

SSC GD Constable Exam : Indian History MCQ Set (General Knowledge & General Awareness)

Instructions:

- This practice set contains 100 multiple-choice questions (MCQs) on Indian History.
- Questions cover Ancient, Medieval, Modern Indian History, and the Freedom Movement, as per the SSC GD syllabus.
- Answers are provided with explanations for clarity.

Section 1: Ancient India (Questions 1–25)

1. Which is the oldest Veda, containing hymns for deities?

- A) Yajurveda
- B) Rigveda
- C) Samaveda
- D) Atharvaveda

Answer: B

Explanation: The Rigveda, composed around 1500 BCE, is the oldest Vedic text, containing hymns dedicated to deities like Indra and Agni.

2. Who founded the Maurya Empire?

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

Answer: C

Explanation: Chandragupta Maurya, guided by Chanakya, founded the Maurya Empire in 321 BCE.

3. The Harappan civilization is famous for its:

- A) Iron tools
- B) Urban planning
- C) Shipbuilding

D) Horse domestication

Answer: B

Explanation: Harappan cities like Mohenjo-Daro had advanced urban planning with grid layouts and drainage systems.

4. What was the capital of the Maurya Empire?

A) Pataliputra

B) Taxila

C) Ujjain

D) Varanasi

Answer: A

Explanation: Pataliputra (modern Patna) was the capital of the Maurya Empire.

5. Which script was used in Ashoka's edicts?

A) Devanagari

B) Brahmi

C) Kharoshthi

D) Tamil

Answer: B

Explanation: Brahmi script was primarily used in Ashoka's rock and pillar edicts, deciphered in the 19th century.

6. Who was the Buddhist scholar in Kanishka's court?

A) Ashvaghosha

B) Nagarjuna

C) Vasumitra

D) Kalidasa

Answer: A

Explanation: Ashvaghosha, author of **Buddhacharita**, was a prominent scholar under Kanishka.

7. The Indus Valley civilization traded with:

A) Mesopotamia

- B) China
- C) Egypt
- D) Rome

Answer: A

Explanation: Harappan seals found in Mesopotamia confirm trade connections.

8. What was Ashoka's "Dhamma"?

- A) Military policy
- B) Ethical code
- C) Taxation system
- D) Trade regulation

Answer: B

Explanation: *Dhamma* was Ashoka's ethical code promoting non-violence, tolerance, and compassion.

9. Which ancient university was in Bihar?

- A) Taxila
- B) Nalanda
- C) Vikramshila
- D) Vallabhi

Answer: B

Explanation: Nalanda, in Bihar, was a renowned center of learning from the 5th century CE.

10. What was the main occupation in the Vedic period?

- A) Trade
- B) Agriculture
- C) Craftsmanship
- D) Warfare

Answer: B

Explanation: Agriculture was the primary occupation during the Vedic period (1500–500 BCE).

11. Alexander fought the Battle of Hydaspes against:

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

Answer: A

Explanation: King Porus fought Alexander in 326 BCE at the Jhelum River.

12. Which text on statecraft was written by Chanakya?

- A) Arthashastra
- B) Manusmriti
- C) Kamasutra
- D) Natyashastra

Answer: A

Explanation: *Arthashastra* by Chanakya details governance, economics, and military strategy.

13. Which dynasty preceded the Mauryas in Magadha?

- A) Gupta
- B) Nanda
- C) Shunga
- D) Satavahana

Answer: B

Explanation: The Nanda dynasty ruled Magadha before Chandragupta Maurya's rise.

14. The Ajanta caves are associated with:

- A) Jainism
- B) Buddhism
- C) Hinduism
- D) Sikhism

Answer: B

Explanation: Ajanta caves in Maharashtra are renowned for Buddhist paintings and sculptures.

15. Who was the last Mauryan emperor?

- A) Ashoka
- B) Bindusara
- C) Brihadratha
- D) Kanishka

Answer: C

Explanation: Brihadratha was assassinated, ending Mauryan rule.

