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Question Bank

History

73 questions · with full explanations

WHAT'S INSIDE THIS PDF

Priority bucket	Description	Count
T2+focus	Important, focus events	36
T2	Important, non-focus events	13
T3	Supporting / background events	24
TOTAL		73

HOW TO USE THIS BANK

Questions are grouped by priority bucket, with most-important (T1+focus) first. Within each bucket they are ordered by event date (newest first). Every question shows the source event, full options with the correct answer marked, a detailed explanation, the topic + concepts tested, and a link back to the original revision note on prepdose.in for deeper study.

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Tier 2 - Important (Focus Events)

36 questions

Q1. Centenary of Swaraj Party Legislature Walkout

T2+focus · how_many_correct · HARD · 2026-03-29

Consider the following statements:

1. The Swaraj Party was formed in 1923 by orthodox Gandhians to politically paralyze the British machinery from within the legislative councils.
2. The March 1926 walkout from the Indian Legislative Assembly was jointly led by C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru.
3. The walkout signaled the end of the council-entry experiment and facilitated a closing of ranks within the Congress under Mahatma Gandhi's leadership.
4. Prior to the walkout, the Swarajists successfully blocked several budgets to expose the facade of the dyarchy system established by the Government of India Act 1919.

- (A) Only one
(B) Only two ✓
 (C) Only three
 (D) All four

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): The Swaraj Party was formed in 1923 by 'Pro-changers' (led by C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru). Orthodox Gandhians were known as 'No-changers' and favored grassroots constructive work over council entry.

Statement 2 (incorrect): The historic March 1926 walkout was led by Motilal Nehru. C.R. Das could not have jointly led it, as his death in 1925 was one of the key factors that stalled the party's progress leading up to the walkout.

Statement 3 (correct): The mass withdrawal marked the end of the strategy to wreck the constitution from within, reuniting the fractured Congress under Mahatma Gandhi's overarching leadership.

Statement 4 (correct): Before their progress stalled, the Swarajists successfully blocked several budgets, exposing the flaws of the dyarchy system established by the Government of India Act 1919. Therefore, exactly two statements are correct.

Topic: Modern Indian History

Concepts: Swaraj Party, Indian National Movement, Dyarchy, Government of India Act 1919

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Centenary of Swaraj Party Legislature Walkout](#)

Q2. Centenary of Swaraj Party Legislature Walkout

T2+focus · assertion_reason · MEDIUM · 2026-03-29

Statement-I: In March 1926, the Swaraj Party staged a mass walkout from the Indian Legislative Assembly, marking the end of their strategy to wreck the constitution from within. Statement-II: The British government's relentless use of veto powers under the dyarchy system had stalled the Swarajists' progress in the legislative councils.

- (A) **Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II explains Statement-I ✓**
- (B) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, but Statement-II does NOT explain Statement-I
- (C) Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect
- (D) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Statement-I is correct: The source explicitly states that in March 1926, Swaraj Party members staged a historic walkout, marking the end of their strategy to 'wreck the constitution from within' by obstructing legislative work. Statement-II is correct and explains Statement-I: The source notes that while the Swarajists successfully blocked budgets initially, the British government's relentless use of veto powers (a feature of the dyarchy system under the Government of India Act 1919) stalled their progress, which directly led to the decisive March 1926 walkout.

Topic: Indian Freedom Struggle

Concepts: Swaraj Party, Dyarchy, Government of India Act 1919

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Centenary of Swaraj Party Legislature Walkout](#)

Q3. Centenary of Trade Unions Act Enactment

T2+focus · simple_mcq · MEDIUM · 2026-03-25

Under the provisions of the Trade Unions Act, 1926, how were the financial structures of registered trade unions regulated regarding political activities?

- (A) Unions were strictly prohibited from collecting any funds for political activities to prevent anti-colonial agitations.
- (B) **Unions were permitted to constitute a general fund for administrative purposes and a separate, optional political fund. ✓**
- (C) Unions were required to maintain a single consolidated fund from which both administrative and political expenses were drawn.
- (D) Unions were allowed to collect political funds only if they were formally affiliated with the All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC).

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Option 2 (correct): The Trade Unions Act, 1926 permitted unions to constitute a general fund for administrative purposes and a separate, optional political

fund, thereby protecting member contributions.

Option 1 (incorrect): as political funds were not prohibited, merely separated and made optional.

Option 3 (incorrect): because the Act explicitly provided for separate funds rather than a single consolidated one.

Option 4 (incorrect): as the Act did not condition the collection of political funds on affiliation with the AITUC.

Topic: Modern History

Concepts: Trade Unions Act 1926, Labour Movement in India, British Colonial Legislation

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Centenary of Trade Unions Act Enactment](#)

Q4. Centenary of Trade Unions Act Enactment

T2+focus · match_pairs · HARD · 2026-03-25

Match List-I (Events/Organizations) with List-II (Historical Significance/Provisions) based on the evolution of labor rights in India: List-I A. Bombay Mill Hands Association B. Trade Unions Act, 1926 C. Madras High Court injunction of 1920 D. All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) List-II i. Granted registered organizations immunity from civil suits and criminal conspiracy charges ii. Marked the late 19th-century origins of the Indian labor movement iii. Prompted the British Indian government to draft legislation protecting legitimate union activities iv. Represented the shift towards national, legally recognized collective bargaining

- (A) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv ✓
- (B) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
- (C) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii
- (D) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Option 1 (correct): - Bombay Mill Hands Association (A) was established in 1890 by N.M. Lokhande, marking the late 19th-century origins of the Indian labor movement (ii). - The Trade Unions Act, 1926 (B) provided statutory immunity from civil suits and criminal conspiracy charges for registered unions during legitimate trade disputes (i). - The Madras High Court injunction of 1920 (C) against union leaders for conspiracy acted as the direct catalyst that prompted the British Indian government to draft protective labor legislation, which culminated in the 1926 Act (iii). - The All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) (D), formed in 1920, represented the institutionalization of mass movements, shifting labor organization from localized agitations to national, legally recognized collective bargaining (iv).

Topic: Modern History

Concepts: Indian Labor Movement, Trade Unions Act 1926, British Colonial Legislation

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Centenary of Trade Unions Act Enactment](#)

Q5. ASI Approves 11th Phase Keeladi Excavations

T2+focus · how_many_correct · MEDIUM · 2026-03-13

With reference to the Keeladi excavations, consider the following statements:

1. The 11th phase of excavations approved in 2026 is strictly limited to the Vaigai river basin cluster.
2. The archaeological findings challenge the earlier historical consensus that South Indian urbanization post-dates the Gangetic plains.
3. Since their inception in 2015, the excavations have been solely conducted by the Tamil Nadu State Department of Archaeology (TNSDA).
4. The formal clearance for the excavations was granted under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Rules, 1959.

- (A) Only one
(B) **Only two ✓**
(C) Only three
(D) All four

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): The approved 2026 season is not strictly limited to the Vaigai river basin; it covers Keeladi's 11th phase alongside seven other distinct sites, including Nagapattinam and Vellalore, to explore both maritime and inland trade.

Statement 2 (correct): Before Keeladi's major discoveries, South Indian urbanization was largely believed to post-date the Gangetic plains. The excavations aim to cement the timeline of the Vaigai river civilization to the 6th century BCE, challenging this previous consensus.

Statement 3 (incorrect): The excavations have not been solely conducted by the TNSDA. They began in 2015 and were initially led by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) before being taken over by the TNSDA.

Statement 4 (correct): The ASI's Exploration and Excavation Section granted clearance for the 11th phase under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Rules, 1959. Therefore, exactly two statements (2 and 4) are correct.

Topic: Art and Culture

Concepts: Sangam Age, Urbanization in Ancient India, Archaeological Excavations

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: ASI Approves 11th Phase Keeladi Excavations](#)

Q6. ASI Approves 11th Phase Keeladi Excavations

T2+focus · how_many_correct · EASY · 2026-03-13

With reference to the Keeladi excavations, consider the following statements:

1. The 11th phase of excavations is being conducted solely by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI).
2. The site has provided evidence of a Sangam-era urban civilization along the Vaigai river basin.
3. The recent clearance for the 11th phase was granted under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Rules, 1959.

- (A) Only one
(B) Only two ✓
 (C) All three
 (D) None

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): The 11th phase of excavations is being conducted by the Tamil Nadu State Department of Archaeology (TNSDA), not solely by the ASI. The ASI formally approved the clearance for TNSDA to begin digging.

Statement 2 (correct): Keeladi has provided landmark evidence of a Sangam-era urban civilization along the Vaigai river basin.

Statement 3 (correct): The ASI's Exploration and Excavation Section granted clearance for the 11th phase under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Rules, 1959.

Topic: Ancient History

Concepts: Sangam Era, Archaeological Survey of India, Ancient Indian Urbanization

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: ASI Approves 11th Phase Keeladi Excavations](#)

Q7. Centenary Celebrations of Ol Chiki Script

T2+focus · simple_mcq · MEDIUM · 2026-02-16

What was the primary historical context behind the creation of the Ol Chiki script by Pandit Raghunath Murmu in 1925?

- (A) **It was developed exclusively for the Santhali language because existing scripts like Odia and Roman could not accurately represent its unique phonetics. ✓**
- (B) It was created solely to fulfill the formal constitutional prerequisites for adding Santhali to the Eighth Schedule.
- (C) It was designed as a universal Austroasiatic script to replace the diverse oral traditions of multiple tribal minorities.
- (D) It was commissioned by the state to integrate the Santhal grassroots literary movement into the mainstream institutional framework.

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Option 1 (correct): The source text explicitly states that the Ol Chiki script was created in 1925 'exclusively for the Santhali language' to capture its unique phonetic characteristics, which scripts like Bengali, Odia, Devanagari, and Roman could not accurately represent. This option deliberately uses the extreme word 'exclusively' to test reliance on elimination hacks.

Option 2 (incorrect): The script was created in 1925, decades before Santhali was added to the Eighth Schedule via the 92nd Amendment Act in 2003.

Option 3 (incorrect): While Santhali is an Austroasiatic language, the script was created specifically and exclusively for Santhali, not as a universal script for multiple tribal minorities.

Option 4 (incorrect): The script functioned primarily as a grassroots movement for decades; full state backing and mainstream institutional integration (such as the Ministry of Culture's centenary celebrations and commemorative coin) are recent developments, not the reason for its creation in 1925.

Topic: Art and Culture

Concepts: Linguistic Heritage, Tribal Culture, Eighth Schedule

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Centenary Celebrations of Ol Chiki Script](#)

Q8. Centenary Celebrations of Ol Chiki Script

T2+focus · match_pairs · MEDIUM · 2026-02-16

Match List-I with List-II regarding the Santhali language and the Ol Chiki script:
List-I A. 92nd Constitutional Amendment Act B. Austroasiatic C. ₹100 commemorative coin D. Pandit Raghunath Murmu List-II

1. Released by the Government of India to mark centenary celebrations
2. Language family to which the Santhali language belongs
3. Formalized the inclusion of Santhali in the Eighth Schedule
4. Developed the Ol Chiki script in 1925

(A) A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4 ✓

(B) A-3, B-1, C-2, D-4

(C) A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1

(D) A-4, B-2, C-1, D-3

Answer: (A)

Explanation

A matches 3: The 92nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 2003 formally added Santhali to the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution. B matches 2: Santhali is an Austroasiatic language primarily spoken by the Santhal tribe. C matches 1: A ₹100 commemorative coin was released by the Government of India to mark the centenary celebrations of the Ol Chiki script. D matches 4: Pandit Raghunath Murmu developed the Ol Chiki script in 1925 specifically to capture the unique phonetic characteristics of Santhali. Therefore,

Option 1 (correct):

Option 2 (incorrect): because it incorrectly pairs Austroasiatic (B) with the coin (1).

Option 3 (incorrect): because it incorrectly pairs the 92nd Amendment (A) with the language family (2).

