

**NDA-CDS 2 2024**

**GK**  
**LIVE**  
**HISTORY**  
**REVISION**

**CLASS 3**



**RUBY MA'AM**



## 07 August 2024 Live Classes Schedule

8:00AM --- 07 AUGUST 2024 DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS --- RUBY MA'AM

9:00AM --- 07 AUGUST 2024 DAILY DEFENCE UPDATES --- DIVYANSHU SIR

### SSB INTERVIEW LIVE CLASSES

9:00AM --- INTRODUCTION OF PPDT & PRACTICE --- ANURADHA MA'AM

### AFCAT 2 2024 LIVE CLASSES

1:00PM --- MAHA MARATHON SESSION - PART 3

### NDA 2 2024 LIVE CLASSES

11:00AM --- GK - HISTORY REVISION - CLASS 2 --- RUBY MA'AM

12:00PM --- PHYSICS REVISION - CLASS 2 --- NAVJYOTI SIR

1:00PM --- MATHS REVISION - CLASS 3 --- NAVJYOTI SIR

2:00PM --- BIOLOGY REVISION - CLASS 3 --- SHIVANGI MA'AM

### CDS 2 2024 LIVE CLASSES

11:00AM --- GK - HISTORY REVISION - CLASS 3 --- RUBY MA'AM

12:00PM --- PHYSICS REVISION - CLASS 3 --- NAVJYOTI SIR

2:00PM --- BIOLOGY REVISION - CLASS 3 --- SHIVANGI MA'AM

3:00PM --- MATHS REVISION - CLASS 3 --- NAVJYOTI SIR



**Q. The Creation Of A Federal Court In India Was Advocated By Which Of The Following Acts/Commissions?**

- A. The Government Of India Act, 1919
- B. The Lee Commission, 1923
- C. The Government Of India Act, 1935
- D. The Indian Councils Act, 1909



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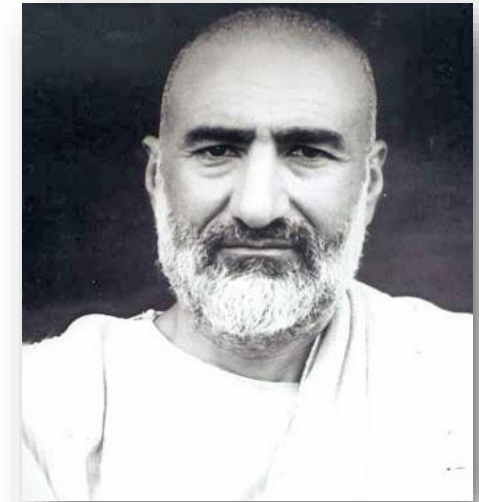


**Q. The Khudai Khidmatgars Movement Was Led By?**

- A. Badruddin Tayyabji
- B. Khan Abdul Ghaffar
- C. Sir Syed Ahmed
- D. Maulana Abul Kalam

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Also Called **Red Shirts Movements** Was A Non-violent Movement Against British Raj Led By **Abdul Ghaffar Khan**, A Pashtun Freedom Fighter, In The North-west Frontier Province.

**Q.** In the year 1928, a committee of Congress leaders drafted a Constitution for India. The Committee was headed by

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) T. B. Sapro
- (c) Motilal Nehru
- (d) Jawaharlal Nehru

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**ANSWER: C**

#### The Nehru Report 1928

- Dominion Status for India.
- Federal form of Government in India with bi-cameral parliament. Residuary powers to be vested in Centre. (strong central govt.)
- No State religion, religious liberty.
- No separate electorate for minorities. System of weightage to be abolished.
- No reserved seats for Muslims except in the central Parliament i.e.  $\frac{1}{4}$  seats
- Hindi to be the official language
- Universal suffrage for the lower house and the provincial councils.
- Equal rights for men and women as citizens.



Q. The Cabinet Mission Plan for India envisaged

a

- (a) Federation
- (b) Confederation
- (c) Unitary form of Government
- (d) Union of States



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**ANSWER: A**

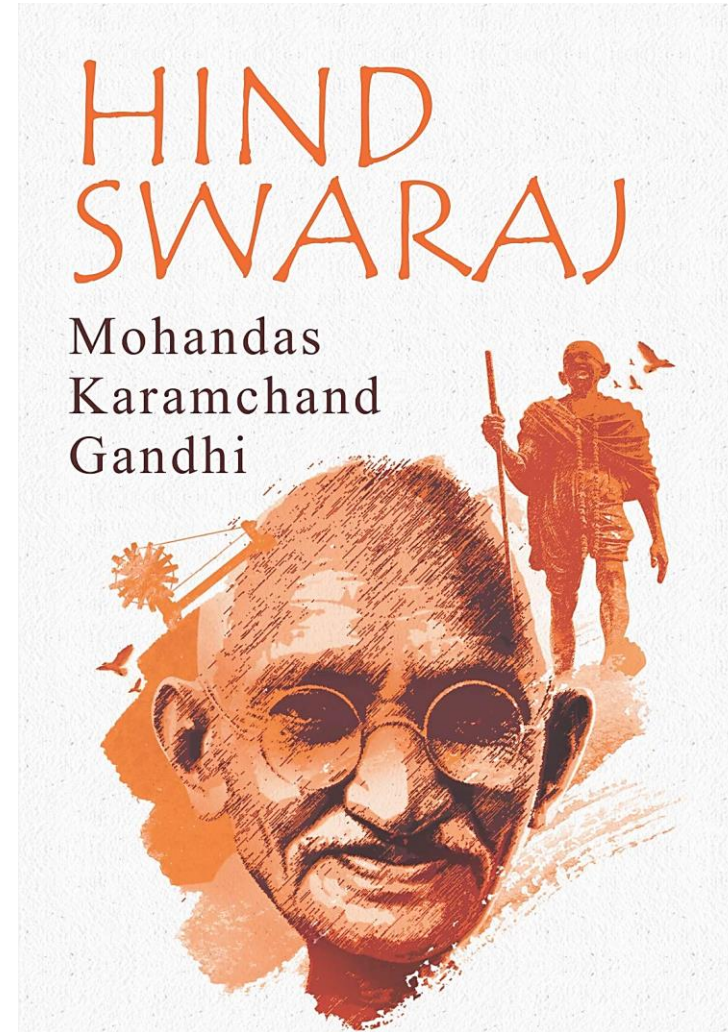
Delhi On **March 24<sup>th</sup>, 1946**. **3 Tier Executive And Legislature** Were Proposed At Provincial, Section, And Union Levels. Provinces Were To Have Full Autonomy And All Residuary Powers Should Vest In The Provinces.

