

UPPCS Prelims 2025 Test 2 (Solution) – History Full Length (SSW - 8077834630)

**UPPCS Prelims
2025
Current Affairs**

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Question 1. Which of the following is considered the Father of History?

- (a) Socrates
- (b) Herodotus
- (c) Homer
- (d) Thucydides

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Herodotus, a Greek historian, is widely regarded as the "Father of History" due to his systematic and investigative approach to recording historical events.

Question 2. Consider the following statements:

1. Paleolithic people used hand-axes and cleavers.
2. Mesolithic tools include microliths and bone tools.
3. Neolithic tools were geometrically shaped and polished.

Which of the statements are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: The Paleolithic Age is characterized by the use of stone tools such as hand-axes, cleavers, and choppers. These were typically made using flaking techniques and used for cutting, hunting, and scraping.

Statement 2 is correct: The Mesolithic Age saw the development of microliths (small, sharp tools made of stone). Bone tools and tools with composite handles also appeared during this period, reflecting more sophisticated hunting and gathering techniques.

Statement 3 is correct: The Neolithic Age introduced polished and geometrically shaped stone tools. These tools included axes, adzes, and chisels, and were often ground and polished for efficiency, reflecting a settled agricultural lifestyle.

Hence, all three statements are correct.

Question 3. Capitals and Dynasties

Question 12. Match the following:

List-I (Dynasty)	List-II (Capital)
A. Pandyas	1. Uraiyur
B. Cholas	2. Vanji
C. Cheras	3. Madurai

Code:

A B C

(a) 3 1 2

(b) 1 2 3

(c) 2 3 1

(d) 3 2 1

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Madurai - Pandya; Uraiyur - Chola; Vanji - Chera.

Question 4. Who among the following called India 'Hindustan' first?

- (a) Al-Biruni
- (b) Babur
- (c) Firdausi
- (d) Amir Khusrau

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Al-Biruni used the term “Hindustan” for the Indian subcontinent in the 11th century.

Question 5. Which site in India has yielded the earliest Lower Palaeolithic tools?

- (a) Bhimbetka
- (b) Chirki-Nevasa
- (c) Bori
- (d) Kurnool

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Bori in Maharashtra is considered the earliest Lower Palaeolithic site in India.

Question 6. Consider the following statements:

1. The majority of megalithic sites in India are concentrated in Peninsular India.
2. The Megalithic culture is primarily associated with the Chalcolithic period.

Choose the correct option:

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Megalithic culture is primarily associated with the Iron Age, not Chalcolithic.

Question 7. Consider the following statements:

1. The first discovered site of the Harappan Civilization was Mohenjo-daro.
2. The Harappan Civilization is also known as the Bronze Age Civilization.

Which of the above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Harappa was discovered before Mohenjo-daro. It is called Bronze Age due to bronze usage.

Question 8. Consider the following statements:

1. Harappan culture had no metallic coins.
2. Lothal had a dockyard.
3. Painted Grey Ware was a feature of Harappan pottery.

4. The Harappans practiced double cropping.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
- (b) 1, 2 and 4
- (c) 2, 3 and 4
- (d) 1, 3 and 4

Answer: (b)

Explanation: PGW belongs to the post-Harappan period. Painted Grey Ware (PGW) is associated with the later Vedic period, not with the Harappan culture. Harappan pottery was typically red or buff ware with black painted designs. Other statements are true.

Question 9. Match the Harappan site with its unique feature:

Site	Feature
A. Mohenjo-daro	1. Dockyard
B. Lothal	2. Great Bath
C. Kalibangan	3. Ploughed Field
D. Dholavira	4. Rock-cut water reservoirs

Code:

A B C D

- (a) 1 2 3 4
- (b) 2 3 1 4
- (c) 2 1 3 4
- (d) 4 3 1 2

Answer: (c)

Explanation: A. Mohenjo-daro – 2. Great Bath: One of the most iconic structures of Mohenjo-daro is the Great Bath, indicating a sophisticated water management system and ritualistic bathing.

B. Lothal – 1. Dockyard: Located in Gujarat, Lothal is famous for its dockyard, which shows evidence of maritime trade.

C. Kalibangan – 3. Ploughed Field: Kalibangan in Rajasthan is notable for the earliest evidence of a ploughed agricultural field, revealing knowledge of farming techniques.

D. Dholavira – 4. Rock-cut water reservoirs: Dholavira in Gujarat is known for its advanced water conservation systems, including rock-cut reservoirs and unique water management.

Thus, the correct match is:

A – 2, B – 1, C – 3, D – 4

Question 10. Assertion (A): Harappan cities had uniform town planning.

Reason (R): Harappan rulers were warriors who enforced strict city layouts.

Code:

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct Explanation

(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct Explanation

(c) A is true, R is false

(d) A is false, R is true

Answer: (c)

Explanation: There's no evidence of warrior kings in Harappa; town planning was likely due to skilled architects and civic management.

Question 11. Choose the true statement:

(a) The Harappans had a spoked wheel and iron tools.

(b) Harappan script has been deciphered.

(c) Lothal had houses with main road entry.

(d) Painted Grey Ware was used at Harappa.

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Lothal had main road-facing houses. Spoked wheels and PGW were not Harappan.

Question 12. Which Harappan site has the only known stadium and rock-cut reservoirs?

(a) Rakhigarhi

(b) Harappa

(c) Mohenjo-daro

(d) Dholavira

Answer: (d)

Explanation: Dholavira had unique water conservation system and a stadium.

Question 13. Which Vedic God is regarded as the God of War and most hymns are devoted to him?

(a) Agni

(b) Indra

(c) Varuna

(d) Soma

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Indra is considered the War God and the most prominent deity in the Rigveda, with over 250 hymns dedicated to him.

Question 14. Consider the following statements:

1. The term Gotra first appears in Rigveda.
2. Gotra meant a cow-shelter in its early usage.

Choose the correct statement(s):

(a) Only 1

(b) Only 2

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Gotra originally referred to cow-shelters in the Rigveda. Later, it came to denote familial lineages.

Question 15. Match the following Vedic texts with their associated Vedas:

1. Aitareya – Rigveda
2. Taittiriya – Yajurveda
3. Gopatha – Atharvaveda

Select the correct Answer:

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (d) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation: Aitareya belongs to Rigveda, Taittiriya to Krishna Yajurveda, and Gopatha to Atharvaveda.

Question 16. Match the following rivers with their modern names as per Rigveda:

- A. Parushni – 1. Ravi
- B. Shutudri – 2. Sutlej
- C. Vipasa – 3. Beas
- D. Asikni – 4. Chenab

Code:

A B C D

(a) 1 2 3 4

(b) 3 2 1 4

(c) 4 3 2 1

(d) 2 1 4 3

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Parushni = Ravi, Shutudri = Sutlej, Vipasa = Beas, Asikni = Chenab are correctly matched.

Question 17. Which of the following is the correct chronological order of the Vedic literature?

- (a) Brahmanas → Samhitas → Aranyakas → Upanishads
- (b) Samhitas → Brahmanas → Aranyakas → Upanishads
- (c) Samhitas → Aranyakas → Brahmanas → Upanishads
- (d) Aranyakas → Samhitas → Brahmanas → Upanishads

Answer: (b)

Explanation: This is the generally accepted sequence of the Vedic texts. Samhitas (Vedas) are the earliest part followed by Brahmanas (rituals), Aranyakas (forest treatises), and Upanishads (philosophy).

Question 18. Consider the following pairs:

- 1. Indra – God of Rain and War
- 2. Agni – God of Fire
- 3. Varuna – God of Cosmic Order

Which of the above are correctly matched?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (d)

Explanation: All three are correctly matched and among the major deities worshipped during the Rigvedic period.

Question 19. Choose the correct statement about the Upanishads:

- (a) They deal with sacrificial rituals.
- (b) They discuss philosophical concepts such as Brahman and Atman.
- (c) They are known as Karma Kanda.
- (d) They do not belong to Vedic literature.

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The Upanishads are philosophical texts focusing on the concept of Brahman

(universal soul) and Atman (self). They form the Gyan Kanda portion of Vedic literature.

