

Q1 According to tradition in the Vijayanagara Kingdom, who did priests appoint to serve as 'Nayakas'?

- (A) Pampadevi (B) Hampi
(C) Parvati (D) Sati

Q2 Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Preservation of Monuments and Sculpture)	List-II (Year)
(A) Founding of the Indian Museum, Calcutta	(I) 1888
(B) Establishment of the Government Museum, Madras	(II) 1814
(C) H.H. Cole appointed Curator of Ancient Monuments	(III) 1851
(D) Passing of the Treasure Trove Act	(IV) 1880

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Q3 What does the term "begar" mean in western India during the Mughal reign?

- (A) Paid labour
(B) Unpaid labour
(C) Shared labour
(D) Substitute labour

Q4 Arrange the following events chronologically:
(A) Muslim League demands dissolution of Constituent Assembly.

(B) British Prime Minister, Attlee, meets some Indian leaders; talks fail.

(C) Labour Government comes into power in Britain.

(D) Cabinet Mission presents scheme for the formation of an Interim Government at the Centre.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (A), (B), (C), (D)
(B) (A), (C), (B), (D)
(C) (B), (A), (D), (C)
(D) (C), (D), (B), (A)

Q5 Who were the kudirai chettis in the Vijayanagara Empire?

- (A) Elephant Merchants
(B) Vegetable Merchants
(C) Horse Merchants
(D) Grain Merchants

Q6 From where did the people of Harappan Civilisation procure carnelian?

- (A) Shortughai (B) Bharuch
(C) Oman (D) Mesopotamia

Q7 What was the term "vamsha" used for:

- (A) Family (B) Kinfolk
(C) Lineage (D) Cousin



Q8 Which two lawyers served with B.R. Ambedkar in the Constituent Assembly and gave crucial inputs in the drafting of the Constitution?

- (A) K.M. Munshi
- (B) B.N. Rau
- (C) Alladi Krishnaswamy Aiyar
- (D) S.N. Mukherjee

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Q9 Arrange the following foreign travellers' visit to India in a chronological manner:

- (A) Mahmud Wali Balkhi
- (B) Duarte Barbosa
- (C) Ibn Battuta
- (D) Marco Polo

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (A), (B), (C), (D)
- (B) (D), (C), (B), (A)
- (C) (B), (A), (D), (C)
- (D) (C), (B), (D), (A)

Q10 Which among the following things struck many foreign travellers to India as unusual?

- (A) Coconut and Paan Leaves
- (B) Mango and Coconut
- (C) Banana and Paan Leaves
- (D) Grapes and Mango

Q11 Palaeography is the study of _____.

- (A) Styles of Tool Technology
- (B) Styles of Pottery
- (C) Styles of Painting
- (D) Styles of Writing

Q12 Who was the President of the Constituent Assembly that framed the Constitution of India?

- (A) Rajendra Prasad
- (B) Vallabhbhai Patel
- (C) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (D) Bhimrao Ambedkar

Q13 Identify the term used for the study of 'inscriptions'?

- (A) Palaeography
- (B) Epigraphy
- (C) Archaeology
- (D) Calligraphy

Q14 Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Conservation of Vijayanagara)	List-II (Year)
(A) Colin Mackenzie visits Vijayanagara	(I) 1856
(B) Alexander Greenlaw takes the first detailed photographs of archaeological remains at Hampi	(II) 1902
(C) J.F. Fleet begins documenting the inscriptions on the temple walls at the site	(III) 1800
(D) Conservation begins under John Marshall	(IV) 1876

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:-

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



Q15 Which member of the Constituent Assembly urged that the term 'minorities' be interpreted in economic terms?

- (A) B.N. Rau
- (B) B.R. Ambedkar
- (C) N.G. Ranga
- (D) K.M. Munshi

Q16 Match List-I with List-II

List-I (Books / Articles)	List-II (Author)
(A) Mohenjodaro and the Indus Civilisation, 1931	(I) R.E.M. Wheeler
(B) "Harappa 1946", Ancient India, 1947	(II) John Marshall
(C) "The Mythical Massacre at Mohenjodaro", Expedition, 1964	(III) Vasant Shinde
(D) An Ancient Harappan Genome Lacks Ancestry from Steppe Pastoralists or Iranian Farmers, Cell, 2019	(IV) G.F. Dales

Choose the correct answer from the options given below

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

Q17 In 1943, where did some of the younger leaders of the Indian National Movement set up a parallel government (prati-sarkar), with volunteer corps and village units?