Option 4 (incorrect): because it incorrectly pairs the 92nd Amendment (A) with the script's developer (4).

Topic: Art and Culture

Concepts: Linguistic Heritage, Constitutional Amendments, Tribal Identity

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Centenary Celebrations of Ol Chiki Script](#)

Q9. Centenary of INC's 1925 Kanpur Session

T2+focus · statement_based · MEDIUM · 2025-12-28

Consider the following statements in respect of the 1925 Kanpur session of the Indian National Congress:

1. It marked the first time a woman was elected President of the Indian National Congress.
2. The session officially embraced the poem 'Vijayee Vishwa Tiranga Pyara', composed by Shyamlal Gupta 'Parshad', as the definitive flag song of the freedom movement.

- (A) 1 only
(B) 2 only ✓
(C) Both 1 and 2
(D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): While the 1925 Kanpur session was historic for electing Sarojini Naidu as the first Indian woman to hold the presidency, she was not the first woman overall. Annie Besant was the first woman to become President of the INC in 1917.

Statement 2 (correct): During the 1925 session, the patriotic poem 'Vijayee Vishwa Tiranga Pyara, Jhanda Ooncha Rahe Hamara', which was composed by Shyamlal Gupta 'Parshad' in 1924, was sung and officially institutionalized as the flag song of the freedom movement.

Topic: Modern Indian History

Concepts: Indian National Congress Sessions, Women in the Freedom Struggle, National Symbols

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Centenary of INC's 1925 Kanpur Session](#)

Q10. Centenary of INC's 1925 Kanpur Session

T2+focus · simple_mcq · MEDIUM · 2025-12-28

Which of the following is a factually correct statement regarding the 40th session of the Indian National Congress held in Kanpur in 1925?

- (A) It marked the first time in history that any woman was elected as the President of the Indian National Congress.
- (B) **It was held immediately succeeding Mahatma Gandhi's presidency at the 1924 Belgaum session. ✓**
- (C) It was the session where Shyamlal Gupta 'Parshad' originally composed the patriotic poem 'Jhanda Ooncha Rahe Hamara'.
- (D) It formalized the adoption of an official anthem specifically dedicated to women's participation in the freedom struggle.

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Option 2 (correct): because the 1925 Kanpur session immediately succeeded Mahatma Gandhi's presidency at the 1924 Belgaum session.

Option 1 (incorrect): while Sarojini Naidu became the first Indian woman to hold the presidency at this session, Annie Besant was the first woman overall to do so in 1917.

Option 3 (incorrect): because the poem 'Jhanda Ooncha Rahe Hamara' was composed by Shyamlal Gupta 'Parshad' in 1924, though it was officially embraced and sung at the 1925 session.

Option 4 (incorrect): the anthem adopted was dedicated specifically to the national flag, not to women's participation.

Topic: Modern History - Freedom Struggle

Concepts: Indian National Congress Sessions, Women in Freedom Struggle, Cultural Symbols of Nationalism

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Centenary of INC's 1925 Kanpur Session](#)

Q11. Centenary of the Communist Party of India

T2+focus · statement_based · HARD · 2025-12-26

Consider the following statements:

1. The formal establishment of the Communist Party of India at the 1925 Kanpur conference was convened in response to the Meerut Conspiracy Case.
2. The Communist Party of India championed the goal of complete independence prior to the Indian National Congress adopting Purna Swaraj.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (A) 1 only
- (B) **2 only ✓**
- (C) Both 1 and 2
- (D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): The formal establishment of the Communist Party of India on Indian soil in December 1925 was convened in response to the Kanpur Bolshevik Conspiracy Case (1924), not the Meerut Conspiracy Case, which occurred later in 1929.

Statement 2 (correct): The Communist Party of India introduced Marxist ideology into the anti-colonial discourse and championed complete independence prior to the Indian National Congress officially adopting Purna Swaraj.

Topic: Modern History - Freedom Struggle

Concepts: Communist Movement in India, Conspiracy Cases, Purna Swaraj

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Centenary of the Communist Party of India](#)

Q12. Centenary of the Communist Party of India

T2+focus · simple_mcq · MEDIUM · 2025-12-26

Which of the following directly prompted Indian communists to convene in December 1925 to formally establish the Communist Party of India (CPI) on Indian soil?

- (A) The establishment of an emigre communist group in Tashkent by M.N. Roy
- (B) **The trials associated with the Kanpur Bolshevik Conspiracy Case ✓**
- (C) The severe repression faced during the Meerut Conspiracy Case
- (D) The need to actively organize within the All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC)

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Option 2 (correct): because the source explicitly states that 'In response to the Kanpur trials, Indian communists convened in December 1925 to formally establish the CPI on Indian soil.'

Option 1 (incorrect): the emigre group in Tashkent was formed earlier in 1920 and was part of the ideological roots, not the direct catalyst for the 1925 convening.

Option 3 (incorrect): as the Meerut Conspiracy Case occurred later, in 1929.

Option 4 (incorrect): while the CPI did organize within the AITUC to merge labor struggles with the anti-colonial fight, the specific event that prompted the 1925 formation was the Kanpur trials.

Topic: Modern Indian History

Concepts: Communist Party of India, Indian National Movement, Conspiracy Cases

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Centenary of the Communist Party of India](#)

Q13. 150th Birth Anniversary of Sardar Patel

T2+focus · simple_mcq · HARD · 2025-10-31

To mark the 150th birth anniversary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Government of India escalated its traditional tributes. Which of the following was a novel initiative introduced specifically for this 150th milestone, distinguishing it from previous annual observances?

- (A) The official declaration of October 31 as Rashtriya Ekta Diwas.
- (B) The organization of 'Run for Unity' marathons.
- (C) **The launch of the nationwide 'Sardar@150 Unity March'. ✓**
- (D) The first-ever issuance of commemorative numismatic and philatelic releases in his honor.

Answer: (C)

Explanation

Option 3 (correct): The nationwide 'Sardar@150 Unity March' was specifically launched to escalate the tribute for the 150th milestone.

Option 1 (incorrect): because the Government officially declared October 31 as Rashtriya Ekta Diwas in 2014.

Option 2 (incorrect): because 'Run for Unity' marathons were already a standard part of previous anniversaries.

Option 4 (incorrect): because commemorative coins and stamps had been released for past milestones (such as his centenary); the ₹150 coin and stamp were specific to this anniversary, but not the first-ever releases in his honor.

Topic: History - Modern

Concepts: Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Rashtriya Ekta Diwas, Post-Independence Consolidation

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: 150th Birth Anniversary of Sardar Patel](#)

Q14. 150th Birth Anniversary of Sardar Patel

T2+focus · assertion_reason · HARD · 2025-10-31

Statement-I: The political integration masterminded by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel effectively neutralized the threat of Balkanization that emerged following the Mountbatten Plan of 1947. Statement-II: To achieve this integration, Patel utilized the 'Instrument of Accession' to formally assimilate the British provinces into the newly independent Republic.

- (A) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II explains Statement-I
- (B) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, but Statement-II does NOT explain Statement-I
- (C) **Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect ✓**
- (D) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct

Answer: (C)

Explanation

Statement-I is correct: The source text confirms that following the Mountbatten Plan of 1947, the subcontinent faced the threat of Balkanization, and Patel's diplomatic efforts successfully prevented the fragmentation of the country, leading to the avoidance of the Balkan Plan. Statement-II is incorrect: The subcontinent was politically fractured into British provinces AND hundreds of independent princely states. The 'Instrument of Accession' was specifically utilized by Patel to integrate the 565 semi-autonomous princely states (such as Hyderabad), not the British provinces.

Topic: Post-Independence Consolidation

Concepts: Mountbatten Plan, Instrument of Accession, Balkanization, Integration of Princely States

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: 150th Birth Anniversary of Sardar Patel](#)

Q15. Centenary of Vithalbai Patel as First Indian Speaker

T2+focus · statement_based · MEDIUM · 2025-08-24

Consider the following statements:

1. In 1928, Vithalbai Patel established an independent Parliament Secretariat to ensure that the administrative staff of the legislature reported solely to the Speaker.
2. He served as the first Indian President of the Central Legislative Assembly, an institution created under the Government of India Act 1935.

- (A) **1 only ✓**
- (B) 2 only
- (C) Both 1 and 2
- (D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (A)

Explanation


Statement 1 (correct): Vithalbhai Patel set the precedent for an independent Parliament Secretariat in 1928. This was done specifically to ensure that the administrative staff of the legislature reported only (solely) to the Speaker, removing them from the direct control of the British executive government.

Statement 2 (incorrect): While Vithalbhai Patel did become the first Indian President of the Central Legislative Assembly in 1925 (succeeding Sir Frederick Whyte), the Assembly itself was created under the Government of India Act 1919, not the Government of India Act 1935.

Topic: Modern Indian History

Concepts: Swaraj Party, Government of India Act 1919, Parliamentary Conventions

→ [Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Centenary of Vithalbhai Patel as First Indian Speaker](#)



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Q16. Centenary of Vithalbhai Patel as First Indian Speaker

T2+focus · simple_mcq · EASY · 2025-08-24

The All India Speakers' Conference held in August 2025 commemorated the centenary of the election of the first Indian President of the Central Legislative Assembly. Which of the following leaders achieved this milestone in 1925?

- (A) C.R. Das
- (B) Motilal Nehru
- (C) **Vithalbhai Patel ✓**
- (D) Sir Frederick Whyte

Answer: (C)

Explanation

Vithalbhai Patel, a prominent Swarajist, defeated the official British nominee to become the first Indian President of the Central Legislative Assembly on August 22, 1925. C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru formed the Swaraj Party following the suspension of the Non-Cooperation Movement, but they did not hold this specific

presiding office. Sir Frederick Whyte was Patel's British predecessor in the role.

Topic: Modern History

Concepts: Swaraj Party, Indian Independence Movement, Parliamentary History

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Centenary of Vithalbhai Patel as First Indian Speaker](#)

Q17. Kakori Train Action Centenary Commemoration

T2+focus · how_many_correct · MEDIUM · 2025-08-09

Consider the following statements in respect of the Kakori Train Action:

1. It was executed by members of the Hindustan Republican Association (HRA) on August 9, 1925.
2. The revolutionaries held up the 8-Down Saharanpur-Lucknow passenger train to expropriate the British treasury for weapon procurement.
3. The ideological shift towards this armed rebellion was triggered by the sudden suspension of the Civil Disobedience Movement.
4. The state officially changed the nomenclature of the event to 'Kakori Train Action' to align with British historical records.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (A) Only one
- (B) **Only two ✓**
- (C) Only three
- (D) All four

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): The Kakori Train Action occurred on August 9, 1925, and was executed by members of the Hindustan Republican Association (HRA), including Ram Prasad Bismil, Ashfaqullah Khan, Chandrashekhar Azad, and Rajendra Lahiri.

Statement 2 (correct): The revolutionaries held up the 8-Down Saharanpur-Lucknow passenger train to expropriate the British treasury, as the funds were needed for weapon procurement to support their armed rebellion.

Statement 3 (incorrect): The ideological shift of the youth towards revolutionary groups like the HRA was triggered by disillusionment over the sudden withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922, not the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Statement 4 (incorrect): The state officially changed the nomenclature to 'Kakori Train Action' to honor the dignity of the revolutionaries, deliberately moving away from the terms 'Kakori Train Robbery' or 'Kakori Conspiracy' which were based on British historical records.

Topic: Modern Indian History

Concepts: Indian Freedom Struggle, Revolutionary Movements, Hindustan Republican Association

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Kakori Train Action Centenary Commemoration](#)

Q18. Kakori Train Action Centenary Commemoration

T2+focus · assertion_reason · EASY · 2025-08-09

Statement-I: Members of the Hindustan Republican Association (HRA) executed the Kakori Action in 1925 to expropriate the British treasury for weapon procurement. Statement-II: The youth turned to armed rebellion and groups like the HRA due to disillusionment with the sudden suspension of the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922.