16. The earliest Vedic texts were written in:

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

Answer: B

Explanation: Vedic texts, including the Rigveda, were composed in Sanskrit.

17. Who is known as the "Indian Napoleon"?

- A) Samudragupta
- B) Chandragupta Maurya
- C) Harsha
- D) Kanishka

Answer: A

Explanation: Samudragupta's extensive conquests earned him the title "Indian Napoleon."

18. The Ellora caves feature art from:

- A) Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism
- B) Hinduism, Christianity, Islam
- C) Buddhism, Sikhism, Jainism
- D) Hinduism, Islam, Jainism

Answer: A

Explanation: Ellora caves include Hindu, Buddhist, and Jain monuments.

19. Which animal was common on Harappan seals?

- A) Elephant
- B) Unicorn
- C) Lion
- D) Tiger

Answer: B

Explanation: The unicorn is frequently depicted on Harappan seals.

20. Who founded the Haryanka dynasty?

- A) Bimbisara
- B) Ajatashatru
- C) Udayin
- D) Mahapadma Nanda

Answer: A

Explanation: Bimbisara founded the Haryanka dynasty in Magadha in the 6th century BCE.

21. The Gupta Empire is known as the:

- A) Iron Age
- B) Golden Age
- C) Bronze Age
- D) Stone Age

Answer: B

Explanation: The Gupta period is called the Golden Age for its cultural and scientific achievements.

22. Who wrote the play *Abhijnanashakuntalam*?

- A) Kalidasa
- B) Bhasa
- C) Vishakhadatta
- D) Banabhatta

Answer: A

Explanation: Kalidasa, a Gupta-era poet, wrote *Abhijnanashakuntalam*.

23. Which ruler built the Sanchi Stupa?

- A) Kanishka
- B) Ashoka
- C) Harsha
- D) Samudragupta

Answer: B

Explanation: Ashoka constructed the Sanchi Stupa to promote Buddhism.

24. The Harappan city of Dholavira is located in:

- A) Punjab
- B) Gujarat
- C) Rajasthan
- D) Haryana

Answer: B

Explanation: Dholavira, a major Harappan site, is in Gujarat.

25. Which ancient ruler patronized Jainism?

- A) Ashoka
- B) Chandragupta Maurya
- C) Kanishka
- D) Harsha

Answer: B

Explanation: Chandragupta Maurya adopted Jainism in his later years, retiring as a Jain monk.

Section 2: Medieval India (Questions 26–50)

26. Who founded the Delhi Sultanate in 1206?

- A) Iltutmish

- B) Qutbuddin Aibak
- C) Alauddin Khilji
- D) Muhammad Ghori

Answer: B

Explanation: Qutbuddin Aibak, a former slave of Muhammad Ghori, established the Delhi Sultanate.

27. Who completed the Qutub Minar in Delhi?

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

Answer: B

Explanation: Iltutmish completed the Qutub Minar, started by Aibak, in the 13th century.

28. Which Sultan introduced market control policies?

- A) Balban
- B) Alauddin Khilji
- C) Muhammad Tughlaq
- D) Sikandar Lodi

Answer: B

Explanation: Alauddin Khilji implemented price controls to regulate markets.

29. The Vijayanagara Empire was founded by:

- A) Krishnadevaraya
- B) Harihara and Bukka
- C) Devaraya II
- D) Saluva Narasimha

Answer: B

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

30. Who built the Taj Mahal?

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

Answer: C

Explanation: Shah Jahan built the Taj Mahal in memory of Mumtaz Mahal.

31. The First Battle of Panipat (1526) was fought between:

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

Answer: A

Explanation: Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi, establishing Mughal rule.

32. Which medieval text was written in Manipravalam?

- A) Lilatilakam
- B) Arthashastra
- C) Ain-i-Akbari
- D) Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri

Answer: A

Explanation: *Lilatilakam* (14th century) is written in Manipravalam, a Sanskrit-Tamil blend.

