

## **SSC GD Constable Exam: Indian History Practice Set**

### **Instructions:**

- Choose the correct option for each question.
- Each question carries 2 marks. There is a negative marking of 0.25 marks for each incorrect answer.
- Total Questions: 100 (covering Ancient, Medieval, and Modern Indian History).

### **Section 1: Ancient Indian History (Questions 1–30)**

1. Who was the founder of the Maurya Empire?  
A) Ashoka  
B) Chandragupta Maurya  
C) Bindusara  
D) Samudragupta
2. The Indus Valley Civilization is known for which famous site?  
A) Pataliputra  
B) Taxila  
C) Harappa  
D) Ujjain
3. Which ancient text is considered the oldest Veda?  
A) Yajur Veda  
B) Rig Veda  
C) Sama Veda  
D) Atharva Veda
4. The Sanchi Stupa was built by which ruler?  
A) Kanishka  
B) Harsha  
C) Ashoka  
D) Chandragupta II

5. The Harappan Civilization was primarily located along which river?

- A) Ganga
- B) Indus
- C) Yamuna
- D) Brahmaputra

6. Who was the Gupta ruler known as the "Napoleon of India"?

- A) Chandragupta I
- B) Samudragupta
- C) Kumaragupta
- D) Skandagupta

7. The Ajanta Caves are famous for their?

- A) Sculptures
- B) Paintings
- C) Temples
- D) Inscriptions

8. The Vedic Age is associated with which river?

- A) Saraswati
- B) Ganga
- C) Yamuna
- D) Godavari

9. The Nalanda University was founded by which ruler?

- A) Kumaragupta I
- B) Ashoka
- C) Harsha
- D) Chandragupta II

10. The Kushan Empire was founded by?

- A) Kanishka
- B) Chandragupta
- C) Ashoka

D) Samudragupta

11. The Rock Edicts of Ashoka were primarily written in which language?

- A) Sanskrit
- B) Pali
- C) Prakrit
- D) Tamil

12. The Sangam Age is associated with the literature of which region?

- A) Tamil Nadu
- B) Bengal
- C) Punjab
- D) Gujarat

13. The Ellora Caves are known for sculptures of which religions?

- A) Hinduism only
- B) Buddhism only
- C) Jainism only
- D) Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism

14. The Satavahanas ruled in which region?

- A) Deccan
- B) North India
- C) Bengal
- D) Rajasthan

15. The Battle of Hydaspes was fought by Alexander against whom?

- A) Porus
- B) Chandragupta
- C) Dhanananda
- D) Ashoka

16. The Chola Dynasty was famous for its?

- A) Naval power
- B) Land conquests

- C) Trade routes
- D) Religious reforms

17. Who was the author of Arthashastra?

- A) Kalidasa
- B) Chanakya
- C) Banabhatta
- D) Tulsidas

18. The Pallavas are known for their?

- A) Temple architecture
- B) Paintings
- C) Literature
- D) Military conquests

19. The Huna invasion occurred during the reign of which Gupta ruler?

- A) Chandragupta II
- B) Skandagupta
- C) Samudragupta
- D) Kumaragupta I

20. The Rashtrakutas are famous for their rock-cut temples at?

- A) Ajanta
- B) Ellora
- C) Badami
- D) Mahabalipuram

21. The Chalukyas primarily ruled in which region?

- A) Deccan
- B) Bengal
- C) Punjab
- D) Gujarat

22. The Vakatakas were associated with the patronage of?

- A) Ajanta Caves

- B) Ellora Caves
- C) Elephanta Caves
- D) Badami Caves

23. The Bhakti Movement was popularized by?

- A) Ramananda
- B) Kabir
- C) Both A and B
- D) Guru Nanak

24. The Alvars and Nayanars were devotees of?

- A) Shiva and Vishnu
- B) Brahma
- C) Indra
- D) Ganesha

25. The Harappan Civilization declined due to?

- A) Aryan invasion
- B) Climate change
- C) Floods
- D) All of the above

26. The Kalinga War was fought by which Mauryan ruler?

- A) Bindusara
- B) Ashoka
- C) Chandragupta Maurya
- D) Brihadratha

27. The Gupta period is considered the Golden Age due to advancements in?

- A) Science and art
- B) Military
- C) Agriculture
- D) Trade

28. The Tamil epic Silappadikaram belongs to which period?
- A) Sangam Age
  - B) Gupta Age
  - C) Mauryan Age
  - D) Chola Age
29. The Iron Pillar at Delhi, famous for rust resistance, was built during?
- A) Mauryan Empire
  - B) Gupta Empire
  - C) Chola Empire
  - D) Mughal Empire
30. The founder of the Jain religion is considered to be?
- A) Mahavira
  - B) Buddha
  - C) Shankaracharya
  - D) Ramanuja