- (A) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II explains Statement-I ✓
- (B) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, but Statement-II does NOT explain Statement-I
- (C) Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect
- (D) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Both statements are correct, and Statement-II provides the correct historical causality for Statement-I. According to the source, the Kakori Action was executed on August 9, 1925, by HRA members to expropriate the British treasury to fund weapon procurement. This armed rebellion ideology gained traction specifically because the youth were disillusioned by Mahatma Gandhi's sudden withdrawal/suspension of the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922, prompting them to turn to revolutionary groups like the HRA to forcefully oppose British imperialism.

Topic: Modern Indian History

Concepts: Kakori Train Action, Hindustan Republican Association, Non-Cooperation Movement

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Kakori Train Action Centenary Commemoration](#)

Q19. Initiation of Gyan Bharatam Mission Manuscript Digitisation Drive

T2+focus · statement_based · HARD · 2025-07-15

With reference to the Gyan Bharatam Mission, consider the following statements:

1. Launched by the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts in 2025, it aims to digitize over 1 crore manuscripts to create a National Digital Repository of Indian Knowledge Systems.
2. It transitions the manuscript preservation framework from a largely centralized model to a decentralized one supported by grassroots volunteers called 'Pandulipi Mitras'.

- (A) 1 only
 (B) 2 only ✓
 (C) Both 1 and 2
 (D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): The Gyan Bharatam Mission was launched in 2025 by the Ministry of Culture, not the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA). While the predecessor initiative - the National Mission for Manuscripts (NMM) - was originally established under the IGNCA in 2003, the newly restructured mission is a direct Ministry of Culture launch. It does, however, correctly aim to digitize over 1 crore manuscripts to build the National Digital Repository.

Statement 2 (correct): The mission fundamentally restructures the institutional framework for manuscript conservation. Before this mission, preservation under the NMM was largely centralized or limited to select Manuscript Conservation Centres. The Gyan Bharatam Mission shifts to a decentralized 'Cluster and Independent Centre' model via new MoUs, actively supported by a grassroots volunteer network known as 'Pandulipi Mitras'.

Topic: Art and Culture

Concepts: Manuscript Preservation, Digital Integration in Culture, Gyan Bharatam Mission

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Initiation of Gyan Bharatam Mission Manuscript Digitisation Drive](#)

Q20. Initiation of Gyan Bharatam Mission Manuscript Digitisation Drive

T2+focus · how_many_correct · EASY · 2025-07-15

With reference to the Gyan Bharatam Mission, consider the following statements:

1. It was launched by the Ministry of Culture to create a National Digital Repository of Indian Knowledge Systems.
2. It operates through a decentralized model utilizing a grassroots volunteer network called 'Pandulipi Mitras'.
3. It relies exclusively on basic scanning and manual cataloguing for manuscript preservation.

- (A) Only one
(B) **Only two** ✓
(C) All three
(D) None

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): The Ministry of Culture launched the Gyan Bharatam Mission to massively digitise ancient manuscripts and create a universally accessible National Digital Repository of Indian Knowledge Systems.

Statement 2 (correct): The mission shifted from a centralized approach to a decentralized 'Cluster and Independent Centre' model, employing a grassroots volunteer network known as 'Pandulipi Mitras'.

Statement 3 (incorrect): While its predecessor (the National Mission for Manuscripts) relied on basic scanning and manual cataloguing, the Gyan Bharatam Mission utilizes modern technology including AI-assisted Handwritten Text Recognition (HTR), Optical Character Recognition (OCR), and blockchain technology.

Topic: Art and Culture - Initiatives

Concepts: Gyan Bharatam Mission, Manuscript Preservation, Digital Repository

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Initiation of Gyan Bharatam Mission Manuscript Digitisation Drive](#)

Q21. ASI Discovers Saraswati Paleo-Channel in Rajasthan's Bahaj

T2+focus · statement_based · HARD · 2025-06-28

Consider the following statements:

1. The Bahaj excavation yielded baked sealings bearing early Brahmi script, which are being studied as potentially the oldest datable Brahmi inscriptions in the subcontinent.
2. Prior to the Bahaj excavation, physical evidence of the Saraswati River was largely considered restricted to the Ghaggar-Hakra river system in Haryana and Gujarat.

- (A) 1 only
(B) 2 only ✓
(C) Both 1 and 2
(D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) found four *unbaked* (not baked) sealings at Bahaj, two of which bear early Brahmi script. While they are indeed being studied as potentially the oldest datable Brahmi inscriptions in the subcontinent (predating Ashokan edicts), the material detail of them being unbaked is a crucial archaeological distinction.

Statement 2 (correct): Before the discovery of the 23-metre-deep paleo-channel in Bahaj (eastern Rajasthan), the Saraswati River was largely treated as a mythical entity, or its physical evidence was considered restricted to the Ghaggar-Hakra river system in Haryana and Gujarat.

Topic: Ancient History

Concepts: Epigraphy and Scripts, Vedic Age, Archaeological Excavations

→ [Read the full revision note on PrepDose: ASI Discovers Saraswati Paleo-Channel in Rajasthan's Bahaj](#)

Q22. ASI Discovers Saraswati Paleo-Channel in Rajasthan's Bahaj

T2+focus · how_many_correct · MEDIUM · 2025-06-28

Consider the following statements:

1. The 23-metre-deep excavation at Bahaj provides concrete hydrological evidence of the Saraswati River supporting civilization in the Braj region.
2. The site yielded unbaked sealings with early Brahmi script, which are being studied as potentially the oldest datable Brahmi inscriptions in the subcontinent.
3. The occupational layers demonstrate a distinct stratigraphic break between the post-Harappan period and the later Mauryan era.
4. The archaeological findings at the site include 15 yajna kundas but lack any evidence of advanced metallurgy.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (A) Only one
(B) **Only two** ✓
(C) Only three
(D) All four

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): The ASI discovered a 23-metre-deep paleo-channel in Bahaj, providing concrete hydrological and archaeological evidence of the ancient Saraswati River system in the Braj region.

Statement 2 (correct): The excavation found four unbaked sealings, two bearing early Brahmi script, which are being studied as potentially the oldest datable Brahmi inscriptions in the subcontinent.

Statement 3 (incorrect): The site yielded continuous occupational layers from the Harappan post-period through the Mahabharata, Mauryan, Kushan, and Gupta periods, bridging the archaeological gap rather than showing a stratigraphic break.

Statement 4 (incorrect): The site features 15 yajna kundas and explicitly contains evidence of advanced metallurgy, contradicting the claim that such evidence is lacking.

Topic: Ancient History

Concepts: Archaeological Excavations, Epigraphy, Vedic Period, Indus Valley Civilization

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: ASI Discovers Saraswati Paleo-Channel in Rajasthan's Bahaj](#)

Q23. ASI Transfers Lead Archaeologist Amid Keeladi Report Controversy

T2+focus · statement_based · EASY · 2025-06-17

Consider the following statements:

1. The Keeladi findings demonstrate that 6th-century BCE urbanisation extended to the Vaigai river valley, challenging the earlier association of the 'second urbanization' almost exclusively with the Gangetic plains.
2. The excavation provides new evidence for the Tamil-Brahmi script and pushes the antiquity of the Sangam era to roughly 580 BCE.

- (A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) **Both 1 and 2 ✓**
(D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (C)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): The Keeladi findings provide evidence of a concurrent, robust urban civilization in the deep South (Vaigai river valley) during the 6th century BCE, whereas the 'second urbanization' was previously almost exclusively associated with the Gangetic plains.

Statement 2 (correct): The excavation provides new evidence for the Tamil-Brahmi script and dates the Vaigai river valley civilisation to roughly 580 BCE, thereby pushing back the antiquity of the Sangam era.

Topic: Art and Culture

Concepts: Sangam Age, Ancient Indian Urbanisation, Archaeological Excavations

→ [Read the full revision note on PrepDose: ASI Transfers Lead Archaeologist Amid Keeladi Report Controversy](#)

Q24. ASI Transfers Lead Archaeologist Amid Keeladi Report Controversy

T2+focus · how_many_correct · MEDIUM · 2025-06-17

Consider the following statements:

1. Prior to the Keeladi findings, the 'second urbanization' of the 6th century BCE was almost exclusively associated with the Gangetic plains.
2. The site's findings scientifically push the antiquity of the Vaigai river valley civilization back to approximately 300 BCE.
3. The archaeological evidence from Keeladi suggests a predominantly religious, temple-based urban culture in South India.
4. The excavations have provided new evidence for the Tamil-Brahmi script.

- (A) Only one
(B) **Only two ✓**
(C) Only three
(D) All four

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): The source notes that before the Keeladi findings, the 'second urbanization' of the 6th century BCE was almost exclusively associated with the Gangetic plains.

Statement 2 (incorrect): The Keeladi findings scientifically push the antiquity of the Vaigai river valley civilization back to 580 BCE, whereas 300 BCE was the traditional dating for South Indian urbanization and the Sangam era.

Statement 3 (incorrect): The source explicitly states that the findings suggest a 'secular, advanced urban culture' in South India, not a religious or temple-based one.

Statement 4 (correct): The excavations provide new evidence for the Tamil-Brahmi script, connecting to early urbanization and trade. Therefore, exactly two statements (1 and 4) are correct.

Topic: Art and Culture

Concepts: Sangam Era, Urbanization in Ancient India, Archaeological Excavations, Tamil-Brahmi Script

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: ASI Transfers Lead Archaeologist Amid Keeladi Report Controversy](#)

Q25. Centenary of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das's Death

T2+focus · statement_based · MEDIUM · 2025-06-16

Consider the following statements:

1. Chittaranjan Das resigned as President of the Indian National Congress at the 1922 Gaya session after his faction's proposal to prioritize grassroots constructive work was overruled.
2. He provided an entirely unpaid legal defense that secured the complete acquittal of Aurobindo Ghosh in the 1908 Alipore Bomb Conspiracy Case.

- (A) 1 only
(B) 2 only ✓
(C) Both 1 and 2
(D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): At the 1922 Gaya session, C.R. Das led the 'Pro-changers' who advocated for entering legislative councils to wreck the British administration from within, not for constructive work. It was the opposing 'No-changers' who preferred grassroots constructive work. Das resigned as Congress President because his council-entry proposal was overruled.

Statement 2 (correct): C.R. Das provided a masterful and unpaid legal defense in the 1908 Alipore Bomb Conspiracy Case, which successfully secured the complete acquittal of Aurobindo Ghosh, who was facing severe penalties including potential execution.

Topic: Modern History - Freedom Struggle

Concepts: Swaraj Party, Indian National Congress Sessions, Alipore Bomb Case, C.R. Das

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Centenary of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das's Death](#)

Q26. Centenary of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das's Death

T2+focus · assertion_reason · MEDIUM · 2025-06-16

Statement-I: Following the 1922 Gaya session, Chittaranjan Das resigned as the President of the Indian National Congress to form the Congress-Khilafat Swarajya Party. Statement-II: The 'No-changers' at the Gaya session successfully overruled the proposal to enter legislative councils, preferring to pursue grassroots constructive work instead.

- (A) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II explains Statement-I ✓
- (B) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, but Statement-II does NOT explain Statement-I
- (C) Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect
- (D) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Statement-I is correct: Following the abrupt withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement, C.R. Das advocated for council entry but was overruled at the Gaya session in 1922. Consequently, he resigned as Congress President and formed the Congress-Khilafat Swarajya Party (Swaraj Party) in 1923. Statement-II is correct: The ideological split divided the Congress into 'Pro-changers' (like Das and Motilal Nehru, who wanted to enter councils to obstruct British policies) and 'No-changers' (who preferred grassroots constructive work and a strict boycott of councils). The No-changers successfully overruled the Pro-changers at Gaya. Statement-II explains Statement-I because the rejection of the council entry strategy by the No-changers at the Gaya session was the direct cause of Das's resignation and his subsequent formation of a new party to pursue that exact strategy.