33. The Chola dynasty is known for:

- A) Temple architecture
- B) Military conquests
- C) Astronomy
- D) Mathematics

Answer: A

Explanation: Cholas built grand temples like Brihadeswara in Thanjavur.

34. Who founded Sikhism?

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

Answer: A

Explanation: Guru Nanak founded Sikhism in the 15th century.

35. Who banned cow slaughter in the Mughal Empire?

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

Answer: B

Explanation: Akbar banned cow slaughter to respect Hindu sentiments.

36. The Battle of Haldighati (1576) involved:

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

Answer: A

Explanation: Akbar's forces, led by Man Singh, fought Rana Pratap at Haldighati.

37. Who shifted the Delhi Sultanate capital to Daulatabad?

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

Answer: B

Explanation: Muhammad Tughlaq shifted the capital but later reversed it due to difficulties.

38. The Vijayanagara Empire's capital was:

- A) Hampi
- B) Madurai
- C) Thanjavur
- D) Warangal

Answer: A

Explanation: Hampi, a UNESCO site, was the Vijayanagara capital.

39. Who founded the Maratha Empire?

- A) Shivaji
- B) Bajirao I
- C) Balaji Vishwanath
- D) Sambhaji

Answer: A

Explanation: Shivaji established the Maratha Empire in the 17th century.

40. Who was exiled to Rangoon by the British?

- A) Aurangzeb
- B) Bahadur Shah Zafar
- C) Shah Alam II
- D) Akbar II

Answer: B

Explanation: Bahadur Shah Zafar was exiled after the 1857 Revolt.

41. The Khilji dynasty was founded by:

- A) Jalaluddin Khilji
- B) Alauddin Khilji
- C) Qutbuddin Aibak
- D) Malik Kafur

Answer: A

Explanation: Jalaluddin Khilji founded the Khilji dynasty in 1290 CE.

42. What was Shivaji's council of eight ministers called?

- A) Ashta Pradhan
- B) Navratna
- C) Diwan-i-Khas
- D) Mansabdari

Answer: A

Explanation: *Ashta Pradhan* was Shivaji's advisory council for governance.

43. Who was the last Delhi Sultan?

- A) Ibrahim Lodi
- B) Sikandar Lodi
- C) Bahlul Lodi
- D) Firoz Shah Tughlaq

Answer: A

Explanation: Ibrahim Lodi's defeat in 1526 ended the Delhi Sultanate.

44. Who reimposed the *jizya* tax?

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

Answer: B

Explanation: Aurangzeb reimposed *jizya*, a tax on non-Muslims, which Akbar had abolished.

45. The Red Fort in Delhi was built by:

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

D) Babur

Answer: B

Explanation: Shah Jahan constructed the Red Fort in 1638.

46. Which ruler introduced the *Din-i-Ilahi* religion?

A) Akbar

B) Jahangir

C) Shah Jahan

D) Aurangzeb

Answer: A

Explanation: Akbar introduced *Din-i-Ilahi*, a syncretic religion, in 1582.

47. The Battle of Talikota (1565) led to the decline of:

A) Delhi Sultanate

B) Vijayanagara Empire

C) Mughal Empire

D) Chola Empire

Answer: B

Explanation: The Battle of Talikota weakened the Vijayanagara Empire.

48. Who was the first Tughlaq ruler?

A) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq

B) Muhammad Tughlaq

C) Firoz Shah Tughlaq

D) Mahmud Tughlaq

Answer: A

Explanation: Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq founded the Tughlaq dynasty in 1320.

49. The Bhakti movement was led by saints like:

A) Ramanuja

B) Kalidasa

- C) Chanakya
- D) Ashvaghosha

Answer: A

Explanation: Ramanuja was a prominent Bhakti saint promoting devotion.

