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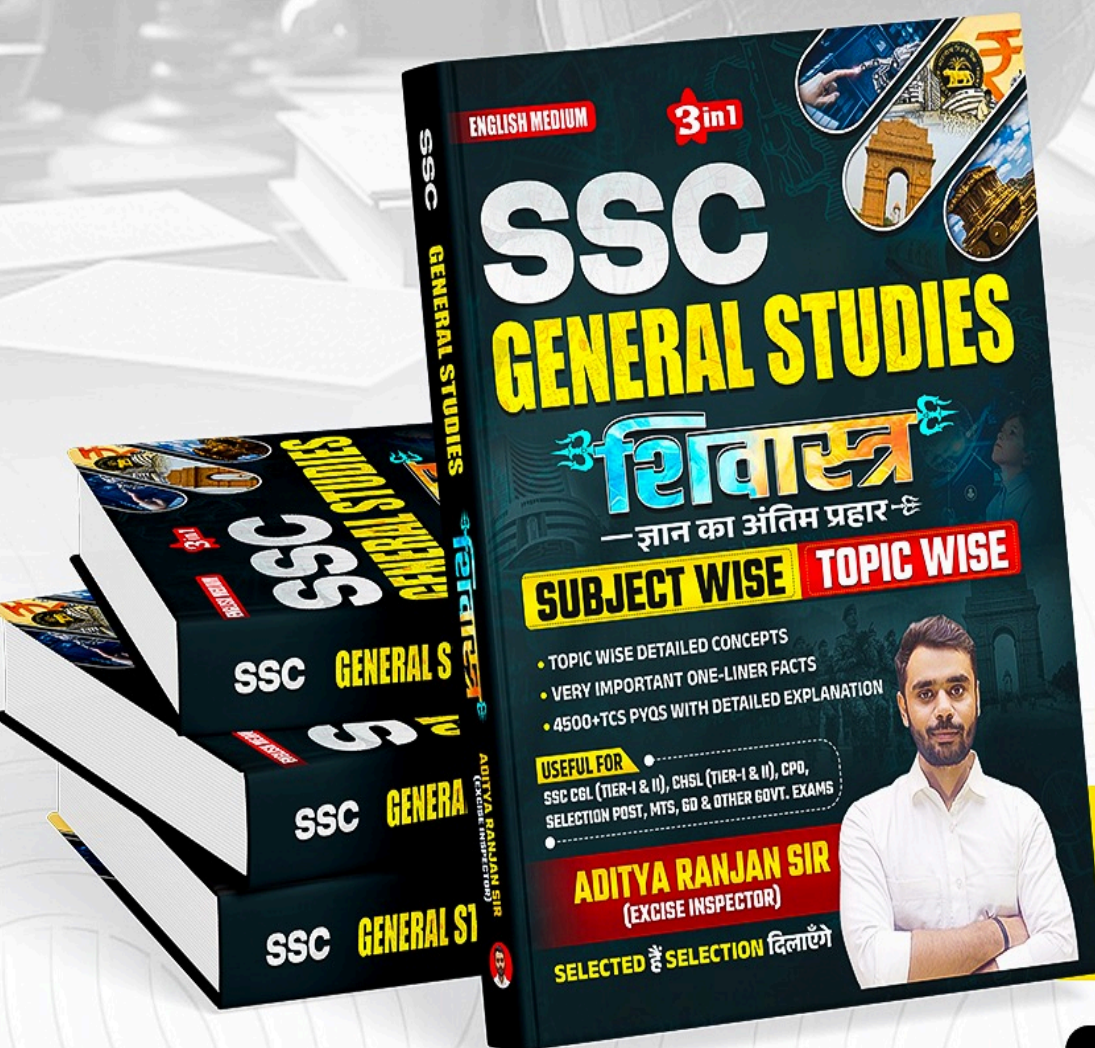
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INDEX

Sr. No.	Subject Name	Number of Question	Number of Page
1.	History	656	01 - 99
2.	Indian Polity	649	100 - 183
3.	Geography	632	184 - 271
4.	Indian Economy	644	272 - 351
5.	Static GK	1286	352 - 489
6.	General Science	846	491 - 629
Total Question		4713	

History

Sr. No.	Chapter	Topic	No. of Question	No. of Page
	History: Simple & Complete Information			01 - 33
	Revision Capsule			34 - 36

Chapter-wise Questions Asked in Previous Years

ANCIENT HISTORY

1.	Archaeological Evidence	Stone Age/Iron Age	08	38 - 38
2.	Harappan Civilization	Important Site of Harappan Civilization	03	39 - 39
		Urban Planning, Craft & Technology	05	39 - 39
		Granary, Trade and Dockyard	02	39 - 39
3.	Rigvedic Period	Vedas and Upanishads	07	40 - 40
		Rigvedic Society	07	40 - 41
		Rigvedic Gods	02	41 - 41
		Later Vedic Period	03	41 - 41
4.	Jainism and Buddhism	Mahavira Swami	02	42 - 42
		Gautama Buddha	15	42 - 42
5.	Mahajanapadas and the Magadha Empire	Mahajanapadas	03	43 - 43
		Magadha Empire	03	44 - 44
		Haryanka Dynasty	02	44 - 44
6.	Maurya Period	Chandragupta Maurya/Bindusara	12	44 - 45
		Ashoka	08	45 - 46
		Ashoka's Inscriptions	10	46 - 47
		Maurya Administration	07	47 - 48

7.	Post Maurya Period	Shunga Dynasty	03	48 - 48
		Indo-Greek	03	48 - 48
		Shaka	03	49 - 49
		Kushan	06	49 - 49
		Gandhara and Mathura Art Styles	06	50 - 50
8.	Sangam Era	Cher and Pandya Kingdoms	04	50 - 50
		Chola Kingdom and Administration	09	50 - 51
9.	Gupta Empire	Chandragupta I / Samudragupta	03	52 - 52
		Chandragupta II	05	52 - 52
		Gupta Period Literature	08	52 - 53
10.	Post-Gupta Period	Maitraka Dynasty	03	53 - 53
		Pushyabhuti Dynasty	13	53 - 55
11.	States Of South India	Vakataka Dynasty	01	55 - 55
		Chalukya Dynasty	07	55 - 56
		Pallava Dynasty	05	56 - 56
		Rashtrakutas Dynasty	02	56 - 57
12.	States Of North India	Pala and Sena Dynasties	08	57 - 57
		Tripartite Struggle	07	57 - 58
13.	Miscellaneous		38	58 - 62
MEDIEVAL HISTORY				
14.	Arab Invasion	Mahmud Ghazni	04	63 - 63
		Rajput Kingdom	07	63 - 63
15.	Delhi Sultanate	Slave Dynasty	18	64 - 65
		Khilji Dynasty	10	65 - 66
		Tughlaq Dynasty	07	66 - 67
		Lodi Dynasty	02	67 - 67
		Administration of the Delhi Sultanate	12	67 - 68
16.	Vijayanagar Empire		12	68 - 69
		Vijayanagara Empire Administration	03	69 - 70
17.	Bahmani Empire		09	70 - 71
18.	Mughal Empire	Babur	09	71 - 71
		Humayun	03	72 - 72
		Sher Shah Suri	03	72 - 72
		Akbar	14	72 - 73
		Jahangir	02	74 - 74
		Shah Jahan	07	74 - 74
		Aurangzeb	05	74 - 75
		Mughal Administration: Architecture, Music, Painting, Language-Literature	13	75 - 76
19.	Maratha Empire		05	76 - 76
20.	Miscellaneous		11	77 - 77

MODERN HISTORY

21.	Arrival of European Companies		03	78 - 78
22.	Establishment of British Supremacy		06	78 - 78
23.	Governors/Governor Generals & Viceroy		31	79 - 81
24.	Administrative Structure & Policies of British Rule	Regulating Act, 1773	01	82 - 82
		Pitt's India Act, 1784	02	82 - 82
		Government of India Act, 1858	02	82 - 82
		Other Acts	03	82 - 82
25.	Rebellion Against British Rule	Major Tribal and Peasant Rebellions	09	83 - 83
		Revolt of 1857	08	83 - 84
26.	Development Of Education & Press In Modern India		04	84 - 84
27.	Religious & Social Reform Movements		48	85 - 88
28.	Struggle For Swaraj (Self-Rule)	Indian National Congress	22	89 - 91
		Partition of Bengal	02	91 - 91
		Muslim League	02	91 - 91
		Morley-Minto Reforms	02	91 - 91
		Home Rule League Movement	02	91 - 91
		Major Revolutionary Organizations	19	91 - 93
		Lucknow Agreement	03	93 - 93
29.	Gandhiji & His Movements	Champaran Movement	08	94 - 94
		Rowlatt Act and Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (1919)	08	94 - 95
		Non-Cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement	04	95 - 95
		Gandhi-Irwin Pact, Poona Pact	04	95 - 96
		Round Table Conference	03	96 - 96
30.	Arrival Of National Movement European Companies		26	96 - 98
31.	Miscellaneous		30	98 - 101

Indian Polity

Sr. No.	Chapter	Topic	No. of Question	No. of Page
	Indian Polity: Simple & Complete Information			103 - 119
	Revision Capsule			120 - 122
Chapter-wise Questions Asked in Previous Years				
1.	Constitutional Development of India	Company Rule	08	124 - 124
		Rule of the British Crown	22	124 - 126
2.	Making of the Indian Constitution	Constituent Assembly & Interim Government	05	126 - 126
		Process of Constitution Making	04	126 - 127
		Committees of the Constituent Assembly	04	127 - 127
3.	Sources of the Indian Constitution		33	127 - 129
4.	Features of the Indian Constitution		19	130 - 131
5.	Preface		07	132 - 132
6.	The Union and its Territory		05	132 - 133
7.	Citizenship		12	133 - 133
8.	Fundamental Rights	Right to Equality	15	134 - 135
		Right to Freedom	16	135 - 136
		Right Against Exploitation	06	136 - 136
		Right to Freedom of Religion	05	136 - 137
		Cultural and Educational Rights	03	137 - 137
		Right to Constitutional Remedies	07	137 - 137
		Others	23	137 - 139
9.	Directive Principles of State Policy		52	140 - 144
10.	Fundamental Duties		63	144 - 149
11.	Union	Union Executive	30	150 - 152
		Parliament	12	152 - 154
		Functioning of Parliament	08	154 - 155
		Major Committees of Parliament	03	155 - 155
12.	State	State Executive	23	155 - 157
		State Legislature	12	157 - 159
		Functioning of the State Legislature	03	159 - 159
13.	Judiciary	Supreme Court	17	160 - 161
		High Court	05	161 - 162
14.	Local Self-Government	Panchayati Raj	04	162 - 162
		Municipality	02	162 - 162

15.	Centre-State Relations	Legislative Relations	03	163 - 163
		Administrative Relations	01	163 - 163
		Financial Relations	01	163 - 163
16.	Rajbhasha		02	164 - 164
17.	Emergency	National Emergency	04	164 - 164
		State Emergency/President's Rule/ Constitutional Emergency	03	164 - 165
		Financial emergency	02	165 - 165
18.	Constitutional amendment	Procedure for amendment of the Constitution	03	165 - 165
		Important constitutional amendments	23	165 - 167
19.	Constitutional Bodies	Election Commission	03	168 - 168
		Finance Commission	08	168 - 169
		Comptroller and Auditor General	06	169 - 169
		Union Public Service Commission	04	169 - 170
		State Public Service Commission	01	170 - 170
		Tribunal	01	170 - 170
20.	Non-Constitutional Bodies	National Human Rights Commission	01	171 - 171
		National Commission for Minorities	01	171 - 171
		Reserve Bank of India	02	171 - 171
		Planning Commission/NITI Aayog	01	171 - 171
21.	Important Parts, Articles & Schedules		73	172 - 179
22.	Miscellaneous		78	179 - 187

Geography

Sr. No.	Chapter	Topic	No. of Question	No. of Page
	Geography: Simple & Complete Information			189 - 215
	Revision Capsule			215 - 216
Chapter-wise Questions Asked in Previous Years				
1.	Physical Features and Location of India		05	218 - 218
2.	Mountainous Region & Plateau	Himalayas & the mountainous region of North India	22	218 - 220
		Peninsular Plateau	13	220 - 221
3.	Northern Plains		04	222 - 222
4.	Eastern Ghats & Western Ghats	Eastern Ghats	05	222 - 222
		Western Ghats	03	223 - 223
5.	Islands, Gulf and Coasts	Islands	08	223 - 224
		Gulf	01	224 - 224
		Coast	03	224 - 224

6.	Climate of India	Climate Introduction, Affecting Factors and Impact	20	224 - 226
		Seasons	12	226 - 227
		Atmospheric Pressure, Humidity & Rainfall Distribution	56	227 - 232
		Temperature	03	232 - 232
		Desert	03	232 - 232
7.	Rivers of India	Rivers of North India	36	233 - 235
		Peninsular Rivers	19	235 - 237
8.	Lake, Waterfall & Dam		19	237 - 239
9.	Soils of India		08	239 - 239
10.	Natural Vegetation		19	240 - 240
11.	Agriculture & Irrigation	Agriculture	45	241 - 245
		Irrigation	11	245 - 245
12.	Mineral & Energy Resources	Mineral Resources	20	246 - 247
		Energy Resources	04	247 - 247
13.	Industry and Industrial Sector		07	248 - 248
14.	Transport & Communication	Transport	26	248 - 250
		Port	12	250 - 251
15.	Tribes		08	251 - 252
16.	The Universe & Our Solar System		35	252 - 254
17.	Earth	Origin and Concepts of the Earth	06	255 - 255
		Internal Structure of the Earth	13	255 - 256
		Motions of the Earth	03	256 - 256
		Tides	03	256 - 256
18.	Plate Tectonics Theory		02	257 - 257
19.	Earthquake & Volcano		04	257 - 257
20.	Lithosphere	Rock	09	257 - 258
		Soil	02	258 - 258
		Erosion	01	258 - 258
		Topography	10	258 - 259
21.	Hydrosphere	Oceans	06	259 - 260
		Oceanic Relief	02	260 - 260
		Salinity	03	260 - 260
		Coral Reefs	01	260 - 260
22.	Coral Reefs	Atmospheric Structure	03	261 - 261
		Climate	14	261 - 262
		Humidity, Precipitation & Temperature	09	263 - 263
		Winds - Types, Prevailing Local Wind	03	263 - 264

23.	Drainage System		04	263 - 263
24.	Lake, Waterfall, Strait & Gulf	Lake	04	264 - 265
		Waterfall	01	265 - 265
		Strait	01	265 - 265
		Gulf	01	265 - 265
25.	Tribes		04	265 - 265
26.	Wildlife Conservation		14	266 - 267
27.	Global Warming & Climate Change		05	267 - 267
28.	Wildlife Conservation		05	268 - 268
29.	Ecosystem		35	268 - 272
30.	Miscellaneous		37	272 - 275

Indian Economy

Sr. No.	Chapter	Topic	No. of Question	No. of Page
	Indian Economy: Simple & Complete Information			277 - 288
	Revision Capsule			289 - 290
Chapter-wise Questions Asked in Previous Years				
1.	Economic Development	Economic Development and Growth	09	292 - 292
		Various Economic Models & Theories	31	292 - 295
2.	Economic Planning	Five-Year Plan	46	296 - 299
		Planning Commission	04	299 - 300
3.	National Income		46	300 - 304
4.	Budget		47	305 - 309
5.	Finance Commission & Other Committees		07	309 - 309
6.	Agriculture & Food Management	Green Revolution	39	310 - 314
7.	Poverty and Unemployment	Poverty Line and Measurement	09	314 - 315
		Unemployment Rate	14	315 - 316
8.	Currency & Banking		78	316 - 324
9.	Indian Financial System	Tax and Types of Taxes	09	324 - 325
		GST	05	325 - 325
		Others	19	325 - 327
10.	Liberalization, Privatization & Globalization		11	327 - 328

11.	Industry	Industrial Policy	18	329 - 330
		Public, Private & Joint	09	330 - 331
		Industry	18	331 - 333
12.	International Trade & Policies		14	333 - 334
13.	International & National Organizations		06	335 - 335
14.	Index	Human Development Index	01	336 - 336
		PQLI Index	02	336 - 336
		Multidimensional Poverty Index	04	336 - 336
15.	Population & Urbanization		25	337 - 339
16.	Census	Literacy Rate	20	339 - 340
		Sex Ratio	13	340 - 341
		Population Density	11	342 - 342
		CDR & CBR	04	342 - 343
		Labor Participation	08	343 - 343
		Religious Composition	10	343 - 344
		Growth Rate	07	344 - 345
		Miscellaneous	20	345 - 346
17.	Miscellaneous		80	347 - 355

Static GK

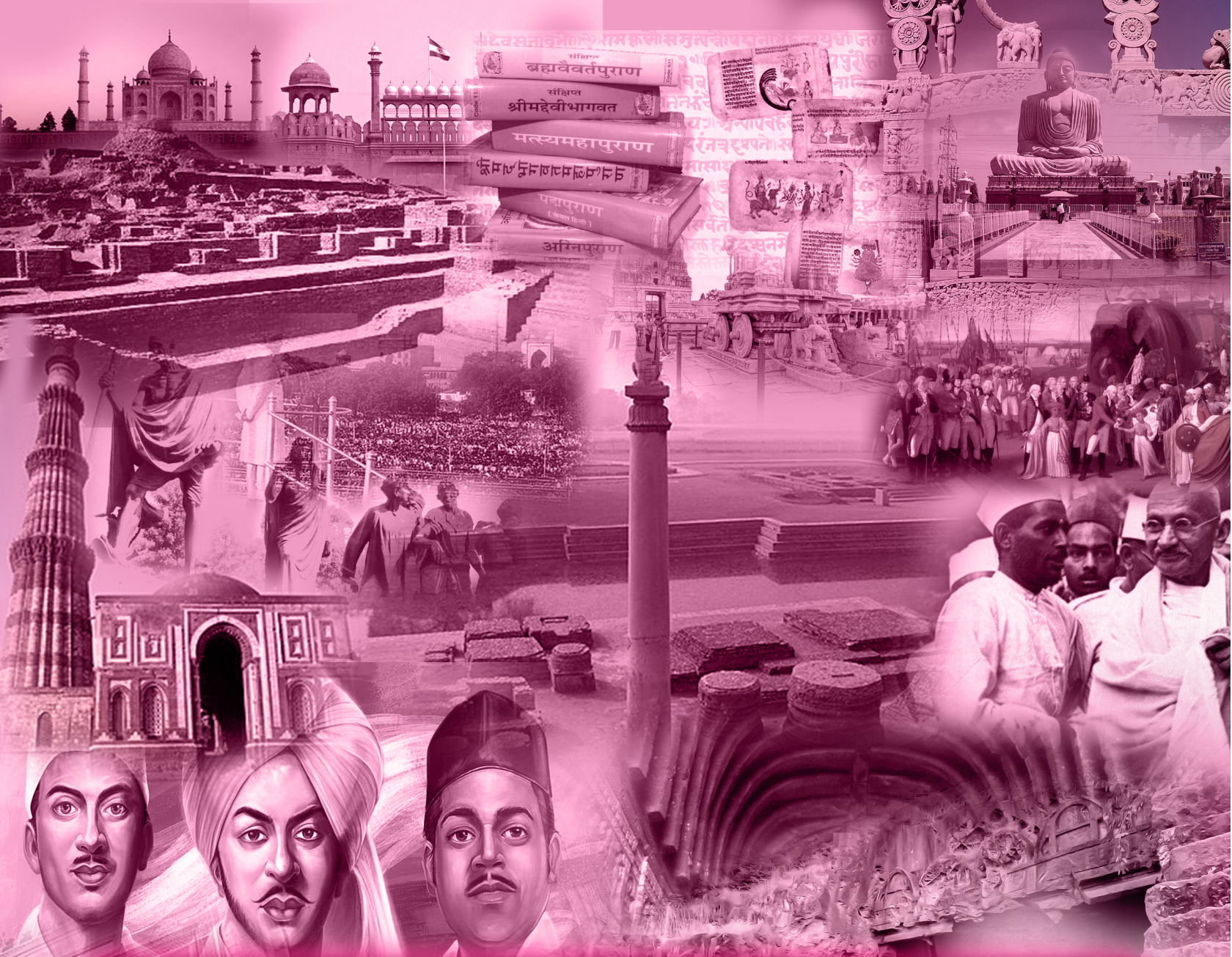
Sr. No.	Chapter	Topic	No. of Question	No. of Page
	Static GK: Simple & Complete Information			357 - 379
	Revision Capsule			380 - 384
Chapter-wise Questions Asked in Previous Years				
1.	Art and Culture	Classical Dances & Their Artists	92	386 - 393
		Folk Dances & Their Artists	66	393 - 397
		Classical/Folk Music & their Artists	75	397 - 402
		Sangeet Natak Akademi Award	11	402 - 403
		Music & Musical Instruments	35	403 - 405
		Academies & Institutions related to Dance & Music	07	405 - 405
		Music & Gharana	25	405 - 407
2.	Fairs Celebrations & Festivals	National	113	408 - 415
		International	01	415 - 415

3.	Books & Authors	Autobiography	28	415 - 417
		Historical	16	417 - 419
		Other	37	419 - 422
4.	Sports	Olympic/Paralympic Games	24	423 - 424
		Commonwealth Games	02	424 - 424
		Sports Event	26	424 - 426
		Important Terminology	21	426 - 427
		Other	101	427 - 433
5.	Awards and Honours	International Awards	03	433 - 433
		National Awards - Bharat Ratna & Padma	33	433 - 436
		Other Awards - Nobel, Booker, Sahitya Akademi, Grammy	28	436 - 439
6.	Important Government Schemes Missions	Schemes of the Central Government	100	439 - 449
		State Government Schemes	04	449 - 449
7.	Important Days and Themes	National Days	17	449 - 451
		International Days	05	451 - 451
8.	Wildlife in India	National Park	06	451 - 452
		Biosphere Reserve	01	452 - 452
9.	States & Union Territories of India		24	452 - 454
10.	Neighbouring Countries of India	Language	03	455 - 455
		Other	08	455 - 456
11.	Science & Technology	Indian Space Program	04	456 - 456
12.	International Organizations		05	456 - 457
13.	Major Organizations & Institutions Of India Sources	Research Organizations and their Foundation Day and Headquarters	05	457 - 457
		Research Organizations related to Agriculture	03	457 - 458
		Other Organizations/Institutions	45	458 - 462
14.	Prominent Tribes	Major Tribes of India	11	462 - 463
15.	World Heritage Sites In India (Unesco World Heritage Sites)		06	463 - 464
16.	Computer	History of Computer	01	464 - 464
		Hardware	05	464 - 464
		Software	55	464 - 470
		Internet	04	470 - 470
17.	Miscellaneous		230	471 - 491

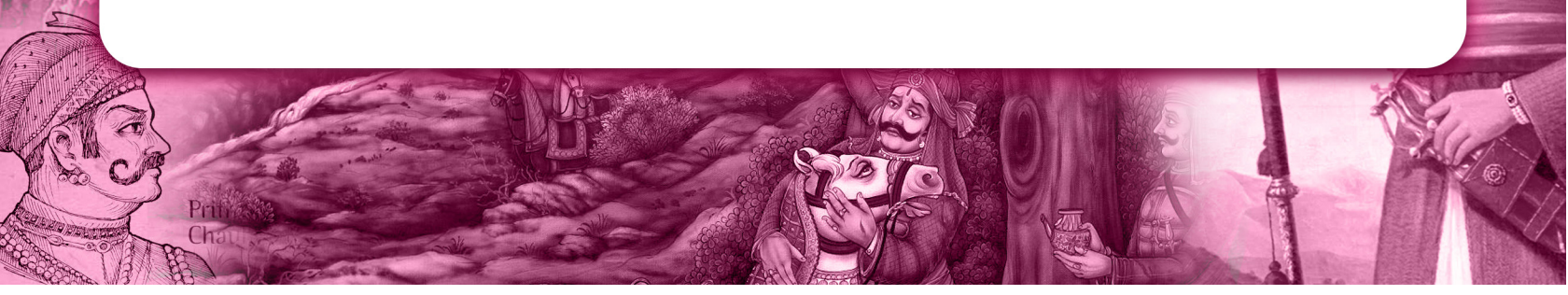
General Science

Sr. No.	Chapter	Topic	No. of Question	No. of Page
	Physics: Simple & Complete Information			493 - 504
	Revision Capsule			505 - 505
	Chemistry: Simple & Complete Information			506 - 518
	Revision Capsule			519 - 520
	Biology: Simple & Complete Information			521 - 531
	Revision Capsule			532 - 532
Chapter-wise Questions Asked in Previous Years				
PHYSICS				
1.	Physical Quantities, Units & Dimensions		26	534 - 535
2.	Diffrent types of Forces	Contact Force	06	536 - 536
		Non-contact Force	03	536 - 536
3.	Speed		14	537 - 538
4.	Electricity	Electric Current & Resistance	12	539 - 540
		Magnetic Effect	08	540 - 541
5.	Magnetism		08	542 - 542
6.	Radioactivity & Radiation		04	543 - 543
7.	Light	Mirrors & Lenses	06	543 - 544
		Laws of Light	10	544 - 544
8.	Sound		04	545 - 545
9.	Inventors & Discoverers		39	545 - 549
10.	Equipment		11	550 - 551
11.	Miscellaneous		04	551 - 551
CHEMISTRY				
1.	Periodic Table	Periods and Groups	52	552 - 556
		Related Theories & Scientists	24	556 - 558
2.	Properties of Matter	Chemical and Physical Properties	31	559 - 561
		Solid	03	562 - 562
		Liquid	04	562 - 562
		Gas	13	562 - 564
		Plasma	01	564 - 564
3.	Chemical Reactions		56	564 - 569
4.	Chemical Structures, Formulae & IUPAC Names		41	569 - 573
5.	Organic Compounds		20	574 - 575

6.	Acids & Base		16	576 - 577
7.	Atom	Atomic Theory	15	577 - 579
		Physical Properties	08	579 - 580
8.	Heat	Temperature	05	580 - 580
		Boiling Point & Melting Point	05	580 - 581
9.	Inventors & Discoverers		36	581 - 584
10.	Miscellaneous		08	585 - 585
BIOLOGY				
1.	Classification of the Animal Kingdom	Arthropoda	09	586 - 586
		Mollusca	02	586 - 587
		Porifera	02	587 - 587
		Chordata	11	587 - 588
		Platyhelminthes	07	588 - 589
		Annelida	04	589 - 589
		Ctenophora	01	589 - 589
		Cnidaria / Coelenterata	05	589 - 589
		Echinodermata	01	589 - 590
		Nematoda	04	590 - 590
2.	Classification of Plant Kingdom	Bryophyta	03	590 - 590
		Pteridophyta	03	590 - 590
		Gymnosperms	02	590 - 591
		Angiosperms	03	591 - 591
		Plant Reproduction and Flower	04	591 - 591
3.	Fungi, Algae & Microorganisms		23	592 - 594
4.	Cell	Cell Organelles	60	594 - 599
		Different Types of Cells	17	599 - 600
5.	Heredity		08	601 - 602
6.	Tissue		03	602 - 602
7.	Various Diseases, Causes & Symptoms		47	602 - 607
8.	Proteins, Vitamins & Minerals	Sources and Functions	44	607 - 611
		Chemical Name	11	611 - 612
9.	Different Systems of the Body	Digestive System	05	613 - 613
		Skeletal and Muscular System	03	613 - 613
		Circulatory System	01	613 - 613
		Nervous System	03	613 - 614
		Reproductive System	01	614 - 614
		Excretory System	02	614 - 614
10.	Hormones & Enzymes		09	614 - 615
11.	Inventors & Discoverers		21	615 - 617
12.	Environment		10	617 - 618
13.	Miscellaneous		24	618 - 620



HISTORY



Chera Dynasty

- The first capital of the Chera kingdom was Vanji and the second capital was Tondi. Their symbol was the Bow.
- Uthiyan Cheral was the first ruler of this dynasty. The greatest ruler was Senguttuvan, also known as the Red Chera.
- Bandar was the most important port of the Chera rulers. They benefited from trade with the Roman Empire.

Chola Dynasty

- The capital of the Chola kingdom was Uraiyur and Thanjavur. Their symbol was the tiger.
- Uraiyur was famous for its cotton textiles.
- Karikala was the most important ruler of this dynasty.

Pandya Dynasty

- The initial capital of the Pandya kingdom was Korkai and the second capital was Madurai. Their symbol was the fish (carp).
- The Pandya kingdom is mentioned by Megasthenes, who noted that it was famous for pearls.
- Nedunjeliyan was the most renowned Pandya ruler. He sent an ambassador to the court of the Roman Emperor Augustus.

GUPTA EMPIRE

In the early 4th century, a new dynasty emerged in eastern India, known as the Gupta Dynasty. The Guptas were possibly vassals of the Kushans. The Gupta Empire (319–550 CE) is considered a golden age in Indian history. It was one of the most prominent and prosperous empires in the Indian subcontinent. The founder of the Gupta Empire was Shri Gupta.

Chandragupta-I (319–350 CE)

- He was the real founder of this dynasty. He assumed the title of "Maharajadhiraja" (King of Kings). He started a new era called the Gupta Samvat in 319–320 CE, which is also known as the Vallabhi Samvat. His capital was Pataliputra. Chandragupta married Kumaradevi, a princess of the Licchavi clan.

Samudragupta (350–375 CE)

- He succeeded Chandragupta-I and during his reign, the Gupta Empire reached its greatest territorial extent. The Allahabad Pillar Inscription (Prayag Prashasti), written in Sanskrit by his court poet Harishena, provides a detailed account of his achievements.
- He assumed the title of Kaviraja (King of Poets). He was fond of playing the veena and some of his coins depict him playing the instrument. Vincet Smith referred to Samudragupta as the "Napoleon of India."

Chandragupta-II 'Vikramaditya' (375–415 CE)

- Before him, a weak ruler named Ramagupta is mentioned, whom Chandragupta-II dethroned to ascend the throne. The period of Chandragupta-II is considered the golden age of the Gupta Empire. The Iron Pillar located at Mehrauli in southern Delhi mentions the victories of a king named Chandra.
- He assumed titles such as Vikramanka and Paramabhagavata. To mark his victory over the Shakas, he adopted the title Vikramaditya and issued silver coins. He made Ujjain his second capital.
- A group of nine scholars resided in the court of Chandragupta-II, known as the Navaratnas (Nine Gems) –
 1. Kalidasa
 2. Dhanvantari
 3. Vetala Bhatta
 4. Amar Singh
 5. Shanku
 6. Vararuchi
 7. Kshapanaka
 8. Varahamihira
 9. Ghatakarpara
- He married his daughter Prabhavati to the Vakataka ruler Rudrasena-II.
- The Chinese Buddhist traveler Fa-Hien visited India during the reign of Chandragupta-II.

Kumaragupta-I (415–455 CE)

- He was the son of Chandragupta and Dhruvadevi and he ruled for the longest period (40 years) among the Gupta rulers. In the Garhwa inscription, he is referred to as Paramabhagavata. He is credited with founding the Nalanda University. Among the Gupta rulers, the largest number of inscriptions and coins have been discovered from Kumaragupta's reign. Vatsabhathi, a court poet of Kumaragupta-I, composed the famous Mandsaur Prashasti.

Skandagupta (455–467 CE)

- He was the last great ruler of the Gupta dynasty. During his reign, the Huns invaded India, but he successfully repelled their attacks. Skandagupta's victory over the Huns (Mlechhas) is mentioned in the Junagadh inscription. He also restored the Sudarshana Lake on Mount Girnar, originally built by Chandragupta Maurya.
- The last great ruler of the Gupta dynasty was Kumaragupta-III and the last ruler was Vishnugupta (550 CE).
- The first archaeological evidence of the Sati practice is found in the 510 CE Eran inscription of Bhanugupta from the Gupta period.

Gupta Period Administration

- During the Gupta period, there was a noticeable trend toward decentralization in administration.
- The Gupta rulers assumed grand titles such as Maharajadhiraja, Paramabhattacharaka and Parameshwara.
- The empire was divided into Bhuktis (provinces) and an official called Uparika or Uparika Maharaja was appointed to govern them.
- The head of a guild (shreni) was called Jyesthaka. Evidence of municipal bodies (town councils) also exists from the Gupta period. Ujjain was the most important commercial center during this time.
- The Gupta kings issued the largest number of gold coins. In inscriptions, their gold coins are referred to as Dinaras. For irrigation, devices like the rahat (Persian wheel) or ghanti yantra (pulley system) were used.



Major Temples of the Gupta Period

Temple	Location
Dashavatara Temple, Deogarh	Lalitpur (Uttar Pradesh)
Vishnu Temple, Tigawa	Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh)
Lakshman Temple, Sirpur	Sirpur or Shripur (Chhattisgarh)
Parvati Temple, Nachna-Kuthara	Ajaygarh Estate, Panna District (Madhya Pradesh)
Bhitargaon Temple	Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)
Shiva Temple, Bhumara	Satna (Madhya Pradesh)



Dashavatara Temple

POST-GUPTA PERIOD

With the decline of the Gupta dynasty, several regional dynasties emerged, marking the beginning of decentralization and regionalism in India's political history.

North Indian Kingdoms

Maukhari of Kannauj

- This dynasty was founded by Harivarman. The term Maukhari is first found in Panini's Ashtadhyayi.
- The last ruler of this dynasty was Grahavarman, who married Rajyashri, the daughter of Prabhakaravardhana of Thanesar. Devagupta, the ruler of Malwa, killed Grahavarman.

Pushyabhuti / Vardhana Dynasty of Thanesar

- They established the largest kingdom in northern India after the Guptas. In the 6th century CE, the Pushyabhuti dynasty was founded by Pushyabhuti. The initial capital of this dynasty was Thanesar.
- This dynasty had three prominent rulers: Prabhakaravardhana and his two sons, Rajyavardhana and Harshavardhana.
- The greatest ruler of this dynasty was Harshavardhana.
- In 606 CE, with his coronation, Harsha started the Harsha Era (Harsha Samvat).
- After becoming king, Harsha avenged the murder of his brother Rajyavardhana by killing Shashanka, the ruler of Gauda and rescued his sister Rajyashri, who was about to commit sati after the murder of her husband, Grahavarman.
- Harsha returned to Kannauj with Rajyashri and shifted his capital from Thanesar to Kannauj.
- The Chinese traveler Xuanzang (Hiuen Tsang) visited India during Harsha's reign. Known as 'the Prince of Pilgrims', he came to study at Nalanda University and to collect Buddhist texts. He recorded his travel experiences in his book "Si-Yu-Ki".



Nalanda University

- During Harsha's reign, a grand assembly called Mahamo ksha Parishad was held every fifth year at Prayag. Xuanzang (Hiuen Tsang) attended the sixth such festival in 643 CE.
- Harsha was a highly learned scholar; he composed three Sanskrit plays Priyadarshika, Ratnavali and Nagananda.
- Banabhatta was the court poet of Harsha. He composed Harshacharita and Kadambari.

Tripartite Struggle

- After Harsha's death, a ruler named Yashovarman (725–752 CE) took control of Kannauj. He was a skilled ruler and a scholar.
- After Yashovarman's death, a struggle for the control of Kannauj began among three major powers, known as the Tripartite Struggle. This conflict began in the late 8th century and lasted for around 150 years. The three powers were – the Gurjara-Pratiharas, the Palas, and the Rashtrakutas of the South.
- Eventually, the Gurjara-Pratiharas emerged victorious in the Tripartite Struggle.

Gurjara-Pratihara Dynasty

- The four Rajput dynasties believed to have originated from the Agnikunda were the Pratiharas, Chalukyas, Chauhans and Paramaras. Among these, the most renowned was the Pratihara dynasty, also known as the Gurjara-Pratiharas.
- The first important ruler of this dynasty was Nagabhata-I. Vatsaraja was the actual founder of the dynasty. The Tripartite Struggle began during his reign.
- During the reign of Mihir Bhoja, a ruler of this dynasty, the Arab traveler Sulaiman visited India. Bhoja was a follower of Vaishnavism and held titles such as Adivaraha and Prabhas.

Gahadavala Dynasty

- After the decline of the Pratiharas, Chandradev laid the foundation of the Gahadavala dynasty in Kannauj and Varanasi. Govindachandra was an important ruler of this dynasty.
- The last powerful ruler of this dynasty was Jaichand (1170–1194 CE). His daughter was abducted and married by Prithviraj Chauhan-III, the ruler of Delhi and Ajmer.
- In 1194 CE, Muhammad Ghori defeated him in the Battle of Chandawar and killed him.

Chauhan Dynasty

- Chand Bardai traced the origin of the Chauhans to the Agnikunda. In 551 CE, Vasudeva established the Chauhan kingdom of Shakambhari. The most powerful ruler of this dynasty was Vigraharaja-IV.
- The ruler of this dynasty, Prithviraj Chauhan-III (Raipithora), is called the last sun of Hindu pride. In 1191 CE, he defeated Muhammad Ghori in the First Battle of Tarain, but in 1192 CE, he was defeated in the Second Battle of Tarain.

Pala Dynasty

- The rulers of the Pala dynasty were followers of Buddhism. The dynasty was founded by Gopala (750–770 CE), who was chosen by the people to restore order amid chaos in Bengal. He established the Odantapuri monastery in Bihar.
- Gopala's successor, Dharmapala, established Vikramashila University and Somapura Monastery.



South Indian Kingdoms

Vakataka Dynasty

- The Vakataka dynasty was founded by Vindhyaashakti. The dynasty's emblem, depicting the Ganga river, appears on their coins.
- Chandragupta-II married his daughter Prabhavati to Rudrasena-II, the son of Prithvisena-I, a ruler of this dynasty.

Pallava Dynasty

- The Pallava dynasty was founded by Singhavishnu. Its emblem was the lion.
- Narasimhavarman-I was the most powerful ruler of this dynasty. He constructed the monolithic chariot temples at Mahabalipuram and assumed the title "Mamalla". He also founded the city of Mamallapuram.
- Mahendravarman-I (600–630 CE) was himself a learned king who wrote the Sanskrit play "Mattavilasa Prahasana".
- The Pallavas laid the foundation of Dravidian style architecture. The Chariot temples and Shore Temple at Mahabalipuram and the Kailasanathar Temple in Kanchipuram are examples of their architectural achievements.



Mahabalipuram Temple Kailasanath Temple

- During this period, Sanskrit and Tamil literature flourished. The Grantha script was developed under Pallava rule.
- The Pallavas developed an organized administrative system. Due to trade, their connections extended to Sri Lanka, Indonesia and Cambodia.
- The Pallavas patronized Hinduism, Buddhism and Jainism. They developed Kanchipuram as a center of education and religion.

Chalukyas of Badami / Vatapi

- Pulakeshin-I (543–566 CE) founded this dynasty and made Vatapi (Badami) his capital.
- Pulakeshin-II (609–642 CE) was the most powerful ruler of this dynasty. The Aihole inscription, written by Ravi Kirti, provides information about the Chalukya dynasty.
- The Chalukya rulers started the tradition of temple construction by blending Dravidian and Nagara architectural styles. The cave temples of Badami (Hindu, Jain and Buddhist) are excellent examples of Chalukya architecture.
- The Chalukyas patronized Hinduism (especially Shaivism and Vaishnavism), Jainism and Buddhism.

Rashtrakuta Dynasty

- Dantidurga established the independent Rashtrakuta dynasty in 753 CE at Manyakheta. He commissioned the construction of the Dashavatara Temple at Ellora.
- Krishna-I built the Kailasanatha Temple at Ellora.
- Amoghavarsha was the most famous Rashtrakuta ruler. He authored Kavirajamarga, a work on Kannada poetic literature.

Chola Empire

- In the 9th century, under the leadership of Vijayalaya, the Chola Empire was revived. He made Thanjavur the capital.
- This dynasty extended its influence over South India, Sri Lanka, the Maldives and Southeast Asia (Sumatra, Java, Malaya).
- During the reigns of Rajaraja-I (985–1014 CE) and Rajendra-I (1014–1044 CE), the Chola Empire reached its peak.
- Rajaraja-I built the Brihadeeswarar Temple in Thanjavur. Gangaikondacholapuram and the Airavateswara Temple are major architectural achievements of the Chola period.
- For some time, Rajendra-I transformed the Bay of Bengal into the Chola Lake. He built a new capital near the mouth of the Cauvery River and named it Gangaikondacholapuram. He also assumed the title Gangaikonda Chola.
- The Chola navy was extremely powerful, enabling them to conquer Sri Lanka, Southeast Asia and Bengal. The Cholas established trade relations with Southeast Asia, China and Arab countries.

MEDIEVAL HISTORY

ARAB AND TURK INVASIONS OF INDIA

Arab invasions

Muhammad bin Qasim

- The first foreign invasion of India was carried out by the Arabs. The Arabs invaded Sindh because of its commercial importance. The governor of Iraq, al-Hajjaj, sent his general Muhammad bin Qasim to invade Sindh. At that time, the ruler of Sindh was King Dahir.
- On 20 June 712 CE, the Arab army led by Muhammad bin Qasim defeated and killed King Dahir in the Battle of Raver.
- After Sindh, in 713 CE Qasim conquered Multan and acquired vast wealth; he called Multan "the City of Gold."
- Qasim was the first to levy the jizya tax in India and he did so in Sindh.
- The most authentic source on the Arab invasion of Sindh is the Chachnama. This book was written in Arabic by an unknown soldier of Muhammad bin Qasim.

Turk invasions

Mahmud of Ghazni

- The first Turkic invasion of India was carried out by Subuktigin against Jayapala, the ruler of the Hindu Shahi dynasty. In 1030 CE, Subuktigin's son Mahmud of Ghazni ascended the throne and between 1000 and 1027 CE he invaded India a total of 17 times.
- Mahmud of Ghazni crossed the Khyber Pass and made his first invasion of India in 1000 CE against Jayapala, the Hindu Shahi ruler. Jayapala was defeated by Ghazni and in 1001 CE he committed self-immolation.

- His most significant raid was on the Somnath Temple in 1025 CE. His last invasion in India was against the Jats (Khokhars) of Sindh. Mahmud of Ghazni died in 1030 CE.
- Al-Biruni, the court scholar of Ghazni, wrote a book in Arabic called Kitāb al-Hind, which is an important source for the history of India at that time.

Muhammad Ghori

- In 1203 CE, Ghori assumed the title Muizzuddin and became an independent ruler. The prime motives for his invasions of India were the establishment of an empire, the propagation of Islam and the acquisition of wealth.
- In 1175 CE, Ghori made his first invasion of India at Multan, where the Qarmatian Muslims ruled.
- In 1178 CE, Ghori invaded Gujarat. Its ruler Mulraj-II defeated Ghori in the Battle of Mount Abu, which was Ghori's first defeat in India.
- In 1191 CE, the First Battle of Tarain was fought between Muhammad Ghori and Prithviraj Chauhan-III (Rāipithora), in which Ghori was defeated. In 1192 CE, the Second Battle of Tarain was fought between the same opponents, in which Ghori emerged victorious.
- In 1194 CE, at the Battle of Chandawar, Ghori defeated Jaichand, the Gahadvala ruler of Kannauj. In 1206 CE, he launched his final campaign against the Khokhars in Punjab.
- After Ghori's death, his slave Qutb-ud-din Aibak founded a new dynasty, the Mamluk (Slave) dynasty, in 1206 CE. With this, the Delhi Sultanate began.

DELHI SULTANATE (1206-1526 CE)

The Delhi Sultanate was ruled by a total of five dynasties over 320 years. The shortest reign was by the Khalji dynasty (30 years) and the longest by the Tughlaq dynasty (92 years). The Sultanate reached its greatest territorial extent under Muhammad bin Tughlaq. The dynasties that ruled the Delhi Sultanate are as follows:

1. Mamluk (Slave) Dynasty (1206-1290 CE)
2. Khalji Dynasty (1290-1320 CE)
3. Tughlaq Dynasty (1320-1412 CE)
4. Sayyid Dynasty (1414-1450 CE)
5. Lodi Dynasty (1451-1526 CE)

1. Mamluk (Slave) Dynasty (1206-1290 CE): The rulers of this dynasty were slaves before ascending the throne (i.e., not independent), hence it is called the Slave (Mamluk) Dynasty. It was founded by Qutb-ud-din Aibak, who had been a slave of Muhammad Ghori.

Qutb-ud-din Aibak (1206-1210 CE)

- The founder of the Slave Dynasty was Qutb-ud-din Aibak. After Ghori's death in 1206 CE, Aibak made Lahore his capital and ruled from there for the rest of his life.
- He assumed the titles "Malik" and "Sipahsalar," and was called "Lakhabaksh" because of his generosity.
- Aibak laid the foundation of the Qutub Minar in Delhi in the name of the famous Sufi saint Khwaja Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki; its construction was completed by Iltutmish.
- In 1210 CE, while playing chaugan (polo) in Lahore, he fell from his horse and died; he was buried in Lahore.

Iltutmish (1211-1236 CE)

- Iltutmish (Altamash) was an Ilbari Turk. He was Aibak's son-in-law and a former slave. He was the real founder of the Delhi Sultanate. He was the first to make Delhi the capital instead of Lahore.
- Iltutmish formed a group of forty trusted slaves, which Barani called the "Chalisa Faction" or "Turkan-e-Chahalgani."
- Iltutmish began minting silver tanka and copper jital coins.
- He made the sultanate hereditary and appointed his daughter Razia as his successor.
- Iltutmish died in April 1236 CE. After his death, the nobles placed his son Ruknuddin Firoz on the throne, but the people of Delhi deposed him and made Razia the Sultan.

Razia (1236-1240 CE)

- Razia was the first and only female ruler of the Delhi Sultanate.
- Razia abandoned purdah and began appearing in court wearing a quba (coat) and a kulah (cap), just like men.
- Razia married Altunia.
- In 1240 CE, near Kaithal, Razia and Altunia were killed by dacoits.

Balban (1265-1287 CE)

- Balban's theory of rule was based on "The iron and blood policy." To enhance the Sultan's prestige, he suppressed the Chalisa.
- Balban introduced non-Islamic (Iranian, Persian) customs at his court such as sijda (prostrating on one's knees before the Sultan) and pabos (kissing the Sultan's feet) and began celebrating the Iranian festival Nowruz (the fire festival).
- Balban focused on consolidating the empire rather than expanding it. He had forts built at the four corners of Delhi.
- Balban ruthlessly crushed the Chalisa group organized by Iltutmish.
- He was the first Muslim ruler of the Delhi Sultanate to declare himself the Zill-i-Ilahi (Shadow of God).
- During Balban's reign, the vizier's importance diminished.
- Balban established the Diwan-i-Arz (the military department) and the Diwan-i-Barid (the intelligence department).
- Balban was the last capable ruler of this dynasty; the final sovereign of the line was Qumارش.

2. Khilji Dynasty (1290-1320 CE): The Khilji sultans were also Turks. This dynasty was founded by Jalal-ud-din Khilji. During the Khilji rule, fundamental changes took place in the economic and political structure of contemporary Indian society, which is why this dynasty is regarded as revolutionary.

Jalal-ud-din Khilji (1290-1296 CE)

- Jalal-ud-din Khilji was a Sultan of generous temperament. He established a department called Diwan-i-Waqf.
- Alauddin, who was both Jalal-ud-din's nephew and son-in-law, treacherously murdered him at Kara Manikpur in 1296 CE and declared himself Sultan.

Alauddin Khilji (1296-1316 CE)

- After ascending the throne, Alauddin declared himself Zill-i-Ilahi (Shadow of God) and took the title Sikandar-i-Sani, "the Second Alexander." In 1304 CE, he made Siri his capital.
 - In 1299 CE, during his campaign in Gujarat, Alauddin encountered a eunuch named Malik Kafur, whom he later appointed as his vizier (minister). Scholars such as Amir Khusrau and Barani served at his court and witnessed the reigns of eight sultans of the Delhi Sultanate.
 - He introduced a market-control system, with the Diwan-i-Riyasat as the supreme official overseeing the bazaars.
 - He formed a standing army and began paying soldiers in cash. He introduced the practice of branding horses and recording soldiers' descriptions.
 - Alauddin commissioned the construction of the Alai Darwaza near the Qutb Minar. He died in 1316 CE.
- 3. Tughlaq Dynasty (1320-1412 CE):** The founder of the Tughlaq dynasty was Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq. Sultan Ghiyas-ud-din's was his title.

Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq (1320-1325 CE)

- He assumed the title "Ghazi." He was opposed to music and banned the sale of alcohol and gambling in his kingdom. He commissioned the construction of the Tughlaqabad Fort.
- He was the first Sultan of the Delhi Sultanate to build canals for irrigation and adopted a generous policy toward farmers. Ghiyasuddin had a dispute with the Sufi saint Nizamuddin Auliya.

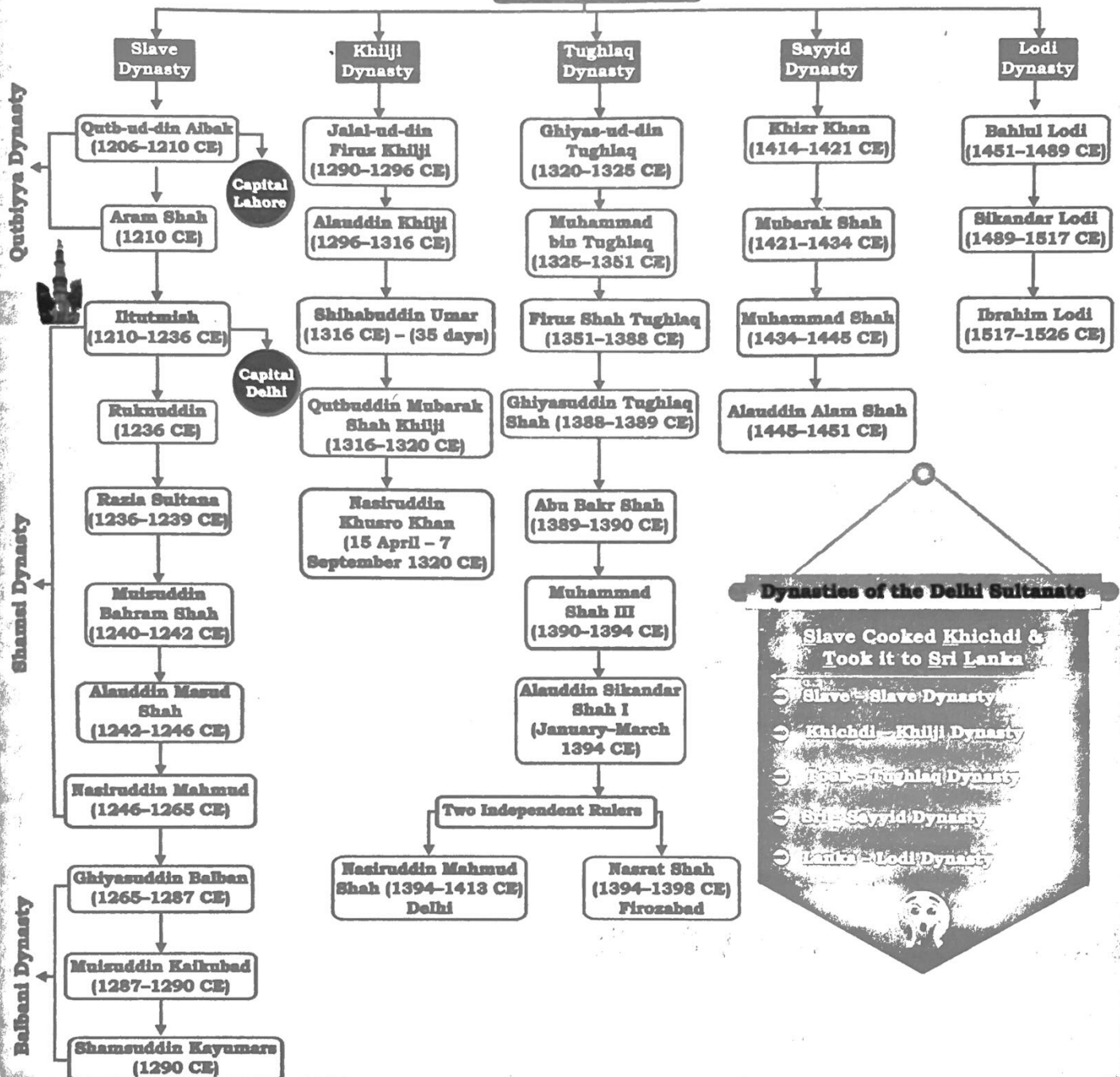
Muhammad bin Tughlaq (1325-1351 CE)

- Muhammad bin Tughlaq was the most learned, controversial and paradox-filled Sultan of the Delhi Sultanate. He assumed the title "Ulugh Khan."
- He established the Diwan-i-Kohi department and granted agricultural loans (takavi/sondhar) to farmers.
- The African traveler Ibn Battuta came to India during Muhammad bin Tughlaq's reign and recorded his journey in his book Rihla.
- Barani mentioned five schemes of Muhammad bin Tughlaq, all of which ended in failure.
 1. Tax increase in the Doab (1325-1326 CE)
 2. Making Devagiri (Daulatabad) the capital (1327 CE) (moved from Delhi)
 3. Introduction of token currency (1329 CE)
 4. Khurasan campaign (1332-1334 CE)
 5. Karachil campaign (1332-1334 CE)

Firoz Shah Tughlaq (1351-1388 CE)

- He was Muhammad bin Tughlaq's cousin. Firoz was a religious zealot.
- During his reign, Firoz collected only the four taxes permitted under Islamic law: kharaj, jizya, zakat and khums. He also imposed the jizya tax on Brahmins.
- He made government offices and jagirs hereditary and founded major cities such as Jaunpur, Fatehabad, Firozpur, Hisar Firoza and the Firoz Shah Kotla in Delhi.
- Firoz established departments such as the Diwan-i-Bandagan, Diwan-i-Khairat and Dar-ul-Shifa. He wrote his autobiography, Futuhat-i-Firozshahi, in Persian.
- The last ruler of the Tughlaq dynasty was Nasir-ud-din Mahmud (1394-1412 CE). During his reign, Timur Lang invaded India in 1398 CE.

Delhi Sultanate



4. **Sayyid Dynasty (1414-1451 CE):** The Sultans of the Sayyid dynasty regarded themselves as descendants of the Prophet Muhammad. The Sayyid dynasty were Shia.

Khizr Khan (1414-1421 CE)

- He was a military associate of Timur. After Timur's invasion, he deposed Daulat Khan Lodi and made himself ruler. He never assumed the title of Sultan, taking only the title Rayyat-i-Ala.
- Khizr Khan governed as the representative of Timur's son Shahrukh. He had the khutba proclaimed in Shahrukh's name and paid him an annual tribute.
- Khizr Khan's successor, Mubarak Shah (1421-1434 CE), assumed the title Shah (Sultan).
- The last ruler of this dynasty was Alauddin Alam Shah (1445-1451 CE).

5. **Lodi Dynasty (1451-1526 CE):** The Lodi dynasty was the first Afghan dynasty to rule the Delhi Sultanate.

Bahlol Lodi (1451-1489 CE)

- Bahlol was the founder of this dynasty. He assumed the title "Ghazi."

Sikandar Lodi (1489-1517 CE)

- Sikandar was the greatest ruler of the Lodi dynasty. In 1504 CE, he founded the city of Agra on the banks of the Yamuna River and made it his capital in 1506 CE.
- He abolished the tax on food grains. He established the Translation Department. During his reign, the renowned musical treatise *Lazzat-i-Sikandar Shahi* was composed. Sikandar wrote Persian poetry under the pen name "Gulrukh."
- Sikandar introduced the 30-inch "Gaz-e-Sikandari" as the standard unit for land measurement.

Ibrahim Lodi (1517–1526 CE)

- Ibrahim was the last ruler of both the Lodi dynasty and the Delhi Sultanate.
- He was defeated by Babur in the First Battle of Panipat (21 April 1526 CE) and was killed on the battlefield, becoming the first Sultan of the Delhi Sultanate to die in combat.

Administration of the Delhi Sultanate

- The Delhi Sultanate was, in theory, a theocratic state. Most rulers acknowledged the authority of the Caliph and regarded themselves as his deputies.
- Among the sultans, Bahlol Lodi reigned the longest, ruling for 38 years.
- The rulers of the Delhi Sultanate bore the title "Sultan," and Mahmud of Ghazni was the first ruler to assume this title.
- Alauddin Khilji, in matters of governance, placed merit and the welfare of the state above blood purity and nobility.
- The administrative system of the Delhi Sultanate was primarily based on the Arab-Persian model, while its military organization followed the Turk-Mongol system.
- The head of the central government was the Sultan; he was the supreme judge and the commander-in-chief of the army.
- The noble class and the ulemas exercised practical control over the Sultan's authority.
- The orthodox jurists recognized by Sharia were called the ulema.

The four principal departments of the central administration during the Sultanate period

Department	Officer
Diwan-i-Wizarat (Revenue Department)	Wazir (Wazir-i-Mumalik)
Diwan-i-Arz (Military Department)	Ariz-i-Mumalik
Diwan-i-Insha (Royal Correspondence Department)	Insha-i-Mumalik (Dabir-i-Mumalik)
Diwan-i-Risalat (Foreign and Religious Department)	Risalat-i-Mumalik

Departments established by various sultans

Department	Sultan
Diwan-i-Arz	Balban
Diwan-i-Mustakhraj	Alauddin Khilji
Diwan-i-Riyasat	Alauddin Khilji
Diwan-i-Amirkohi	Muhammad bin Tughlaq
Diwan-i-Bandagan	Firoz Shah Tughlaq
Diwan-i-Khairat	Firoz Shah Tughlaq
Dar-ul-Shafa	Firoz Shah Tughlaq

Important books of the Sultanate period and their authors

Book	Author
Khazain-ul-Futuh, Tughluqnama	Amir Khusrau
Tarikh-i-Firuzshahi	Barani
Tabqat-i-Nasiri	Minhaj-us-Siraj
Futuh-i-Firuzshahi	Firoz Shah Tughlaq
Taj-ul-Masir	Hasan Nizami
Rihla	Ibn Battuta

VIJAYANAGARA EMPIRE

The Vijayanagara Empire was founded in 1336 CE by two brothers, Harihara and Bukka, with the support of their guru Vidyanarya and was named the Sangama dynasty after their father, Sangama. Originally, they had been feudatories of the Kakatiya dynasty. The empire was situated on the southern banks of the Tungabhadra River.

- When Muhammad bin Tughlaq, the ruler of the Delhi Sultanate, attacked Kampili, he took the two brothers captive to Delhi and had them convert to Islam. Later, when he sent them south to suppress the Hoysala rebellion they with the help of their guru, renounced Islam and returned to Hinduism.

The principal dynasties of Vijayanagara and their founders

Dynasty	Period	Founder
Sangama Dynasty	1336–1485 CE	Harihara and Bukka
Saluva Dynasty	1485–1505 CE	Narasimha Saluva
Tuluva Dynasty	1505–1570 CE	Veera Narasimha
Aravidu Dynasty	1570–1649 CE	Tirumala

- Devaraya-I (1406–1422 CE) of the Sangama dynasty fought a war with the Bahmani ruler Firuz over the Tungabhadra Doab, but was defeated. As war indemnity, he had to pay one million huns, pearls and elephants and give his daughter in marriage to Firuz Shah. This conflict is also called the "War of the Goldsmith's Daughter."
- Devaraya-II was the greatest ruler of the Sangama dynasty, also known as Gajabekkar or Immadi Devaraya.
- The Persian traveler Abdur Razzak visited Vijayanagar during the reign of Devaraya-II.
- The most important ruler of the Vijayanagara Empire was Krishna Devaraya of the Tuluva dynasty. He assumed the titles Yavanarajastapanacharya and Andhra Abhinava Bhoja.
- Krishna Devaraya composed the famous Telugu work Amuktamalyada and the Sanskrit texts Jambavati Kalyanam and Usha Parinaya.
- Krishnadevaraya's court was graced by eight great Telugu scholars and poets, known as the "Ashta Diggajas," among whom Allasani Peddana was the foremost.
- Krishna Devaraya founded Nagalapur in memory of his mother, Nagala Devi and the town of Hospet in memory of his wife. He commissioned the construction of the Hazara Temple and the Vitthala Swami Temple.
- Portuguese travelers Domingo Paes and Duarte Barbosa visited Vijayanagar during Krishnadevaraya's reign.
- In his autobiography Tuzuk-i-Baburi, Babur described Krishnadevaraya as the most powerful ruler in India at that time.
- In January 1565 CE, the Battle of Talikota (also called Rakshasa Tangadi or Banni Hatti) was fought during the reign of Sadashiva of the Tuluva dynasty. Four Bahmani states Bijapur, Ahmadnagar, Golkonda and Bidar took part under the leadership of Bijapur. Due to hostility with Golkonda, the Berar state did not join the alliance.
- In the Battle of Talikota, the Vijayanagara army was led by Ramraya (minister of the Aravidu dynasty). In this battle, the Vijayanagara Empire suffered a crushing defeat and its glory came to an end.

Administration of the Vijayanagara Empire

- Vijayanagara's system of governance was monarchical. The king was called "Raya." The Chetti were the merchant class.
- The official language of Vijayanagara was Telugu. Mahanavami was its most famous state festival.
- The Vijayanagara Empire was divided into six provinces, called "rajya" or "mandala." The smallest administrative unit was the "ur" or village.
- The Nayankara system was part of Vijayanagara's provincial administration. Nayaks were military commanders who, in lieu of pay, were granted land called amaram. Because they held amaram land, they were also called amaranayaks or simply nayaks. They were required to remit a portion of their revenue to the central treasury and maintain troops to support the king.
- The Ayangar system was an important part of rural administration. The sardars under the nayaks were called poligars; they were landowners.
- The Vijayanagara Empire's penal code was harsh and slavery was widespread.
- The buying and selling of humans was called besavag.

Various types of land in Vijayanagara

Brahmadeya	Land granted to Brahmins
Devadeya	Land granted to temples
Mathapura	Land granted to monasteries
Amaram	Land granted to military and civil officers for special services

Foreign travelers to the Vijayanagara Empire

Foreign Traveler	Ruler
Nicolo Conti	Devaraya-I
Abdur Razzak	Devaraya-II
Nikitin	Muhammad-III of the Bahmani
Barbosa & Paes	Krishnadevaraya
Nuniz	Achyuta Devaraya
Cesare Federici	Sadashiva Raya

BAHMANI EMPIRE

During the final years of Muhammad bin Tughlaq's reign, revolts by the Amirs-i-Sada in the south led to the foundation of the Bahmani Sultanate. In 1347 CE, Zafar Khan (Hassan Gangu), an Afghan, assumed the title Abu'l-Muzaffar Alauddin Bahman Shah (reigned 1347-58 CE) and established the Bahmani Sultanate.

- Hasan Gangu made Gulbarga his capital and named it Ahsanabad.
- He divided his empire into four provinces (tarafs): Daulatabad, Berar, Bidar and Gulbarga (which included Bijapur).
- He was the first Muslim ruler to abolish the jizya tax. (The second was Jainul Abedin and the third was Akbar.)
- Tajuddin Firoz Shah, the ruler of this empire, defeated Devaraya-I of Vijayanagar in the War of the Goldsmith's Daughter.
- In 1425 CE, Ahmad Shah-I Wali (1422-35 CE) moved the capital from Gulbarga to Bidar and renamed it Muhammadabad.
- Humayun, son of Alauddin Ahmad-II (1458-61 CE), was given the title "Jālim" for his cruelty and was also called the "Nero of the Deccan."
- He appointed Mahmud Gawan as his prime minister. Mahmud Gawan was conferred the title "Khwaja" by Muhammad Shah-III (1463-1482 CE).
- Russian traveler Nikitin visited the Bahmani Sultanate during the reign of Muhammad-III.

Mahmud Gawan

- Mahmud Gawan seized Goa in 1472 CE, which had been under Vijayanagar's control.
- He founded a college and a madrasa in Bidar.
- He developed the "taga" scale for use in agriculture.

The emergence of five new states in place of the Bahmani Empire after its decline

State	Year of Independence	Dynasty	Founder
Bijapur	1489	Adil Shahi	Yusuf Adil Khan
Ahmadnagar	1490	Nizam Shahi	Malik Ahmad
Berar	1490	Imad Shahi	Fatehullah Imad Shah
Golkonda	1512	Qutb Shahi	Quli Qutb Shah
Bidar	1527	Barid Shahi	Amir Ali Barid

MUGHAL EMPIRE

The Mughal Empire in India was founded by Babur. Babur was the son of Umar Sheikh Mirza, the ruler of Fergana and his mother's name was Qutlugh Nigar Begum.

Zahir-ud-din Muhammad Babur (1526-1530 CE)

- He was born on 14 February 1483 CE in Fergana. On 8 June 1494, Babur ascended the throne of Fergana and assumed the title of Padishah.
- Babur was invited to invade India by Daulat Khan Lodi, the ruler of Punjab and Rana Sanga, the ruler of Mewar.

Important battles fought by Babur in India.

Battle	Year	Combatants	Victor
First Battle of Panipat	1526 CE	Babur vs. Ibrahim Lodi	Babur
Battle of Khanwa	1527 CE	Babur vs. Rana Sanga	Babur
Battle of Chanderi	1528 CE	Babur vs. Medini Rai	Babur
Battle of Ghaghra	1529 CE	Babur vs. Mahmud Lodi	Babur

- Babur composed his autobiography, Tuzuk-e-Baburi (Baburnama), in the Turkish language.
- Babur died in Agra in December 1530 CE.

Nasir-ud-din Muhammad Humayun (1530-1556 CE)

- After Babur's death, his son Humayun became the ruler. He was born in 1508 in Kabul.
- At his father's command, Humayun divided his empire among his four brothers. He was the only Mughal ruler to do so.
- In 1539 CE, at the Battle of Chausa and in 1540 CE, at the Battle of Bilgram (Kannauj), Sher Khan defeated Humayun and Humayun spent the next 15 years (1540-1555 CE) in exile.
- In May 1555 CE at the Battle of Machhiwara and in June 1555 CE at the Battle of Sirhind, the Mughals defeated Punjab's ruler Sikandar Suri and secured control of the entire Punjab. After this victory, Humayun was restored to the throne in India.
- Humayun also believed in astrology. He instituted the practice of wearing seven different colored garments one for each day of the week. He commissioned the construction of a building called Dinpanah.
- In July 1555 CE, Humayun was once again seated on the throne of Delhi, but in January 1556 CE he died after falling down the library stairs of the Dinpanah building.

Sher Shah Suri (1540–1545 CE)

- Sher Shah Suri expelled Humayun from India and founded the Sur dynasty. He was born in 1472 CE, his original name being Farid Khan. In 1540 CE, at his coronation in Agra, he assumed the title Sher Shah.
- In 1541 CE, Sher Shah renamed Pataliputra to Patna and built the Grand Trunk Road.
- The conquest of Kalinjar in 1545 CE was Sher Shah's final victory.
- Sher Shah issued the silver rupee and the copper dam. He was the first to introduce a coin called the rupee.
- Sher Shah died in 1545 CE. His tomb is located in Sasaram, Bihar, which is called "The Taj Mahal of Bihar."
- Malik Muhammad Jayasi was a contemporary of Sher Shah; he composed the work Padmavat.

Jalal-ud-din Muhammad Akbar (1556–1605 CE)

- Jalal-ud-din Muhammad Akbar was born on 15 October 1542 in the palace of Rana Virsal at Amarkot. His coronation took place on 14 February 1556 at Kalanaur in Punjab, when he was 13 years and 4 months old. His mother's name was Hamida Banu Begum.
- Akbar's guardian, Bairam Khan, represented him in the Second Battle of Panipat on 5 November 1556. The battle was fought between Akbar and Hemu, in which Akbar was victorious.
- In 1576, the Battle of Haldighati was fought between Akbar and Maharana Pratap, in which Akbar emerged victorious.
- In 1570 CE, Akbar built Fatehpur Sikri and made it his capital instead of Agra.
- Fatehpur Sikri was the first planned city of the Mughal rulers.
- The nine gems in Akbar's court were-
 1. Birbal
 2. Mulla Do-Pyaza
 3. Man Singh
 4. Tansen
 5. Hakim Hukum
 6. Todar Mal
 7. Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khana
 8. Faizi
 9. Abul Fazl

(Akbar conferred upon Tansen the title "Kantha Bharan

Vani Vilas.")

- In 1605 CE, Akbar died and was buried at Sikandra (Agra).

Important works carried out by Akbar

Year	Work
1562	End of the system of slavery
1563	Abolition of the pilgrimage tax
1564	Abolition of the jizya tax
1575	Introduction of the mansabdari system; construction of the Ibadat Khana
1582	Final end of the system of slavery; proclamation of Din-e-Ilahi

Jahangir (1605–1627 CE)

- Jahangir ascended the throne on 21 October 1605. He married Mehrunnisa and gave her the title Nur Jahan.
- He installed the Chain of Justice for the public and issued twelve edicts related to public welfare.
- He prohibited the sale and production of alcohol and other intoxicants in the empire. He introduced the practice of jharoka darshan (public balcony audiences).
- Jahangir composed his autobiography, Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri, in Persian.
- During Jahangir's reign, Captain Hawkins and Sir Thomas Roe came to India. Jahangir died in November 1627 CE and was buried in Shahdara.

Shah Jahan (1627–1658 CE)

- Shah Jahan ascended the throne in February 1628. His birth name was Khurram.
- He married Arjumand Bano Begum, known as Mumtaz Mahal. In her memory, Shah Jahan commissioned the Taj Mahal, the first fully white-marble building in India. Its architect was Ahmad Lahauri.
- The Taj Mahal was inspired by Humayun's Tomb.
- On 8 June 1658 CE, Aurangzeb imprisoned his father Shah Jahan in Agra Fort, where he died in 1666 CE at the age of 74.

Aurangzeb (1658–1707 CE)

- Aurangzeb ascended the throne in July 1658 after defeating and killing his brothers in the war of succession. He was a staunch supporter of Islam and was also known as "Zinda Pir."
- After ascending the throne, he banned the celebration of Hindu festivals and ceremonies. He ordered the assassination of the Sikh Guru Tegh Bahadur.
- In 1679, he reimposed the jizya tax. He had the kalima inscribed on coins and banned the celebration of the Nowruz festival, the practice of jharoka darshan and tuladan.
- He died in March 1707 in Ahmednagar.

Administration during the Mughal period

- Mughal administration was a blend of Arabic and Persian elements. The Mughals' official language was Persian.
- In administration, there was a council of ministers to assist the emperor, called the Wizarat.
- Maham Anga was the first and only female prime minister of the Mughal era.
- In 1564 CE, Akbar created the office of Diwan to curtail the powers of the Wakil.
- Akbar established the Anubhag department (Translation Department) and appointed Faizi as its head.
- In 1573 CE, Akbar appointed Todar Mal as the Diwan of Gujarat for the first time.
- In 1602 CE, to commemorate his victory in Gujarat, Akbar commissioned the construction of the Buland Darwaza. It is also called the "Gate of Victory" and is the tallest gateway in the world.
- Akbar was the first Mughal ruler to issue gold coins and embossed (decorated) coins. Jahangir was the first Mughal emperor to circulate coins bearing his own portrait.
- Aurangzeb abolished the practice of having the kalima inscribed on coins.
- Akbar replaced the Sikandari gaz with the Ilahi gaz.
- Babur and Humayun collected the jizya tax from Hindus. Akbar abolished the jizya tax for the first time in 1564. In 1679, Aurangzeb reinstated the jizya tax.
- The jizya was finally abolished in India in 1720 CE during the reign of Muhammad Shah.
- In 1574 CE, Akbar introduced the practice of branding horses and recording their descriptions.
- Humayun's Tomb was the first Mughal-era building to feature a double dome and use white marble.
- Nur Jahan commissioned the construction of the Tomb of Itimad-ud-Daulah in Agra in memory of her father. It was the first Mughal-era tomb built entirely of white marble and the first in the Mughal period to use pietra dura.
- Shah Jahan commissioned the construction of the Red Fort in Delhi using red sandstone.
- Humayun's sister and Babur's daughter, Gulbadan Begum, composed the Humayunnama in Persian.
- Aurangzeb commissioned the compilation of the legal text Fatwa-i-Alamgiri. During his reign, the largest number of Persian-language books on music were compiled.
- Aurangzeb commissioned the construction of a mausoleum in Aurangabad in memory of his beloved wife Rabia Durrani (Dilras Banu Begum). It is also known as the "Bibi ka Maqbara" and "The Taj of the South."
- Mughal architecture reached its zenith during Shah Jahan's reign and Mughal painting reached its peak during Jahangir's reign.

Major Mughal-period departments and their heads

Department	Head
Military Department	Mir Bakhshi
Religious Department	Sadr-us-Sudur
Justice Department	Qazi-ul-Quzat
Intelligence Department	Waqi-a-Navis
Naval Department	Mir-i-Bahr
Department of Household Affairs	Mir Saman
Royal Artillery Department	Mir Atish

Major Mughal-period books and their authors

Book	Author
Tuzuk-i-Baburi	Babur
Humayunnama	Gulbadan Begum
Tabakat-i-Akbari	Khwaja Nizamuddin Ahmad
Akbarnama	Abul Fazal
Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri	Jahangir
Padshahnama	Abdul Hamid Lahori
Nuskha-i-Dilkushan	Bhimsen Saxena
Muntakhab-ul-Lubab	Khafi Khan

LATER MUGHAL (1707-1857 CE)

Aurangzeb died at Ahmednagar on 3 March 1707 CE and the decline of the Mughal Empire accelerated. The period after 1707 CE is known in history as the Later Mughal period.

Bahadur Shah (Bahadurshah) (1707-1712 CE)

- After Aurangzeb, his son Shah Alam-I ascended the throne under the title Bahadur Shah. He became ruler at the age of 65, the oldest ever to do so.
- Bahadur Shah was known by the epithet Shah-e-Bekbar.

Farrukhsiyar (1713-1719 CE)

- He was also called "the abominable coward." He ascended the throne with the help of the Sayyid brothers (Abdullah Khan and Hussain Ali).
- In 1717 CE, he issued a golden decree granting the English the right to free trade.

Muhammad Shah "Rangila" (1719-1748 CE)

- Muhammad Shah ascended the throne with the help of the Sayyid brothers. His name was Roshan Akhtar. He abolished the jizya tax permanently.
- During his reign, in 1739 CE, Nader Shah of Persia invaded and carried off the Peacock Throne built by Shah Jahan and the Kohinoor diamond. Muhammad Shah was the last Mughal ruler to sit on the Peacock Throne.
- It was during his reign, in 1748 CE, that Ahmad Shah Abdali, Nader Shah's successor, invaded India. Abdali carried out a total of seven invasions of India, the most three occurring during Shah Alam-II's reign.

Shah Alam-II (1759-1806 CE)

- Shah Alam-II participated in the Battle of Buxar in 1764 CE, signed the Treaty of Allahabad with the British in 1765 CE and remained a British pensioner in Allahabad until 1772 CE. He was the first Mughal emperor to become a pensioner of the British.
- During his reign, in 1803 CE the British seized Delhi and imprisoned Shah Alam, where he died as a prisoner in 1806 CE.

Akbar-II (1806-1837 CE)

- He was the first Mughal emperor installed by the British. He conferred the title of "Raja" on Ram Mohan Roy.

Bahadur Shah-II "Zafar" (1837-1857 CE)

- Bahadur Shah Zafar was the last Mughal emperor. He wrote poetry under the pen name "Zafar."
- During the 1857 Revolt, the rebels declared him the Emperor of Hindustan. Because of his participation in this uprising, the British exiled him to Rangoon, where he died in 1862.

MARATHA EMPIRE

The Maratha kingdom was the first Hindu state established in the south after the fall of the Vijayanagara Empire. The rise of Maratha power occurred during the decline of the Mughal Empire. The geographical features of the region contributed most to the Marathas' ascent. From the 17th to the 19th century, the Maratha Empire was a major power in India, founded by the Maratha ruler Shivaji.

Shivaji (1627-1680 CE)

- Shivaji was born on 10 April 1627 at Shivner Fort in Pune. Aurangzeb conferred the title of "Raja" on Shivaji.
- His father's name was Shahaji Bhonsle and his mother's name was Jijabai. His political mentor was Konddev and his spiritual guru was Ramdas. In 1640 CE, he married Saibai Nimbalkar, by whom his successor Shambhaji was born. He also married Soyarabai, whose son was Rajaram.
- In 1656 CE, Shivaji captured the Raigad fort and made it his capital.
- In 1665 CE, Mirza Raja Jai Singh of Amer and Diler Khan were sent to crush Shivaji, but Jai Singh captured Purandar and laid siege to Raigad. Finally, in June 1665 CE, the Treaty of Purandar was concluded between Jai Singh and Shivaji. Under this treaty, Shivaji had to hand over 23 of his 35 forts to the Mughals.
- Shivaji adopted two tax systems in his administration called Chauth and Sardeshmukhi. Chauth was a land tax levied at one-quarter of the produce in conquered territories. Sardeshmukhi was an additional tax of 10% of revenue, imposed because the subjects were hereditary Sardeshmukhs.
- Shivaji's council of ministers comprised eight officials known as the Ashtapradhan, who advised the king.
- Shivaji's coronation took place in 1674 CE. It was the last significant event of his life.
- After Shivaji, his successor was Sambhaji (1680-1689 CE). He provided protection and support to Aurangzeb's rebel son Akbar-II. At Sangameshwar, a Mughal commander captured Sambhaji and because he refused to convert to Islam, Aurangzeb ordered his execution.
- After Sambhaji's capture, Rajaram (1689-1700 CE) became ruler. He made Jinji his capital instead of Raigad and governed from there.
- Following Rajaram's death, his widow Tara Bai (1700-1707 CE) served as regent for their minor son Shivaji-II and held the throne.
- Sambhaji's son Shahu (1707-1749 CE) was imprisoned by Aurangzeb. He was released by Bahadur Shah, after which a civil war broke out between Shahu and Tara Bai.
- During their reign, the Maratha Empire split into two: Tara Bai ruled Kolhapur, while Shahuji governed Satara. The civil war between Shahu and Tara Bai strengthened the power of the Peshwa.
- Balaji Vishwanath (1713-1720 CE): Shahu appointed Balaji as commander. Later, Shahu made Balaji the Peshwa. He secured control of the Maratha Empire in the 18th century and made the Peshwa office hereditary.

❖ HISTORY ❖

- **Bajirao-I (1720–1740 CE):** Bajirao-I is regarded as the most powerful Peshwa. He is also called the "Fighting Peshwa." He pursued a policy of expanding Maratha power northward with the slogan "from the Krishna to Attock." Under his leadership, Maratha power reached its zenith.
- **Balaji Baji Rao (1740–1761 CE):** He was also known as Nanasaheb. With the assistance of Raghunath Rao, Balaji Baji Rao brought Maratha power to its peak.

Third Battle of Panipat (1761 CE)

- The cause of the Third Battle of Panipat was Raghunath Rao's policy of expanding Maratha territory as far as Cuttack (Odisha).
- In 1758, Nanasaheb invaded Punjab. At that time, since the region was under Abdali's control, the Marathas clashed with Ahmad Shah's army. In this battle, Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula of Awadh supported the Afghans.
- In January 1760 CE, near Delhi, a battle between Abdali and the Maratha army took place in which the Marathas were severely defeated. Nanasaheb could not endure this defeat and died in June 1761 CE.

- The 1761 invasion was Abdali's fifth invasion of India.
- Panipat brought a significant turning point in the Marathas' fortunes and Nanasaheb's reign marked the zenith of Maratha power.
- As a result of the Third Battle of Panipat, Hyder Ali rose to power in the south and the English Empire emerged in eastern India.
- The last Peshwa, Baji Rao-II (1796–1818 CE), signed the Treaty of Bassein with the British in 1802, which caused a split among the Marathas. As a result, in 1818 the British abolished the Peshwa office and sent him to Bithur (Kanpur) with a pension of 1.8 million rupees.

Anglo-Maratha Wars

War	Year	Treaty
First	1775–1782 CE	Treaty of Salbai
Second	1803–1806 CE	Treaty of Bassein
Third	1817–1818 CE	Treaty of Mandsaur

MODERN HISTORY

ARRIVAL OF EUROPEAN COMPANIES

At the end of the 15th century, sea routes were discovered, after which European countries began coming to India. India's prosperity and trade potential attracted them. Initially, their main objective was to trade in India, but seeing the country's political situation, they began to adopt imperialist and colonial policies.

The sequence of arrival of European trading companies in India was as follows:

Portuguese – Dutch – English – Danish – French

Portuguese

- Vasco da Gama was the first Portuguese and European traveler to reach India by the sea route.
- In 1498, Vasco da Gama reached the port of Calicut (Kerala) with the aid of a Gujarati pilot named Abdul Majid. The ruler of Calicut, the Zamorin, welcomed him, but the Arab merchants already involved in Calicut's trade opposed it.
- After Vasco da Gama's arrival, the Portuguese established trading factories at the ports of Calicut, Goa, Daman and Diu and Hooghly.
- In 1503, the Portuguese established their first trading post (factory) in Cochin, India.
- The Portuguese Viceroy Francisco de Almeida (1505–1509 CE) was the first Portuguese Viceroy in India.
- Under Francisco de Almeida's "Blue Water Policy," the Portuguese secured a monopoly on trade in the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea. This was also called the Cartaze system, implemented by Portugal's first Viceroy Francisco de Almeida.
- Alfonso de Albuquerque (1509–1515 CE) arrived in India as the second Viceroy and made Cochin his headquarters. He is regarded as the true founder of the Portuguese Empire in India.
- In 1529 CE, Nuno de Cunha assumed the office of Viceroy and in 1530 he moved his headquarters from Cochin to Goa.
- The Portuguese ruled Goa, Daman and Diu until 1961 CE.

Influence of the Portuguese

- The Portuguese introduced the Gothic architectural style in India.
- They established the first printing press in Goa.
- Christian missionaries came to India along with the Portuguese.

Dutch (Holland)

- In 1596, the first Dutch citizen to arrive in India was Cornelis de Houtman.
- The Dutch East India Company was established in 1602 CE and was granted the right to trade.
- The Dutch established their first factory at Machilipatnam in 1605 CE. Their objective was to monopolize the spice trade.
- In 1759 CE, the British finally defeated the Dutch in the Battle of Bidara, leading to the decline of Dutch trade in India.
- The Dutch introduced the joint-stock company in India.
- The Dutch gave more importance to the export of Indian textiles instead of spices.

The British

- During the reign of Queen Elizabeth-I of England, The British East India Company was established in 1600 CE and the Queen granted it a charter to trade with the Eastern countries.
- The initial motto of the East India Company was 'No land, only trade.'
- In 1611 CE, a trading post was established at Masulipatnam.
- In 1608 CE, Captain Hawkins and in 1615 CE, Sir Thomas Roe came to the court of Jahangir.
- In 1632 CE, the Sultan of Golconda, Qutb Shah, granted a golden farman to the British in exchange for an annual payment of 500 pagodas, giving them a monopoly on trade from all the ports of the Golconda kingdom.
- In 1651 CE, the British received trade privileges in Bengal and established a trading post at Hooghly.
- In 1661 CE, Charles-II married Catherine and Bombay was received by Charles-II as part of the dowry.

The Danes

- The Danish (Denmark) East India Company was established in 1616 CE. This company set up its trading post at Tranquebar (Tamil Nadu) in 1620 CE and at Serampore (Bengal) in 1676 CE.
- Serampore (Bengal) was their main trading center. In 1845 CE, it was transferred by Denmark to Britain.

The French

- With the support of Colbert, the minister of French Emperor Louis XIV, the French East India Company was established in India in 1664 CE.
- In 1668 CE, the French established their first trading post in Surat and in 1669 CE, they set up a second one in Masulipatnam.

Company	Country	Arrival in India	First Factory
Portuguese East India Company	Portugal	1498	Cochin (1503)
British East India Company	England	1600	Surat (1613)
Dutch East India Company	Netherlands (Dutch)	1602	Masulipatnam (1605)
Danish East India Company	Denmark	1616	Tranquebar (1620)
French East India Company	France	1664	Surat (1668)

BRITISH EAST INDIA COMPANY AND BENGAL

- The British, French and Dutch had established trading posts in Bengal, among which Hooghly was the most important.
- In 1651 CE, after taking permission from Shah Shuja, the East India Company established its first factory in Hooghly, Bengal.

Battle of Plassey (23 June, 1757 CE)

- This battle was fought between the British East India Company and the Nawab of Bengal, Siraj-ud-Daulah (1756–57 CE). The main cause of the battle was the growing commercial dominance of the British in Bengal.
- British commander Robert Clive (1757–60 CE) conspired against Siraj-ud-Daulah with the Nawab's commander Mir Jafar, along with Jagat Seth, Rai Durlabh and Amirchand, which led to the weakening of Siraj-ud-Daulah's army.
- On 23 June, 1757 CE, this battle was fought at the field of Plassey, south of Murshidabad, in which the Company's army defeated Siraj-ud-Daulah.
- After this battle, with the support of the East India Company, Mir Jafar became the Nawab of Bengal.
- Mir Jafar, the puppet Nawab under Clive was removed by the British in 1760 CE and his son-in-law Mir Qasim was made the Nawab of Bengal.
- Mir Qasim (1760–64 CE) shifted his capital from Murshidabad to Munger in Bihar.

Battle of Buxar (October, 1764 CE)

- This battle was fought in 1764 CE between the British and the combined forces of Mir Qasim, the Nawab of Awadh Shuja-ud-Daulah and the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam-II.
- This battle strengthened the British Empire's rule in India and led to the dethronement of Mir Qasim. As a result of the battle, British political and military influence in India increased.
- Hector Munro was the commander of the British army.

Kingdom of Mysore

- In 1761 CE, Hyder Ali established his control over the Kingdom of Mysore and after his death, in 1782 CE, his son Tipu Sultan succeeded him.

Four major wars between the Kingdom of Mysore and the British East India Company

War	Year	Treaty	Governor-General
First	1767–69 CE	Treaty of Madras	Smith
Second	1780–84 CE	Treaty of Mangalore	Warren Hastings
Third	1790–92 CE	Treaty of Seringapatam	Cornwallis
Fourth	1799 CE	-	Wellesley

REVOLT OF 1857 CE

The Revolt of 1857 was a major uprising against the rule of the British East India Company, which eventually paved the way for the establishment of direct British Crown rule in India. The revolt began on 10 May 1857 in Meerut. At that time, Lord Canning was the Governor-General of India and Lord Palmerston was the British Prime Minister.

Major Causes of the Revolt of 1857

Social, Political and Administrative Causes

- Among the political causes of the Revolt of 1857, Lord Wellesley's 'Subsidiary Alliance' and Lord Dalhousie's 'Doctrine of Lapse' were major factors.
- The stoppage of pension to Peshwa Nana Sahib also led to widespread discontent.
- Denying Indians higher positions in the administration was also a major cause.

Religious Causes

- The 'Religious Disabilities Act' passed in 1850 granted inheritance rights to those who converted to Christianity, which caused resentment in Hindu society.

Economic Causes

- The British land revenue policies (such as the Permanent Settlement, Ryotwari and Mahalwari systems) exploited the farmers.
- Destruction of traditional handicrafts.

Military Causes

- Racial discrimination in military service and ill-treatment of Indian soldiers.
- Lack of promotion and low salary were among the most serious causes of discontent.
- In 1854, Dalhousie, through the Postal Stamp Act, abolished the free postal facility provided to soldiers, which contributed to the military revolt.

Immediate Cause

- The use of greased cartridges, which were manufactured in Bengal, was the immediate cause of the Revolt of 1857.
- The traditional Brown Bess was replaced by the Enfield rifle, whose cartridge had to be bitten open before use. As the cartridges were greased with cow and pig fat, it angered both Hindus and Muslims.

- On 29 March 1857, Mangal Pandey, a soldier of the 34th Native Infantry Regiment in Barrackpore, opposed the use of greased cartridges and killed Lieutenant Baugh, which marked the beginning of the revolt.
- On 8 April 1857, following the verdict of a military court, Mangal Pandey was sentenced to death by hanging. He is regarded as the first martyr of the Revolt of 1857.

Beginning of the Revolt

- On 10 May 1857, the revolt began in the cantonment of the 20th Native Infantry at Meerut, where the stationed soldiers freed their imprisoned comrades and set out for Delhi, reaching there on 11 May.
- On 12 May, they captured Delhi and declared Bahadur Shah Zafar-II as the Emperor of India and the leader of the revolt.



Tatya Tope Rani Lakshmibai Nana Sahib

Centres and Spread of the Revolt of 1857

Center	Rebel Leaders	British Officers Who Suppressed the Revolt
Delhi	Bahadur Shah II, Bakht Khan	Nicholson, Hudson
Kanpur	Nana Sahib, Tatya Tope	Colin Campbell, Havelock
Lucknow/ Awadh	Begum Hazrat Mahal	Campbell, Havelock, Outram
Jhansi, Gwalior	Lakshmibai, Tatya Tope	General Hugh Rose
Jagdishpur	Kunwar Singh	William Taylor, Vincent Eyre
Faizabad	Maulvi Ahmadullah	General Reynard
Bareilly	Khan Bahadur Khan	Vincent Eyre, Campbell
Allahabad	Liaqat Ali	Colonel Neill

Major books related to the Revolt of 1857 and their authors

Major Books	Author
The Indian War of Independence 1857	V. D. Savarkar
The Great Rebellion	Ashok Mehta
The Sepoy Mutiny and the Revolt of 1857	R. C. Majumdar
The Sepoy Mutiny of 1857: A Social Analysis	H. P. Chattopadhyay
Eighteen Fifty Seven (1857)	S. N. Sen

Outcome of the Revolt

- Although this revolt failed from the perspective of the freedom struggle, its far-reaching consequences were seen.
- After the Revolt of 1857, the rule of the Company ended with the Government of India Act of 1858 and British Crown rule began in India.
- On 1 November 1858, at the durbar held in Allahabad, Lord Canning (Governor-General during the Revolt of 1857) read out Queen Victoria's proclamation. It is called the 'Magna Carta of Indian Freedom.'

- The proclamation ended the Company's rule in India and placed Indian administration directly under the British Crown.
- Under the 1858 Act, the Governor-General of India was given the title of Viceroy, making Lord Canning the first Viceroy of India.

INDIAN SOCIAL REFORM MOVEMENT

Brahmo Samaj (1828)

- Raja Ram Mohan Roy is regarded as the 'Father of the Renaissance of Modern India' and a prominent social reformer. He is also called the "Pioneer of Journalism/Founder of Vernacular Press" in India.
- In 1815 CE, he founded the Atmiya Sabha, in 1825 CE, the Vedanta College and in 1828 CE, the Brahmo Sabha, which later became the Brahmo Samaj.
- Keshav Chandra Sen formed the 'Indian Brahmo Samaj' and Devendra Nath Tagore's Brahmo Samaj was called the 'Adi Brahmo Samaj'.

Young Bengal Movement (1831)

- The founder of the Young Bengal Movement was Henry Vivian Derozio.
- Derozio is called 'The first nationalist poet of modern India.'

Vedanta Society (1864)

- In 1864 CE, at the behest of Keshav Chandra Sen, Shri Dharlu Naidu established the 'Vedanta Society' in Madras.
- It is called the 'Brahmo Samaj of South India'.
- The Vedanta Society worked to eliminate caste discrimination and promote the education of women and widows.

Prarthana Samaj (1867)

- In 1867 CE, with the support of Keshav Chandra Sen, Atmaram Pandurang and Mahadev Govind Ranade established the Prarthana Samaj in Maharashtra.
- Mahadev Govind Ranade is regarded as 'The Pioneer of Cultural Renaissance in Western India.'
- He supported women's education, widow remarriage, caste abolition and monotheism.

Satya Shodhak Samaj (1873)

- The Satya Shodhak Samaj was founded by Jyotiba Phule in 1873 in Pune (Maharashtra).
- He opened schools for the welfare of lower castes, especially Dalits and worked for the emancipation of women from slavery.
- Under the Satya Shodhak Samaj, the rights of lower castes and farmers were fought for.

Arya Samaj (1875)

- Dayananda Saraswati founded the Arya Samaj in Bombay in 1875.
- Arya Samaj rejects idol worship, the belief in incarnations, pilgrimages, animal sacrifice, social inequality, casteism, untouchability, sati practice, child marriage and the practice of purdah.

Theosophical Society (1875)

- The Theosophical Society was founded in 1875 in New York, United States, by Russian woman Helena Petrovna Blavatsky and American military officer H. S. Olcott.
- Its headquarters were established in Adyar, Madras, in 1886 CE.
- Annie Besant became the president of the Theosophical Society in 1907.

Aligarh Movement (1875)

- The founder of the Aligarh Movement was Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.
- After 1857 CE, he tried to reduce the distrust that the British had developed against Muslims.
- He interpreted the Quran from a scientific perspective and wrote a commentary on the Bible.
- Institutions of Syed Ahmad Khan-
 - Scientific Society (1864 CE)
 - Muslim Anglo-Oriental School, Aligarh (1875 CE)

❖ HISTORY ❖

Ahmadiyya Movement (1889)

- The Ahmadiyya Movement was started in 1889 at Qadian, near Gurdaspur (Punjab), by Mirza Ghulam Ahmad.
- Mirza Ghulam Ahmad declared himself the incarnation of both Prophet Muhammad and Krishna. His book was titled 'Bahrain-e-Ahmadiyya.'

Ramakrishna Mission (1897)

- The Ramakrishna Mission was established in May 1897 at Belur, near Calcutta, by Swami Vivekananda, a disciple of Ramakrishna Paramahansa.
- Swami Vivekananda's original name was Narendra Nath Dutta. He was born on 12 January 1863 in Kolkata.
- In 1893 CE, Swami Vivekananda participated in the World Parliament of Religions held in Chicago, USA. The name 'Vivekananda' was given to him by Maharaja Ajit Singh of Khetri.
- Subhas Chandra Bose called Vivekananda 'The spiritual father of the modern national movement.'

Vaikom Satyagraha (1924)

- The Vaikom Satyagraha was a type of Gandhian movement.
- This movement was launched against Brahminism and regarding entry into temples.
- The Shri Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam organization, under the leadership of Shri Narayana Guru, supported the entry of lower castes into temples.
- In March 1925, through Gandhi's mediation, a settlement was reached with the Queen of Travancore regarding the entry of protesters into temples.

Widow Remarriage

- Due to the efforts of Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, widow remarriage was legally recognized under Section 15 of the Hindu Widow Remarriage Act, 1856, passed during Lord Canning's tenure.
- In 1872, the Civil Marriage Act was passed through the efforts of Keshav Chandra Sen.
- D. K. Karve established a Widow's home in Pune in 1899.
- In 1930, due to the efforts of Harbilas Sharda, the Sharda Act was implemented, which set the marriageable age at 18 years for boys and 14 years for girls.

Major Social and Religious Organizations

Organization	Year	Place	Founder
Atmiya Sabha	1815	Bengal	Raja Ram Mohan Roy
Brahmo Samaj	1828	Bengal	Raja Ram Mohan Roy
Dharma Sabha	1830	Bengal	Radhakant Dev
Young Bengal Movement	1831	Bengal	Henry Vivian Derozio
Tattwabodhini Sabha	1839	Bengal	Debendranath Tagor
Satya Mahima Dharma	1860	Odisha	Mukunda Das
Scientific Society	1864	Aligarh	Syed Ahmad Khan
Veda Samaj	1864	Madras	K. Sridharalu Naidu

Brahmo Samaj of India	1866	Calcutta	Keshab Chandra Sen
Adi Brahmo Samaj	1866	Calcutta	Debendranath Tagore
Prarthana Samaj	1867	Maharashtra	Atmaram Pandurang, M.G. Ranade
Widow Remarriage Association	1867	Poona	M.G. Ranade, Dhondo Keshav Karve
Poona Sarvajanik Sabha	1867	Poona	Mahadev Govind Ranade
Indian Reform Association	1870	Calcutta	Keshab Chandra Sen
Satyashodhak Samaj	1873	Maharashtra	Jyotirao Phule
Arya Samaj	1875	Bombay	Swami Dayanand Saraswati
Theosophical Society	1875	New York	Colonel Olcott, Madame Blavatsky
Aligarh Anglo-Oriental College	1875	Aligarh	Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
Namdhari Movement	1875	Punjab	Ram Singh
Deccan Education Society	1884	Poona	M.G. Ranade, G.G. Agarkar
Dinbandhu Sarvajanik Sabha	1884	Maharashtra	Jyotirao Phule
Indian National Social Conference	1887	Maharashtra	M.G. Ranade
Ahmadiyya Movement	1889	Qadian (Punjab)	Ghulam Ahmad
Sharada Sadan	1889	Maharashtra	Pandita Ramabai
Vedanta Society	1896	New York	Swami Vivekananda
Ramakrishna Mission	1897	Calcutta	Swami Vivekananda
Madras Hindu Association	1904	Madras	Annie Besant
Servants of India Society	1905	Maharashtra	Gopal Krishna Gokhale
Seva Sadan Society	1908	Bombay	Behramji Malabari, Dayaram Gidumal
Seva Samiti	1914	Allahabad	Hridaynath Kunzru

Social Reform Laws

Law	Year	Governor-General / Viceroy
Sati Prohibition Act	1829	William Bentinck
Hindu Widow Remarriage Act	1856	Lord Canning
Age of Consent Act	1891	Lord Lansdowne
Sharda Act	1929	Lord Irwin

BRITISH GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND VICEROYS

- The Governor-General was the highest authority in British India and this position was reserved exclusively for the British.
- Until 1858, the Governor-General was appointed by the Directors of the British East India Company and was accountable to them.
- After the Act of 1858, the Governor-General came to be known as the Viceroy. With this change, the British Crown, the British Government and the Secretary of State for India began to play an important role in the appointment of the Governor-General.

Governors of Bengal

Robert Clive (1757–60 and 1765–67)

- Robert Clive was appointed Governor of Bengal by the East India Company in 1757 and he initiated the system of Dual Government.
- Robert Clive brought Allahabad under the protection of the Company through the Second Treaty of Allahabad in 1765.
- Other Governors of Bengal included Verelst (1767–69), Cartier (1769–72) and Warren Hastings (1772–74).

Governor-General of Bengal

Warren Hastings (1774–1785)

- He was the last Governor of Bengal and was made the first Governor-General of Bengal under the Regulating Act of 1773. Warren Hastings abolished the Dual Government in Bengal (1765–72).
- During his tenure, the Supreme Court was established in Calcutta in 1774 and the first madrasa in Calcutta was opened in 1781.
- Under his patronage, Sir William Jones established the 'Asiatic Society of Bengal' in 1784. In 1780, 'The Bengal Gazette' was published.
- He transferred the national treasury from Murshidabad to Calcutta and discontinued the pension of the Mughal Emperor.

Lord Cornwallis (1786–1793)

- Lord Cornwallis established the judicial system and is considered the 'Father of the Indian Police Service'.
- In 1789, he banned the trade of slaves.
- He introduced the principle of separation of powers in the judicial field and established the 'Cornwallis Code'. He also laid the foundation of the Indian Civil Service.
- In 1793, he implemented the Permanent Settlement system in regions like Bihar, Bengal and Odisha. He is the only Governor-General whose tomb is located in India, at Ghazipur in Uttar Pradesh.

Sir John Shore (1793–1798)

- During this time, the Charter Act of 1793 was passed.
- He adopted a policy of non-interference towards the native states.

Lord Wellesley (1798–1805)

- Lord Wellesley established Fort William College in Calcutta in 1800.
- He referred to himself as "The Lion of Bengal" and is regarded as the father of the Subsidiary Alliance system in India. He compelled states like Hyderabad, Mysore, Tanjore, Awadh, the Peshwa, Scindia and others to accept the Subsidiary Alliance.

Sir George Barlow (1805–1807)

- During his tenure, the Vellore Sepoy Mutiny took place in 1806.

Lord Minto I (1807–1813)

- The famous 'Treaty of Amritsar' was concluded with Maharaja Ranjit Singh in 1809.
- During his tenure, the Charter Act of 1813 was passed.

Lord Hastings (1813–1823)

- During his tenure, the First Anglo-Nepal War ended with the 'Treaty of Sugauli' in 1816.
- In 1822, the Tenancy Act was implemented in Bengal.
- The Pindaris were suppressed (1817–18) and the prominent Pindari leaders were Wasil Muhammad, Chitu and Karim Khan.

Lord Amherst (1823–1828)

- During his tenure, the First Anglo-Burmese War (1824–26) took place and the Treaty of Yandabo was signed between the two in 1826.
- The Barrackpore Cantonment Revolt occurred in 1824 during his tenure.

Lord William Bentinck (1828–1835)

- Under the Charter Act of 1833, Lord William Bentinck became the last Governor-General of Bengal and the first Governor-General of India.
- With the support of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, he abolished the practice of Sati in 1829. In addition, by 1830, he put an end to the practice of Thuggee and banned female infanticide.
- Under the Charter Act, he ended discrimination in government services and established the First Law Commission in 1835 under the chairmanship of Lord Macaulay.
- Bentinck's tenure is known for educational reforms.

Charles Metcalfe (1835–1836)

- Charles Metcalfe removed restrictions on newspapers, due to which he is known as 'The Liberator of the Indian Press'.

Lord Auckland (1836–1842)

- In 1839, he undertook the repair of the Grand Trunk Road from Delhi to Calcutta.
- The First Anglo-Afghan War (1839–42) concluded and a tripartite treaty was signed between Shah Shuja, Ranjit Singh and the British.

Lord Ellenborough (1842–1844)

- Under the leadership of Charles Napier, Sindh was annexed into British India in August 1843.
- The practice of slavery was abolished through Act V of 1843.

Lord Hardinge I (1844–1848)

- During Lord Hardinge's tenure, the First Anglo-Sikh War (1845–46) took place, resulting in British control over Lahore.
- The practice of human sacrifice was banned.

Lord Dalhousie (1848–1856)

- Lord Dalhousie annexed Satara (1848), Jaitpur and Sambalpur (1849), Baghat (1850), Udaipur (1852), Jhansi (1853) and Nagpur (1854) into the British Empire under the Doctrine of Lapse. He also annexed Awadh in 1856 on charges of corruption and misgovernance; at that time, the Nawab of Awadh was Wajid Ali Shah.
- Dalhousie is considered the 'Father of Railway Transport in India'. During his tenure, the first railway in India ran between Bombay and Thane in 1853.
- In 1853, the electric telegraph service was introduced between Calcutta and Agra. As part of educational reforms, the Wood's Dispatch policy was implemented in 1854. The Public Service Commission and the Public Works Department (PWD) were also established.

Viceroy of India

Lord Canning (1856–1862)

- Lord Canning was the last Governor-General of India and the first Viceroy of India.
- The Hindu Widow Remarriage Act was passed in 1856.
- The Revolt of 1857 took place during his tenure.
- The Indian Penal Code (1860) and the Criminal Procedure Code were implemented.
- Under the Act of 1858 in Allahabad, Queen Victoria was proclaimed the Empress of India. The Indigo Revolt occurred in 1860 and in 1861, the Indian Councils Act and the High Courts Act were enacted, under which High Courts were established in major cities.

Lord Elgin-I (1862–1863)

- During his tenure, the Wahabi Movement was suppressed.

Sir John Lawrence (1864–1869)

- During his tenure, severe famines occurred in Odisha in 1866 and in Rajputana and Bundelkhand during 1868–69.
- The Viceroy established a Famine Commission under the leadership of Henry Campbell.
- During his tenure, in 1865, the first submarine telegraph service between India and Europe was started.

Lord Mayo (1869–1872)

- During Lord Mayo's tenure, the first census in India was conducted in 1872. He is considered the 'Father of Financial Decentralization' in India.
- He established Mayo College in Ajmer.
- During his tenure, an Afghan chieftain named Sher Ali was murdered in the Andaman Islands.

Lord Northbrook (1872–1876)

- The Native Marriage Act was passed in 1872 during Lord Northbrook's tenure.
- The famous Kuka movement took place in Punjab in 1872.

Lord Lytton (1876–1880)

- In 1878, a Famine Commission was established under the chairmanship of Richard Strachey. In the same year, the age limit for Indians appearing in the Indian Civil Service examinations was reduced from 21 to 19 years.
- The Vernacular Press Act was passed in 1878. In 1877, a grand durbar was held in Delhi, during which Queen Victoria of Britain was given the title of Empress of India.

Lord Ripon (1880–1884)

- In 1881, the first regular census and the first Factory Act were introduced. In 1882, he repealed the Vernacular Press Act, restoring freedom to the newspapers.
- The age for entry into the civil service was raised from 19 to 21 years.
- In 1882, local self-government was also introduced. Florence Nightingale called him the 'Saviour of India'.

Lord Dufferin (1884–1888)

- The Indian National Congress was founded in 1885 under the leadership of A.O. Hume.
- In 1885, the Bengal Tenancy Act, Awadh Tenancy Act and Punjab Tenancy Act were passed.
- The Third Anglo-Burmese War took place in 1885 and Burma was finally annexed to India in 1886.

Lord Lansdowne (1888–1894)

- The Second Factory Act was introduced in 1891, which prohibited women from working more than 11 hours a day.
- In 1893, the boundary line between India and Afghanistan (Durand Line) was determined.

Lord Elgin-II (1894–1899)

- Between 1895 and 1898, severe famines occurred in Bihar, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.
- He established a Famine Commission known as the 'Royal Commission'.
- He unified the Indian Army.

Lord Curzon (1899–1905)

- In 1902, a University Commission was formed under the chairmanship of Sir Thomas Raleigh.
- In 1904, the Indian University Reform Act was passed.
- During Lord Curzon's tenure, Bengal was partitioned on October 16, 1905, which was observed as a 'Day of Mourning' and led to the beginning of the Swadeshi Movement.
- He established a Famine Commission under the chairmanship of Sir Anthony MacDonald.
- In 1904, the Archaeological Survey of India was established to protect historical monuments under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act. Around the same time, the Victoria Memorial Hall was constructed.

Lord Minto-II (1905–1910)

- Under the leadership of Aga Khan, the Muslim League was established in Dhaka in 1906.
- In 1907, the Congress split into two factions at the Surat session.
- The Morley-Minto Reforms Act of 1909 was implemented, which provided separate electorates for Muslims.

Lord Harding-II (1910–1916)

- During his tenure, in 1911, King George V of Britain visited India.
- In 1911, it was announced that India's capital would be shifted from Calcutta to Delhi and in 1912, Delhi was made the capital.
- The beginning of the First World War (1914–18).

Lord Chelmsford (1916–1921)

- In 1916, the first women's university was established in Poona.
- The Rowlatt Act was implemented in April 1919.
- In 1919, the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms Act was passed, which introduced dyarchy (dual governance) in the provinces.
- In 1920, Mahatma Gandhi launched the Non-Cooperation Movement.

Lord Reading (1921–1926)

- The Moplah Rebellion by Muslim peasants took place in Kerala in 1921.
- The Swaraj Party was established in 1923.

Lord Irwin (1926–1931)

- The Simon Commission arrived in India in 1928.
- The Sharda Act was implemented in 1929, setting the minimum marriage age at 14 years for girls and 18 years for boys.
- The First Round Table Conference was held in London in 1930.
- The Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed in 1931.

Lord Willingdon (1931–1936)

- The Second and Third Round Table Conferences were held in London in 1931 and 1932, respectively.
- The Government of India Act of 1935 was passed, under which Burma was separated from India.

Lord Linlithgow (1936–1944)

- During his tenure, the Second World War (1939–45) began.
- The August Offer of 1940 was introduced.
- The Cripps Mission arrived in India in March 1942.
- The Quit India Movement began in 1942.

Lord Wavell (1944–1947)

- The Second World War ended in 1945.
- The Cabinet Mission arrived in India in 1946.
- During this time, the Royal Indian Navy Mutiny occurred (February 1946).

Lord Mountbatten (1947-1948)

- On March 24, 1947, Lord Mountbatten was appointed Governor-General of India and according to the 'June 3 Plan,' he announced the partition of India on August 15, 1947.
- Lord Mountbatten was the first Governor-General of independent India.
- Chakravarti Rajagopalachari was the first and last Indian Governor-General of independent India.
- On November 26, 1949, the Constitution of India was finalized and it came into effect on January 26, 1950.

PRE-CONGRESS POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Poona Sarvajanik Sabha (1870)

- The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha was established in April 1870 by Justice Mahadev Govind Ranade.
- During British rule, it was a socio-political organization founded to act as a mediator between the government and the Indian public and to advocate for the legal rights of farmers.

India Association (1876)

- It was the first nationalist organization in India.
- It was founded in 1876 by Surendranath Banerjee and Anand Mohan Bose.

Madras Mahajana Sabha (1884)

- It was established in 1884.
- Founders - A.V. Raghavachariar, G. Subramania Iyer and Anand Charlu.

Bombay Presidency Association (1885)

- It was established in 1885.
- Founding members - Firozshah Mehta, K.T. Telang and Badruddin Tayyabji.

Indian National Congress (1885)

- It was established on December 28, 1885, by A.O. Hume.
- On Dadabhai Naoroji's suggestion, its name was changed from Indian National Union to Indian National Congress.
- The first session of the Indian National Congress was held in 1885 at Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College, Bombay, chaired by Womesh Chunder Bonnerjee, with 72 members participating.

INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT

Partition of Bengal (1905)

- The Partition of Bengal was announced on July 19, 1905, by the then Governor-General Lord Curzon.
- The Partition of Bengal came into effect on October 16, 1905, which was observed as a 'Day of Mourning.' On Rabindranath Tagore's suggestion, the day was celebrated as Raksha Bandhan, symbolizing unity.
- During this time, Rabindranath Tagore's "Amar Shonar Bangla" and Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's "Vande Mataram" became popular songs.
- In the Brahmo Samaj's magazine Sanjivani, Krishna Kumar Mitra advocated the boycott of foreign goods.
- At the Congress session in Banaras (1905), the Swadeshi Movement and boycott were approved.
- The moderates wanted to limit the movement to Bengal and boycott of foreign goods, while the extremists aimed to spread it across the country and extend the boycott to foreign institutions and foreign-held offices as well.

Formation of the Muslim League (1906)

- On October 1, 1906, a Muslim delegation led by Sir Aga Khan met Viceroy Lord Minto in Shimla.
- In 1906, the All India Muslim League was established in Dhaka, with Nawab Salimullah Khan as its founder and Vakkar-ul-Mulk Mustaq Hussain as its president.
- In 1908, Aga Khan was appointed the permanent president of the Muslim League.

- At the 1908 Amritsar session, the demand for separate electorates for Muslims was made, which was granted by the Morley-Minto Reforms of 1909.
- The purpose of the 1909 reforms was to appease the moderate leaders of the Congress and to suppress nationalism.

Congress Session at Surat (1907)

- At this session, the extremist group wanted Lala Lajpat Rai as the president, while the moderates supported Rasbihari Ghosh, who was ultimately elected president.
- At the conference, disagreements arose over the four resolutions brought by the extremist faction regarding Swadeshi, boycott, self-rule and national education.
- Open conflict arose between the two factions, ultimately leading to the split of the Congress. This division was led by Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

Delhi Durbar (1911)

- In December 1911, British Emperor George V and Queen Mary visited India. At that time, Lord Harding was the Governor-General.
- The Gateway of India was constructed to welcome them.

Two important announcements

- The Partition of Bengal was annulled.
- The capital was shifted from Calcutta to Delhi.
- The official transfer of the capital to Delhi took place in April 1912. Around the same time, a bomb was thrown during Viceroy Lord Harding's procession in Delhi's Chandni Chowk, led by Rasbihari Bose. They were tried in the Delhi Conspiracy Case and sentenced to death.

Komagata Maru Incident (1914)

- The Komagata Maru incident was a dispute related to the entry of Indians into Canada.
- Canada banned the entry of Indians who did not come directly from India. At that time, there was no direct route from India to Canada.
- Komagata Maru was a Japanese ship leased by an Indian-origin businessman named Gurdutt Singh.
- In 1914, this ship was carrying 376 Indian passengers (mostly Punjabi Sikhs) from Hong Kong to Canada.
- The ship reached Vancouver, Canada, in 1914, but the Canadian government refused it entry.
- At the same time, due to the outbreak of the First World War, the British ordered the ship to return to India.

Home Rule Movement (1916)

- This movement was inspired by Ireland. Its goal was to achieve self-government constitutionally while remaining under the British Empire.
- Tilak founded the Home Rule League in Belgaum on April 28, 1916.
- Annie Besant founded the Home Rule League in September 1916 at Adyar (Madras). She explained the Home Rule Movement through newspapers named New India and Commonweal.
- George Arundale was appointed its secretary.

Champaran Movement (1917)

- This movement took place in Champaran the district of Bihar. At the suggestion of Rajkumar Shukla, Gandhi came to Champaran and started a Satyagraha against the Tinkathia system. It was Gandhi's first Satyagraha in India.
- The movement was caused by the exploitative condition of farmers in indigo cultivation, where the British government and European landlords imposed heavy taxes and forced farmers to grow indigo. Under the Tinkathia system, farmers were required to cultivate indigo on 3/20th of their land.
- Gandhi's assistants in the movement included Rajendra Prasad, Mazharul Haque, J.B. Kripalani, Narhari Parikh and Mahadev Desai.
- On the success of the movement, Tagore gave Gandhi the title of 'Mahatma'.

Ahmedabad Mill Workers' Movement (1918)

- This movement was carried out by the mill workers of Ahmedabad. A dispute arose between the mill workers and owners over the 'plague bonus'.
- In March 1918, Gandhi undertook a fast unto death and led the movement.
- The mill owners decided to give a 20% bonus, while Gandhi had demanded a 35% bonus. Eventually, the mill owners accepted the workers' demands and increased wages by 35%.

Kheda Peasant Movement (1918)

- This movement took place in 1918 in the Kheda district of Gujarat.
- Its main cause was the refusal to pay increased taxes (lagaan) due to crop failure caused by drought.
- Gandhi advised the farmers not to pay the taxes.
- The government, considering the farmers' demands, granted a reduction in taxes.
- Vitthalbhai Patel, Indulal Yagnik, Shankarlal Banker, Vallabhbhai Patel and Mahadev Desai played active roles in the movement.
- This movement promoted the struggle for farmers' rights and made an important contribution to the freedom struggle.

Rowlatt Act (1919)

- In 1917, a committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Judge Sir Sidney Rowlatt.
- It was called the 'Black Act' because it gave the authority to punish accused persons 'without appeal, without lawyer and without trial'.
- Gandhi founded the Satyagraha Sabha in Bombay to oppose it and organized an all-India strike on April 6, 1919. The purpose of this Act was to suppress political dissent.

Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (1919)

- In Punjab, following the arrest of Dr. Satyapal and Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew in protest against the Rowlatt Act, on April 10, 1919, firing was ordered on the gathering at a protest meeting, resulting in the death of several protesters.
- On April 13, Baisakhi day, in Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar, a meeting was held in protest against the arrest of Congress leaders and the firing incident, where General Dyer ordered troops to open fire without warning on the unarmed crowd, killing hundreds of people.
- The Hunter Committee was formed to investigate the incident and acquitted Dyer, while Congress set up a fact-finding committee headed by Madan Mohan Malaviya. In protest against this incident, Rabindranath Tagore renounced his knighthood.



Khilafat Movement (1919-1920)

- The Khilafat Movement was led by Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali (the Ali brothers) to demand fair treatment of the Caliph and was an Indian Muslim movement against the British.
- The purpose of the Khilafat Movement was to protect the power and position of the Turkish Sultan and Caliph.
- The movement began in 1919 in opposition to the British decisions that threatened Turkey's defeat and endangered the Caliph's authority.
- After World War-I, the Treaty of Sèvres between Britain and Turkey stripped the Turkish Sultan (Caliph) of his powers and led to the partition of the Ottoman Empire.
- The movement was led by prominent Muslim leaders such as Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali.
- Mahatma Gandhi supported the Khilafat Movement in 1919, turning it into a broad national movement.
- Khilafat Day was observed on October 17, 1919.

Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-22)

- The Non-Cooperation Movement began on August 1, 1920.
- In September 1920, at the special session in Calcutta, Gandhi presented the proposal for Non-Cooperation.
- In December 1920, at the regular session in Nagpur (presided over by C. Vijay Raghavacharya), C.R. Das moved the proposal, which was approved by the Congress.
- The Tilak Swaraj Fund was established to support the movement.
- During this movement, Gandhi renounced the title of 'Kaisar-i-Hind' and Jamnalal Bajaj gave up the title of 'Rai Bahadur'.
- In 1921, the Prince of Wales was boycotted during his visit to India.
- The first prominent leader to be arrested during this movement was Muhammad Ali.
- On February 4, 1922, in Chauri Chaura (Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh), a violent mob set fire to a police station, killing 22 policemen.
- Distressed by the violent incident at Chauri Chaura, Mahatma Gandhi announced the withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement.

Simon Commission (1927-28)

- The seven-member commission chaired by Sir John Simon had no Indian members, which is why it was also called the "White Commission."
- On February 3, 1928, when the commission arrived in India, it was completely boycotted with black flags and slogans of "Simon Go Back."
- During protests against the Simon Commission in Lahore, Lala Lajpat Rai was severely injured in a police baton charge and died a few days later.
- The Simon Commission made important recommendations such as implementing dyarchy in the provinces and separating Burma from India.
- The Simon Commission presented its report in May 1930, which was discussed at the Round Table Conferences held in London.

Nehru Report (1928)

- The Nehru Report was related to proposals for constitutional reforms.
- Indians were challenged to draft a constitution that would gain the support of all political parties and be presented before the British Parliament.
- The draft of the Nehru Report was prepared by Motilal Nehru and Tej Bahadur Sapru.

- In May 1928, Motilal Nehru presided over the second all-party conference held in Delhi.
- Other members of this conference included Subhas Chandra Bose, Sir Ali Imam, Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mangal Singh, G.R. Pradhan, Shoaib Qureshi and N.M. Joshi.
- The Nehru Report declared 'Dominion Status' as its primary goal. This report was finalized in August 1928 at the All Parties Conference held in Lucknow, chaired by Dr. Ansari.

Lahore Session (1929)

- This session was held in December 1929 in Lahore, the capital of Punjab province and was chaired by Jawaharlal Nehru.
- At the Congress Lahore session, the goal of 'Complete Independence' (Purna Swaraj) was declared.
- On January 26, 1930, the Congress Working Committee decided to observe that day as 'Complete Independence Day' and officially declared January 26 as 'Independence Day' to be celebrated every year.
- At this session, the Congress was authorized to launch the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Civil Disobedience Movement (1930)

- On March 12, 1930, Mahatma Gandhi, along with 78 followers, started a 24-day march from Sabarmati Ashram and reached Dandi on April 6, 1930. There, he symbolically broke the salt law by picking up a handful of salt, marking the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- The Dandi March is also called the 'Salt Satyagraha'.
- Subhas Chandra Bose compared the Dandi March to Napoleon's 'March on Paris' and Mussolini's 'March on Rome'.

Gandhi-Irwin Pact (March 5, 1931)

- It is also called the Delhi Pact.
- In this conference, Tej Bahadur Sapru and Jayakar acted as mediators.
- After this, the Civil Disobedience Movement was suspended.
- Under this pact, Gandhi agreed to participate in the Second Round Table Conference.
- The government agreed to release political prisoners.

First Round Table Conference (November 12, 1930 - January 13, 1931)

- The First Round Table Conference was held at St. James's Palace in London.
- The Congress did not participate in this conference.
- At that time, the Prime Minister of Britain was Ramsay MacDonald.

Second Round Table Conference (September 7 - December 1, 1931)

- Mahatma Gandhi participated in the Second Round Table Conference representing the Congress.
- After the failure of the Second Round Table Conference, Mahatma Gandhi restarted the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1932.
- At this conference, Ambedkar demanded separate electorates for Dalits, but no agreement was reached.

Third Round Table Conference (November-December 1932)

- Congress did not participate in this conference either, which limited the involvement of Indian leaders.
- Bhimrao Ambedkar and Tej Bahadur Sapru participated in all three Round Table Conferences.

Poona Pact (September 24, 1932)

- On August 16, 1932, British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald decided to create separate electorates for the Dalit communities, which is also called the Communal Award.
- On September 20, 1932, Gandhi began a fast unto death in Yerwada Jail protesting against the Communal Award.

- Through the efforts of Madan Mohan Malaviya, an agreement was reached between Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar on September 24, 1932, at Yerwada Jail in Pune.
- Under the agreement, Ambedkar withdrew the demand for separate representation for Harijans and accepted the principle of joint electorates.
- In 1932, Gandhi founded the All India Anti-Untouchability League, which was later renamed the Harijan Sevak Sangh.

August Offer (1940)

- On August 8, 1940, Viceroy Lord Linlithgow presented the August Offer to gain Indian support during the Second World War (1939-45).
- After the war, Indian representatives were to form a constituent assembly for drafting the constitution.
- Rejecting the August Offer, the Congress launched the 'Individual Satyagraha' movement.

Individual Satyagraha (1940)

- This Satyagraha began in October 1940 and is also known as the 'Delhi Chalo Movement'.
- Completely rejecting the August Offer, the Individual Satyagraha was launched under the leadership of Gandhi.
- The first satyagrahi was Vinoba Bhave, followed by Jawaharlal Nehru as the second.
- The satyagrahis delivered anti-war speeches in villages and marched towards Delhi, which is why the movement came to be known as the 'Delhi Chalo Movement'.

Cripps Mission (1942)

- During World War-II, the Allied powers pressured British Prime Minister Churchill to negotiate with Indians to gain their support for the war effort.
- Subsequently, to gain Indian support, a one-member mission led by Cabinet Minister Stafford Cripps was sent to India on March 22, 1942.
- Cripps had to obtain agreement from both the majority Hindu community as well as the Muslim community.
- Their proposal promised that after the war, India would be granted the status of a Dominion with full control over its foreign policy and a separate agreement would be made to protect the interests of minorities.
- Gandhi described the Cripps Proposal as a "post-dated cheque."
- Both the Congress and the Muslim League rejected this proposal.

Quit India Movement (August Revolution - 1942)

- On August 8, 1942, at a historic meeting in Bombay's Gowalia Tank, chaired by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Mahatma Gandhi gave the slogan 'Do or Die' and launched the movement on August 9.
- The slogan 'Quit India' was given by Yusuf Meherally, a socialist, Mayor of Mumbai and trade unionist.
- During this movement, Aruna Asaf Ali, known as the 'Grand Old Lady,' hoisted the Indian flag at Gowalia Tank Maidan.
- Sardar Patel called the Quit India Movement a 'unique movement,' and Usha Mehta established an underground radio station in Mumbai that helped raise awareness about the movement.
- Under Operation Zero Hour, the British government arrested all major Congress leaders by the morning of August 9.

Wavell Plan (1945)

- In June 1945, Wavell released all Congress leaders from jail. The plan named after Wavell was presented in 1945.
- The purpose of this plan was to address the growing demand for self-rule in India by reorganizing the Viceroy's Executive Council to provide equal representation for both Hindus and Muslims.
- After the end of the war, the process of drafting the constitution would begin. This interim arrangement was to remain in effect only until the new constitution was implemented.

Shimla Conference (1945)

- In June 1945, an all-party conference was held in Shimla to consider Wavell's proposals, with a total of 22 representatives participating.
- At this conference, Jinnah participated as the representative of the Muslim League and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad represented the Congress.
- The conference failed due to the opposition of the Muslim League.

Cabinet Mission Plan (1946)

- In February 1946, British Prime Minister Attlee sent this mission to India to resolve the Indian problem. The mission consisted of three members:
 - Pethick-Lawrence (Secretary of State for India)
 - Stafford Cripps (Chairman of the Trade Board)
 - A.V. Alexander (First Lord of the Admiralty)
 (The chairman of this mission was Pethick-Lawrence.)
- The Muslim League accepted this plan on June 6, 1946 and the Congress accepted it on June 25, 1946.
- The British government's final effort was to ensure a peaceful withdrawal and transfer power into Indian hands.

Attlee's Announcement (February 1947)

- Clement Attlee announced that Britain would transfer power to India by June 30, 1948.
- Under the 'Breakdown Plan,' Wavell suggested that the British leave India by March 31, 1947.
- Attlee appointed Mountbatten as the Viceroy of India, replacing Wavell.

Mountbatten Plan (June 1947)

- Mountbatten arrived in India in March 1947 as the 34th and last Governor-General, with the goal of securing India's independence as soon as possible.
- Mountbatten came to India in March 1947 and presented the Mountbatten Plan on June 3, 1947, which included the partition of India.
- Mountbatten set August 15, 1947, as the day for transferring power to the Indians.

Indian Independence Act (1947)

- The British Parliament proposed the Indian Independence Act in July 1947.
- On August 15, 1947, India and Pakistan came into existence as two independent dominion states.
- Until the new constitution is enacted, the Constituent Assembly will function as the legislature under the Government of India Act, 1935.
- In July 1947, a new department called the Ministry of Indian States was formed, with Sardar Patel given charge. Regarding partition, Sardar Patel stated, "The Indian princely states will have the right to join any dominion or remain independent."
- The position of Secretary of State for India was abolished. Jawaharlal Nehru became the first Prime Minister of independent India.

Newspaper/Magazine

Author/Editor	Newspaper/Magazine
Bal Gangadhar Tilak	Kesari (Marathi), Maratha (English)
Lala Lajpat Rai	Punjabi
Arvind Ghosh	Vande Mataram
Barindra Kumar Ghosh & Bhupendra Nath Dutt	Yugantar
Ajit Singh	Bharat Mata
Ram Nath Puri	Circular-e-Azadi
Tarknathdas	Free Hindustan

Annie Besant	Commonweal (weekly), New India (daily)
Krishna Kumar Mitra	Sanjivani
Surendranath Banerjee	Bengali
Ashwini Kumar Dutt	Swadeshi
Mahatma Gandhi	The Indian Opinion, Harijan
Muhammad Ali Jinnah	Comrade

Major Slogans

Major Slogans	Person
"Do or Die," "Quit India, British"	Mahatma Gandhi
Tum Mujhe Khoon Do, Main Tumhe Azadi Dunga, Dilli Chalo, Jai Hind	Subhas Chandra Bose
Mere Sir Par Lathi Ka Ek Ek Prahar, Angrezi Shasan Ke Taboot Ki Keel Saabit Hoga	Lala Lajpat Rai
Sampoorna Kranti	Jayaprakash Narayan
Vedon Ki Ore Lauto	Dayanand Saraswati
Vijayi Vishw Tiranga Pyara	Shyam Lal Gupta 'Parshad'
Inquilab Zindabad	Bhagat Singh
Jai Jagat	Vinoba Bhave
Vande Mataram	Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
Saare Jahan Se Achha Hindustan Hamara	Iqbal
Samrajyavad Ka Nash Ho	Bhagat Singh
Swaraj Hamara Janmasiddh Adhikar Hai	Bal Gangadhar Tilak
Sarfarooshi Ki Tamanna, Ab Hamare Dil Mein Hai	Ram Prasad Bismil
Jan Gan Man Adhinayak Jai He	Rabindranath Tagore
Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan	Lal Bahadur Shastri
Purna Swaraj, Aaram Haram Hai	Jawaharlal Nehru
Muslim Murkh The, Jo Unhone Suraksha Ki Mang Ki Aur Hindu Unse Bhi Murkh The, Jo Unhone Us Mang Ko Thukra Diya."	Abul Kalam Azad

CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA

In Indian history, after the Battle of Plassey in 1757 and the Battle of Buxar in 1764, the East India Company enacted several laws that laid the foundation for the development of the Indian Constitution.

Regulating Act of 1773-

- Under this Act, the Governor of Bengal was appointed as the 'Governor-General of Bengal'.
- Lord Warren Hastings was appointed the first Governor-General of Bengal.
- In 1774, the Supreme Court was established in Calcutta, comprising one Chief Justice and three other judges. The first Chief Justice was Sir Elijah Impey.

Pitt's India Act of 1784-

- This Act introduced the system of dual governance:
 - Board of Directors – for commercial affairs.
 - Board of Control – for political affairs.

Charter Act of 1813-

- The company's commercial monopoly was ended, except for the monopoly over China and the tea trade.
- Under this Act, Christian missionaries were allowed to preach in India for the first time.
- A provision was made to spend one lakh rupees annually on Indian education.

Charter Act of 1833-

- The Governor-General of Bengal was made the 'Governor-General of India'.
- Lord William Bentinck became the first Governor-General of India.
- As a result of this Act, the 'First Law Commission' was established.

Government of India Act, 1858-

- The governance of India was transferred from the East India Company to the British Crown.
- The title of Governor-General was changed to 'Viceroy of India' and Lord Canning was appointed as the first Viceroy of India.

Morley-Minto Reforms Act (1909)-

- This Act introduced communal representation and provided separate electorates and elected representatives for Muslims.

Government of India Act, 1919 (Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms)-

- Dyarchy was introduced in the provinces.
- Under this, greater powers were given to provincial governments and the Governor was made the executive head of the province.
- This Act granted women the right to vote.

- Legislators were given the right to speak in the Assembly.
- The Central Public Service Commission was established in 1926.

Government of India Act, 1935-

- Provision was made for the establishment of the All India Federation.
- This Act introduced the system of dyarchy at the central level.
- Provinces were granted full autonomy and dyarchy was abolished.
- A 'Federal Court' was established.
- The communal electorate system was extended to Dalits, women and the working class.
- Burma was separated from India.
- It is also called India's 'Mini Constitution'.

Indian Independence Act, 1947-

- It was passed by the British Parliament on July 5, 1947 and received Royal Assent on July 18, 1947.
- This Act ended the title of 'Emperor of India' held by the British Crown.
- Provision was made for the appointment of two separate Governor-General for India and Pakistan.
- Both countries Constituent Assemblies were given the authority to draft their own constitutions and repeal any laws enacted by the British Parliament, including the Independence Act.
- The position of Secretary of State for India was abolished.

Development of Education by the British

Year/Act	Event/Policy Name	Key Features
1813	Charter Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Provision of one lakh rupees annually for education in India. ◆ Support for Western education and Christian missionary activities among Indians.
1835	Macaulay's Education Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ English was made the medium of education. ◆ The education system was developed with the aim of training Indians as "clerks."
1854	Wood's Dispatch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Foundation of modern education. ◆ Establishment of schools, colleges and universities. ◆ Emphasis on technical and women's education.
1857	Establishment of Universities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Establishment of universities in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.
1882	Hunter Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Emphasis on the development of primary and secondary education. ◆ Promotion of rural education.
1904	Indian University Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Law for the control and reform of higher education.
1917-1919	Sadler Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Report on Calcutta University. ◆ Recommended better coordination between school and college education.
1919	Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Education was made a provincial subject.
1937	Wardha Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Emphasis on basic education: craft-based learning.

Important Annual Sessions of the Indian National Congress

Year	Place	President	Important Facts
1885	Bombay	W.C. Banerjee	Formation of Congress; 72 delegates participated.
1886	Calcutta	Dadabhai Naoroji	Expansion of the Indian National Congress.
1887	Madras	Badruddin Tayyabji	First Muslim president of the Congress sessions.
1888	Allahabad	George Yule	First English president of the Congress.
1893	Lahore	Dadabhai Naoroji	Discussion on the idea of the Swadeshi Movement.
1895	Poona	Surendranath Banerjee	Demand for Swadeshi and economic self-rule.
1907	Surat	Rasbihari Ghosh	Split of Congress into Extremists and Moderates.
1916	Lucknow	A.C. Majumdar	Lucknow Pact between Congress and Muslim League.
1920	Nagpur	C. Vijay Raghavacharya	Passed the proposal for the Non-Cooperation Movement.
1924	Belgaum	Mahatma Gandhi	Gandhi presided over this session, the only one he led.
1929	Lahore	Jawaharlal Nehru	Passed the resolution for Complete Independence; January 26, 1930, declared Independence Day.
1931	Karachi	Vallabh bhai Patel	Proposal for Fundamental Rights and National Economic Programme.
1936	Lucknow	Jawaharlal Nehru	Emphasis on socialist ideology.
1937	Faizpur	Jawaharlal Nehru	First Session to be held in a village
1938	Haripura	Subhas Chandra Bose	National Planning Committee set up under Jawahar Lal Nehru.
1946	Meerut	Acharya Kriplani	Preparation for India's independence.

Major Battles Fought by Babur

TRICK → Please Keep Calm Gents

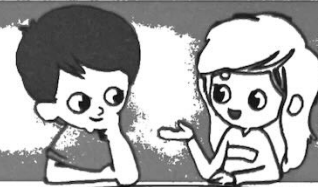
Please → Panipat (1526)

Keep → Khunva (1527)

Calm → Chanderi (1528)

Gents → Ghaghra (1529)

Note: Babur died in 1530 CE.



Major Battles Fought by Humayun

TRICK → DJ Club Beats Softly

DJ → Deora (1531)

Club → Chausa (1539)

Beats → Bilgram (1540)

Softly → Sirhind (1555)

Note: Humayun died in 1556 CE.

Chapter Wise Questions Asked In Previous Years

S.No.	Chapter Name	No. of Questions
1.	Physical Features and Location of India	05
2.	Mountainous Region & Plateau	35
3.	Northern Plains	04
4.	Eastern Ghats & Western Ghats	11
5.	Islands, Gulf and Coasts	12
6.	Climate of India	94
7.	Rivers of India	55
8.	Lake, Waterfall & Dam	19
9.	Soils of India	08
10.	Natural Vegetation	19
11.	Agriculture & Irrigation	56
12.	Mineral & Energy Resources	24
13.	Industry and Industrial Sector	07
14.	Transport & Communication	38
15.	Tribes	08
16.	The Universe & Our Solar System	35
17.	Earth	25
18.	Plate Tectonics Theory	02
19.	Earthquake & Volcano	04
20.	Lithosphere	22
21.	Hydrosphere	12
22.	Coral Reefs	29
23.	Drainage System	04
24.	Lake, Waterfall, Strait & Gulf	07
25.	Tribes	04
26.	Wildlife Conservation	14
27.	Global Warming & Climate Change	05
28.	Wildlife Conservation	05
29.	Ecosystem	35
30.	Miscellaneous	37
Total Questions		635

01

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND LOCATION OF INDIA

1. What is the standard meridian of India

SSC CHSL TIER-I 05/07/2024 (Shift-02)

- (a) 82°30'E (b) 81°30' E
(c) 84°40' E (d) 83°30' E

Exp.-

- India's standard time meridian passes through Mirzapur in Uttar Pradesh.
□ It is 5 hours and 30 minutes ahead of the Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).

Ans. (a)

2. What is the name of the physical feature that is a longitudinal valley located between the Lesser Himalayas and the Shivaliks in India?

SSC CPO TIER-I 28/06/2024 (Shift-01)

- (a) Dune (b) Bhabar
(c) Doab (d) Terai

Exp.- The longitudinal valley located between the Lower Himalayas and the Shivalik hills is called Dun. For example - Dehradun, Kotlidun, and Patlidun.

- The Shivalik Himalayas are the outermost range of the Himalayas, which are 10 to 50 km wide. These ranges are formed by sediments brought by rivers from the main Himalayan ranges.
□ The **Tarai** region is located south of Bhabar. **Bhabar** is a narrow belt parallel to the foothills of the Shivaliks.
□ **Doab** is the area between two rivers.

Ans. (a)

3. From which of the following geosynclines did the Himalayas rise?

SSC CPO TIER-I 28/06/2024 (Shift-02)

- (a) Aravalli geosynclines
(b) Caledonian geosynclines
(c) Tethys geosynclines
(d) Appalachians geosynclines

Exp.- The formation of the Himalayas was due to the geosyncline connected to the Tethys Sea.

- **Tethys Geosyncline:** This was a shallow sea between Gondwana Land and Laurasia. When the Indian subcontinent collided with Asia, most of the Tethys Sea was compressed, resulting in the formation of the Himalayan mountains and the Tibetan Plateau.
□ **Aravalli Geosyncline:** This is related to the Aravalli mountains in India, which are very old and stable mountains.
□ **Caledonian Geosyncline:** This geosyncline is found in Europe and North America.
□ **Appalachian Geosyncline:** This geosyncline is related to the Appalachian Mountains of America.

Ans. (c)

4. Which of the following physiographic divisions of India has extensive alluvial soil deposits?

SSC CPO TIER-I 29/06/2024 (Shift-01)

- (a) Himalayan mountain range
(b) Northern Indian Plains
(c) Island groups
(d) Great Indian Desert

Exp.- The Northern Indian Plain is formed by the **alluvial soil** brought by the **Indus, Ganga, and Brahmaputra** rivers.

- The continuous transportation of soil due to river flow and the availability of moisture in these plains make the alluvial soil fertile.

- From north to south, this plain can be seen in three parts - **Bhabar, Tarai, and Alluvial Plains.** Ans. (b)

5. Which of the following cannot be grouped under the physiographic divisions of India?

SSC CPO TIER-I 04/10/2023 (Shift-03)

- (a) Appalachian Mountains
(b) Himalayas
(c) Islands
(d) Indian Desert

Exp.- The Appalachian mountain range is a mountain range in North America, a part of which is in Canada and most of which is located in the United States of America.

- India is divided into 6 physiographic regions

1. **North and Eastern Mountain Range** - Trans Himalayas, Greater Himalayas, Lesser or Middle Himalayas, and Shivaliks.

2. **Northern Indian Plain** - Bhabar, Tarai, Bangar, Khadar.

3. **Peninsular Plateau** - Baghelkhand, Bundelkhand, Rayalaseema, Rajmahal, Aravalli, etc.

4. **Indian Desert** - Rajasthan and Gujarat.

5. **Coastal Plains** - The coastal plains of India are spread along both the eastern and western coasts of India, flanking the Deccan Plateau.

6. **Island Groups** - The eastern marine part of India is the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal. The Lakshadweep Islands located in the Arabian Sea are coral islands.

Ans. (a)

02

MOUNTAINOUS REGION AND PLATEAU

Himalayas & the mountainous region of North India

1. Which of the following is not included in the Purvanchal Himalayas?

SSC CGL TIER-I 12/09/2024 (Shift-01)

- (a) Manipur Hills
(b) Naga Hills
(c) Pir Panjal Range
(d) Mizo Hills

Exp.- Purvanchal Himalayas include **Manipur, Naga, Mizo, and Patkai hills.**

- It refers to the northern part of the Indo-Burman mountain range and extends to Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura, and Mizoram.

- The highest peak of the Purvanchal Himalayas is **Mount Dapha**, located in Arunachal Pradesh, with a height of 4,578 meters.

- The **Pir Panjal** mountain range is in Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir.

Ans. (c)

2. By what name are the Lushai Hills known?

SSC CHSL TIER-I 02/07/2024 (Shift-03)

- (a) Naga Hills (b) Mizo Hills
(c) Patkai Hills (d) Khasi Hills

Exp.- In the northeastern part of India, the Lushai Hills are **located in Mizoram.**

- It is a hill in the Patkai-Arakan mountain range. Its highest peak is **Phawngpui**, with a height of **2,157 meters.**

- **There are three main ranges in the Patkai hills:**

1. Patkai Bum 2. Garo-Khasi-Jaintia and 3. Lushai Hills.

Ans. (b)

3. Which of the following hills is located in the easternmost part of India?

SSC CHSL TIER-I 11/07/2024 (Shift-04)

- (a) Jaintia Hills
(b) Patkai Bum Hills
(c) Garo Hills
(d) Khasi Hills

Exp.- The Patkai-Bum, located on the India-Myanmar border, are also called Purvanchal Hills.

- They have steep slopes, sharp peaks, and deep valleys, just like the Himalayas.
- The Patkai Range has three hills - **Patkai-Bum, Garo-Khasi-Jaintia, and Lushai Hills.** *Ans. (b)*

4. Patkai hills are part of ____ mountains.

SSC MTS TIER-I 30/09/2023 (Shift-02)

- (a) Purvanchal (b) Karakoram
- (c) Western Ghats (d) Eastern Ghats

Exp.- The Purvanchal Range (also known as 'Eastern Highlands') is a major mountain range located in the eastern region of India. These mountain ranges are spread across Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, and the eastern parts of Assam. *Ans. (a)*

5. What is the height of Kanchenjunga peak of the Himalayas?

SSC MTS TIER-I 08/10/2023 (Shift-01)

- (a) 8798 meters (b) 8175 meters
- (c) 8434 meters (d) 8598 meters

Exp.- Kanchenjunga, the third highest peak in the world, is located in the Himalayan range, which is situated on the border between Nepal and the Indian state of Sikkim. *Ans. (d)*

6. In which sub-division of the Himalayas is Mount Kanchenjunga located?

SSC CGL TIER-I 14/07/2023 (Shift-02)

- (a) Arunachal Himalayas
- (b) Kashmir Himalayas
- (c) Darjeeling and Sikkim Himalayas
- (d) Himachal and Uttaranchal Himalayas

Exp.- See the explanation of Q. No. 5.

Ans. (c)

7. In which part of the Himalayas is its highest mountain peak Kanchenjunga located?

SSC CGL TIER-I 24/07/2023 (Shift-01)

- (a) Darjeeling and Sikkim Himalayas
- (b) Kashmir Himalayas
- (c) Arunachal Himalayas
- (d) Uttarakhand Himalayas

Exp.- See the explanation of Q. No. 5.

Ans. (a)

8. Kanchenjunga and K2 are the names of ____.

SSC Stenographer 11/12/2024 (Shift-03)

- (a) Mountain peaks
- (b) Plateaus
- (c) Lakes
- (d) Glaciers

Exp.- Kanchenjunga is a mountain peak 8586 meters high on the Sikkim-Nepal border near Darjeeling.

- **K2** is located in the Karakoram mountain range, with a height of 8611 meters. *Ans. (a)*

9. The 3,014 meter high Japfu mountain range (Japfu range) is located in which state?

SSC CGL TIER-I 14/07/2023 (Shift-03)

- (a) Meghalaya
- (b) Nagaland
- (c) Assam
- (d) Arunachal Pradesh

Exp.- Japfu mountain range is the easternmost point of the Barail mountain range system.

- The **Barail range** is located between the Brahmaputra and Barak valleys. This range extends from Nagaland and Manipur in the east to Assam and Meghalaya in the west. *Ans. (b)*

10. Match the columns.

State	Hills
1. Kerala	a. Anamalai Hills
2. Meghalaya	b. Garo Hills
3. Mizoram	c. Lushai Hills

SSC CGL TIER-I 14/07/2023 (Shift-04)

- (a) 1-b, 2-c, 3-a
- (b) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c
- (c) 1-c, 2-b, 3-a
- (d) 1-b, 2-a, 3-c

Exp.-

State	Hills
Kerala	Annamalai Hills
Meghalaya	Garo Hills
Mizoram	Lushai Hills - also known as Mizo Hills

Ans. (b)

11. Which hills are part of the Meghalaya Plateau?

SSC CGL TIER-I 24/07/2023 (Shift-02)

- (a) Anaimalai Hills
- (b) Cardamom Hills
- (c) Nilgiri Hills
- (d) Jaintia Hills

Exp.-

- **Meghalaya Plateau:** Is an extension of the Peninsular Plateau and is known as the Karbi Anglong Plateau.
- **Annamalai Hills:** Are located in the Western Ghats of Southern India, and Anamudi, the highest peak in Southern India, is situated here.
- **Cardamom Hills:** Are located in the Idukki district of Kerala, which is famous for the production of cardamom.
- **Nilgiri Hills:** Are located in Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, and Kerala. *Ans. (d)*

12. Which of the following is NOT a subdivision of the Meghalaya Plateau?

SSC CHSL TIER-I 07/08/2023 (Shift-04)

- (a) Dhansiri (b) Jaintia
- (c) Khasi (d) Garo

Exp.- Dhansiri: Is a tributary of the Brahmaputra River. It flows through Nagaland and Assam and joins the Brahmaputra on its southern bank.

- **Meghalaya Plateau:** Is traditionally divided into the Garo, Khasi, and Jaintia Hills. *Ans. (a)*

13. The outermost range of the Himalayas is called ____.

SSC CHSL TIER-I 10/07/2024 (Shift-01)

- (a) Pir Panjal (b) Shivalik
- (c) Dhauladhar (d) Kanchenjunga

Exp.- The Himalayas have several parallel mountain ranges.

- **Karakoram, Ladakh, Zaskar, Pir Panjal, Dhauladhar, and Shivalik** are ranges from north to south respectively.
- Shivalik is also called the Outer Himalayas, and it extends from the Indus River to the Brahmaputra River. *Ans. (b)*

14. Which of the following mountain peaks is located in the Karakoram Range?

SSC CPO TIER-I 27/06/2024 (Shift-01)

- (a) Trishul (b) K2
- (c) Kamet (d) Nanda Devi

Exp.- The mountain peak **K2**, located in the Karakoram Range, is also known as **Mount Godwin Austen**. It is the second highest peak in the world after Mount Everest, with a height of **8,611 meters** (28,251 feet). *Ans. (b)*

15. What is the name of the highest peak of the Indian Garhwal Himalayas, located in the Chamoli district of Uttarakhand state, whose height is 7,817 meters?

SSC PHASE XII 24/06/2024 (Shift-02)

- (a) Mukut Parvat (b) Hardeol
- (c) Nanda Devi (d) Trishul

Exp.- Nanda Devi is the second highest peak in India after Kangchenjunga and the **highest peak located entirely within India**.

- **Mukut Parvat**, with a height of 7242 meters, is located in the Chamoli district of Uttarakhand.
- **Hardeol Peak**, with a height of 7151 meters, is located in the Pithoragarh district of Uttarakhand.
- **Trishul Peak** is a group of three mountain peaks, located in the Bageshwar district of Uttarakhand. *Ans. (c)*

16. Which of the following mountain peaks is a part of the Himalayas?

SSC MTS TIER-I 07/10/2023 (Shift-01)

- (a) Dhupgarh (b) Kalsubai
- (c) Kamet (d) Taramati

Exp.- Kamet (7,756 meters), after Nanda Devi, is the **second highest mountain peak** in India, located in Uttarakhand. It is part of the Zaskar mountain range and is situated near the Tibet Autonomous Region of China.

- **Dhupgarh Peak**, located in the Mahadev Hills, is the **highest point of Madhya Pradesh**.

- ❑ **Kalsubai**, located in the Western Ghats, is the highest mountain peak in Maharashtra.
- ❑ **Taramati Peak** is one of the major peaks of Harishchandragad, located in Maharashtra. *Ans. (c)*

17. Which of the following peaks is NOT located in the Himalayan mountains?

SSC MTS TIER-I 08/10/2023 (Shift-02)

- (a) Kamet (b) Annapurna
(c) Kalsubai (d) Nanda Devi

Exp.- Kalsubai is a mountain located in the Western Ghats, which is the highest point of Maharashtra. Its height is approximately 1649 meters.

- ❑ **Kamet Mountain** is located in Chamoli in the Garhwal region of Uttarakhand, with a height of **7,756 meters (25,446 feet)**. It is the second highest peak in the state after Nanda Devi (7,817 m.) and the third highest mountain in India.
- ❑ **Annapurna Massif** is located in the North-Central Nepal-Himalayas, with a height of **8,078 m.** *Ans. (c)*

18. The part of the Himalayas located between the Sutlej and _____ rivers is known as Kumaon Himalayas.

SSC CGL TIER-I 17/07/2023 (Shift-01)

- (a) Teesta (b) Kali
(c) Indus (d) Brahmaputra

Exp.-

- ❑ The **Satluj** river forms the **western boundary** of the Kumaon Himalayas, while the **Kali river forms the eastern boundary**.
- ❑ It is spread over a **length of 320 kilometers** between these two rivers and includes regions of the Great Himalayas, Lesser Himalayas, and Shivalik mountain ranges.
- ❑ High mountain peaks like **Nanda Devi and Kamet** are located in the Kumaon Himalayas. *Ans. (b)*

19. The Himalayas are divided into regions from west to east. What is the correct order of regions from west to east?

SSC CPO TIER-I 05/10/2023 (Shift-01)

- (a) Punjab Himalayas, Nepal Himalayas, Kumaon Himalayas and Assam Himalayas
(b) Punjab Himalayas, Kumaon Himalayas, Nepal Himalayas and Assam Himalayas
(c) Punjab Himalayas, Kumaon Himalayas, Assam Himalayas and Nepal Himalayas
(d) Punjab Himalayas, Nepal Himalayas, Assam Himalayas and Kumaon Himalayas

Exp.- Based on river valleys, the regional division of the Himalayas is as follows:

- ❑ **Punjab/Kashmir Himalayas**- Mountainous region between the Indus River and the Satluj River.

- ❑ **Kumaon Himalayas**- Region between the Satluj River and the Kali River.
- ❑ **Nepal Himalayas**- Extensive region between the Kali River and the Teesta River.
- ❑ **Assam Himalayas**- Mountainous region from the Teesta River to the Dihang River. *Ans. (b)*

20. Siachen in the Himalayas is a ____.

SSC CPO TIER-I 05/10/2023 (Shift-01)

- (a) A lake (b) A national park
(c) A glacier (d) A dam

Exp.- The Siachen Glacier is located in the Eastern Karakoram mountain range of the Himalayas, near the India-Pakistan Line of Control. It is the **second-longest glacier in the non-polar regions of the world**. The world's largest glacier is the **Lambert Glacier, located in Antarctica.** *Ans. (c)*

21. Match the points given in List-I with the points given in List-II. (Mountain Peaks and their heights)

List I (Mountain Peak) List II (Height in m)

1. Kamet (a) 7756
2. Kangchenjunga (b) 7816
3. Nanda Devi (c) 8611
4. K2 (d) 8586

SSC CHSL TIER-II 26/06/2023

- (a) 1-c, 2-d, 3-b, 4-a
(b) 1-c, 2-b, 3-d, 4-a
(c) 1-a, 2-d, 3-b, 4-c
(d) 1-b, 2-c, 3-d, 4-a

Exp.- *Ans. (c)*

Mountain Peak	Height (in meters)
Kamet	7,756
Kangchenjunga	8,586
Nanda Devi	7,816
K2	8,611

22. What is the height of Kangchenjunga peak in the Himalayas?

SSC MTS TIER-I 08/10/2023 (Shift-01)

- (a) 8798 meters (b) 8175 meters
(c) 8434 meters (d) 8598 meters

Exp.- The height of Kanchenjunga is approximately 8,598 meters (28,209 feet).

- ❑ Kanchenjunga, the **third highest peak in the world**, is located in the Himalayan range, which stretches along the border between Nepal and the Indian state of Sikkim.
- ❑ The name 'Kanchenjunga' in Tibetan means 'Five Treasures of the Snow'. *Ans. (d)*

Peninsular Plateau

23. The Peninsular Plateau of India was originally a part of which continent?

SSC CHSL TIER-I 01/07/2024 (Shift-01)

- (a) South America
(b) North America
(c) Europe
(d) Africa

Exp.- From a geological perspective, the Indian Peninsular Plateau was once part of a vast continent named Gondwana.

- ❑ The Gondwana continent included several parts of the present-day Southern Hemisphere, such as South America, Africa, Australia, Antarctica, and India.
- ❑ Approximately 200 million years ago, this continent broke apart and split due to the movement of tectonic plates, and the peninsular part of India gradually drifted northward to its current position. *Ans. (d)*

24. In which direction is the general elevation of the Peninsular Plateau of India?

SSC CHSL TIER-I 10/07/2024 (Shift-03)

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

Exp.- Generally, the height of the Peninsular Plateau decreases from west to east, which is evidenced by the direction of flow of the rivers here.

- ❑ The **Peninsular Plateau** is made up of old crystalline, igneous, and metamorphic rocks. The **height** of this plateau ranges from **600 to 900 meters**.
- ❑ According to the main relief features, the Peninsular Plateau can be seen in three parts - (1) The Deccan Plateau (2) The Central Highlands and (3) The Northeastern Plateau. *Ans. (c)*

25. Geologically, which of the following geographical divisions of India is considered one of the most stable land blocks?

SSC PHASE XII 26/06/2024 (Shift-03)

- (a) Himalayas
(b) Northern Plains
(c) Indian Desert
(d) Peninsular Plateau

Exp.- The Peninsular Plateau is made up of crystalline, igneous, and metamorphic rocks. This is the oldest landmass of Gondwanaland.

- ❑ **Its sub-regions** are the Deccan Plateau, the Central Highlands, and the Eastern and Western Ghats.
- ❑ The Himalayas, the Northern Plains, and the Indian Desert (Thar Desert) are not considered stable land. *Ans. (d)*

26. Which of the following Indian states is NOT a part of the Peninsular Plateau?

SSC CHSL TIER-I 14/08/2023 (Shift-01)

- (a) Madhya Pradesh
(b) Punjab
(c) Maharashtra
(d) Tamil Nadu

Exp.- The Indian state of Punjab is not a part of the Peninsular Plateau. It is a part of the Alluvial Plain.

- The Peninsular Plateau in India is a vast region located to the south of the Indo-Gangetic Plain. It is primarily composed of Precambrian rocks and is millions of years old. **Ans. (b)**

27. What kind of landform is the Deccan Plateau located south of the Narmada River?

SSC CHSL TIER-I 03/07/2024 (Shift-03)

- (a) Rectangular
(b) Hexagonal
(c) Triangular
(d) Quadrilateral

Exp.- The Deccan Plateau, located south of the Narmada River, is India's largest plateau, and the main landmass of South India is situated on this plateau.

- This plateau is situated between the Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats. To the north, it is surrounded by the Satpura and Vindhya mountain ranges.
□ In the north-west of the Deccan Plateau, a large area is covered with black basalt; this part is called lava or the Deccan Trap. **Ans. (c)**

28. Which triangular plateau region of India is located south of the Narmada River?

SSC PHASE XII 25/06/2024 (Shift-04)

- (a) Marwar Plateau
(b) Malwa Plateau
(c) Deccan Plateau
(d) Baghelkhand Plateau

Exp.- The Deccan Plateau, also known as the **Deccan Trap**, is **one of the largest volcanic landforms on Earth**, made up of various layers of solid lava.

- The **Marwar Plateau** is located in the eastern region of Rajasthan.
□ The **Malwa Plateau** is located in western Madhya Pradesh and southeastern Rajasthan.
□ The **Baghelkhand Plateau** is located in the northeastern regions of Madhya Pradesh and a small area of southeastern Uttar Pradesh. **Ans. (c)**

29. Which of the following Indian states is not surrounded by the Deccan Plateau?

SSC CHSL TIER-I 08/08/2023 (Shift-01)

- (a) Maharashtra
(b) Telangana
(c) Madhya Pradesh
(d) Andhra Pradesh

Exp.- The **Deccan Plateau** is spread across 8 states. These include Telangana, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Odisha, and parts of Gujarat. **Ans. (c)**

30. Select the correct order of the following plateaus and mountain ranges from South to North in India:

SSC CHSL TIER-II (18/11/2024)

- (a) Malwa Plateau, Satpura Range, Vindhya Range and Deccan Plateau
(b) Deccan Plateau, Vindhya Range, Satpura Range and Malwa Plateau
(c) Deccan Plateau, Satpura Range, Vindhya Range and Malwa Plateau
(d) Malwa Plateau, Vindhya Range, Satpura Range and Deccan Plateau

Exp.-

- **Deccan Plateau:** This plateau is triangular and is surrounded by three major mountain ranges. In the north are the Satpura and Vindhya mountain ranges, in the east are the Eastern Ghats, and in the west are the Western Ghats.
□ **Satpura Range:** This mountain range, spread between the Narmada and Tapi rivers, is mainly located in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Chhattisgarh. **Its main peak is Dhupgarh.**
□ **Aravalli Range:** Located in the northwest of the Malwa Plateau, this ancient mountain range passes through Rajasthan, Haryana, and Delhi. Its highest peak is Guru Shikhar in Mount Abu.
□ **Vindhya Range:** The Vindhya Range is located north of the Narmada River and is surrounded by the Satpura in the south and Aravalli in the northwest.
□ **Malwa Plateau:** This is part of Madhya Pradesh and southeastern Rajasthan. This plateau, of volcanic origin, is mainly composed of granite and gneiss. **Ans. (c)**

31. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding the Deccan Plateau?

SSC CHSL TIER-I 08/08/2023 (Shift-02)

- (a) The Western Ghats are to the west of this plateau.
(b) The Satpura mountain is to the south of this plateau.
(c) The Vindhya mountain is to the north of this plateau.
(d) The Eastern Ghats are to the east of this plateau.

Exp.- See the explanation of Q. No. 29.

Ans. (b)

32. The Great Indian Desert, Thar Desert, is located on the western edge of which of the following mountain ranges?

SSC CPO TIER-I 29/06/2024 (Shift-03)

- (a) Satpura Range
(b) Aravalli Range
(c) Vindhya Range
(d) Eastern Ghats

Exp.- The Thar Desert is an undulating terrain with many longitudinal sand dunes and barchans. The annual rainfall here is less than 150 mm.

- The **Aravalli** mountain range, located in the northwest of the Malwa Plateau, passes through Rajasthan, Haryana, and Delhi. Its highest peak is Guru Shikhar in Mount Abu. **Ans. (b)**

33. 'Aravalli' is a name for a _____ of India.

SSC Stenographer 10/12/2024 (Shift-01)

- (a) Mountain Range
(b) Plateau
(c) Lake
(d) Valley

Exp.- The Aravalli Range is a mountain range in northwestern India, extending approximately 560 km in a southwest direction, starting near Delhi and ending in Ahmedabad, Gujarat, after passing through southern Haryana and Rajasthan.

- It is one of the oldest mountain ranges in the world, dividing Rajasthan into two parts from north to south.
□ The highest peak of the Aravalli is Guru Shikhar, which is the highest peak in Rajasthan. **Ans. (a)**

34. Which of the following mountain ranges in India is famous for tea and coffee production?

SSC CPO TIER-I 28/06/2024 (Shift-03)

- (a) Himalaya (b) Nilgiri
(c) Aravalli (d) Vindhya

Exp.- The Nilgiri mountain ranges, located in the southern part of India, are spread across the states of Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

- The Nilgiri mountains region is famous for tea and coffee production. The altitude and climate here are considered ideal for these crops.
□ Major tea-producing areas in this region include **Coimbatore, Udhagamandalam (Ooty), and Devala.** **Ans. (b)**

35. In which state of India are the Shevaroy Hills located?

SSC CGL TIER-I 27/07/2023 (Shift-03)

- (a) Odisha
(b) Rajasthan
(c) Chhattisgarh
(d) Tamil Nadu

Exp.- The **Shevaroy Hills** are located in the southeast of the Eastern Ghats in **Tamil Nadu.**

- In Tamil Nadu, it is known by the name '**Servarayan**'. This hill is famous for its coffee plantations and diverse types of vegetation, especially oranges. **Ans. (d)**

03

NORTHERN PLAINS

1. Which of the following physical divisions of India has a densely populated area?

SSC CHSL TIER-I 09/08/2023 (Shift-04)

- (a) North Indian Plains
(b) Island Group
(c) Himalayan Mountain Range
(d) Thar Desert

Exp.- The North Indian Plains are a densely populated area due to their **fertile soil, abundant water resources, and climate favorable for agriculture.** This region includes **Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar,** and parts of **Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, and West Bengal.**

Ans. (a)

2. Which is the largest part of the Northern Plains, which is made of old alluvium?

SSC CHSL TIER-I 03/07/2024 (Shift-01)

- (a) Terai (b) Bangar
(c) Khadar (d) Bhabar

Exp.- Bhabar Plain:- This is a plain rich in gravel and mixed sediment, fossil material, located south of the Shivaliks.

- **Khadar Plain:-** These are floodplains, filled every year with new alluvial deposits, silt, soil, and sand along the river banks.

- **Bangar Plain:-** This region is located above the flood plains of rivers. More pebbles and sand are found in the Bangar region, which is formed from old alluvium.

- **Terai Plain:-** The part of the plain south of Bhabar where disappearing rivers reappear on the surface. Most of this 15-30 km wide belt is marshy.

Ans. (b)

3. Which of the following is the new alluvium deposited by floods in the Ganga plain?

SSC CPO TIER-I 04/10/2023 (Shift-02)

- (a) Kachhar (b) Regur
(c) Khadar (d) Bhangar

Exp.- New soil is brought by floods every year by rivers, hence Khadar is formed by new alluvium.

- **Kachhar:** Land near the sea or river that is wet or low-lying.

- **Regur soil** is also called '**black soil**'. This soil is very good for cotton crop.

- **Bhangar or Bangar soil** is old alluvial soil. These are located above the floodplains of rivers and exhibit terrace-like features.

Ans. (c)

4. By what name is the central stretch of the Western Coastal Plains of India known?

SSC CHSL TIER-I 08/07/2024 (Shift-03)

- (a) Konkan Coast
(b) Coromandel Coast
(c) Malabar Coast
(d) Kannada Plain

Exp.- The Western Coastal Plain is divided into four parts:

- **Kannada Plain:** This plain is located in the central and western parts of Karnataka.

- **Konkan Coast:** It extends from Daman to Goa and is located between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea.

- **Malabar Coast:** It stretches from the entire coast of Kerala to Kanyakumari. This is one of the wettest regions of the Indian subcontinent.

- **Kutch and Kathiawar Coast:** It extends from the Rann of Kutch to Daman.

Ans. (d)

04

EASTERN GHATS AND WESTERN GHATS

Eastern Ghats

1. Which of the following hills is located in the Eastern Ghats?

SSC CGL TIER-I 12/09/2024 (Shift-02)

- (a) Naga Hills
(b) Anaimudi Hills
(c) Khasi Hills
(d) Shevaroy Hills

Exp.- The highest peak of the Eastern Ghats is Jindhagada Peak, which has a height of 1690 meters. It is located in Andhra Pradesh.

- **Naga and Khasi** hills are located in the Purvanchal mountain range.
□ **Anaimudi** is the highest peak of the Western Ghats, located in Idukki, Kerala.

Ans. (d)

2. Which of the following hills is located in the Eastern Ghats?

SSC CGL TIER-I 17/09/2024 (Shift-01)

- (a) Khasi Hill
(b) Shevaroy Hill
(c) Anaimudi Hill
(d) Mizo Hill

Exp.- See the explanation of Q. No. 1.

Ans. (b)

3. What is the name of the highest peak of the Eastern Ghats?

SSC CHSL TIER-I 01/07/2024 (Shift-03)

- (a) Kangchenjunga
(b) Khasi
(c) Mahendragiri
(d) Anamudi

Exp.- Among the options given, Mahendragiri is the highest peak of the Eastern Ghats. Mahendragiri is located in the state of Odisha, and its height is approximately 1,501 meters (4,925 feet). However, the highest peak of the Eastern Ghats is Jindhagada, with a height of 1690 meters. It is located in Andhra Pradesh.

- **Kangchenjunga:** This is the third highest peak in the world, located in the Sikkim Himalayas, with a height of 8,586 m.

- **Khasi:** Khasi mountain, located in the Purvanchal mountain range, has its highest peak Lum Shillong, which is 1,968 meters high. It is located in Meghalaya.

- **Anamudi:** This is the highest peak of the Western Ghats, its height is 2,695 meters, and it is located in Kerala.

Ans. (c)

4. What is the average height of the Eastern Ghats of India?

SSC CPO TIER-I 27/06/2024 (Shift-01)

- (a) 600 meters (b) 200 meters
(c) 400 meters (d) 900 meters

Exp.- The Eastern Ghats run parallel to the Western Ghats, but they are more fragmented and extend as smaller hills. This mountain range is mainly located in the states of Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Tamil Nadu.

Ans. (a)

5. The Eastern Ghats stretch from _____ to the Nilgiris in the south.

SSC CPO TIER-I 05/10/2023 (Shift-01)

- (a) Mahanadi Valley
(b) Godavari Valley
(c) Son Valley
(d) Damodar Valley

Exp.- The Eastern Ghats extend from the **Mahanadi Valley** to the Nilgiris in the south. The extension of this ghat is not continuous.

- The Eastern Ghats extend from the Mahanadi in the north (Odisha) to the Vaigai River in the south (Tamil Nadu) for approximately 1750 km, and its width is between 100 and 200 km.

Ans. (a)

Western Ghats

6. At which of the following places in South India do the Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats meet?

SSC CHSL TIER-I 02/08/2023 (Shift-02)

- (a) Satpura Hills
- (b) Nallamala Hills
- (c) Nilgiri Hills
- (d) Mahendragiri Hills

Exp.- The Eastern Ghats, situated on the eastern edges of the Deccan Plateau, start from the Mahanadi valley in the north-eastern part of Odisha and run parallel to the Bay of Bengal, meeting the Western Ghats near the Nilgiri Hills.

Ans. (c)

7. Choose the correct statements regarding the Western Ghats.

- A. The height of the Western Ghats gradually increases from north to south.
- B. Mahendragiri is the highest peak of the Western Ghats.
- C. The Western Ghats are higher than the Eastern Ghats.
- D. The height of the Western Ghats gradually decreases from north to south.

SSC CPO TIER-I 29/06/2024 (Shift-03)

- (a) A and B
- (b) Only C and D
- (c) A and C
- (d) B, C and D

Exp.- The Western Ghats run parallel to the Western Coast and are continuous. The **height of the Western Ghats gradually increases from north to south**. Its average height is 900-1600 meters. The Western Ghats are higher than the Eastern Ghats. Its highest peak is Anamudi (2,695 meters).

Ans. (c)

8. Which of the following hills is a part of the Western Ghats?

SSC CGL TIER-I 24/07/2023 (shift-03)

- (a) Anaimalai Hills
- (b) Jaintia Hills
- (c) Khasi Hills
- (d) Garo Hills

Exp.-

- The **Anaimalai Hills** are located in Tamil Nadu and Kerala, in the south of the Western Ghats. **Anamudi**, the highest peak of South India, with a height of **2695 meters**, is located on this hill in Kerala.
- **Garo, Khasi, and Jaintia hills** are part of the Meghalaya Plateau.

Ans. (a)

05

ISLANDS, GULF AND COASTS

Islands

1. Which of the following places is geographically closest to Sri Lanka?

SSC CGL TIER-I 10/09/2024 (Shift-01)

- (a) Only Karaikal
- (b) Only Karaikal and Yanam
- (c) Only Yanam
- (d) Only Mahe

Exp.- Karaikal is a place that comes under the Union Territory of Puducherry.

- The Palk Strait separates India and Sri Lanka.
- The region of **Puducherry** is in **three different states of the country**: the capital of the Union Territory, **Puducherry**, and **Karaikal** are in Tamil Nadu, Mahe is on the western coast of Kerala, while **Yanam** is located in Andhra Pradesh.

Ans. (a)

2. New Moore Island is geographically close to which of the following?

SSC CGL TIER-I 25/09/2024 (Shift-02)

- (a) Myanmar
- (b) Sri Lanka
- (c) Pakistan
- (d) Bangladesh

Exp.- New Moore Island is known as **South Talpatti** due to its geographical location, which was a small uninhabited offshore sandy island in the Bay of Bengal.

- New Moore Island was located on the border of the Hariabhanga River, situated between the Satkhira district of **Bangladesh and the 24 Parganas district of West Bengal in India**, which has now merged into the sea due to climate change.

Ans. (d)

3. Maldives is located to the south of which Indian island?

SSC CHSL TIER-I 02/07/2024 (Shift-03)

- (a) Andaman and Nicobar
- (b) Japan
- (c) Lakshadweep
- (d) Sri Lanka

Exp.- Maldives is an island nation in the Indian Ocean, located to the southwest of Sri Lanka and India.

- Lakshadweep is a group of 36 islands, which is the closest Indian territory to Maldives.

Ans. (c)

4. Which water body separates the Andaman and Nicobar Islands?

SSC CHSL TIER-I 08/07/2024 (Shift-01)

- (a) Nine Degree Channel
- (b) Eleven Degree Channel
- (c) Ten Degree Channel
- (d) Palk Strait

Exp.-

- The **Ten Degree Channel** is located north of the Equator at 10 degrees latitude and is located in the Bay of Bengal.
- The **Eight Degree Channel** separates Minicoy and Maldives.
- The **Nine Degree Channel** separates Lakshadweep from Minicoy.
- The **Seven Degree Channel** separates Great Andaman and Little Andaman.
- The **Six Degree Channel** separates Nicobar Island from Sumatra Island.

Ans. (c)

5. Which water body separates Andaman in the north and Nicobar in the south?

SSC CGL TIER-I 21/07/2023 (Shift-02)

- (a) Nine Degree Channel
- (b) Eleven Degree Channel
- (c) Ten Degree Channel
- (d) Eight Degree Channel

Exp.- See the explanation of Q. No. 4.

Ans. (c)

6. Barren Island is located in the _____.

SSC CHSL TIER-I 04/08/2023 (Shift-04)

- (a) Gulf of Mannar
- (b) Bay of Bengal
- (c) Arabian Sea
- (d) Andaman Sea

Exp.-

- Barren Island is located about 140 km north-east of Port Blair in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. It is **India's only active volcano**.
- The Gulf of Mannar is located between the southeastern tip of India and the western coast of Sri Lanka.
- The Bay of Bengal is located in the northeastern Indian Ocean. The Arabian Sea is the northwestern part of the Indian Ocean.

Ans. (d)

7. Which of the following is the world's largest inhabited river island?

SSC CGL TIER-I 19/09/2024 (Shift-03)

- (a) Lakshadweep
- (b) Majuli
- (c) Bhavani
- (d) Peacock

Exp.-

- According to the 2011 census, the population of Majuli Island is approximately 1 lakh 67 thousand.
- Located on the Brahmaputra River in Assam, this island is India's first island district, with a total **area of 1246 square kilometers**.
- This island is the habitat of the 'Mishing tribe'. The prevalent languages on this island are Mishing, Assamese, and Deori.

Ans. (b)

8. Choose the correct statements regarding the islands of India.

SSC CPO TIER-I 27/06/2024 (Shift-02)

❖ GEOGRAPHY ❖

- A. The Lakshadweep archipelago is made of coral islands.
 B. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are made of coral islands.
 C. It is believed that the Lakshadweep archipelago is an elevated part of submarine mountains.
 D. It is believed that the Andaman and Nicobar Islands are an elevated part of submarine mountains.
- (a) C and D (b) B and C
 (c) A and D (d) A and B

Exp.- The Lakshadweep Islands are made of coral islands, which are located above sea level, while undersea mountains are generally below the sea.

- The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are considered to be an elevated part of submarine mountains, which have emerged from the seabed due to geological activities.
 □ The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are not formed by coral islands, but by volcanic activities and geological changes.

Ans. (c)

Gulf

9. The Gulf of Khambhat, the Gulf of Kutch and the Ganga Delta provide ideal conditions for the utilization of _____ energy.

SSC CHSL TIER-I 10/07/2024 (Shift-02)

- (a) Tidal (b) Geothermal
 (c) Solar (d) Nuclear

Exp.- Tidal Energy: This energy, generated from the tides of the sea, is important for electricity generation. Tidal energy is obtained from the rising and falling of water levels during tides. Energy is harnessed by building a dam in a narrow area of the sea.

- **Geothermal Energy:** Heat stored in the Earth's interior is used to convert into electricity and thermal energy by extracting it in the form of water, steam or gas.
 □ **Solar Energy:** The sun's rays are collected by solar panels.
 □ **Nuclear Energy:** This energy is generated from the fission or fusion of an atom (nucleus).

Ans. (a)

Coast

10. Select the coasts that are adjacent to the shores of the Arabian Sea.

- A. Northern Circar
 B. Malabar
 C. Konkan
 D. Coromandel

SSC CPO TIER-I 27/06/2024 (Shift-03)

- (a) A, B and C
 (b) Only B and C
 (c) B, C and D
 (d) Only A and C

Exp.- The coasts located along the **Arabian Sea** include the **Malabar** and **Konkan** coasts.

- The **Malabar Coast** stretches along the narrow coastal plain of Karnataka and Kerala (from Mangalore to Kanyakumari).
 □ **Konkan Coast:** This coast covers the regions of Maharashtra, Goa, and Karnataka.
 □ The extensive plain along the Bay of Bengal is flat and wide. In the north (Odisha and Andhra Pradesh) it is called '**Northern Circar**' and in the south (Krishna-Godavari Delta to Kanyakumari) it is called '**Coromandel**' coast.

Ans. (b)

11. What is the name of the northern part of the western coastal plain between Mumbai and Goa?

SSC CPO TIER-I 28/06/2024 (Shift-03)

- (a) Coromandel Coast
 (b) Konkan Coast
 (c) Malabar Coast
 (d) Kannada Plain

Exp.- See explanation of Q. No. 10. **Ans. (b)**

12. The Malabar Coast is located in which of the following states of India?

SSC Stenographer 10/12/2024 (Shift-02)

- (a) Odisha (b) Maharashtra
 (c) Kerala (d) Gujarat

Exp.- See explanation of Q. No. 10. **Ans. (c)**

06

CLIMATE OF INDIA

Climate Introduction, Affecting Factors and Impact

1. The climate of a place is not affected by which of the following?
SSC CGL TIER-I 10/09/2024 (Shift-01)
- (a) Distance from the sea
 (b) Type of soil
 (c) Relief
 (d) Location

Exp.- The climate of any place is affected by the nature of the soil, not by the type of soil.

- Location and latitudinal extent, distance from the sea, relief, ocean currents, insolation, prevailing winds, slope, natural vegetation, nature of soil, etc., are factors affecting climate.
 □ Climate controls many factors like temperature. Climate can be defined as the stable weather condition of a region.

Ans. (b)

2. Which of the following is not a major climate control of a place?

SSC CGL TIER-I 23/09/2024 (Shift-03)

- (a) Altitude
 (b) Ocean currents
 (c) Latitude
 (d) Geology

Exp.- Factors controlling the climate of a place:

- **Latitude:** The amount of solar energy received due to the curvature of the Earth varies according to latitude, as a result of which air temperature generally decreases from the equator towards the poles.
 □ **Altitude:** As altitude increases from the Earth's surface, there is a decrease in atmospheric density and temperature. Therefore, mountains are cold during summer.
 □ **Distance from the sea:** As the distance from the sea increases, its effect decreases and people experience extreme weather conditions. This situation is called continentality, which means very hot during summers and very cold during winters.
 □ **Ocean currents:** These affect the climate of coastal areas and the mass of water in the sea.

Ans. (d)

3. Which of the following is not a factor affecting India's climate?

SSC CHSL TIER-I 04/08/2023 (Shift-02)

- (a) Indian Ocean
 (b) Western Ghats
 (c) Himalayan Mountains
 (d) Sahara Desert

Exp.- See the explanation of Q. No. 2.

Ans. (d)

4. Which of the following statements about climate is incorrect?

SSC CHSL TIER-I 03/07/2024 (Shift-01)

- (a) In the coastal areas of India, the difference in temperature is less compared to the interior parts of the country.
 (b) Monsoon type of climate is mainly found in South and Southeast Asia.
 (c) India experiences relatively more cold than Central Asia.
 (d) The climate of India has characteristics of both tropical and subtropical climates.

Exp.-

- The Himalayas prevent cold winds coming from Central Asia from entering the Indian subcontinent.
 □ The Himalayas act as a physical barrier between Central Asia and the Indian subcontinent.
 □ Freezing cold winds originate near the North Pole and blow across Central and East Asia.

Ans. (c)

5. Which physical feature of India prevents cold winds coming from Central Asia from entering the Indian subcontinent?

SSC CGL TIER-I 10/09/2024 (Shift-02)

- (a) Coastal areas
- (b) Indian plains
- (c) Himalayas
- (d) Indian Desert

Exp.- See explanation of Q. No. 4.

Ans. (c)

6. By protecting the subcontinent from which of the following, do the Himalayan mountains play the role of an effective climate divider?

SSC CHSL TIER-I 11/08/2023 (Shift-02)

- (a) Cyclonic winds
- (b) Western disturbances
- (c) Cold northerly winds
- (d) Warm southerly winds

Exp.-

- Due to the presence of the Himalayan mountains, most of India's climate becomes tropical. Due to the Himalayan mountain range, the seasonal cycle is clearly effective in India.
- During the cold winters, the Himalayas block the dry & cold wind blowing from North & East Asia, thus India does not become extremely cold & dry.

Ans. (c)

7. Which of the following statements about the climate of the Indian subcontinent is correct?

SSC Stenographer 10/12/2024 (Shift-02)

- (a) The Himalayas protect this subcontinent from extremely cold winds coming from Central Asia.
- (b) The Thar Desert protects from extremely cold winds coming from Central Asia.
- (c) The climate of North India remains uniform throughout the year.
- (d) The Western Ghats protect from extremely cold winds coming from Central Asia.

Exp.- See the explanation of Q. No. 6.

Ans. (a)

8. Which of the following statements about the climate of the Indian subcontinent is correct?

SSC CPO TIER-I 03/10/2023 (Shift-01)

- A. The climate of North India remains uniform throughout the year.
- B. The Himalayas protect the subcontinent from extremely cold winds coming from Central Asia.
- (a) Both statements A and B are incorrect
- (b) Only statement A is correct
- (c) Only statement B is correct
- (d) Both statements A and B are correct

Exp.- The climate of North India is mainly subtropical and temperate, where it is extremely hot in summer and extremely cold in winter.

- The Himalayas play an important role in making India's climate subtropical.
- If the Himalayas did not exist, the monsoon winds would turn towards China, making the North Indian region a desert.

Ans. (c)

9. Consider the following statements regarding the main reasons for extreme cold in North India during the winter season and identify which statements are correct:

- 1. States like Punjab, Haryana, and Rajasthan experience continental climate due to being far from the moderating influence of the sea.
- 2. Cold wave conditions arise due to snowfall in the nearby Himalayan ranges.
- 3. Around February, cold winds coming from the Caspian Sea and Turkmenistan bring cold waves with frost and fog in the north-western parts of India.

SSC CGL TIER-II (07/03/2023)

- (a) Only 1 and 2
- (b) Only 2 and 3
- (c) 1, 2 and 3
- (d) Only 1 and 3

Exp.- Continental climate experiences large fluctuations in temperature, which can lead to extreme cold in winters.

- The height of the Himalayas and snowfall push cold winds towards North India, which gives rise to cold waves.
- Cold winds coming from the Caspian Sea and Turkmenistan further lower the temperature in winters.

Ans. (c)

10. Which of the following is NOT a reason for the extreme cold in North India?

SSC CHSL TIER-I 11/08/2023 (Shift-03)

- (a) Cold winds coming from the Caspian Sea
- (b) Snowfall in the Himalayas
- (c) Equatorial current
- (d) Distance from the sea

Exp.- The **equatorial current** is a warm ocean current that has a profound effect on the climate of regions around the **equator**.

- The **Himalayas** play an important role in shaping the climate of North India. This region is also influenced by **monsoon winds**, which bring rain during the summer months.
- One of the major reasons for extreme cold in **North India** is its **distance from the sea**.
- Cold winds coming from the **Caspian Sea** bring **dry and cold air to North India**, causing a sharp drop in temperature.

Ans. (c)

11. According to Koeppen's Scheme of climate regions of India, in which of the following states are 'BWhw' and 'BSHW' types of climate found?

SSC MTS TIER-I 16/10/2023 (Shift-03)

- (a) Maharashtra
- (b) Bihar
- (c) Rajasthan
- (d) Andhra Pradesh

Exp.- According to Koeppen's climate classification, both 'BWhw' and 'BSHW' types of climate are found in Rajasthan.

- **BWhw is a hot desert type of climate**, and this climate is found in most of the western parts of Rajasthan.
- **BSHW is a semi-arid steppe climate** type. This climate is found in the rain shadow region of the Western Ghats, a large part of Rajasthan, and areas around Haryana and Gujarat.

Ans. (c)

12. According to Koeppen's scheme, which type of climate in India is represented by 'Cwg'?

SSC CGL TIER-I 18/07/2023 (Shift-02)

- (a) Monsoon with dry summer
- (b) Polar type
- (c) Monsoon with dry winter
- (d) Semi-arid steppe climate

Exp.- According to Koeppen's climate classification, '**Cwg**' represents a **monsoon climate with dry winters/humid subtropical climate with dry winters**.

- '**Cwg**' type of climate is found in the **northern plains** and **north-eastern** parts of India (mainly Assam).
- In this type of climate, there are hot summers (temperature up to 40 degrees Celsius), rain in summers (75 to 200 cm), and dry winters.

Ans. (c)

13. According to Köppen's scheme, what type of climate in India is represented by the letter 'E'?

SSC CGL TIER-I 24/07/2023 (Shift-04)

- (a) Tropical Savanna
- (b) Polar type
- (c) Hot Desert
- (d) Monsoon with dry summer

Exp.- 'E' climate is seen in India in the Western and Central parts of the Himalayas in regions with an altitude of more than 5000 meters.

- 'E' type climate is further classified into '**ET**' (**Tundra climate**) and '**EF**' (**Ice Cap climate**).
- The upper parts of Kanchenjunga Jammu-Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh are included in 'E' type climate.

Ans. (b)

14. According to Köppen's classification, which letter code represents the tropical climate with dry winters found in a large part of Peninsular India south of the Tropic of Cancer?

SSC CHSL TIER-I 03/08/2023 (Shift-03)

- (a) CWh
- (b) Dw
- (c) Aw
- (d) BWk

Exp.- According to Köppen's classification, 'Aw' type climate is a **tropical savanna climate region**. Here, the **annual rainfall is between 75-150 cm**, and savanna-type vegetation is found. **Ans. (c)**

15. According to Köppen's classification, in which regions do cool humid winters occur with a short summer period?

SSC CPO TIER-I 05/10/2023 (Shift-03)

- (a) Western Rajasthan
(b) South of Goa
(c) Arunachal Pradesh
(d) Northern Madhya Pradesh

Exp.-

- According to Köppen's climate classification, 'Dfc' type climate is a climate with cool humid winters and short summers.
□ This climate is found in **North-Eastern India**.
□ The winter is humid, long, and cold, and the summer period is of short duration. **Ans. (c)**

16. In which part of India is cold mountainous climate found?

SSC MTS TIER-I 30/09/2023 (Shift-01)

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

Exp.- The winter season in Northern India starts in mid-November and lasts till the end of February. There is a cold desert located in the **Himalayas** of India, which extends from **Ladakh to Kinnaur**. This region is full of **harsh climate** and cold desert biome. **Ans. (d)**

17. Which of the following is incorrectly matched?

SSC CGL TIER-I 18/07/2023 (Shift-04)

- (a) Tropical Monsoon climate - Western Ghats, Malabar Coast and Southern Assam
(b) Tropical Semi-arid (Steppe) climate - Karnataka, Central Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and parts of Andhra Pradesh
(c) Hot Desert, Arid climate - Rajasthan and parts of Gujarat
(d) Mountain climate - Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Jharkhand

Exp.- Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and Jharkhand have '**humid subtropical climate with dry winters**'.

- Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and Jharkhand are **located north of the Tropic of Cancer**.
□ Here, the annual rainfall is 100-150 cm. The temperature in January is 15-19°C and in July is 32-35°C. **Ans. (d)**

18. Into how many agro-climatic zones has Tamil Nadu been classified?

SSC CGL TIER-I 25/07/2023 (Shift-03)

- (a) 7 (b) 9
(c) 5 (d) 3

Exp.- Tamil Nadu has been classified into **7 agro-climatic zones based on soil characteristics, rainfall distribution**, irrigation patterns, cropping patterns, and other ecological and social characteristics.

- **These 7 zones are** - North Eastern Zone, North Western Zone, Western Zone, Cauvery Delta Zone, Southern Zone, High Rainfall Zone, and Hilly and High Altitude Zone. **Ans. (a)**

19. At which of the following places is extreme cold experienced in winters and pleasant weather in summers?

SSC CPO TIER-I 05/10/2023 (Shift-02)

- (a) Amritsar (b) Leh
(c) Chennai (d) New Delhi

Exp.- In winters, the air temperature in Leh remains approximately between -23°C to -8°C, whereas in summers, the temperature of Leh remains between 15-20°C. **Ans. (b)**

20. In which of the following hill stations does snowfall not occur in winters?

SSC CGL TIER-I 17/07/2023 (Shift-04)

- (a) Ooty (b) Nainital
(c) Shimla (d) Srinagar

Exp.- Snowfall does not occur in **Ooty** during the winter season.

- Due to Ooty's **latitudinal** position (near the equator) and receiving vertical sunlight, there is no snowfall here in winters.
□ **Cities like Nainital, Shimla, and Srinagar** experience **moderate to heavy snowfall** during winters due to their latitudinal and high-altitude positions. **Ans. (d)**

Seasons

21. Which group of months is the coldest in North India?

SSC CGL TIER-I 24/09/2024 (Shift-02)

- (a) February and March
(b) December and January
(c) October and November
(d) September and October

Exp.- The duration of the cold season in India is from December to February, in which December and January are the coldest months. Temperature decreases from south to north.

- During this time, the average daily temperature in most regions remains below 21°C. The temperature drops significantly at night. **Ans. (b)**

22. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?

1. There is no well-defined winter season in the peninsular region of India.
2. By the end of December (i.e., by December 22), the sun shines vertically on the Tropic of Capricorn in the Southern Hemisphere.

SSC Stenographer 10/12/2024 (Shift-03)

- (a) Both statements are wrong.
(b) Only statement 2 is correct.
(c) Only statement 1 is correct.
(d) Both statements are correct.

Exp.- There is no distinct winter season in peninsular India.

- Due to the influence of the sea and proximity to the equator, there is very little seasonal temperature variation in coastal areas.
□ By the end of December (i.e., by December 22), the sun shines vertically on the Tropic of Capricorn in the Southern Hemisphere.
□ In this season, a weak high-pressure system develops in the northern plains. There is not much air pressure in South India. **Ans. (d)**

23. Hot days and cold nights are a characteristic of which season in North India?

SSC Stenographer 11/12/2024 (Shift-03)

- (a) Winter season
(b) Rainy season
(c) Summer season
(d) Spring season

Exp.- In most parts of North India, the average daily temperature remains below 15°C during the winter season. Night temperatures drop significantly. **Ans. (a)**

24. Identify the type of season that is NOT a part of the four seasons of India.

SSC PHASE XII 21/06/2024 (Shift-04)

- (a) Winter season
(b) South-East Monsoon season
(c) Summer season
(d) South-West Monsoon season

Exp.- India primarily has 4 seasons - Winter season, Summer season, South-West Monsoon and the period of retreat of the monsoon.

- **Winter season-** The winter season in North India lasts from December to February. Temperature decreases as one moves from south to north. There is no distinct winter season in peninsular India.
□ **Summer season-** The summer season in India lasts from March to May. In most parts of India, temperatures are found to be between 30°-32°C.
□ **Rainy season or South-West Monsoon** - In the northern plains, a low-pressure condition intensifies in the month of June. This attracts the trade winds of the southern hemisphere.
□ **Retreating Monsoon (Transition Season)** - During October-November, the sun's apparent movement is clearly towards the south. **Ans. (b)**

25. According to Indian Meteorology, which of the following is NOT an upcoming season in India?

SSC MTS TIER-I 01/10/2023 (Shift-01)

- (a) South-west monsoon season
(b) The cold weather season
(c) The hot weather season
(d) Equatorial season

Exp.- See explanation of Q. No. 24.

Ans. (d)

- 26.** Identify the type of season that is not a part of the four seasons of India.

SSC CGL TIER-II (02/03/2023)

- (a) Winter season
(b) Summer season
(c) South-West Monsoon season
(d) South-East Monsoon season

Exp.- See explanation of Q. No. 24.

Ans. (d)

- 27.** In India, 'Vasant' (spring), 'Grishma' (summer) and 'Varsha' (rainy), are the names of _____.

SSC CPO TIER-I 27/06/2024 (Shift-02)

- (a) Cyclones
(b) Local storms
(c) Local winds
(d) Traditional seasons

Exp.- There are a total of six major traditional seasons in India: **Vasant Ritu (Spring), Grishma Ritu (Summer), Varsha Ritu (Monsoon), Sharad Ritu (Autumn), Hemant Ritu (Pre-winter), and Shishir Ritu (Winter).** Each season lasts for approximately two months.

Ans. (d)

- 28.** According to traditional Indian seasons, which of the following seasons comes in the months of November-December?

SSC CGL TIER-I 25/07/2023 (Shift-04)

- (a) Sharad (b) Hemant
(c) Vasant (d) Shishir

Exp.-

Season	Indian Calendar	Gregorian Calendar
Vasant	Chaitra-Baisakh	March-April
Grishma	Jyeshtha-Aashadh	May-June
Varsha	Shravan-Bhadra	July-August
Sharad	Ashwin-Kartik	September-October
Hemant	Margashirsha-Paush	November-December
Shishir	Magh-Phalguni	January-February

Ans. (b)

- 29. Match the columns.**

Season - Month according to the Indian Calendar

- A. Vasant I. Chaitra-Vaishakh
B. Grishma II. Ashwin-Kartik
C. Varsha III. Shravan-Bhadrapad
D. Sharad IV. Jyeshtha-Aashadh

SSC CGL TIER-II (06/03/2023)

- (a) A-I, B-IV, C-III, D-II
(b) A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I
(c) A-IV, B-I, C-III, D-II
(d) A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II

Exp.- See explanation of Q. No. 28.

Ans. (a)

- 30.** According to the Indian calendar, in which months does Hemant (winter) season fall?

SSC CGL TIER-I 20/07/2023 (Shift-01)

- (a) Jyeshtha-Aashadh
(b) Shravan-Bhadra
(c) Chaitra-Vaishakh
(d) Margashirsha-Paush

Exp.- See explanation of Q. No. 28.

Ans. (d)

- 31.** According to the Indian calendar, in which months does Vasant (spring) season fall?

SSC CGL TIER-I 19/07/2023 (Shift-02)

- (a) Jyeshtha-Aashadh
(b) Margashirsha-Paush
(c) Chaitra-Vaishakh
(d) Shravan-Bhadra

Exp.- See explanation of Q. No. 28.

Ans. (c)

- 32. Match the columns.**

- A. Vasant I. Chaitra-Vaishakh
B. Grishma II. Ashwin-Kartik
C. Varsha III. Shravan-Bhadrapad
D. Sharad IV. Jyeshtha-Aashadh

- (a) A-I, B-IV, C-III, D-II
(b) A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I
(c) A-IV, B-I, C-III, D-II
(d) A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II

Exp.- See explanation of Q. No. 28.

Ans. (a)

Atmospheric Pressure, Humidity & Rainfall Distribution

- 33.** In the summer months, over which latitude does the easterly jet stream flow above peninsular India?

SSC CGL TIER-I 09/09/2024 (Shift-02)

- (a) 28°N (b) 30°N
(c) 24°N (d) 14°N

Exp.- Tropical easterly jet streams are generally found between 10° and 20° North latitude at a height of 12 to 17 kilometers.

- The tropical easterly jet stream is a seasonal jet stream that is mainly found over the Indian Ocean in tropical regions during summers.

Ans. (d)

- 34.** In the context of Indian climate, which of the following statements is correct regarding Loo winds?

SSC CPO TIER-I 28/06/2024 (Shift-03)

- (a) They blow in the winter season.
(b) They blow in the rainy season.
(c) They blow in the winter and rainy seasons.
(d) They blow in the summer season.

Exp.- 'Loo' is a type of hot, dry and strong wind in the Indian subcontinent, which mainly blows during the summer season. These winds are extremely hot and make a person feel hot and dry.

- 'Loo' mainly blows in the regions of North-West India (like Rajasthan, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana) and its effect is strongest during the hot part of the day.

Ans. (d)

- 35.** In which part of India does the hot wind 'Loo' blow?

SSC CGL TIER-I 09/09/2024 (Shift-02)

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

Exp.- See explanation of Q. No. 34.

Ans. (a)

- 36.** The hot local wind blowing in North India during summers is called _____.

SSC CGL TIER-I 09/09/2024 (Shift-03)

- (a) Purga (b) Amra Varsha
(c) Loo (d) Chinook

Exp.- See explanation of Q. No. 34.

Ans. (c)

- 37.** Which of the following states is affected by 'Loo'?

SSC CGL TIER-I 26/09/2024 (Shift-03)

- (a) Assam (b) Karnataka
(c) Rajasthan (d) Kerala

Exp.- See explanation of Q. No. 34.

Ans. (c)

- 38.** Name the hot, dry, painful winds that blow between Delhi and Patna.

SSC CGL TIER-II 06/03/2023

- (a) Kal Baisakhi
(b) Mango showers
(c) Blossom showers
(d) Loo

Exp.- See explanation of Q. No. 34.

Ans. (d)

- 39.** Which of the following words is a term for the common local wind that blows in the northern and north-western parts of India during summer?

SSC CPO TIER-I 28/06/2024 (Shift-02)

- (a) Loo (b) Foehn
(c) Chinook (d) Bora

Exp.- See explanation of Q. No. 34.

Ans. (a)

- 40.** From where does 'Western Disturbances' originate?

SSC CHSL TIER-I 05/07/2024 (Shift-04)

- (a) Arabian Sea
(b) Mediterranean Sea
(c) East China Sea
(d) Red Sea



REVISION CAPSULE

Note: #R = Repeated

- ❖ How many classical dances are there in India? - **8**
(1. Bharatanatyam, Tamil Nadu 2. Kathak, Uttar Pradesh 3. Kathakali, Kerala 4. Mohiniyattam, Kerala 5. Odissi, Odisha 6. Sattriya, Assam 7. Manipuri, Manipur 8. Kuchipudi, Andhra Pradesh) **#R35**
- ❖ Hari Prasad Chaurasia is associated with which musical instrument? - **Bansuri (Flute)** **#R19**
- ❖ Who revived Kuchipudi, established the 'Kuchipudi Dance Academy' in Chennai, and received the Padma Bhushan award in 1998? - **Guru Vempati Chinna Satyam** **#R18**
- ❖ Indian musician and composer Pandit Shiv Kumar Sharma was the foremost exponent of the - **Santoor** **#R16**
- ❖ "Wings of Fire" is the autobiography of which former President of India? - **Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam** **#R14**
- ❖ According to the 2011 Census of India, which state has the lowest literacy rate? - **Bihar** **#R13**
- ❖ According to the 2011 Census, which state has the highest sex ratio (females per 1000 males) exceeding 1000? - **Kerala** **#R13**
- ❖ Which dance is performed by the women of Maharashtra? - **Lavani Dance** **#R13**
- ❖ Ustad Zakir Hussain is primarily associated with which musical instrument? - **Tabla** **#R13**
- ❖ Who said "Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it"? - **Bal Gangadhar Tilak** **#R13**
- ❖ In which year were the Asian Games held for the first time in New Delhi? - **1951** **#R13**
- ❖ "The Story of My Experiments with Truth" is the autobiography of - **Mahatma Gandhi** **#R12**
- ❖ Kalbeliya folk songs and dance style are expressions of the traditional lifestyle of the Kalbeliya community. They belong to which state? - **Rajasthan** **#R11**
- ❖ Amjad Ali Khan is a maestro of which musical instrument? - **Sarod** **#R10**
- ❖ Ustad Alla Rakha Qureshi, also known as Alla Rakha, was associated with which musical instrument? - **Tabla** **#R10**
- ❖ What is the traditional bamboo dance of Mizoram called? - **Cheraw Dance** **#R10**
- ❖ Which sportsperson wrote an autobiography titled "The Race of My Life"? - **Milkha Singh** **#R10**
- ❖ Who is the author of the novel "A Suitable Boy"? - **Vikram Seth** **R10**
- ❖ Mohiniyattam is associated with the Indian state of _____ and is named after the mythological enchantress Mohini. - **Kerala** **#R10**
- ❖ Renowned dance personality Kelucharan Mohapatra is associated with which dance form? - **Odissi** **#R10**
- ❖ The first modern Olympic Games began on 6th April, 1896 in _____. - **Athens (Greece)** **#R10**
- ❖ "Giddha" and "Bhangra" are the folk dances of which state? - **Punjab** **#R9**
- ❖ Who is the author of the satirical novel The Great Indian Novel, which reimagines the Hindu epic Mahabharata in the context of the Indian National Movement and is also a member of the Indian Parliament? - **Shashi Tharoor** **#R9**
- ❖ "Train to Pakistan" is a book written by _____, who also served as a Member of the Rajya Sabha. - **Khushwant Singh** **#R9**
- ❖ Mrinalini Sarabhai, Mallika Sarabhai, Padma Subrahmanyam, Leela Samson, Yamini Krishnamurthy, Rukmini Devi Arundale, and T. Balasaraswati are renowned for which dance form? - **Bharatanatyam** **#R9**
- ❖ 'Nongkrem' and 'Laho' are popular dances of which state? - **Meghalaya** **#R9**
- ❖ Which city will host the 2028 Summer Olympic Games? - **Los Angeles** **#R9**
- ❖ As a proponent of Khayal, Pandit Bhimsen Joshi was associated with which gharana of music? - **Kirana** **#R8**
- ❖ India shares its longest international border with which country? - **Bangladesh** **#R8**
- ❖ Guru Bipin Singh, who was awarded the Sangeet Natak Akademi Award in 1966 and the Kalidas Samman by the Government of Madhya Pradesh, and founded the Nartanallya Dance School in 1972, was an exponent of which Indian classical dance form? - **Manipuri** **#R8**
- ❖ India's last surviving Sadir (Bharatanatyam) dancer from Tamil Nadu, Muthukannammal, was honored with which highest Indian civilian award in 2022? - **Padma Shri** **#R8**
- ❖ Kathakali, a masked dance, is primarily performed in the Indian state of _____. - **Kerala** **#R8**
- ❖ Lata Mangeshkar was awarded India's highest civilian honor, the 'Bharat Ratna', in the year _____. - **2001** **#R8**
- ❖ Sonal Mansingh is a renowned Indian classical dancer and a leading exponent of Bharatanatyam, Kuchipudi, Odissi, and _____. - **Chhau** **#R8**
- ❖ Pandit Birju Maharaj, who passed away in January 2022, was associated with which Indian classical dance form? - **Kathak** **#R8**
- ❖ Rangaswami Cup, Beighton Cup, Sultan of Johor Cup, Him Gold Cup, Lady Ratan Tata Trophy, and Aga Khan Cup are related to which sport? - **Hockey** **#R8**
- ❖ Tanjore Balasaraswati was a _____ dancer as well as an actress. - **Bharatanatyam** **#R8**
- ❖ The _____ dance form originated in the forests of Odisha in the 18th century as a tribal dance and evolved into a martial arts-based dance in the 19th century. - **Mayurbhanj Chhau** **#R8**
- ❖ The award given to the best coach among coaches of all different sports is known as the _____. - **Dronacharya Award** **#R8**
- ❖ Who is known as the 'Sitar Maestro' in India? - **Pt. Ravi Shankar** **#R8**
- ❖ In 1930, the first Commonwealth Games were held in which country? - **Canada** **#R8**
- ❖ "Chapchar Kut" is a festival of the state of _____. It is celebrated in March after the most strenuous task of the Jhum operation, which is clearing of the forest debris, is completed. - **Mizoram** **#R7**
- ❖ "Yakshagana" folk dance is associated with which Indian state? - **Karnataka** **#R7**
- ❖ Ali Akbar Khan was associated with which musical instrument? - **Sarod** **#R7**
- ❖ In which year was Amartya Sen awarded the Nobel Prize in Economics for his contributions to welfare economics? - **1998** **#R7**
- ❖ In 2003, _____ became the first and youngest Indian female dancer to be awarded the Padma Vibhushan. - **Sonal Mansingh** **#R7**
- ❖ In which Olympic Games did Karnam Malleswari become the first Indian woman to win an Olympic medal? - **Sydney Olympic Games 2000** **#R7**
- ❖ In which state is the traditional festival called 'Kharchi Puja' celebrated, during which 14 deities are worshipped for 7 days? - **Tripura** **#R7**
- ❖ In which state was the fourth edition of the Khelo India Youth Games 2021 held? - **Haryana** **#R7**

- ❖ In which year were the 19th Commonwealth Games held in New Delhi? - **2010** #R7
- ❖ Koneru Humpy, Dibyendu Barua, Magnus Carlsen, and R. Praggnanandhaa are associated with which sport? - **Chess** #R7
- ❖ Madhubani folk painting is a traditional art form of which state? - **Bihar** #R7
- ❖ Onam is an annual Hindu festival that originated in the Indian state of _____. - **Kerala** #R7
- ❖ Indian musician Pandit Ram Narayan is credited with popularizing the musical instrument _____ as a solo instrument. - **Sarangi** #R7
- ❖ The famous novel 'Pinjar', based on the riots during Indian independence, was written by _____. - **Amrita Pritam** #R7
- ❖ One of India's great musicians, Ustad Vilayat Khan, is internationally renowned for playing which musical instrument? - **Sitar** #R7
- ❖ Which renowned Indian classical dancer, awarded the Padma Vibhushan, played a key role in the revival of the Odissi classical dance in the 20th century? - **Kelucharan Mohapatra** #R7
- ❖ Onam is an annual Hindu festival that originated in the Indian state of _____. - **Kerala**. #R7
- ❖ How many players are there in a kabaddi team? - **7** #R7
- ❖ The Hornbill Festival, also known as the 'Festival of Festivals', is celebrated in which state? - **Nagaland** #R7
- ❖ Alarnel Valli is an Indian classical dancer and choreographer, and the foremost exponent of the _____ style of Bharatanatyam. - **Pandanallur** #R6
- ❖ Guru Vempati Chinna Satyam, who was awarded the Padma Bhushan by the Government of India in 1998, is known for his outstanding performance and choreography in which Indian classical dance form? - **Kuchipudi** #R6
- ❖ Which was the first Indian talking film made in 1931? - **Alam Ara** #R6
- ❖ The Jhijhiya dance originated in the Indian state of _____. - **Bihar** #R6
- ❖ On which day of the Hindu calendar is the festival of Holi celebrated? - **Phalguna Purnima** #R6
- ❖ The "Hornbill Festival" is celebrated annually from 1st to 10th December in _____. - **Nagaland** #R6
- ❖ The terms "Jump ball," "Free throw," and "Lay-up shot" are related to which sport? - **Basketball** #R6
- ❖ World-renowned dancer Gulabo Saperia is known for which dance form? - **Kalbella** #R6
- ❖ Which day is observed as World AIDS Day? - **1st December** #R6
- ❖ Where were the 2024 Summer Olympic Games held? - **Paris, France** #R6
- ❖ Who was the first Indian to win an individual gold medal at the Olympic Games? - **Abhinav Bindra (Shooting) & Neeraj Chopra (Javelin Throw)** #R6
- ❖ How many players play in one team in a hockey match? - **11** #R6
- ❖ Kalamandalam Kalyanikutty Amma is known for shaping the structural form and techniques of the _____ dance style. - **Mohiniyattam** #R5
- ❖ The Jhaveri sisters - Nayana, Suvarna, Ranjana, and Darshana - are primarily associated with which dance form? - **Manipuri** #R5
- ❖ Which festival is celebrated during the spring season in Jharkhand as a worship of the village deity, considered the protector of the tribes, and coincides with the blooming of new flowers on Sal tree branches? - **Sarhul** #R5
- ❖ How many rings or circles are there in the Olympic symbol/logo? - **5 (Blue, Yellow, Black, Green, and Red)** #R5
- ❖ A traditional basketball team has 12 players, out of which _____ basketball players are on the court at any given time. - **5** #R5
- ❖ The six-day Khajuraho Dance Festival is celebrated in which state? - **Madhya Pradesh** #R4
- ❖ Who is the only Indian female athlete to win medals in two consecutive Olympic Games? - **P. V. Sindhu** #R4
- ❖ Who won the first medal for India at the Rio Olympics? - **Sakshi Malik** #R4
- ❖ Who was the first Indian differently-abled woman to climb Mount Everest? - **Arunima Sinha** #R4
- ❖ _____ is a Bharatanatyam and Kathakali dancer. - **Mrinalini Sarabhai** #R3
- ❖ Which dance form means 'the dance of Mohini'? - **Mohiniyattam** #R3
- ❖ The 'Modhera Dance Festival', held every year during the third week of January, belongs to the state of _____. - **Gujarat** #R3
- ❖ We celebrate Constitution Day every year on _____ to commemorate the adoption of the Indian Constitution. - **26th November** #R3
- ❖ Gugga Naumi festival is celebrated in which state? - **Haryana** #R3
- ❖ What is the name of the New Year celebrated by Hindus in Maharashtra? - **Gudi Padwa** #R3
- ❖ Which country won the most gold medals at the Tokyo Paralympics 2020? - **China** #R3
- ❖ In which year did India host the Asian Games for the second time? - **1982** #R3
- ❖ In which years did India host the Asian Games? - **1951 and 1982** #R3
- ❖ Where were the 35th National Games held in the year 2015? - **Kerala** #R3
- ❖ According to the rules of the International Hockey Federation, what is the total duration of a hockey match? - **60 minutes** #R3
- ❖ Who is known as the "Wizard of Hockey"? - **Dhyan Chand** #R3
- ❖ The term "Penalty Corner" is associated with which sport? - **Hockey** #R3
- ❖ How many players are there in a water polo team? - **7** #R3
- ❖ Famous dancers Chemancheri Kunhiraman Nair and Guru Gopinath are associated with which dance form? - **Kathakali** #R2
- ❖ Dr. Sunanda Nair is recognized as a performer, teacher, and proponent of _____. - **Mohiniyattam** #R2
- ❖ Which Indian classical dance form is depicted in the Jagannath Temple of Puri? - **Odissi** #R2
- ❖ Padma Shri Guru Mayadhar Raut's pioneering vision in the 1950s revived which dance form and redefined its grammar and vocabulary of expression? - **Odissi** #R2
- ❖ Borgeet, a musical composition, is used in which Indian classical dance form? - **Sattriya** #R2
- ❖ Which festival marks the Assamese New Year and the beginning of spring? - **Bohag Bihu (Rongali Bihu)** #R2
- ❖ Ugadi is an important festival of which state? - **Karnataka** #R2
- ❖ Which festival celebrates the harvest season in August-September? - **Onam** #R2
- ❖ Which cultural festival of South India is associated with the folklore of King Mahabali? - **Onam** #R2
- ❖ In which state is the five-day festival 'Lokrang', starting every year on 26th January, celebrated? - **Madhya Pradesh** #R2
- ❖ Lohri is a popular folk festival of which state? - **Punjab** #R2

- ❖ The Baisakhi festival is primarily celebrated in the states of _____ and _____. - **Punjab, Haryana** #R2
- ❖ "Maru Mahotsav", also known as the Desert Festival, is celebrated in _____. - **Jaisalmer.** #R2
- ❖ In which state is the religious festival 'Ganesh Chaturthi' celebrated with great enthusiasm? - **Maharashtra** #R2
- ❖ "Behdienkhlam" is a traditional dance festival of which state? - **Meghalaya** #R2
- ❖ Who won the gold medal for India in the javelin throw event at the Tokyo Olympics 2020? - **Neeraj Chopra** #R2
- ❖ Who is India's first badminton player to win an Olympic medal? - **Saina Nehwal** #R2
- ❖ What was the theme chosen by the Government of India for the 75th Independence Day? - **Nation First, Always First** #R2
- ❖ In which year was the Sports Authority of India established? - **1984** #R2
- ❖ Which state is Manu Bhakar, India's first shooter to win a gold medal at the Youth Olympic Games, from? - **Haryana** #R2
- ❖ _____ was the first Indian woman to reach the summit of Mount Everest. - **Bachendri Pal** #R2
- ❖ In which year did independent India win its first Olympic gold in hockey? - **1948** #R2
- ❖ Which country hosted the first edition of the Summer Youth Olympic Games in 2010? - **Singapore** #R2
- ❖ How many total medals did India win at the 2012 Summer Olympic Games? - **6** #R2
- ❖ In which event did India win a gold medal at the 2020 Summer Olympics (held in 2021)? - **Javelin throw** #R2
- ❖ Who won the bronze medal at the 2020 Summer Olympics (held in 2021)? - **P.V. Sindhu** #R2
- ❖ Who was India's flag bearer at the opening ceremony of the 2018 Asian Games? - **Neeraj Chopra** #R2
- ❖ After independence, in which city were the first National Games held? - **Lucknow** #R2
- ❖ What is the name of the mascot for the 37th National Games? - **Moga** #R2
- ❖ What was the original name of the Khelo India Youth Games? - **Khelo India School Games** #R2
- ❖ Which Indian state won the highest number of medals in the Khelo India Youth Games 2020? - **Maharashtra** #R2
- ❖ What is the maximum number of players allowed on the field for one team during a football match? - **11** #R2
- ❖ The terms "Bully" and "Roll-in" are associated with which sport? - **Hockey** #R2
- ❖ A "Ring" is the place where _____ is played. - **Boxing** #R2
- ❖ Which sport originated in India? - **Chess** #R2
- ❖ In chess, the number of pawns is _____. - **16** #R2
- ❖ Which classical dance is known as the 'Dance of the Storytellers'? - **Kathak** #R2
- ❖ In which game is the bishop used? - **Chess** #R2
- ❖ Manish Narwal and Singraj Adhana are associated with which sport? - **Shooting** #R2
- ❖ Sitara Devi and Damayanti Joshi are associated with _____. - **Kathak dance** #R2
- ❖ What are the dimensions (length and width) of the kabaddi court for men? - **13 m × 10 m** #R2
- ❖ "Iona" is associated with which sport? - **Kabaddi** #R2
- ❖ What is the duration of a kabaddi match? - **Two halves of 20 minutes each, with a 5-minute halftime break** #R2
- ❖ Ritwik Bhattacharya, Joshna Chinappa, and Saurav Ghosal are associated with which sport? - **Squash** #R2
- ❖ The National Institute of Kathak Dance is located in _____. - **New Delhi** #R1
- ❖ Famous Kathak dancer Shovana Narayan was awarded the _____ in 1992. - **Padma Shri** #R1
- ❖ Who is the proponent of Kathak dance in India? - **Prerana Shrimali** #R1
- ❖ Who was bestowed the title 'Queen of Kathak' by Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore? - **Sitara Devi** #R1
- ❖ Which group of classical dancers is associated with Kathak? - **Sitara Devi, Shashwati Sen, and Urmila Nagar** #R1
- ❖ The play "Nalacharitam" is associated with which Indian dance form? - **Kathakali** #R1
- ❖ Haripriya Namboodiri is an exponent of which Indian classical dance form? - **Kathakali** #R1
- ❖ 'Kalasam' is a dance sequence of which Indian classical dance form? - **Kathakali** #R1
- ❖ For which type of dance was Kalamandalam Gopi awarded the Padma Shri? - **Kathakali** #R1
- ❖ In which part of India did the Kathakali dance form originate? - **South India** #R1
- ❖ Which classical dance typically depicts the story of Vishnu's female form? - **Mohiniyattam** #R1
- ❖ Bharti Shivaji and Kanak Rele are exponents of _____. - **Mohiniyattam** #R1
- ❖ Which Odissi dancer is also proficient in percussion instruments like mridangam, pakhawaj, and tabla? - **Kelucharan Mahapatra** #R1
- ❖ Surupa Sen is a renowned _____ dancer. - **Odissi** #R1
- ❖ 'Moksha' is associated with which Indian classical dance form? - **Odissi** #R1
- ❖ Which Indian dance form includes the Mahari dance style? - **Odissi** #R1
- ❖ The pakhawaj syllables are primarily used to accompany which Indian classical dance? - **Odissi** #R1
- ❖ Kelucharan Mahapatra, Sonal Mansingh, and Geeta Mahalik are renowned dancers of which style? - **Odissi** #R1
- ❖ What is the one-act play of Sattriya called? - **Ankiya Nat** #R1
- ❖ _____, a 500-year-old dance form, is an Indian classical dance that developed in the Vaishnavite monasteries of Assam. - **Sattriya** #R1
- ❖ Ranjumoni Saikia is an exponent of which Indian classical dance? - **Sattriya** #R1
- ❖ The masculine aspect of Manipuri classical dance is known as what? - **Cholom** #R1
- ❖ The main theme of Manipuri dance is _____. - **Devotion** #R1
- ❖ Traditional singing called 'Nat' is associated with _____. - **Manipuri** #R1
- ❖ Jharkhand's Hunta dance is associated with which tribal group? - **Santhal** #R1
- ❖ Padayani is a folk dance of which state? - **Kerala** #R1
- ❖ "Teyyam" is a famous ritual art form that originated in the state of _____. - **Kerala** #R1
- ❖ Assam's 'Ambubachi' festival is celebrated annually in the month of _____. - **June** #R1
- ❖ Which festival is celebrated in Assam on the day of Makar Sankranti? - **Magh Bihu** #R1
- ❖ Which community primarily celebrates "Chhath Puja" with great grandeur worldwide? - **The Bihari community** #R1
- ❖ The kite festival, celebrated on Makar Sankranti, is a famous international festival held in which city? - **Ahmedabad** #R1
- ❖ Rann Utsav, an annual festival celebrated in Gujarat, is held at which location? - **Dhordo** #R1
- ❖ The tribal festival named "Divaso" is traditionally associated with which state? - **Gujarat** #R1
- ❖ The Konark Dance Festival is held in an open-air auditorium against the backdrop of _____, also known as the Black Pagoda. - **Sun Temple** #R1

- ❖ Navreh, a lunar New Year, is celebrated in which state/union territory? – **Jammu and Kashmir** #R1
- ❖ The "Hemis Tsechu" festival celebrates the birth anniversary of whom? – **Guru Padmasambhava** #R1
- ❖ Mandu Festival is a famous festival of which state? – **Madhya Pradesh** #R1
- ❖ Which festival is also known as the 'Manipuri New Year'? – **Cheiroba** #R1
- ❖ Wangala is the most famous festival of the Garo tribe of _____. – **Meghalaya** #R1
- ❖ In which state is the Tuluni Festival celebrated? – **Nagaland** #R1
- ❖ "Nua Khai" is Odisha's biggest harvest festival, celebrated the day after which festival? – **Ganesh Chaturthi** #R1
- ❖ Which festival of Punjab is traditionally associated with the harvest of Rabi crops? – **Baisakhi** #R1
- ❖ Pushkar Fair is a popular cultural festival of which state? – **Rajasthan** #R1
- ❖ In which district of Rajasthan is the Elephant Festival celebrated annually? – **Jaipur** #R1
- ❖ When is World Energy Conservation Day observed? – **14th December** #R1
- ❖ When is Farmer's Day celebrated? – **23rd December** #R1
- ❖ World Leprosy Day 2021 was observed in India on ____ January 2021. – **30** #R1
- ❖ "Pateti" or the Day of Repentance is an important day in the _____ calendar. – **Parsi** #R1
- ❖ The "Hunar Haat" exhibition, aimed at _____, plays a significant role in the national and international branding of the heritage of master artisans in India. – **"Development with Dignity"** #R1
- ❖ Who was the captain of the Indian hockey team that won the first Olympic gold medal in Amsterdam in 1928? – **Jaipal Singh** #R1
- ❖ Which cricketer holds the record for the highest runs scored in a single innings of a Test match? – **Brian Lara** #R1
- ❖ Who is the first Indian woman to win gold in the 400-meter race at the Asian Games? – **Kamaljit Sandhu** #R1
- ❖ _____ is the first Indian woman to swim across the English Channel. – **Arati Saha** #R1
- ❖ The Indian Olympic Association is affiliated with which organization? – **International Olympic Committee** #R1
 - ❖ Where is the headquarters of the International Olympic Committee located? – **Switzerland** #R1
- ❖ In which year was the first edition of the Winter Olympic Games held? – **1924** #R1
- ❖ Which city was the first in the world to host both the Summer and Winter Olympic Games? – **Beijing** #R1
- ❖ Who won the bronze medal in weightlifting at the 2000 Sydney Summer Olympics? – **Karnam Malleswari** #R1
- ❖ The venue for the 1948 Olympic Games was _____. – **London** #R1
- ❖ At which session of the IOC Executive Board meeting was Brisbane voted to host the 2032 Olympic and Paralympic Games? – **The 138th session held in Tokyo** #R1
- ❖ Which city is the first to host the Paralympic Games twice? – **Tokyo** #R1
- ❖ Who is the first Indian woman to win an Olympic medal? – **Karnam Malleswari** #R1
- ❖ How many Olympic gold medals did India win between 1928 and 1980? – **8** #R1
- ❖ Olympian boxer Vijender Singh is from which state? – **Haryana** #R1
- ❖ Who has won the most individual Olympic gold medals? – **Michael Phelps** #R1
- ❖ India participated in the Olympic Games for the first time in _____. – **1900** #R1
- ❖ The five colors of the rings in the Olympic symbol are red, blue, green, yellow, and _____. – **black** #R1
- ❖ Who was the first president of the International Olympic Committee (IOC)? – **Demetrius Vikelas** #R1
- ❖ Who was India's first Olympian to act in Hollywood and Broadway? – **Norman Pritchard** #R1
- ❖ India's first Olympic Values Education Program (OVEP) was launched in _____. – **Odisha** #R1
- ❖ Which state government will provide financial assistance to Indian wrestling until the 2032 Olympics? – **Uttar Pradesh** #R1
- ❖ The first edition of the Commonwealth Youth Games was held in the year _____. – **2000** #R1
- ❖ Which country hosted the Commonwealth Games for the first time in 1930? – **Canada** #R1
- ❖ How many medals did India win at the 2022 Commonwealth Games? – **22 gold medals** #R1
- ❖ Who won India's first gold medal at the 2018 Commonwealth Games? – **Mirabai Chanu** #R1
- ❖ In which sport did Bajrang Punia win a gold medal at the 2022 Commonwealth Games? – **Wrestling** #R1
- ❖ How many times has India hosted the Commonwealth Games? – **Once (2010)** #R1
- ❖ What was the official mascot of the 2022 Commonwealth Games? – **Perry** #R1
- ❖ How many countries participated in the first Asian Games? – **11** #R1
- ❖ Which country hosted the 2024 South Asian Games? – **Pakistan** #R1
- ❖ Which country has hosted the Asian Games three times? – **South Korea** #R1
- ❖ Who became the first Indian javelin thrower to win a gold medal at the Asian Games in 2018? – **Neeraj Chopra** #R1
- ❖ Shooter _____ won the gold medal in the men's 10m air pistol event at the 2018 Jakarta Palembang Asian Games held in Indonesia. – **Saurabh Chaudhary** #R1
- ❖ Who was the first Indian woman athlete to win a gold medal at any Asian Games? – **Kamaljit Sandhu** #R1
- ❖ SAI is the apex national sports body of India. What is the full form of SAI? – **Sports Authority of India** #R1
- ❖ Which state is associated with the sport Gatka, which was included in the 37th National Games? – **Punjab** #R1
- ❖ The first National Winter Games were held in _____. – **Gulmarg** #R1
- ❖ In which year was the first edition of the Khelo India School Games held? – **2018** #R1
- ❖ Where were the first Khelo India Winter Games held? – **Leh** #R1
- ❖ In which state was the third edition of the Khelo India University Games held? – **Uttar Pradesh** #R1
- ❖ The first Khelo India University Games were hosted in _____ by _____. – **2020; Odisha** #R1
- ❖ Who won the men's doubles title at the 2022 French Open badminton tournament in Paris? – **Chirag Shetty and Satwiksairaj Rankireddy** #R1
- ❖ Which player has the distinction of winning 50 doubles titles in ATP history? – **Leander Paes** #R1
- ❖ Which tennis star will be honored with a Swiss coin? – **Roger Federer** #R1
- ❖ On February 26, 2020, which tennis player announced retirement from tennis? – **Maria Sharapova** #R1
- ❖ In table tennis, the length of the top surface of the table is _____. – **2.74 m** #R1
- ❖ In which year was the All India Football Federation (AIFF) established? – **1893** #R1
- ❖ Which place is also known as the "Mecca of Indian Football"? – **Kolkata** #R1

- ❖ In which year did the Football World Cup begin? – **In 1930** #R1
- ❖ Which country has won the FIFA World Cup the most number of times? – **Brazil** #R1
- ❖ Where was the 76th edition of the Santosh Trophy held? – **Riyadh** #R1
- ❖ India won the South Asian Football Federation (SAFF) Under-15 Women's Championship 2018 in _____. – **Thimphu, Bhutan** #R1
- ❖ Which team has won the Federation Cup football tournament the most number of times? – **Mohun Bagan AC** #R1
- ❖ Which team has won the Federation Cup football tournament the most times? – **Mohun Bagan AC** #R1
- ❖ Who is the second Indian footballer to play 100 international matches? – **Sunil Chhetri** #R1
- ❖ Who was the first Indian to play for any international football club? – **Bhaichung Bhutia** #R1
- ❖ What is the duration of the interval (half-time) in a football match? – **15 minutes** #R1
- ❖ Which color card is used to warn a player in football? – **Yellow** #R1
- ❖ Which Indian footballer is nicknamed the 'Sikkimese Sniper'? – **Bhaichung Bhutia** #R1
- ❖ The 2027 AFC Asian Cup will be hosted by _____. – **Saudi Arabia** #R1
- ❖ In which year was the Badminton Association of India formed? – **1934** #R1
- ❖ Where is the headquarters of the Badminton World Federation located? – **Malaysia** #R1
- ❖ The "Thomas Cup" is associated with which sport? – **Badminton** #R1
- ❖ She is the first Indian woman to win a silver medal at the Olympics. – **P.V. Sindhu** #R1
- ❖ He is an Indian badminton player. – **Sai Praneeth** #R1
- ❖ What does a yellow card indicate in badminton? – **Warning for misconduct** #R1
- ❖ The Indian Hockey Federation was established in the year _____. – **1925** #R1
- ❖ In which country was the first hockey association formed? – **United Kingdom (UK)** #R1
- ❖ What is the standard weight of a hockey ball? – **156 gm to 163 gm** #R1
- ❖ What is the national sport of Pakistan? – **Hockey** #R1
- ❖ What is the national winter sport of Canada? – **Ice Hockey** #R1
- ❖ Where was the first Asian Wrestling Championship organized by the Asian Associated Wrestling Committee (AAWC) in 1979? – **Jalandhar, India** #R1
- ❖ What is the age limit for the youth boxing category? – **17 to 18 years** #R1
- ❖ The Indira Gandhi Cup is associated with _____. – **Boxing** #R1
- ❖ Which country hosted the AIBA Women's World Boxing Championship in 2019? – **Russia** #R1
- ❖ Sumo wrestling originated in which country? – **Japan** #R1
- ❖ How many white squares are there on a chessboard? – **32** #R1
- ❖ The squares used on a chessboard are of ____ colors. – **White and Black** #R1
- ❖ Castling is associated with the game of _____. – **Chess** #R1
- ❖ What was the name of the official mascot for the 44th International Chess Olympiad held in India in 2022? – **Thambi** #R1
- ❖ Who became the youngest player to defeat the world's number one chess champion, Magnus Carlsen of Norway, in an online chess tournament in February 2021? – **Rameshbabu Praggnanandhaa** #R1
- ❖ _____ won the gold medal in the women's event at the 44th Chess Olympiad 2022 held in India. – **Ukraine** #R1
- ❖ Where was the ISSF Junior World Cup 2022 held? – **Germany** #R1
- ❖ Who represented India at the international level in shooting? – **Anjum Moudgil** #R1
- ❖ Who was the first Indian to receive the International Shooting Sport Federation (ISSF) Blue Cross? – **Abhinav Bindra** #R1
- ❖ In which sport is the term 'dunk shot' used? – **Basketball** #R1
- ❖ Pivoting is associated with which sport? – **Basketball** #R1
- ❖ In which year was the Basketball Federation of India established? – **In 1950** #R1
- ❖ In the game of _____, two teams of five players each try to score by shooting the ball into hoops positioned 10 feet above the ground. – **Basketball** #R1
- ❖ The shape of a basketball court is _____. – **Rectangular** #R1
- ❖ In basketball, the center line is a part of which area? – **Backcourt** #R1
- ❖ Since which year has kabaddi been included as a full-fledged sport in the Asian Games? – **1990** #R1
- ❖ What do you understand by the term 'cant' in kabaddi? – **Repeating the word "kabaddi" continuously.** #R1
- ❖ "Tenpins" refers to the game of – **Bowling.** #R1
- ❖ Which Pakistani player in professional squash is credited with winning 10 British Open titles and six World Championship crowns? – **Jahangir Khan** #R1
- ❖ Dipika Pallikal is associated with – **Squash.** #R1
- ❖ Which is a professional auto racing sport at the international level? – **Formula One** #R1
- ❖ In which Indian city was the Formula One race held for the first time? – **Greater Noida** #R1
- ❖ Locally known as 'Vallam Kali', this is a traditional sport primarily held during the harvest festival Onam in Kerala. – **Boat Race** #R3
- ❖ In which year was the Volleyball Federation of India established? – **In 1951** #R1
- ❖ Manipur's game 'Sagol Kangjei' has been adapted by enthusiasts around the world as _____. – **Polo** #R1
- ❖ The highest polo ground in the world is located in Pakistan. – **Shandur** #R1
- ❖ Pankaj Advani is associated with which sport? – **Billiards** #R1
- ❖ Which equipment is used in throwing events in athletics? – **Shot** #R1
- ❖ Which Indian state is associated with the famous martial art "Mardani Khel"? – **Maharashtra** #R1
- ❖ Which state won the most medals in the inaugural 2018 edition of the "Khelo India School Games"? – **Maharashtra** #R1