Question 20. Match the following:

List I (Vedic Terms) – List II (Meaning)

- A. Bhagadugha – 1. Treasurer
- B. Vishayapati – 2. Head of clan
- C. Grahapati – 3. Householder
- D. Sangrahitri – 4. Tax collector

Code:

A B C D

- (a) 4 1 3 2
- (b) 1 4 3 2
- (c) 2 1 4 3
- (d) 4 2 3 1

Answer: (d) 4 2 3 1

Explanation:

Bhagadugha – Tax collector

Vishayapati – Head of clan

Grahapati – Householder

Sangrahitri – Treasurer

Question 21. Which of the following was the only Mahajanapada located to the south of the Vindhya range?

- (a) Gandhara
- (b) Assaka
- (c) Avanti
- (d) Kamboja

Answer: (b) Assaka

Explanation: Assaka or Ashmaka was the only Mahajanapada situated south of the Vindhyas. Its capital was Potali (modern Bodhan), and it lay between the Godavari and Manjira rivers.

Question 22. Consider the following statements:

- 1. Ujjayini was the capital of northern Avanti.
- 2. Ahichhatra was the capital of southern Panchala.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (a) Only 1

Explanation: Ujjayini was indeed the capital of northern Avanti. However, Ahichhatra was the capital of northern Panchala, while Kampilya was the capital of southern Panchala.

Question 23. Choose the Incorrect Statement

- (a) Gandhara's capital was Takshashila.
- (b) Udayin shifted the Magadhan capital from Rajagriha to Pataliputra.
- (c) Pradyota was the king of Kosala.
- (d) Punch-marked coins appeared during the NBPW phase.

Answer: (c) Pradyota was the king of Kosala.

Explanation: Pradyota was the king of Avanti, not Kosala. Kosala was ruled by kings like Prasenjit.

Question 24. Consider the following statements about Ajatashatru:

1. He built a fort at Rajagriha to counter threats from Avanti.
2. He used Rathamusala and Mahashilakantaka in warfare.
3. He organised the First Buddhist Council at Vaishali.

Which of the above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (a) 1 and 2 only

Explanation: The First Buddhist Council was held at Rajagriha, not Vaishali, under Ajatashatru's patronage.

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Question 25. Consider the following pairs:

Mahajanapada — Noted Feature

1. Kamboja — Horse-breeding
2. Anga — Commercial centre
3. Kosala — Capital at Vaishali

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (a) 1 and 2 only

Explanation: Kamboja was famous for horses. Anga's Champa was a trade centre. Kosala's capital was Shravasti and Kushavati, not Vaishali (capital of Vajji).

Question 26. What is the meaning of the term 'Nirvana' in Buddhism?

- (a) Complete annihilation of self
- (b) Blissful heavenly state
- (c) Liberation from cycle of birth and death
- (d) Extinction of desire

Answer - (d)

Explanation – The term 'Nirvana' literally means 'blowing out'. In Buddhism, it refers to the extinction of desire, which is the root cause of suffering.

Question 27. Consider the following statements:

1. Tripitaka is the sacred text of Buddhism.
2. Tripitaka was originally written in Sanskrit.

Which of the above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer - (a)

Explanation – Tripitaka is a sacred Buddhist text, originally composed in Pali, not Sanskrit.

Question 28. Match the following Buddhist texts with their content:

- A. Vinaya Pitaka – 1. Philosophy
- B. Sutta Pitaka – 2. Sermons
- C. Abhidhamma Pitaka – 3. Monastic Rules

Code:

A B C

- (a) 1 3 2
- (b) 3 2 1
- (c) 2 1 3
- (d) 2 3 1

Answer - (b)

Explanation – Vinaya = Monastic Rules, Sutta = Discourses, Abhidhamma = Philosophical doctrines.

Question 29. Match the following Bodhisattvas with their attributes:

- A. Avalokiteshvara – 1. Wisdom
- B. Manjushri – 2. Compassion
- C. Vajrapani – 3. Power

Code:

A B C

- (a) 2 1 3
- (b) 1 2 3
- (c) 2 3 1
- (d) 3 1 2

Answer - (a)

Explanation – Avalokiteshvara is the Bodhisattva of Compassion, Manjushri of Wisdom, and Vajrapani of Power.

Question 30. Match the following Buddhist Councils with Presiding Monks:

- A. First Council — 1. Sabakami
- B. Second Council — 2. Mahakassappa
- C. Third Council — 3. Moggaliputta Tissa
- D. Fourth Council — 4. Vasumitra

Code:

A B C D

- (a) 2 4 1 3
- (b) 1 2 4 3
- (c) 4 3 2 1
- (d) 2 1 3 4

Answer: (d)

Explanation:

First: Mahakassappa

Second: Sabakami

Third: Moggaliputta Tissa

Fourth: Vasumitra (President), Asvaghosa (Vice President)

Question 31. Which of the following is not a part of Jain Triratna (Three Jewels)?

- (a) Right Faith
- (b) Right Action
- (c) Right View
- (d) Right Conduct

Answer - (c) Right View

Explanation – Jain Triratna comprises Right Faith (Samyak Darshana), Right Knowledge (Samyak Jnana), and Right Conduct (Samyak Charitra). 'Right View' is not a term used in Jain Triratna.

Question 32. Consider the following statements:

1. Jainism denies the final annihilation of the world.
2. Jainism considers the universe to be eternal.

Choose the true statement(s):

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer - (c) Both 1 and 2

Explanation – Jainism teaches that the universe is eternal and not created or destroyed by any supreme being. There's no concept of final annihilation.

Question 33. Arrange the following Tirthankaras in chronological order of birth:

- I. Rishabhnaath
- II. Parshvanath
- III. Neminath
- IV. Mahavira

Code:

- (a) I, III, II, IV
- (b) II, I, III, IV
- (c) I, II, III, IV
- (d) I, II, IV, III

Answer - (a)

Explanation – Chronologically: 1st Rishabh, 22nd Neminath, 23rd Parshva, 24th Mahavira.

Question 34. Who was the first disciple of Mahavira?

- (a) Indrabhuti Gautama
- (b) Jamali
- (c) Sudharman
- (d) Kundakunda

Answer – (b)

Explanation –

Jamali was Mahavira's **nephew, son-in-law and the first person** to embrace Mahavira's teachings and become a disciple.

Indrabhuti Gautama was Mahavira's **first chief disciple (Ganadhara)**.

Sudharman was one of the 11 chief disciples of Mahavira and became the head of the order after Indrabhuti Gautama.

Kundakunda is a prominent figure in Jain philosophy, known for his contributions to the Svetambara sect.

Indrabhuti Gautama was the first and chief disciple (Ganadhara) of Mahavira and played a key role in spreading his teachings.

Question 35. Which Jain council was presided over by Devardhi Kshamasramana?

- (a) First

(b) Second

(c) Third

(d) Fourth

Answer – (b)

Explanation – The second Jain council was held at Vallabhi in 512 CE and led to final compilation of Jain Agamas under Devardhi Kshamasramana.

Question 36. Which of the following edicts describes Ashoka's remorse after the Kalinga War?

- (a) 5th Major Rock Edict
- (b) 8th Major Rock Edict
- (c) 13th Major Rock Edict
- (d) Separate Edict I

Answer: (c)

Explanation: The 13th Rock Edict provides vivid details about the destruction of the Kalinga War and Ashoka's subsequent remorse, marking his conversion to Dhamma-based governance.

Question 37. Consider the following statements regarding Chandragupta Maurya:

1. He was called Sandrocottus by the Greek writers.
2. He defeated Seleucus Nicator.
3. He adopted Buddhism in his later life.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Chandragupta Maurya was known as Sandrocottus by Greek writers and defeated Seleucus Nicator. He adopted Jainism, not Buddhism, in later life and performed Sallekhana at Shravanabelagola.

Question 38. Consider the following pairs:

Site - Associated with

1. Lomas Rishi Cave - Chaitya Arch design
2. Sudama Cave - Ashokan polish
3. Sarnath Pillar - National Emblem of India
4. Sohagura Inscription - Military organisation

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) All of the above

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Pair 4 is incorrect. Sohgura Inscription relates to famine relief, not military. The others are correct and significant to Mauryan art and administration.

Question 39. Arrange the following Mauryan rulers in chronological order:

1. Ashoka
2. Bindusara
3. Chandragupta Maurya
4. Brihadratha

- (a) 1, 2, 3, 4
- (b) 3, 2, 1, 4
- (c) 2, 1, 3, 4
- (d) 3, 1, 2, 4

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The correct order of Mauryan rulers is: Chandragupta Maurya → Bindusara → Ashoka → Brihadratha.

Question 40. Which edict mentions Ashoka's appeal for religious tolerance and respect for all sects?