**Section 2: Medieval Indian History (Questions 31–60)**

31. Who was the first Mughal Emperor?
- A) Akbar
  - B) Babur
  - C) Humayun
  - D) Shah Jahan
32. The First Battle of Panipat was fought in?
- A) 1526
  - B) 1556
  - C) 1761
  - D) 1757
33. Who founded the Slave Dynasty?
- A) Qutb-ud-din Aibak
  - B) Iltutmish

- C) Balban
- D) Alauddin Khilji

34. The Qutub Minar was completed by?

- A) Qutb-ud-din Aibak
- B) Iltutmish
- C) Alauddin Khilji
- D) Firoz Shah Tughlaq

35. The Delhi Sultanate was established after the victory of?

- A) Muhammad Ghori
- B) Babur
- C) Akbar
- D) Timur

36. The Second Battle of Tarain was fought in?

- A) 1191
- B) 1192
- C) 1206
- D) 1526

37. Who was the only female ruler of the Delhi Sultanate?

- A) Razia Sultana
- B) Mumtaz Mahal
- C) Nur Jahan
- D) Jodha Bai

38. The Tughlaq Dynasty was founded by?

- A) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
- B) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
- C) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
- D) Nasiruddin Mahmud

39. The Vijayanagara Empire was founded by?

- A) Harihara and Bukka

- B) Krishnadevaraya
- C) Saluva Narasimha
- D) Devaraya II

40. The Battle of Talikota in 1565 led to the decline of?

- A) Mughal Empire
- B) Vijayanagara Empire
- C) Chola Empire
- D) Delhi Sultanate

41. Who introduced the market control policy in the Delhi Sultanate?

- A) Balban
- B) Alauddin Khilji
- C) Iltutmish
- D) Firoz Shah Tughlaq

42. The Taj Mahal was built by Shah Jahan in memory of?

- A) Nur Jahan
- B) Mumtaz Mahal
- C) Jodha Bai
- D) Razia Sultana

43. The Third Battle of Panipat was fought in?

- A) 1526
- B) 1556
- C) 1761
- D) 1757

44. The Chandelas are famous for temples at?

- A) Khajuraho
- B) Konark
- C) Madurai
- D) Belur

45. The Hoysalas are known for their temples in?



- A) Halebidu
- B) Khajuraho
- C) Konark
- D) Madurai

46. The Lodi Dynasty was ended by?

- A) Babur
- B) Akbar
- C) Humayun
- D) Sher Shah

47. Who introduced the Mansabdari system?

- A) Babur
- B) Akbar
- C) Jahangir
- D) Aurangzeb

48. The Battle of Haldighati was fought between?

- A) Akbar and Rana Pratap
- B) Babur and Ibrahim Lodi
- C) Aurangzeb and Shivaji
- D) Shah Jahan and Dara Shikoh

49. The founder of the Sikh religion was?

- A) Guru Nanak
- B) Guru Gobind Singh
- C) Guru Arjan
- D) Guru Tegh Bahadur

50. The Red Fort in Delhi was built by?

- A) Akbar
- B) Shah Jahan
- C) Aurangzeb
- D) Jahangir

51. The Bahmani Kingdom was established in?
- A) Deccan
  - B) Bengal
  - C) Gujarat
  - D) Rajasthan
52. The Maratha Empire was founded by?
- A) Shivaji
  - B) Baji Rao
  - C) Balaji Vishwanath
  - D) Peshwa Bajirao II
53. The Battle of Khanwa was fought in?
- A) 1527
  - B) 1526
  - C) 1556
  - D) 1761
54. The Mughal painting reached its peak under?
- A) Jahangir
  - B) Akbar
  - C) Shah Jahan
  - D) Aurangzeb
55. The Tughlaq ruler known for shifting the capital to Daulatabad was?
- A) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
  - B) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
  - C) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
  - D) Nasiruddin Mahmud
56. The Bijapur Sultanate is famous for?
- A) Gol Gumbaz
  - B) Qutub Minar
  - C) Taj Mahal
  - D) Red Fort