Q. Which of the following statements about Gandhiji's *Hind Swaraj* written in 1909 is/are true?

1. *Hind Swaraj* offers a civilizational concept of the Indian nation.
2. *Hind Swaraj* states that Parliamentary democracy was necessary for the amelioration of the sufferings of Indians.
3. *Hind Swaraj* argues that Industrial capitalism was responsible for the immorality of society.

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

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



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1. *Hind Swaraj* offers a civilizational concept of the Indian nation.
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Select the correct answer using the code given below :

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

**ANSWER: C**

**Hind Swaraj Or Indian Home Rule Is A Book Written By Gandhi In 1909. In It, He Expresses His Views On Swaraj, Modern Civilization, Mechanization Etc. The Book Was Banned In 1910 By The British Government In India.**

Q. Subhas Chandra Bose started the 'Azad Hind Radio' in which of the following countries?

- (a) Japan
- (b) Austria
- (c) Germany
- (d) Malaysia

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## **ANSWER: C**

The Azad Hind Radio Was Established In Berlin, Germany In 1942 By Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose As A Tool Of Propaganda Against The British Government. It First Began Broadcasting On January 7, 1942. It Was Originally Headquartered In Germany, But Later Shifted To Singapore, And Then To Myanmar.

Q. The principle that the framing of the new Constitution for independent India should be primarily (though not solely) the responsibility of Indians themselves, was for the first time conceded in the

- (a) Government of India Act, 1935
- (b) August Offer of Viceroy Linlithgow
- (c) Cripps Proposals
- (d) Cabinet Mission

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**ANSWER: B**



**Q.** What was/were the formative influence(s) on the philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi?

1. Gandhiji was influenced by the 18th century Pranami sect that advocated the unity of faiths.
2. Gandhiji was influenced by the theosophists.
3. Gandhiji was an admirer of the writings of Romantics like Wordsworth.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

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**ANSWER: A**

Gandhiji Was Influenced By The 18th Century **Pranami Sect (Believers Of Lord Krishna)** That Advocated The Unity Of Faiths  
He Was Also Deeply Influenced By The Theosophists.

**Q. Vinoba Bhave Was Chosen As The First Satyagrahi Of The Individual Satyagraha. Who Was The Second?**

- A. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- B. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
- C. C. Rajagopalachari
- D. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel



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Vinoba Was Chosen By Mahatma Gandhi As The First Satyagrahi In The Individual Satyagraha Initiated In 1940. The First Satyagraha Of Individual Satyagrahi Was Initiated On 17th October 1940.

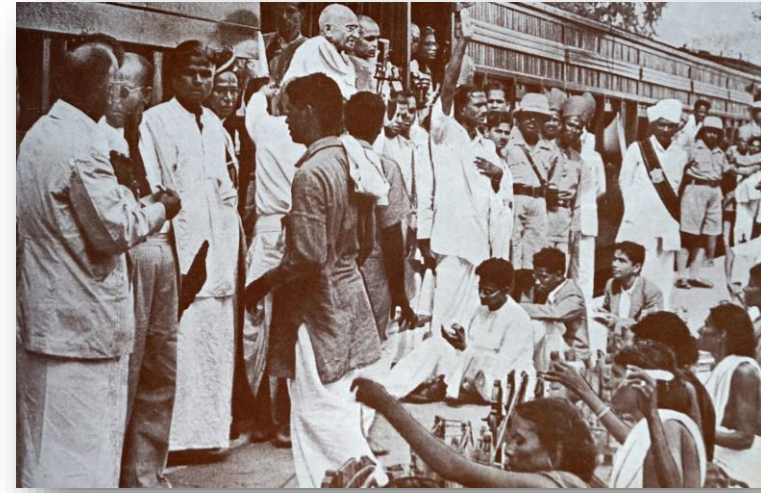
Q. Which among the following struggles, based on Gandhi's philosophy of Satyagraha, involved the industrial working class ?

- (a) Champaran
- (b) Kheda
- (c) Ahmedabad
- (d) Bardoli

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**ANSWER: C**



**Ahmedabad Mill Strike (1918):** The Owners Wanted To **Withdraw The Plague Bonus** To The Workers While The Workers Were Demanding A **Hike Of 35%** In Their Wages.

Q. Which member of the Constituent Assembly proposed the resolution that the National Flag of India be a “horizontal tricolour of saffron, white and dark green in equal proportion”, with a wheel in navy blue at the centre ?

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) B. R. Ambedkar
- (c) Rajendra Prasad
- (d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

### National Symbols of India

S.No.	Title	National Symbols
1	National Flag	Tiranga
2	National Anthem	Jana Gana Mana
3	National Calendar	Saka calendar
4	National Song	Vande Mataram
5	National Emblem	National Emblem of India
6	National Fruit	Mango
7	National River	Ganga
8	National Animal	Royal Bengal Tiger
9	National Tree	Indian Banyan
10	National Aquatic Animal	Ganges River Dolphin
11	National Bird	Indian Peacock
12	National Currency	Indian Rupee
13	National Reptile	King Cobra
14	National Heritage Animal	Indian Elephant
15	National Flower	Lotus
16	National Vegetable	Pumpkin
17	Oath of Allegiance	National Pledge

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**ANSWER: A**

The Flag Was Proposed By **Nehru** At The Constituent Assembly On **22 July 1947** As A Horizontal Tricolor.



Q. Which of the following statements regarding the Constituent Assembly of India is/are correct?

1. The Assembly was elected indirectly by the members of the Provincial Legislative Assemblies.
2. The elections were held on the basis of Universal Adult Franchise.
3. The scheme of election was laid down by the Cabinet Delegation.
4. The distribution of seats was done on the basis of the Mountbatten Plan.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

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Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1, 2 and 3
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**ANSWER:D**

The Elections Were Not Held On The Basis Of Universal Adult Franchise. Mountbatten Plan Had Nothing To Do With Elections But With The Plan Of Partition.