- (a) Edict X
- (b) Edict XII
- (c) Edict IX
- (d) Edict II

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Edict XII is known for promoting inter-sect harmony and religious tolerance—core principles of Ashoka's Dhamma.

Question 41. Consider the following pairs:

1. Chandragupta Maurya – Sandrocottus
2. Bindusara – Amitraghat
3. Ashoka – Piyadassi
4. Chanakya – Vishnugupta

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only

- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: (d)

Explanation: Greek writers called Chandragupta Maurya as Sandrocottus; Bindusara was known as Amitraghat; Ashoka used the title Piyadassi in his edicts; Chanakya was also called Vishnugupta.

Question 42. Arrange the following in chronological order and select the correct Answer:

- I. Kalinga War
- II. Ashoka's Visit to Bodhgaya
- III. Ashoka's Visit to Lumbini
- IV. Appointment of Dhamma Mahamattas

Code:

- (a) I, II, III, IV
- (b) II, I, IV, III
- (c) I, IV, II, III
- (d) I, IV, III, II

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Kalinga War (9th year)

Bodhgaya visit (10th year),

Dhamma Mahamattas (14th year)

Lumbini visit (20th year).

Question 43. Consider the following statements:

1. Ashoka was called Chandashoka before converting to Buddhism.
2. Ashoka held the Fourth Buddhist Council.
3. Ashoka's dhamma was promoted using rock edicts and pillar edicts.

Which of the statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Ashoka held the Third Buddhist Council; the Fourth was convened by Kanishka. Rock and pillar edicts were used extensively to promote dhamma.

Question 44. Consider the following officials and their functions:

1. Akaradhyaksha - Mines
2. Sitadhyaksha - Crown Lands
3. Suvarnadhyaksha - Gold
4. Suradhyaksha - Forest Products

Which are correctly matched?

- (a) 1, 2, and 3 only
- (b) 2, 3 and 4 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) All four

Answer: (a)

Explanation: These officials are mentioned in Kautilya's Arthashastra, and their functions were as follows:

Akaradhyaksha: Correct – He was in charge of mines and mineral resources.

Sitadhyaksha: Correct – He managed Sita lands, i.e., crown lands or state-owned agricultural lands.

Suvarnadhyaksha: Correct – He was responsible for gold and other precious metals, minting, and regulating coins.

Suradhyaksha: Incorrect – He was actually in charge of liquor and intoxicants, not forest products. The official related to forest produce was likely the Vanadhyaksha or Vanapalah.

Hence, the correctly matched ones are 1, 2, and 3 only.

Question 45. What was "Pankodakasannirodhe" in Mauryan administration?

- (a) Tax
- (b) Jail
- (c) Penalty
- (d) Festival

Answer: (c)

Explanation: It was a penalty for causing obstruction/mud on roads.

Question 46. Which of the following ruler is known to have performed two Ashvamedha sacrifices?

- (a) Satakarni I
- (b) Kharavela
- (c) Pushyamitra Sunga

(d) Rudradaman I

Answer: (c)

Explanation: The Ayodhya inscription mentions that Pushyamitra Sunga performed two Ashvamedha sacrifices.

Question 47. Consider the following:

1. Kharavela was a follower of Jainism.
2. He is credited with defeating Pushyamitra Sunga.

Choose the correct option:

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (c)

Explanation: The Hathigumpha inscription of king Kharavela confirms both his Jainism and victory over Pushyamitra.

Question 48. Assertion (A): The Satavahana administration had military traits.

Reason (R): The Senapati was appointed as a provincial governor.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct Explanation.
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct Explanation.
- (c) A is true, R is false.
- (d) A is false, R is true.

Answer: (a)

Explanation: The military nature of the Satavahana rule is evident from such appointments.

Question 49. Arrange the following rulers in chronological order:

1. Rudradaman I
2. Vasudeva I
3. Menander
4. Kanishka

Code:

- (a) 3, 1, 4, 2
- (b) 3, 4, 1, 2
- (c) 4, 3, 2, 1
- (d) 1, 2, 3, 4

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Menander (2nd c. BCE) → Kanishka (78 CE) → Rudradaman I (130 CE) → Vasudeva I (138 CE).

Question 50. Consider the following statements:

1. The Satavahanas promoted Prakrit over Sanskrit.
2. They issued gold coins in large numbers.

Which of the above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (a)

Explanation: The Satavahanas promoted Prakrit and issued mostly lead and copper coins, not gold.

Question 51. Consider the following statements:

1. The Gupta period saw an extensive use of gold coins.
2. The Vakatakas built Ajanta caves.

Choose the correct statement(s):

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (c)

Explanation: The Gupta era is known for gold dinars, and Vakataka King Harisena patronized Ajanta cave constructions.

Question 52. Arrange the following rulers in correct chronological order:

1. Samudragupta
2. Chandragupta I
3. Skandagupta
4. Kumaragupta I

Code:

- (a) 2–4–1–3
- (b) 1–2–4–3
- (c) 1–3–2–4
- (d) 2–1–4–3

Answer: (d)

Explanation: Chronologically:

Chandragupta I → Samudragupta → Kumaragupta I → Skandagupta.

Question 53. Consider the following:

1. Chandragupta I started Gupta era in 319 CE.
2. Samudragupta performed Ashvamedha sacrifice.
3. Skandagupta issued silver coins called "Rupaka".

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Skandagupta did not issue silver coins; that was done by Chandragupta II.

Question 54. Which of the following pairs is NOT correctly matched?

- (a) Samudragupta – Prayag Prashasti
- (b) Chandragupta II – Mehrauli Iron Pillar Inscription
- (c) Prabhavati Gupta – Poona Copper Plate Inscription
- (d) Skandagupta – Allahabad Pillar Inscription

Answer: (d) Skandagupta – Allahabad Pillar Inscription

Explanation:

(a) Samudragupta – Prayag Prashasti

Correct. Composed by Harisena, this inscription eulogizes Samudragupta's conquests and achievements.

(b) Chandragupta II – Mehrauli Iron Pillar Inscription

Correct. The Iron Pillar inscription near Qutub Minar is attributed to Chandragupta II (Vikramaditya).

(c) Prabhavati Gupta – Poona Copper Plate Inscription

Correct. This inscription provides evidence of Prabhavati Gupta's rule as a Vakataka queen and daughter of Chandragupta II.

(d) Skandagupta – Allahabad Pillar Inscription

Incorrect. The Allahabad Pillar inscription is attributed to Samudragupta, not Skandagupta. Skandagupta is known from inscriptions like the Junagadh inscription.

Question 55. Consider the following statements about Samudragupta:

1. He assumed the title 'Kaviraja'.
2. He was referred to as 'Lichchhavi-dauhitra' in Allahabad Prashasti.
3. He repulsed the invasion of Mihirkula.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer - (a)

Explanation – Samudragupta was a poet-king and took the title 'Kaviraja'. He was also referred to as 'Lichchhavi-dauhitra' (grandson of the Lichchhavis) in the Prayag Prashasti. Mihirkula's invasion occurred later during Skandagupta's time.

Question 56. Choose the correct pair regarding Gupta coinage:

- (a) Dinar – Gold Coin
- (b) Rupaka – Silver Coin
- (c) Drachma – Silver Coin
- (d) All of the above

Answer - (d) All of the above

Explanation –

The Gupta coinage is known for its richness in gold coins and the high artistic quality of its designs. The following are the correct matches:

Dinar – Gold Coin: The Guptas issued gold coins commonly known as dinars. These were heavily influenced by Kushana gold coins in terms of weight and motifs, but later developed unique Gupta-style artistry featuring deities and emperors.

Rupaka – Silver Coin: The Guptas also issued Rupakas in silver, especially during later periods. These silver coins often bore legends and symbols similar to those found on the earlier coins of Western Kshatrapas.

Drachma – Silver Coin: The term Drachma originates from Greek coinage and was adopted by Indo-Greek rulers and continued by some Indian dynasties. Although not widely issued under the Guptas, it was a known term associated with silver coinage in the region and period.

Question 57. Consider the following statements:

1. The Prayag Prashasti was composed by Harisena.
2. It is inscribed on the same pillar as Ashoka's edicts.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer – (c)

Explanation – Harisena composed the Prayag Prashasti (Allahabad pillar inscription), engraved on an Ashokan pillar reused by the Guptas.

Question 58. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Gupta Titles) – List-II (Kings)

- A. Vikramaditya – 1. Chandragupta II
- B. Kramaditya – 2. Skandagupta
- C. Priyadarsi – 3. Ashoka
- D. Parakramanka – 4. Samudragupta

Code:

A B C D

(a) 1 2 3 4

(b) 3 1 4 2

(c) 1 2 4 3

(d) 1 4 3 2

Answer – (a)

Explanation – These titles were associated with: Vikramaditya – Chandragupta II, Kramaditya – Skandagupta, Priyadarsi – Ashoka, and Parakramanka – Samudragupta.

Question 59. Match the scientist with their contribution:

A. Aryabhatta – 1. Zero and Earth's rotation

B. Varahamihira – 2. Panchasiddhantika

C. Charaka – 3. Charaka Samhita

D. Brahmagupta – 4. Cyclic quadrilaterals

Code:

A B C D

(a) 1 4 3 2

(b) 2 1 3 4

(c) 1 2 3 4

(d) 4 3 2 1

Answer – (c)**Explanation –**

A. Aryabhatta – 1. Zero and Earth's rotation: Aryabhatta was a prominent Indian mathematician and astronomer who proposed that the Earth rotates on its axis and used the concept of zero.

B. Varahamihira – 2. Panchasiddhantika: He authored the Panchasiddhantika, a treatise that summarizes five earlier astronomical works.

C. Charaka – 3. Charaka Samhita: A foundational text in Ayurveda, the Charaka Samhita is attributed to Charaka, who is considered one of the principal contributors to ancient Indian medicine.

D. Brahmagupta – 4. Cyclic quadrilaterals: Brahmagupta contributed to geometry and introduced a formula for the area of cyclic quadrilaterals, as well as major contributions in number theory, including operations with zero and negative numbers.

Hence, option (c) 1 2 3 4 is the correct match.

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Question 60. Match the port towns with their regions in Gupta era:

A. Tamralipti – 1. Bengal

B. Bhargukachha – 2. Andhra Pradesh

C. Kalyan – 3. Maharashtra

D. Ghantasala – 4. Gujarat

Code:

A B C D

(a) 1 2 3 4

(b) 1 4 3 2

(c) 1 3 2 4

(d) 4 2 1 3

Answer – (b)

Explanation – These were major ports involved in Gupta-era trade.

Tamralipti (A) – Located in Bengal, it was a prominent port for trade with Southeast Asia and Sri Lanka.

Bhargukachha (B) – Modern-day Bharuch in Gujarat, it was an important western seaport.

Kalyan (C) – Situated near Mumbai in Maharashtra, Kalyan was a key west coast port.

Ghantasala (D) – Located in Andhra Pradesh, it served as an eastern seaport and had trade links with the Roman Empire and Southeast Asia.

Question 61. Which ruler assumed the title "Sakalottarapathanatha"?

(a) Pulakeshin II

(b) Harshavardhana

(c) Dhruvasena

(d) Rajyavardhana

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The title "Sakalottarapathanatha", which translates to "Lord of the entire northern India", was assumed by Harshavardhana, who ruled during the 7th century CE.

After the decline of the Guptas, Harsha established a powerful empire in northern India, extending from Punjab to Bengal.

He was successful in uniting a large part of North India under his control, and to assert his supremacy, he took this grand title.

His court poet Banabhatta and Chinese traveler Xuanzang (Hiuen Tsang) have recorded his achievements in detail.

Question 62. The Shore Temple was built during whose reign?

- (a) Simhavishnu
- (b) Mahendravarman I
- (c) Narasimhavarman II
- (d) Nandivarman III

Answer: (c)

Explanation –

The Shore Temple, located at Mahabalipuram (Mamallapuram) on the Coromandel coast of Tamil Nadu, is one of the earliest structural stone temples in South India.

It was built during the reign of Pallava king Narasimhavarman II, also known as Rajasimha, in the 8th century CE.

The temple is dedicated to Lord Shiva and Vishnu, and it represents the transition from rock-cut architecture to structural temple architecture in South India.

It is part of the group of monuments at Mahabalipuram, a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Question 63. Which dynasty emerged victorious in the tripartite struggle for Kannauj?

- (a) Palas
- (b) Rashtrakutas
- (c) Gurjara-Pratiharas
- (d) Cholas

Answer: (c)

Explanation: The tripartite struggle involved the Palas, Rashtrakutas, and Gurjara-Pratiharas. Eventually, the Pratiharas emerged victorious and held Kannauj till the end of the struggle.

Question 64. Who composed the text "Gaudavaho"?

- (a) Vajradatta
- (b) Vakpati
- (c) Dandin
- (d) Kambar

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Vakpati was the court poet of Yashovarman of Kannauj and authored "Gaudavaho".

Question 65. Who among the following constructed the Rajarajeshwara Temple (Brihadeshwara) at Thanjavur?

- (a) Rajadhiraja I
- (b) Rajendra I
- (c) Rajaraja I
- (d) Kulottunga I

Answer: (c)

Explanation: The Brihadeshwara Temple at Thanjavur was built by Rajaraja I in c.1010 CE and is a UNESCO World Heritage site.

Question 66. Who defeated Mahmud Ghazni's army at Kalinjar?

- (a) Vidyadhara
- (b) Paramardi
- (c) Bhoja
- (d) Jaichandra

Answer - (a) Vidyadhara

Explanation – Chandella ruler Vidyadhara successfully repelled Mahmud Ghazni's attacks near Kalinjar.

Question 67. Which of the following ports were important centres of trade during the Sangam Age?

- (a) Korkai and Puhar
- (b) Puhar and Bharukachchha
- (c) Tamralipti and Kalibangan
- (d) Muziris and Lothal

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Korkai (Pandya) and Puhar (Chola) were important Sangam-age ports, as attested in Sangam texts and Greek accounts like the Periplus of the Erythraean Sea.

Question 68. Arrange the following Sangam poets in chronological order:

- I. Tolkappiyar
- II. Agastya
- III. Nakkirar

Code:

- (a) I, II, III

(b) II, I, III

(c) III, II, I

(d) I, III, II

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Sage Agastya was the earliest, credited with founding the Sangams. Tolkappiyar belonged to the 2nd Sangam, and Nakkirar to the 3rd Sangam.

Question 69. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct Answer using the code below:

List-I (Work) - List-II (Theme)

A. Silappadikaram - 1. Merchant story

B. Tolkappiyam - 2. Grammar

C. Manimekalai - 3. Love Story

D. Thirukkural - 4. Ethics and Philosophy

Code:

A B C D

(a) 3 2 4 1

(b) 1 3 4 2

(c) 3 2 1 4

(d) 4 2 1 3

Answer: (c)

Explanation: The correct match is: Silappadikaram – Love story, Tolkappiyam – Grammar, Manimekalai – Merchant/Buddhist story, Thirukkural – Ethics.

Question 70. Choose the true statement from the following:

(a) Megasthenes wrote Indica during the rule of Ashoka.

(b) Milindapanho was written by Menander.

(c) Gathasaptasati was written by Hala in Prakrit.

(d) Periplus of the Erythraean Sea is a Sanskrit text.

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Let us evaluate each statement:

(a) False – Megasthenes wrote Indica during the reign of Chandragupta Maurya, not Ashoka. He was the Greek ambassador to Chandragupta's court.

(b) False – Milindapanho (The Questions of Milinda) was a dialogue between Indo-Greek King Menander (Milinda) and the Buddhist monk

Nagasena, but it was not written by Menander himself.

(c) True – Gathasaptasati is a collection of Prakrit poems composed by Satavahana king Hala in the 1st–2nd century CE. It is an important early example of secular literature in Prakrit.

(d) False – Periplus of the Erythraean Sea is a Greek travelogue, not a Sanskrit text. It was authored by an anonymous Greek sailor and provides valuable information about ancient maritime trade between Rome and India.

Question 71. Arrange the following battles in chronological order:

1. Battle of Hydaspas

2. Kalinga War

3. Battle of Khanwa

4. First Battle of Panipat

Code:

(a) 1-2-3-4

(b) 2-1-3-4

(c) 1-2-4-3

(d) 1-2-4-3

Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Hydaspas (326 BCE) → Kalinga (261 BCE) → Panipat I (1526 CE) → Khanwa (1527 CE). So option (d) is correct.

Question 72. Which of the following works was NOT composed during the Gupta period?

(a) Mrichchhakatika

(b) Abhijnanashakuntalam

(c) Raghuvamsham

(d) Dasakumaracharita

Answer: (d)

Explanation: Dasakumaracharita was written by Dandin during the Pallava period, post-Gupta.

Question 73. Assertion (A): Mahmud of Ghazni attacked India 17 times.

Reason (R): His aim was to establish political control over India.

Code:

(a) Both A and R true; R explains A

(b) Both A and R true; R doesn't explain A

(c) A true, R false

(d) A false, R true

Answer – (c)

Explanation – Mahmud invaded 17 times, but his motive was plunder, not political control.

Question 74. Consider the following statements:

1. Muhammad bin Qasim imposed Jizya for the first time in India.
2. The conquest of Sindh laid the foundation of Islam in India.

Choose the correct Answer:

(a) Only 1

(b) Only 2

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer – (c)

Explanation – Both statements are true; Qasim imposed Jizya in Dewal and the Arab conquest of Sindh marked the first Islamic foothold in India.

Question 75. Which of the following pair is not correctly matched?

(a) Al-Beruni – Kitab-ul-Hind

(b) Firdausi – Shahnama

(c) Utbi – Tarikh-i-Yamini

(d) Jayapala – Ruler of Gujarat

Answer – (d)

Explanation – Jayapala was a Hindu Shahi ruler of Punjab and Afghanistan.

Question 76. Consider the following pairs:

1. Battle of Waihind – Mahmud of Ghazni vs Jayapala
2. Battle of Tarain I – Muhammad Ghori vs Prithviraj Chauhan
3. Battle of Chandwar – Ghori vs Jaichand

How many of the above are correctly matched?

(a) Only one

(b) Only two

(c) All three

(d) None

Answer – (c)

Explanation –

Let's verify each battle and its opponents:

Battle of Waihind (1001 CE) – Fought between Mahmud of Ghazni and Hindu Shahi ruler Jayapala near Peshawar (Waihind).

First Battle of Tarain (1191 CE) – Fought between Muhammad Ghori and Prithviraj Chauhan. In this battle, Ghori was defeated.

Battle of Chandwar (1194 CE) – Fought between Muhammad Ghori and Jaichand, the Gahadavala ruler of Kannauj. Jaichand was defeated and killed in this battle.

Hence, all three pairs are correctly matched.

Question 77. Assertion (A): Muhammad Ghori is regarded as the real founder of the Muslim Empire in India.

Reason (R): He established a permanent administrative setup in India.

Code:

(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct Explanation of A

(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct Explanation of A

(c) A is true, R is false

(d) A is false, R is true

Answer – (a)

Explanation – Unlike Mahmud of Ghazni, Ghori established permanent political control and appointed Aibak to administer conquered regions.

Question 78. Choose the true statement:

(a) Al-Beruni translated the Vedas into Arabic.

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(b) Al-Beruni studied the Puranas and Sanskrit texts.

(c) Al-Beruni supported Ghazni's raid on Somnath.

(d) Al-Beruni settled permanently in Delhi.

Answer – (b)

Explanation – Let's evaluate each statement:

(a) False – Al-Beruni did not translate the Vedas into Arabic. He studied Indian philosophical and religious texts but didn't translate the Vedas.

(b) True – Al-Beruni, a Persian scholar who accompanied Mahmud of Ghazni to India, learned Sanskrit and studied Puranas, Upanishads, Samkhya philosophy, and other Indian scriptures. His major work, Kitab fi Tahqiq ma li'l-Hind (commonly known as Alberuni's India), reflects deep knowledge of Indian texts and culture.

(c) False – Al-Beruni did not support the raid on Somnath. He criticized the destruction and religious intolerance of the invasions.

(d) False – Al-Beruni did not settle permanently in Delhi. He stayed in the northwestern parts of the subcontinent, primarily in Ghazni-ruled territories.

Question 79. Consider the following statements:

1. Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq built Tughlaqabad fort.
2. He died in a wooden pavilion collapse in Afghanistan.

Which of the above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer – (c)

Explanation – Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq built Tughlaqabad and died in a mysterious pavilion collapse, believed by some to be a conspiracy.

Question 80. Choose the correct statement:

- (a) Bahlol Lodi ruled from Agra.
- (b) Khizr Khan assumed the title of Sultan.
- (c) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq levied 50% land tax.
- (d) Firuz Shah Tughlaq abolished the Iqta system.

Answer – (c)

Explanation – Let's evaluate each option:

(a) False – Bahlol Lodi, the founder of the Lodi dynasty, ruled primarily from Delhi, not Agra. Agra rose to prominence later during the Lodi and Mughal periods.

(b) False – Khizr Khan, the founder of the Sayyid dynasty, did not assume the title of Sultan. He ruled as Rai or Governor under the nominal authority of the Timurids.

(c) True – Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq implemented several controversial fiscal experiments, including levying 50% of the produce as land tax in the Doab region. This high taxation led to peasant revolts and widespread discontent.

(d) False – Firuz Shah Tughlaq did not abolish the Iqta system. In fact, he continued and institutionalized it further, making it hereditary in some cases.

Question 81. Arrange the following rulers in chronological order:

1. Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
2. Firuz Shah Tughlaq
3. Muhammad bin Tughlaq
4. Nasiruddin Mahmud Shah

(a) 1–2–3–4

(b) 2–1–3–4

(c) 1–3–2–4

(d) 2–3–1–4

Answer – (c)

Explanation –

Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq (1320–1325 CE) – Founder of the Tughlaq dynasty.

Muhammad bin Tughlaq (1325–1351 CE) – Son of Ghiyasuddin, known for his ambitious and eccentric policies.

Firuz Shah Tughlaq (1351–1388 CE) – Cousin of Muhammad bin Tughlaq, known for administrative reforms and public works.

Nasiruddin Mahmud Shah (1394–1413 CE) – A weak ruler during the Sayyid interregnum after Tughlaq decline, under whose reign Timur invaded India in 1398.

Question 82. Match the following rulers with their contributions:

List I (Rulers) - List II (Contributions)

- A. Ahmad Shah I - 1. Founded Ahmedabad
 B. Bahadur Shah - 2. Treaty of Bassein
 C. Mahmud Begarha - 3. Founded Muhammadabad
 D. Hoshang Shah - 4. Fortified Mandu

Code:

A B C D

- (a) 1 2 3 4
 (b) 2 1 4 3
 (c) 3 2 1 4
 (d) 4 3 2 1

Answer – (a) 1 2 3 4

Explanation – Ahmad Shah I founded Ahmedabad; Bahadur Shah signed the Treaty of Bassein; Mahmud Begarha established Muhammadabad near Champaner; Hoshang Shah beautified and fortified Mandu.

Question 83. Consider the following statements:

1. Rana Kumbha constructed the Vijay Stambha in Chittor.
2. He wrote a commentary on Jayadeva's Gita Govinda.

Choose the correct Answer:

- (a) Only 1
 (b) Only 2
 (c) Both 1 and 2
 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer – (c) Both 1 and 2

Explanation – Rana Kumbha erected the Vijay Stambha to commemorate victory over Mahmud Khalji. He also authored "Rasikapriya," a commentary on Gita Govinda.

Question 84. The Nayankara system of Vijayanagara Kingdom is most similar to which of the following?

- (a) Zamindari System
 (b) Iqta System
 (c) Ryotwari System
 (d) Jagirdari System

Answer – (b) Iqta System

Explanation – Nayankara system was similar to Iqta system, where military commanders (nayaks) were given land (amaram) in return for service and tribute.

Question 85. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Ruling Dynasties) – List-II (Capitals)

- A. Pallava – 1. Warangal
 B. Pandya – 2. Kanchi
 C. Yadava – 3. Madura
 D. Kakatiya – 4. Devagiri

Code:

A B C D

- (a) 2 1 4 3
 (b) 2 3 4 1
 (c) 1 2 3 4
 (d) 2 4 3 1

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Pallava – Kanchi, Pandya – Madura, Yadava – Devagiri, Kakatiya – Warangal.

Question 86. Which famous war took place in 1565 AD?

- (a) 1st Battle of Panipat
 (b) Battle of Khanwa
 (c) 2nd Battle of Panipat
 (d) Battle of Talikota

Answer: (d)

Explanation: The Battle of Talikota was fought in 1565 between the Vijayanagara Empire and Deccan Sultanates, leading to the decline of Vijayanagara.

Question 87. Consider the following dynasties:

1. Hoysala
2. Gahadavala
3. Kakatiya
4. Yadava

How many of the above dynasties established their kingdoms in early eighth century AD?

- (a) Only one
 (b) Only two
 (c) Only three
 (d) None

Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Hoysala Dynasty –

- Founded around early 11th century CE in present-day Karnataka.
- Their prominence rose under Vishnuvardhana (c. 1108–1152 CE).
- Not 8th century

Gahadavala Dynasty –

- Emerged in late 11th century CE, ruling over parts of modern-day Uttar Pradesh (especially Varanasi and Kannauj).
- Not 8th century

Kakatiya Dynasty –

- Rose to prominence in the 12th century CE in the Telangana region.
- Not 8th century

Yadava Dynasty (Seuna dynasty) –

- Emerged as a powerful dynasty in late 12th century CE in the Deccan region.
- Not 8th century

Conclusion – None of the dynasties mentioned were established in the early 8th century AD.

Question 88. Which of the following is not correctly matched?

Early Medieval Cities – Present Status

- (a) Koil – Aligarh
- (b) Mahotsav Nagar – Mahoba
- (c) Mahoday Shree – Kannauj
- (d) Jaijakhukti – Kaushambi

Answer: (d)

Explanation: Jaijakhukti corresponds to Bundelkhand, not Kaushambi. Other pairs are correct.

Question 89. Which of the following rulers invited Babur to invade India?

- (a) Rana Sanga
- (b) Daulat Khan Lodhi
- (c) Alam Khan
- (d) All of the above

Answer – (d) All of the above

Explanation – Babur received invitations from Daulat Khan Lodhi (Governor of Punjab), Alam Khan (uncle of Ibrahim Lodhi), and Rana Sanga of

Mewar, who assumed Babur would plunder and leave like Timur.

Question 90. Choose the correct statement(s):

1. Sher Shah introduced the Patta and Qabuliyat system.
2. Akbar introduced the Mahzarnama to curb religious orthodoxy.

Code:

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer – (c) Both 1 and 2

Explanation – Sher Shah introduced Patta (land details) and Qabuliyat (peasant's agreement). Akbar's Mahzarnama (1579) asserted the emperor's religious authority.

Question 91. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct code.

List-I (Battles) - List-II (Year)

- A. First Battle of Panipat - 1. 1526
- B. Battle of Khanwa - 2. 1527
- C. Battle of Ghaghra - 3. 1529
- D. Battle of Chanderi - 4. 1528

Code:

A B C D

- (a) 1 2 3 4
- (b) 1 4 3 2
- (c) 4 3 2 1
- (d) 2 1 3 4

Answer – (a) 1 2 3 4

Explanation – The sequence of Babur's major battles: Panipat (1526), Khanwa (1527), Chanderi (1528), Ghaghra (1529).

Question 92. Identify the correct chronological order of events:

- I. Battle of Chausa
- II. Battle of Kannauj
- III. Battle of Daurah
- IV. Battle of Samugarh

- (a) I–II–III–IV
- (b) III–I–II–IV

(c) I–III–II–IV

(d) IV–I–II–III

Answer – (b) III–I–II–IV

Explanation – Chronology: Daurah (1531), Chausa (1539), Kannauj (1540), Samugarh (1658).

Question 93. Consider the following statements about Din-i-Ilahi:

1. It was accepted by Raja Man Singh.
2. It prohibited non-vegetarian food and early marriage.

Which of the above is/are correct?

(a) Only 1

(b) Only 2

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer – (b) Only 2

Explanation – Raja Man Singh refused to join Din-i-Ilahi. Birbal was the only Hindu to accept it. It discouraged non-veg diet and certain marriage practices.

Question 94. Who among the following is not correctly matched with their contribution?

(a) Todar Mal – Ain-i-Dahsala

(b) Faizi – Translated Lilavati

(c) Birbal – Translated Mahabharata

(d) Abul Fazl – Author of Akbarnama

Answer – (c) Birbal – Translated Mahabharata

Explanation – Faizi and Abdul Qadir Badauni translated Mahabharata into Persian (Razmnama). Birbal was not a translator.

Question 95. The empire of Babur included –

1. The area of Kabul
2. The area of Punjab
3. The area of modern Uttar Pradesh
4. The area of modern Rajasthan

Which of these statements are correct?

(a) 1 and 2

(b) 2 and 3

(c) 1, 2 and 3

(d) 2, 3 and 4

Answer – (c)

Explanation – Babur's empire extended over Kabul, Punjab, and parts of present-day Uttar Pradesh. Rajasthan remained outside his control under Rajput rulers.

Question 96. Who among the following was not a member of Nur Jahan's junta?

(a) Ghiyas Beg

(b) Asaf Khan

(c) Mahabat Khan

(d) Prince Khurram

Answer: (c) Mahabat Khan

Explanation –

Nur Jahan's junta (or "Nur Jahan's Group") was a powerful clique of nobles and royal family members who effectively controlled the Mughal court during the later years of Jahangir's reign.

The main members included:

- Nur Jahan – Empress and de facto ruler.
- Ghiyas Beg – Her father, held the title Itimad-ud-Daulah.
- Asaf Khan – Her brother, also held high office.
- Prince Khurram – Her son-in-law (married to Asaf Khan's daughter, Arjumand Banu Begum, later Mumtaz Mahal), and supported by the faction for succession initially.

However:

- Mahabat Khan, a prominent general and noble, opposed Nur Jahan's influence and led a revolt against her in 1626, temporarily capturing Jahangir.
- Therefore, Mahabat Khan was not part of the Nur Jahan junta.

Question 97. Consider the following pairs:

1. Jahangir – Pietra Dura
2. Shah Jahan – Takht-e-Taous
3. Aurangzeb – Fatwa-i-Alamgiri

Which of the above are correctly matched?

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (d) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation: All three are correctly matched. Jahangir initiated pietra dura; Shah Jahan built the Peacock Throne (Takht-e-Taous); Aurangzeb compiled the Fatwa-i-Alamgiri.

Question 98. Consider the following statements:

Assertion (A): Aurangzeb banned the celebration of Nauroz and Jharokha Darshan.

Reason (R): He considered such practices against Shariat.

Code:

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct Explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct Explanation of A.
- (c) A is true, but R is false.
- (d) A is false, but R is true.

Answer: (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct Explanation of A.

Explanation: Aurangzeb was a staunch Sunni Muslim who believed that practices like Nauroz and Jharokha Darshan were un-Islamic and against the principles of Shariat.

Question 99. Who among the following was executed by Aurangzeb for refusing to convert to Islam?

- (a) Guru Arjan Dev
- (b) Guru Tegh Bahadur
- (c) Guru Harkishan
- (d) Guru Ram Rai

Answer: (b) Guru Tegh Bahadur

Explanation: Guru Tegh Bahadur, the 9th Sikh Guru, was executed in 1675 CE by Aurangzeb for refusing to convert to Islam. This act intensified Sikh resistance.

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Question 100. Consider the following statements regarding Jahangir:

1. He wrote his autobiography in Persian.
2. He prohibited animal slaughter on certain days.
3. He issued farman to the British to set up a factory in Surat.

Which of the above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (d) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation: All statements are true. Jahangir's autobiography is Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri; he banned animal slaughter on Thursdays and Sundays; Thomas Roe got the Surat factory farman.

Question 101. Consider the following statements:

1. The Battle of Wandiwash ended French ambitions in India.
2. Count de Lally was defeated by Eyre Coote in this battle.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (c)

Explanation: The Battle of Wandiwash (1760) marked the end of French political ambitions in India. The French army under Count de Lally was decisively defeated by Eyre Coote of the British.

Question 102. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?

- (a) Nuno da Cunha – Treaty of Bassein
- (b) Dupleix – Battle of Wandiwash
- (c) Francois Martin – Founder of Pondicherry
- (d) Almedia – Founder of Calcutta

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- (a) Nuno da Cunha – Treaty of Bassein

Incorrect. Nuno da Cunha was a Portuguese governor who captured Bassein in 1534. However, the Treaty of Bassein (1802) was signed between Bajji Rao II (Peshwa) and Lord Wellesley (British East India Company). It has nothing to do with Nuno da Cunha.

- (b) Dupleix – Battle of Wandiwash

Incorrect. Battle of Wandiwash (1760) was fought between the British (Sir Eyre Coote) and the French (Count de Lally). Dupleix was recalled to France in 1754, before this battle took place.

- (c) Francois Martin – Founder of Pondicherry

Correct. Francois Martin is considered the founder of French Pondicherry, and was the first French Governor-General of Pondicherry.

- (d) Almeida – Founder of Calcutta

Incorrect. Francisco de Almeida was a Portuguese governor, not connected with the founding of Calcutta. Job Charnock, a British officer, is traditionally credited with founding Calcutta in 1690.

Question 103. Consider the following:

1. Dupleix supported Chanda Sahib in Carnatic
2. Robert Clive led the attack on Arcot
3. Godeheu signed Treaty of Pondicherry in 1754

Which of the statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only

- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (d)

Explanation: All three statements are correct and form the basis of French and British rivalry during Carnatic Wars.

Question 104. Arrange the following events in chronological order:

- I. Battle of Buxar
- II. Treaty of Allahabad
- III. Battle of Plassey

Code:

- (a) III – I – II
- (b) I – II – III
- (c) II – I – III
- (d) III – II – I

Answer – (a)

Explanation – Battle of Plassey (1757) → Battle of Buxar (1764) → Treaty of Allahabad (1765).

Question 105. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Regional States) – List-II (Founder)

- A. Hyderabad – 1. Saadat Khan
- B. Awadh – 2. Murshid Quli Khan
- C. Bengal – 3. Nizam-ul-Mulk

Code:

- A B C
- (a) 3 2 1
- (b) 1 2 3
- (c) 2 3 1
- (d) 3 1 2

Answer: (d) 3 1 2

Explanation: Hyderabad – Nizam-ul-Mulk, Awadh – Saadat Khan, Bengal – Murshid Quli Khan.

Question 106. Identify the correct ascending order of the Peshwas:

1. Bajji Rao I
2. Madhav Rao
3. Balaji Vishwanath
4. Balaji Bajji Rao

Code:

- (a) 1-2-3-4
- (b) 3-1-4-2

(c) 3-4-1-2

(d) 2-1-3-4

Answer: (b) 3-1-4-2

Explanation: Balaji Vishwanath → Baji Rao I → Balaji Baji Rao → Madhav Rao.

Question 107. Match the following:

List I – Anglo-Mysore Wars | List II – Result

A. First (1767–69) – 1. Treaty of Madras

B. Second (1780–84) – 2. Treaty of Srirangapatnam

C. Third (1790–92) – 3. Treaty of Mangalore

D. Fourth (1799) – 4. Tipu Sultan was killed

Code:

A B C D

(a) 1 2 3 4

(b) 2 3 1 4

(c) 1 3 2 4

(d) 4 3 2 1

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Each Anglo-Mysore War ended with a distinct treaty:

First Anglo-Mysore War (1767–69) – Ended with the Treaty of Madras (1769), which restored conquered territories and established peace.

Second Anglo-Mysore War (1780–84) – Ended with the Treaty of Mangalore (1784), restoring the status quo ante.

Third Anglo-Mysore War (1790–92) – Ended with the Treaty of Srirangapatnam (1792), where Tipu Sultan ceded half of his territory.

Fourth Anglo-Mysore War (1799) – Ended in the death of Tipu Sultan and annexation of much of Mysore's territory by the British.

Question 108. Which British Governor annexed Mysore in 1831 due to maladministration?

(a) Lord Wellesley

(b) Lord Hastings

(c) Lord William Bentinck

(d) Lord Hardinge

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Lord William Bentinck annexed Mysore in 1831 citing misgovernance by the native rulers.

Question 109. The Jat state of Bharatpur was established by:

(a) Rajaram

(b) Gokla

(c) Churaman and Badan Singh

(d) Jawahir Shah

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Churaman laid the foundation, and Badan Singh is considered the real founder of Bharatpur.

Question 110. Which of the following is not correctly matched?

(a) Battle of Buxar – 1764

(b) Treaty of Allahabad – 1765

(c) Dual Government Abolished – 1772

(d) Battle of Chilianwala – 1842

Answer: (d)

Explanation: Battle of Chilianwala occurred in 1849 during the Second Anglo-Sikh War.

Question 111. Match the following Sikh Gurus with contributions:

A. Guru Angad – 1. Anand Karaj marriage

B. Guru Amar Das – 2. Gurmukhi script

C. Guru Arjan Dev – 3. Adi Granth

D. Guru Ram Das – 4. Amritsar

Code:

A B C D

(a) 2 1 3 4

(b) 2 1 4 3

(c) 1 2 3 4

(d) 2 4 3 1

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Guru Angad (2nd Guru) – Introduced the Gurmukhi script, which became the standard writing system for the Punjabi language.

Guru Amar Das (3rd Guru) – Instituted Anand Karaj, the Sikh marriage ceremony. He also promoted social equality.

Guru Arjan Dev (5th Guru) – Compiled the Adi Granth, the first official edition of the Sikh scriptures.

Guru Ram Das (4th Guru) – Founded the city of Amritsar, which later became the spiritual center of Sikhism.

Question 112. Consider the following observatories built by Sawai Jai Singh II:

1. Delhi
2. Jaipur
3. Mathura
4. Allahabad

Which of the above were actually built?

- (a) 1, 2 and 4
- (b) 2, 3 and 4
- (c) 1, 3 and 4
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (d)

Explanation: Jai Singh built observatories in Delhi, Jaipur, Mathura, Ujjain, and Varanasi. No observatory was built in Allahabad.

Question 113. Which of the following is not correctly matched?

- (a) Jantar Mantar – Sawai Jai Singh II
- (b) Kohinoor gifted – Shah Shuja to Ranjit Singh
- (c) Dual Government – Clive
- (d) Treaty of Amritsar – Lord Dalhousie

Answer: (d)

Explanation: The Treaty of Amritsar (1809) was signed between Ranjit Singh and the British (Charles Metcalfe under Lord Minto). Lord Dalhousie was involved in the annexation of Punjab.

Question 114. Who introduced the 'Subsidiary Alliance System'?

- (a) Lord Cornwallis
- (b) Lord Dalhousie
- (c) Lord Wellesley
- (d) Sir John Shore

Answer – (c)

Explanation – Lord Wellesley introduced the Subsidiary Alliance (1798–1805) to extend British control over Indian states by stationing British troops in return for a subsidy.

Question 115. Assertion (A): Warren Hastings applied the 'Ring-Fence' policy.

Reason (R): It was used to contain French expansion in India.

Code:

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct Explanation
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct Explanation
- (c) A is true, but R is false
- (d) A is false, but R is true

Answer – (c)

Explanation – Warren Hastings applied the Ring-Fence policy to protect British interests from Marathas and Afghans, not the French.

Question 116. Arrange the following annexed states in chronological order:

1. Jhansi
2. Satara
3. Udaipur
4. Sambalpur

Code:

- (a) 1, 2, 3, 4
- (b) 2, 4, 3, 1
- (c) 3, 1, 2, 4
- (d) 4, 3, 1, 2

Answer – (b)

Explanation – Satara (1848), Sambalpur (1849), Udaipur (1852), Jhansi (1854).

Question 117. Assertion (A): The Paika Rebellion is considered by some as the first war of Indian Independence.

Reason (R): It occurred 40 years before the 1857 revolt and had organized resistance.

Choose the correct code:

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct Explanation.
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct Explanation.
- (c) A is true, R is false.
- (d) A is false, R is true.

Answer: (a)

Explanation: The 1817 Paika Rebellion in Odisha was a well-organized tribal resistance. It is increasingly recognized as an early instance of India's fight for independence.

Question 118. Match the following tribal revolts with their leaders:

List-I (Revolt) - List-II (Leader)

- A. Kol Revolt - 1. Sidhu-Kanhu
B. Santhal Revolt - 2. Birsa Munda
C. Munda Rebellion - 3. Buddho Bhagat
D. Sambalpur Revolt - 4. Surendra Sai

Code:

A B C D

- (a) 3 1 2 4
(b) 2 1 4 3
(c) 3 4 2 1
(d) 1 3 2 4

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Kol Revolt – Buddho Bhagat, Santhal – Sidhu-Kanhu, Munda – Birsa Munda, Sambalpur – Surendra Sai.

Question 119. The movement 'Eka' in 1921 was unique because:

- (a) It rejected Gandhian methods
(b) It used caste panchayats to resolve disputes
(c) It demanded abolition of Zamindari system
(d) It was led by Congress leaders

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The Eka movement in Awadh used panchayats to settle disputes, and opposed begar and high rents.

Question 120. Consider the following statements:

1. The Enfield Rifle was introduced in 1857.
2. It required biting off the greased cartridge.
3. This sparked the sepoy discontent.

Which of the above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (d)

Explanation: All three statements are correct—the rifle introduction, use of animal fat, and subsequent discontent among sepoys caused the mutiny.

Question 121. Match List-I (Leaders) with List-II (Centres)

- A. Bahadur Shah Zafar – 1. Delhi
B. Nana Saheb – 2. Kanpur
C. Rani Laxmibai – 3. Jhansi
D. Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah – 4. Faizabad

Code:

A B C D

- (a) 1 2 3 4
(b) 2 1 3 4
(c) 4 2 3 1
(d) 4 3 2 1

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Bahadur Shah - Delhi (symbolic), Nana Saheb - Kanpur, Rani Laxmibai - Jhansi, Ahmadullah Shah - Faizabad.

Question 122. Consider the following statements:

Assertion (A): Lotus and Chapati became symbols of the Revolt of 1857.

Reason (R): These were used as secret symbols to spread awareness and mobilization.

Select the correct Answer:

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct Explanation
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct Explanation
(c) A is true, R is false
(d) A is false, R is true

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Lotus and Chapatis were used as silent symbols in North India to warn and mobilize people secretly.

Question 123. Who is considered the founder of the Indian National Congress?

- (a) Dadabhai Naoroji
(b) Surendranath Banerjee
(c) A.O. Hume
(d) W.C. Banerjee

Answer: (c) A.O. Hume

Explanation: A.O. Hume, a retired ICS officer, founded the Indian National Congress in 1885 with the aim of providing a platform for political dialogue among educated Indians.

Question 124. Match the leaders with their contributions:

- A. G.K. Gokhale – 1. Indian Association
 B. Dadabhai Naoroji – 2. Drain Theory
 C. Surendranath Banerjee – 3. Servants of India Society
 D. B.G. Tilak – 4. Kesari newspaper

Code:

A B C D

- (a) 1 2 3 4
 (b) 2 1 4 3
 (c) 3 2 1 4
 (d) 4 2 1 3

Answer: (c) 3 2 1 4

Explanation:

Gopal Krishna Gokhale (A) – Founded the Servants of India Society in 1905 to train Indians for nation-building and social service.

Dadabhai Naoroji (B) – Propounded the Drain Theory, highlighting the economic exploitation of India under British rule. He was also the first Indian to become a British MP.

Surendranath Banerjee (C) – Founded the Indian Association in 1876, a major political organization before the Indian National Congress.

Bal Gangadhar Tilak (D) – Started the Kesari newspaper in Marathi and The Mahratta in English to spread nationalist ideas.

Question 125. Arrange the following events in ascending order of their year of occurrence:

- A. Calcutta Congress Session
 B. Formation of British Indian Association
 C. Benaras Congress Session
 D. Surat Congress Split

Code:

- (a) B, A, C, D
 (b) A, B, C, D
 (c) B, C, A, D

(d) C, B, D, A

Answer: (a) B, A, C, D

Explanation: BIA (1851), First Session in Calcutta (1886), First Session in Benaras (1905), First Session in Surat (1907)

Question 126. Which of the following were methods used by the Moderates?

- A. Constitutional agitation
 B. Boycott of schools

Code:

- (a) Only A
 (b) Only B
 (c) Both A and B
 (d) None

Answer: (a) Only A

Explanation: Moderates relied on petitions, resolutions, and public opinion, unlike the extremists who promoted boycott.

Question 127. Match the extremist leaders with their nicknames:

- A. Lala Lajpat Rai – 1. Father of Indian unrest
 B. B.G. Tilak – 2. Sher-e-Punjab
 C. Aurobindo Ghosh – 3. Spiritual Nationalist
 D. Bipin Chandra Pal – 4. Indian Burke

Code:

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

(b) 2 1 3 4

(c) 2 1 4 3

(d) 4 2 1 3

Answer: (b) 2 1 3 4

Explanation: Lala Lajpat Rai – Known as Sher-e-Punjab (Lion of Punjab) for his bold leadership and role in the nationalist movement, especially during protests against the Simon Commission.

Bal Gangadhar Tilak – Famously called the Father of Indian Unrest by British author Valentine Chirol for his assertive nationalist activities and mobilization of masses.

Aurobindo Ghosh – Described as a Spiritual Nationalist, combining nationalism with Vedantic spirituality and later taking to a life of spiritual pursuit in Pondicherry.

Bipin Chandra Pal – Known as the Indian Burke, referencing Edmund Burke, for his powerful speeches and writings.

Question 128. The rallying slogan “India for the Indians” was given by:

(a) Aurobindo Ghosh

(b) Dayananda Saraswati

(c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

(d) Lala Lajpat Rai

Answer: (b) Dayananda Saraswati

Explanation: Dayananda used this slogan to invoke pride in Indian nationalism.

Question 129. Which of the following newspapers supported revolutionary nationalism in Bengal?

(a) Sandhya

(b) Yugantar

(c) Hitabadi

(d) Both (a) and (b)

Answer: (d)

Explanation: Sandhya and Yugantar were two influential revolutionary journals from Bengal that openly supported anti-colonial and nationalist movements. Hitabadi was more moderate in its approach.

Question 130. Consider the following statements:

1. Bhagat Singh coined the slogan ‘Inquilab Zindabad’.

2. The slogan was originally written by Hasrat Mohani.

Which of the statements is/are correct?

(a) Only 1

(b) Only 2

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Hasrat Mohani coined the slogan ‘Inquilab Zindabad’, and Bhagat Singh made it popular during the revolutionary movement.

Question 131. Choose the correct statement from the following:

(a) Chapekar Brothers assassinated Curzon Wylie

(b) Madan Lal Dhingra assassinated Curzon Wylie

(c) Khudiram Bose killed Michael O’Dwyer

(d) Udham Singh killed Saunders

Answer: (b)

Explanation: (a) Chapekar Brothers – They assassinated W.C. Rand, the British Plague Commissioner of Pune in 1897, not Curzon Wylie.

(b) Madan Lal Dhingra – Correct. In 1909, he assassinated Curzon Wylie, a British official in London, making it one of the earliest instances of Indian revolutionary activity on foreign soil.

(c) Khudiram Bose – Incorrect. He attempted to assassinate Kingsford, a British judge in Muzaffarpur, but mistakenly killed two British women instead. Michael O’Dwyer was killed later by Udham Singh.

(d) Udham Singh – Incorrect. He assassinated Michael O’Dwyer in 1940 in London, in revenge for the Jallianwala Bagh massacre. Saunders was killed by Bhagat Singh and Rajguru in 1928 in Lahore.

Question 132. The ‘Philosophy of Bomb’ was authored by whom?

(a) Chandrashekhar Azad

(b) Bhagat Singh

(c) Bhagwati Charan Vohra

(d) Sachindra Nath Sanyal

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Bhagwati Charan Vohra wrote the pamphlet 'Philosophy of Bomb' in reply to Mahatma Gandhi's criticism of revolutionary violence.

Question 133. Consider the following statements:

1. The Simon Commission recommended Dominion Status for India.
2. It consisted only of British members.

Choose the correct statement(s):

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer - (b)

Explanation – Statement 1 – Incorrect: The Simon Commission (1927) did not recommend Dominion Status for India. In fact, the Commission avoided making any political status recommendation like Dominion Status. The demand for Dominion Status was later accepted in the Irwin Declaration (1929) following the backlash and protests against the Commission.

Statement 2 – Correct: The Simon Commission was composed entirely of British members, with no Indian representative, which led to widespread protests across India. The absence of Indians in a body meant to decide India's future was seen as a grave insult.

Question 134. Choose the incorrect statement from the following:

- (a) S.A. Dange was involved in the Meerut Conspiracy Case.
- (b) The Nehru Report accepted separate electorates for Muslims.
- (c) The first May Day in India was celebrated in Madras.
- (d) Dr. Ambedkar submitted a memorandum to the Simon Commission.

Answer - (b)

Explanation – Nehru Report rejected separate electorates and proposed joint electorates.

Question 135. Who among the following leaders presided over the Calcutta Congress Session in December 1928?

- (a) M.A. Ansari

(b) Motilal Nehru

(c) Subhash Chandra Bose

(d) Jawaharlal Nehru

Answer - (b)

Explanation – Motilal Nehru was the President of the Calcutta Session of Congress in 1928.

Question 136. