

About the Book

This book is specially designed for students preparing for the All India Sainik School Entrance Examination (AISSEE) Class 6th – Entrance Exam 2027. It is a complete syllabus-wise study book, prepared strictly according to the latest exam pattern and syllabus, so that students can rely on a single book for comprehensive preparation and build strong confidence for the exam.

Key Features of the Book:

- ✓ This book is prepared as per the latest NCERT-based syllabus, ensuring that students study only the relevant and exam-oriented content required for the AISSEE Class 6th entrance exam.
- ✓ It covers all the major subjects, including Mathematics, General Knowledge, Intelligence and English, in a well-structured and systematic manner, leaving no part of the syllabus incomplete.
- ✓ Each chapter is explained with clear concepts, simple language and easy-to-understand explanations, making it perfectly suitable for Class 6th aspirants.
- ✓ The book includes chapter-wise important practice questions, allowing students to test their understanding immediately after learning each topic and strengthen their preparation.
- ✓ A solved paper of the year 2026 with detailed solutions is included, helping students understand the real exam pattern, difficulty level and types of questions asked.
- ✓ This is a New Revised & Enlarged Edition, which also includes the latest available paper (18 January, 2026) to keep students fully updated with recent exam trends.
- ✓ The content is designed to support self-study, revision and self-assessment, enabling students to evaluate their preparation level and focus on areas for improvement.
- ✓ Written in a simple, student-friendly language, this study book is ideal for young learners aiming for the Sainik School Class 6th entrance exam.

With regular study and practice from this complete syllabus-wise study book, students can strengthen their fundamentals, reduce exam anxiety, understand real exam expectations and move confidently towards success in the All India Sainik School Entrance Examination (AISSEE) Class 6th – 2027

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ALL INDIA

SAINIK SCHOOL

(Class 6th)

ENTRANCE EXAM 2027

COMPLETE SYLLABUSWISE

STUDY BOOK

General Knowledge | Mathematics |
Intelligence | English



Key Features

- 1. Complete Theory**
NCERT textbooks and exam syllabus based theory
- 2. Practice Questions**
Covers chapterwise important practice questions
- 3. Solved Paper**
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**REVISED &
ENLARGED
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18 Jan. 2026 Paper Included



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Contents

Exam Information

- **Important Information** viii
(Complete Information about Sainik School Entrance Exam and Company Helpline No. given for any problem Related to Book and exam)
- Syllabus and Exam Pattern ix
- Analytical Chart xi
(Chart of how many Questions were Asked from Each Subject Chapter in Previous Years Papers)

Solved Paper

- AISSEE Solved Paper (Exam Date : 18-01-2026) 1-16

Part-1 : General Knowledge

S.N.	Chapter's Name (Complete Theory)	Practice Questions	Page No.
1.	Indian History	25	1-10
2.	Major Religions and Art & Culture in India	25	11-19
3.	Historical Monuments	20	20-24
4.	Solar System, Atmosphere, Shape of Earth and Gravitation	24	25-29
5.	Continents, Mountains and River Systems of the World (World Geography)	24	30-35
6.	Soils and Natural Vegetation	14	36-39
7.	Energy Resources	21	40-43
8.	Indian Geography	25	44-54
9.	Food, Culture and Language in India	20	55-56
10.	Farmers and Farming Techniques	25	57-60
11.	Tribal Communities and Forest Produce	20	61-62
12.	Environment and Ecology	20	63-69
13.	Water in Everyday Life, Water Harvesting and Pollution and Microbial Diseases	22	70-74
14.	Indian Constitution	25	75-85
15.	Scientific Devices and their Daily Uses	23	86-89
16.	Animal and Surroundings (Super Senses)	22	90-92
17.	Structural Organisations of Plants and Animals and Nutrition	28	93-99
18.	Relationship between Humans and Animals	20	100-102
19.	Germination and Seed Dispersal	20	103-105
20.	Cooking and Preservation Techniques	20	106-108

S.N.	Chapter's Name (Complete Theory)	Practice Questions	Page No.
21.	Evaporation, Condensation and Water Cycle	20	109-110
22.	General Science/Miscellaneous	26	111-114
23.	Indian Defence System	20	115-121
24.	Sports and Games	24	122-126
25.	National and International Awards	17	127-133
26.	National and International Organizations	22	134-139
27.	Miscellaneous	26	140-154
Total Questions : 594			

Part-2 : Mathematics

S.N.	Chapter's Name (Complete Theory)	Practice Questions	Page No.
1.	Number System (Natural Numbers, Roman Numerals, Prime and Composite Numbers)	27	1-6
2.	Mathematical Operations	29	7-11
3.	HCF & LCM	30	12-17
4.	Fractional Numbers (Arranging of Fraction)	28	18-23
5.	Decimal Numbers	30	24-27
6.	Concept of Decimal Fraction	22	28-30
7.	Simplification	32	31-35
8.	Average	21	36-38
9.	Unitary Method	30	39-42
10.	Application of Measurement (Conversion into Degree, Celsius and Fahrenheit, Conversion of Unit)	27	43-47
11.	Ratio and Proportion	25	48-51
12.	Percentage	29	52-55
13.	Profit and Loss	25	56-59
14.	Simple Interest	25	60-63
15.	Speed and Time	25	64-67
16.	Line and Angles	33	68-74
17.	Types of Angles	24	75-78
18.	Planes of Figures	27	79-85
19.	Perimeter and Area	34	86-91
20.	Circle	22	92-94
21.	Volume of Cube and Cuboid	26	95-97
22.	Pattern	20	98-100
Total Questions : 571			

