistan, attacked India. In A.D. 1175, he invaded Multan and captured it. Then he moved towards Gujarat whose Rajput ruler, Bhimdev Solanki, fought bravely, giving him a crushing defeat. In subsequent years, Ghori conquered Peshawar, Sialkot and Punjab.

### Society, Economy and Religion in North India

- Woman occupied a respectable position in the Rajput society. She could choose her husband in Swayamvara. She was honoured and protected by man. She was given higher education. To save their honour and chastity, they would perform Jauhar or mass sacrifice.
- Agriculture was the main occupation of the people. Trade and commerce flourished well.
- India exported silk, cotton and woollen clothes, spices, precious stones, etc. and imported wine, dates and horses.
- In the 4th century Chalukyas in Karnataka and Pallavas in Andhra Pradesh ruled for about 400 years.
- The Chola power started emerging in South India from around 8th century A.D. Vijayalaya (846–871) established his rule in the Tamil land with Tanjore as his capital in about A.D. 846. He is regarded as the founder of imperial Cholas.

- **Rajaraja I (A.D. 985–1016)** : With the accession of Rajaraja I, the Chola empire witnessed a glorious period in its history. He extended his empire both in the North and in the South.
- Under him, the Cholas became a paramount power in the South.
- Rajaraja I was a great builder. He constructed the beautiful Brihadesvara Temple of Shiva at Tanjore.

### Rajendra Chola (A.D. 1016 – 1044)

- Rajendra succeeded his father Rajaraja I and carried on the aggressive policy.
- He conquered the whole of Sri Lanka. It was made a province of Chola empire and named Mummadi Cholamandalam.

The period between A.D. 1206 and A.D. 1526 in the History of India is known as the Period of the Delhi Sultans.

### Rulers of Delhi : at a Glance

➤ <b>Rajput Dynasties</b>	
Tomaras	Early twelfth century – 1165
Ananga Pala	1130 – 1145
Chauhans	1165 – 1192
Prithviraj Chauhan	1175 – 1192
➤ <b>Early Turkish Rulers 1206 – 1290</b>	
Qutab-ud-din Aibak	1206 – 1210
Shamsuddin Iltutmish	1210 – 1236
Raziyya	1236 – 1240
Ghiyasuddin Balban	1266 – 1287
➤ <b>Khalji Dynasty 1290 – 1320</b>	
Jalaluddin Khalji	1290 – 1296
Alauddin Khalji	1296 – 1316
➤ <b>Tughlaq Dynasty 1320 – 1414</b>	
Ghiyasuddin Tughluq	1320 – 1324
Muhammad Tughluq	1324 – 1351
Firuz Shah Tughluq	1351 – 1388
➤ <b>Sayyed Dynasty 1414 – 1451</b>	
Khizr Khan	1414 – 1421
➤ <b>Lodhi Dynasty 1451 – 1526</b>	
Bahlul Lodhi	1451 – 1489
Sikander Lodhi	1488 – 1517
Ibrahim Lodhi	1517 – 1526

- Iltutmish introduced the **Iqta system**. Under this system, land was assigned to nobles and others in lieu of salary. He also introduced silver coins called tanka and copper coins called jital. These coins were used throughout the Sultanate period.
  - Iltutmish had nominated his daughter Razia as his successor because he did not think any of his sons worthy of his throne.
  - Ghias-ud-din Balban, who earlier worked as Prime Minister, ascended the throne in A.D. 1266 after the death of Nasir-ud-din.
  - Balban adopted a very stern policy which is generally known as the policy of Blood and Iron.
  - Jalal-ud-din was the founder of the Khalji dynasty.
- Ghias-ud-din Tughlaq (A.D. 1320 – 25)**
- Ghazi Malik, who assumed the title of Ghias-ud-din Tughlaq, was the founder of this third dynasty of the Sultanate.

**Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq (A.D. 1325 – 51)**

- Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq was a learned man. He was a scholar of mathematics, philosophy, astronomy, logic, medicine and physical sciences.

**The Mughal Empire**

- Babur was the founder of Mughal dynasty in India.
- He was successful in his fifth expedition to India, when he defeated Ibrahim Lodi in the First Battle of Panipat on April 21, 1526.

**Akbar's Religious Policies**

- Akbar build an Ibadat Khana (House of Worship) at Fatehpur Sikri in 1575 to discuss religious matters of faith.
- Akbar abolished the pilgrimage tax on Hindus in 1563. Akbar abolished Jizya in 1579.
- His liberalism is reflected again in the pronouncement of Tauhid-i-Allahi or Din-i-Allahi, which propounded Sufi divine monotheism. Din-i-Allahi was viewed more as an order of people with a motto of peace with all (Suleh Kul) rather than chosen religion. Birbal, Abul Fazl and Faizi joined Din-i-Allahi.
- Ralph Fitch was the first Englishman to visit Akbar's court in 1585.
- Abul Faizi wrote Akbarnama, the appendix of which was called Aina-i-Akbari. This section deals with the laws and revenue system during the reign of Akbar.

**Medieval Architecture and Culture**

- Babur build two mosques, one at Kabulibagh in Panipat and the other at Sambhal in Rohilakhand.
- Humayun's tomb was built by his widow Haji Begum.
- Buland Darwaja (built after Gujarat victory), formed the main entrance to Fatehpur Sikri.
- Jahangir built Moti Masjid in Lahore and his mausoleum at Shahdara (Lahore).
- The Adhai-din- ka Jhopra at Ajmer has a beautiful prayer hall, an exquisitely carved Mehrab of white marble and a decorative arch screen.