**Q. Who among the following was the founder of Phoenix Settlement?**

A. Mahatma Gandhi

B. R. Ambedkar

C. Rabindranath Tagore

D. Swami Vivekananda

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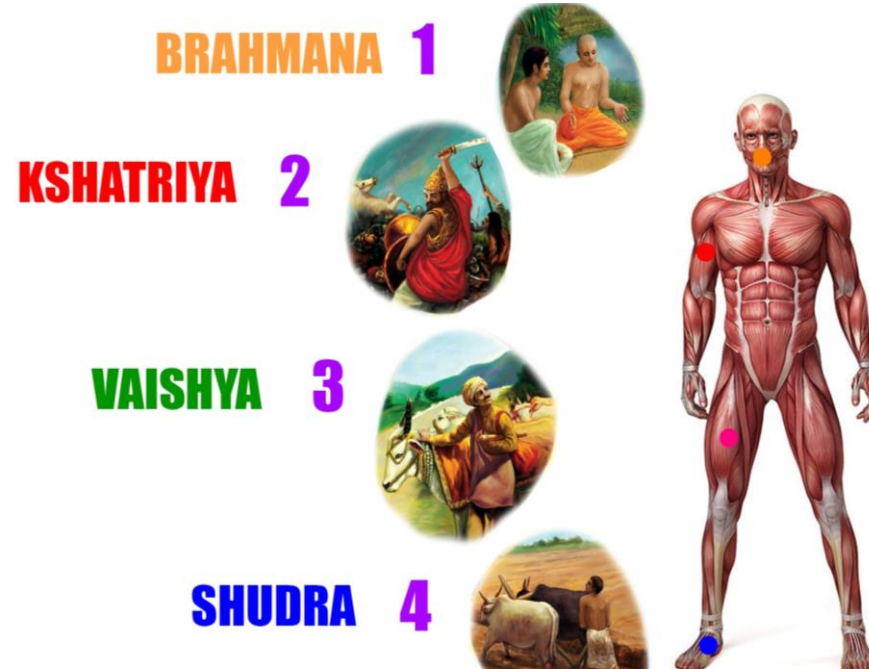
In 1904, Mohandas Gandhi, who had resided in nearby Durban since 1893, established a small village-like settlement, Phoenix Settlement.

**Q. The Purusha Sukta, which refers to the origin of caste, is found in the?**

- A. Atharva Veda
- B. Rig Veda
- C. Sama Veda
- D. Yajur Veda

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Rig Veda Purusha sukta is the Xth mandal of the Rig Veda that explains the origin of four varnas viz. Brahmana, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Shudra.

**Q. Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev along with Jaigopal were involved in which among the following conspiracy case?**

- A. Kanpur Conspiracy Case
- B. Lahore Conspiracy Case
- C. Bhagalpur Conspiracy Case
- D. Alipore Bomb case



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To avenge the killing of Lal Lajpat Rai, Bhagat Singh, Raj guru, Jai Gopal and Sukh Dev conspired to kill the police chief, Scott. But they shot on the DSP - J. P. Saunders, who was killed on the spot.



**Q. The British East India Company ceased to be a trading Company via which among the following legislation?**

- A. Pitts India Act of 1784
- B. Charter Act of 1833
- C. Charter Act of 1813
- D. Government of India Act 1858

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The charter act 1833: It is an attempt to codify all Indian Laws. The Governor General of Bengal now became the Governor General of India.

**Q. Regarding women in the Vedic period, which of the following are correct?**

- 1. They were allowed to study.**
- 2. They held good positions.**
- 3. They did not practice Purdah system.**
- 4. They attended Sabha and Samiti.**

Which of the given above statements are correct?

- A. 1 and 2
- B. 3 and 4
- C. 2 and 3
- D. All of these

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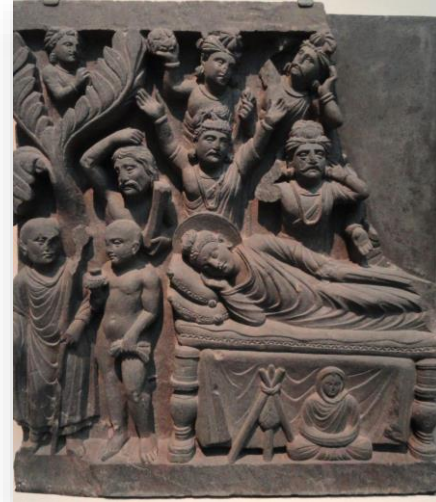
- 1. They were allowed to study.**
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Which of the given above statements are correct?

- A. 1 and 2      The Rigvedic society was a free society. The Aryans
- B. 3 and 4      evidently preferred male child to female child. However,
- C. 2 and 3      females were as free as their male counterparts. Education
- D. All of these**      was equally open for boys and girls. Girls studied the Veda  
and fine arts.

**Q. Who was the founder of Ajivak Sampradaya?**

- A. Puran Kasyapa
- B. Makkali Gosala
- C. Aryadeva
- D. Ajit Keskamblin



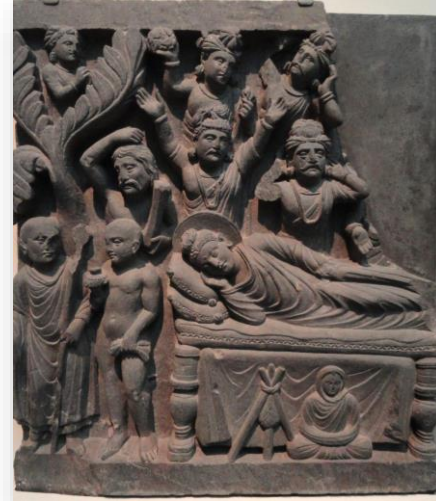
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Ajivika, an ascetic sect that emerged in India about the same time as Buddhism and Jainism and that lasted until the 14th century. It was founded by Goshala Maskariputra (also called Gosala Makkhaliputta).