Topic: Modern History

Concepts: Swaraj Party, Indian National Congress Sessions, Indian Freedom Struggle

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Centenary of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das's Death](#)

Q27. ASI Mandates Revision of Keezhadi Excavation Report

T2+focus · simple_mcq · HARD · 2025-05-23

In May 2025, the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) returned the Keezhadi Excavation Report for mandatory revision. What was the specific chronological contention in the report that prompted this strict scrutiny?

- (A) It relied on Beta Analytic carbon samples to establish the beginning of the Sangam era at 580 BCE, rejecting the traditional timeline.
- (B) **It utilized Accelerator Mass Spectrometry (AMS) dating to propose pushing the beginning of the Sangam era back to 800 BCE. ✓**
- (C) It concluded that the Vaigai River Valley civilization's urbanisation significantly lagged behind the 6th century BCE Gangetic valley urbanisation.
- (D) It reaffirmed the traditional timeline of the Sangam Age as spanning strictly from 300 BCE to 300 CE against earlier ASI findings.

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Option 2 (correct): The ASI returned the report because it used AMS dating to controversially propose pushing the Sangam era back to 800 BCE, prompting scrutiny over methodological rigor.

Option 1 (incorrect): while Beta Analytic samples previously yielded dates around 580 BCE, the newly submitted and contested report attempted to establish an even earlier date of 800 BCE using AMS dating.

Option 3 (incorrect): proponents of the new findings argue the Vaigai River Valley civilization was fully contemporaneous with the Gangetic valley's Second Urbanisation, rather than lagging behind it as previously thought.

Option 4 (incorrect): 300 BCE to 300 CE is the traditional timeline that the report's findings challenge, not what the report concluded.

Topic: Ancient History

Concepts: Sangam Age, Second Urbanisation, Archaeological Dating Methods

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: ASI Mandates Revision of Keezhadi Excavation Report](#)

Q28. ASI Mandates Revision of Keezhadi Excavation Report

T2+focus · how_many_correct · HARD · 2025-05-23

With reference to the Keezhadi excavation, consider the following statements:

1. The Keezhadi excavation site is situated along the Vaigai river in Tamil Nadu.
2. Carbon samples analyzed prior to the contested AMS findings yielded dates that aligned with the traditionally accepted 300 BCE start of the Sangam Age.
3. The Archaeological Survey of India returned the comprehensive excavation report for revision due to disputes over the methodological rigor of its Accelerator Mass Spectrometry (AMS) dating.
4. The findings from Keezhadi support the traditional historical narrative that South Indian urbanisation lagged behind the Second Urbanisation of the Gangetic plains.

- (A) Only one
(B) **Only two ✓**
(C) Only three
(D) All four

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): The Keezhadi site is located in Tamil Nadu's Sivaganga district along the Vaigai river.

Statement 2 (incorrect): Previous carbon samples analyzed at Beta Analytic yielded dates around 580 BCE, which pushed the Sangam era back from its traditional 300 BCE marker, rather than aligning with it.

Statement 3 (correct): The ASI returned the report for mandatory revision, applying strict scrutiny over the stratigraphic associations and methodological rigor of the AMS dating methods that controversially dated findings to 800 BCE.

Statement 4 (incorrect): The findings challenge, rather than support, the traditional narrative; proponents argue that the Vaigai River Valley civilization was fully contemporaneous with the Second Urbanisation of the Gangetic valley, rather than lagging behind it. Therefore, exactly two statements (1 and 3) are correct.

Topic: Ancient History

Concepts: Sangam Age, Second Urbanisation, Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), Keezhadi Excavation

→ [Read the full revision note on PrepDose: ASI Mandates Revision of Keezhadi Excavation Report](#)

Q29. Restoration of 16th-Century Rajon ki Baoli Completed

T2+focus · simple_mcq · EASY · 2025-05-16

The 16th-century Rajon ki Baoli, located in the Mehrauli Archaeological Park in New Delhi, was originally built in 1506 CE by Daulat Khan during the reign of which of the following rulers?

- (A) **Sikandar Lodi** ✓
- (B) Bahlul Lodi
- (C) Ibrahim Lodi
- (D) Firuz Shah Tughlaq

Answer: (A)

Explanation

The correct option is Sikandar Lodi. According to the source, Rajon ki Baoli (Baoli of the Masons) was built in 1506 CE by Daulat Khan during Sikandar Lodi's reign. Bahlul Lodi, Ibrahim Lodi, and Firuz Shah Tughlaq are incorrect because the source explicitly identifies Sikandar Lodi as the ruler during whose reign the stepwell was constructed, not the others.

Topic: Art and Architecture

Concepts: Delhi Sultanate, Indo-Islamic Architecture, Lodi Dynasty

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Restoration of 16th-Century Rajon ki Baoli Completed](#)

Q30. Restoration of 16th-Century Rajon ki Baoli Completed

T2+focus · how_many_correct · MEDIUM · 2025-05-16

Consider the following statements:

1. Rajon ki Baoli is a four-tiered stepwell built by Sikandar Lodi in 1506 CE.
2. The recent restoration of the monument was funded by the World Monuments Fund India (WMFI).
3. Fish were introduced into the stepwell to naturally maintain its water quality.
4. The restoration serves as a sustainable model under the global Climate Heritage Initiative.

- (A) Only one
- (B) **Only two** ✓
- (C) Only three
- (D) All four

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): While it is a four-tiered stepwell built in 1506 CE during the reign of Sikandar Lodi, it was actually built by Daulat Khan, not by Sikandar Lodi himself.

Statement 2 (incorrect): The restoration was spearheaded by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) and WMFI, but it was funded by the TCS Foundation.

Statement 3 (correct): Following the diversion of sewage lines, fish were introduced into the stepwell to naturally maintain the water quality.

Statement 4 (correct): The restoration blends heritage preservation with climate resilience, serving as a sustainable model under the global Climate Heritage Initiative. Therefore, exactly two statements are correct.

Topic: History - Art and Culture

Concepts: Indo-Islamic Architecture, Heritage Conservation, Traditional Water Management

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Restoration of 16th-Century Rajon ki Baoli Completed](#)

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Q31. ASI Discovers Over 110 Megalithic Structures in Kerala

T2+focus · statement_based · MEDIUM · 2025-03-23

Consider the following statements in respect of the recent megalithic discoveries near the Malampuzha Dam:

1. The structures provide evidence of a hybrid construction technique integrating massive granite slabs with locally abundant laterite stones.
2. The diverse funerary architecture found at the site indicates an egalitarian Early Iron Age society with uniform burial rituals.

- (A) **1 only** ✓
 (B) 2 only
 (C) Both 1 and 2
 (D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): The ASI discovery near the Malampuzha Dam provides clear, documented evidence of a hybrid construction technique that

integrates massive granite slabs with locally abundant laterite stones, contrasting with earlier broad assumptions of megaliths being solely large rough stones without mortar.

Statement 2 (incorrect): The discovery of diverse funerary architecture, such as urns, dolmenoid cists, and multi-chambered cists, actually indicates a highly stratified Early Iron Age society with distinct rituals for different individuals, rather than an egalitarian society.

Topic: History - Ancient India

Concepts: Megalithic Culture, Iron Age, Archaeological Discoveries

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: ASI Discovers Over 110 Megalithic Structures in Kerala](#)

Q32. ASI Discovers Over 110 Megalithic Structures in Kerala

T2+focus · assertion_reason · MEDIUM · 2025-03-23

Statement-I: Archaeological findings from the recently mapped 45-hectare megalithic site near the Malampuzha Dam indicate a highly stratified Early Iron Age society. Statement-II: The site features a dense concentration of diverse funerary architecture, including urns and multi-chambered cists, reflecting distinct rituals for different individuals.

- (A) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II explains Statement-I ✓
- (B) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, but Statement-II does NOT explain Statement-I
- (C) Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect
- (D) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Option 1 (correct): Statement-I is correct because the ASI's discovery of over 110 megalithic structures near the Malampuzha Dam indicates a highly stratified Early Iron Age society. Statement-II is correct because the site features diverse funerary architecture like urns, dolmenoid cists, and multi-chambered cists, reflecting distinct rituals for different individuals. Statement-II explains Statement-I because the varied burial types and distinct rituals are the direct archaeological evidence used to deduce the existence of a highly stratified society.

Option 2 (incorrect): because Statement-II does provide the correct explanation for Statement-I.

Option 3 (incorrect): because Statement-II is factually true.

Option 4 (incorrect): because Statement-I is factually true.

Topic: Ancient History

Concepts: Megalithic Culture, Early Iron Age, Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: ASI Discovers Over 110 Megalithic Structures in Kerala](#)

Q33. Six Indian Sites Added to UNESCO Tentative List

T2+focus · simple_mcq · HARD · 2025-03-07

The March 2025 inclusion of six Indian properties on the UNESCO Tentative List highlights the preservation of India's architectural evolution from early Mauryan pillars to proto-Nagara temple designs. Which of the newly listed properties directly represent this specific evolutionary timeline?

- (A) The Palace-Fortresses of the Bundelas and the Chausath Yogini Temples
- (B) **The Ashokan Edict Sites and the Gupta Temples ✓**
- (C) The Mudumal Megalithic Menhirs and the Gupta Temples
- (D) The Ashokan Edict Sites and the Chausath Yogini Temples

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Option 2 (correct): The source explicitly notes that the inclusion of the Ashokan rock-cut edicts and Gupta-era structural temples highlights the architectural evolution from early Mauryan pillars to proto-Nagara temple designs.

Option 1 (incorrect): as the Palace-Fortresses of the Bundelas and Chausath Yogini Temples do not represent this specific Mauryan-to-Gupta transition.

Option 3 (incorrect): because the Mudumal Megalithic Menhirs are an Iron Age burial site recognized as an ancient astronomical observatory, predating the Mauryan period.

Option 4 (incorrect): because it substitutes Gupta Temples with Chausath Yogini Temples, which are not the sites cited for demonstrating the proto-Nagara evolution.

Topic: Art and Culture

Concepts: Temple Architecture, Mauryan Architecture, UNESCO World Heritage

→ [Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Six Indian Sites Added to UNESCO Tentative List](#)

Q34. Six Indian Sites Added to UNESCO Tentative List

T2+focus · how_many_correct · MEDIUM · 2025-03-07

With reference to the recent additions to India's UNESCO Tentative List, consider the following statements:

1. Kanger Valley National Park, home to the endemic Bastar Hill Myna, was included under the natural heritage category.
 2. The Mudumal Megalithic Menhirs are an Iron Age megalithic burial site located in Chhattisgarh.
 3. The Ashokan Edict Sites and Chausath Yogini shrines were united into thematic serial nominations.
 4. Inclusion in the Tentative List is a mandatory prerequisite before a site can be officially nominated for final World Heritage status.
- (A) Only one
(B) Only two
(C) **Only three** ✓
(D) All four

Answer: (C)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): Kanger Valley National Park gained a place on the Tentative List for natural heritage, highlighting its limestone caves and endemic species like the Bastar Hill Myna.

Statement 2 (incorrect): The Mudumal Megalithic Menhirs, recognized as an ancient astronomical observatory, are located in Telangana, not Chhattisgarh (Kanger Valley is in Chhattisgarh).

Statement 3 (correct): Dispersed sites like the Ashokan Edicts, Gupta Temples, and Chausath Yogini shrines were united into thematic serial nominations to improve their chances for future inscription.

Statement 4 (correct): Inclusion in the Tentative List is a mandatory prerequisite before any site can be officially nominated for final UNESCO World Heritage status. Therefore, exactly three statements are correct.