**MODERN INDIA****Advent of the Europeans in India****Portuguese**

- Vasco de Gama was sent in 1498 from Lisbon to find the direct Sea-route from Europe to India.

**English**

- English East India Company was founded in 1600 A.D. by the merchants of London, started trade with India.
- Jahangir permitted the East India Company to establish factories at several places in the empire. Gradually the company established factories at Agra, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Broach, Bombay, Surat, Madras, Masulipatnam, and different parts of Orissa, Bihar, Bengal.

**French**

- The French East India Company was founded in 1664 A.D.

- The French factories established in Surat and Masulipatam and also laid the foundation at Pondicherry.

**Freedom Struggle**

- The second half of the 19th century witnessed the full growth of an organised National Movement in India.
- The history of the Indian Nationalist Movement can be studied under three phases:
  1. Moderate phase or early nationalist phase (1885–1905)
  2. Extremist phase (1905–1919)
  3. Gandhian phase (1919–1947)

**The Revolt of 1857 : At a Glance**

Centre	Date of Beginning	Date of Ending	Indian Leader	British Suppressor
Delhi 1857	11 May, 1857	20 Sep., 1857	Bahadur Shah II 'Zafar'	John Nicholson
Kanpur 1857	4 June, 1857	6 Dec, 1857	Nana Sahib & his loyal commander Tantiya Tope	Colin Campbell
Lucknow	4 June, 1857	21 Mar, 1858	Begum Hazrat Mahal	Colin Campbell
Jhansi	4 June, 1857	18 June, 1858	Rani Laxmi Bai	Huge Rose
Allahabad	5 June, 1857	March, 1858	Liyaqat Ali	Colonel Neil
Jagadishpur (Bihar)	Aug., 1857	Dec., 1858	Kunwar Singh & Amar Singh	William Taylor & Vineet Eyre

**Indian National Congress**

The foundation of Indian National Congress in 1885 was not a sudden event. It was the culmination of political awakening. It was an all India level organisation aimed at certain basic tasks and objectives. A.O. Hume was the founder of Indian National Congress.

**Partition of Bengal (1905 AD.)** In Bengal the nationalist feelings and anti British movement arose. Lord curzon played the policy of Divide and Rule, to crush nationalism. The government separated East Bengal which was dominated by the muslims and merged it with Assam instead of spreading non - Bengali areas from the province of Bengal. Both radicals and moderates opposed it.

**Muslim league** The muslim league was founded in 1906 at Dacca. It demanded for the separate electorate for muslims. This demand was later included in the government India Act 1909.

In 1907, the congress split due to differences that arose between the moderates and extremists.

**Surat session (1907)** In 1907 in the Surat session the differences between the liberals and the militant nationalists.

**Government of India Act, 1919**

The government of India Act of 1919 incorporated the idea of a dual form of government referred as diarchy for the major provinces.

**Khilafat and Non-Cooperation Movements**

During 1919-22, the British were opposed through two mass movements— The Khilafat and Non Cooperation.

The British prime minister promised the muslims that sultan of Turkey would not be humiliated after the end of Ist world war. The khilafat movement aimed against the British government received the support Mahatma Gandhi.

**The Swaraj Party (1923)**

The suspension of Non cooperation was not liked by the extremists. In the Gaya congress C.R. Das had resigned from the members of the congress. He started Swaraj party at Allahabad.

**YEAR-WISE EVENTS; IMPORTANT  
DATES OF INDIAN HISTORY**

BC	Events
2350-1750	Indus Valley civilization.
540	Birth of Mahavir; Nirvana in 468. BC
563	Birth of Gautam Buddha; Nirvana in 483 BC
327-26	Alexander's invasion of India and the opening of land route between India and Europe.
269-232	Ashoka's reign.
261	Battle of Kalinga.
57	Beginning of Vikrama era.
AD	Events
78	Beginning of Saka era.
320	Beginning of Gupta era.
380-413	Rule of Chandragupta Vikramaditya, age of Kalidasa, renewal of Hinduism.
606-647	Rule of Harsha Vardhana.
629-645	Hieun Tsang's visit in India.
1001-27	Repeated attacks of Mahmud of Ghazni.
1025	Sacking of Somnath temple by Mahmud.
1191	First battle of Tarain in which Prithviraj Chauhan defeated Moh Ghori.
1192	Second battle of Tarain in which Mohd. Ghori defeated Prithviraj Chauhan.
1398	Timur invaded India.
1498	Vasco da Gama landed at Calicut.
1510	Portuguese captured Goa-Albuquerque Governor.
1526	First Battle of Panipat in which Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi and established the Mughal dynasty.
1556	Second battle of Panipat in which Akbar defeated Hemu.
1565	Battle of Talikota in which Vijaynagar empire is defeated.
1576	Battle of Haldighati in which Akbar defeated Maharana Pratap.
1600	English East India Company established.
1611	The English built a factory at Masulipatnam.
1631	Death of Shahjahan's wife Mumtaz Mahal. The building of Taj Mahal.
1699	Guru Gobind Singh created 'Khalsa'.
1739	Nadir Shah invaded India; the peacock throne and the Kohinoor Diamond taken away from India.

1757	Battle of Plassey in which the English defeated "Siraj-ud-daule, Nawab of Bengal.
1761	Third Battle of Panipat in which Ahmed Shah Abdali defeated the Marathas.
1764	Battle of Buxar in which the English defeated the tripe alliance of Nawab Mir Qasim of Bengal, Nawab Shuja-ud-daule of Awadh and Mughal emperor Shah Alam.
1828	Lord William Bentinck became Governor General; Era of social reforms; Prohibition of Sati (1829), Suppression of thugs (1830).
1853	First Indian railway from Bombay to Thane.
1857-58	First war of Indian Independence.
1858	British crown took over the Indian Government; End of East India Company's rule.
1869	Birth of M.K. Gandhi.
1885	Formation of Indian National Congress.
1905	Partition of Bengal by Lord Curzon.
1906	Formation of All India Muslim League.
1909	Minto-Morley Reforms.
1911	Delhi durbar held, partition of Bengal cancelled, capital shifted from Calcutta to Delhi.
1914	World War I started
1918	End of World War I.
1919	Rowlatt Act, Jallianwala Bagh massacre, Montague-Chelmsford reforms.
1921	Moplah rebellion in Malabar; visit of Prince of Wales.
1923	Swaraj Party formed.
1927	Simon Commission appointed.
1928	Visit of Simon Commission to India, death of Lala Lajpat Rai.
1929	Congress demanded 'Poorna Swaraj' in Lahore session.
1930	January 26 celebrated as Independence Day throughout India, Dandi Salt Satyagraha, First Round Table conference.
1931	Gandhi-Irvin Pact, Second Round Table Conference.
1932	Suppression of Congress Movement, Third Round Table Conference, Communal Award, Poona Pact.
1935	Government of India Act.
1937	Inauguration of Provincial Autonomy. Congress ministries formed in 9 (7 + 2 Coalition) out of 11 provinces.
1939	Beginning of World War II. Resignation of Congress ministries.
1942	Cripps Mission Plan, Quit India Movement, Formation of Indian National Army by SC Bose.
1945	Simla conference held and the failure of Wavell Plan, INA trials at Red Fort, Delhi.
1946	Cabinet Mission Plan, Formation of Interim Government, Direct Action Resolution by Muslim League.
1947	Mountbatten Plan of June 3 in which partition of India resolution is proposed, India divided, Pakistan created, both achieved independence, Pt Jawahar Lal Nehru became the Ist Prime Minister of India.

# EXERCISE

1. Where is Harappa situated, according to the present map?
  - (a) India
  - (b) Pakistan
  - (c) Afghanistan
  - (d) China
2. Copper and bronze were used to make
  - (a) tools
  - (b) weapons
  - (c) ornaments
  - (d) All of them
3. The first metal to be used by man was
  - (a) bronze
  - (b) iron
  - (c) copper
  - (d) stone
4. The people of Indus Valley civilisation worshipped the female form of
  - (a) Mother goddess
  - (b) Laxmi
  - (c) Saraswati
  - (d) Durga
5. The biggest building at Mohenjodaro was the
  - (a) great granary
  - (b) rectangular building
  - (c) great bath
  - (d) assembly hall
6. The polity of the Indus Valley people was
  - (a) Oligarchy (Merchants)
  - (b) Secular federalism
  - (c) Theocratic federalism
  - (d) Theocratic unitary
7. Iron was brought to many civilisation by the
  - (a) Turks
  - (b) Greeks
  - (c) Hittites
  - (d) Huns
8. The first home of the Aryans was the
  - (a) Punjab
  - (b) Gujarat
  - (c) Rajasthan
  - (d) Madhya Pradesh
9. Agriculture was the main occupation of the
  - (a) Aryans
  - (b) Kushans
  - (c) Guptas
  - (d) Kushanas
10. Which one of the following gives the correct chronological order of the vedas?
  - (a) Rigveda, Samaveda, Atharvaveda, Yajurveda
  - (b) Rigveda, Samaveda, Yajurveda, Atharvaveda
  - (c) Atharvaveda, Yajurveda, Samaveda, Rigveda
  - (d) Rigveda, Yajurveda, Samaveda, Atharvaveda
11. Which of the following contains the Gayatri Mantra?
  - (a) Yajurveda
  - (b) Rigveda
  - (c) Samaveda
  - (d) Upanishad
12. What is name of the form of government which ruled Magadha?
  - (a) Dictatorship
  - (b) Democratic
  - (c) Monarchical
  - (d) Both 'b' and 'c'
13. The modern location of some old states are given below. Which is/are correctly matched?
  - A. Anga - Bhagalpur and Monghyr
  - B. Magadha - Patna and Gaya
  - C. Kasala - Avadh
  - D. Panchala - Badawn, Bareilly
  - E. Matsya - Allahabad
14. What is meant by Janapadas?
  - (a) The land where the jana set its foot and settled down.
  - (b) The land of shudras
  - (c) The land of historical monuments
  - (d) Museums
15. Ashoka was inspired by the teachings of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) Mahavira
  - (b) Satyakama
  - (c) Buddha
  - (d) Pannini
16. After the Kalinga war, Ashoka :
  - (a) restored all the kingdoms he had conquered
  - (b) abandoned the policy of physical conquests in favour of cultural conquests.
  - (c) renounced his kingdom and became a sadhu
  - (d) followed the policy of physical occupation more rigorously
17. How are empires different from kingdoms?
  - (a) Empires are larger than kingdoms
  - (b) Empires need more resources than kingdoms
  - (c) Empires need more officials who collect more taxes than Kingdoms
  - (d) All of them
18. Where did Ashoka send his messengers to spread ideas about 'Dhamma'. Choose the correct answer from the code given below :
  - (i) Syria
  - (ii) Egypt
  - (iii) Greece
  - (iv) Sri Lanka
  - (a) Only (i)
  - (b) Only (ii) and (iii)
  - (c) Only (iv)
  - (d) All of them
19. Who wrote the biography of Harshavardhana?
  - (a) Aryabhatta
  - (b) Kalidasa
  - (c) Shaka
  - (d) Banabhatta
20. What was the name of Harshavardhana's biography?
  - (a) Harshacharita
  - (b) Harshamanglam
  - (c) Harshamanas
  - (d) None of them
21. Allora was built by
  - (a) Pallavas
  - (b) Chankyas
  - (c) Rastrakutas
  - (d) None of these
22. Who built town of Thanjavur?
  - (a) Vijayalaya
  - (b) Rajput
  - (c) Rajendra Chola
  - (d) None of these
23. Which changes did take place in early medieval period?
  - (a) Extension of agriculture
  - (b) Migration of forest dwellers
  - (c) Emergence of peasants
  - (d) All of the above
24. When did Delhi first become capital of a kingdom?
  - (a) At the time of Tomar dynasty
  - (b) Tuglaq dynasty
  - (c) Lodhi dynasty
  - (d) None of these