**Q. In Maurya empire, province was known as?**

A. Chakra

B. Mandal

C. Ahar

D. Vishaya

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The Mauryan Empire was divided into four provinces with the imperial capital at Pataliputra. From Ashokan edicts, the name of the four provincial capitals were Tosali (in the east), Ujjain in the west, Suvarnagiri (in the south), and Taxila (in the north).



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- A. British and French companies
- B. British and Dutch companies
- C. Dutch and Portuguese companies
- D. French and Dutch companies

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The battle of Wandiwash (22 January 1760) was fought between the British and French companies. After making substantial gains in Bengal and Hyderabad, the British, were fully equipped to face the French in Wandiwash . Thus, they defeated the French comprehensively in this battle.

**Q. With reference to the relative position of French and the Britishers on the eve of Carnatic wars, consider the following observations:**

- 1. The position of the English East India Company was superior to that of the French East India Company**
- 2. The Naval Power of French was superior to the British**

Which among the above is / are correct statements?

- A. Only 1
- B. Only 2
- C. Both 1 & 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

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Which among the above is / are correct statements?

- A. Only 1**                      The second statement is not correct because
- B. Only 2                      the sea power of the English was superior to
- C. Both 1 & 2                      that of the French. The merchant fleets of
- D. Neither 1 nor 2                      the English were bigger and Better.

**Q. Who was the first President of All-India Muslim League?**

- A. Nawab Salimullah Khan
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- C. M. Shamsheer Ali
- D. Aga Khan III

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The All-India Muslim League was established in 1906.

The party was formed in Dhaka. Its founders include

Khwaja Salimullah, Vikar-ul-Mulk, Syed Amir Ali, Syed

Nabiullah, Khan Bahadur Ghulam , Mustafa Chowdhury,

Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah (Aga Khan III) etc.

**Q. Who among the following led the agitation against the partition of Bengal (1905)?**

A. C.R. Das

B. Ashutosh Mukherjee

C. Ravindra Nath Tagore

D. Surendra Nath Banerjee

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Surendranath was one of the most important public leaders who protested the partition of the Bengal province in 1905.



**Q. Which one among the following statements appropriately defines the term ‘Drain Theory’ (1867) as propounded by Dadabhai Naoroji in his work ‘Poverty and Un-British Rule in India’?**

- A. That a part of India’s national wealth or total annual product was being exported to Britain for which India got no material returns
- B. That the resources of India were being utilized in the interest of Britain
- C. That the British industrialists were being given an opportunity to invest in India under the protection of the imperial power
- D. That the British goods were being imported to India making the country poorer day by day

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**Q. Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of the freedom movements of India?**

A. Quit India Movement, Non-Cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement

B. Non-cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement, Quit India Movement

C. Quit India Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement, Non, Cooperation Movement

D. Non-Cooperation Movement–Quit India Movement– Civil Disobedience Movement

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D. Non-Cooperation Movement–Quit India Movement– Civil Disobedience Movement

**Q. Arrange the following in chronological order**

**1. Partition of Bengal**

**2. Chauri-Chaura Incident**

**3. First Round Table Conference**

Codes:

A. 1, 2, 3

B. 3, 2, 1

C. 1, 3, 2

D. 2, 1, 3

**Q. Arrange the following in chronological order**

**1. Partition of Bengal**

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**3. First Round Table Conference**

Codes:

The partition of Bangal took place on 16 October 1905. The

**A. 1, 2, 3**

Chauri Chaura incident occurred at Chauri Chaura in the

B. 3, 2, 1

Gorakhpur district of the United Province, British India on 5

C. 1, 3, 2

February 1922. The first-Round table conference was opened

officially by King George V on November 12, 1930, in London.

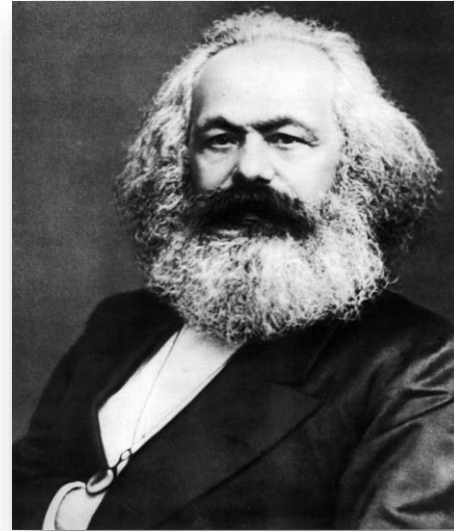
D. 2, 1, 3

**Q. The famous books “The Communist Manifesto” (1848) and “Das Kapital” (1867-1894) were written by?**

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- B. Karl Marx
- C. Mao Zedong
- D. Friedrich Engels

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Karl Marx was a German philosopher, economist, sociologist, journalist, and revolutionary socialist. His famous books are The Communist Manifesto(1848) and Das Kapital (1867-1894). According to him, History is a succession of struggle between the oppressor and the oppressed classes.



**Q. Non-cooperation began in Punjab with the student movement inspired by \_\_\_\_\_ in January 1921.**

- A. Lala Lajpat Rai
- B. Prithvi Singh Azad
- C. Sohan Singh Bhakna
- D. Saifuddin Kitchlew

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The Educational boycott was particularly successful in Bengal under the leadership of Chitta Ranjan Das and Subhas Chandra Bose. Punjab, too, responded to the educational boycott and Lala Lajpat Rai played the leading role.

**Q. Who among the following were the most vocal opponents of Ilbert Bill?**

- A. Zamindars of Bengal & Bihar
- B. Advocates and legal practitioners of Kolkata
- C. British tea and indigo plantation owners in Bengal
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Sir Ilbert, the law member of Viceroy's council prepared a bill in 1883 during the viceroy ship of Lord Ripon. It suggested to allow the senior Indian magistrates to preside over cases involving British personnel in India.

**Q. Name the platform used for ritual purposes by the kings of the Vijayanagara Empire:**

A. Mahanavami Dibba

B. Lotus Mahal

C. Hazara Rama

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Mahanavami Dibba is a structure in the Royal Centre in Vijaynagar Empire. The name come from the shape of the platform and the Mahanavami festival which was observed here.