57. The Bhakti saint Ramanuja was associated with?

- A) Vaishnavism
- B) Shaivism
- C) Jainism
- D) Buddhism

58. The Battle of Chausa was fought between?

- A) Babur and Ibrahim Lodi
- B) Humayun and Sher Shah
- C) Akbar and Rana Pratap
- D) Aurangzeb and Shivaji

59. The Mughal Emperor known as the "Great" was?

- A) Babur
- B) Akbar
- C) Humayun
- D) Shah Jahan

60. The Sikh Khalsa was founded by?

- A) Guru Nanak
- B) Guru Gobind Singh
- C) Guru Arjan
- D) Guru Tegh Bahadur

### **Section 3: Modern Indian History (Questions 61–100)**

61. The Battle of Plassey was fought in?

- A) 1757
- B) 1764
- C) 1857
- D) 1526

62. Who founded the Indian National Congress?

- A) A.O. Hume

- B) W.C. Bonnerjee
- C) Dadabhai Naoroji
- D) Motilal Nehru

63. The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre occurred in?

- A) 1919
- B) 1921
- C) 1930
- D) 1942

64. Who introduced the Doctrine of Lapse?

- A) Lord Dalhousie
- B) Lord Curzon
- C) Lord Mountbatten
- D) Lord Canning

65. The Non-Cooperation Movement was launched in?

- A) 1920
- B) 1919
- C) 1930
- D) 1942

66. The Dandi Salt March was part of which movement?

- A) Non-Cooperation
- B) Civil Disobedience
- C) Quit India
- D) Swadeshi

67. Who was the first Governor-General of Independent India?

- A) Lord Mountbatten
- B) C. Rajagopalachari
- C) Warren Hastings
- D) Lord Dalhousie

68. The Rowlatt Act was passed in?

- A) 1919
- B) 1920
- C) 1917
- D) 1921

69. Who abolished Sati in 1829?

- A) Lord William Bentinck
- B) Lord Dalhousie
- C) Lord Canning
- D) Lord Hardinge

70. The Partition of Bengal was announced in?

- A) 1905
- B) 1911
- C) 1899
- D) 1920

71. The Simon Commission arrived in India in?

- A) 1928
- B) 1930
- C) 1920
- D) 1935

72. The Quit India Movement was launched in?

- A) 1942
- B) 1930
- C) 1920
- D) 1919

73. The Indian Independence Act was passed in?

- A) 1947
- B) 1946
- C) 1945
- D) 1948

74. Who founded the Brahmo Samaj?

- A) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- B) Dayanand Saraswati
- C) Swami Vivekananda
- D) Annie Besant

75. The Battle of Buxar was fought in?

- A) 1764
- B) 1757
- C) 1761
- D) 1857

76. Who introduced the Permanent Settlement in Bengal?

- A) Lord Cornwallis
- B) Lord Wellesley
- C) Lord Hastings
- D) Lord Dalhousie

77. The Khilafat Movement was launched in?

- A) 1919
- B) 1920
- C) 1930
- D) 1942

78. The Home Rule Movement was founded by?

- A) Annie Besant and Tilak
- B) Gandhi
- C) Nehru
- D) Bose

79. The Government of India Act was passed in?

- A) 1935
- B) 1919
- C) 1909
- D) 1947

80. The Revolt of 1857 is also known as?

- A) First War of Independence
- B) Sepoy Mutiny
- C) Both A and B
- D) None of the above

81. The Poona Pact was signed in?

- A) 1932
- B) 1930
- C) 1929
- D) 1935

82. Who was the first President of the Indian National Congress?

- A) W.C. Bonnerjee
- B) Dadabhai Naoroji
- C) Surendranath Banerjee
- D) Allan Octavian Hume

83. The Cripps Mission was sent in?

- A) 1942
- B) 1930
- C) 1940
- D) 1935

84. The Subsidiary Alliance was introduced by?

- A) Lord Wellesley
- B) Lord Dalhousie
- C) Lord Cornwallis
- D) Lord Hastings

85. The Cabinet Mission Plan was proposed in?

- A) 1946
- B) 1942
- C) 1945

D) 1947

86. The August Offer was made in?

- A) 1940
- B) 1942
- C) 1939
- D) 1941

87. Who was the last Viceroy of India?

- A) Lord Mountbatten
- B) Lord Wavell
- C) Lord Linlithgow
- D) Lord Irwin

88. The Swadeshi Movement was launched after?

- A) Partition of Bengal
- B) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
- C) Rowlatt Act
- D) Simon Commission