Part-3 : Intelligence Test

S.N.	Chapter's Name (Complete Theory)	Practice Questions	Page No.
1.	Coding-Decoding	30	1-5
2.	Arranging the Words According to Dictionary and Word Formation	41	6-9
3.	Analogy	41	10-14
4.	Classification	44	15-18
5.	Logical Sequence of Words	32	19-23
6.	Blood Relation Test	32	24-28
7.	Direction Sense Test	31	29-34
8.	Ranking Test	32	35-38
9.	Series Test	44	39-42
10.	Missing Terms	33	43-47
11.	Mathematical Operations	31	48-51
12.	Venn Diagram	40	52-56
13.	Clock	13	57-59
14.	Figure Analogy	43	60-65
15.	Figure Classification	44	66-70
16.	Figure Series	43	71-77
17.	Paper Folding	39	78-83
18.	Embedded Figures	44	84-89
19.	Mirror Image and Water Image	35	90-95
20.	Complete Figure	40	96-102
21.	Figure Counting	32	103-110
Total Questions : 764			

Part-4 : English

S.N.	Chapter's Name (Complete Theory)	Practice Questions	Page No.
1.	Comprehension Passage	119	1-7
2.	Types of Sentence	41	8-10
3.	Articles	30	11-13
4.	The Noun : Kinds of Noun	30	14-16
5.	The Noun : Number-Singular and Plural	20	17-18
6.	The Noun : Gender	28	19-20
7.	Rhyming Words	10	21
8.	Pronoun : Kinds of Pronoun	21	22-23
9.	Adjectives	35	24-26
10.	Verbs and Types	35	27-29
11.	Adverbs	29	30-31
12.	Preposition	45	32-34

S.N.	Chapter's Name (Complete Theory)	Practice Questions	Page No.
13.	Conjunction	30	35-36
14.	Interjection	20	37
15.	Tense Forms	35	38-44
16.	Question Tag	35	45-47
17.	Sentence Formation	23	48-50
18.	Ordering of Words in Sentence	21	51-52
19.	Antonyms	48	53-56
20.	Synonyms	45	57-60
21.	Idioms and Phrases	35	61-63
22.	One Word Substitution	25	64-65
23.	Correct Spelling	45	66-67
24.	Confusing Words	21	68-70
25.	Subject Verb Agreement	11	71-72
26.	Conditional Sentences	11	73
27.	Figures of Speech	10	74
		Total Questions : 875	

Appendix

S.N.	Chapter's Name (Complete Theory)	Practice Questions	Page No.
General Knowledge			
1.	Mountain Terrain and Lifestyle	17	1-8



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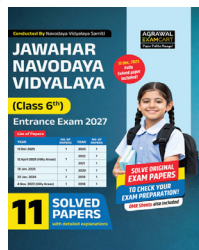
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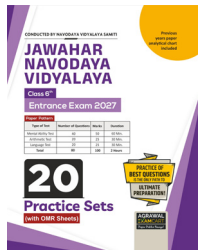
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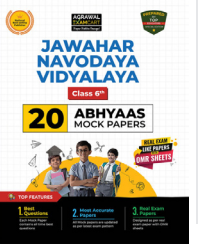
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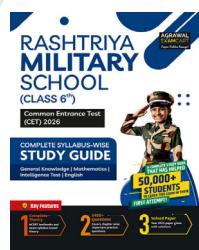

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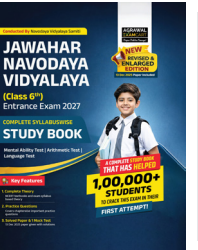
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Rashtriya Military School (Mock Papers)

Rashtriya Military School (Guide book)

Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (Guide book)



Chapter 1

Indian History

History of Ancient India

Period	Events
Prehistoric Period (about 25 lakh BC to 3000 BC)	During this period, human life developed in India and primitive man used stone tools.
Vedic Period (about 1500 BC to 600 BC)	During this period, Vedic culture developed in India and the Vedas were composed.
Maurya Period (about 323/322 BC to 185 BC)	During this period, the Maurya Empire emerged in India and this dynasty is known for great rulers like Chandragupta Maurya and Ashoka.
Gupta Period (about 320 AD to 647 AD)	During this period, the Gupta Empire emerged in India and there was progress in the fields of art, literature, science, etc., in India.
Harshvardhan Period (about 606 AD to 647 AD)	During this period, India was ruled by the Vardhan dynasty (Harsh-Vardhan) and unity was maintained in India.
Pallava Period (about 350 AD to 900 AD)	During this period, India was ruled by the Pallava dynasty and South India witnessed the progress in the fields of art, literature etc.
Chalukya Period (about 543 AD to 753 AD)	During this period, India was ruled by the Chalukya dynasty and a powerful empire emerged in entire South India.