**Q. Which Greek King of Bactria invaded India about 190 B.C.?**

- A. Demetrius
- B. Alexander
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- D. Menander

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B. Alexander

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Demetrius, the king of Bactria invaded India about 190 B.C. And conquered a considerable part of the Mauryan Empire in the north-west. Demetrius I or known as Dharmamita, was Indo-Greek King, "Yavana" in Sanskrit king who invaded India and was the first Greek ruler to convert to Buddhism.



**Q. Who was/were the 10th century composer(s) of the Nalayira Divya Prabandham?**

A. Alvars

B. Nayanars

C. Appar

D. Sambandar

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The Nalayira Divya Prabandham is a collection of 4,000 Tamil verses (Naalayiram in Tamil means 'four thousand') composed by the 12 Alvars and was compiled in its present form by Nathamuni during the 9th - 10th centuries.

**Q. Which among conclusions has been derived from the debasement of the coins and gradual disappearance of gold coins during the post-Gupta period?**

- A. Commodities became cheap
- B. Gold Mining was stalled
- C. Money economy was gradually replaced by Barter Economy
- D. There was a decline in trade

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Debasement of the coins and gradual disappearance of gold coins during the post-Gupta period indicates the Decline of Trade.

**Q. Which among the following play is/are written by Harshavardhan ?**

- A. Nagananda
- B. Ratnavali
- C. Priyadarshika
- D. All of these

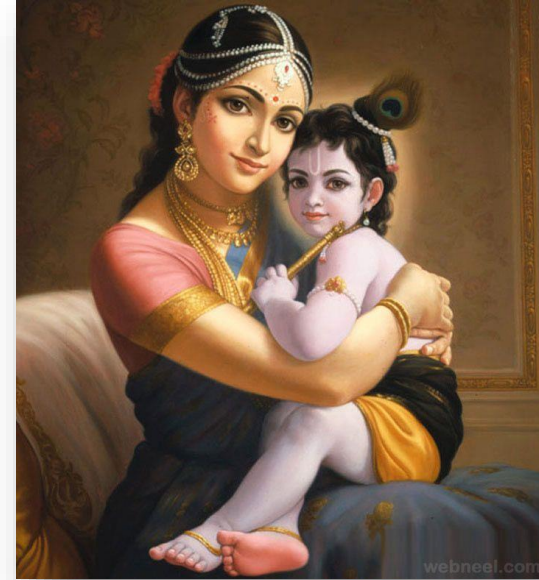
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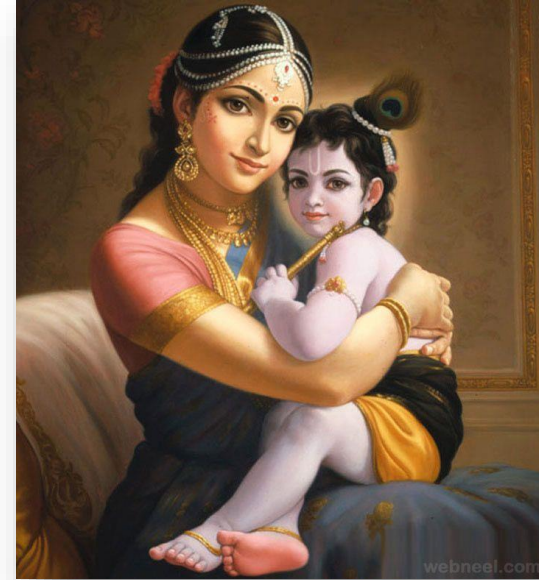
**Q. The Earliest reference to Devakiputra Krishna occurs in:**

- A. Mahabharata
- B. Ashtadhyayi
- C. Bhagvat Purana
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The first reference to Krishna occurs in the Chhandogya Upanishad of perhaps the sixth century B.C.

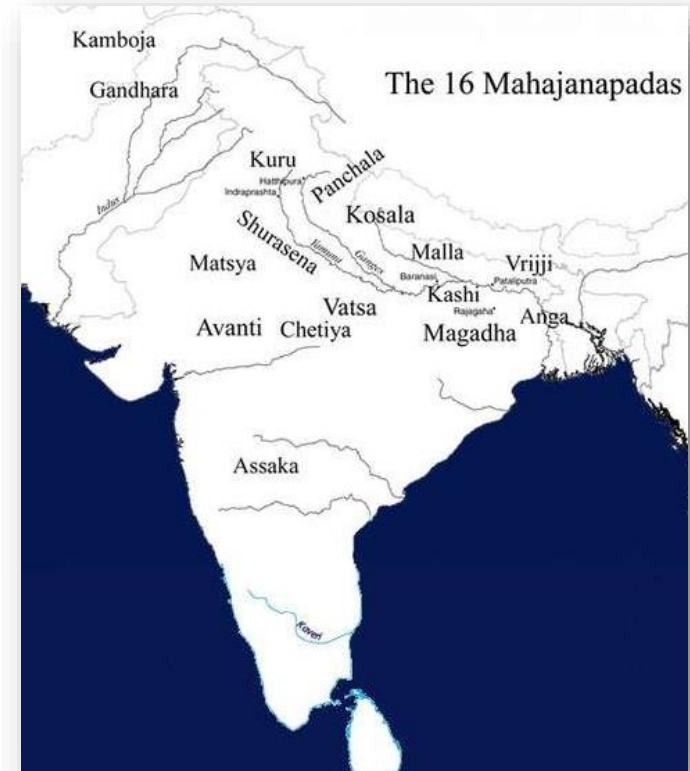


**Q. In the later Vedic period, Kings were known with different names in different regions. Consider the following statements with this reference:**

- 1. Eastern kings were called Samrat**
- 2. Northern kings were called Virat**
- 3. Western kings were called Svarat**
- 4. Southern kings were called Bhoja**
- 5. Kings of middle country were called Raja**

**Which among the above is / are correct?**

- A. 1, 2, 3 & 4**
- B. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5**
- C. 1, 2, 4 & 5**
- D. 1, 2 & 5**