- (A) Bhagalpur
- (B) Birbhum
- (C) Satara
- (D) Belgaum

Q18 Which of the following is correctly depicted in one of the cartoons published in the pages of Punch, "The Clemency of Canning"?

- (A) Canning is shown as a looming father figure.
- (B) Canning's protective hand is over the head of a sepoy.
- (C) The sepoy holds a sheathed sword in one hand.
- (D) The sepoy holds a dagger in the other hand.
- (A) (A), (B) and (D) only
- (B) (A), (B) and (C) only
- (C) (A), (B), (C) and (D)
- (D) (B), (C) and (D) only

Q19 Who was the "Shroff" as mentioned by the seventeenth-century French traveller Jean-Baptiste Tavernier?

- (A) Policeman
- (B) Money-Changer
- (C) Village-Accountant
- (D) Revenue-Collector

Q20 From the forests of Rajmahal, Paharias collected mahua. What is "mahua"?

- (A) A flower
- (B) Silk cocoons
- (C) Resin
- (D) Wood

Q21 Sculpted panels on the walls of the Hazara Rama Temple include scenes from the _____.

- (A) Mahabharata
- (B) Ramayana
- (C) Jatakas
- (D) Tevaram



- Q22** Which among the following were local level satyagrahas launched by Mahatma Gandhi:
 (A) Champaran Satyagraha
 (B) Ahmedabad Satyagraha
 (C) Kheda Satyagraha
 (D) Home-Rule Satyagraha
 Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
 (A) (A), (B) and (D) only
 (B) (A), (B) and (C) only
 (C) (A), (B), (C) and (D)
 (D) (B), (C) and (D) only
- Q23** Under which land revenue collection in Mughal rule, the crops are reaped, stacked and divided by agreement in the presence of the parties?
 (A) Kankut (B) Batai
 (C) Khet-Batai (D) Lang-Batai
- Q24** Al-Biruni did not know _____ language.
 (A) Persian (B) Hebrew
 (C) Sanskrit (D) Greek
- Q25** In the context of Sufism, the term "murshid" is also known as _____.
 (A) Karamat (B) Pir
 (C) Khalifa (D) Suffa
- Q26** Which among the following texts was frequently described as the 'Tamil Veda'?
 (A) Dipavamsa
 (B) Tevaram
 (C) Nalayira Divyaprabandham
 (D) Mahavamsa

- Q27** Arrange the following structure of the 'Stupa' from top to bottom:
 (A) Yashti
 (B) Chhatri
 (C) Anda
 (D) Harmika
 Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
 (A) (A), (B), (C), (D)
 (B) (A), (C), (B), (D)
 (C) (B), (A), (D), (C)
 (D) (C), (B), (D), (A)
- Q28** Megasthenes, a Greek ambassador to the court of Chandragupta Maurya, mentions a committee for coordinating the military activity of the Mauryan Empire. This committee had how many sub-committees?
 (A) Four Sub-Committees
 (B) Five Sub-Committees
 (C) Six Sub-Committees
 (D) Seven Sub-Committees
- Q29** Who presided over Gandhi's trial after his arrest in March 1922?
 (A) Justice C.N. Broomfield
 (B) Justice C.W. Broomfield
 (C) Justice C.P. Broomfield
 (D) Justice C.M. Broomfield
- Q30** During the Revolt of 1857, there was the prophecy that British rule would come to an end on the centenary of the Battle of Plassey. When was the centenary of the Battle of Plassey?
 (A) 22 June 1857 (B) 23 June 1857
 (C) 24 June 1857 (D) 25 June 1857
- Q31** Who said about the drainage system of Harappan cities that, "it is certainly the most complete ancient system as yet discovered"?
 (A) Ernest Mackay (B) John Marshall
 (C) R.E.M. Wheeler (D) G.F. Dales



- Q32** Arrange the following events related to the Revolt of 1857 in a chronological order:
 (A) Sepoys mutiny in Aligarh, Etawah, Mainpuri, Etah
 (B) British forces under Havelock and Outram enter the Residency in Lucknow
 (C) Delhi garrisons revolt
 (D) The British suffer defeat in the battle of Chinhat
 Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
 (A) (A), (B), (C), (D)
 (B) (A), (C), (B), (D)
 (C) (B), (A), (D), (C)
 (D) (C), (A), (D), (B)
- Q33** Who was the leader of the Santhal Revolt (1855–56)?
 (A) Gonoo
 (B) Shah Mal
 (C) Sidhu Manjhi
 (D) Ahmadullah Shah
- Q34** Which of the following statements are true about the followers of Basavanna:
 (A) His followers were known as Virashaivas or Lingayats.
 (B) They worship Shiva in his manifestation as a linga.
 (C) They believe that on death the devotee will be united with Shiva and will not return to this world.
 (D) They practise funerary rites such as cremation, prescribed in the Dharmashastras.
 Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
 (A) (A), (B) and (D) only
 (B) (A), (B) and (C) only
 (C) (A), (B), (C) and (D)
 (D) (B), (C) and (D) only

