

CUET UG (History)

18 May 2024 Shift 1

Question 1

Which Sufi teacher was also known as the ‘Gharib Nawaz’ ?

Options:

- A. Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya
- B. Khwaja Muinuddin
- C. Amir Khusrau
- D. Shaikh Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki

Answer: B

Solution:

The correct answer is: 'Khwaja Muinuddin'.

Key Points

- **Khwaja Muinuddin was also known as 'Gharib Nawaz', which means 'Helper of the Poor'.**
 - Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti was a prominent Sufi saint from the Chishti Order, known for his teachings of love, tolerance, and openness.
 - He played a significant role in spreading the Sufi message in the Indian subcontinent during the 12th and 13th centuries.
 - His shrine in Ajmer, Rajasthan, is a famous pilgrimage site visited by people of various faiths.

Incorrect Options

- **Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya**
 - A renowned Sufi saint from the Chishti Order, known for his emphasis on the love of God and renunciation of the material world.
 - He was a spiritual successor of Fariduddin Ganjshakar and played a key role in the spread of the Chishti Order in India.
- **Amir Khusrau**
 - A famous poet, musician, and scholar in medieval India, often referred to as the "Parrot of India".
 - He was a disciple of Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya and contributed significantly to the cultural and artistic heritage of India.

- **Shaikh Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki**

- A prominent Sufi saint of the Chishti Order, known for his devotion and spiritual teachings.
- He was a disciple of Moinuddin Chishti and played a key role in establishing the Chishti Order in Delhi.

Hence, the correct answer is **Khwaja Muinuddin**, and the other options refer to different prominent Sufi figures.

Additional Information

- **Sufism in India:**

- Sufism is a mystical Islamic belief system that emphasizes introspection and spiritual closeness to God.
- It has played a significant role in the cultural and religious history of India, promoting values of love, harmony, and tolerance.
- The Chishti Order, to which Khwaja Muinuddin belonged, is one of the most prominent Sufi orders in India.

- **Significance of the Chishti Order:**

- The Chishti Order is known for its emphasis on love, tolerance, and openness to all people, regardless of religion or social status.
 - Sufi saints of this order have made lasting contributions to the spiritual and cultural life of the Indian subcontinent.
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Question 2

Lord Jagannatha is a form of which God ?

Options:

- A. Surya
- B. Vishnu
- C. Shiva
- D. Brahma

Answer: B

Solution:

The correct answer is: '2) Vishnu'.

Key Points

- Lord Jagannatha is a form of the Hindu god Vishnu.

- Jagannatha is a deity worshipped in regional traditions of Hinduism in India, particularly in Odisha, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Bihar, Gujarat, Assam, Manipur, and Tripura.
- He is considered a form of Vishnu, one of the principal deities of Hinduism, who is also known as the preserver and protector of the universe.
- Lord Jagannatha is the central figure in the famous Rath Yatra (Chariot Festival) in Puri, Odisha, where he is worshipped along with his siblings, Balabhadra and Subhadra.
- The temple of Jagannatha in Puri is one of the Char Dham pilgrimage sites for Hindus.

★ Other Options

- **Surya:**
 - Surya is the sun god in Hinduism and is considered the source of all life and energy.
 - He is one of the Adityas and is often depicted riding a chariot harnessed by seven horses.
- **Shiva:**
 - Shiva is one of the principal deities of Hinduism, known as the destroyer and transformer within the Trimurti, the Hindu trinity that includes Brahma and Vishnu.
 - He is often depicted with a third eye, a serpent around his neck, and the holy river Ganga flowing from his matted hair.
- **Brahma:**
 - Brahma is the creator god in Hinduism, part of the Trimurti along with Vishnu and Shiva.
 - He is traditionally depicted with four heads and is responsible for the creation of the universe and all beings.

Hence, the correct answer is that Lord Jagannatha is a form of Vishnu.

Additional Information

- **Role of Vishnu in Hinduism:**
 - Vishnu is known as the preserver and protector of the universe and is believed to incarnate in various forms (avatars) to restore cosmic order, with the most famous avatars being Rama and Krishna.
 - He is often depicted with a conch, a discus, a mace, and a lotus flower in his four hands.
- **The Rath Yatra of Puri:**
 - The annual Rath Yatra in Puri is a major festival where the deities Jagannatha, Balabhadra, and Subhadra are taken out in a grand procession on huge chariots.
 - The festival attracts millions of devotees and is a significant cultural and religious event in India.

Question 3

Which among the following travellers visited the city of Vijayanagara during the 15th century ?

(A) Domingo Paes

(B) Abdur Razzaq

(C) Afanasii Nikitin

(D) Fernao Nuniz

(E) Nicolo de Conti

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

Options:

A. (B), (C) and (E) only

B. (C), (D) and (E) only

C. (A), (B) and (D) only

D. (B), (C) and (D) only

Answer: A

Solution:

The correct answer is: '3) (A), (B) and (D) only'.

Key Points

- **Travellers who visited Vijayanagara during the 15th century:**
 - **Domingo Paes:**
 - Portuguese traveller who visited Vijayanagara in the early 16th century, providing a detailed description of the empire.
 - **Abdur Razzaq:**
 - Persian diplomat who visited Vijayanagara in the 15th century, describing the grandeur of the city.
 - **Fernao Nuniz:**
 - Portuguese chronicler who visited Vijayanagara in the 16th century, providing valuable accounts of the empire.

Incorrect Statements

- **Travellers not included in the correct answer:**
 - **Afanasii Nikitin:**
 - Russian traveller who visited India in the 15th century, but there is no record of him visiting Vijayanagara.
 - **Nicolo de Conti:**
 - Italian merchant who visited India in the early 15th century, but there is no specific record of him visiting Vijayanagara.

Hence, the correct answer is (A), (B), and (D) only, and the other options are incorrect.

Additional Information

- **Vijayanagara Empire:**
 - The Vijayanagara Empire was a prominent South Indian empire established in 1336 by Harihara I and his brother Bukka Raya I of the Sangama dynasty.
 - The empire is known for its power, wealth, and contributions to art and architecture, particularly the construction of the Hampi, a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
 - **Significance of Travellers' Accounts:**
 - Accounts from travellers like Domingo Paes, Abdur Razzaq, and Fernao Nuniz provide valuable insights into the socio-economic, cultural, and political life of the Vijayanagara Empire.
 - These accounts help historians reconstruct the history of the empire and understand its interactions with foreign powers.
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Question 4

Madras, Bombay and Calcutta were the anglicised names of _____ where the British first set up trading posts.

Options:

- A. Cities
- B. Villages
- C. Towns
- D. Capitals

Answer: B

Solution:

The correct answer is: '2) Villages'.

Key Points

- **Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta were the anglicised names of villages where the British first set up trading posts.**
 - This statement is **correct**.
 - During the early 17th century, the British East India Company established trading posts in small coastal villages to facilitate trade.
 - These trading posts later developed into major port cities, becoming significant centers of British colonial administration and commerce.

Incorrect Options

- 1) Cities

- This option is **incorrect** because, at the time when the British set up their trading posts, Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta were not yet developed into cities.
- The transformation into major cities happened later as a result of British colonization and expansion.
- **3) Towns**
 - This option is **incorrect** because, initially, these places were small villages rather than towns.
 - The growth into towns and eventually cities occurred gradually with the increase in trade and British influence.
- **4) Capitals**
 - This option is **incorrect** because none of these locations were capitals at the time the British first established their trading posts.
 - They later became prominent administrative centers, but not initially.

Hence, the correct answer is option 2.

Additional Information

- **Historical Context of British Trading Posts:**
 - The British East India Company was established in 1600 and was granted a royal charter to trade in the East Indies.
 - The company set up trading posts in strategically located coastal villages to facilitate the trade of goods such as spices, textiles, and later, tea and opium.
- **Development into Major Cities:**
 - Over time, these trading posts grew in importance and expanded into major port cities due to their strategic locations and economic significance.
 - Madras (now Chennai), Bombay (now Mumbai), and Calcutta (now Kolkata) became key centers for British colonial administration and trade in India.

Question 5

Which of the following statements are correct ?

- (A) Guru Arjan compiled Guru Nanak's hymns in the Adi Granth Sahib.**
- (B) Guru Tegh Bahadur laid the foundation of the Khalsa Panth.**
- (C) Guru Nanak composed the Guru Granth Sahib.**
- (D) Mirabai was a Maratha princess.**
- (E) Mirabai was a Rajput princess.**

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

Options:

- A. (A) and (D) only
- B. (C) and (D) only
- C. (B) and (C) only
- D. (A) and (E) only

Answer: D

Solution:

The correct answer is: '4) (A) and (E) only'.



Key Points

- **Guru Arjan compiled Guru Nanak's hymns in the Adi Granth Sahib.**
 - This statement is **correct**.
 - Guru Arjan, the fifth Sikh Guru, compiled the hymns of Guru Nanak along with the hymns of other Sikh Gurus and various saints into the Adi Granth Sahib, which later became the Guru Granth Sahib.
- **Mirabai was a Rajput princess.**
 - This statement is **correct**.
 - Mirabai was a 16th-century Hindu mystic poet and devotee of Krishna. She was born into a Rajput royal family in Rajasthan, India.



Incorrect Statements

- **Guru Tegh Bahadur laid the foundation of the Khalsa Panth.**
 - This statement is **incorrect**.
 - The foundation of the Khalsa Panth was laid by Guru Gobind Singh, the tenth Sikh Guru, in 1699.
- **Guru Nanak composed the Guru Granth Sahib.**
 - This statement is **incorrect**.
 - While Guru Nanak's hymns are included in the Guru Granth Sahib, the composition and compilation of the Guru Granth Sahib was carried out by Guru Arjan.
- **Mirabai was a Maratha princess.**
 - This statement is **incorrect**.
 - Mirabai was not a Maratha princess; she was from a Rajput royal family in Rajasthan.

Hence, Statement (A) and Statement (E) are correct, and Statements (B), (C), and (D) are incorrect.



Additional Information

- **Compilation of Adi Granth:**
 - The Adi Granth was compiled in 1604 by Guru Arjan and includes hymns of Sikh Gurus and other saints from diverse backgrounds.
 - It was installed at the Harmandir Sahib (Golden Temple) in Amritsar.
- **Foundation of Khalsa:**

- Guru Gobind Singh established the Khalsa on Baisakhi day in 1699, creating a community of initiated Sikhs known for their distinct identity and commitment to Sikh values.
 - **Mirabai's Devotion:**
 - Mirabai's poetry and songs reflect her deep devotion to Lord Krishna, and she is regarded as one of the most significant poet-saints in the Bhakti movement.
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Question 6

Match List-I with List-II :

List – I		List - II	
A.	Terracotta models of plough	I.	Kalibangan
B.	Ploughed field	II.	Shortughai
C.	Traces of canals	III.	Dholavira
D.	Water reservoirs	IV.	Cholistan

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

Options:

- A. (A) - (IV), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (III)
- B. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
- C. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
- D. (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)

Answer: A

Solution:

The correct answer is: '1) (A) - (IV), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (III)'



Key Points

- **Matching List-I with List-II:**
 - **A. Terracotta models of plough - IV. Cholistan**
 - Cholistan, part of the greater Indus Valley Civilization, has yielded terracotta models of plough indicating agricultural practices.
 - **B. Ploughed field - I. Kalibangan**
 - Kalibangan, located in Rajasthan, is known for its ploughed fields, indicating early agricultural activity.

- **C. Traces of canals - II. Shortughai**
 - Shortughai, an ancient site in northern Afghanistan, has traces of canals, indicating advanced irrigation systems.
- **D. Water reservoirs - III. Dholavira**
 - Dholavira, an archaeological site in Gujarat, is known for its sophisticated water reservoirs, showcasing advanced water management.

★ **Incorrect Statements**

- **(A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)**
 - This option incorrectly matches the Terracotta models of plough with Kalibangan instead of Cholistan.
 - It also incorrectly matches Traces of canals with Cholistan instead of Shortughai.
- **(A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)**
 - This option incorrectly matches the Terracotta models of plough with Kalibangan instead of Cholistan.
 - It also incorrectly matches Traces of canals with Dholavira instead of Shortughai.
 - It incorrectly matches Water reservoirs with Cholistan instead of Dholavira.
- **(A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)**
 - This option incorrectly matches Ploughed field with Dholavira instead of Kalibangan.
 - It also incorrectly matches Water reservoirs with Kalibangan instead of Dholavira.

Hence, the correct match is: (A) - (IV), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (III).

Additional Information

- **Indus Valley Civilization:**
 - The Indus Valley Civilization (IVC) is one of the world's oldest urban civilizations, known for its advanced architecture, urban planning, and water management systems.
 - Major sites include Harappa, Mohenjo-Daro, Dholavira, Kalibangan, and Shortughai.
- **Archaeological Evidence:**
 - Archaeological evidence such as terracotta models, ploughed fields, traces of canals, and water reservoirs provide insights into the agricultural practices, urban planning, and water management of ancient civilizations.
 - These findings help historians reconstruct the daily lives and technological advancements of ancient societies.

Question 7

Who, amongst the following, founded the Vijayanagara Empire ?

Options:

- A. Krishnadeva Raya
- B. Harihara and Bukka
- C. Raja Raya

D. Rajendra II

Answer: B

Solution:

The correct answer is: '2) Harihara and Bukka'.

Key Points

- **The Vijayanagara Empire was founded by Harihara I and Bukka Raya in 1336.**
 - They were initially commanders under the Hoysala Empire and later established the Vijayanagara Empire with the blessings of the saint Vidyaranya.
 - The empire is renowned for its contribution to art, architecture, and culture in South India.
 - Harihara I and Bukka Raya laid the foundation for a prosperous and powerful empire that lasted until the 17th century.

Incorrect Options

- **Krishnadeva Raya:**
 - Krishnadeva Raya was a notable ruler of the Vijayanagara Empire, but he was not its founder.
 - He ruled from 1509 to 1529 and is celebrated for his military successes and patronage of art and literature.
- **Raja Raya:**
 - This option does not correspond to any significant historical figure associated with the founding or rule of the Vijayanagara Empire.
- **Rajendra II:**
 - Rajendra II was a Chola king, not connected to the Vijayanagara Empire.
 - He ruled in the 11th century, much earlier than the establishment of the Vijayanagara Empire.

Hence, the correct answer is option 2, Harihara and Bukka.

Additional Information

- **Significance of the Vijayanagara Empire:**
 - The empire played a crucial role in unifying the southern part of India and protecting it from northern invasions.
 - It became a center for Hindu culture and administration, promoting the construction of grand temples and monuments.
- **Role of Harihara and Bukka:**
 - Harihara and Bukka utilized their military acumen and strategic alliances to consolidate power and expand their territories.
 - They established a robust administrative system and fostered economic prosperity through trade and agriculture.