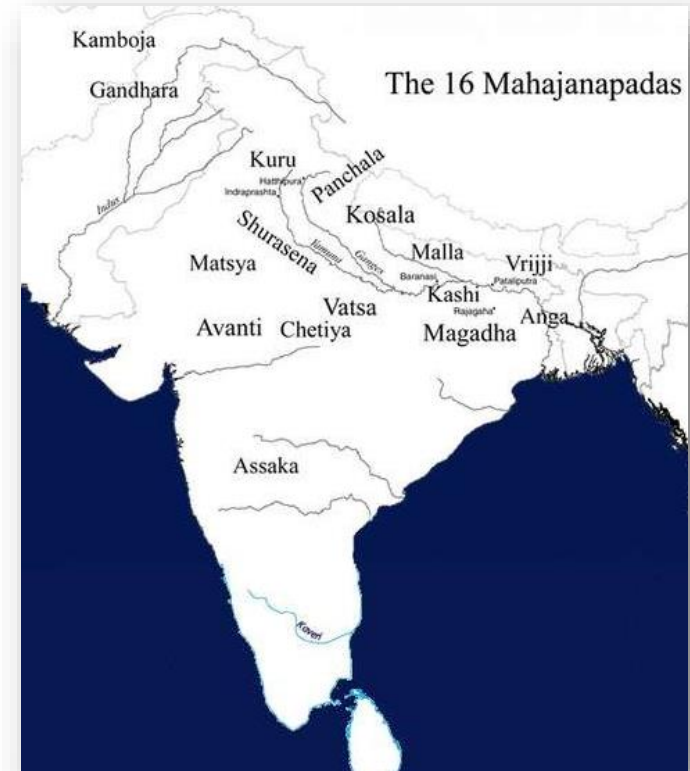


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**Q. The Mansabdari system of the Mughals was a complex system. Its efficient functioning depended upon:**

- 1. The practice of offering the title of 'Mansabdar' to military personnel.**
- 2. Proper functioning of the dagh (branding) system.**
- 3. Proper functioning of the Jagirdari system.**

**Select the correct answer from the codes given below:**

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- A. First president of Council of Surat
- B. First governor of Bombay
- C. First president of Council of Madras
- D. None of the above

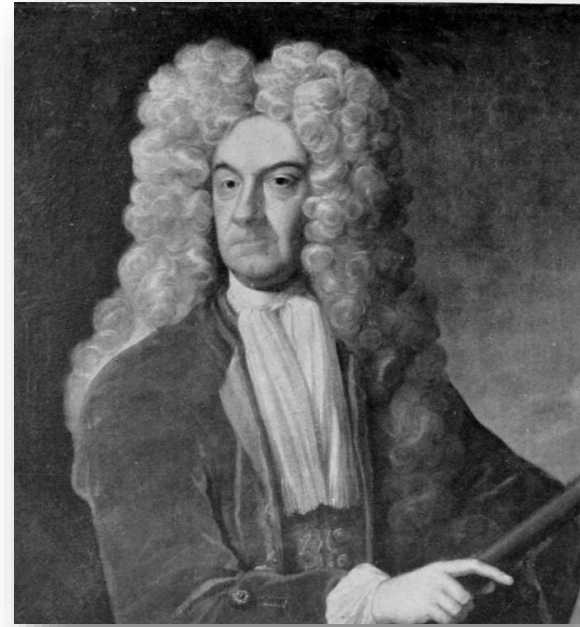
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Sir George Oxenden was the first Governor of Bombay. In March 1667, Charles II ceded Bombay to the East India Company, and they commissioned Oxenden to take possession of the island of Bombay.

**Q. Assertion (A): First war of independence broke out in India in 1857, soon after the departure of Lord Dalhousie from India.**

**Reason (R): Lord Dalhousie's annexationist policy had caused great discontent.**

Codes:

A. Both A and R are true, and R is correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and R are true, but R is not correct explanation of A.

C. A is true, but R is false.

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**Q. Who among the following is the author of 'Poverty and Un-British Rule in India'?**

A. R. C. Dutt

B. Henry Cotton

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D. Dadabhai Naoroji

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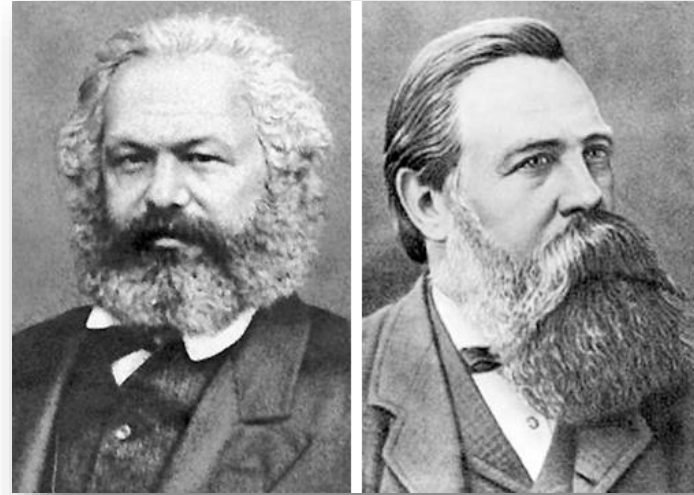
Dadabhai Naoroji, in his work Poverty and Un British rule in India, condemned British policies and explained how India was losing all its wealth and possessions.

**Q. The Russian revolutionaries derived their ideology from the doctrines of**

- A. Lenin and Stalin
- B. Marx and Lenin
- C. Marx and Engels
- D. Lenin and Engels

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Marx believed that all historical change was caused by class struggles between the 'haves' and the 'have-nots'.

**Q. 'Diwan-e-Arz' department was associated with?**

A. Royal correspondence

B. Foreign

C. Defense

D. Finance

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Diwan-e- Arz, the department which looked after the military organization, headed by Ariz-i-Mumalik.