- Q35** Which is the most important didactic section of the Mahabharata?
 (A) Puranas
 (B) Purananuru
 (C) Bhagavad Gita
 (D) Majjhima Nikaya
- Q36** Which of the following statements are correct about Al-Biruni's description of the caste-system:
 (A) He tried to explain the caste system by looking for parallels in other societies, such as ancient Persia.
 (B) He accepted the Brahmanical description of the caste system and also the notion of pollution.
 (C) According to him, the conception of social pollution, intrinsic to the caste system, was contrary to the laws of nature.
 (D) He remarked that everything which falls into a state of impurity strives and succeeds in regaining its original condition of purity.
 Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
 (A) (A), (B) and (D) only
 (B) (A), (B) and (C) only
 (C) (A), (B), (C) and (D)
 (D) (A), (C) and (D) only
- Q37** Who was the first woman to be ordained as 'Bhikkhuni'?
 (A) Sanghamitra
 (B) Punna
 (C) Kampali
 (D) Mahapajapati Gotami



Q38 In which language were proclamations put up in the cities calling upon the population to unite, rise and exterminate the firangis during the Revolt of 1857?

- (A) Arabic
- (B) Persian
- (C) Urdu
- (D) Hindi

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Q39 According to many British officials in India, the history of Permanent Settlement in Bengal confirmed whose theory?

- (A) David Ricardo
- (B) Adam Smith
- (C) Charles Cornwallis
- (D) Thomas Gainsborough

Q40 Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Name of the Committee)	List-II (President)
(A) Rules of Procedure Committee	(I) Jawaharlal Nehru
(B) Union Power Committee	(II) M.N. Venkatachaliah
(C) Provincial Constitution Committee	(III) Rajendra Prasad
(D) Constitution Review Commission	(IV) Vallabhbai Patel

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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



Direction (41 - 45) Read the following passage and answer the given questions.

Agrarian Relations: Mughal Period

One of the most important chronicles was the Ain-i Akbari authored by Akbar's court historian Abu'l Fazl. This text meticulously recorded the arrangements made by the state to ensure cultivation, to enable the collection of revenue by the agencies of the state and to regulate the relationship between the state and rural magnates, the zamindars.

The zamindars held extensive personal lands termed milkiyat, meaning property. Milkiyat lands were cultivated for the private use of zamindars, often with the help of hired or servile labour. The zamindars could sell, bequeath or mortgage these lands at will.

The term which Indo-Persian sources of the Mughal period most frequently used to denote a peasant was raiyat or muzarian. Sources of the seventeenth century refer to two kinds of peasants - khud-kashta and pahi-kashta. The former were residents of the village in which they held their lands. The latter were non-resident cultivators who belonged to some other village, but cultivated land elsewhere on a contractual basis.

The Ain is made up of five books, of which the first three books describe the administration. The first book, called manzil-abadi, concerns the imperial household and its maintenance. The second book, sipah-abadi, covers the military and civil administration and the establishment of servants. The third book, mulk-abadi, deals with the fiscal side of the empire and provides rich quantitative information on revenue rates, followed by the "Account of the Twelve Provinces".

Q41 Which of the following is not true about milkiyat lands?

- (A) The zamindars held extensive personal lands termed milkiyat.

- (B) The king held extensive personal lands termed milkiyat lands.
 (C) Milkiyat lands were cultivated for the private use of the owner, often with the help of hired or servile labour.
 (D) Milkiyat lands could be sold, bequeathed or mortgaged by the owner at will.

Q42 What did the term "muzarian" denote?

- (A) Butcher Man (B) Peasant
 (C) Black Smith (D) Leather Worker

Q43 Which book of the Ain-i Akbari includes notices and short biographical sketches of imperial officials, learned men, poets and artists?

- (A) Manzil-Abadi
 (B) Sipah-Abadi
 (C) Mulk-Abadi
 (D) Mansabdar-Abadi

Q44 Who was the official responsible for ensuring that the Mughal imperial regulations were carried out in the provinces?

- (A) Amil-Guzar (B) Mansabdar
 (C) Amin (D) Qazi

Q45 Non-resident cultivators who belonged to some other village, but cultivated lands elsewhere on a contractual basis were known as _____.