50. Who built the Buland Darwaza at Fatehpur Sikri?

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

Answer: A

Explanation: Akbar built the Buland Darwaza to mark his Gujarat conquest.

Section 3: Modern India & Freedom Movement (Questions 51–100)

51. Who was the first Governor-General of India?

- A) Lord Dalhousie
- B) Warren Hastings
- C) Lord Cornwallis
- D) Lord William Bentinck

Answer: B

Explanation: Warren Hastings was the first Governor-General from 1773 to 1785.

52. The Permanent Settlement was introduced by:

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

Answer: A

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

53. The Revolt of 1857 started in:

- A) Delhi
- B) Meerut
- C) Kanpur
- D) Lucknow

Answer: B

Explanation: The 1857 Revolt began in Meerut with sepoys' mutiny over greased cartridges.

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

- A) W.C. Banerjee
- B) Dadabhai Naoroji
- C) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- D) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Answer: A

Explanation: W.C. Banerjee presided over the first INC session in 1885.

55. The Dandi Salt March was led by:

- A) Jawaharlal Nehru
- B) Mahatma Gandhi
- C) Subhas Chandra Bose
- D) Sardar Patel

Answer: B

Explanation: Gandhi led the Dandi Salt March in 1930 to protest British salt laws.

56. The Doctrine of Lapse was introduced by:

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

Answer: A

Explanation: Lord Dalhousie's Doctrine of Lapse annexed states without natural heirs.

57. Who founded the Indian National Congress in 1885?

- A) A.O. Hume
- B) Mahatma Gandhi
- C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- D) Lala Lajpat Rai

Answer: A

Explanation: A.O. Hume, a British civil servant, founded the INC to promote political participation.

58. The Partition of Bengal (1905) was ordered by:

- A) Lord Curzon
- B) Lord Minto
- C) Lord Ripon
- D) Lord Lytton

Answer: A

Explanation: Lord Curzon partitioned Bengal, sparking protests.

59. Who was known as the “Iron Man of India”?

- A) Jawaharlal Nehru
- B) Sardar Patel
- C) Subhas Chandra Bose
- D) Bhagat Singh

Answer: B

Explanation: Sardar Patel earned the title for uniting princely states post-independence.

60. The Jallianwala Bagh massacre occurred in:

- A) Delhi
- B) Amritsar
- C) Lahore
- D) Kanpur

Answer: B

Explanation: The 1919 massacre in Amritsar was led by General Dyer.

61. Who led the Quit India Movement in 1942?

- A) Mahatma Gandhi
- B) Jawaharlal Nehru
- C) Subhas Chandra Bose
- D) Sardar Patel

Answer: A

Explanation: Gandhi launched the Quit India Movement with the “Do or Die” slogan.

62. The Simon Commission (1927) was boycotted because:

- A) It included Indian members
- B) It had no Indian members
- C) It supported independence
- D) It was led by Gandhi

Answer: B

Explanation: The Simon Commission lacked Indian representation, leading to protests.

63. Who founded the Forward Bloc?

- A) Bhagat Singh
- B) Subhas Chandra Bose
- C) Lala Lajpat Rai
- D) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Answer: B

Explanation: Subhas Chandra Bose founded the Forward Bloc in 1939 for radical nationalism.

64. The Indian Independence Act was passed in:

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

Answer: C

Explanation: The 1947 Act granted independence to India and Pakistan.

65. Who was the last Viceroy of India?

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

Answer: A

Explanation: Lord Mountbatten oversaw India's independence in 1947.

66. The Non-Cooperation Movement was launched in:

- A) 1919
- B) 1920
- C) 1921
- D) 1922

Answer: B

Explanation: Gandhi launched the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1920 against British rule.

67. Who was the leader of the Swaraj Party?

- A) Motilal Nehru
- B) Mahatma Gandhi
- C) Jawaharlal Nehru
- D) Subhas Chandra Bose

Answer: A

Explanation: Motilal Nehru and C.R. Das founded the Swaraj Party in 1923.