Question 8

Match List-I with List-II :

List – I		List - II	
A.	Shell	I.	Shortughai
B.	Lapis-Lazuli	II.	Nageshwar
C.	Carnelian	III.	South Rajasthan
D.	Steatite	IV.	Lothal

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

Options:

- A. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)
- B. (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
- C. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
- D. (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)

Answer: B

Solution:

The correct answer is: '2'.

Key Points

- **Matching List-I with List-II accurately reflects the historical associations of the materials with their respective sites:**
 - **Shell (A) - Nageshwar (II):**
 - Nageshwar is known for its shell-working industry in the Harappan civilization. Shell bangles and other shell products were extensively manufactured here.
 - **Lapis-Lazuli (B) - Shortughai (I):**
 - Shortughai, located in present-day Afghanistan, was a major source of lapis-lazuli, a precious blue stone traded with the Indus Valley Civilization.
 - **Carnelian (C) - Lothal (IV):**
 - Lothal, an important Harappan port city, was a significant center for bead-making, especially carnelian beads.
 - **Steatite (D) - South Rajasthan (III):**
 - South Rajasthan was known for its steatite (soapstone) sources. Steatite was widely used in the Harappan civilization for making seals and other artifacts.

Incorrect Statements

- **Option 1:**
 - Does not correctly match the items with their respective sites.
 - Shell is not associated with South Rajasthan and Lapis-Lazuli is not linked to Lothal.
- **Option 3:**
 - Incorrectly associates Carnelian with South Rajasthan and Steatite with Lothal.

- **Option 4:**
 - Incorrectly matches Shell with Lothal and Lapis-Lazuli with South Rajasthan.

Hence, the correct matching is: (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III).

Additional Information

- **Harappan Trade:**
 - The Indus Valley Civilization engaged in extensive trade networks with regions including Mesopotamia, Afghanistan, and Central Asia.
 - Materials like lapis-lazuli, carnelian, and shells were significant in their trade and crafts.
- **Archaeological Sites and Artifacts:**
 - Sites like Lothal, Nageshwar, and Shortughai provide critical insights into the trade, industry, and craftsmanship of the Harappan people.
 - Artifacts such as beads, seals, and shell bangles shed light on the economic activities and cultural exchanges of the time.

Question 9

Match List-I with List-II :

List – I		List - II	
A.	Mahals	I.	Territorial unit
B.	Pahariyas and Santhals	II.	Permanent Settlement
C.	1793	III.	Rajmahal hills
D.	Taluq	IV.	Estates

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

Options:

- A. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
- B. (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)
- C. (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)
- D. (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)

Answer: B

Solution:

The correct answer is: A - I, B - III, C - II, D - IV.

Key Points

- **Mahals - Territorial unit (A - I)**
 - Mahals were revenue collection units used during British rule in India.
 - Under the Mahalwari system, revenue was assessed collectively from a group of villages (mahals), typically in North India.
 - The system allowed local zamindars and village leaders to manage revenue collection.
- **Pahariyas and Santhals - Rajmahal hills (B - III)**
 - The Pahariyas and Santhals were indigenous tribal groups residing in the Rajmahal Hills of present-day Jharkhand.
 - The British faced resistance from these tribes while expanding colonial rule.
 - The Santhal Rebellion of 1855-56 was a major uprising against British revenue policies.
- **1793 - Permanent Settlement (C - II)**
 - The Permanent Settlement was introduced by Lord Cornwallis in 1793 in Bengal, Bihar, and Odisha.
 - It fixed land revenue permanently, benefiting zamindars while burdening peasants.
 - The system led to the impoverishment of farmers and inefficiencies in land management.
- **Taluq - Estates (D - IV)**
 - The term "Taluq" refers to a large estate under the control of a landlord known as a Taluqdar.
 - Taluqdars were powerful intermediaries who collected revenue from peasants on behalf of the British government.
 - They were prominent in regions such as Awadh and Bengal.

Incorrect Matches

- **Mahals - Estates**
 - Mahals were territorial revenue units, not estates.
 - Estates were large landholdings under zamindars or taluqdars.
- **Pahariyas and Santhals - Territorial unit**
 - Pahariyas and Santhals were tribal communities, not administrative or territorial units.
 - They inhabited the Rajmahal Hills and resisted British rule.
- **1793 - Estates**
 - The year 1793 is significant for the Permanent Settlement, not for estates.
 - Estates existed long before British revenue policies were implemented.
- **Taluq - Permanent Settlement**
 - The Taluq system predated the Permanent Settlement and was a separate landholding arrangement.
 - While some taluqdars were affected by the Permanent Settlement, the two terms are not synonymous.

Hence, the correct matching is: A - I, B - III, C - II, D - IV.

Additional Information

- **Permanent Settlement and its Consequences:**
 - While it secured British revenue collection, the Permanent Settlement led to the decline of agriculture.
 - Many zamindars lost their lands due to their inability to pay fixed revenue.
 - Peasants suffered due to high taxation and exploitation by intermediaries.
- **Santhal Uprising (1855-56):**
 - The Santhals revolted against oppressive revenue policies, moneylenders, and landlords.
 - The rebellion was brutally suppressed by the British.

- It was one of the early resistance movements against British rule.
 - **Mahalwari System (Introduced in 1822, revised in 1833):**
 - It was implemented in parts of North and Central India.
 - Land revenue was assessed based on the productivity of entire villages (mahals).
 - This system provided more flexibility compared to the Permanent Settlement.
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Question 10

Which of the following statements are correct ?

(A) Moneylenders were called 'dikus'.

(B) Zamindars hired the Santhals to reclaim land.

(C) Santhals were merchants.

(D) Land of the Santhals was demarcated as 'Damin-i-koh'.

(E) Santhals charged heavy land revenue from dikus moneylenders.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below

Options:

A. (A), (B) and (C) only

B. (C) and (E) only

C. (A), (B) and (D) only

D. (C) and (D) only

Answer: C

Solution:

The correct answer is: '3) (A), (B) and (D) only'.



Key Points

- Moneylenders were called 'dikus'.

- This statement is correct.
- The term 'dikus' was used by the Santhals to refer to outsiders, including moneylenders, who exploited them economically.
- **Zamindars hired the Santhals to reclaim land.**
 - This statement is correct.
 - Zamindars brought the Santhals to clear forests and cultivate the land, thus expanding agricultural activity.
- **Land of the Santhals was demarcated as 'Damin-i-koh'.**
 - This statement is correct.
 - 'Damin-i-koh' refers to the area specifically designated for the Santhals in the Rajmahal hills to settle and cultivate.

★ Incorrect Statements

- **Santhals were merchants.**
 - This statement is incorrect.
 - The Santhals were primarily an agrarian and tribal community, not merchants.
- **Santhals charged heavy land revenue from dikus moneylenders.**
 - This statement is incorrect.
 - Santhals did not charge heavy land revenue; rather, they were often exploited by moneylenders and zamindars.

Hence, Statements (A), (B), and (D) are correct, and Statements (C) and (E) are incorrect.

Additional Information

- **Santhals and their interaction with outsiders:**
 - The Santhals, an indigenous tribe in India, faced considerable exploitation from moneylenders (referred to as 'dikus') and zamindars.
 - The British colonial administration demarcated a specific area known as 'Damin-i-koh' for the Santhals to protect their land rights, although this did not fully shield them from exploitation.
- **Economic Exploitation:**
 - The Santhals, primarily engaged in agriculture, faced economic hardships due to heavy land revenue demands and exploitation by moneylenders.
 - This economic pressure often led to uprisings and resistance movements by the Santhals.

Question 11

Which of the following statements are true about the zamindars ?

- (A) Milkiyat lands were cultivated for the general use of the people.**
- (B) Zamindars could sell, bequeath or mortgage the milkiyat lands.**
- (C) Zamindars collected revenue on behalf of themselves.**

(D) Most Zamindars had fortresses as well as armed contingent.

(E) Control over military resources was another source of power for the Zamindars.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

Options:

A. (A), (D) and (E) only

B. (C), (D) and (E) only

C. (A), (B) and (C) only

D. (B), (D) and (E) only

Answer: D

Solution:

The correct answer is: '4) (B), (D) and (E) only'.

Key Points

- **Zamindars could sell, bequeath or mortgage the milkiyat lands.**
 - This statement is **correct**.
 - Zamindars had proprietary rights over the milkiyat lands, meaning they could sell, mortgage, or pass on these lands to their heirs.
- **Most Zamindars had fortresses as well as armed contingents.**
 - This statement is **correct**.
 - Zamindars often had fortresses to protect their lands and maintain their authority. They also maintained armed contingents to enforce their control and safeguard their interests.
- **Control over military resources was another source of power for the Zamindars.**
 - This statement is **correct**.
 - Zamindars' control over military resources provided them with significant power and autonomy, enabling them to exert influence and maintain their position within the local hierarchy.

Incorrect Statements

- **Milkiyat lands were cultivated for the general use of the people.**
 - This statement is **incorrect**.
 - Milkiyat lands were typically private lands owned by zamindars and not meant for general public use. They were used for the zamindar's personal benefit.
- **Zamindars collected revenue on behalf of themselves.**
 - This statement is **incorrect**.
 - While zamindars had significant authority, they primarily collected revenue on behalf of the state. They were intermediaries between the peasants and the state revenue system.

Hence, Statements (B), (D), and (E) are correct, while Statements (A) and (C) are incorrect.

Additional Information

- **Zamindari System:**
 - The zamindari system was a land revenue system in British India where zamindars acted as intermediaries between the government and the peasants.
 - Zamindars were responsible for collecting taxes from the peasants and passing them on to the colonial administration.
 - **Role of Zamindars:**
 - Zamindars played a significant role in rural administration, maintaining law and order, and managing agricultural production.
 - Their power and influence were often bolstered by their control over land and military resources.
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Question 12

Kauravas and Pandavas belonged to which ruling family ?

Options:

- A. Kuru
- B. Panchal
- C. Magadha
- D. Vatsa

Answer: A

Solution:

The correct answer is: '1) Kuru'.

Key Points

- **The Kauravas and Pandavas were members of the Kuru dynasty.**
 - The Kuru dynasty is one of the most significant and ancient dynasties in Indian history, prominently featured in the Hindu epic, Mahabharata.
 - The epic narrates the story of the conflict between the Kauravas and the Pandavas, who were cousins belonging to the same ruling family of the Kuru dynasty.
 - The Kuru kingdom was located in the region of modern-day Haryana and Delhi.

Incorrect Options

- **Panchal:**

- Panchal was another significant kingdom mentioned in the Mahabharata, but it was not the ruling family of the Kauravas and Pandavas.
- The Panchal kingdom was located to the east of the Kuru kingdom and was known for its capital, Kampilya.
- **Magadha:**
 - Magadha was a powerful kingdom in ancient India, known for its capital Pataliputra (modern-day Patna).
 - It played a crucial role in later Indian history, particularly during the Maurya and Gupta empires, but it was not associated with the Kauravas and Pandavas.
- **Vatsa:**
 - Vatsa was another ancient kingdom, located in the region of modern-day Uttar Pradesh.
 - It was a prominent kingdom during the time of the Mahabharata but was not directly related to the Kauravas and Pandavas.

Hence, the Kauravas and Pandavas belonged to the Kuru dynasty, and the other options represent different kingdoms that were contemporary but not directly related to the ruling family of the Kauravas and Pandavas.

Additional Information

- **Mahabharata and the Kuru Dynasty:**
 - The Mahabharata is one of the two major Sanskrit epics of ancient India, the other being the Ramayana.
 - The epic revolves around the Kuru dynasty and the epic battle of Kurukshetra, where the Kauravas and Pandavas fought for the throne of Hastinapura.
 - The Mahabharata is not only a tale of war but also a profound spiritual and philosophical text, including the Bhagavad Gita.
- **Significance of the Kuru Dynasty:**
 - The Kuru dynasty laid the foundation for later dynastic rule in northern India.
 - It had a significant influence on the socio-political and cultural landscape of ancient India.
 - The lineage of the Kurus is considered to be instrumental in the development of the Vedic civilization.

Question 13

Which report reproduced zamindars' and ryots' petitions as appendices for consideration of the British Parliament ?

Options:

- A. The First Report
- B. The Seventh Report
- C. The Sixth Report
- D. The Fifth Report

Answer: D

Solution:

The correct answer is: 'Option 4) The Fifth Report'.

Key Points

- **The Fifth Report:**
 - The Fifth Report of the Select Committee of the British Parliament, presented in 1812, is renowned for its extensive documentation on the affairs of the East India Company.
 - This report is significant as it included reproductions of petitions from zamindars (landowners) and ryots (peasants) as appendices. These petitions highlighted the grievances and issues faced by these groups under British rule.
 - The inclusion of these petitions was intended to provide the British Parliament with a comprehensive understanding of the local administrative and economic conditions in India.

Incorrect Options

- **First Report:**
 - The First Report of the Select Committee dealt primarily with early administrative and economic matters concerning the East India Company, but did not include zamindars' and ryots' petitions as appendices.
- **Sixth Report:**
 - The Sixth Report focused on specific aspects of the East India Company's operations but did not reproduce petitions from zamindars and ryots.
- **Seventh Report:**
 - The Seventh Report addressed various issues related to the governance and trade practices of the East India Company but did not include the aforementioned petitions.

Hence, the correct answer is The Fifth Report.

Additional Information

- **Importance of the Fifth Report:**
 - The Fifth Report is a crucial document for historians studying the British colonial administration in India as it provides detailed insights into the economic and social conditions of the time.
 - It sheds light on the impact of British policies on the local population, particularly the zamindars and ryots.
 - **Role of Petitions:**
 - Petitions served as a formal means for local populations to communicate their grievances and seek redress from colonial authorities.
 - The inclusion of these petitions in official reports helped ensure that the concerns of the local populace were considered in policy-making processes.
-

Question 14

The rebel leaders issued Proclamations and few _____ to propagate their ideas during the 1857 revolt. Fill in the blank with the correct answer from the options given below :

Options:

A. Cartridges

B. Ishtahars

C. Sepoys

D. Taluqdars

Answer: B

Solution:

The correct answer is: 'Option 2: Ishtahars'.



Key Points

- The rebel leaders issued Proclamations and few Ishtahars to propagate their ideas during the 1857 revolt.
 - This statement is **correct**.
 - 'Ishtahars' were proclamations or notices that were used to spread the messages and ideas of the rebel leaders during the 1857 revolt in India.
 - These proclamations played a significant role in mobilizing support and communicating the objectives of the rebellion to the masses.



Incorrect Options

- **Cartridges:**
 - Cartridges were a significant cause of the 1857 revolt due to the rumor that they were greased with animal fat, offending both Hindu and Muslim soldiers.
 - However, they were not used to propagate ideas.
- **Sepoys:**
 - Sepoys were Indian soldiers who were part of the British East India Company's army.
 - They played a central role in the revolt but were not proclamations or notices used to spread ideas.
- **Taluqdars:**
 - Taluqdars were landholders in India who often had significant local influence.
 - They may have had a role in the rebellion, but they were not documents or tools used to propagate ideas during the revolt.

Hence, the correct answer is 'Ishtahars', as they were the proclamations used by the rebel leaders to propagate their ideas during the 1857 revolt.



Additional Information

- **Role of Ishtahars in the 1857 Revolt:**

- Ishtahars were crucial in disseminating the objectives and grievances of the rebels to a broader audience.
- They helped in rallying public support and informing people about the reasons behind the revolt.

- **Background of the 1857 Revolt:**

- The 1857 revolt, also known as the First War of Indian Independence, was a widespread but ultimately unsuccessful uprising against British rule.
 - It was sparked by various factors, including economic exploitation, political annexation, and cultural and religious insensitivity by the British.
-

Question 15

In 1857 “the life has gone out of the body” was said in reference to which state ?

Options:

- A. Jhansi
- B. Awadh
- C. Kanpur
- D. Delhi

Answer: B

Solution:

The correct answer is: 'Awadh'.



Key Points

- **In 1857, "the life has gone out of the body" was said in reference to Awadh.**

- This statement was made in the context of the Indian Rebellion of 1857, also known as the First War of Indian Independence.
- Awadh (or Oudh) was a significant region during the rebellion, and its annexation by the British East India Company in 1856 was one of the causes of the uprising.
- The local nobility and common people were deeply discontented with British policies, leading to widespread participation in the rebellion in Awadh.



Incorrect Options

- **Jhansi:**

- Jhansi was also a key center of the 1857 rebellion, led by Rani Lakshmibai.
- However, the specific phrase in question was not associated with Jhansi.

- **Kanpur:**
 - Kanpur (Cawnpore) saw significant events during the rebellion, particularly the massacre of British soldiers and civilians.
 - Despite its importance, the phrase does not directly relate to Kanpur.
- **Delhi:**
 - Delhi was a major focal point during the rebellion as it was captured by the rebels and declared the capital of the Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah II.
 - While pivotal, the phrase "the life has gone out of the body" was not used in relation to Delhi.

Hence, the correct answer is Awadh, and the other options, while significant to the 1857 rebellion, do not match the context of the phrase.

Additional Information

- **Indian Rebellion of 1857:**
 - The rebellion was sparked by multiple factors including political, economic, military, and social grievances against British rule.
 - It started as a mutiny of sepoys (Indian soldiers) of the British East India Company's army and spread to various parts of India.
 - The failure of the rebellion led to the dissolution of the East India Company and the reorganization of British governance in India, marking the beginning of direct rule by the British Crown.
- **Role of Awadh:**
 - Awadh's annexation under the Doctrine of Lapse and the subsequent dethronement of Nawab Wajid Ali Shah were key grievances that fueled the rebellion.
 - The region's historical importance and the widespread resentment against British policies made it a significant center of the uprising.

Question 16

Which of the following statements are correct ?

(A) Bell of arms was a store room in which weapons were kept.

(B) The army of Awadh supported the British.

(C) Firangi is a term of Persian origin applied to the British by the rebels.

(D) The 7th Awadh Irregular Cavalry accepted the new cartridges in early May.

(E) Local leaders emerged, urging peasants, zamindars and tribals to revolt.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

Options:

- A. (A), (B) and (C) only
- B. (B) and (D) only
- C. (A), (C) and (E) only
- D. (D) and (E) only

Answer: C

Solution:

The correct answer is: '3) (A), (C) and (E) only'.



Key Points

- **(A) Bell of arms was a store room in which weapons were kept.**
 - This statement is **correct**.
 - The "bell of arms" refers to a store room where weapons and other military equipment were stored, typically in a military barracks.
- **(C) Firangi is a term of Persian origin applied to the British by the rebels.**
 - This statement is **correct**.
 - "Firangi" (or "Farangi") is derived from the Persian word for "foreigner" and was used by Indians to refer to Europeans, particularly the British, during the colonial period.
- **(E) Local leaders emerged, urging peasants, zamindars and tribals to revolt.**
 - This statement is **correct**.
 - During the Indian Rebellion of 1857, local leaders played a significant role in mobilizing various sections of the population, including peasants, zamindars (landowners), and tribal groups, to rise against British rule.



Incorrect Statements

- **(B) The army of Awadh supported the British.**
 - This statement is **incorrect**.
 - The army of Awadh largely did not support the British during the rebellion of 1857. In fact, Awadh was one of the major centers of the revolt against British rule.
- **(D) The 7th Awadh Irregular Cavalry accepted the new cartridges in early May.**
 - This statement is **incorrect**.
 - Many regiments, including those in Awadh, were reluctant to use the new cartridges, which were rumored to be greased with cow and pig fat, offending both Hindu and Muslim soldiers.

Hence, Statements (A), (C), and (E) are correct, while Statements (B) and (D) are incorrect.



Additional Information

- **Indian Rebellion of 1857:**

- The Indian Rebellion of 1857, also known as the Sepoy Mutiny, was a major, but ultimately unsuccessful, uprising against the British East India Company's rule.
- The rebellion began as a mutiny of sepoys (Indian soldiers) but quickly spread to civilian populations, driven by grievances against British policies, including economic exploitation, land annexations, and disrespect for traditional practices.
- **Role of Local Leaders:**
 - Local leaders played a crucial role in the rebellion by rallying support from various segments of society. These leaders utilized existing social networks and grievances to mobilize people against the British.

Question 17

Match List-I with List-II :

List – I		List - II	
A.	Nana Sahib	I.	Awadh
B.	Rani Lakshmi Bai	II.	Arrah
C.	Kunwar Singh	III.	Kanpur
D.	Birjis Qadr	IV.	Jhansi

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

Options:

- A. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
- B. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
- C. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)
- D. (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)

Answer: C

Solution:

The correct answer is: '(A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)'.



Key Points

- **A. Nana Sahib - III. Kanpur**
 - Nana Sahib was a prominent leader during the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and led the uprising in Kanpur.

- He played a significant role in the siege of Cawnpore (Kanpur), one of the major battles in the rebellion.
- **B. Rani Lakshmi Bai - IV. Jhansi**
 - Rani Lakshmi Bai, the Queen of Jhansi, was one of the leading figures of the Indian Rebellion of 1857.
 - She is remembered for her fierce resistance against the British and her leadership in defending Jhansi.
- **C. Kunwar Singh - II. Arrah**
 - Kunwar Singh was a significant leader in the 1857 rebellion, particularly in the region of Bihar.
 - He led the rebellion in Arrah, where he fought against the British forces.
- **D. Birjis Qadr - I. Awadh**
 - Birjis Qadr was the son of Begum Hazrat Mahal and was proclaimed the ruler of Awadh during the 1857 rebellion.
 - He played a crucial role in the resistance against British rule in the Awadh region.

✶ Incorrect Options

- (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
 - This option incorrectly matches the leaders to the regions they were associated with during the 1857 rebellion.
 - For example, Nana Sahib is incorrectly matched with Awadh instead of Kanpur.
- (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
 - Similarly, this option provides incorrect associations, such as Rani Lakshmi Bai with Arrah instead of Jhansi.
- (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
 - This option also has incorrect matches, like Nana Sahib with Arrah and Birjis Qadr with Jhansi.

Hence, the correct match is (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (I).

Additional Information

- **Role of Leaders in the 1857 Rebellion:**
 - Nana Sahib's leadership in Kanpur was marked by significant battles and the eventual massacre at the Bibighar.
 - Rani Lakshmi Bai's defense of Jhansi became legendary, symbolizing bravery and resistance.
 - Kunwar Singh's efforts in Bihar, particularly in Arrah, showcased local resistance against British forces.
 - Birjis Qadr's role in Awadh highlighted the regional dynamics and local leadership during the rebellion.
- **Significance of the 1857 Rebellion:**
 - The 1857 Rebellion, also known as the First War of Indian Independence, was a major, although ultimately unsuccessful, uprising against British rule.
 - It marked a significant turning point in Indian history, leading to changes in British policies and governance in India.

Question 18

Who was the leader of the Santhal Revolt of 1855-56 ?

Options:

A. Birsa Munda

B. Gonoo

C. Sidhu Manjhi

D. Shah Mal

Answer: C

Solution:

The correct answer is: '3) Sidhu Manjhi'.

Key Points

- **Sidhu Manjhi was a key leader of the Santhal Revolt of 1855-56.**
 - Sidhu, along with his brother Kanhu, led the Santhal rebellion against the British colonial authority and their oppressive policies in the regions of present-day Jharkhand, Bihar, and West Bengal.
 - The Santhals were a tribal community who revolted against the exploitation by moneylenders, zamindars (landlords), and the British authorities.
 - The revolt, also known as the Santhal Hool, is considered one of the major tribal uprisings against British rule in India.

Other Options

- **Birsa Munda**
 - Birsa Munda was a prominent tribal leader who led the Munda Rebellion (also known as the Ulgulan or "The Great Tumult") against British rule and the exploitation by landlords in the late 19th century, specifically from 1899 to 1900.
 - He is revered as a godly figure and a freedom fighter, but he was not associated with the Santhal Revolt of 1855-56.
- **Gonoo**
 - Gonoo (or Ganu) was a lesser-known leader of a tribal movement, but there is limited historical documentation about his involvement in major revolts against the British during the same period.
- **Shah Mal**
 - Shah Mal was associated with the 1857 Revolt (Indian Rebellion of 1857), leading a peasant uprising in the region of present-day Uttar Pradesh.
 - He was not connected to the Santhal Revolt of 1855-56.

Hence, Sidhu Manjhi is the correct answer, and the other options refer to leaders of different tribal or peasant movements.

Additional Information

- **Santhal Revolt of 1855-56:**
 - The Santhal Revolt was significant as it highlighted the grievances of tribal communities against oppressive economic policies, social injustices, and the exploitative practices of landlords and moneylenders.
 - The revolt began in June 1855 when Sidhu and Kanhu Manjhi mobilized around 10,000 Santhals to resist the British authorities.

- Despite initial successes, the revolt was eventually suppressed by the British, but it left a lasting impact on the tribal consciousness and the history of resistance in India.
 - **Role of Tribal Leaders in Resistance Movements:**
 - Tribal leaders like Sidhu Manjhi and Birsa Munda played crucial roles in organizing their communities and leading resistance movements against colonial and feudal exploitation.
 - Their efforts are remembered for their courage, leadership, and the inspiration they provided to future generations in the struggle for justice and independence.
-

Question 19

Who fought in the famous Battle of Chinhat in which the British forces under Henry Lawrence were defeated ?

Options:

- A. Shah Mal
- B. Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah
- C. Birjis Qadr
- D. Kunwar Singh

Answer: B

Solution:

The correct answer is: '2) Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah'.

Key Points

- **Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah:**
 - Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah was a prominent leader during the Indian Rebellion of 1857.
 - He led the Indian forces against the British at the Battle of Chinhat, which took place on June 30, 1857.
 - This battle was a significant event where the British forces under the command of Sir Henry Lawrence were defeated, marking a notable victory for the Indian rebels.

Incorrect Options Overview

- **Shah Mal:**
 - Shah Mal was another leader during the Indian Rebellion of 1857, but he was mainly active in the region of Meerut and not involved in the Battle of Chinhat.
- **Birjis Qadr:**
 - Birjis Qadr was the son of Begum Hazrat Mahal and was declared the Nawab of Awadh during the uprising, but he did not play a direct role in the Battle of Chinhat.

- **Kunwar Singh:**

- Kunwar Singh was a significant leader in the 1857 revolt, particularly in the region of Bihar, and did not participate in the Battle of Chinhat.

Hence, Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah is the correct answer, and the other options are incorrect as they were not involved in the Battle of Chinhat.

Additional Information

- **Battle of Chinhat:**

- The Battle of Chinhat was a part of the Indian Rebellion of 1857, which was a major, but ultimately unsuccessful, uprising against the British East India Company's rule.
- The defeat of the British forces under Henry Lawrence at Chinhat was significant as it led to the siege of the British Residency in Lucknow.

- **Indian Rebellion of 1857:**

- The rebellion is also known as the First War of Indian Independence, Sepoy Mutiny, or the Revolt of 1857.
 - It was a widespread, but ultimately unsuccessful, revolt against British rule in India.
 - The rebellion began as a mutiny of sepoys of the East India Company's army on May 10, 1857, in the town of Meerut, and soon escalated into other mutinies and civilian rebellions chiefly in the upper Gangetic plain and central India.
-

Question 20

Who was the Commissioner of Lucknow when the rebels besieged it during the Revolt of 1857 ?

Options:

- A. Colin Campbell
- B. Henry Lawrence
- C. James Outram
- D. Henry Havelock

Answer: B

Solution:

The correct answer is: 'Henry Lawrence'.

Key Points

- Henry Lawrence was the Commissioner of Lucknow during the Revolt of 1857.

- He was a British soldier and statesman who played a significant role during the early stages of the Indian Rebellion of 1857.
- Lawrence fortified the Residency in Lucknow and led the defense against the rebels until his death on July 4, 1857, from wounds sustained during the siege.

✶ **Incorrect Options**

- **Colin Campbell**
 - Colin Campbell, later known as Lord Clyde, was a British Army officer who played a crucial role in suppressing the Indian Rebellion of 1857.
 - He is known for leading the relief of Lucknow in November 1857, but he was not the Commissioner during the initial siege.
- **James Outram**
 - James Outram was a British general who also played a significant role in the Indian Rebellion of 1857.
 - He joined Colin Campbell in the relief of Lucknow and later assisted in the final capture of the city, but he was not the Commissioner during the siege.
- **Henry Havelock**
 - Henry Havelock was a British general renowned for his actions during the Indian Rebellion of 1857.
 - He led the first relief force that reached Lucknow in September 1857 but was not the Commissioner of Lucknow during the siege.

Hence, the correct answer is Henry Lawrence, and the other options refer to individuals who played significant roles during the Revolt of 1857 but were not the Commissioner of Lucknow at the time of the siege.

Additional Information

- **The Siege of Lucknow:**
 - The siege was one of the key episodes of the Indian Rebellion of 1857, lasting from June to November 1857.
 - The British Residency in Lucknow was the focal point of the siege, with British forces and civilians holding out against rebel forces.
 - The defense was marked by severe hardships and heavy casualties, making it one of the most dramatic events of the rebellion.
- **Relief Efforts:**
 - Two major relief efforts were launched to save the besieged Residency defenders: one led by Henry Havelock and another by Colin Campbell.
 - The first relief by Havelock managed to reach the Residency but could not evacuate the defenders, leading to a prolonged siege.
 - Colin Campbell's final relief in November 1857 successfully evacuated the defenders and marked a turning point in the suppression of the rebellion.

Question 21

The Sunset Law was associated with

Options:

A. Zamindari System/Permanent Settlement

B. British Navy

C. Imperial Court

D. Freedom Movement

Answer: A

Solution:

The correct answer is: '1) Zamindari System/Permanent Settlement'.

Key Points

- **The Sunset Law was associated with the Zamindari System/Permanent Settlement.**
 - This statement is **correct**.
 - The Sunset Law was a regulation that mandated that if the land revenue or tax by the zamindars (landowners) was not paid by sunset on the due date, their lands would be confiscated by the British authorities.
 - This law was part of the Permanent Settlement Act of 1793, introduced by Lord Cornwallis, which aimed to create a stable revenue source for the British East India Company by fixing the land revenue that zamindars had to pay.

Incorrect Options

- **British Navy**
 - This option is **incorrect**.
 - The Sunset Law had no connection with the British Navy, which was the maritime force of the United Kingdom.
- **Imperial Court**
 - This option is **incorrect**.
 - The Sunset Law was not related to the Imperial Court, which refers to the royal courts of emperors or kings, particularly in historical contexts.
- **Freedom Movement**
 - This option is **incorrect**.
 - The Sunset Law was not associated with the Freedom Movement, which refers to the struggle for independence from colonial rule, particularly in the context of India's independence from British rule.

Additional Information

- **Zamindari System/Permanent Settlement:**
 - The Zamindari System, also known as the Permanent Settlement, was introduced in Bengal, Bihar, and Odisha by the British East India Company in 1793.
 - Under this system, zamindars were made the owners of the land and were responsible for collecting and paying a fixed amount of land revenue to the British government.
 - The aim was to ensure a stable revenue source for the Company while creating a class of loyal landowners.

Question 22

During his 'Salt March' Gandhiji began walking towards the ocean from his ashram, located at _____.

Fill in the blank with the correct answer from the options given below :

Options:

- A. Ahmedabad
- B. Sabarmati
- C. Wardha
- D. Kochrab

Answer: B

Solution:

The correct answer is: Sabarmati.

Option Provided in the official Answer key:1,2

Key Points

- **Sabarmati Ashram was the starting point of the famous Salt March, led by Mahatma Gandhi on March 12, 1930.**
 - The march was a significant act of civil disobedience against British rule in India, protesting the unjust salt tax imposed by the British government.
 - Gandhi, along with 78 followers, embarked on a 24-day journey covering approximately 385 kilometers, reaching Dandi on April 6, 1930.
 - Upon reaching Dandi, Gandhi broke the salt law by picking up a handful of natural salt from the seashore, symbolizing defiance against British policies.
 - The march sparked mass participation across India, strengthening the Civil Disobedience Movement and drawing international attention to India's freedom struggle.

Brief Overview of Other Options

- **Ahmedabad:**
 - Ahmedabad, a major city in Gujarat, was an important center of nationalist movements, including the textile strikes led by Gandhi.

- Although it is geographically close to Sabarmati, the Salt March did not start from Ahmedabad but from Sabarmati Ashram.
- **Wardha:**
 - Wardha, in Maharashtra, was an important location in Gandhi's later years, where he established the Sevagram Ashram.
 - However, it was not associated with the launch of the Salt March.
- **Kochrab:**
 - Kochrab Ashram, Gandhi's first ashram in India, was established in 1915 near Ahmedabad.
 - Due to sanitation concerns and lack of space, Gandhi later shifted the ashram to Sabarmati in 1917.
 - While historically significant, Kochrab was not the starting point of the Salt March.

Hence, the correct answer is Sabarmati.

Additional Information

- **Significance of the Salt March:**
 - The Salt March was a key event in the Civil Disobedience Movement, which aimed to undermine British economic control over India.
 - It demonstrated the effectiveness of nonviolent resistance and inspired other civil rights movements worldwide.
 - The march led to thousands of arrests, including that of Gandhi, further galvanizing the nationalist movement.
- **Role of Sabarmati Ashram in the Freedom Struggle:**
 - Sabarmati Ashram was a center for Gandhi's social and political activities from 1917 to 1930.
 - It served as a training ground for Satyagraha, where followers were taught principles of truth and nonviolence.
 - Post the Salt March, Gandhi vowed not to return to the ashram until India gained independence, which happened in 1947.

Question 23

Mahatma Gandhi's Salt March was notable as the first nationalist activity focused on _____.

Options:

- A. Women
- B. Lord Irwin
- C. Subhas Chandra Bose
- D. 15 March, 1930

Answer: A

Solution:

The correct answer is: '1) Women'.

Key Points

- **Mahatma Gandhi's Salt March was notable as the first nationalist activity focused on women.**
 - This statement is **correct**.
 - The Salt March, also known as the Dandi March, was a major nonviolent protest action in India led by Mahatma Gandhi in March-April 1930.
 - Women played a significant role in the Salt March and the broader Civil Disobedience Movement that followed. Gandhi encouraged women to participate actively, breaking traditional norms and taking part in public protests.
 - This marked a significant shift in the participation of women in the Indian independence movement, empowering them and bringing gender equality to the forefront of the struggle against British rule.

Incorrect Options

- **Lord Irwin:**
 - Lord Irwin was the Viceroy of India at the time of the Salt March. Although he was a significant figure during this period, the Salt March was not focused on him specifically but rather on the broader issue of British salt laws and colonial rule.
- **Subhas Chandra Bose:**
 - Subhas Chandra Bose was a prominent Indian nationalist leader, but he was not directly involved in the Salt March. His methods and approaches to achieving independence differed from Gandhi's nonviolent resistance.
- **Date of the Salt March:**
 - The Salt March began on March 12, 1930, and lasted for about 24 days. However, the focus of the question is on the participants and the impact of the march, not the specific dates.

Hence, the focus on women during the Salt March marks a significant development in the Indian independence movement.

Additional Information

- **Role of Women in the Indian Independence Movement:**
 - Women like Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay, Sarojini Naidu, and Kasturba Gandhi were key figures who participated in the Salt March and subsequent movements.
 - The participation of women in the Salt March helped to break traditional gender roles and highlighted the importance of gender equality in the struggle for independence.
- **Impact of the Salt March:**
 - The Salt March was a pivotal event in the Indian independence movement, drawing international attention to the Indian struggle for self-rule.
 - It demonstrated the effectiveness of nonviolent protest and civil disobedience, inspiring future movements for civil rights and freedoms worldwide.

Question 24

“Purna Swaraj” as the goal of nationalism in India was aimed to achieve _____ .

Options:

- A. Partial freedom
- B. Complete independence
- C. Indian identity
- D. Partition

Answer: B

Solution:

The correct answer is: 'Complete independence'.



Key Points

- **Purna Swaraj was aimed to achieve complete independence for India.**
 - This goal was officially adopted by the Indian National Congress on 26 January 1930, declaring the objective of full independence from British rule.
 - The term "Purna Swaraj" translates to "complete self-rule" and signified the determination to attain total sovereignty and self-governance.
 - It marked a significant shift from earlier demands for Dominion Status to an outright call for full independence.



Incorrect Options

- **Partial freedom**
 - This option is incorrect as "Purna Swaraj" explicitly aimed for complete independence, not partial freedom.
- **Indian identity**
 - While the movement for Purna Swaraj was intertwined with the strengthening of Indian identity, the primary goal was full independence, not merely an assertion of identity.
- **Partition**
 - The idea of partition was not a goal of the Purna Swaraj declaration. Partition of India came later as a result of different political developments.

Hence, the correct answer is complete independence, and other options do not align with the goal of Purna Swaraj.



Additional Information

- **Purna Swaraj and its significance:**
 - The Purna Swaraj declaration was a pivotal moment in the Indian independence movement, symbolizing a clear and unequivocal break from British colonial rule.
 - It galvanized the Indian population and intensified the freedom struggle, leading to widespread civil disobedience and non-cooperation movements.
- **Indian National Congress (INC) role:**

- The INC played a central role in advocating for Purna Swaraj, leading mass mobilizations and negotiating with the British for independence.
 - Leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, and Subhas Chandra Bose were instrumental in championing the cause of complete independence.
-

Question 25

Which of the following statements of Gandhiji made at the opening of Banaras Hindu University are true ?

- (A) Gandhiji charged the Indian elite with a lack of concern for the labouring poor.**
- (B) Gandhiji was not worried about the contrast between the “richly bedecked noblemen” and millions of poor Indians.**
- (C) Gandhiji said, “Our salvation can only come through lawyers, doctors and rich landlords.”**
- (D) Gandhiji emphasised that farmers are going to secure the salvation of India.**
- (E) Gandhiji told the privileged invitees, “Strip yourself of this jewellery and hold it in trust for your countrymen.”**

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

Options:

- A. (A), (B) and (C) only
- B. (C), (D) and (E) only
- C. (B), (C), and (D) only
- D. (A), (D) and (E) only

Answer: D

Solution:

The correct answer is: '4. (A), (D) and (E) only'.

Key Points

- **Gandhiji charged the Indian elite with a lack of concern for the labouring poor (Statement A).**
 - This statement is **correct**.
 - Gandhiji often criticized the Indian elite for their disconnect from the masses, especially the poor and the laboring class.
 - He emphasized the need for the elite to align themselves with the struggles and needs of the common people.
- **Gandhiji emphasized that farmers are going to secure the salvation of India (Statement D).**
 - This statement is **correct**.
 - Gandhiji believed that the true strength and future of India lay in its villages and the agrarian community.
 - He consistently advocated for the upliftment and empowerment of farmers as the backbone of the nation.
- **Gandhiji told the privileged invitees, “Strip yourself of this jewellery and hold it in trust for your countrymen” (Statement E).**
 - This statement is **correct**.
 - Gandhiji was known for his advocacy of simplicity and selflessness among the elite to support the broader cause of Indian independence and social equity.
 - He urged the wealthy to contribute their resources for the welfare of the underprivileged and the nation's cause.

Incorrect Statements

- **Gandhiji was not worried about the contrast between the "richly bedecked noblemen" and millions of poor Indians (Statement B).**
 - This statement is **incorrect**.
 - Gandhiji was deeply concerned about the stark contrast between the affluent and the impoverished masses in India.
 - He often highlighted this disparity to urge the privileged classes to adopt a more equitable and compassionate approach.
- **Gandhiji said, “Our salvation can only come through lawyers, doctors and rich landlords” (Statement C).**
 - This statement is **incorrect**.
 - Gandhiji did not believe that the salvation of India depended solely on the professional and wealthy classes.
 - Instead, he emphasized the role of all Indians, particularly the marginalized and rural communities, in the nation's progress and independence.

Hence, Statements (A), (D), and (E) are correct, while Statements (B) and (C) are incorrect.

Additional Information

- **Gandhiji's Philosophy on Indian Society:**
 - He believed in the concept of "Sarvodaya" or the welfare of all, which emphasized the upliftment of the poorest sections of society.
 - His ideas on self-reliance and empowerment of the rural economy were pivotal in his vision for India's future.

- **Role of the Elite in India's Independence:**

- While Gandhiji recognized the contributions of the educated and wealthy classes, he consistently urged them to use their resources and influence for the broader good of all Indians.
- His call for simplicity and trusteeship aimed to bridge the gap between the rich and the poor, promoting a more just and equitable society.

Question 26

Match List-I with List-II :

List – I		List - II	
A.	Khilafat Movement	I.	Mahatma Gandhi's biographer
B.	Jallianwala Bagh Massacre	II.	Turkish ruler
C.	Kemal Ataturk	III.	1919
D.	Louis Fisher	IV.	1919-1920

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

Options:

- A. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
- B. (A) - (I), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (III)
- C. (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)
- D. (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)

Answer: D

Solution:

The correct answer is: 'Option 4'.

Key Points

- **Matching List-I with List-II**

- **Khilafat Movement (A) - 1919-1920 (IV)**
- The Khilafat Movement was launched in 1919 and continued until 1920. It was a significant movement by Indian Muslims to protect the Ottoman Caliphate after World War I.
- **Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (B) - 1919 (III)**

- The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre occurred on April 13, 1919. British troops under General Dyer fired on a peaceful gathering, leading to numerous deaths.
- **Kemal Ataturk (C) - Turkish ruler (II)**
- Kemal Ataturk was the founder of modern Turkey and its first President. He led reforms that transformed Turkey into a secular, modern nation-state.
- **Louis Fischer (D) - Mahatma Gandhi's biographer (I)**
- Louis Fischer was an American journalist and author who wrote an acclaimed biography of Mahatma Gandhi.

★ Incorrect Statements

- **Option 1:** (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
 - This option incorrectly matches Khilafat Movement with Mahatma Gandhi's biographer and Jallianwala Bagh Massacre with Turkish ruler, which is not accurate.
- **Option 2:** (A) - (I), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (III)
 - This option incorrectly matches Khilafat Movement with Mahatma Gandhi's biographer and Jallianwala Bagh Massacre with 1919-1920, which is not accurate.
- **Option 3:** (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)
 - This option incorrectly matches Khilafat Movement with 1919 and Jallianwala Bagh Massacre with Mahatma Gandhi's biographer, which is not accurate.

Hence, Option 4 is correct, and Options 1, 2, and 3 are incorrect.

Additional Information

- **Khilafat Movement:**
 - It was a pan-Islamist political protest campaign launched by Muslims in British India to influence the British government and protect the Ottoman Caliphate.
 - The movement collapsed by late 1920s after the abolition of the Caliphate by Mustafa Kemal Ataturk.
- **Jallianwala Bagh Massacre:**
 - The massacre was a turning point in Indian history, leading to widespread anger and increased support for the Indian independence movement.
 - It exposed the brutality of British rule in India and had a profound impact on the Indian freedom struggle.
- **Kemal Ataturk:**
 - He implemented sweeping reforms in Turkey, including secularism, modernization of education, and adoption of Western legal systems.
 - Ataturk's policies profoundly influenced the development of modern Turkey.
- **Louis Fischer:**
 - Fischer's biography of Gandhi, titled "The Life of Mahatma Gandhi", is one of the most comprehensive accounts of Gandhi's life and philosophy.
 - His works provide valuable insights into Gandhi's thoughts and the Indian independence movement.

Question 27

Who was the Judge who presided over Gandhiji's trial after the withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement ?

Options:

- A. Justice C.N. Broomfield
- B. Justice William Hodges
- C. Justice Joseph Noel
- D. Justice Thomas Barker

Answer: A

Solution:

The correct answer is: '**Justice C.N. Broomfield**'.