89. The Indian National Army (INA) was led by?

- A) Subhas Chandra Bose
- B) Gandhi
- C) Nehru
- D) Tilak

90. The Round Table Conferences were held in?

- A) 1930-1932
- B) 1920-1922
- C) 1940-1942
- D) 1919-1921

91. The Morley-Minto Reforms were introduced in?

- A) 1909
- B) 1919



- C) 1935
- D) 1947

92. The Champaran Satyagraha was led by Gandhi in?

- A) 1917
- B) 1920
- C) 1930
- D) 1942

93. The Treaty of Allahabad was signed in?

- A) 1765
- B) 1757
- C) 1764
- D) 1766

94. The Ryotwari System was introduced by?

- A) Thomas Munro
- B) Lord Cornwallis
- C) Lord Dalhousie
- D) Lord Wellesley

95. The Bardoli Satyagraha was led by?

- A) Jawahar lal Nehru
- B) Mahatma Gandhi
- C) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- D) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

96. The Ilbert Bill controversy occurred during the tenure of?

- A) Lord Ripon
- B) Lord Curzon
- C) Lord Dalhousie
- D) Lord Canning

97. The Vernacular Press Act was passed in?

- A) 1878

- B) 1885
- C) 1905
- D) 1919

98. The Lucknow Pact was signed in?

- A) 1916
- B) 1919
- C) 1920
- D) 1930

99. The Bengal Famine occurred in?

- A) 1943
- B) 1930
- C) 1920
- D) 1919

100. The first railway line in India was opened in?

- A) 1863
- B) 1860
- C) 1870
- D) 1853

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## **SSC GD Constable Exam : Indian History Practice Set - Answers and Explanations**

### **Section 1: Ancient Indian History**

1. Answer: B

Explanation: Chandragupta Maurya founded the Maurya Empire in 321 BCE, with guidance from Chanakya.

2. Answer: C

Explanation: Harappa is a prominent archaeological site of the Indus Valley Civilization, known for its urban planning.

3. Answer: B

Explanation: The Rig Veda is the oldest of the four Vedas, composed around 1500–1200 BCE.

4. Answer: C

Explanation: Ashoka built the Sanchi Stupa to promote Buddhism after the Kalinga War.

5. Answer: B

Explanation: The Indus Valley Civilization flourished along the Indus River and its tributaries.

6. Answer: B

Explanation: Samudragupta's extensive conquests earned him the title "Napoleon of India" by historians.

7. Answer: B

Explanation: Ajanta Caves are renowned for their Buddhist paintings, dating back to the 2nd century BCE–7th century CE.

8. Answer: A

Explanation: The Vedic Age is linked to the Saraswati River, mentioned in the Rig Veda.

9. Answer: A

Explanation: Kumaragupta I of the Gupta Empire founded Nalanda University in the 5th century CE.

10. Answer: A

Explanation: Kanishka, a Kushan ruler, ruled in the 1st–2nd century CE and patronized Buddhism.

11. Answer: C

Explanation: Ashoka's Rock Edicts were primarily in Prakrit, using the Brahmi script, to spread Dhamma.

12. Answer: A

Explanation: The Sangam Age (3rd century BCE–3rd century CE) is known for Tamil literature in Tamil Nadu.

13. Answer: D

Explanation: Ellora Caves feature rock-cut sculptures of Hinduism, Buddhism, and Jainism from the 6th–10th centuries.

14. Answer: A

Explanation: The Satavahanas ruled in the Deccan region from the 1st century BCE to the 3rd century CE.

15. Answer: A

Explanation: Alexander defeated King Porus in the Battle of Hydaspes in 326 BCE near the Jhelum River.

16. Answer: A

Explanation: The Cholas were renowned for their naval power, dominating the Indian Ocean trade.

17. Answer: B

Explanation: Chanakya, also known as Kautilya, wrote the Arthashastra, a treatise on statecraft and economics.

18. Answer: A

Explanation: The Pallavas are known for their rock-cut temples, like those in Mahabalipuram.

19. Answer: B

Explanation: Skandagupta faced the Huna invasions during the decline of the Gupta Empire in the 5th century.

20. Answer: B

Explanation: The Rashtrakutas built the famous Kailasa Temple at Ellora in the 8th century.

21. Answer: A

Explanation: The Chalukyas ruled the Deccan region from the 6th to 12th centuries CE.

22. Answer: A

Explanation: The Vakatakas, Gupta contemporaries, patronized the Buddhist art of Ajanta Caves.