**Q. Due to which of the following factors, the Industrial Revolution took place in England in the eighteenth century?**

- 1. The discovery of coal and iron deposits**
- 2. The discovery of steam power**
- 3. The introduction of railways**
- 4. The regular supply of raw materials**

**Select the correct answer using the code given below:**

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**Q. Consider the following:**

- 1. Tughlaqabad Fort**
- 2. Bada Gumbad in Lodhi Garden**
- 3. Qutub Minar**
- 4. Fatehpur Sikri**

**Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of building the above monuments?**

- A. 3, 1, 4, 2
- B. 3, 1, 2, 4
- C. 1, 3, 2, 4
- D. 1, 3, 4, 2

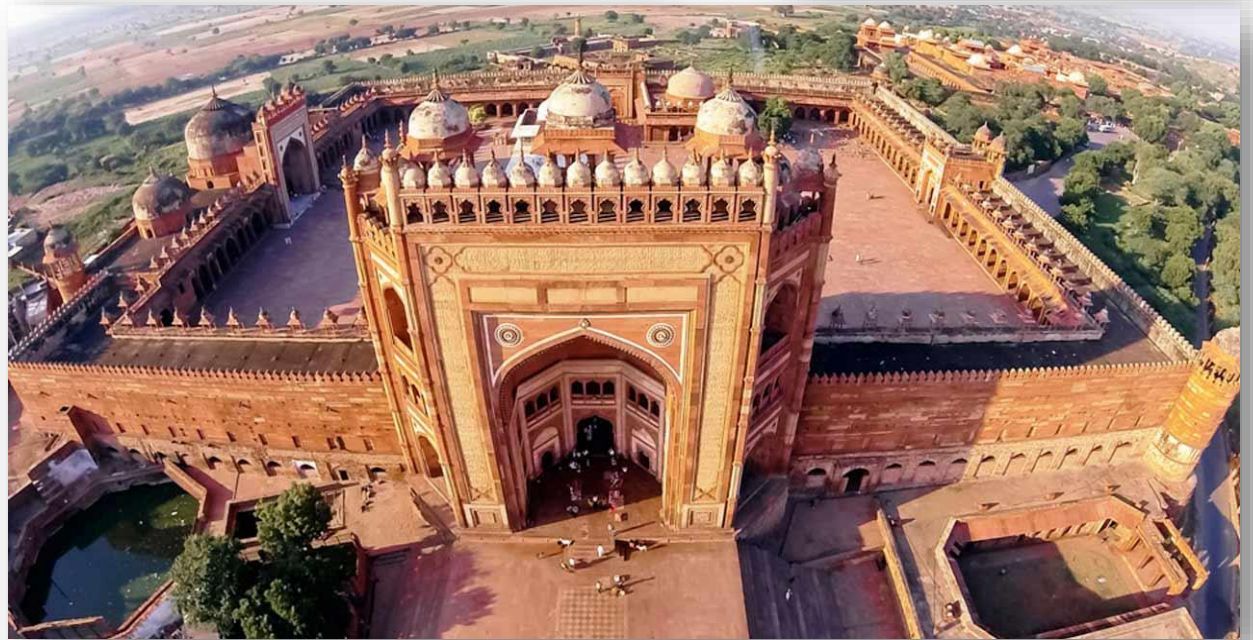
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- The Tughlaqabad Fort was built by the founder of the Tughlaq Dynasty, Ghiyas-ud-din-Tughlaq in 1321.
- The Bada Gumbad was constructed in 1490 CE, during the reign of the Lodhi dynasty.
- Qutab-ud-din Aibak, the first Muslim ruler of Delhi, commenced the construction of the Qutab Minar in 1200 AD, but could only finish the basement. His successor, Iltutmush, added three more storeys, and in 1368, Firoz Shah Tughlak constructed the fifth and the last storey.
- Fatehpur Sikri was founded in 1569 by the Mughal emperor Akbar.



**Q. Consider the following statements regarding moderate leaders of the Indian National Movement:**

- 1. They lacked faith in the common people.**
- 2. They did not organize any all-India campaign.**
- 3. The British rules always respected them.**
- 4. After first decade of 20th century, their own failures made their politics obsolete.**

**Which of the statements given above are correct?**

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

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Movement lacked faith in the common people.
- (c) 1, 2 and 4 only**                      They did not organize any all-India Campaign.
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

**Q. Arrange the following events in correct chronological order and answer the questions based on the codes given below:**

**1. Ilbert Bill Controversy**

**2. The First Delhi Darbar**

**3. The Queen's Proclamation**

**4. First Factory Act**

(a) 1, 2, 3, 4

(b) 2, 1, 3, 4

(c) 3, 4, 1, 2

(d) 3, 2, 4, 1

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- (a) 1, 2, 3, 4      The Queen's proclamation announced in 1858. The  
(b) 2, 1, 3, 4      first Delhi Durbar was organized in 1877. First  
(c) 3, 4, 1, 2      Factory Act passed in 1881. Ilbert Bill 1883.

**(d) 3, 2, 4, 1**



**Q. Who addressed whom as the spiritual father of Indian Nationalism?**

- (a) Lala Hardayal – Tilak
- (b) Subhash Chandra Bose – Swami Bose Vivekanand
- (c) Bipinchandra Pal – Swami Dayanand Saraswati
- (d) Balgangadhar Tilak – Madan Mohan Malviya

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Subhash Chandra Bose addressed Swami Vivekanand as the Spiritual father of Indian Nationalism.

**Q. Arrange the following in a chronological order of their establishment:**

**1. Ghadar Party**

**2. Communist Party of India**

**3. Congress Socialist Party**

**4. Hindustan Socialist Republican Association**

(a) 1, 2, 4, 3

(b) 2, 1, 3, 4

(c) 3, 4, 2, 1

(d) 4, 3, 1, 2

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Ghadar Party 1913

(b) 2, 1, 3, 4

Communist Party of India 1925

(c) 3, 4, 2, 1

Hindustan Socialist Republican Association 1928

Congress Socialist Party 1934

(d) 4, 3, 1, 2

**Q. “Battle of Khanwa” was fought between?**

- A. Babur and Ibrahim Lodi
- B. Akbar and Rana Pratap
- C. Jahangir and Rana Amar Singh
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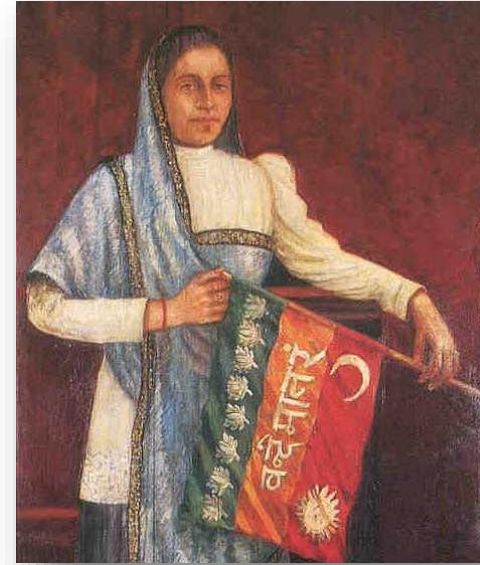
The Battle of Khanwa was fought near the village of Khanwa, in Bharatpur District of Rajasthan, on March 16, 1527. It was fought between the invading forces of the first Mughal Emperor Babur and the Rajput forces led by Rana Sanga of Mewar, after the Battle of Panipat