Key Points

- **Justice C.N. Broomfield was the judge who presided over Mahatma Gandhi's trial in 1922.**
 - Gandhiji was tried for his involvement in the Non-Cooperation Movement, which aimed at gaining full independence from British rule.
 - The trial took place after the movement was called off due to the Chauri Chaura incident, where a violent mob killed 22 policemen.
 - Justice Broomfield sentenced Gandhi to six years of imprisonment for sedition, but praised him for his moral and ethical integrity during the trial.



Incorrect Options

- **Justice William Hodges**
 - There is no historical record of a Judge William Hodges presiding over any significant trial involving Mahatma Gandhi.
- **Justice Joseph Noel**
 - Justice Joseph Noel is not associated with any trial of Mahatma Gandhi. His name does not appear in historical accounts relating to Gandhi's legal battles.
- **Justice Thomas Barker**
 - Similarly, Justice Thomas Barker did not preside over any notable trial involving Mahatma Gandhi. His name is not linked with Gandhiji's legal history.

Hence, the correct answer is Justice C.N. Broomfield, and the other options are not relevant to the trial of Mahatma Gandhi after the withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement.



Additional Information

- **Non-Cooperation Movement:**
 - Launched by Mahatma Gandhi in 1920, the Non-Cooperation Movement was a significant part of the Indian independence struggle against British colonial rule.
 - It aimed to resist British rule through non-violent means such as boycotting British goods, institutions, and services.
 - The movement was abruptly called off in 1922 after the Chauri Chaura incident, where a violent clash resulted in the death of policemen, contradicting the movement's non-violent principles.

- **Chauri Chaura Incident:**

- On February 5, 1922, a violent altercation between the police and protesters in the town of Chauri Chaura, Uttar Pradesh, led to the death of 22 policemen.
 - In response to this violence, Gandhiji called off the Non-Cooperation Movement, emphasizing the importance of non-violence in the struggle for independence.
-

Question 28

When were separate electorates first created by the British Colonial Government ?

Options:

- A. 1919
- B. 1923
- C. 1909
- D. 1907

Answer: C

Solution:

The correct answer is: 'Option 3: 1909'.

Key Points

- **The British Colonial Government introduced separate electorates for the first time in 1909.**
 - This was established under the Indian Councils Act of 1909, also known as the Morley-Minto Reforms.
 - The Act allowed separate electorates for Muslims, enabling them to elect their representatives to legislative councils.
 - This move was aimed at addressing the political demands of the Muslim community and ensuring their participation in governance.

Explanation of Other Options

- **1919:**
 - Related to the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, which introduced dyarchy in provincial governance but did not initiate separate electorates.
- **1923:**
 - No significant electoral reforms related to separate electorates were introduced in this year.
- **1907:**
 - No significant electoral reforms related to separate electorates were introduced in this year.

Additional Information

- **Indian Councils Act of 1909 (Morley-Minto Reforms):**
 - Named after the Secretary of State for India, John Morley, and the Viceroy of India, Lord Minto.
 - Aimed to expand the participation of Indians in the governance process.
 - Introduced separate electorates to provide a political voice to the Muslim minority.
 - **Impact of Separate Electorates:**
 - Encouraged the political organization of the Muslim community.
 - Criticized for fostering communal divisions in Indian politics.
 - Set a precedent for further communal electorate provisions in later reforms.
-

Question 29

Mughal chronicles viewed the emperors as supreme sovereign because

Mughal chronicles viewed the emperors as supreme sovereign because

Options:

- A. Nobility wanted him to be one.
- B. Vision of empire viewed the emperor as the sole ruler.
- C. Chronicles were a rich source of history.
- D. Imperial administration was weak.

Answer: B

Solution:

The correct answer is: Vision of empire viewed the emperor as the sole ruler.

Key Points

- **Mughal chronicles portrayed the emperor as the supreme sovereign because the Mughal vision of empire emphasized absolute monarchy.**
 - The Mughal emperor was seen as the *****"Shadow of God on Earth" (Zill-e-Ilahi)****, a divine figure who ruled with absolute authority.
 - Imperial ideology stressed the emperor as the ****sole source of power, governance, and justice****, legitimized by both divine will and historical traditions.

- Persian chronicles such as the **Akbarnama** (by Abul Fazl) and **Ain-i-Akbari** presented the Mughal emperor as a **benevolent and wise ruler**, responsible for the prosperity of the empire.
- The empire's functioning was centralized around the emperor, who was not just a political leader but also a cultural and religious authority.

★ **Brief Overview of Other Options**

- **Nobility wanted him to be one:**
 - While Mughal nobles played an essential role in governance, they did not define the emperor's supremacy.
 - Rather, the nobility functioned under the emperor's authority, relying on his favor and patronage.
 - The **Mansabdari system** ensured that nobility remained loyal to the emperor rather than forming independent power centers.
- **Chronicles were a rich source of history:**
 - While Mughal chronicles provide valuable historical insights, they were written to glorify the emperor and justify his rule.
 - The chronicles were a **means of legitimizing the emperor's supreme status**, rather than the reason why he was viewed as such.
- **Imperial administration was weak:**
 - Mughal administration was one of the strongest of its time, marked by efficient revenue collection, military organization, and judicial systems.
 - The administration functioned under the emperor's centralized control, and any weaknesses were seen only in later periods of decline.

Hence, the correct answer is that the vision of the empire viewed the emperor as the sole ruler.

Additional Information

- **Features of Mughal Imperial Ideology:**
 - The emperor was considered the **fountain of all power**, and his authority was reinforced through rituals and court etiquette.
 - Persian influence shaped Mughal court culture, emphasizing the emperor's divine right to rule.
 - Symbols like the **Peacock Throne** and the practice of **Jharokha Darshan** (emperor's public appearance) reinforced his divine and political supremacy.
- **Significance of Chronicles in Mughal Rule:**
 - Mughal rulers commissioned court historians to write chronicles like **Akbarnama**, **Shah Jahan Nama**, and **Alamgir Nama** to justify their rule.
 - These works glorified the emperor, emphasizing his wisdom, justice, and military strength.

Question 30

Which section of the Mughal Court was viewed as very significant ?

Which section of the Mughal Court was viewed as very significant ?

Options:

- A. Imperial vision
- B. The Empire
- C. Nobility
- D. Mughal Chronicles

Answer: C

Solution:

The correct answer is: 'C) Nobility'.

Key Points

- **The nobility was one of the most significant sections of the Mughal court, playing a crucial role in administration, military, and governance.**
 - The **Mughal nobility (umara)** was composed of high-ranking officials, military commanders, and provincial governors.
 - These nobles were directly appointed by the emperor and were responsible for **maintaining law and order, collecting revenue, and administering provinces**.
 - The **Mansabdari system**, introduced by Akbar, structured the nobility into ranks (**mansabs**) based on their military and administrative responsibilities.
 - The nobles were **patrons of art, culture, and architecture**, contributing to the grandeur of the Mughal court.
 - Many influential nobles **held vast land grants (jagirs)** and were crucial to the empire's stability and expansion.
 - The emperor's authority was heavily dependent on the loyalty and efficiency of the nobility, making them an indispensable part of the Mughal court.

Incorrect Statements

- **Imperial vision was a guiding philosophy rather than a distinct section of the court.**
 - The Mughal emperors followed an **imperial vision** of strong centralized rule, cultural assimilation, and territorial expansion.
 - However, this was an overarching **ideology** rather than a structured part of the Mughal court.
- **The Empire itself was an entity governed by the nobility but was not a separate section of the court.**
 - The Mughal Empire encompassed vast territories, including numerous provinces (**subahs**) governed by appointed officials.
 - While the empire functioned under the emperor's rule, it was not a specific **segment** of the court like the nobility.
- **Mughal Chronicles were records of the empire rather than a distinct operational section of the court.**
 - These chronicles, such as **Ain-i-Akbari, Akbarnama, and Baburnama**, were commissioned by the Mughal rulers to document their reigns.
 - They played an important role in **preserving history and legitimizing rule**, but they were **not** directly involved in administration or governance.

Hence, the nobility was considered the most significant section of the Mughal court due to its administrative, military, and economic influence.

Additional Information

- **The Mansabdari System and its Role:**
 - Introduced by **Akbar**, the **Mansabdari system** assigned ranks (**mansabs**) to nobles based on their military and administrative service.
 - Each mansabdar had to maintain a specific number of troops, known as **zat and sawar ranks**, to serve the emperor.
 - Higher-ranked mansabdars governed large territories and commanded **significant influence** in court affairs.
 - **Jagirdars and the Revenue System:**
 - Nobles were often granted **jagirs (land grants)** instead of fixed salaries, from which they collected revenue.
 - The **Jagirdari system** allowed nobles to maintain a financial base, but excessive power among jagirdars sometimes led to **regional instability**.
 - **Influence of Nobles in Political Successions:**
 - The nobility played a major role in **imperial succession disputes**, as rival factions supported different princes for the throne.
 - Powerful nobles often acted as **kingmakers**, influencing political events within the empire.
-

Question 31

Which chronicle says that the entire kingdom has to follow the king's orders ?

Which chronicle says that the entire kingdom has to follow the king's orders ?

Options:

- A. Urdu Akhbar
- B. Badshah Nama
- C. Akbar Nama
- D. Kitabkhana

Answer: C

Solution:

The correct answer is: Akbar Nama.

Key Points

- **Akbar Nama, written by Abul Fazl, describes Akbar's reign and his vision of centralized authority, portraying the emperor as the ultimate ruler whose commands must be followed throughout the empire.**
 - The work is divided into three volumes, covering Akbar's lineage, reign, administrative policies, and military campaigns.
 - It emphasizes the **concept of divine kingship**, where the emperor was seen as a just, enlightened, and absolute monarch.
 - The **Ain-i-Akbari**, the third volume, provides a detailed account of Akbar's governance, revenue system, and court customs.
 - It highlights Akbar's efforts to **consolidate power, integrate diverse communities, and introduce policies like Sulh-i-kul (universal tolerance).**

Brief Overview of Other Options

- **Urdu Akhbar:**
 - Not a Mughal chronicle but a later newspaper format that emerged in the 19th century.
 - Focused on reporting current events rather than documenting historical governance.
- **Badshah Nama:**
 - Written by **Abdul Hamid Lahori**, it chronicles the reign of **Shah Jahan**, not Akbar.
 - It presents Shah Jahan as a divine ruler but does not provide the same level of administrative detail as Akbar Nama.
- **Kitabkhana:**
 - A Persian term meaning **library** or **scriptorium**, referring to a collection of books rather than a historical chronicle.
 - It does not describe the governance or authority of Mughal emperors.

Hence, the correct answer is Akbar Nama.

Additional Information

- **Significance of Akbar Nama:**
 - It serves as an **official history** of Akbar's reign, showcasing his achievements and policies.
 - Documents Akbar's **military conquests**, revenue reforms, and efforts to integrate diverse religious communities.
 - Portrays Akbar as a **philosopher-king** committed to justice, stability, and cultural synthesis.
- **Concept of Mughal Kingship in Akbar Nama:**
 - Akbar was presented as a **divinely ordained ruler**, responsible for the well-being of his people.
 - The book highlights his **rational approach to governance**, promoting merit-based administration.
 - Reinforces the idea that the emperor's commands were **binding on all subjects**, ensuring centralized control.

Question 32

The Mughal imperial administrative apparatus was effectively dependent on _____

The Mughal imperial administrative apparatus was effectively dependent on _____

Options:

- A. Travellers
- B. Nobles
- C. Masses
- D. Mir Bakshi

Answer: B

Solution:

The correct answer is: Nobles.



Key Points

- **The Mughal imperial administrative system was highly dependent on the **nobility**, who played a crucial role in governance, revenue collection, and military administration.**
 - The Mughal empire operated under a **centralized bureaucratic structure**, where nobles were granted ranks (mansabs) under the **Mansabdari system**.
 - These nobles were responsible for maintaining **military forces, collecting revenue, and administering justice** in their assigned territories.
 - The **emperor** relied on their loyalty and efficiency to ensure smooth governance and control over the vast empire.
 - The Mughal nobility consisted of **Persian, Central Asian (Turani), and Indian-origin officials**, creating a diverse administrative elite.
 - Their influence was crucial in **decision-making, diplomacy, and maintaining political stability**.



Brief Overview of Other Options

- **Travellers:**
 - Foreign travellers like Ibn Battuta, Francois Bernier, and Niccolao Manucci recorded observations about the Mughal empire but had no direct role in administration.
 - They provided valuable **descriptions of the empire's wealth, governance, and culture**, but the administrative machinery did not rely on them.
- **Masses:**
 - While the common people were essential for the economy and taxation, they had **no direct role in administration**.

- The Mughal administration was ****not democratic**** and was controlled by the emperor, nobles, and officials.
- **Mir Bakshi:**
 - The ****Mir Bakshi**** was an important official in charge of the ****military and recruitment**** but was ****not solely responsible for the entire administration****.
 - He played a role in recommending appointments and disbursing salaries but was subordinate to the emperor and the nobility.

Hence, the correct answer is Nobles.

Additional Information

- **Role of the Nobility in Mughal Administration:**
 - The ****Mansabdari system**** classified nobles into different ranks based on their administrative and military responsibilities.
 - Nobles held ****jagirs (land grants)**** and collected ****revenue from peasants**** on behalf of the state.
 - They were responsible for maintaining order, expanding the empire, and ****ensuring loyalty to the emperor****.
- **Divisions of Mughal Nobility:**
 - Turani (Central Asian nobles)
 - Persian (Iranian-origin officials)
 - Hindustani (Indian-born nobles)
 - Rajputs and other allied rulers who were integrated into the imperial system.

Question 33

Who is the author of Akbar Nama ?

Who is the author of Akbar Nama ?

Options:

- A. Chandrabhan Barahman
- B. Muhammad Kazim
- C. Lahori
- D. Abu'l Fazl

Answer: D

Solution:

The correct answer is: 'D) Abu'l Fazl'.

Key Points

- **Abu'l Fazl was the chief court historian of Emperor Akbar and the author of the Akbar Nama.**
 - The **Akbar Nama** is a three-volume historical and administrative chronicle of Akbar's reign, written in **Persian**.
 - The first two volumes detail **Akbar's genealogy, conquests, administrative policies, and court culture**.
 - The third volume, known as the **Ain-i-Akbari**, provides a detailed account of **Akbar's administration, economy, military, social structure, and religious policies**.
 - Abu'l Fazl was one of the **Navaratnas (Nine Gems) of Akbar's court** and played a significant role in shaping Mughal historiography.
 - He emphasized **Akbar's divine kingship and his policy of religious tolerance**, portraying him as an enlightened and just ruler.

Incorrect Statements

- **Chandrabhan Brahman was a Mughal poet, not a historian.**
 - Chandrabhan Brahman was a **Persian-language poet and scholar** who lived during the Mughal period.
 - Although he was associated with the court, he **did not write** historical works like the Akbar Nama.
- **Muhammad Kazim was a historian during Aurangzeb's reign.**
 - He was the **author of the Alamgir Nama**, which documented **Aurangzeb's reign**.
 - His work followed the tradition of Mughal historical chronicles but was written **much later than the Akbar Nama**.
- **Abdul Hamid Lahori was the court historian of Shah Jahan.**
 - Lahori wrote the **Padshahnama**, which is the official account of **Shah Jahan's reign**.
 - His works **did not cover Akbar's life or administration**.

Hence, Abu'l Fazl is the correct answer, as he was the official court historian of Akbar and the author of the Akbar Nama.

Additional Information

- **Structure of the Akbar Nama:**
 - **Volume 1:** Covers Akbar's **lineage, birth, and early years**, along with the political history before his rule.
 - **Volume 2:** Describes **Akbar's military conquests, policies, and governance**, highlighting his administrative and military strategies.
 - **Volume 3 (Ain-i-Akbari):** A detailed **administrative manual**, documenting Mughal revenue systems, military, social hierarchy, and religious policies.
- **Abu'l Fazl's Contribution to Mughal Historiography:**
 - He was a staunch supporter of **Akbar's policy of Sulh-i-Kul (universal tolerance)** and documented it in the Akbar Nama.
 - His writings were **highly detailed and glorified Akbar's rule**, often presenting him as a divine ruler.
 - Abu'l Fazl's historical style influenced **later Mughal chroniclers**, making his work one of the most comprehensive sources of Akbar's reign.

Question 34

When did the Constitution of India come into force ?

When did the Constitution of India come into force ?

Options:

- A. 26th January, 1950
- B. 15th August, 1947
- C. 31st January, 1929
- D. 6th November, 1949

Answer: A

Solution:

The correct answer is: 'A) 26th January, 1950'.

Key Points

- **The Constitution of India came into force on 26th January 1950, marking the official birth of the Republic of India.**
 - The **Constituent Assembly of India** adopted the Constitution on **26th November 1949**, but it came into effect on **26th January 1950**.
 - The date **26th January** was chosen to commemorate the **Purna Swaraj Declaration** made by the Indian National Congress on the same date in **1930**.
 - Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, the **Chairman of the Drafting Committee**, played a crucial role in formulating the Constitution.
 - The Constitution **replaced the Government of India Act, 1935**, as the supreme law of India.
 - With its enforcement, **Dr. Rajendra Prasad became the first President of India**, and India officially became a **Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, and Democratic Republic**.

Incorrect Statements

- **15th August, 1947, marks India's independence but not the enforcement of the Constitution.**
 - India gained **independence from British rule** on **15th August 1947**.
 - However, it continued to function under the **Government of India Act, 1935**, until the Constitution was enacted in 1950.
- **31st January, 1929, is not related to the enforcement of the Constitution.**
 - This date holds no historical significance related to the Indian Constitution.
 - The **Purna Swaraj Resolution**, which called for complete independence, was passed on **26th January 1930**, not 31st January 1929.
- **6th November, 1949, was an important phase in Constitution drafting but not its enforcement date.**
 - The **final draft of the Constitution** was prepared and signed in **November 1949**.
 - However, the actual enforcement took place on **26th January 1950**, as per the decision of the Constituent Assembly.

Hence, the Constitution of India came into force on 26th January 1950, making India a sovereign republic.

Additional Information

- **Significance of 26th January:**
 - The date was chosen to honor the **Purna Swaraj Day (1930)**, when the Indian National Congress demanded complete independence.
 - 26th January is celebrated as **Republic Day** every year with a grand **parade in New Delhi**.
 - **Key Features of the Indian Constitution:**
 - It is the **longest written constitution in the world**, with **448 articles in 25 parts**.
 - It provides for a **parliamentary system of government** with a **federal structure**.
 - It upholds **fundamental rights and duties**, ensuring democracy, secularism, and justice.
 - **First Republic Day Celebrations:**
 - On 26th January 1950, **Dr. Rajendra Prasad** took oath as the first President of India.
 - The first Republic Day parade was held in **1950** at Irwin Stadium (now National Stadium), Delhi.
-

Question 35

Why is the Constitution of India described as the longest document in the world ?

Why is the Constitution of India described as the longest document in the world ?

Options:

- A. It is a painstakingly drafted document.
- B. It is carefully worked out.
- C. It imbibes culture of hierarchy.
- D. The country size and diversity impacted the Constitution length.

Answer: C

Solution:

The correct answer is: It imbibes culture of hierarchy.

 **Key Points**

- **The Indian Constitution is described as the longest document in the world because it imbibes a culture of hierarchy, ensuring a structured legal and administrative framework.**
 - The Constitution is designed to address **multiple levels of governance**, including **the central government, state governments, and local bodies**, creating a layered structure of authority.
 - It establishes **a clear hierarchy of laws**, with the Constitution as the supreme law, followed by parliamentary laws, state laws, and local regulations.
 - The document includes **detailed provisions for reservations, affirmative actions, and social stratifications**, acknowledging existing societal hierarchies.
 - The bureaucratic structure under the Constitution follows **a hierarchical framework**, ensuring governance is systematically organized from the top to the grassroots level.

★ **Brief Overview of Other Options**

- **It is a painstakingly drafted document:**
 - Although the Constitution was meticulously drafted by the **Constituent Assembly** over nearly three years, the length is not solely due to the drafting process.
 - Its length results more from the necessity to **accommodate India's diverse legal, political, and social complexities**.
- **It is carefully worked out:**
 - The Constitution was thoughtfully structured, but many countries have carefully worked-out constitutions that are much shorter.
 - India's **federal nature, detailed provisions, and governance structure** contribute to its length rather than just careful planning.
- **The country size and diversity impacted the Constitution length:**
 - While India's diversity influenced the Constitution's content, the **hierarchical nature of governance and social stratification** played a larger role in its complexity and length.
 - The presence of **different legal systems, caste-based reservations, and administrative divisions** contributes to its hierarchical structure.

Hence, the correct answer is that the Constitution of India is the longest document in the world because it imbibes a culture of hierarchy.

Additional Information

- **Hierarchical Nature of the Indian Constitution:**
 - India follows a **quasi-federal structure**, meaning the central government has more authority than states.
 - **Different levels of governance**, such as the **Union, State, and Panchayati Raj institutions**, create a multi-tiered system.
 - Legal provisions are divided into **Union List, State List, and Concurrent List**, reinforcing structured governance.
- **Influence of Social Hierarchy on the Constitution:**
 - The Constitution provides **affirmative action for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Other Backward Classes**, acknowledging social hierarchy.
 - Judicial hierarchy is established through **District Courts, High Courts, and the Supreme Court**.
 - Bureaucratic hierarchy ensures that officials work under **strict administrative rules, following a chain of command**.

Question 36

How can we say that the Constitution of India seeks to unify India ?

How can we say that the Constitution of India seeks to unify India ?

Options:

- A. It deals with the country's problems.
- B. The area of the subcontinent was under its control.
- C. It was designed to keep the country's divided classes, communities and castes together.
- D. It was to nurture democratic institutions.

Answer: C

Solution:

The correct answer is: 'It was designed to keep the country's divided classes, communities and castes together.'



Key Points

- **The Constitution of India was framed with the objective of unifying the nation by accommodating its diverse population.**
 - India has a complex social structure with multiple castes, communities, languages, and religions.
 - The Constitution ensures unity by incorporating provisions that promote social justice, equality, and protection of fundamental rights.
 - Articles related to the abolition of untouchability (Article 17), prohibition of discrimination (Article 15), and equal opportunity in public employment (Article 16) demonstrate the intent to integrate all sections of society.



Incorrect Statements

- **It deals with the country's problems.**
 - The Constitution provides a framework for governance, addressing various political, social, and economic issues, but this alone does not define its role in unification.
 - While it helps manage problems through legal provisions and institutional mechanisms, unification specifically relates to inclusivity and social integration.
- **The area of the subcontinent was under its control.**
 - The Indian Constitution applies to the territories of India, but mere geographical control does not ensure unity.
 - Unity is achieved through common principles, rights, and governance mechanisms rather than just territorial control.
- **It was to nurture democratic institutions.**

- The Constitution indeed establishes democratic institutions, ensuring representation and governance based on people's will.
- However, unification is more directly linked to social harmony, inclusivity, and ensuring that diverse communities feel integrated within the system.

Hence, the Constitution of India seeks to unify the country by keeping its diverse classes, communities, and castes together through social, legal, and political measures.

Additional Information

- **Fundamental Rights and Unity:**
 - The Constitution guarantees fundamental rights such as equality, freedom, and protection against discrimination.
 - These rights ensure that all citizens, regardless of caste, religion, or region, feel equally included in the nation-building process.
- **Directive Principles and Social Justice:**
 - Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs) aim at reducing inequalities and promoting social welfare.
 - They emphasize policies related to education, economic equality, and protection of weaker sections to strengthen national unity.
- **Secularism and Religious Harmony:**
 - The Constitution declares India a secular state, ensuring no discrimination based on religion.
 - By promoting religious freedom and tolerance, it fosters harmony among different communities, contributing to national unity.

Question 37

In which body was the Constitution of India deliberated upon ?

In which body was the Constitution of India deliberated upon ?

Options:

- A. Parliament of India
- B. Through Newspaper coverage
- C. Constituent Assembly
- D. Princely States

Answer: C

Solution:

The correct answer is: **Constituent Assembly.**

Key Points

- **The Constitution of India was deliberated upon and drafted by the **Constituent Assembly**, which was established in 1946.**
 - The **Constituent Assembly of India** was formed based on the **Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946** and consisted of representatives from various provinces and princely states.
 - It functioned as the **body responsible for framing the Indian Constitution** and debated every aspect of governance, rights, and legal structure.
 - **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar** was the **Chairman of the Drafting Committee**, which played a key role in drafting the Constitution.
 - The Assembly held **11 sessions** over **2 years, 11 months, and 18 days** before finalizing the Constitution.
 - On **November 26, 1949**, the Constitution was adopted, and it came into effect on **January 26, 1950**.

Brief Overview of Other Options

- **Parliament of India:**
 - The Indian Parliament **did not draft the Constitution**, as it was yet to be formed when the Constitution was being written.
 - The first Parliament of independent India was established **after** the enforcement of the Constitution in **1950**.
- **Through Newspaper Coverage:**
 - While newspapers extensively reported on the deliberations and debates of the Constituent Assembly, they were **not the body responsible for drafting** the Constitution.
 - Press coverage played a role in shaping public opinion, but the actual decisions were made within the Assembly.
- **Princely States:**
 - Princely states were semi-autonomous regions under British suzerainty but **did not directly draft the Constitution**.
 - After independence, princely states were integrated into India through **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's efforts**, but they had limited influence on the constitutional drafting process.

Hence, the correct answer is **Constituent Assembly**.

Additional Information

- **Key Features of the Constituent Assembly:**
 - Total **389 members**, later reduced to **299** after partition.
 - **Dr. Rajendra Prasad** was the **President** of the Assembly.
 - Divided into **multiple committees**, such as the Drafting Committee, Union Powers Committee, and Fundamental Rights Committee.
 - The **Objective Resolution**, moved by **Jawaharlal Nehru**, laid the foundation for the Preamble.
- **Significance of the Constituent Assembly:**
 - Ensured **comprehensive debates** on governance, federalism, and individual rights.
 - Incorporated **ideas from various sources**, including the Government of India Act, 1935, and constitutions of other nations.

- Established the foundation for ****democracy, justice, and equality**** in independent India.
-

Question 38

The nature of the Constitution imbibed the right to _____ .

The nature of the Constitution imbibed the right to _____ .

Options:

- A. Cultural Rights
- B. Educational Rights
- C. Equality
- D. Religion

Answer: C

Solution:

The correct answer is: 'Equality'

Correct answer provided in the official answer key is:1,2,3,4



Key Points

- **The Indian Constitution is fundamentally based on the principle of equality, ensuring justice and fairness for all citizens.**
 - Equality is enshrined as a fundamental right in Articles 14 to 18 of the Constitution.
 - Article 14 guarantees that the state shall not deny any person equality before the law and equal protection of the laws.
 - Article 15 prohibits discrimination on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth.
 - Article 16 ensures equal opportunities in public employment.
 - Article 17 abolishes untouchability, reinforcing the idea of social equality.
 - Article 18 prohibits the state from granting hereditary titles, promoting equal social standing.



Incorrect Statements

- **Cultural Rights**

- The Constitution provides cultural rights under Articles 29 and 30 to protect the interests of minorities and promote cultural diversity.
- However, these rights are specific to the preservation of culture and language rather than the general nature of the Constitution.
- **Educational Rights**
 - Educational rights, under Article 21A and Articles 29-30, ensure access to education, particularly for disadvantaged sections and minorities.
 - While important, educational rights are not the fundamental guiding principle of the Constitution's nature.
- **Religion**
 - The Constitution guarantees the right to freedom of religion under Articles 25-28, ensuring religious liberty.
 - However, secularism ensures that religion does not overshadow the broader constitutional principle of equality.

Hence, the Indian Constitution fundamentally imbibes the right to equality as a core principle.

Additional Information

- **Types of Equality in the Constitution:**
 - **Political Equality:** Ensures equal participation in governance through universal adult suffrage.
 - **Social Equality:** Eliminates caste-based and gender-based discrimination.
 - **Economic Equality:** Promotes fair distribution of resources and equal opportunities.
- **Relation between Equality and Fundamental Rights:**
 - Equality is interlinked with other fundamental rights, such as the right to life (Article 21) and the right to freedom (Articles 19-22).
 - It also forms the basis for affirmative action policies like reservations for marginalized groups.
- **Judicial Interpretation of Equality:**
 - The Supreme Court of India has upheld the principle of equality in landmark cases like *Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala* (1973), emphasizing its role in the Constitution's basic structure.
 - Various judgments have reinforced that equality is not just formal but also substantive, requiring positive action by the state.

Question 39

Which of the following statements are correct ?

(A) Harappan seal was a most distinctive artifact of the Harappan Civilization.

(B) Harappan seal motifs conveyed a meaning to those unable to read it.

(C) Harappan seals had Sanskrit script on them.

(D) Harappan seals had Pali and Prakrit inscriptions on them.

(E) Some Harappan seals show wider spacing of script from right and cramping on the left.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

Options:

A. (A) and (D) only

B. (C), (D) and (E) only

C. (A), (B) and (E) only

D. (A), (C) and (D) only

Answer: C

Solution:

The correct answer is: '3) (A), (B) and (E) only'.

Key Points

- **(A) Harappan seal was a most distinctive artifact of the Harappan Civilization.**
 - This statement is correct.
 - Harappan seals are among the most distinctive artifacts from the Harappan Civilization, often depicting animals, mythical creatures, and script.
- **(B) Harappan seal motifs conveyed a meaning to those unable to read it.**
 - This statement is correct.
 - The motifs on the Harappan seals are believed to have conveyed cultural or administrative information, possibly understood even by those who couldn't read the script.
- **(E) Some Harappan seals show wider spacing of script from right and cramping on the left.**
 - This statement is correct.
 - Studies of Harappan script have noted variations in spacing, which may reflect writing practices or the constraints of the seal-making process.

Incorrect Statements

- **(C) Harappan seals had Sanskrit script on them.**
 - This statement is incorrect.
 - The script on Harappan seals remains undeciphered but is not Sanskrit. The Harappan script is unique and predates Sanskrit.
- **(D) Harappan seals had Pali and Prakrit inscriptions on them.**
 - This statement is incorrect.
 - Harappan seals do not contain Pali or Prakrit inscriptions. These languages and scripts developed much later.

Hence, Statements (A), (B) and (E) are correct, and Statements (C) and (D) are incorrect.

Additional Information

- **Harappan Civilization:**
 - The Harappan Civilization, also known as the Indus Valley Civilization, flourished around 2600-1900 BCE in what is now Pakistan and northwest India.
 - It is known for its advanced urban planning, architecture, and social organization.
 - **Harappan Seals:**
 - Harappan seals were likely used for trade, identification, and administrative purposes.
 - They typically feature a combination of animal motifs, human figures, and script.
 - Despite numerous attempts, the script on these seals has not been deciphered, leading to various theories about its language and meaning.
-

Question 40

Match List-I with List-II :

List – I		List - II	
A.	Kushanas	I.	Piyadassi
B.	Ashoka	II.	Devputra
C.	Samudragupta	III.	Court-poet
D.	Harisena	IV.	Prayaga Prashasti

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

Options:

- A. (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
- B. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
- C. (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)
- D. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Answer: A

Solution:

The correct answer is: '1) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)'.

 **Key Points**

- **A - Kushanas - II. Devputra**
 - The Kushanas were known for using the title "Devputra," which means "Son of God." This title indicated their divine status and was intended to legitimize their rule.
- **B - Ashoka - I. Piyadassi**
 - Ashoka, the famous Mauryan emperor, referred to himself as "Piyadassi" in his inscriptions. The term "Piyadassi" means "Beloved of the Gods" and is used extensively in his edicts.
- **C - Samudragupta - IV. Prayaga Prashasti**
 - Samudragupta, a Gupta emperor, is renowned for the Prayaga Prashasti, an inscription composed by his court poet Harisena, which praises his conquests and accomplishments.
- **D - Harisena - III. Court-poet**
 - Harisena was the court poet of Samudragupta. He composed the Prayaga Prashasti, which eulogized the achievements of Samudragupta.

★ Incorrect Statements

- **Option 2: (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)**
 - This option incorrectly matches the titles and descriptions with the historical figures. For instance, it incorrectly assigns "Devputra" to Ashoka and "Piyadassi" to Kushanas.
- **Option 3: (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)**
 - This option also incorrectly matches the titles and descriptions. For example, it assigns "Prayaga Prashasti" to the Kushanas and "Court-poet" to Ashoka, which is incorrect.
- **Option 4: (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)**
 - Again, this option incorrectly matches the titles and descriptions. It assigns "Court-poet" to the Kushanas and "Prayaga Prashasti" to Ashoka, which are incorrect associations.

Hence, the correct answer is Option 1, and the other options provide incorrect matches between the historical figures and their corresponding titles or descriptions.

Additional Information

- **Kushanas and Devputra:**
 - The Kushanas, especially Kanishka, are known for promoting Buddhism and their usage of divine titles to emphasize their authority and connection to the gods.
- **Ashoka and Piyadassi:**
 - Ashoka's inscriptions, found across the Indian subcontinent, reflect his efforts to spread Buddhist values and ethical governance.
- **Samudragupta and Prayaga Prashasti:**
 - The Prayaga Prashasti is a significant historical source that details Samudragupta's military conquests, administrative prowess, and his patronage of arts and culture.
- **Harisena as Court-poet:**
 - Harisena's role as a court poet was to immortalize the deeds of his patron, Samudragupta, through literary works that praised and legitimized the ruler's reign.

Question 41

Name the first site from where the Indus Valley Civilization was discovered.

Options:

- A. Harappa
- B. Rakhigarhi
- C. Hulas
- D. Sinauli

Answer: A

Solution:

The correct answer is: '1) Harappa'.

Key Points

- **Harappa is the first site where the Indus Valley Civilization was discovered.**
 - This discovery was made in the 1920s by archaeologists, marking the beginning of extensive research into the Indus Valley Civilization.
 - Harappa is located in present-day Pakistan, in the Punjab province.
 - The site revealed a well-planned urban settlement with sophisticated infrastructure, including streets, drainage systems, and large buildings.
 - Artifacts such as seals, pottery, and tools were found, providing insight into the daily lives and culture of the Indus Valley people.

Incorrect Options

- **Rakhigarhi**
 - Rakhigarhi is one of the largest Indus Valley Civilization sites located in present-day Haryana, India.
 - Excavations at Rakhigarhi have revealed extensive urban planning and significant artifacts, contributing valuable information to our understanding of the civilization.
- **Hulas**
 - Hulas is a smaller Indus Valley Civilization site located in present-day Uttar Pradesh, India.
 - It has provided evidence of rural settlement patterns and agricultural practices of the Indus Valley people.
- **Sinauli**
 - Sinauli, located in present-day Uttar Pradesh, India, is an archaeological site that dates back to the late Harappan or early Vedic period.
 - It is known for its burial sites and chariots, offering insights into the burial practices and social structure of the time.

Additional Information

- **Indus Valley Civilization:**
 - The Indus Valley Civilization, also known as the Harappan Civilization, flourished around 2600 to 1900 BCE.
 - It was one of the world's earliest urban civilizations, alongside those in Mesopotamia and Ancient Egypt.
 - The civilization is noted for its advanced city planning, architecture, and social organization.
- **Significance of Archaeological Discoveries:**

- Archaeological excavations provide crucial evidence about past human activities, cultures, and civilizations.
- Discoveries such as those at Harappa and other Indus Valley sites help historians and archaeologists reconstruct ancient societies and understand their development.

Question 42

Match List-I with List-II :

List – I		List - II	
A.	Alexander Greenlaw	I.	Documenting the inscriptions on the temple wall
B.	John Marshall	II.	Visits Vijayanagara in 1800
C.	J.F. Fleet	III.	Conservation works of Vijayyanagara began under him
D.	Colin Mackenzie	IV.	Detailed photography at Hampi

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

Options:

- A. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)
- B. (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)
- C. (A) - (IV), (B) - (I), (C) - (III), (D) - (II)
- D. (A) - (I), (B) - (IV), (C) - (III), (D) - (II)

Answer: B

Solution:

The correct answer is: 'Option 2'.



Key Points

- **Alexander Greenlaw - Detailed photography at Hampi**
 - This statement is correct.
 - Alexander Greenlaw is known for his detailed photographic documentation of the Vijayanagara ruins at Hampi in the mid-19th century. His photographs are one of the earliest visual records of the site.
- **John Marshall - Conservation works of Vijayanagara began under him**
 - This statement is correct.
 - John Marshall, an archaeologist, is credited with initiating conservation work at Vijayanagara. He was the Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) and played a key role in the preservation of ancient monuments in India.
- **J.F. Fleet - Documenting the inscriptions on the temple wall**
 - This statement is correct.
 - J.F. Fleet was a British epigraphist known for his work on Indian inscriptions. He meticulously documented and deciphered inscriptions found on temple walls, contributing significantly to the understanding of India's history.
- **Colin Mackenzie - Visits Vijayanagara in 1800**
 - This statement is correct.
 - Colin Mackenzie, a Scottish surveyor and cartographer, visited Vijayanagara in 1800. He was the first Surveyor General of India and is known for his extensive surveys and documentation of various Indian sites, including Vijayanagara.

✶ Incorrect Statements

- (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)
 - This statement is incorrect.
 - Alexander Greenlaw is not associated with conservation works but with photography.
 - John Marshall is known for conservation work, not detailed photography.
 - J.F. Fleet is linked to documenting inscriptions, not visiting Vijayanagara in 1800.
 - Colin Mackenzie is known for his visit to Vijayanagara, not documenting inscriptions.
- (A) - (I), (B) - (IV), (C) - (III), (D) - (II)
 - This statement is incorrect.
 - Alexander Greenlaw is known for his photography, not for documenting inscriptions.
 - John Marshall is known for conservation work, not detailed photography.
 - J.F. Fleet is linked to documenting inscriptions, not conservation work.
 - Colin Mackenzie is known for his visit to Vijayanagara, not documenting inscriptions.
- (A) - (IV), (B) - (I), (C) - (III), (D) - (II)
 - This statement is incorrect.
 - John Marshall is known for conservation work, not documenting inscriptions.
 - J.F. Fleet is linked to documenting inscriptions, not conservation work.
 - Colin Mackenzie is known for his visit to Vijayanagara, not documenting inscriptions.

Hence, Option 2 is correct, and the other options are incorrect.

Additional Information

- **Role of Documentation and Photography in Historical Research:**
 - Early documentation and photography were crucial in preserving the visual and textual records of historical sites.
 - These records serve as invaluable resources for historians, archaeologists, and conservationists in understanding and preserving cultural heritage.
- **Importance of Conservation Work:**
 - Conservation efforts are essential for the preservation of historical sites, preventing further decay and destruction.
 - These efforts help maintain the integrity and authenticity of the sites for future generations.

Question 43

Match List-I with List-II :

List – I		List - II	
A.	Duarte Barbosa	I.	Morocco
B.	Marco Polo	II.	Spain
C.	Ibn Battuta	III.	Portugal
D.	Antonio Monserrate	IV.	Italy

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

Options:

- A. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
- B. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)
- C. (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)
- D. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)

Answer: B

Solution:

The correct answer is: '2'(A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)



Key Points

- **A. Duarte Barbosa - III. Portugal**
 - Duarte Barbosa was a Portuguese writer and officer from a noble family of Porto.
 - He is known for his detailed accounts of India and the Indian Ocean regions during the early 16th century.
- **B. Marco Polo - IV. Italy**
 - Marco Polo was an Italian merchant, explorer, and writer from Venice.
 - He is famed for his travels across Asia, documented in his work "The Travels of Marco Polo".
- **C. Ibn Battuta - I. Morocco**
 - Ibn Battuta was a Moroccan scholar and explorer who widely traveled the medieval world.
 - His journeys covered much of the Islamic world and beyond, including parts of Africa, Europe, and Asia.
- **D. Antonio Monserrate - II. Spain**

- Antonio Monserrate was a Spanish Jesuit missionary and one of the first Europeans to visit the Mughal court of Akbar.
- He documented his experiences in his work "The Commentary of Father Monserrate".

Additional Information

- **Explorers and Their Contributions:**

- Explorers like Duarte Barbosa, Marco Polo, Ibn Battuta, and Antonio Monserrate played a crucial role in expanding the geographical and cultural knowledge of their times.
- Their detailed accounts provide valuable insights into the societies, economies, and cultures they encountered during their travels.

- **Historical Documentation:**

- The writings and observations of these explorers are important historical documents that help historians understand the interconnectedness of the medieval world.
- They offer perspectives on trade, religion, politics, and everyday life in various regions.

Question 44

Match List-I with List-II :

List – I		List - II	
A.	Pataliputra	I.	Prakrit name of Rajgir, Bihar
B.	Rajgaha	II.	Present day Coastal Odisha
C.	Kalinga	III.	Present day Patna
D.	Arthasastra	IV.	Kautilya

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

Options:

- A. (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
- B. (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
- C. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
- D. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Answer: A

Solution:

The correct answer is: '1) (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)'.

Key Points

- **A. Pataliputra - III. Present day Patna**
 - This statement is **correct**.
 - Pataliputra, the ancient city, is now known as Patna, the capital of Bihar.
 - Historically, Pataliputra was a major city during the Mauryan and Gupta empires.
- **B. Rajgaha - I. Prakrit name of Rajgir, Bihar**
 - This statement is **correct**.
 - Rajgaha (Rajgir) was the ancient capital of the Magadha kingdom in Bihar.
 - It is known for its historical and religious significance in Jainism and Buddhism.
- **C. Kalinga - II. Present day Coastal Odisha**
 - This statement is **correct**.
 - Kalinga refers to the ancient territorial region that corresponds to modern-day coastal Odisha.
 - Kalinga was well-known for the Kalinga War fought by Emperor Ashoka.
- **D. Arthasastra - IV. Kautilya**
 - This statement is **correct**.
 - Arthasastra is an ancient Indian treatise on statecraft, economic policy, and military strategy.
 - It was written by Kautilya (also known as Chanakya), who was an advisor to the Mauryan Emperor Chandragupta.

Incorrect Options

- **(A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)**
 - This statement is **incorrect**.
 - Pataliputra is not the Prakrit name of Rajgir, Bihar; it is the present day Patna.
 - Rajgaha is the Prakrit name of Rajgir, Bihar.
- **(A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)**
 - This statement is **incorrect**.
 - Pataliputra is not the Prakrit name of Rajgir, Bihar; it is the present day Patna.
 - Kalinga is not Kautilya; it refers to present day coastal Odisha.
- **(A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)**
 - This statement is **incorrect**.
 - Rajgaha is not Kautilya; it is the Prakrit name of Rajgir, Bihar.
 - Kalinga is not the Prakrit name of Rajgir, Bihar; it refers to present day coastal Odisha.

Hence, the correct answer is option 1.

Additional Information

- **Historical Significance of Pataliputra:**
 - Founded in 490 BCE by the Magadha ruler Ajatashatru.
 - Capital city during the Maurya and Gupta empires.
 - Center of learning and culture in ancient India.
- **Rajgaha (Rajgir) in Ancient History:**
 - Ancient city in the Indian state of Bihar.
 - Significant in the history of Jainism and Buddhism.
 - Venue for the First Buddhist Council.
- **Kalinga and its Historical Context:**
 - Kalinga region corresponds to present-day coastal Odisha and parts of Andhra Pradesh.
 - Famous for the Kalinga War fought by Ashoka in 261 BCE.
 - Known for its maritime trade and rich cultural heritage.

- **Arthasastra and Kautilya:**

- Arthasastra is an ancient Indian text on politics, economics, and military strategy.
 - Authored by Kautilya (Chanakya), advisor to Chandragupta Maurya.
 - Provides insights into governance, diplomacy, and administration in ancient India.
-

Question 45

Which of the following statements are correct ?

(A) Mahabharata has over 1,00,000 verses.

(B) Mahabharata was written by Valmiki.

(C) V.S. Sukthankar is associated with the critical edition of Mahabharata.

(D) The critical edition of Mahabharata took 47 years to complete.

(E) The critical edition of Mahabharata ran into over 13,000 pages.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

Options:

A. (A) and (B) only

B. (B) and (E) only

C. (A), (C), (D) and (E) only

D. (B) and (C) only

Answer: C

Solution:

The correct answer is: '3) (A), (C), (D) and (E) only'.



Key Points

- Mahabharata has over 1,00,000 verses.

- This statement is **correct**.
- The Mahabharata is one of the longest epic poems in the world, consisting of over 1,00,000 verses divided into 18 parvas (books).
- **V.S. Sukthankar is associated with the critical edition of Mahabharata.**
 - This statement is **correct**.
 - V.S. Sukthankar played a pivotal role in compiling the critical edition of the Mahabharata, which aimed to establish a definitive version of the text by comparing various manuscripts.
- **The critical edition of Mahabharata took 47 years to complete.**
 - This statement is **correct**.
 - The critical edition project of the Mahabharata, initiated by the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, indeed took 47 years to complete, from 1919 to 1966.
- **The critical edition of Mahabharata ran into over 13,000 pages.**
 - This statement is **correct**.
 - The critical edition of the Mahabharata comprises over 13,000 pages, reflecting the extensive and rigorous scholarship involved in its creation.

★ Incorrect Statements

- **Mahabharata was written by Valmiki.**
 - This statement is **incorrect**.
 - The Mahabharata was traditionally attributed to Vyasa, not Valmiki. Valmiki is credited with composing the Ramayana, another major Indian epic.

Hence, Statements (A), (C), (D), and (E) are correct, while Statement (B) is incorrect.

Additional Information

- **Significance of the Critical Edition of Mahabharata:**
 - The critical edition is a monumental scholarly work that involved comparing numerous manuscripts from different parts of India to create an authoritative text.
 - This edition aims to eliminate interpolations and variations to present the most authentic version of the epic.
- **V.S. Sukthankar's Contribution:**
 - V.S. Sukthankar was a pioneering Indologist who meticulously analyzed and edited the Mahabharata manuscripts, setting high standards for textual criticism and editorial practices.

Question 46

Match List-I with List-II :

List – I		List - II	
A.	Kula	I.	Larger network of kinfolk
B.	Jati	II.	Families
C.	Vamsha	III.	People
D.	Jana	IV.	Lineage

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

Options:

- A. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
- B. (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)
- C. (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
- D. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)

Answer: C

Solution:

The correct answer is: (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III).



Key Points

- **Kula - Families (A - II)**
 - The term "Kula" in ancient Indian society refers to a family or household unit.
 - It represents a smaller social unit within the larger social structure.
 - In the Vedic period, a kula was often headed by a grihapati (head of the family).
- **Jati - Larger network of kinfolk (B - I)**
 - Jati refers to a caste or sub-caste, which is a larger social group bound by kinship and hereditary occupations.
 - It plays a crucial role in social organization, particularly in marriage, occupation, and religious customs.
 - Jati evolved over time, leading to the complex caste system seen in Indian society.
- **Vamsha - Lineage (C - IV)**
 - Vamsha signifies lineage or ancestry, tracing descent from a common ancestor.
 - It is used in the context of royal dynasties, such as the Ikshvaku Vamsha or the Maurya Vamsha.
 - In Hindu tradition, Gotras are also linked to Vamsha as they represent lineages traced back to sages.
- **Jana - People (D - III)**
 - Jana means "people" or "community" and refers to a collective social and political group.
 - In early Vedic society, Jana was the term used for tribes or communities, led by a chieftain (rajan).
 - Over time, Janapadas (territories of Jana) evolved into larger kingdoms.

Thus, the correct matching is: Kula - Families, Jati - Larger network of kinfolk, Vamsha - Lineage, Jana - People.



Additional Information

- **Evolution of Social Groups in Ancient India:**
 - Early Vedic society was primarily pastoral, with social organization based on kinship and tribes.
 - As settled agriculture expanded, caste (jati) and lineage (vamsha) structures became more rigid.

- The rise of Janapadas and Mahajanapadas in the later Vedic period marked the transition from tribal societies to territorial states.
- **Jana and the Formation of Kingdoms:**
 - Jana was initially a tribal unit but later evolved into settled communities with defined territories.
 - Janapadas emerged as political units, forming the basis of later kingdoms in ancient India.
- **Role of Vamsha in Royal Dynasties:**
 - Many ruling dynasties traced their ancestry through Vamsha, legitimizing their rule through lineage claims.
 - Famous vamshas include the Surya Vamsha (Solar Dynasty) and Chandra Vamsha (Lunar Dynasty).

Question 47

Match List-I with List-II :

List – I		List - II	
A.	Meghe Dhaka Tara	I.	Govind Nihalani
B.	Garam Hawa	II.	Habib Tanvir
C.	Tamas	III.	Ritvik Ghatak
D.	Jis Lahore Nahin Vekhya O Jamya-e-nai	IV.	M.S. Sathyu

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

Options:

- A. (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)
- B. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)
- C. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
- D. (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)

Answer: B

Solution:

The correct answer is: '2) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)'

Key Points

- A. Meghe Dhaka Tara - III. Ritvik Ghatak

- This statement is **correct**.
- Ritvik Ghatak was an influential Indian filmmaker known for his work in Bengali cinema. "Meghe Dhaka Tara" (The Cloud-Capped Star) is one of his most acclaimed films.
- **B. Garam Hawa - IV. M.S. Sathyu**
 - This statement is **correct**.
 - M.S. Sathyu directed "Garam Hawa" (Hot Winds), which is a poignant film that deals with the partition of India and its aftermath on a Muslim family.
- **C. Tamas - I. Govind Nihalani**
 - This statement is **correct**.
 - Govind Nihalani directed "Tamas," which is a television film based on the novel by Bhisham Sahni. It depicts the horrors of the partition of India.
- **D. Jis Lahore Nahin Vekhya O Jamya-e-nai - II. Habib Tanvir**
 - This statement is **correct**.
 - Habib Tanvir, a renowned Indian playwright and theatre director, is known for his play "Jis Lahore Nahin Vekhya O Jamya-e-nai" (One Who Has Not Seen Lahore Has Not Been Born), which explores the themes of partition and communal harmony.

★ Incorrect Matches

- **Incorrect Matches:**
 - **Option 1:** (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)
 - This option incorrectly matches the directors to the films/plays. For example, Ritvik Ghatak directed "Meghe Dhaka Tara," not "Garam Hawa" (IV).
 - **Option 3:** (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
 - This option also incorrectly matches the directors to the films/plays. For instance, Govind Nihalani directed "Tamas," not "Meghe Dhaka Tara" (I).
 - **Option 4:** (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
 - Again, this option incorrectly matches the directors to the films/plays. Habib Tanvir is associated with "Jis Lahore Nahin Vekhya O Jamya-e-nai," not "Meghe Dhaka Tara" (II).

Hence, the correct matching of the directors with their respective works is as follows:

- A. Meghe Dhaka Tara - III. Ritvik Ghatak
- B. Garam Hawa - IV. M.S. Sathyu
- C. Tamas - I. Govind Nihalani
- D. Jis Lahore Nahin Vekhya O Jamya-e-nai - II. Habib Tanvir

Question 48

Who was the first woman to be ordained as bhikkhuni ?

Options:

- A. Sigala
- B. Karuni Pajapati
- C. Mahapajapati Gotami

D. Punna

Answer: C

Solution:

The correct answer is: '3) Mahapajapati Gotami'.

Key Points

- **Mahapajapati Gotami was the first woman to be ordained as a bhikkhuni (female monk) in Buddhism.**
 - This statement is **correct**.
 - Mahapajapati Gotami was the sister of Queen Maya, the mother of Siddhartha Gautama, who later became the Buddha.
 - After the death of Queen Maya, Mahapajapati Gotami raised Siddhartha as her own son.
 - She is a significant figure in Buddhism for her role in establishing the Bhikkhuni Sangha (the community of nuns).

Incorrect Options

- **Sigala**
 - Sigala is not related to the ordination of bhikkhunis.
 - In Buddhist texts, Sigala is known for the Sigalovada Sutta, which details the Buddha's teachings on ethical living.
- **Karuni Pajapati**
 - There is no significant historical or textual reference to a figure named Karuni Pajapati in the context of the ordination of bhikkhunis.
- **Punna**
 - Punna is known as a significant disciple of the Buddha, but not related to the ordination of the first bhikkhuni.

Hence, the correct answer is Mahapajapati Gotami, and the other options are not related to the ordination of the first bhikkhuni.

Additional Information

- **Role of Mahapajapati Gotami in Buddhism:**
 - She approached the Buddha and requested ordination for women, which led to the establishment of the Bhikkhuni Sangha.
 - Her perseverance and dedication to the Buddha's teachings were instrumental in gaining acceptance for women in the monastic community.
- **Significance of the Bhikkhuni Sangha:**
 - The Bhikkhuni Sangha played a crucial role in spreading Buddhist teachings and providing women with opportunities for spiritual development.
 - The inclusion of women in monastic life marked a progressive step in the religious landscape of ancient India.

Who amongst the following were the principal deities of the Vedic pantheon?

Options:

- A. Brahma, Vishnu, Shiva
- B. Vishnu, Shiva, Indra
- C. Agni, Indra, Soma
- D. Agni, Varuna, Indra

Answer: C

Solution:

The correct answer is: '3) Agni, Indra, Soma'.



Key Points

- **Agni, Indra, and Soma were the principal deities of the Vedic pantheon.**
 - Agni: The god of fire and the acceptor of sacrifices. Agni was considered an important deity who conveyed offerings to other gods.
 - Indra: The king of the gods and the god of thunder, rain, and war. Indra was the most prominent deity in the Rigveda, praised for his strength and heroic deeds, including slaying the demon Vritra.
 - Soma: The deity associated with the sacred Soma plant, which was used to prepare a ritual drink. Soma was considered both a god and the drink that provided immortality and divine insight.



Incorrect Options

- **Brahma, Vishnu, Shiva:**
 - Brahma, Vishnu, and Shiva are part of the later Hindu Trimurti and not the principal deities of the early Vedic pantheon.
 - Brahma: The creator god in the Trimurti.
 - Vishnu: The preserver god who maintains the order and harmony of the universe.
 - Shiva: The destroyer god who transforms and regenerates the universe.
- **Vishnu, Shiva, Indra:**
 - While Indra was a principal deity in the Vedic pantheon, Vishnu and Shiva became more prominent in later Hinduism.
 - Vishnu was initially a Vedic deity who became more significant in later texts such as the Puranas.
 - Shiva, known as Rudra in the Vedas, a major god in later Hindu tradition.
- **Agni, Varuna, Indra:**
 - While Agni and Indra were principal deities, Varuna was primarily associated with the cosmic order and moral authority, and his prominence was less than that of Indra and Agni in the Vedic texts.

Hence, the correct answer is option 3.



Additional Information

- **Vedic Pantheon:**
 - The Vedic pantheon includes a variety of deities associated with natural forces, social order, and cosmic principles.
 - The hymns of the Rigveda are dedicated to various deities, reflecting the polytheistic nature of early Vedic religion.
 - **Vedic Rituals and Sacrifices:**
 - Vedic rituals, known as yajnas, were central to religious practices and involved elaborate sacrifices to please the gods.
 - The role of the priest (Brahmin) was crucial in conducting these rituals, ensuring the correct performance of rites and chants.
-

Question 50

Which of the following statements are not correct ?

- (A) Vinay Pitaka does not describe the rules for monks.**
- (B) Buddhism grew only after the death of Buddha.**
- (C) Sutta Pitaka are the verses composed by bhikkunis.**
- (D) Punna was a rich land-lady.**
- (E) The word Chaitya may have been derived from the word chita.**

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

Options:

- A. (D) and (E) only
- B. (A), (B) and (D) only
- C. (C) and (E) only
- D. (B), (D) and (E) only

Answer: B

Solution:

The correct answer is: (A), (B) and (D) only.

Key Points

- **(A) Vinaya Pitaka does not describe the rules for monks – Incorrect.**
 - The ****Vinaya Pitaka**** is one of the three baskets (Tripitaka) of Buddhist scriptures and contains rules and guidelines for Buddhist monks (bhikkhus) and nuns (bhikkhunis).
 - It provides details on monastic discipline, ethical conduct, and regulations necessary for maintaining the Sangha (monastic community).
- **(B) Buddhism grew only after the death of Buddha – Incorrect.**
 - Buddhism began spreading during Buddha's lifetime, as he traveled across the Gangetic plains preaching his doctrine.
 - However, the religion gained significant momentum after his death, especially under the patronage of rulers like Emperor Ashoka.
 - While posthumous expansion was substantial, it is incorrect to state that Buddhism grew "only" after his death.
- **(D) Punna was a rich landlady – Incorrect.**
 - Punna was not a rich landlady; rather, she was a female devotee of Buddhism, often mentioned in Buddhist texts as an ardent supporter of Buddha's teachings.
 - Her role is typically described as that of a laywoman who supported the Sangha, not as a wealthy landlady.

Brief Overview of Other Statements

- **(C) Sutta Pitaka are the verses composed by bhikkhunis – Correct.**
 - The ****Sutta Pitaka**** consists of Buddha's discourses and teachings rather than verses composed by bhikkhunis (Buddhist nuns).
 - However, some sections like the ****Therigatha**** contain verses composed by bhikkhunis, but this is not representative of the entire Sutta Pitaka.
- **(E) The word Chaitya may have been derived from the word chita – Correct.**
 - The term ****Chaitya****, meaning a sacred place or stupa, is believed to be derived from the Sanskrit word ****Chita****, which refers to a funeral pyre.
 - This connection arises because early Buddhist stupas were often built over the remains of revered individuals, including the relics of the Buddha.

Hence, the correct answer is (A), (B), and (D) only.

Additional Information

- **Tripitaka (Three Baskets of Buddhist Scriptures):**
 - ****Vinaya Pitaka**** – Rules and discipline for monastic life.
 - ****Sutta Pitaka**** – Teachings and discourses of Buddha.
 - ****Abhidhamma Pitaka**** – Philosophical and psychological analysis of Buddhist teachings.
 - **Role of Emperor Ashoka in Buddhism:**
 - Ashoka played a crucial role in spreading Buddhism by sending missionaries across Asia and inscribing Buddhist principles on edicts.
 - He built stupas, viharas, and encouraged people to follow the Dhamma (righteous path).
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