25. What was Iqta in sultanate period?  
 (a) Territories of land (b) A tax  
 (c) A form of military (d) None of these
26. Muhammad Tuglaq Transferred his capital from Delhi to  
 (a) Daulatabad (b) Sahibabad  
 (c) Firozabad (d) None of these
27. Which sultan first did campaign in South India?  
 (a) Alauddin Khalji (b) Raziyya  
 (c) Qutabdin Aibak (d) None of these
28. Under whose rule, was Ajmer the capital?  
 (a) Mauryas (b) Chauhans  
 (c) Guptas (d) Pallavas
29. Which was the most important festival celebrated at Hampi?  
 (a) Shivratri (b) Diwali  
 (c) Mahanavami (d) Holi
30. What was the capital of Maratha kingdom?  
 (a) Poona (b) Nagpur  
 (c) Bombay (d) Nasik
31. Dual Administration was established in Bengal by  
 (a) Clive (b) Warren Hastings  
 (c) Wellesley (d) Dulhousie
32. Which of the following statements was not a feature of the Permanent Settlement Act?  
 (a) Zamindars were made the legal proprietor of the land  
 (b) Most of the landlords did not take interest in the improvement of land  
 (c) State was assured of a fixed income  
 (d) One-sixth of the produce was given to the Govt
33. Who introduced 'Permanent Settlement' in Bengal?  
 (a) Lord Bentinck (b) Lord Cornwallis  
 (c) Lord Wellesley (d) Lord Hastings
34. The English East India Company's first presidency in India was at  
 (a) Hooghly (b) Surat  
 (c) Madras (d) Masulipatnam
35. The battle of Plassey (1757) was fought between  
 (a) Tipu Sultan and East India Company  
 (b) Haider Ali and East India Company  
 (c) Siraj-ud-Daulah and East India Company  
 (d) Mir Qasim, Shiraj-ud-Daulah and East India Company
36. Which of the following was twice made the Nawab of Bengal by the East India Company?  
 (a) Siraj-ud-Daula (b) Sah Alam II  
 (c) Mir Qasim (d) Mir Jafar
37. The Supreme Court in British India was established under:  
 (a) The Charter Act of 1813 (b) The Charter Act of 1833  
 (c) Regulating Act of 1773 (d) Pitt's India Act of 1784
38. The founder of the kingdom of Awadh was  
 (a) Safdarjang (b) Saddat Khan  
 (c) Shuja-ud-daula (d) Asaf-ud-daula
39. The real founder of the British Empire in India was  
 (a) Chve (b) Warren Hastings  
 (c) Wellesley (d) Dalhousie
40. With whom was the Ryotwari Settlement made?  
 (a) The Zamindars (b) The Cultivators  
 (c) The Village communities (d) The Muqaddars
41. Raja Ram Mohan Roy favoured the banning of  
 (a) Child marriages (b) Caste system  
 (c) Sati (d) Widow exploitation
42. The Home Rule League was organised by  
 (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Dr. Annie Besant  
 (c) Lala Lajpat Rai (d) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
43. William Jones founded the following society in 1789  
 (a) The Asiatic Society (b) The Bombay Society  
 (c) The Indian Society (d) Calcutta Society
44. The first Indian newspaper to be printed was  
 (a) The Times of India (b) Kesari  
 (c) Bengal Gazette (d) None of these
45. The founder of Ramakrishna mission was  
 (a) Vivekanand  
 (b) Ramakrishna Paramhansa  
 (c) Raja Ram Mohan Roy  
 (d) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
46. The founder of the Ahmediya movement was  
 (a) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan (b) Malviya Chirag Ali  
 (c) Mirza Ghulam Ahmed (d) Shaukat Ali
47. Match column I with column II and select the correct answer using the code given below the columns.
- |     | <b>Column I</b>          | <b>Column II</b>   |
|-----|--------------------------|--|
| I   | Raja Ram Mohan Roy       | A Used the ancient texts to suggest that widows could remarry            |
| II  | Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar | B Founded the reform association called Arya Samaj                       |
| III | Jyotirao Phule           | C Protested against the practice of Sati and was able to finally ban it  |
| IV  | Swami Dayanand Saraswati | D Founded the association Satyashodhak Samaj to propagate caste equality |
- (a) I - C; II - A; III - B; IV - D  
 (b) I - A; II - B; III - C; IV - D  
 (c) I - C; II - A; III - D; IV - B  
 (d) I - D; II - C; III - B; IV - A
48. The War of Independence of 1857 failed because  
 (a) The revolution was not well organised  
 (b) It was not supported by public  
 (c) There were differences of opinions  
 (d) All of these
49. The revolt of 1857 broke out for an immediate cause  
 (a) a British interfered by introducing new social reforms like widow remarriage act 1856

- (b) banning sati and child marriage  
(c) greasing of the cartridges in the new enfield rifle with the fats of cows and pigs.  
(d) banning polygamy
50. Who was the Governor General when the 1857 revolt broke out?  
(a) Canning (b) Hastings  
(c) Dalhousie (d) Curzon
51. Which of the following was one of the major political causes of the revolt of 1857?  
(a) The withdrawal of the pension of Nana Sahib  
(b) Lord Dalhousie's policy of discriminate annexation and Doctrine of Lapse  
(c) The absence of sovereignty of British rule in India  
(d) After the defeat of the Sikhs and annexation of the Punjab, the properties of the Lahore, Durbar were auctioned and the Kohinoor was sent to England
52. Bengal was divided during the Governor-Generalship of  
(a) Lord Warren Hastings (b) Lord Canning  
(c) Lord Curzon (d) Lord Hardings
53. The Government of India Act, 1919 was based on  
(a) Simon Commission  
(b) Nehru's report  
(c) Montagu Chelmsford Report  
(d) Minto-Morley Reforms
54. The Indian National Congress was founded by  
(a) Sir A.O. Hume (b) Lokmanya Tilak  
(c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale (d) Mahatma Gandhi
55. The Conference in which the congress was divided into two camps-Extremist and Liberal was held in  
(a) Mumbai (b) Surat  
(c) Kolkata (d) Lahore
56. The way which Gandhi adopted for Non-co-operation movement was  
(a) To inspire army to revolt against British Government  
(b) To provoke public for violence  
(c) To make people agree to surrender their titles and resign from Government jobs with peaceful means  
(d) To instruct the leaders to oppose the Government in Parliament
57. The Sati Pratha was declared illegal during the Governor Generalship of  
(a) William Bentinck (b) Dalhousie  
(c) Canning (d) Cornwallis
58. The Civil Disobedience Movement was started with the action that  
(a) The people offered themselves to be sent to jail  
(b) The Government was compelled to call Round Table Conference  
(c) The meeting was held against the Government  
(d) Gandhiji acted against Salt Act
59. The Forward Block was formed by  
(a) Subhash Chandra Bose  
(b) C.R. Dass  
(c) Bal Ganga Dhar Tilak  
(d) Gopal Krishan Gokhale
60. The Revolutionary who threw a bomb in the Assembly was  
(a) Chandra Shekhar Azad  
(b) Bhagat Singh  
(c) Ram Prasad Bismil  
(d) Sukh Dev
61. The Swaraja Party was organised by  
(a) Lala Lajpat Rai and Feroz Shah Mehta  
(b) Sarojini Naidu and Annie Besant  
(c) C. R. Das and Motilal Nehru  
(d) C. Rajagopalachari and C.Y. Chintamani
62. The Khilafat Movement was organised to protest against the injustice done to  
(a) Egypt (b) Arabia  
(c) Persia (d) Turkey
63. Which one of the following is incorrectly matched?  
(a) Bhagat Singh : Merrut Conspiracy Case  
(b) Ram Prasad Bismil : Kakori Conspiracy Case  
(c) Chandra Shekhar Azad : New Delhi Conspiracy Case  
(d) Surya Sen : Chittagong Armoury Raid
64. Who among the following did not attend the First Round Table Conference?  
(a) M.K. Gandhi (b) Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru  
(c) Dr. Ambedkar (d) C.Y. Chintamani
65. Who led the Bardoli Satyagraha in 1928?  
(a) Morarji Desai (b) M.K. Gandhi  
(c) Mahadev Desai (d) Vallabhbhai Patel
66. Railway and telegraph systems were introduced in India by  
(a) Lord Cornwallis (b) Lord Dalhousie  
(c) Lord Wellesley (d) Lord Bentinck
67. The interim Government formed in India in 1946 was headed by  
(a) C. Rajagopalachari (b) Mahatma Gandhi  
(c) Jawaharlal Nehru (d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
68. "Do or Die" was the slogan which Mahatma Gandhi gave during the  
(a) Quit India Movement  
(b) Non-Cooperation Movement  
(c) Khilafat agitation  
(d) Civil Disobedience Movement
69. Hunter Commission was appointed by the British Government to probe into  
(a) Chauri Chaura incident  
(b) Demolition of Kanpur Mosque  
(c) Jalianwalla Bagh massacre  
(d) Kakori train dacoity incident
70. The moderate congress leaders demanded  
(a) no separation but representation  
(b) immediate end of British rule in India  
(c) end of racial discrimination  
(d) introduction of English education
71. The Lahore session of the Congress in 1929 decided to  
(a) launch civil disobedience movement  
(b) to struggle for freedom  
(c) attainment of complete independence  
(d) None of these