68. The Champaran Satyagraha (1917) was related to:

- A) Salt tax
- B) Indigo farmers
- C) Textile workers

D) Railway workers

Answer: B

Explanation: Gandhi led the Champaran Satyagraha for indigo farmers' rights in Bihar.

69. Who was executed for the Lahore Conspiracy Case?

A) Bhagat Singh

B) Chandrashekhar Azad

C) Rajguru

D) All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, and Sukhdev were executed in 1931 for revolutionary activities.

70. The Rowlatt Act was passed in:

A) 1917

B) 1918

C) 1919

D) 1920

Answer: C

Explanation: The Rowlatt Act (1919) allowed detention without trial, sparking protests.

71. Who was the first Prime Minister of independent India?

A) Jawaharlal Nehru

B) Sardar Patel

C) Mahatma Gandhi

D) Rajendra Prasad

Answer: A

Explanation: Jawaharlal Nehru became India's first Prime Minister in 1947.

72. The Cripps Mission (1942) aimed to:

A) Grant full independence

- B) Offer dominion status
- C) Partition India
- D) End the freedom movement

Answer: B

Explanation: The Cripps Mission proposed dominion status, rejected by Indian leaders.

73. Who was known as “Lokmanya”?

- A) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- B) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- C) Lala Lajpat Rai
- D) Bipin Chandra Pal

Answer: A

Explanation: Tilak was called “Lokmanya” for his leadership in the freedom struggle.

74. The Bardoli Satyagraha (1928) was led by:

- A) Mahatma Gandhi
- B) Sardar Patel
- C) Jawaharlal Nehru
- D) Subhas Chandra Bose

Answer: B

Explanation: Sardar Patel led the Bardoli Satyagraha against tax hikes in Gujarat.

75. The Indian National Army (INA) was formed by:

- A) Mahatma Gandhi
- B) Subhas Chandra Bose
- C) Bhagat Singh
- D) Jawaharlal Nehru

Answer: B

Explanation: Subhas Chandra Bose formed the INA to fight British rule.

76. The Government of India Act was passed in:

A) 1919

B) 1935

C) 1947

D) 1858

Answer: B

Explanation: The 1935 Act introduced provincial autonomy.

77. Who gave the slogan “Jai Hind”?

A) Subhas Chandra Bose

B) Mahatma Gandhi

C) Jawaharlal Nehru

D) Sardar Patel

Answer: A

Explanation: Subhas Chandra Bose popularized “Jai Hind” through the INA.

78. The Home Rule Movement was led by:

A) Annie Besant

B) Mahatma Gandhi

C) Jawaharlal Nehru

D) Lala Lajpat Rai

Answer: A

Explanation: Annie Besant and Tilak led the Home Rule Movement (1916–1918).

79. The Kheda Satyagraha (1918) was related to:

A) Salt tax

B) Land revenue

C) Indigo farming

D) Textile trade

Answer: B

Explanation: Gandhi led the Kheda Satyagraha against high land revenue.

80. Who was the first woman President of the INC?

- A) Sarojini Naidu
- B) Annie Besant
- C) Indira Gandhi
- D) Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit

Answer: B

Explanation: Annie Besant was the first woman INC President in 1917.

81. The Lahore Session of INC (1929) demanded:

- A) Dominion status
- B) Complete independence
- C) Partition
- D) Economic reforms

Answer: B

Explanation: The 1929 Lahore Session, under Nehru, demanded *Purna Swaraj*.

82. Who was the Viceroy during the Dandi Salt March?

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

Answer: A

Explanation: Lord Irwin was Viceroy during the 1930 Dandi Salt March.

83. The Poona Pact (1932) was signed between:

- A) Gandhi and Ambedkar
- B) Nehru and Jinnah
- C) Gandhi and Bose
- D) Patel and Ambedkar

Answer: A

Explanation: The Poona Pact addressed separate electorates for depressed classes.

84. Who founded the Ghadar Movement?

- A) Lala Hardayal
- B) Bhagat Singh
- C) Subhas Chandra Bose
- D) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Answer: A

Explanation: Lala Hardayal founded the Ghadar Movement in 1913 to overthrow British rule.

85. The August Offer (1940) was made by:

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

Answer: A

Explanation: Lord Linlithgow made the August Offer, rejected by Indian leaders.

86. Who led the Civil Disobedience Movement?

- A) Mahatma Gandhi
- B) Jawaharlal Nehru
- C) Subhas Chandra Bose
- D) Sardar Patel

Answer: A

Explanation: Gandhi led the Civil Disobedience Movement starting in 1930.

87. The Round Table Conferences were held in:

- A) Delhi
- B) London
- C) Calcutta
- D) Bombay

Answer: B

Explanation: The conferences (1930–1932) were held in London to discuss constitutional reforms.

88. Who was the leader of the Azad Hind Fauj?

- A) Bhagat Singh
- B) Subhas Chandra Bose
- C) Mahatma Gandhi
- D) Jawaharlal Nehru

Answer: B

Explanation: Subhas Chandra Bose led the Azad Hind Fauj (INA).

89. The Morley-Minto Reforms were introduced in:

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

Answer: A

Explanation: The 1909 reforms introduced separate electorates for Muslims.

90. Who gave the slogan “Swaraj is my birthright”?

- A) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- B) Mahatma Gandhi
- C) Lala Lajpat Rai
- D) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

Answer: A

Explanation: Tilak declared “Swaraj is my birthright, and I shall have it.”

91. The Chauri Chaura incident led to the suspension of:

- A) Non-Cooperation Movement
- B) Quit India Movement
- C) Civil Disobedience Movement
- D) Home Rule Movement

Answer: A

Explanation: Gandhi suspended the Non-Cooperation Movement after the 1922 Chauri Chaura violence.

92. Who was the Viceroy during the Quit India Movement?

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

Answer: A

Explanation: Lord Linlithgow was Viceroy during the 1942 Quit India Movement.

93. The Cabinet Mission Plan was proposed in:

- A) 1942
- B) 1944
- C) 1946
- D) 1947

Answer: C

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

94. Who was known as the "Grand Old Man of India"?

- A) Dadabhai Naoroji
- B) Mahatma Gandhi
- C) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- D) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Answer: A

Explanation: Dadabhai Naoroji earned this title for his contributions to the freedom struggle.

95. The Bengal Famine occurred in:

- A) 1943
- B) 1930

C) 1920

D) 1919

Answer: A

Explanation: The Bengal Famine of 1943 caused millions of deaths.

96. Who founded the All India Muslim League?

A) Muhammad Ali Jinnah

B) Aga Khan

C) Syed Ahmed Khan

D) Nawab Salimullah

Answer: D

Explanation: Nawab Salimullah founded the Muslim League in 1906.

97. The Lucknow Pact (1916) was between:

A) INC and Muslim League

B) INC and British

C) Muslim League and British

D) INC and Swaraj Party

Answer: A

Explanation: The Lucknow Pact united the INC and Muslim League for self-governance.

98. Who was the first Governor-General of independent India?

A) Lord Mountbatten

B) C. Rajagopalachari

C) Lord Wavell

D) Lord Irwin

Answer: A

Explanation: Lord Mountbatten was the first Governor-General of independent India.

99. The Khilafat Movement was launched to:

A) Support British rule

B) Protect the Ottoman Caliphate

C) Demand independence

D) Oppose the INC

Answer: B

Explanation: The Khilafat Movement (1919–1924) aimed to protect the Ottoman Caliphate.

100. India gained independence on:

A) 15 August 1947

B) 26 January 1950

C) 15 August 1946

D) 26 November 1949

Answer: A

Explanation: India became independent on 15 August 1947.

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