23. Answer: C

Explanation: Ramananda and Kabir were key figures in popularizing the Bhakti Movement in North India.

24. Answer: A

Explanation: The Alvars (Vishnu devotees) and Nayanars (Shiva devotees) were Tamil Bhakti saints.

25. Answer: D

Explanation: The Harappan decline is attributed to climate change, floods, and possible Aryan migrations.

26. Answer: B

Explanation: Ashoka fought the Kalinga War (261 BCE), which led to his embrace of Buddhism.

27. Answer: A

Explanation: The Gupta period saw advancements in science (e.g., astronomy) and art (e.g., literature).

28. Answer: A

Explanation: Silappadikaram is a Tamil epic from the Sangam Age, reflecting Tamil culture.

29. Answer: B

Explanation: The Iron Pillar, built during the Gupta Empire (4th century CE), is known for its rust resistance.

30. Answer: A

Explanation: Mahavira, the 24th Tirthankara, is considered the founder of modern Jainism.

## **Section 2: Medieval Indian History**

31. Answer: B

Explanation: Babur founded the Mughal Empire after the First Battle of Panipat in 1526.

32. Answer: A

Explanation: The First Battle of Panipat (1526) was fought between Babur and Ibrahim Lodi.

33. Answer: A

Explanation: Qutb-ud-din Aibak established the Slave Dynasty in 1206 after the Delhi Sultanate's formation.

34. Answer: B

Explanation: Iltutmish completed the construction of the Qutub Minar, started by Qutb-ud-din Aibak.

35. Answer: A

Explanation: Muhammad Ghori's victory in the Second Battle of Tarain (1192) led to the Delhi Sultanate.

36. Answer: B

Explanation: The Second Battle of Tarain in 1192 saw Muhammad Ghori defeat Prithviraj Chauhan.

37. Answer: A

Explanation: Razia Sultana (1236–1240) was the only female ruler of the Delhi Sultanate.

38. Answer: A

Explanation: Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq founded the Tughlaq Dynasty in 1320.

39. Answer: A

Explanation: Harihara and Bukka founded the Vijayanagara Empire in 1336 in South India.

40. Answer: B

Explanation: The Battle of Talikota (1565) led to the decline of the Vijayanagara Empire.

41. Answer: B

Explanation: Alauddin Khilji introduced market control policies to regulate prices in the Delhi Sultanate.

42. Answer: B

Explanation: Shah Jahan built the Taj Mahal in memory of his wife Mumtaz Mahal (1632–1653).

43. Answer: C

Explanation: The Third Battle of Panipat (1761) was fought between the Marathas and Ahmad Shah Abdali.

44. Answer: A

Explanation: The Chandelas built the famous temples at Khajuraho, known for their intricate carvings.

45. Answer: A

Explanation: The Hoysalas are known for their ornate temples in Halebidu and Belur.

46. Answer: A

Explanation: Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi in 1526, ending the Lodi Dynasty.

47. Answer: B

Explanation: Akbar introduced the Mansabdari system to organize the Mughal administration and army.

48. Answer: A

Explanation: The Battle of Haldighati (1576) was fought between Akbar and Maharana Pratap of Mewar.

49. Answer: A

Explanation: Guru Nanak founded Sikhism in the late 15th century, emphasizing devotion and equality.

50. Answer: B

Explanation: Shah Jahan built the Red Fort in Delhi in 1639 as the Mughal capital.

51. Answer: A



Explanation: The Bahmani Kingdom was established in the Deccan region in 1347.

52. Answer: A

Explanation: Shivaji founded the Maratha Empire in the 17th century, establishing Swaraj.

53. Answer: A

Explanation: The Battle of Khanwa (1527) was fought between Babur and Rana Sanga.

54. Answer: A

Explanation: Mughal painting flourished under Jahangir, known for his patronage of art.

55. Answer: B

Explanation: Muhammad bin Tughlaq shifted the capital from Delhi to Daulatabad in 1327.

56. Answer: A

Explanation: The Bijapur Sultanate is famous for the Gol Gumbaz, a monumental tomb.

57. Answer: A

Explanation: Ramanuja was a Bhakti saint who promoted Vaishnavism in South India.

58. Answer: B

Explanation: The Battle of Chausa (1539) was fought between Humayun and Sher Shah Suri.

59. Answer: B

Explanation: Akbar is known as "Akbar the Great" for his administrative and cultural reforms.

60. Answer: B

Explanation: Guru Gobind Singh founded the Khalsa in 1699 to strengthen Sikh identity.

### **Section 3: Modern Indian History**

61. Answer: A

Explanation: The Battle of Plassey (1757) marked the beginning of British dominance in India.

62. Answer: A

Explanation: A.O. Hume, a British civil servant, founded the Indian National Congress in 1885.

63. Answer: A

Explanation: The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre occurred in 1919 in Amritsar, led by General Dyer.

64. Answer: A

Explanation: Lord Dalhousie introduced the Doctrine of Lapse to annex princely states.

65. Answer: A

Explanation: The Non-Cooperation Movement was launched by Gandhi in 1920 against British rule.

66. Answer: B

Explanation: The Dandi Salt March (1930) was part of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

67. Answer: B

Explanation: C. Rajagopalachari was the first Indian Governor-General of Independent India (1948–1950).

68. Answer: A

Explanation: The Rowlatt Act (1919) allowed indefinite detention, sparking protests.

69. Answer: A

Explanation: Lord William Bentinck banned Sati in 1829, a major social reform.

70. Answer: A

Explanation: The Partition of Bengal was announced in 1905 by Lord Curzon, leading to the Swadeshi Movement.

71. Answer: A

Explanation: The Simon Commission arrived in 1928 to review constitutional reforms, facing protests.

72. Answer: A

Explanation: The Quit India Movement was launched by Gandhi in 1942, demanding British withdrawal.

73. Answer: A

Explanation: The Indian Independence Act (1947) partitioned India and granted independence.

74. Answer: A

Explanation: Raja Ram Mohan Roy founded the Brahmo Samaj in 1828 to reform Hinduism.

75. Answer: A

Explanation: The Battle of Buxar (1764) strengthened British control over Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa.

76. Answer: A

Explanation: Lord Cornwallis introduced the Permanent Settlement in Bengal in 1793 for revenue collection.

77. Answer: A

Explanation: The Khilafat Movement (1919) supported the Ottoman Caliphate, aligning with Indian nationalists.

78. Answer: A

Explanation: Annie Besant and Bal Gangadhar Tilak launched the Home Rule Movement in 1916.

79. Answer: A

Explanation: The Government of India Act (1935) introduced provincial autonomy.

80. Answer: C

Explanation: The Revolt of 1857 is known as both the First War of Independence and Sepoy Mutiny.

81. Answer: A

Explanation: The Poona Pact (1932) was an agreement between Gandhi and Ambedkar on electoral seats.

82. Answer: A

Explanation: W.C. Bonnerjee was the first President of the Indian National Congress in 1885.

83. Answer: A

Explanation: The Cripps Mission (1942) proposed limited self-governance but was rejected.

84. Answer: A

Explanation: Lord Wellesley introduced the Subsidiary Alliance to control Indian princely states.

85. Answer: A

Explanation: The Cabinet Mission Plan (1946) proposed a federal structure for India.

86. Answer: A

Explanation: The August Offer (1940) promised post-war constitutional reforms, rejected by Congress.

87. Answer: A

Explanation: Lord Mountbatten was the last Viceroy, overseeing India's independence in 1947.

88. Answer: A

Explanation: The Swadeshi Movement was launched after the Partition of Bengal in 1905.

89. Answer: A

Explanation: Subhas Chandra Bose led the Indian National Army to fight British rule.

90. Answer: A

Explanation: The Round Table Conferences (1930–1932) discussed constitutional reforms.

91. Answer: A

Explanation: The Morley-Minto Reforms (1909) introduced separate electorates for Muslims.

92. Answer: A

Explanation: The Champaran Satyagraha (1917) was Gandhi's first major protest against indigo planters.

93. Answer: A

Explanation: The Treaty of Allahabad (1765) granted the British the Diwani of Bengal.

94. Answer: A

Explanation: Thomas Munro introduced the Ryotwari System for direct revenue collection from farmers.

95. Answer: C

Explanation: Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel led the Bardoli Satyagraha (1928) against high taxes.

96. Answer: A

Explanation: The Ilbert Bill controversy (1883) occurred under Lord Ripon, addressing judicial equality.

97. Answer: A

Explanation: The Vernacular Press Act (1878) curbed press freedom, targeting Indian newspapers.

98. Answer: A

Explanation: The Lucknow Pact (1916) was an agreement between Congress and the Muslim League.

99. Answer: A

Explanation: The Bengal Famine of 1943 caused millions of deaths due to wartime policies.

100. Answer: D

Explanation: The first railway line in India was opened in 1853 between Bombay and Thane.

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