72. The Quit India Movement was organised on  
 (a) June, 1941 (b) 8 August, 1942  
 (c) July, 1943 (d) July 1946
73. The first split in Congress took place in 1907 in  
 (a) Calcutta (b) Allahabad  
 (c) Madras (d) Surat
74. The Muslim League demanded partition in  
 (a) 1906 (b) 1936  
 (c) 1940 (d) 1942
75. Who among the following belonged to the moderate group of the Indian National Congress?  
 (a) Lala Lajpat Rai (b) Bipan Chandra Pal  
 (c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (d) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
76. Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place in the city of?  
 (a) Agra (b) Meerut  
 (c) Amritsar (d) Lahore
77. The slogan 'Inquilab Zindabad' was raised by  
 (a) Subhash Chandra Bose  
 (b) Bhatgat Singh  
 (c) Mahatma Gandhi  
 (d) Jawaharlal Nehru
78. What amongst the following were the main problems of India just after independence?  
 (I) Refugees (II) Education  
 (III) Princely states (IV) Poverty  
 (a) I and III are correct (b) II, III and I are correct  
 (c) Only II is correct (d) All are correct
79. Which of the following statements regarding the Nehru Report are correct?  
 1. It favoured Dominion Status.  
 2. It favoured a federal system.  
 3. It rejected the system of Communal Electorate.  
 4. It was against the setting up of a Supreme Court.  
 Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:  
**Codes:**  
 (a) I and IV (b) I and III  
 (c) I, III and IV (d) I, II and III
80. Which one of the following is considered the Magna Carta of the Indian people?  
 (a) The Government of India Act, 1858  
 (b) The Ilibert Bill  
 (c) Indian Councils Act of a 1892  
 (d) Queen Victoria's Proclamation
81. During indian freedom struggle, which one of the following happened earliest?  
 (a) Simon Commission  
 (b) Gaya Session of Congress  
 (c) Tripuri Session of congress  
 (d) Gandhi-Irwin Pact
82. The Mansabdari System introduced by Akbar was borrowed from the system followed in:  
 (a) Afghanistan (b) Turkey  
 (c) Mongolia (d) Persia
83. Gulf war was fought between  
 (a) Iran and Iraq (b) Iraq and Israel  
 (c) Iraq and America  
 (d) Iraq, America & Allied forces
84. Mention the most important social issue taken up by Ghandhiji for reforms -  
 (a) Religion (b) Cast  
 (c) Women's status (d) Orthodoxy in Hinduism
85. From which one of the following did Kosovo declare its independence ?  
 (a) Bulgaria (b) Croatia  
 (c) Macedonia (d) Serbia
86. With which of the following is 'Boston tea party' associated?  
 (a) Glorious revolution  
 (b) French revolution  
 (c) Russian revolution  
 (d) American war of Independence
87. In 305 BC, which Maurya ruler defeated Alexander's general Seleucus Nicator and received the territories of Kabul and Balochistan ?  
 (a) Bindusara (b) Ashok the Great  
 (c) Chandragupta Maurya (d) Dasharatha Maurya
88. In the context of the Indian freedom struggle, 16 October 1905 is well known for which one of the following reasons?  
 (a) The formal proclamation of Swadeshi Movement was made in Calcutta town hall  
 (b) Partition of Bengal took effect  
 (c) Dadabhai Naoroji declared that the goal of Indian National Congress was Swaraj  
 (d) Lokmanya Tilak started Swadeshi Movement in Poona
89. When was the first atom bomb dropped on Hiroshima?  
 (a) August 6, 1945 (b) August 8, 1942  
 (c) August 9, 1945 (d) August 9, 1944
90. Sultan Muhammad Quli Qutub Shah was the contemporary of -  
 (a) Akbar (b) Aurangzeb  
 (c) Shahjahan (d) Muhammad Shah
91. The Indus Valley Civilization was famous for  
 (a) Well-planned cities  
 (b) Efficient civil organization  
 (c) Development of Art and Architecture  
 (d) All of these
92. Which one of the following began with the Dandi March ?  
 (a) Home Rule Movement  
 (b) Non-Cooperation Movement  
 (c) Civil Disobedience Movement  
 (d) Quit India Movement
93. Which one of the following settlements comprised Zamindar as middleman to collect the land revenue ?  
 (a) Mahalwari Settlement (b) Ryotwari Settlement  
 (c) Permanent Settlement (d) None of these
94. Consider the following statements :  
 1. The discussions in the Third Round Table Conference eventually led to the passing of the Government of India Act of 1935.  
 2. The Government of India Act of 1935 provided for the establishment of an All India Federation to be based on a Union of the provinces of British India and the Princely States.

- Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?  
 (a) 1 only (b) 2 only  
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
95. The Sun Temple of Konark was built by Narasimhadeva I. To which dynasty did he belong to?  
 (a) Somavamsi dynasty  
 (b) Imperial Ganga dynasty  
 (c) Suryavamsi Gajapati dynasty  
 (d) Bhoi dynasty
96. What was the main difference between the Indus Valley Civilization and Vedic Civilization?  
 (a) Indus Valley Civilization was urban, while the Vedic Civilization was rural.  
 (b) "Pipal" tree was worshiped in Indus Valley Civilization, while "Burgad" tree was worshiped in Vedic Civilization.  
 (c) The main emphasis in Indus Valley Civilization was on trade while in the Vedic Age was on religion.  
 (d) Indus Valley Civilization believed in non-violence while Vedic Civilization had no hard and fast rules about violence.
97. Which one of the following is correctly matched?  
 (a) Second Battle of Panipat - Akbar and Ibrahim Lodi  
 (b) Battle of Khanwa - Akbar and Rana Sanga  
 (c) Battle of Chausa - Humayun and Sher Shah  
 (d) First battle of Tarian - Mahmud Ghaznavi and Prithviraj Chauhan
98. Who had demarcated the border-line between India and Pakistan?  
 (a) McMohan (b) Lord Durand  
 (c) Redcliffe (d) None of these
99. In Indian history, who was Abdul Hamid Lahori?  
 (a) An important military commander during Akbar's reign  
 (b) An official historian of the reign of Shah Jahan  
 (c) An important noble and confidant of Aurangzeb  
 (d) A chronicler and poet during the reign of Muhammad Shah
100. The parleys between the Prime Ministers Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and Indira Gandhi, so much referred to in world politics, were held at  
 (a) Manali (b) Rawalpindi  
 (c) Shimla (d) Islamabad
101. Which one of the following is not related to the continuing turmoil in Bosnia?  
 (a) Serbs (b) Muslims  
 (c) Jews (d) Croats
102. The Gulf war of 1991 was precipitated by the Iraqi annexation of  
 (a) Bahrain (b) Kuwait  
 (c) Saudi Arabia (d) South Yemen
103. During what period was P. A. Sangma, who died recently, the Lok Sabha Speaker? **[RRB NTPC Stage-I, 2016]**  
 (a) 1994-1996 (b) 1996-1998  
 (c) 1998-2002 (d) 2002-2004
104. Who was the first king of the Vijayanagara empire?  
**[RRB NTPC Stage-I, 2016]**  
 (a) Bukkaraya I (b) Krishnadevaraya  
 (c) Harihara I (d) Ramadevaraya
105. Which Pallava king also wrote Sanskrit plays?  
**[RRB NTPC Stage-I, 2016]**  
 (a) Raja Raja Chola (b) Mahendravarman I  
 (c) Rajasimha (d) Vikramaditya
106. Who was called the Frontier Gandhi?  
**[RRB NTPC Stage-I, 2016]**  
 (a) Mahatma Gandhi  
 (b) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan  
 (c) C. Rajagopalachari  
 (d) Lala Lajpat Rai
107. When was the formal proclamation to Swadeshi movement made?  
**[RRB NTPC Stage-I, 2016]**  
 (a) December 15, 1905 (b) August 7, 1905  
 (c) February 26, 1906 (d) July 18, 1905
108. Who among the following players was conferred the '2015 ICC Emerging Player of the Year' Award?  
**[RRB NTPC Stage-II, 2017]**  
 (a) Josh Hazlewood (b) Joe Root  
 (c) Mohammed Shami (d) Steve Smith
109. Simon Commission of 1927 was boycotted -  
**[RRB NTPC Stage-II, 2017]**  
 (a) to protest the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi  
 (b) as Indians were excluded from the Commission  
 (c) to protest the inclusion of Sir John Simon in the Commission  
 (d) to protest against the Jallianwala baug massacre
110. In 1930, the first phase of the Civil Disobedience Movement, viz. The Salt Satyagraha, began with Mahatma Gandhi's marathon march from \_\_\_\_\_.  
**[RRB NTPC Stage-II, 2017]**  
 (a) Dandi (b) Sabarmati  
 (c) Bombay (d) Delhi
111. In which year did India first participate in the Olympic games?  
**[RRB NTPC 2019 Shift-I]**  
 (a) 1900 (b) 1925  
 (c) 1923 (d) 1924
112. When was the Hindustan Republican Association formed?  
**[RRB NTPC 2019 Shift-I]**  
 (a) 1920 (b) 1922  
 (c) 1924 (d) 1926
113. When did the Simon Commission arrive in India?  
**[RRB NTPC 2019 Shift-I]**  
 (a) 1931 (b) 1928  
 (c) 1927 (d) 1930
114. Who built the Sanchi Stupa? **[RRB NTPC 2019 Shift-I]**  
 (a) Ashoka (b) Chanakaya  
 (c) Bindusara (d) Chandragupta
115. Raja Ravi Varma was a famous \_\_\_\_\_.  
**[RRB NTPC 2019 Shift-I]**  
 (a) painter (b) poet  
 (c) mathematician (d) singer

116. When was revolt of 1857 finally suppressed by British?  
[RRB NTPC 2019 Shift-I]  
(a) 1859 (b) 1861  
(c) 1860 (d) 1857
117. Allarakha Qureshi who is popularly known as Alla Rakha, is an Indian \_\_\_\_\_ player.  
[RRB NTPC-2022 (Stage-2)]  
(a) Veena (b) Dholak  
(c) Tabla (d) Sitar
118. Inn Vaishnavism, how many avatars or incarnation of deity were recognised?  
[RRB NTPC-2022 (Stage-2)]  
(a) 5 (b) 7  
(c) 9 (d) 10
119. \_\_\_\_\_ defeated Mahmud Khilji and erected the tower of victory (Vijay Stambha) in Chittorgarh.  
[RRB NTPC-2022 (Stage-2)]  
(a) Prithviraj Chauhan (b) Jai Chand Gadhawak  
(c) Rana Sangram Singh (d) Rana Kumbha
120. Bodo language is spoken mainly in which of the following states of India?  
[RRB NTPC-2022 (Stage-2)]  
(a) Assam (b) Jharkhand  
(c) Himachal Pradesh (d) Karnataka
121. The Champaran Satyagraha took place in the year \_\_\_\_\_.  
[RRB NTPC-2022 (Stage-2)]  
(a) 1915 (b) 1910  
(c) 1912 (d) 1917
122. In which of the following states of India is Padayani a ritual dance art form performed at Bhadrakali temple?  
[RRB NTPC-2022 (Stage-2)]  
(a) Karnataka (b) Maharashtra  
(c) Kerala (d) Tamil Nadu
123. The people of Sikkim celebrate Lhabab Dhuechen which is observed to mark the descent of \_\_\_\_\_ from heaven back to earth.  
[RRB NTPC-2022 (Stage-2)]  
(a) Lord Vishnu (b) Lord Buddha  
(c) Lord Shiva (d) Lord Mahaviira

## HINTS & EXPLANATIONS

1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (c)  
6. (a) 7. (c) 8. (a) 9. (a) 10. (d)  
11. (b) 12. (c) 13. (b) 14. (a) 15. (c)  
16. (b) 17. (d) 18. (d) 19. (a) 20. (d)  
21. (c) 22. (a) 23. (d) 24. (a) 25. (a)  
26. (a) 27. (a) 28. (b) 29. (c) 30. (a)  
31. (a) 32. (d) 33. (b) 34. (b) 35. (c)  
36. (d) 37. (c) 38. (b) 39. (a) 40. (b)  
41. (c) 42. (b) 43. (a) 44. (c) 45. (a)  
46. (b) 47. (c) 48. (d) 49. (c) 50. (a)  
51. (b) 52. (c) 53. (c) 54. (a) 55. (b)  
56. (c) 57. (a) 58. (d) 59. (a) 60. (b)  
61. (c) 62. (d) 63. (c) 64. (a) 65. (d)  
66. (b) 67. (c) 68. (a) 69. (c) 70. (a)  
71. (c) 72. (b) 73. (d) 74. (c) 75. (d)  
76. (b) 77. (b) 78. (a) 79. (d) 80. (d)  
81. (a) 82. (c) 83. (d) 84. (b) 85. (d)  
86. (d) 87. (c) 88. (b) 89. (a) 90. (d)  
91. (d) 92. (c) 93. (c) 94. (c) 95. (c)  
96. (a) 97. (c) 98. (c) 99. (d) 100. (c)  
101. (c) 102. (b) 103. (b) 104. (c) 105. (b)  
106. (b) 107. (b) 108. (a) 109. (b) 110. (b)
111. (a) India first participated at the Olympic Games in 1900. The Olympic Games are the world's biggest multi-sport event, held every four years with a summer and winter edition. The games feature athletes from over 200 countries competing in more than 400 events across a wide range of sports.
112. (c) The HRA was founded in October 1924 in Kanpur by Ramprasad Bismil, Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee and Sachin Sanyal, with an aim to organise an armed revolution to overthrow the colonial government and establish in its place the Federal Republic of United States of India whose basic principle would be an adult franchise.
113. (b) Simon commission was an all-white commission without any Indian members. The commission consisted of seven Englishman and sir John Simon was its chairman. It was formed on 26th November 1927.
114. (a) The Sanchi Stupa, built by Ashoka in the 3rd Century BCE. The Great Stupa at Sanchi is one of the oldest stone structures in India, and an important monument of Indian Architecture.
115. (a) Raja Ravi Varma was an Indian painter and artist from the princely state Travancore of present day Kerala. He is considered among the greatest painters in the history of Indian art. His works are one of the best examples of the fusion of European academic art with a purely Indian sensibility and iconography.
116. (a) The revolt of 1857 was suppressed by the British in 1859. The control of the Indian administration was passed on to the British crown by the Government of India Act 1858. The revolt of 1857 was the conscious beginning of the Independence struggle against the colonial tyranny of the British.
117. (c) Ustad Alla Rakha Qureshi, known as Alla Rakha, was an Indian Tabla player who specialized in Hindustani classical music. He was a frequent accompanist of sitar player Pandit Ravi Shankar and was largely responsible for introducing tabla to the Western audience.

118. (d) In Vaishnavism, 10 avatars or incarnations of deity were recognized. Hindu mythology has various fascinating stories to tell. One of them is that of Lord Vishnu and his 10 incarnations. Also known as the preserver of the universe, he takes ten avatars, each time mankind is in danger, or when evil and tyranny overpowers righteousness.
119. (d) Rana Kumbha defeated Mahmud Khilji and erected the tower of victory (Vijay Stambha) in Chittorgarh. Rana Kumbha, was the ruler of the Kingdom of Mewar. He belonged to the Sisodia clan of Rajputs. It was during his reign that Mewar became one of the most powerful political powers in northern India
120. (a) Bodo language is spoken mainly in Assam. Bodo is the largest ethnolinguistic group in the Assam state of India. They are spread across north-eastern India. They are concentrated mainly in the Bodoland Territorial Region of Assam, though Bodos inhabit all other districts of Assam and Meghalaya.
121. (d) The Champaran Satyagraha of 1917 was the first Satyagraha movement led by Gandhi in India and is considered a historically important revolt in the Indian Independence Movement. It was a farmer's uprising that took place in Champaran district of Bihar, India, during the British colonial period.
122. (c) Padayani, is a traditional folk dance and a ritual art from the central portion of the Indian state of Kerala. It is performed during the annual festival of Onam and is also associated with the worship of the goddess Bhadrakali.
123. (b) Lhabab Duchen is a Buddhist festival that celebrates the anniversary of the Buddha's descent from heaven to earth. It's one of the four main holy days of the Buddhist calendar and takes place on the 22nd day of the ninth lunar month on the Tibetan calendar. In 2024, Lhabab Duchen will be on November 22.