**Q. Who among the following is known as 'Mother of Indian Revolution' ?**

- A. Rani Laxmi Bai of Jhansi
- B. Bhikaji Rustam Kama
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On 22nd August 1907, The ‘Socialist Congress’ was taking place at Stuttgart in Germany. Madame Cama attended it, appealed for equality, human rights and autonomy from Britain. She also unfurled the ‘Flag of Indian Independence’ thus becoming the first person to hoist India’s flag on foreign soil.



**Q. Who was elected the President of Indian National Congress in the famous Tripuri Session of 1939 ?**

- A. Acharya Narendra Deo
- B. Sarat Chandra Bose
- C. Subhash Chandra Bose
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52nd Session : Subhash Chandra Bose was re-elected the President of INC at the Tripuri Session in 1939 by defeating the Gandhiji's Candidate Pattabhai Sitaramaiyya. He resigned in April 1939, and announced, in May 1939, the formation of the Forward Bloc within the Congress.

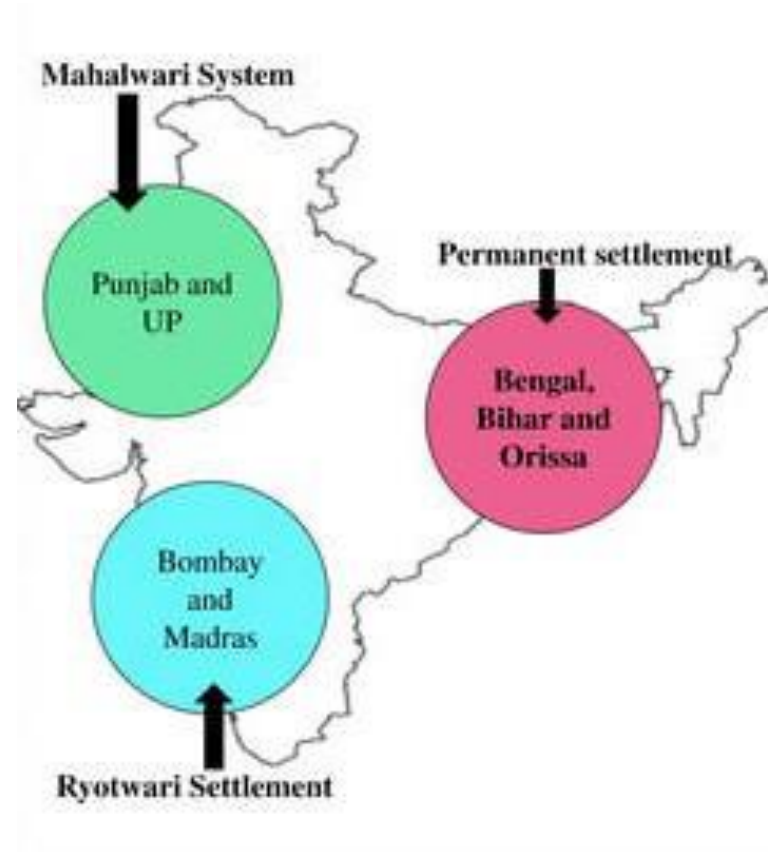
**Q. Mahalwari System of Revenue Settlement was introduced in which of the following?**

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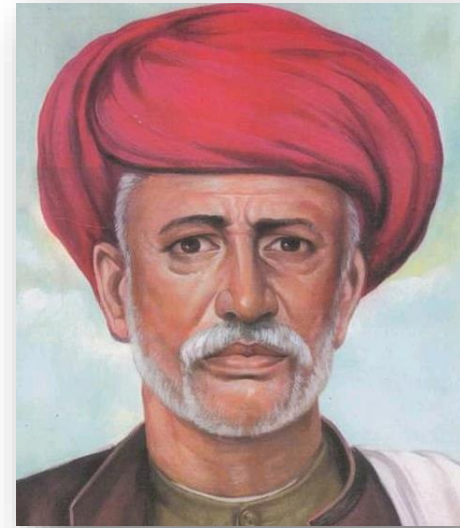


**Q. The founder of Satya Shodhak Samaj was\_\_\_\_\_?**

- A. Atmaram Pandurang
- B. Gopal Hari Deshmukh
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Jyotiba Phule was an activist, thinker, social reformer, writer, philosopher, theologian, scholar, editor and revolutionary from Maharashtra founded the Satya Shodhak Samaj in 1873 in Maharashtra.

**Q. Who of the following was not present in the 2nd round table conference?**

- A. Madan Mohan Malaviya
- B. Ghanshyam Das Birla
- C. S K Dutta
- D. Jawahar Lal Nehru

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Jawahar Lala Nehru had not participated in the Second Round Conference Table. The Second Round Table was held on September 7, 1931, in London.



**Q. Who among the following has written Bidrohi, the one of the most famous Bengali poem?**

- A. Rabindranath Tagore
- B. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyaya
- C. Kazi Nazrul Islam
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Bidrohi is one of the most famous Bengali poems, written by Kazi Nazrul Islam in December 1921.

**Q. Nadir Shah ,the ruler of Persia who looted India's Koh-I-Noor diamond and Peacock Throne, defeated the Mughal Army at Karnal in which year ?**

- A. 1720 A.D
- B. 1739 A.D
- C. 1749 A.D
- D. 1761 A.D

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