- (A) Khud-kashta (B) Adhiyar
 (C) Jotedar (D) Pahi-kashta



Direction (46 - 50) Read the following passage and answer the given questions.

After the failure of the Cripps Mission, Mahatma Gandhi decided to launch his third major movement against British rule. This was the "Quit India" campaign, which began in August 1942. Although Gandhiji was jailed at once, younger activists organised strikes and acts of sabotage all over the country. Particularly active in the underground resistance were socialist members of the Congress, such as Jayaprakash Narayan. In several districts, such as Satara in the west and Medinipur in the east, "independent" governments were proclaimed. The British responded with much force, yet it took more than a year to suppress the rebellion. "Quit India" was genuinely a mass movement, bringing into its ambit hundreds of thousands of ordinary Indians. It especially energised the young who, in very large numbers, left their colleges to go to jail. However, while the Congress leaders languished in jail, Jinnah and his colleagues in the Muslim League worked patiently at expanding their influence. It was in these years that the League began to make a mark in the Punjab and Sind, provinces where it had previously had scarcely any presence

Q46 The prati-sarkar which was set up in 1943 functioned till _____.

- (A) 1944 (B) 1945
(C) 1946 (D) 1947

Q47 Where in Bengal was an independent government proclaimed by the nationalist leaders during the Quit India Movement?

- (A) Medinipur (B) Burdwan
(C) Bhagalpur (D) Birbhum

Q48 Identify the name of an organization which began to make a mark in the

Punjab and Sind during the Quit India Movement:

- (A) Hindu Mahasabha (B) Hindustan Republic Association
(C) Communist Party of India (D) Muslim League

Q49 Who was involved in the underground activities during the Quit India Movement?

- (A) Mohammad Ali Jinnah
(B) Vallabhbhai Patel
(C) Jawaharlal Nehru
(D) Jayaprakash Narayan

Q50 After the failure of which British Government initiative did Gandhi decide to launch the Quit India Movement?

- (A) Cabinet Mission
(B) Cripps Mission
(C) Simon Commission
(D) Second Round Table Conference



Answer Key

Q1 A
Q2 C
Q3 B
Q4 D
Q5 C
Q6 B
Q7 C
Q8 A
Q9 B
Q10 A
Q11 D
Q12 A
Q13 B
Q14 A
Q15 C
Q16 C
Q17 C
Q18 C
Q19 B
Q20 A
Q21 B
Q22 B
Q23 B
Q24 B
Q25 B

Q26 C
Q27 C
Q28 C
Q29 A
Q30 B
Q31 A
Q32 D
Q33 C
Q34 B
Q35 C
Q36 D
Q37 D
Q38 D
Q39 A
Q40 B
Q41 B
Q42 B
Q43 A
Q44 C
Q45 D
Q46 A
Q47 A
Q48 D
Q49 D
Q50 B



Hints & Solutions

Note: scan the QR code to watch video solution

Q1 Text Solution:

Correct Answer: . Pampadevi

Answer Explanation:

According to Vijayanagara traditions, priests anointed Pampadevi, the local goddess associated with the Tungabhadra region. Pampadevi was believed to confer divine legitimacy on the rulers and military chiefs (Nayakas). By invoking her authority through ritual anointment, the Nayakas strengthened their political power and acceptance among the people. This practice linked religion with state authority, a common feature of the Vijayanagara administrative system.

Q2 Text Solution:

Correct Answer: Option C

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

Answer Explanation:

(A) Founding of the Indian Museum, Calcutta

(II) 1814

The Indian Museum at Calcutta was founded in 1814, marking an early effort to preserve historical artefacts in colonial India.

(B) Establishment of the Government Museum, Madras (III) 1851

The Government Museum, Madras (now Chennai) was established in 1851, becoming one of the oldest museums in India.

(C) H.H. Cole appointed Curator of Ancient Monuments (IV) 1880

H.H. Cole was appointed Curator of Ancient Monuments in 1880, strengthening official conservation efforts.

(D) Passing of the Treasure Trove Act (I) 1888

The Treasure Trove Act was passed in 1888 to regulate the discovery and ownership of buried antiquities.

Hence, the correct matching is given in Option C

Q3 Text Solution:

Correct Answer: . Unpaid labour

Answer Explanation:

During the Mughal period, especially in western India, "begar" referred to forced or compulsory labour without payment. Peasants and local people were required to work for the state or local authorities—such as building roads, forts, or carrying goods—without receiving wages. This practice placed an additional burden on the rural population and is frequently mentioned in historical accounts of Mughal administration.

Hence, the correct meaning of begar is unpaid labour.



Q4 Text Solution:

Correct Answer: Option D

(C), (D), (B), (A)

Answer Explanation:

(C) Labour Government comes into power in Britain (1945)

After World War II, the Labour Party won the elections in Britain in July 1945, forming a new government under Clement Attlee.

(D) Cabinet Mission presents scheme for the formation of an Interim Government (1946)

In March 1946, the Cabinet Mission came to India and proposed a plan to form an Interim Government and a Constituent Assembly.

(B) British Prime Minister Attlee meets Indian leaders; talks fail (1946)

Following the Cabinet Mission's efforts, Attlee held discussions with Indian leaders, but these negotiations did not resolve political differences.

(A) Muslim League demands dissolution of Constituent Assembly (1946)

After disagreements over representation and power-sharing, the Muslim League demanded the dissolution of the Constituent Assembly.

Thus, the correct chronological order is (C)

(D) (B) (A), which corresponds to Option D

Q5 Text Solution:

Correct Answer: . Horse Merchants

Explanation:

Kudirai means horse in Tamil, and chetti refers to a trading community. The kudirai chettis were horse traders who played a crucial role in the Vijayanagara economy, as horses were essential for the cavalry and were often imported through long-distance trade.

Q6 Text Solution:

Correct Answer: B. Bharuch

Explanation:

Carnelian, a semi-precious stone widely used for making beads in the Harappan Civilisation, was mainly procured from Bharuch (ancient Bhrigukachchha) in Gujarat. The region was known for its carnelian sources, and Harappan craftspeople developed advanced techniques like heating the stone to enhance its colour.

Q7 Text Solution:

Correct Answer: C Lineage

Explanation:

In ancient Indian texts and inscriptions, the term "vamsha" referred to a lineage or dynastic line, especially in the context of kings and ruling families. It was used to trace ancestry and succession, such as Solar (Suryavansha) or Lunar (Chandravansha) lineages.

Q8 Text Solution:

Correct Answer: A. (A) and (C) only

Explanation:

K.M. Munshi and Alladi Krishnaswamy Aiyar were eminent lawyers and members of the Constituent Assembly who worked closely with Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. They made significant legal and constitutional contributions during the drafting process, especially in shaping fundamental rights and constitutional principles.



Q9 Text Solution:

Answer:

2. (D), (C), (B), (A)

Explanation:

Marco Polo (D) visited India in the 13th century (during the reign of the Pandya rulers).

Ibn Battuta (C) came in the 14th century and served as a qazi under Muhammad bin Tughlaq.

Duarte Barbosa (B) visited India in the early 16th century and described coastal trade and society.

Mahmud Wali Balkhi (A) came later, in the 17th century, during the Mughal period.

Hence, the correct chronological order is Marco Polo Ibn Battuta Duarte Barbosa Mahmud Wali Balkhi.

Q10 Text Solution:

(A) Coconut and Paan Leaves

Several foreign travellers (like Duarte Barbosa and others mentioned in Themes in Indian History) noted coconut and the widespread use of paan (betel leaves) as unusual features of Indian society and diet, as these were not common in Europe or West Asia at the time.

Q11 Text Solution:

Correct Answer: . Styles of Writing

Explanation:

Palaeography is the study of ancient handwriting and scripts. Historians use it to read, date, and understand old inscriptions and manuscripts by analyzing changes in writing styles over time.

Q12 Text Solution:

Correct Answer: . Rajendra Prasad

Explanation:

Dr. Rajendra Prasad served as the President of the Constituent Assembly. He presided over its sessions during the framing of the Constitution of India.

Q13 Text Solution:

Answer: 2. Epigraphy

Explanation:

Epigraphy is the branch of history that deals with the study and interpretation of inscriptions engraved on materials such as stone, metal, or clay. These inscriptions provide valuable information about ancient languages, rulers, administration, religion, and social life.

Q14 Text Solution:

Correct Answer: A Explanation:

(A) Colin Mackenzie visits Vijayanagara (III) 1800

Colin Mackenzie, the first Surveyor General of India, visited Vijayanagara around 1800 and prepared the earliest surveys and records of the site.

(B) Alexander Greenlaw photographs Hampi (I) 1856

Alexander Greenlaw took the first detailed photographs of the ruins of Hampi in 1856.

(C) J.F. Fleet documents inscriptions (IV) 1876
J.F. Fleet began systematic documentation of inscriptions on temple walls from 1876.

(D) Conservation under John Marshall (II) 1902

Scientific conservation of the Vijayanagara site began under John Marshall after 1902, when he became Director General of the Archaeological Survey of India.



Q15 Text Solution:

Answer: C. N.G. Ranga

Explanation:

N.G. Ranga argued in the Constituent Assembly that the concept of minorities should not be limited to religious or linguistic groups. He emphasized that minorities should also be understood in economic terms, particularly referring to poor and backward sections such as peasants and farmers, who needed protection and special consideration in independent India.

Q16 Text Solution:

Correct Answer: C. Explanation:

(A) Mohenjodaro and the Indus Civilisation (1931) (II) John Marshall

John Marshall edited and published this landmark work on the Indus Valley Civilisation.

(B) "Harappa 1946", Ancient India (1947) (I) R.E.M. Wheeler

R.E.M. Wheeler wrote this article after his excavations at Harappa.

(C) "The Mythical Massacre at Mohenjodaro" (1964) (IV) G.F. Dales

G.F. Dales challenged the theory of a violent end of the Harappan civilisation.

(D) An Ancient Harappan Genome... (2019) (III) Vasant Shinde

Vasant Shinde was part of the team that conducted this important genetic study published in Cell.

Q17 Text Solution:

Answer: C. Satara

Explanation:

In 1943, younger leaders of the Indian National Movement established a parallel government known as the Prati Sarkar in Satara district of Maharashtra. This underground government organised volunteer corps, people's courts, and village-level administration during the Quit India Movement, challenging British authority at the local level

Q18 Text Solution:

Correct Answer: Option C — (A), (B), (C) and (D)

Explanation:

The Punch cartoon titled "The Clemency of Canning" (after the Revolt of 1857) presents Lord Canning as a paternal, authoritative figure symbolising British mercy.

(A) Canning appears as a large, fatherly figure, representing imperial authority.

(B) His hand placed protectively over the sepoy's head suggests clemency.

(C) The sheathed sword signifies apparent submission.

(D) The hidden dagger reflects British suspicion of Indians' concealed hostility.

Q19 Text Solution:

Correct Answer:

Money-Changer

Answer Explanation:

Jean-Baptiste Tavernier, a seventeenth-century French traveller, used the term "Shroff" to refer to a money-changer in India.

Shroffs played an important role in the medieval Indian economy. They examined the quality of coins, exchanged different types of currency, and helped merchants and travellers in financial transactions. Since coins of various regions and rulers were in circulation, the services of shroffs were essential for smooth trade and commerce.



Q20 Text Solution:

Correct Answer:

A flower

Answer Explanation:

Mahua is a flower obtained from the mahua tree, commonly found in forested regions like the Rajmahal hills. The Paharias collected mahua as an important forest produce.

Mahua flowers were used for multiple purposes—such as making food, preparing liquor, and as a source of livelihood through local trade. It formed an essential part of the subsistence economy of forest-dwelling communities.

Q21 Text Solution:

Correct Answer:

Ramayana

Answer Explanation:

The Hazara Rama Temple at Hampi, built during the Vijayanagara period, is famous for its sculpted panels depicting scenes from the Ramayana.

These carvings narrate episodes from the life of Lord Rama, including his exile, battles, and return to Ayodhya. The temple was associated with royal worship, and the Ramayana theme symbolised ideal kingship and dharma.

Q22 Text Solution:

Correct Answer:

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

Answer Explanation:

Mahatma Gandhi launched several local-level satyagrahas in India before initiating nationwide mass movements:

Champaran Satyagraha (1917) – Launched to support indigo peasants against exploitation by European planters.

Ahmedabad Satyagraha (1918) – Led to support textile mill workers demanding higher wages.

Kheda Satyagraha (1918) – Organised to help peasants seeking remission of land revenue due to crop failure.

The Home Rule Movement was not a satyagraha launched by Gandhi; it was led mainly by Annie Besant and Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

Therefore, the correct answer is (A), (B) and (C) only – Option 2.



Q23 Text Solution:

Correct Answer:

Batai

Answer Explanation:

Under the Batai system of land revenue collection during the Mughal period, the actual crop was harvested, stacked, and then divided between the cultivator and the state by mutual agreement, usually in the presence of both parties.

This method was based on sharing the produce, not on measurement of land or estimation of yield. It was commonly used where precise assessment was difficult and ensured flexibility according to actual production.

Kankut involved estimation of standing crops.

Khet-Batai was division after harvesting but field-based.

Lang-Batai referred to division by heaps.

Therefore, the correct answer is Batai (Option 2).

Q24 Text Solution:

Answer:

Hebrew

Explanation:

Al-Biruni was a great scholar who had knowledge of several languages. He was well-versed in Persian and Arabic, learned Sanskrit during his stay in India, and was also familiar with Greek works through translations. However, there is no evidence that Al-Biruni knew the Hebrew language. Hence, the correct answer is Hebrew (Option 2).

Q25 Text Solution:

Answer:

Pir

Explanation:

In Sufism, a murshid is a spiritual guide or teacher who leads disciples (murids) on the path of spiritual learning and devotion.

The term Pir is commonly used for such a spiritual master.

Karamat refers to miraculous powers of saints, not a person.

Khalifa means a deputy or successor appointed by a murshid.

Suffa refers to a place or platform, not a guide.

Q26 Text Solution:

Nalayira Divyaprabandham

Explanation:

The Nalayira Divyaprabandham is a collection of 4,000 Tamil hymns composed by the Alvars, the Vaishnava saint-poets of South India. Because of its sacred status, devotional importance, and philosophical depth comparable to the Sanskrit Vedas, it is often referred to as the "Tamil Veda."

Dipavamsa and Mahavamsa are Buddhist chronicles of Sri Lanka.

Tevaram is a Shaiva devotional text, but it is not commonly called the Tamil Veda.

Hence, the correct answer is Nalayira Divyaprabandham



Q27 Text Solution:

Correct Answer: Option C — (B), (A), (D), (C)

Explanation (English):

The architectural parts of a Buddhist Stupa, arranged from top to bottom, are:

Chhatri (B) –

Umbrella-like structure at the very top

Symbol of honour and protection

Yashti (A) –

Vertical pole below the Chhatri

Axis connecting heaven and earth

Harmika (D) –

Square railing-like structure

Encloses sacred relics at the top of the dome

Anda (C) –

Hemispherical dome

Main body of the stupa containing relics

Hence, the correct top-to-bottom order is:

Chhatri Yashti Harmika Anda

Q28 Text Solution:

Answer:

Six Sub-Committees

Explanation:

According to Megasthenes' account (Indica), the Mauryan administration had a War Office that functioned through a committee system.

This central military committee was divided into six sub-committees.

Each sub-committee looked after a specific wing of the army such as:

Infantry

Cavalry

Chariots

Elephants

Navy

Transport and supplies

This description highlights the highly organised and systematic military administration of the Mauryan Empire.

Q29 Text Solution:

Answer:

Justice C.N. Broomfield

Explanation:

After Mahatma Gandhi's arrest in March 1922 (during the Non-Cooperation Movement), his trial was held at Ahmedabad. The trial was presided over by Justice C.N. Broomfield.

Gandhi was charged with sedition and famously used the court as a platform to justify his actions against unjust colonial rule. He was sentenced to six years of imprisonment, though he was released earlier due to ill health.

Hence, the correct answer is Justice C.N. Broomfield

Q30 Text Solution:

Answer:

23 June 1857

Explanation:

The Battle of Plassey was fought on 23 June 1757.

The centenary (100 years) of this battle therefore fell on 23 June 1857.

During the Revolt of 1857, a popular belief circulated that British rule would end exactly 100 years after Plassey, strengthening hopes among rebels.

Hence, the correct answer is 23 June 1857



Q31 Text Solution:

Answer:

1. Ernest Mackay

Explanation:

Ernest Mackay, an archaeologist associated with the excavation of Mohenjodaro, highly praised the Harappan drainage system. He described it as "certainly the most complete ancient system as yet discovered" because of:

Covered brick drains laid along streets

Proper gradients for water flow

Inspection chambers for cleaning

Connection of household drains to main drains

This shows the advanced urban planning and sanitation of the Harappan (Indus Valley) Civilization.

Hence, the correct answer is Ernest Mackay

Q32 Text Solution:

Correct Answer:

Option D – (C), (A), (D), (B)

Explanation:

The revolt began at Delhi (May 1857), then spread to nearby districts. The British were defeated at Chinhat (June 1857), and later Havelock and Outram entered the Lucknow Residency (September 1857).

Q33 Text Solution:

Correct Answer:

Sidhu Manjhi

Explanation:

The Santhal Revolt was led by Sidhu and Kanhu Manjhi against British oppression and exploitation by zamindars and moneylenders.

Q34 Text Solution:

Correct Answer:

Option B – (A), (B) and (C) only

Explanation:

Lingayats rejected Brahmanical rituals and Dharmashastra-based practices, including cremation, and believed in union with Shiva after death.

Q35 Text Solution:

Correct Answer:

Bhagavad Gita

Explanation:

The Bhagavad Gita contains philosophical and moral teachings on duty, devotion, and righteousness.

Q36 Text Solution:

Correct Answer:

Option D – (A), (C) and (D) only

Explanation:

Al-Biruni critically examined caste practices and rejected the idea of permanent pollution as being against natural laws.

Q37 Text Solution:

The Buddha's foster mother, Mahapajapati Gotami was the first woman to be ordained as a bhikkhuni.

Q38 Text Solution:

Correct Answer:

Option D – (B), (C) and (D) only

Explanation:

Persian, Urdu, and Hindi were commonly understood by the masses, while Arabic was mainly a religious language.

Q39 Text Solution:

Correct Answer:

David Ricardo

Explanation:

British officials believed the Permanent Settlement supported Ricardo's theory of rent, where landlords benefited from rising agricultural productivity.



Q40 Text Solution:

Correct Answer: Option B

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

Explanation (English):

Rules of Procedure Committee Rajendra Prasad (III)

Chaired procedural functioning of the Constituent Assembly.

Union Power Committee Jawaharlal Nehru (I)
Dealt with the distribution of powers between Union and States.

Provincial Constitution Committee Vallabhbai Patel (IV)

Handled provincial autonomy and administrative structure.

Constitution Review Commission M.N. Venkatachaliah (II)

Headed the National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution (2000).

Hence, Option B is correct.

Q41. Text Solution:

Correct Answer: B

Explanation:

Milkiyat lands were private property of zamindars, not of the king. Hence, statement 2 is incorrect, while the other statements correctly describe milkiyat lands.

Q42. Text Solution:

Correct Answer: B. Peasant

Explanation:

The term "muzarian" was used to refer to a peasant or cultivator, especially one engaged in agricultural activities.

Q43. Text Solution:

Correct Answer: A. Manzil-Abadi

Explanation:

The Manzil-Abadi section of the Ain-i Akbari contains brief biographical accounts of imperial officials, scholars, poets, and artists associated with Akbar's court.

Q44. Text Solution:

Correct Answer: C. Amin

Explanation:

The Amin was a Mughal official appointed to supervise and ensure the proper implementation of imperial regulations, especially related to revenue administration, in the provinces.

Q45. Text Solution:

Correct Answer: D. Pahi-kashta

Explanation:

Pahi-kashta were non-resident cultivators who cultivated land in villages where they did not permanently reside, usually on a contractual or temporary basis.



Q46. Text Solution:

Correct Answer: Option A — 1944

Explanation (English):

The prati-sarkar (parallel government) was established in 1943 in the Satara district of Maharashtra during the Quit India Movement. It operated while the movement was at its peak.

Due to intense British repression, the parallel government could function only for about one year.

Hence, it continued till 1944.

Q47. Text Solution:

Correct Answer: Option A — Medinipur

Explanation (English):

During the Quit India Movement (1942), nationalist leaders proclaimed independent governments in some regions where British control weakened.

In Bengal, this happened in Medinipur (Midnapore).

Nationalist leaders and local activists took control and challenged British authority.

Medinipur became a major centre of popular resistance and parallel administration.

Hence, the correct answer is Medinipur.

Q48. Text Solution:

Correct Answer: Option D — Muslim League

Explanation (English):

According to the passage on the Quit India Movement:

While Congress leaders were jailed after August 1942,

Jinnah and his colleagues in the Muslim League worked patiently to expand their influence.

During these years, the Muslim League began to make a mark in Punjab and Sind, where it had earlier had little presence.

Therefore, the correct answer is Muslim League.

Q49. Text Solution:

D.Jayaprakash Narayan

Solution / Explanation:

During the Quit India Movement (1942), most senior Congress leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru and Vallabhbhai Patel were arrested by the British at the very beginning. Mohammad Ali Jinnah did not participate in the movement.

Jayaprakash Narayan played a key role in organizing underground resistance activities, coordinating secret operations, and mobilizing people against British rule after the arrests of top leaders. Hence, the correct answer is Jayaprakash Narayan.

Q50. Text Solution:

Answer:

Cripps Mission

Solution / Explanation:

The Cripps Mission (1942) was sent by the British Government to secure Indian cooperation during World War II by offering limited self-government after the war. However, its proposals were rejected by Indian leaders as they did not promise immediate independence.

After the failure of the Cripps Mission, Mahatma Gandhi concluded that British rule must end immediately, leading to the launch of the Quit India Movement in August 1942. Hence, the correct answer is Cripps Mission.





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