Period	Events
Rashtrakuta Period (about 753 AD to 973 AD)	During this period, India was ruled by the Rashtrakuta dynasty and a powerful empire came into existence in South India.
Gurjara-Pratihara Period (about 550 AD to 800 AD)	During this period, India was ruled by the Gurjara-Pratihara dynasty and a powerful empire came into existence in North India.
Pala Period (about 750 AD to 1174 AD)	During this period, India was ruled by the Pala dynasty and a powerful empire came into existence in North Eastern India.
Somavanshi Period (about 770 AD to 1200 AD)	During this period, India was ruled by the Somavanshi dynasty and a powerful empire came into existence in Central India.
Chauhan Period (about 900 AD to 1200 AD)	During this period, India was ruled by the Chauhan dynasty and a powerful empire came into existence in North India.
Chandela Period (about 950 AD to 1100 AD)	During this period, India was ruled by the Chandela kings of Khajuraho and grand temples were built in Khajuraho.
Vijayanagara Period (about 1336 AD to 1565 AD)	During this period, the Vijayanagara Empire emerged in India and a powerful empire emerged in South India.
Mughal Period (about 1526 AD to 1857 AD)	During this period, the Mughal Empire emerged in India and a huge empire was established in India.

Places Associated with the Harappa Civilisation

Site	Results
Harappa	Harappa is situated in Sahiwal district of Punjab (Pakistan) on the banks of Ravi.
	Excavators: Dayaram Sahni (1921), Madho Swaroop Vats (1926) and Sir Mortimer Wheeler (1946) Archaeological Findings: Six granaries in a row, workers' dwellings, seal of fertility goddess, cemetery (R- 37H), painted pottery, idol of mother goddess, stones symbols of lingam (male sexual organ) and yoni (female sexual organ), barley and wheat in wooden boxes, copper scales, a crucible for bronze and a mirror made of copper, vanity boxes and dice.
Mohenjodaro/Mound of the Dead/Oasis of Sindh	Excavators: Rakhal Das Banerjee (1922), Mackay (1927) and Mortimer Wheeler (1930).
	Mohenjodaro is located on the banks of the Indus River in Larkana district of Sindh (Pakistan). Archaeological Findings: Huge granary, huge bathhouse (the largest building of this civilisation), Sabha Bhawan (Assembly Hall), seal of Pashupati/Proto Shiva, bronze statue of a dancing girl,

Site	Results
	Steatite statue of a bearded man, Clay figurines of Mother Goddess, pieces of cotton cloth, brick kilns, two Mesopotamian seals, 1398 seals (56% of the total seals of the civilization).
Lothal	Lothal is situated on the banks of the Bhogwa River near the Gulf of Khambhat in Gujarat. Excavator: S.R. Rao (1957) Archaeological Findings: pots, rice husks, fire altar, terracotta figurine of a horse, double burial (a male and a female buried in the same grave), Persian/Iranian and Bahraini seals, a jar painted with bird and fox.
Kalibanga/Black Bangles	Kalibanga is situated on the banks of Ghaggar River in Rajasthan. Excavators: Amala Nand Ghosh (1953), Dr. B.B. Lal and B.K. Thapar (1961) Archaeological Findings: A pre-Harappan area, seven fire altars, decorated bricks, wheels of a toy cart, Mesopotamian cylindrical seal.
Chanhudaro	Chanhudaro is located in Sindh, Pakistan and was excavated in 1931. Excavator: N.G. Majumdar (1931), E.J.H. Mackay (1935) Archaeological Findings: unfortified city, medicine box, lipstick shop, pearl shop, mark of a dog's paw chasing a cat on brick, a terracotta model of a bullock cart, a bronze toy cart.
Rangpur (Gujarat)	Excavator: M.S. Vatsa (1931), S. R. Rao (1953-54) Archaeological Findings: Rice Husk
Banawali, Hisar (Haryana)	Excavator: R.S. Bisht (1973-74) Archaeological Findings: Lack of grid pattern town planning, lack of systematic drainage system, earthen plough, toy plough.
Alamgirpur, Meerut (U.P.)	Excavator: Y. D. Sharma (1958)
Kotdiji, Sindh (Pakistan)	Kotdiji is located on the banks of the Indus River in Pakistan. Excavators: Ghurre (1935), Fazal Ahmed (1955)
Amri, Sindh (Pakistan)	Amri is located in Balochistan, on the banks of the Indus River. Excavator: N.G. Majumdar (1929)
Ropar (Punjab)	Excavator: Y. D. Sharma (1955-56)
Surkotda, Kutch (Gujarat)	Excavation: J.P. Joshi (1964) Archaeological Findings: Horse bones (only site where horse bones have been found), Oval tomb, pot burial.
Sutkagendor, Sindh (Pakistan)	Excavator: A. Stein (1927)
Dholavira, Gujarat	Dholavira is located on an arid island in the Rann of Kutch in Gujarat. Excavator: J.P. Joshi, R.S. Bisht (1990-91) Archaeological Findings: A unique water harvesting system and its special drainage system, a huge reservoir, here the site is divided into 3 parts.
Rakhigarhi, Haryana	Excavator: Amarendra Nath (2014)

Vedic Literature

Vedic Literature	Description
Rigveda	Rigveda is a collection of hymns. This is the oldest book in the world. It is also called 'the first testament of humanity'. It contains 1028 sukta which are divided into 10 mandalas. Aitareya and Kaushiki/Sankhyan are its Brahmin texts.

Vedic Literature	Description
Samveda	It is a book of mantras and is related to music. It contains 1549 hymns and all hymns (except 75) are taken from the Vedas. The mantras of Samveda were recited by Udgata. Panchavish (Tandya Maha Brahmana), Shadavimsha, Chandogya and Jaiminiya are its Brahmin texts.

Vedic Literature	Description
Yajurveda	It is a book of sacrificial prayers. It is recited by a priest named Ardhavyu. It has two parts Ddshna Yajurveda (Complete) Shloka and Shukla Yajurveda (written in both poetry and prose). Shatapatha (the oldest and largest Brahmin) and Taittiriya are its Brahmin texts.
Atharva Veda	The fourth and last Veda in which mantras are given to ward off evils and diseases. It also includes magical Mantras It is also called cosmic Veda. Gopath is its Brahmin text.
Aranyaka	Aranyakas are the last part of Brahmins.
Vedanga	Education, Kalpasutra, Grammar, Nirukta, Verse and Astrology
Epics	Ramayana and Mahabharata
Purana	The total number of Puranas is 18. Matsya Purana is the oldest Purana text. Other important Puranas are Bhagavata Purana, Vishnu Purana and Vayu Purana.

Buddhist Councils

S.No.	Place	Chairman	Patron King
First	Rajgriha (483 BC)	Mahakassap	Ajatshatru
Second	Vaishali (383 BC)	Sabakami	Kalashok
Third	Partaliputra (255 BC)	Mogaliput-tatissa	Ashoka
Fourth	Kashmir (1st Century)	Vasumitra	Kanishka

Jain Council

S. No.	Place	Chairman	Patron King
First	Pataliputra (300 BC)	Sthulbhadra	Chandragupta Maurya
Second	Vallabhi (512 AD)	Devarshi Kshamashra-man	--

Important Events of Medieval History in India

Period	Events
1206	Establishment of Delhi Sultanate by Qutubuddin Aibak
1211	Qutub Minar of Delhi built by Qutubuddin Aibak
1236	Expansion of Delhi Sultanate by Iltutmish
1296	Assumption of power in Delhi by Alauddin Khilji
1298	Conquest of Devagiri (Daulatabad) by Alauddin Khilji
1303	Conquest of Chittor by Alauddin Khilji
1316	Assumption of power in Delhi by Muhammad bin Tughlaq
1327	Conquest of Deccan by Muhammad bin Tughlaq
1336	Assumption of power in Delhi by Firozshah Tughlaq
1351	Establishment of Tughlaqabad by Firoz Shah Tughlaq
1398	Taimur's Invasion on Delhi
1413	Assumption of power in Delhi by Bahlol Lodi
1451	Assumption of power in Delhi by Ibrahim Lodi
1526	Babar defeated Ibrahim Lodi in the First Battle of Panipat.
1526	Establishment of Mughal Empire by Babar
1530	Humayun assumed the throne of the Mughal Empire after the death of Babar.
1556	Akbar asumed the throne of the Mughal Empire after the death of Humayun.
1565	Akbar's victory over the Vijayanagara Empire in South India
1582	Foundation of the Deen-e-Ilahi sect by Akbar
1605	Jahangir asumed the throne of the Mughal Empire after the death of Akbar.
1628	Shahjahan asumed the throne of the Mughal Empire after the death of Jahangir.

Period	Events
1632	Construction of Taj Mahal Was started by Shah-jahan
1658	Aurangzeb deposed Shahjahan and assumed the Mughal power.
1674	Aurangzeb opposed to the establishment of Maratha Empire in South India
1707	Aurangzeb's death
1720	Succession crisis in Mughal Empire
1739	Nadir Shah's invasion on Delhi
1757	In the Battle of Plassey, the British East India Company defeated the Nawab of Bengal
1764	In the Battle of Buxar, the British East India Company defeated the combined forces of the Nawab of Bengal, the Nawab of Awadh and the Mughal Emperor.

Important Events of Modern History in India

Period	Events
1757	Battle of Plassey - Establishment of British East India Company in India
1764	Battle of Buxar - British East India Company's dominance in India
1773	Regulation Act - Direct rule of the British East India Company in India
1813	Charter Act – Allowed the British East India Company to rule India for 20 years
1833	Charter Act - The british East India company was asked to immediately stop commaercial activities, although permission was granted to trade tea with China.
1857	Sepoy Mutiny – The first major rebellion against British rule in India
1858	Government of India Act – Establishment of the British Raj in India
1877	The British monarch took over as the Emperor of India
1885	Establishment of the Indian National Congress – Beginning of the national movement in India
1905	Partition of Bengal - Rise of National Movement in India
1906	Establishment of Muslim League - Rise of communalism in India

Period	Events
1915	Mahatma Gandhi's arrival in India
1919	Rowlatt Act – Suppression of civil liberties in India
1920	Non-Cooperation Movement – An important phase of the national movement in India
1922	Chauri-Chaura Incident - End of non-cooperation movement
1928	Arrival of Simon Commission in India – Rise of national movement in India
1930	Salt Satyagraha – An important phase of the national movement in India
1932	Poona Pact – An important agreement of communalism in India
1935	Government of India Act – An important reform program of British rule in India
1937	Provincial Autonomy – An Important Result of the National Movement in India
1942	Quit India Movement – An important phase of the national movement in India
1947	Partition of India – Independence of India and Pakistan

Important Slogans

Slogans	Associated Personality
Inquilab Zindabad (User)	Bhagat Singh
Dilli Chalo	Subhash Chandra Bose
Do or Die	Mahatma Gandhi
Jai Hind	Subhash Chandra Bose
Purna Swaraj (Complete Independence)	Jawaharlal Nehru
Hindi, Hindu, Hindustan	Bharatendu Harishchandra
Return to the Vedas	Dayanand Saraswati
Aram Haram Hai (Rest is Rust)	Jawaharlal Nehru
Quit India	Mahatma Gandhi
Maro Firangi ko	Mangal Pandey
Shrameva Jayate	Smt. Indira Gandhi
Jai Jagat	Vinoba Bhave
Down with Imperialism	Bhagat Singh
Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan	Lal Bahadur Shastri
Don't Pay Tax	Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
Complete Revolution	Jai Prakash Narayan
Vijayi Vishva Tiranga Pyara	Shyamlal Gupta

Slogans	Associated Personality
Vande Mataram	Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
Hey ram	Mahatma Gandhi
Jana Gana Mana Adhinayak Jaya He	Rabindranath Tagore
Freedom is my Birthright	Bal Gangadhar Tilak
Sarfarooshi ki Tamanna, Ab Hamare Dil me Hai	Ramprasad Bismil
Sare Jahan se Accha, Hindostan Hamara	Muhammad Iqbal
You Give me Blood, I will give you Freedom	Subhash Chandra Bose
Simon Go Back	Lala Lajpat Rai
Desh ki Puja hi Ram ki Puja Hai	Madanlal Dhingra
Desh Bachao, Desh banao	P.V. Narasimha Rao
Who lives, if India Dies	Jawaharlal Nehru
The dried gram of freedom is better than the pudding of slavery	Subhash Chandra Bose
Every blow aimed at me is a nail in the coffin of British Imperialism	Lala Lajpat Rai

Important Personalities of the Freedom Struggle

- **Annie Besant**
 - ❖ Founded the Theosophical Society in India and started the Home Rule League.
 - ❖ Established Central Hindu School and College at Banaras.
 - ❖ President of the Calcutta Session of INC, AD 1917.
- **Chandra Shekhar Azad**
 - ❖ He was a famous revolutionary activist, member of the Hindustan Republican Association and leader of the Hindustan Social Republican Army.
 - ❖ He was involved in the Kakori Conspiracy of 1925, Second Lahore Conspiracy, the Delhi Conspiracy, the killing of Saunders in Lahore and the Central Assembly bomb episode.
- **Dadabhai Naoroji**
 - ❖ First to demand 'Swaraj' in the Calcutta Session of INC, 1906.
 - ❖ First Indian to be selected to the "House of Commons" on Liberal Party ticket.

- ❖ He highlighted the draining of wealth from India by the British and its effect in his book "Poverty and un-British Rule in India "(1901).
- ❖ He was known as "Grand Old Man of India"
- **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar**
 - ❖ He founded the Depressed Classes Institute (1924) and Samaj Samata Sangh (1927).
 - ❖ Participated in all the Three Round Table Conferences and signed the Poona Pact with Gandhiji in 1932.
 - ❖ Chairman of the Drafting Committee of Indian Constitution.
 - ❖ As the first Law Minister of Independent India, he introduced the Hindu Code Bill.
- **Dr. Rajendra Prasad**
 - ❖ Founded the National College at Patna.
 - ❖ Minister in charge of Food and Agriculture in the Interim Government (1946).
 - ❖ President of the Constituent Assembly.
 - ❖ First President of the Indian Republic.
 - ❖ Honoured with 'Bharat Ratna' in 1962.
- **Gopal Krishna Gokhale**
 - ❖ Gandhiji regarded him as his political guru.
 - ❖ President of the Banaras Session of INC, 1905, supported the Swadeshi Movement.
 - ❖ Founded the Servants of Indian Society in 1905.
- **Jawaharlal Nehru**
 - ❖ General Secretary of INC in 1928 and its President in 1929.
 - ❖ The Independence resolution was passed under his Presidentship at the Lahore Session.
 - ❖ First Prime Minister of Republic India (from 1947 to 1964), also known as architect of Modern India.
 - ❖ He authored the Doctrine of Panchsheel and believed in the policy of non-Alignment.
- **Rabindranath Tagore**
 - ❖ He founded Shantiniketan near Bolpur on December 22, 1901.
 - ❖ He wrote 'Gitanjali', which fetched him the Nobel Prize in 1913.
 - ❖ In 1915, the British Crown granted him a 'knighthood' which he renounced after the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.
 - ❖ His compositions were chosen as National Anthem by two nations :
 - (i) India - Jana Gana Mana
 - (ii) Bangladesh - Amar Shonar Bangla
- **Sarojini Naidu**
 - ❖ Popularly known as the "Nightingale of India", she was a nationalist and poetess from Uttar Pradesh.
 - ❖ She participated in the Dandi March with Gandhiji and presided over the Kanpur Session of Congress in 1925.
 - ❖ She was the first woman to become the Governor of Uttar Pradesh State.