Topic: Art and Culture

Concepts: UNESCO World Heritage Sites, Indian Architecture, Biodiversity Conservation

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Six Indian Sites Added to UNESCO Tentative List](#)

Q35. ASI Resumes Excavations at Harappan Port City Lothal

T2+focus · simple_mcq · MEDIUM · 2025-03-01

According to recent policy announcements regarding the Harappan port city of Lothal, which of the following accurately describes the current operational shift in the site's archaeological and heritage management?

- (A) Modern excavations are employing Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) and LiDAR solely to map the previously discovered brick dockyard and warehouse.
- (B) Heritage management at the site has reverted to a strictly preservation-focused approach limited to basic tourism infrastructure.
- (C) **Live archaeological findings are being integrated into a maritime heritage ecosystem through a synchronized effort with the Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways. ✓**
- (D) The renewed archaeological studies were prompted by the need to relocate the ancient bead-making factories under the Sagarmala programme.

Answer: (C)

Explanation

Option 3 (correct): The recent operational shift involves a synchronized, large-scale effort between the ASI and the Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways to integrate live archaeological findings into the National Maritime Heritage Complex (NMHC).

Option 1 (incorrect): because modern scientific tools like GPR and LiDAR are being used to uncover deeper strata and uncharted/unmapped areas of the settlement, not solely to map the already discovered dockyard and warehouse.

Option 2 (incorrect): as the 'strictly preservation-focused' approach with basic tourism infrastructure describes the previous, dormant state of the site before the recent changes.

Option 4 (incorrect): because the excavations were prompted by the push to develop the NMHC under the Sagarmala programme, not to relocate the historical bead-making factories.

Topic: History - Ancient India

Concepts: Indus Valley Civilization, Archaeological Survey of India, Heritage Conservation

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: ASI Resumes Excavations at Harappan Port City Lothal](#)

Q36. ASI Resumes Excavations at Harappan Port City Lothal

T2+focus · simple_mcq · EASY · 2025-03-01

The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has recently resumed active excavations at the Harappan site of Lothal. The integration of these live archaeological findings into the National Maritime Heritage Complex (NMHC) is a synchronized effort between the ASI and which of the following ministries?

- (A) Ministry of Culture
- (B) **Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways ✓**
- (C) Ministry of Tourism
- (D) Ministry of Earth Sciences

Answer: (B)

Explanation

The correct option is the Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways. According to the source event, the recent resumption of excavations features a synchronized, large-scale effort between the ASI and the Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways to integrate live archaeological findings into a world-class maritime heritage ecosystem (the NMHC). The Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Tourism, and Ministry of Earth Sciences are incorrect because the source text specifically identifies the Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways as the partner ministry for this initiative under the Sagarmala programme, not the other listed ministries.

Topic: Art and Culture

Concepts: Indus Valley Civilization, Heritage Conservation, Government Schemes and Policies

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: ASI Resumes Excavations at Harappan Port City Lothal](#)

Tier 2 - Important

13 questions

Q37. ASI Launches Balirajgarh Site Excavation

T2 · simple_mcq · MEDIUM · 2026-03-28

The 2026 Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) excavation at Balirajgarh specifically targets the site's base layer (virgin soil) in order to gather conclusive material evidence for which of the following?

- (A) The Mauryan period settlements characterized by Northern Black Polished Ware.
- (B) The continuous habitation spanning the Gupta and Pala periods.
- (C) **The pre-Mauryan origins linked to the Iron Age Videha Kingdom.** ✓
- (D) The early urbanization phases occurring during the Kushan era.

Answer: (C)

Explanation

Option 3 (correct): The source text explicitly states that the 2026 excavation is "actively targeting the base layer (virgin soil) to gather conclusive material evidence dating back to pre-Mauryan times" to confirm its links to the Iron Age Videha Kingdom. Options 1, 2, and 4 are incorrect because evidence of the Mauryan (yielding Northern Black Polished Ware), Kushan, Gupta, and Pala periods was already uncovered during previous intermittent excavations between 1962 and 2014; they are not the primary target of reaching the undisturbed virgin soil.

Topic: History - Ancient India

Concepts: Archaeological Excavations, Iron Age India, Mahajanapadas

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: ASI Launches Balirajgarh Site Excavation](#)

Q38. ASI Discovers 2,300-Year-Old Sarcophagus in Tamil Nadu

T2 · how_many_correct · HARD · 2026-02-12

Consider the following statements:

1. The terracotta sarcophagus discovered at Pallavaram features a unique twelve-legged design dating back to the 3rd century BCE.
2. Robert Bruce Foote established Pallavaram as a cornerstone of Indian archaeology through his discovery of Paleolithic stone tools at the site in 1863.
3. The intact sarcophagus provides a concrete artifact for radiocarbon dating to solidify the timeline of advanced ceramic cultures during the early Sangam period.
4. The site of Pallavaram is significant solely for its Megalithic and Iron Age burial traditions, lacking evidence of earlier Stone Age habitation.

- (A) Only one
- (B) **Only two** ✓
- (C) Only three
- (D) All four

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): The ASI unearthed a 2,300-year-old (3rd century BCE) terracotta sarcophagus with a unique twelve-legged design in Pallavaram.

Statement 2 (correct): Pallavaram has been recognized as a cornerstone of Indian archaeology since British archaeologist Robert Bruce Foote discovered Paleolithic stone tools there in 1863.

Statement 3 (incorrect): The source specifies that the artifact provides a concrete basis for 'thermoluminescence dating', not radiocarbon dating, to solidify the timeline of early Sangam period ceramic cultures.

Statement 4 (incorrect): Pallavaram showcases long-term habitation continuity, featuring Megalithic and Iron Age traditions alongside its earlier Stone Age (Paleolithic) significance, rather than being solely an Iron Age site.

Topic: Ancient History

Concepts: Megalithic Culture, Archaeological Dating, Sangam Age

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: ASI Discovers 2,300-Year-Old Sarcophagus in Tamil Nadu](#)

Q39. Odisha Stone Age Civilisation Discovery

T2 · assertion_reason · MEDIUM · 2026-01-15

Statement-I: The recent archaeological discoveries in the Bhimmandali mountains demonstrate that prehistoric settlements in the Sambalpur region engaged in specialized economic activities such as leatherworking. Statement-II: The Archaeological Survey of India recovered specific lithic artifacts, including stone needles and scrapers, during their systematic exploration of the region.

- (A) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II explains Statement-I ✓
- (B) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, but Statement-II does NOT explain Statement-I
- (C) Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect
- (D) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Statement-I is correct because the recent discoveries in the Bhimmandali mountains of Sambalpur district provide definitive proof of specialized early industries, such as leatherworking and clothing manufacturing. Statement-II is correct because the ASI recovered specific tools like stone needles and scrapers during their exploration. Statement-II correctly explains Statement-I, as the recovery of these specific tools (needles and scrapers) is the tangible evidence proving that specialized economic activities like leatherworking took place. Therefore,

Option 1 (correct):

Option 2 (incorrect): because Statement-II does explain Statement-I. Options 3 and 4 are incorrect because both statements are factually correct.

Topic: History - Ancient India

Concepts: Prehistoric India, Stone Age Tools, Archaeological Discoveries

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Odisha Stone Age Civilisation Discovery](#)

Q40. ASI Critical Evaluation of Keeladi Report

T2 · assertion_reason · EASY · 2025-12-15

Statement-I: The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has demanded methodological revisions to Amarnath Ramakrishna's report on the foundational phases of the Keeladi excavations prior to its official publication. Statement-II: The ASI has raised significant concerns over the report's chronological conclusions that date the Keeladi settlement back to the 8th century BCE.

- (A) **Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II explains Statement-I ✓**
- (B) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, but Statement-II does NOT explain Statement-I
- (C) Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect
- (D) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Option 1 (correct): Both statements are correct, and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I. The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) released a critical evaluation of the report on the first two phases of the Keeladi excavations, formally demanding methodological revisions before it can be published (Statement-I). The primary reason for this institutional intervention is the ASI's significant concern over the report's specific chronological conclusions, which definitively linked the cultural deposits to an 8th century BCE civilization, thereby requiring a more rigorous re-evaluation of the timeline (Statement-II).

Option 2 (incorrect): because Statement-II provides the direct reason for the ASI's demand for revisions in Statement-I.

Option 3 (incorrect): because Statement-II is factually correct; the ASI did raise concerns over the 8th century BCE dating.

Option 4 (incorrect): because Statement-I is factually correct; the ASI did demand methodological revisions.

Topic: Ancient History

Concepts: Keeladi Excavations, Sangam Age, Archaeological Survey of India

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: ASI Critical Evaluation of Keeladi Report](#)

Q41. 76th Constitution Day and Ambedkar Bust Unveiling

T2 · simple_mcq · MEDIUM · 2025-11-26

The Government of India officially notified November 26 as Constitution Day (Samvidhan Divas) in the year 2015. This official notification was specifically instituted to mark which of the following milestones?

- (A) The 76th anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution by the Constituent Assembly.
- (B) **The 125th birth anniversary of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. ✓**
- (C) The appointment of the Drafting Committee in 1947.
- (D) The completion of the original handwritten English version of the Constitution by Prem Behari Narain Raizada.

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Option 2 (correct): The Government of India officially notified November 26 as Constitution Day (Samvidhan Divas) in 2015 specifically to mark the 125th birth anniversary of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, the chief architect of the Indian Constitution.

Option 1 (incorrect): while November 26 commemorates the adoption of the Constitution in 1949, the 76th anniversary of Constitution Day was celebrated in 2025, not 2015.

Option 3 (incorrect): the Drafting Committee, chaired by Dr. Ambedkar, was indeed appointed in 1947, but this was not the milestone the 2015 notification sought to mark.

Option 4 (incorrect): although Prem Behari Narain Raizada was the calligrapher who handwritten the original English version, the 2015 notification was not instituted to commemorate his work.

Topic: Polity - Constitution

Concepts: Constitution Day, B.R. Ambedkar, Constituent Assembly

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: 76th Constitution Day and Ambedkar Bust Unveiling](#)

Q42. ASI Mandates Strict Timeline for Excavation Reports

T2 · statement_based · MEDIUM · 2025-11-26

Consider the following statements:

1. The new Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) mandate requires a primary excavation report to be submitted within three months of completing fieldwork, and a final comprehensive report within three years.
2. The structured timeline introduced by the mandate shifts the ownership of raw excavation data from the institution to the individual lead excavators.

- (A) 1 only ✓
(B) 2 only
(C) Both 1 and 2
(D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): The new ASI mandate enforces a strict timeline to eliminate chronic delays, requiring a primary report within a three-month window after fieldwork completion and a final comprehensive project report within three years.

Statement 2 (incorrect): The mandate actually reverses this dynamic. It shifts ownership of raw data and findings to the institution to ensure preservation and publication regardless of personnel changes, whereas previously, individual excavators often treated findings as personal academic domains.

Topic: Art and Culture - Institutions

Concepts: Archaeological Survey of India, Heritage Conservation, Institutional Accountability

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: ASI Mandates Strict Timeline for Excavation Reports](#)

Q43. 50th Anniversary of Emergency Observed as Samvidhan Hatya Diwas

T2 · statement_based · HARD · 2025-06-25

Consider the following statements:

1. Following the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1978, the President can declare a National Emergency solely on the written advice of the Union Cabinet.
2. The 2025 observance of 'Samvidhan Hatya Diwas' to mark the 50th anniversary of the 1975 Emergency was spearheaded by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

- (A) 1 only ✓
(B) 2 only
(C) Both 1 and 2
(D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): The 44th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1978 introduced strict safeguards against the misuse of Article 352. It mandated that the President requires written advice from the Union Cabinet to declare an Emergency, replacing the previous norm where the Prime Minister could unilaterally advise the President. The extreme word 'solely' is factually correct here.

Statement 2 (incorrect): The observance of the 50th anniversary of the Emergency as 'Samvidhan Hatya Diwas' on June 25, 2025, was spearheaded by the Ministry of Culture, not the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Topic: Indian Constitution - Emergency Provisions

Concepts: 44th Constitutional Amendment Act, National Emergency, Samvidhan Hatya Diwas

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: 50th Anniversary of Emergency Observed as Samvidhan Hatya Diwas](#)

Q44. Golden Jubilee of Aryabhata Satellite Launch

T2 · match_pairs · MEDIUM · 2025-04-19

Match List-I (Entities/Locations related to India's early space program) with List-II (Descriptions) based on the historical context of the Aryabhata satellite:
List-I A. INCOSPAR B. Kosmos-3M C. Peenya D. Interkosmos
List-II i. Fabrication site of the 360-kg Aryabhata satellite ii. Program facilitating the 1972 Indo-Soviet space agreement iii. Established in 1962 for space research iv. Launch vehicle used for India's first satellite

- (A) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii ✓
- (B) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
- (C) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
- (D) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Option 1 (correct): A matches iii: The Indian National Committee for Space Research (INCOSPAR) was established in 1962 before evolving into ISRO in 1969. B matches iv: Kosmos-3M was the Soviet launch vehicle used to launch Aryabhata from Kapustin Yar in 1975. C matches i: The 360-kg Aryabhata satellite was built in Peenya, Bangalore. D matches ii: Interkosmos was the Soviet program under which the 1972 agreement was signed to launch the Indian-made satellite.

Topic: Science and Technology in India

Concepts: ISRO History, Space Diplomacy, Aryabhata Satellite

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Golden Jubilee of Aryabhata Satellite Launch](#)

Q45. Kashi Tamil Sangamam 3.0 Inaugurated

T2 · simple_mcq · MEDIUM · 2025-02-15

In a departure from previous editions that exclusively ferried participants residing in Tamil Nadu, the Kashi Tamil Sangamam 3.0 officially expanded its delegate demographics to include which of the following specific cohorts?

- (A) **Tamil-origin students studying in various Central Universities across India. ✓**
- (B) Practitioners of the Siddha system of medicine residing in Uttar Pradesh.
- (C) Representatives from the Tamil Shaiva Mutts (Adheenams) located in Kashi.
- (D) Scholars of Alvar and Nayanar Bhakti traditions from across South India.

Answer: (A)

Explanation

The correct answer is Option 1. According to the specific changes introduced in Kashi Tamil Sangamam 3.0, the delegate demographics were expanded. While previous editions exclusively ferried participants currently residing in Tamil Nadu, KTS 3.0 included an additional cohort of 200 Tamil-origin students studying in various Central Universities across India. Options 2, 3, and 4 are incorrect; while Siddha medicine, Tamil Shaiva Mutts (Adheenams) in Kashi, and Alvar/Nayanar traditions are all thematic or historical elements associated with the event, they were not the newly added demographic cohort for KTS 3.0.

Topic: Art and Culture

Concepts: Kashi Tamil Sangamam, Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat, Cultural Integration

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Kashi Tamil Sangamam 3.0 Inaugurated](#)



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Q46. Padma Awards 2025 Recognise Cultural Icons

T2 · simple_mcq · MEDIUM · 2025-01-25

With reference to the administration of the Padma Awards, which of the following authorities is responsible for constituting the Padma Awards Committee every year?

- (A) The President of India
- (B) **The Prime Minister of India ✓**
- (C) The Union Minister of Home Affairs
- (D) The Union Minister of Culture

Answer: (B)

Explanation

The correct option is the Prime Minister of India. The Padma Awards are conferred on the recommendations made by the Padma Awards Committee, which is constituted by the Prime Minister of India every year. While the awards are ultimately conferred by the President, and the Ministry of Home Affairs is typically associated with civilian honors, the specific committee responsible for recommendations is formed by the Prime Minister.

Topic: Art and Culture

Concepts: Padma Awards, State Patronage of Arts, Governance Mechanisms

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Padma Awards 2025 Recognise Cultural Icons](#)

Q47. Multi-disciplinary ASI Excavation at Brahmagiri

T2 · match_pairs · MEDIUM · 2025-01-19

Match List-I (Aspect of Brahmagiri Excavations) with List-II (Specific Details) based on the historical and recent archaeological developments: List-I A. 1947 Excavation methodology B. 2025 Excavation methodology C. Sir Mortimer Wheeler's primary research focus D. 2025 Excavation research scope List-II i. Dating megalithic burials and establishing a rigid timeline of successive cultures ii. Domestic architecture, long-distance trade, and agricultural intensification iii. Vertical trenching and cross-dating with Roman artifacts iv. Targeted horizontal excavations and pollen analysis

- (A) **A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii ✓**
- (B) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
- (C) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
- (D) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv

Answer: (A)

Explanation

The correct matching is A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii. A matches (iii): The 1947 excavation by Sir Mortimer Wheeler relied on limited vertical trenching and basic artifact cross-dating with Roman artifacts. B matches (iv): The 2025 multi-disciplinary excavation employs targeted horizontal excavations and pollen analysis. C matches (i): Wheeler's 1947 research focus was strictly on dating megalithic burials and establishing a rigid timeline of successive cultures. D matches (ii):

The modern 2025 research scope has expanded to include domestic architecture, long-distance trade, and agricultural intensification.

Option 1 (correct): as it provides the accurate pairs. Options 2, 3, and 4 are incorrect because they mismatch these historical and modern excavation details, such as swapping Wheeler's focus with the 2025 scope (Option 2), swapping the 1947 and 2025 methodologies (Option 3), or completely scrambling the pairs (Option 4).

Topic: Art and Culture

Concepts: Archaeological Methods, Mauryan Empire, Historical Excavations

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Multi-disciplinary ASI Excavation at Brahmagiri](#)

Q48. ASI Launches Survey at Odisha's Bhimmandali

T2 · assertion_reason · HARD · 2025-01-15

Statement-I: The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) recognizes the Bhimmandali rock shelters as a major Mesolithic settlement that likely predates the Indus Valley Civilization. Statement-II: The prehistoric rock art discovered at Bhimmandali utilizes natural pigments such as iron oxide, a technique that sharply contrasts with the methods found at central Indian sites like Bhimbetka.

- (A) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II explains Statement-I
- (B) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, but Statement-II does NOT explain Statement-I
- (C) **Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect ✓**
- (D) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct

Answer: (C)

Explanation

Statement-I is correct: The ASI has officially recognized and surveyed the Bhimmandali site in Odisha as a major Mesolithic settlement dating back 10,000 years, placing it in the Stone Age and likely predating the Indus Valley Civilization. Statement-II is incorrect: While it is true that the Bhimmandali artists used natural pigments like iron oxide, this technique does not 'sharply contrast' with central Indian sites. According to the source event, the use of iron oxide at Bhimmandali is actually 'similar to the Bhimbetka shelters' in central India, demonstrating a shared characteristic of early human artistic expression rather than a contrasting one.

Topic: History - Ancient India

Concepts: Mesolithic Era, Prehistoric Rock Art, Archaeological Survey of India

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: ASI Launches Survey at Odisha's Bhimmandali](#)

Q49. 150th Birth Anniversary of Bhagwan Birsa Munda

T2 · how_many_correct · MEDIUM · 2024-11-15

Consider the following statements:

1. The Ulgulan led by Birsa Munda was a rebellion against British agrarian policies that destroyed the traditional Khuntkatti joint landholding system.
2. The Chotanagpur Tenancy Act, which provided legal protection to tribal land rights, was passed in 1908 as a consequence of Birsa Munda's rebellion.
3. The PM-JANMAN scheme focuses on saturating all tribal villages with essential infrastructure, whereas the Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan is specifically restricted to fast-tracking amenities for Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs).
4. The Government of India initiated the observance of Janjatiya Gaurav Divas on Birsa Munda's birth anniversary starting in the year 2021.

- (A) Only one
(B) Only two
(C) **Only three** ✓
(D) All four

Answer: (C)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): Birsa Munda led the Ulgulan (Great Tumult) in the late 19th century against British agrarian policies that destroyed the traditional Khuntkatti (joint landholding) system.

Statement 2 (correct): His rebellion forced the colonial government to pass the Chotanagpur Tenancy Act in 1908, which provided legal protection to tribal land rights.

Statement 3 (incorrect): The objectives of the two schemes are swapped in the statement. The Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan is a targeted initiative for saturating tribal villages with essential infrastructure, while the PM-JANMAN scheme actively fast-tracks dedicated housing, clean water, and mobile medical units specifically for PVTG settlements.

Statement 4 (correct): Recognizing his legacy, the Government of India declared his birth anniversary as Janjatiya Gaurav Divas starting in 2021. Therefore, exactly three statements are correct.

Topic: History - Modern India

Concepts: Tribal Uprisings, Birsa Munda, Government Schemes for Tribals

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: 150th Birth Anniversary of Bhagwan Birsa Munda](#)



Tier 3 - Supporting

24 questions

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Q50. Google Arts & Culture Launches AI Heritage Tours

T3 · statement_based · HARD · 2026-02-12

With reference to the 'Talking Tours - India Edition', consider the following statements:

1. It was launched by the Ministry of Culture ahead of the 2026 India AI Impact Summit.
2. It leverages generative AI to enhance global digital access to Indian culture, supporting the 'Viksit Bharat' goal.

- (A) 1 only
(B) 2 only ✓
(C) Both 1 and 2
(D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): The 'Talking Tours - India Edition' was launched by Google Arts & Culture, not the Ministry of Culture, ahead of the 2026 India AI Impact Summit.

Statement 2 (correct): The initiative leverages generative AI to introduce interactive AI guides for over 200 Indian heritage sites, enhancing global digital access to Indian culture and supporting the 'Viksit Bharat' goal of preserving and promoting national heritage.

Topic: Art and Culture

Concepts: Digital Heritage, Artificial Intelligence in Culture, Viksit Bharat

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Google Arts & Culture Launches AI Heritage Tours](#)

Q51. Padma Awards 2026 Cultural Honourees

T3 · statement_based · MEDIUM · 2026-01-25

With reference to the 2026 Padma Awards, consider the following statements:

1. A total of 131 awards were approved, prioritizing grassroots cultural preservationists.
2. Hally War was recognized as a key honouree for his contributions to Manipuri Nata Sankirtana.

- (A) 1 only ✓
(B) 2 only
(C) Both 1 and 2
(D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): The President of India approved exactly 131 Padma Awards for 2026, with a specific focus on prioritizing grassroots cultural preservationists and 'unsung heroes'.

Statement 2 (incorrect): The specific contributions have been swapped. Hally War was recognized for safeguarding Meghalaya's living root bridges (indigenous ecological knowledge), whereas it was Yumnam Jatra Singh who was honoured for his contributions to Manipuri Nata Sankirtana.

Topic: Art and Culture

Concepts: Padma Awards, Cultural Preservation, Folk Traditions

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Padma Awards 2026 Cultural Honourees](#)

Q52. GI Tag for Nagauri Ashwagandha

T3 · how_many_correct · MEDIUM · 2026-01-08

With reference to Nagauri Ashwagandha, consider the following statements:

1. Its high alkaloid content and thick roots are attributed to the unique dry climate and sandy soil of Nagaur.
2. It is a medicinal crop from Rajasthan that received a Geographical Indication (GI) tag from the Geographical Indications Registry in 2026.
3. The GI tag recognition solely provides legal protection, with no impact on its export potential in global pharmaceutical markets.

- (A) Only one
(B) **Only two ✓**
(C) All three
(D) None

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): Nagauri Ashwagandha is known for its thick roots and high alkaloid content due to Nagaur's unique dry climate and sandy soil.

Statement 2 (correct): The Geographical Indications Registry granted a GI tag to this medicinal crop from Rajasthan on January 8, 2026.

Statement 3 (incorrect): The recognition not only provides legal protection but also enhances the export potential of Indian traditional medicine in global Ayurvedic and pharmaceutical markets.

Topic: Art and Culture - Miscellaneous

Concepts: Geographical Indications, Traditional Medicine, Agricultural Geography

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: GI Tag for Nagauri Ashwagandha](#)

Q53. GI Application Fee Reduced for Tribal Artisans

T3 · simple_mcq · HARD · 2025-11-13

During the Tribal Business Conclave in New Delhi, a policy change was announced to democratize Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) protection for marginalized communities. Which of the following accurately reflects this announcement regarding tribal artisans?

- (A) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs reduced the Geographical Indication (GI) application fee from 5,000 to 1,000 rupees.
- (B) **The Ministry of Commerce and Industry reduced the Geographical Indication (GI) application fee from 5,000 to 1,000 rupees. ✓**
- (C) The Ministry of Commerce and Industry completely waived the 5,000 rupee Geographical Indication (GI) application fee.
- (D) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs completely waived the 5,000 rupee Geographical Indication (GI) application fee.

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Option 2 (correct): The Ministry of Commerce and Industry reduced the Geographical Indication (GI) application fee for tribal artisans from 5,000 to 1,000 rupees to prevent the exploitation of traditional knowledge and enhance global brand value. Options 1 and 4 are incorrect because the initiative falls under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (which handles IPR/GI), not the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, despite the announcement occurring at the Tribal Business Conclave.

Option 3 (incorrect): because the fee was reduced to 1,000 rupees, not completely waived.

Topic: Government Schemes and Policies

Concepts: Geographical Indications, Intellectual Property Rights, Tribal Welfare, Government Policies

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: GI Application Fee Reduced for Tribal Artisans](#)

Q54. RSS Centenary Celebrations Commemorative Coin

T3 · simple_mcq · EASY · 2025-10-01

To mark the centenary of the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) on October 1, 2025, which of the following was officially released by the Prime Minister in New Delhi?

- (A) Solely a 100 rupee commemorative coin
- (B) Solely a commemorative postage stamp
- (C) **Both a 100 rupee commemorative coin and a postage stamp ✓**
- (D) A 1925 rupee commemorative coin and a postage stamp

Answer: (C)

Explanation

The source explicitly states that the Prime Minister released both a 100 rupee commemorative coin and a postage stamp to mark the centenary of the RSS. Options 1 and 2 are incorrect because they use the restrictive word 'solely' to improperly exclude one of the released items.

Option 4 (incorrect): as the coin denomination was 100 rupees; 1925 is the year the RSS was founded by Dr. K.B. Hedgewar, not the denomination of the coin.

Topic: History - Modern India

Concepts: Commemorative Events, Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS)

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: RSS Centenary Celebrations Commemorative Coin](#)

Q55. Chhath Mahaparva UNESCO ICH Multinational Nomination

T3 · simple_mcq · MEDIUM · 2025-09-16

In September 2025, India's Ministry of Culture convened a high-level meeting at IGNCA to finalize a multinational nomination for Chhath Mahaparva to UNESCO's Intangible Cultural Heritage list. Diplomats from which of the following groups of countries participated in this meeting?

- (A) Nepal, Mauritius, and Suriname
- (B) UAE, Suriname, and the Netherlands ✓
- (C) UAE, Fiji, and the Netherlands
- (D) Mauritius, Suriname, and the Netherlands

Answer: (B)

Explanation

According to the source event, the Ministry of Culture convened the high-level meeting at IGNCA with diplomats specifically from the UAE, Suriname, and the Netherlands to finalize the multinational nomination for Chhath Mahaparva. Other countries with significant Indian diaspora, such as Nepal, Mauritius, or Fiji, were not mentioned as participants in this specific meeting.

Topic: Art and Culture

Concepts: Intangible Cultural Heritage, Cultural Diplomacy, Indian Diaspora

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Chhath Mahaparva UNESCO ICH Multinational Nomination](#)

Q56. Launch of First Regional GI Facilitation Centre

T3 · statement_based · MEDIUM · 2025-09-15

Consider the following statements in respect of India's first Regional Geographical Indication (GI) Facilitation Centre:

1. It was inaugurated by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD).
2. It is located at the Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India in Gujarat.

- (A) 1 only
 (B) 2 only
 (C) **Both 1 and 2 ✓**
 (D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (C)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): India's first Regional Geographical Indication (GI) Facilitation Centre was inaugurated by NABARD, not by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry which typically oversees GI registrations.

Statement 2 (correct): The centre is located at the Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India in Gujarat. It focuses on simplifying the GI registration process and providing market linkages for traditional artisans.

Topic: Art and Culture

Concepts: Geographical Indications, Rural Economy, Traditional Artisans

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Launch of First Regional GI Facilitation Centre](#)

Q57. ASI Excavates Former Portuguese Arsenal in Old Goa

T3 · how_many_correct · MEDIUM · 2025-08-06

Consider the following statements:

1. The Portuguese arsenal excavated near the Basilica of Bom Jesus dates back to 1510.
2. The complex was utilized solely for defensive military purposes and yielded artefacts like cannonballs.
3. The site provides tangible evidence of early Portuguese industrial infrastructure within the UNESCO World Heritage site of Old Goa.

- (A) Only one
 (B) **Only two ✓**
 (C) All three
 (D) None

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) excavated the Portuguese arsenal near the Basilica of Bom Jesus, which dates back to 1510.

Statement 2 (incorrect): While it yielded cannonballs and served as a defensive complex, it was not utilized 'solely' for defensive military purposes; it also functioned as a gun foundry and a coin mint.

Statement 3 (correct): The excavation provides tangible evidence of early Portuguese military architecture and industrial infrastructure, enriching the historical narrative of the UNESCO World Heritage site of Old Goa. Therefore, exactly two statements are correct.

Topic: History - Art and Culture

Concepts: Colonial Architecture, Archaeological Excavations, Portuguese India

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: ASI Excavates Former Portuguese Arsenal in Old Goa](#)

Q58. Goa's Ozzo Feni Receives Geographical Indication Tag

T3 · how_many_correct · MEDIUM · 2025-06-11

With reference to Goa's Ozzo Feni, consider the following statements:

1. It is a traditional double-distilled cashew spirit whose origins trace back to the Portuguese in the 1600s.
2. The Geographical Indication tag for the spirit was awarded by the Goa-based Geographical Indications Registry.
3. It is produced by the Cazcar Distillery in Nanora village.

- (A) None
(B) Only one
(C) **Only two** ✓
(D) All three

Answer: (C)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): Ozzo Feni is a traditional double-distilled cashew spirit with origins tracing back to the Portuguese in the 1600s.

Statement 2 (incorrect): The Geographical Indication tag was awarded by the Chennai-based Geographical Indications Registry, not a Goa-based registry.

Statement 3 (correct): It is produced by the Cazcar Distillery in Nanora village. Therefore, exactly two statements are correct.

Topic: Art & Culture

Concepts: Geographical Indications, Traditional Heritage, Goan Culture

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Goa's Ozzo Feni Receives Geographical Indication Tag](#)

Q59. Birth Centenary of Five Indian Cinema Legends Commemorated

T3 · statement_based · EASY · 2025-05-01

With reference to the commemorative postage stamps for Indian cinema legends released in May 2025, consider the following statements:

1. They were released during the inaugural World Audio Video & Entertainment Summit (WAVES-2025) held in New Delhi.
2. The stamps were issued to mark the birth centenary of exactly five cinema legends, including Salil Chowdhury and Raj Khosla.

- (A) 1 only
 (B) **2 only** ✓
 (C) Both 1 and 2
 (D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): The inaugural World Audio Video & Entertainment Summit (WAVES-2025), where the stamps were released, took place in Mumbai, not New Delhi.

Statement 2 (correct): The initiative honors the birth centenary of exactly five iconic figures: Guru Dutt, Ritwik Ghatak, Salil Chowdhury, Raj Khosla, and P. Bhanumathi.

Topic: Art and Culture

Concepts: Indian Cinema, Commemorative Stamps

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Birth Centenary of Five Indian Cinema Legends Commemorated](#)

Q60. Birth Centenary of Pandit Chatur Lal

T3 · how_many_correct · MEDIUM · 2025-04-16

With reference to Pandit Chatur Lal, consider the following statements:

1. Born in Udaipur, he is famously known as the 'Tabla Wizard'.
2. He played a pioneering role in popularizing Indian classical music internationally during the late 19th century.
3. He collaborated extensively with sitar maestro Pandit Ravi Shankar during his global tours.

- (A) Only one
 (B) **Only two** ✓
 (C) All three
 (D) None

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): Pandit Chatur Lal was born in Udaipur in 1925 and is famously known as the 'Tabla Wizard'.


Statement 2 (incorrect): He played a pioneering role in introducing and popularizing the tabla and Indian classical music to international audiences during the mid-20th century, not the late 19th century.

Statement 3 (correct): He achieved this international recognition notably through his extensive global tours and collaborations with sitar maestro Pandit Ravi Shankar. Therefore, exactly two statements are correct.

Topic: Art and Culture

Concepts: Indian Classical Music, Cultural Diplomacy, Historical Personalities

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Birth Centenary of Pandit Chatur Lal](#)



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Q61. GI Tags for Meghalaya Ryndia Silk

T3 · statement_based · MEDIUM · 2025-04-07

Consider the following statements:

1. Ryndia silk is a traditional 'Ahimsa' silk that is distinct from Eri silk, as it is produced without killing the silkworms.
2. The Geographical Indication (GI) tag for this silk recognizes the traditional knowledge of weavers from the Khasi, Bhoi, and Jaintia communities.

- (A) 1 only
 (B) **2 only ✓**
 (C) Both 1 and 2
 (D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): While it is true that Ryndia is a traditional 'Ahimsa' (peace) silk produced without killing the silkworms, it is not distinct from Eri silk; rather, Ryndia is the local name for Eri silk.

Statement 2 (correct): The Geographical Indication (GI) tag was granted to protect the indigenous traditional knowledge of the Khasi, Bhoi, and Jaintia communities in Meghalaya who produce this silk.

Topic: Art and Culture

Concepts: Geographical Indications, Traditional Crafts, Ahimsa Silk

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: GI Tags for Meghalaya Ryndia Silk](#)

Q62. ASI Commences Underwater Explorations in Dwarka

T3 · how_many_correct · HARD · 2025-02-18

With reference to the recent underwater explorations in Dwarka, consider the following statements:

1. The offshore explorations are being conducted near Gomati Creek in Gujarat.
2. The mission is led by the newly revived Underwater Archaeology Wing of the Archaeological Survey of India.
3. The scientific documentation of the mission is solely restricted to submerged archaeological remains, excluding the study of marine deposits.
4. A primary objective of the mission is to scientifically verify the historical timeline of the legendary submerged city of Dwarka.

- (A) Only one
(B) Only two
(C) **Only three** ✓
(D) All four

Answer: (C)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): The offshore explorations were launched near Gomati Creek in Dwarka, Gujarat.

Statement 2 (correct): The explorations are being conducted by the newly revived Underwater Archaeology Wing of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI).

Statement 3 (incorrect): The team is conducting extensive underwater surveys to scientifically document submerged archaeological remains AND study marine deposits; it is not solely restricted to man-made remains.

Statement 4 (correct): The mission is crucial for scientifically verifying the historical timeline of the legendary submerged city of Dwarka. Therefore, exactly three statements are correct.

Topic: History - Ancient India

Concepts: Underwater Archaeology, Archaeological Survey of India, Dwarka

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: ASI Commences Underwater Explorations in Dwarka](#)

Q63. Launch of Gyan Bharatam Manuscript Initiative

T3 · match_pairs · EASY · 2025-02-01

Match the following features of the recently launched 'Gyan Bharatam' initiative (List-I) with their correct details (List-II): List-I A. Implementing Ministry B. Announcement platform C. Digitization target D. Key technology leveraged List-II i. Union Budget 2025-26 ii. Artificial Intelligence iii. Ministry of Culture iv. Over one crore manuscripts

- (A) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii ✓
- (B) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
- (C) A-i, B-iii, C-iv, D-ii
- (D) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Based on the Gyan Bharatam initiative details: The Implementing Ministry is the Ministry of Culture (A-iii). It was launched in the Union Budget 2025-26 (B-i). The initiative aims to digitize over one crore manuscripts (C-iv). It leverages Artificial Intelligence (AI) technology to create a National Digital Repository (D-ii).

Topic: Art & Culture

Concepts: Cultural Heritage, Digital Preservation, Government Schemes

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Launch of Gyan Bharatam Manuscript Initiative](#)

Q64. Patharkatti Stone Art Granted GI Tag

T3 · statement_based · MEDIUM · 2025-01-29

Consider the following statements regarding the Patharkatti stone craft:

1. It is a red sandstone sculpting tradition from Gaya, Bihar that recently received a Geographical Indication (GI) tag.
2. The craft traces its roots to Rajasthani artisans brought by Queen Ahilyabai Holkar to build the Vishnupad Temple.

- (A) 1 only
- (B) 2 only ✓
- (C) Both 1 and 2
- (D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): While the Patharkatti stone craft is indeed from Gaya, Bihar and received a Geographical Indication (GI) tag in January 2025, it is a black granite sculpting tradition, not red sandstone.

Statement 2 (correct): The 300-year-old tradition traces its roots to Rajasthani artisans who were brought by Queen Ahilyabai Holkar specifically to build the Vishnupad Temple.

Topic: Art and Culture

Concepts: Traditional Crafts, Geographical Indications, Cultural History

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Patharkatti Stone Art Granted GI Tag](#)

Q65. UP Tableaux on Maha Kumbh Wins Republic Day Parade

T3 · simple_mcq · EASY · 2025-01-29

At the 76th Republic Day Parade in 2025, the tableau of which state secured the second position for its display of the Kharchi Puja?

- (A) Assam
- (B) Tripura ✓
- (C) Manipur
- (D) Meghalaya

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Tripura secured the second position at the 76th Republic Day Parade in 2025 for its display of the Kharchi Puja. Uttar Pradesh won the first prize for its Maha Kumbh tableau. Assam, Manipur, and Meghalaya are logically adjacent distractors representing other Northeastern states not mentioned in the source.

Topic: Art and Culture

Concepts: Republic Day Parade, Kharchi Puja, State Tableaux

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: UP Tableaux on Maha Kumbh Wins Republic Day Parade](#)

Q66. Centenary of the 1924 Belgaum Congress Session

T3 · simple_mcq · HARD · 2024-12-26

Which of the following statements accurately reflects the historical significance of the 39th Indian National Congress session held in Belgaum in 1924?

- (A) It was the only session ever presided over by Mahatma Gandhi, during which he made khadi spinning mandatory for members. ✓
- (B) It marked the pivotal moment where Gandhi's leadership resulted in a formal party split between the Swarajists and No-Changers.
- (C) It was the session where Gandhi removed constructive work like khadi from the core political identity to focus solely on the Swarajist agenda.
- (D) It was the first of several sessions presided over by Gandhi to mediate compromises between competing Congress factions.

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Option 1 (correct): The 1924 Belgaum session is historically significant as the solely held Congress session ever presided over by Mahatma Gandhi, where he notably made khadi spinning mandatory for members. This deliberately weaponizes extreme words ('only', 'ever', 'mandatory') which are factually accurate in this specific historical context.

Option 2 (incorrect): because Gandhi mediated a compromise that explicitly prevented a party split between the Swarajists and No-Changers.

Option 3 (incorrect): because Gandhi integrated constructive work into the core political identity of the freedom struggle, rather than removing it.

Option 4 (incorrect): because Belgaum was the only session he ever presided over, not the 'first of several'.

Topic: Modern History - Indian National Movement

Concepts: Indian National Congress Sessions, Mahatma Gandhi's Leadership, Swarajists and No-Changers

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Centenary of the 1924 Belgaum Congress Session](#)

Q67. Discovery of Neolithic Burial Site in Pulwama

T3 · statement_based · MEDIUM · 2024-12-18

Consider the following statements:

1. The Neolithic burial site excavated at Newa village in Pulwama revealed exactly 11 pits containing human skeletal remains treated with red ochre.
2. The findings at Newa village indicate early human settlement patterns that are culturally distinct and show no similarities with the Burzahom Neolithic site.

- (A) 1 only ✓
(B) 2 only
(C) Both 1 and 2
(D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) excavation at Newa village in Pulwama revealed 11 pits containing human skeletal remains treated with red ochre, along with potsherds and stone slabs.

Statement 2 (incorrect): The source explicitly states that the findings at Newa village highlight striking cultural and burial similarities with the renowned Burzahom Neolithic site, rather than showing no similarities or being culturally distinct.

Topic: History - Ancient India

Concepts: Neolithic Period, Archaeological Discoveries, Burzahom Culture

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Discovery of Neolithic Burial Site in Pulwama](#)

Q68. Unearthing of Colossal Buddha Heads at Ratnagiri

T3 · how_many_correct · HARD · 2024-12-15

Consider the following statements:

1. The Archaeological Survey of India unearthed the largest Buddha head found in India during the recent excavations at Ratnagiri.
2. A 5th-century terracotta votive seal discovered at the site features a Dharani Mantra written in the late Brahmi script.
3. The artifacts confirm Ratnagiri's historical prominence as a center of Mahayana and Vajrayana Buddhism.
4. A copper plate charter from the Somavamsi dynasty was recovered during these excavations.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (A) Only one
- (B) Only two
- (C) **Only three** ✓
- (D) All four

Answer: (C)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) unearthed the largest Buddha head found in Odisha, not the entirety of India, during the December 2024 excavations at Ratnagiri.

Statement 2 (correct): The excavations yielded a 5th-century terracotta votive seal inscribed with a Dharani Mantra in the late Brahmi script.

Statement 3 (correct): These artifacts provide critical evidence of Ratnagiri's long-standing role as a premier center of Mahayana and Vajrayana Buddhism.

Statement 4 (correct): The find included a copper plate charter from the Somavamsi dynasty, linking the site's evolution from the 5th century through the Somavamsi period.

Topic: Art and Culture

Concepts: Buddhism, Ancient Indian History, Archaeological Discoveries

→ [Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Unearthing of Colossal Buddha Heads at Ratnagiri](#)

Q69. Revival of the National Mission for Manuscripts

T3 · simple_mcq · MEDIUM · 2024-12-09

As part of its recent revival and restructuring by the Union Ministry of Culture, the National Mission for Manuscripts (NMM) is being subsumed under which of the following institutions?

- (A) National Archives of India
- (B) **Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts ✓**
- (C) Archaeological Survey of India
- (D) Indian Council of Historical Research

Answer: (B)

Explanation

According to the source, the Union Ministry of Culture announced the revival of the National Mission for Manuscripts (NMM), subsuming it under the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA). The restructuring also includes plans to establish an autonomous National Manuscripts Authority to speed up documentation. The other listed institutions are incorrect distractors.

Topic: Art and Culture

Concepts: Cultural Heritage Preservation, Institutional Restructuring

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Revival of the National Mission for Manuscripts](#)

Q70. 19th Session of UNESCO ICH Committee

T3 · simple_mcq · MEDIUM · 2024-12-02

Which of the following was a key outcome of the 19th session of the UNESCO Intergovernmental Committee for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage held in Asuncion, Paraguay?

- (A) **The inscription of 63 new global elements to the heritage list and the confirmation of India as the host for the 20th session in New Delhi in 2025. ✓**
- (B) The inscription of 63 new global elements to the heritage list and the confirmation of Paraguay as the host for the 20th session in Asuncion in 2025.
- (C) The inscription of 50 new global elements to the heritage list and the confirmation of India as the host for the 21st session in New Delhi in 2026.
- (D) The inscription of 75 new global elements to the heritage list and the confirmation of India as the host for the 20th session in New Delhi in 2025.

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Option 1 (correct): because during the 19th session in Asuncion, Paraguay, the committee inscribed exactly 63 new global elements to the heritage list and officially confirmed India as the host for the 20th session in New Delhi in 2025.

Option 2 (incorrect): as India, not Paraguay, will host the 20th session.

Option 3 (incorrect): because 63 elements were inscribed (not 50) and India will host the 20th session in 2025 (not the 21st in 2026).

Option 4 (incorrect): because 63 elements were inscribed, not 75.

Topic: Art and Culture

Concepts: UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage, Cultural Diplomacy

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: 19th Session of UNESCO ICH Committee](#)

Q71. GI Recognition for Narsapur Crochet Lace Craft

T3 · statement_based · MEDIUM · 2024-11-25

Consider the following statements:

1. The Narsapur Crochet Lace Craft is a colonial-era artistic heritage originating from the West Godavari region of Andhra Pradesh.
2. The Geographical Indication (GI) certificate for this craft was formally presented by the Ministry of Culture at the GI and Beyond 2024 Summit.

- (A) 1 only ✓
(B) 2 only
(C) Both 1 and 2
(D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): The Narsapur Crochet Lace Craft is a 150-year-old colonial-era artistic heritage originating from the West Godavari region of Andhra Pradesh.

Statement 2 (incorrect): The Geographical Indication (GI) certificate was formally presented by the Ministry of Textiles, not the Ministry of Culture, at the GI and Beyond 2024 Summit in New Delhi.

Topic: Art and Culture

Concepts: Geographical Indications, Traditional Crafts

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: GI Recognition for Narsapur Crochet Lace Craft](#)

Q72. 125th Birth Anniversary of Dr. Harekrushna Mahtab

T3 · assertion_reason · MEDIUM · 2024-11-21

Statement-I: Dr. Harekrushna Mahtab is recognized as a significant figure who shaped the political and cultural identity of modern Odisha. Statement-II: Known as Utkal Keshari, he served as the first Chief Minister of Odisha, played a pivotal role in the merger of princely states into the Indian Union, and was a notable literary figure.

- (A) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II explains Statement-I ✓
- (B) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, but Statement-II does NOT explain Statement-I
- (C) Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect
- (D) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Both statements are correct. Statement-I asserts Dr. Harekrushna Mahtab's role in shaping modern Odisha's political and cultural identity. Statement-II provides the factual basis that explains this assertion: his political identity was shaped by his tenure as the first Chief Minister of Odisha and his pivotal role in merging princely states into the Indian Union, while his cultural impact was cemented by his contributions as a significant literary figure. Therefore, Statement-II correctly explains Statement-I, making Option 1 correct and Option 2 incorrect. Options 3 and 4 are incorrect because both statements are factually true.

Topic: History - Modern India

Concepts: Post-Independence Consolidation, State Reorganization, Important Personalities

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: 125th Birth Anniversary of Dr. Harekrushna Mahtab](#)

Q73. ASI Excavation for Buddha's Relics at Ramgram

T3 · statement_based · MEDIUM · 2024-11-20

With reference to the recent ASI excavations in Maharajganj, consider the following statements:

1. The project seeks to find the eighth relic of Lord Buddha, which is historically associated with the ancient Shakya kingdom.
2. The successful discovery of this relic will complete the historical record of the eight original Buddhist relic stupas.

- (A) 1 only
- (B) 2 only ✓
- (C) Both 1 and 2
- (D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): The ASI excavation project in Maharajganj, Uttar Pradesh, seeks to find the eighth relic of Lord Buddha, which is historically associated with the ancient Kolia kingdom, not the Shakya kingdom.

Statement 2 (correct): As per the source, the successful discovery of this relic will complete the historical record of the eight original Buddhist relic stupas and significantly boost India's Buddhist tourism circuit.

Topic: Art and Culture

Concepts: Buddhism, Archaeological Excavations, Ancient Indian Kingdoms

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: ASI Excavation for Buddha's Relics at Ramgram](#)