- **Mahatma Gandhi**
 - ❖ He advocated for non-violent civil disobedience and was a key figure in India's struggle for independence from British colonial rule.
 - ❖ He returned to India from South Africa in 1915.
 - ❖ He edited and Published news papers and magazines like Indian opinion, Navjeevan, Young India, Harijan.
 - ❖ He led several major campaigns such as Non-Cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement and Quit India Movement, which played a crucial role in India's freedom struggle.
- **Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel**
 - ❖ He was a key figure in the Indian independence movement and played a key role in the integration of the princely states of India into a united nation.
 - ❖ He served as India's first deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Home Affairs after independence.
- **Subhas Chandra Bose**
 - ❖ He advocated for a more aggressive and militant approach to the struggle for independence. He is also known as Netaji.
 - ❖ He established Azad Hind Fauz in 1942 in Singapore under Captain Mohan Singh.
- **Bhagat Singh:**
 - ❖ A socialist revolutionary, he played a key role in the Indian independence movement and is considered a national hero for his acts of rebellion against British colonial rule.
 - ❖ He advocated for the use of violence as a means of achieving independence.
 - ❖ He bombed the Central Legislative Assembly in 1928.
- **Rani Lakshmi Bai**
 - ❖ A queen of the Maratha-ruled state of Jhansi in North India, She was one of the leading figures of the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and became an icon of resistance to British rule in India.
- **C. Rajagopalachari**
 - ❖ He served as the last Governor-General of India before it became a republic and was the Chief Minister of Madras state.
 - ❖ He started civil disobedience movement in Tamil Nadu.
- **Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyaya**
 - ❖ Composed Vande Matram, the national song of India.
- **Bal Gangadhar Tilak**
 - ❖ Made Ganpati puja and Shivaji Jayanti as a Public Festival

Social Reformers of India

Raja Rammohan Roy:

- Rammohan Roy (1772-1833) was one of the earlier reformers influenced by the Western ideas to initiate reforms. He was a great scholar, well-versed in Sanskrit,

Arabic, Persian, and English apart from his knowledge in his mother tongue, Bengali.

- He held that all the principal ancient texts of the Hindus preached Monotheism (worship of one God) and opposed Polytheism (belief in more than one God).
- He appealed to reason and humanity and compassion of the people. His campaign played a key role in forcing Governor-General William Bentinck's legislation abolishing sati in 1829. Rammohan Roy condemned the subjugation of women and opposed the prevailing ideas that women were inferior to men.
- He maintained an English school in Calcutta at his own cost. Subjects like mechanics and philosophy were also taught among other subjects.
- A Vedanta college was opened in 1825. Raja Ram Mohan Ray helped in the opening of the Hindu college in Calcutta for higher learning.
- He strongly advocated education for women. He gave his full support for the introduction of English language and western sciences in schools and colleges.
- Rammohan Roy founded the Brahma Samaj on 20 August 1828. He opened a temple in Calcutta, where there was no image.
- There he laid down that 'no religion should be reviled or slightly or contemptuously spoken off or alluded to.' The Samaj forbade idol-worship and condemned meaningless religious rites and ceremonies.

Maharshi Debendranath Tagore:

- After the death of Rammohan Roy (1833), Maharishi Debendranath Tagore (1817-1905), the poet Rabindranath Tagore's father, carried on the work. He laid down four articles of faith :
 - ❖ In the beginning there was nothing. The one Supreme Being alone existed who created the Universe.
 - ❖ He alone is the God of Truth, Infinite Wisdom, Goodness, and Power, eternal, omnipresent, the one without second.
 - ❖ Our salvation depends on belief in Him and in His worship in this world and the next.
 - ❖ Belief consists in loving him and doing his will.

Ishwar Chandra Vidhyasagar:

- Another outstanding reformer in Bengal was Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar (1820-1891). While Ram Mohan Roy and others looked to western rationalist ideas to reform society, Vidyasagar argued that the Hindu scriptures were progressive.
- He provided evidence from scriptures that there was no sanction for burning of widows or for the prohibition on the remarriage of widows. He wrote a number of polemical tracts, and was the pioneer of modern Bengali prose. He played a leading role in promoting education of girls and helped them in setting up a number of schools.

- He dedicated his whole life for the betterment of the child widows of the Hindu society. The movement led by Vidyasagar, resulted in the Widows' Remarriage Reform Act of 1856. This Act was intended to improve the lot of child widows and save them from perpetual widowhood.

Swami Vivekananda:

- Narendra Nath Datta (1863-1902), later known as Swami Vivekananda, was the prime follower of Ramakrishna Paramahansa.
- An educated youth, he was drawn to Ramakrishna's message. Dissatisfied with conventional philosophical positions and practices, he advocated the practical Vedanta of service to humanity and attacked the tendency to defend every institution simply because it was connected with religion.
- He emphasized cultural nationalism and made a call to Indian youth to regenerate Hindu society. His ideas bred a sense of self-confidence among Indians who felt inferior

in relation to the materialist achievements of the West. He became famous for his addresses on Hinduism at the 1893 World Congress of Religions in Chicago.

- Despite his fame, he was condemned by orthodox Hindus for suggesting that the lower castes should be allowed to engage in the Hindu rituals from which they were traditionally excluded. Vivekananda's activist ideology rekindled the desire for political change among many western-education young Bengalis.
- Many of the youths who were involved in the militant nationalist struggle during the Swadeshi movement following the Partition of Bengal were inspired by Vivekananda.

Do You Know?

- The doctrine of Subsidiary Alliance was introduced by Lord Wellesley, the British Governor-General of India from 1798 to 1805. The Nizam of Hyderabad was the first to enter into such an alliance in 1798.

British Governor General/Viceroy in India List of Governor General of Bengal in India

Year	Governor General of Bengal	Significant Reforms
1772-1785	Warren Hastings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Put an end to the dual administration system in Bengal. ● Introduction of the Regulating Act of 1773 by the British Parliament. ● Establishment of the Supreme Court in Kolkata. ● Sir William Jones established the Asiatic Society of Bengal in 1784. ● First Anglo-Maratha War began and ended with the Treaty of Salbai. ● The Second Anglo-Mysore War began and ended with the Treaty of Mangalore. ● Bhagavad Gita's initial translation into English. ● Introduction of the Pitt's India, 1784.
1786-1793	Lord Cornwallis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Introduction of Cornwallis Code. ● Introduction of the Land Settlement. ● Founder of Civil Service; and Modern Police Station.
1793-1798	Sir John Shore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Battle of Kharda ● Introduction of the Charter Act of 1793; Non-intervention policy.
1798-1805	Lord Wellesley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Introduction of Censorship of Press Act in 1799. ● The Fourth Anglo-Mysore War began and Mysore entered into a subsidiary alliance. ● The Second Anglo-Maratha War began and ended with multiple treaties. ● Fort William College was founded in Calcutta.
1807-1813	Lord Minto I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Introduced the Charter Act of 1813 and signed the Treaty of Amritsar with Maharaja Ranjit Singh In 1809.
1813-1823	Lord Hastings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Mahalwari system was introduced in Bombay and the northwest provinces. ● The Third Anglo-Maratha War began and ended with multiple treaties. ● Removal of Peshwaship. ● Thomas Munroe established the Ryotwari System in Madras and Bombay.

List of Main British Governor General in India

Here is the complete list of Governor General of India from 1833 to 1857 for the UPSC Exam;

Tenure	Governor General of India List	Achievements
1828-1835	Lord William Bentinck	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lord William Bentinck is first governor general of british India. ● The removal of Sati, the outlawing of female infanticide, and Thuggee. ● The banning of lawlessness, and the outlawing of human sacrifices are only a few of the significant social and educational reforms in India that are attributed to him. ● The Charter Act of 1833 established the first law commission under Macaulay, which resulted; ● Indian Penal Code 1860 ● Civil Procedure Code 1859 ● Criminal Procedure Code 1861 ● The decision to use English as the primary language of instruction in India was influenced by Lord William Bentinck. ● The Macaulay Committee for Educational Reform, also known as the “Minute on Indian Education,” was formed.
1835-1836	Lord Charles Metcalfe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Vernacular Press was no Longer subject to restrictions once Charles Metcalfe overturned the licencing requirements in 1823. ● “Liberator of the Indian Press” removed all restrictions on an open press.
1848-1856	Lord Dalhousie	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Second Anglo-Sikh War and the formal end of the Sikh Empire. ● The Post Office Act of 1854. ● Doctrine of Lapse. ● Wood's Despatch for Indian Education System, also known as the Magna Carta of Indian Education, was introduced. ● The first railway line linking Thane and Bombay. ● The Reputable engineering school in Roorkee. ● First Telegraph line. ● Began the Indian Civil Services Competitive Examination. ● Public works department's establishment. ● Pensions and titles are eliminated. ● Act on Widows' Remarriage.

List of Main British Viceroy in India

Tenure	British Viceroy in India	Achievements
1856-1857	Lord Canning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Three universities were established in 1857: one each in Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta. ● There was the Rebellion of 1857.
1864-1869	Lord Lawrence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Establishment of High Court in Calcutta, Madras during his reign. ● Anglo-Bhutanese war
1869-1872	Lord Mayo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Financial Distribution between centre and state introduced for the first time. ● First Census in 1872. ● Mayo College for the royal elite was setup. ● Lord Mayo was the only Governor-General who was killed in India. He was killed by Sher Ali Afridi in Port Blair. ● Establishment of Statistical Survey of India.

Tenure	British Viceroy in India	Achievements
1880-1884	Lord Ripon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Was the most loved Governor-General Repeated the Controversial Arms and Vernacular press act. Set up local self-governments-Panchayats and Municipal boards due to which he was known as Father of Self Government. 2 new universities opened–Punjab University 1884, Allahabad University 1887. Illbert Bill–Indian Judge cannot try English Judge. Appointment of Hunter Commission.
1884-1888	Lord Dufferin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> III Anglo-Burmese war (1885-1886) Indian National Congress Was founded in 1885.
1894-1899	Lord Elgin II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First British Officer called Rands was killed. He was killed by Chapekar (Ramkrishna & Damodar) Brothers. This was the first political murder.
1899-1905	Lord Curzon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indian Universities act–to control Indian Universities. Raleigh Commission. Partition of Bengal. Curzon-Kitchener Controversy
1905-1910	Lord Minto II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Morley-Minto reforms.
1910-1916	Lord Hardinge II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mesopotamian campaign. Transfer of Capital from Calcutta to Delhi. Hindu Mahasabha was established by Madan Mohan Malaviya
1916-1921	Lord Chelmsford	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Home Rule League Movements Rowlatt Act was passed Montague-Chelmsford reform was passed
1926-1931	Lord Irwin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Launch of civil disobedience movement and Dandi March First round table conference was held
1931-1936	Lord Willingdon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Second & Third Round Table Conference. Poona Pact was signed Communal award was started
1936-1944	Lord Linlithgow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cripps Mission Quit India Movement
1944-1947	Lord Wavell	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CR Formula 1944 Launch of Direct Action day. Wavell Plan & Shimla Conference.
1947-1948	Lord Mountbatten	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 3rd plan Last Viceroy and First-Governor-General of Free India.

Important Questions

- Who has written 'Sare Jahan Se Achcha'?
 - Rabindra Nath Tagore
 - Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
 - Muhammad Iqbal
 - Subhash Chandra Bose
- Who is known as 'Iron man' of India ?
 - Jawaharlal Nehru
 - Mahatma Gandhi
 - Sardar Patel
 - Subhash Chandra Bose
- Aligarh Muslim University is associated with :
 - Rabindranath Tagore
 - Tansen
 - Kalidas
 - Syed Ahmad Khan
- The English Government introduced the policy of divide and rule to :
 - educate Indian
 - encourage nationalism
 - reform Indians
 - suppress nationalism
- Purna Swaraj means :
 - non-cooperation
 - civil disobedience
 - boycott
 - complete independence

6. Who establish central hindu school at Kamachha, Varanasi ?
 (A) Mother Teresa
 (B) Annie Besant
 (C) Sister Nivedita
 (D) Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya
7. The Ashram of Gandhiji is situated in—
 (A) Gandhi Nagar (B) Sabarmati
 (C) Surat (D) Vardha
8. Who was given the title 'Gurudev' ?
 (A) Mahatma Gandhi
 (B) Sardar Vallabhbhai patel
 (C) Ravindranath Tagore
 (D) Subhash Chandra Bose
9. During the Quit India Movement, who gave the slogan 'Do or Die' ?
 (A) Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose
 (B) Lala Lajpat Rai
 (C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 (D) Mahatma Gandhi
10. Which kingdom first used elephants in battles?
 (A) Kosal (B) Magadha
 (C) Palas (D) Avanti
11. When did Jallianwala Bagh massacre take place?
 (A) 1919 (B) 1918
 (C) 1917 (D) 1939
12. When did Quit India Movement take place?
 (A) 1943 (B) 1942
 (C) 1944 (D) 1945
13. In which year did Gandhiji come to India from South Africa?
 (A) 1916 (B) 1917
 (C) 1915 (D) 1919
14. To which of the republic of Buddha belong?
 (A) Lichchavis
 (B) Sakyas
 (C) Mallas
 (D) None of the above
15. Tripitakas are sacred books of :
 (A) Buddhists
 (B) Hindus
 (C) Jains
 (D) None of the above
16. Tulsidas, the author of Ramcharitmanas, was a contemporary of which of the following rulers?
 (A) Akbar (B) Humayun
 (C) Shahjahan (D) Sher Shah Suri
17. During which Indian ruler's reign did Ibn Batuta visit India?
 (A) Iltutmish
 (B) Alauddin Khalji
 (C) Mohammad Bin Tughlaq
 (D) Balban
18. From which country did Subhash Chandra Bose call for "Delhi Chalo" movement?
 (A) Russia (B) Japan
 (C) Italy (D) Singapore
19. What did Gandhiji do to break the salt law?
 (A) Dandi March
 (B) Ahmedabad March
 (C) Champaran
 (D) All
20. Who abolished the practice of 'Sati' during the British period?
 (A) Dalhousie
 (B) Wellesley
 (C) William Bentinck
 (D) Mayo
21. In which state the ancient city of Lothal situated?
 (A) Gujarat (B) Punjab
 (C) Haryana (D) Odisha
22. Where was the 'Azad Hind Fauj' established?
 (A) Singapore (B) India
 (C) Canada (D) USA
23. Who was the first Governor General of British India?
 (A) Lord Hasting
 (B) Warren Hasting
 (C) Lord William Bentinck
 (D) None of these
24. For how many days the Battle of Kurukshetra was fought?
 (A) 12 (B) 18
 (C) 15 (D) 19
25. Who wrote down the epic Mahabharata while Vyasa was narrating?
 (A) Narada (B) Vishwakarma
 (C) Ganesh (D) Shiv

Answer Key

1. (C) 2. (C) 3. (D) 4. (D) 5. (D)
 6. (B) 7. (B) 8. (C) 9. (D) 10. (B)
 11. (A) 12. (B) 13. (C) 14. (B) 15. (C)
 16. (A) 17. (C) 18. (D) 19. (A) 20. (C)
 21. (A) 22. (A) 23. (C) 24. (B) 25. (C)

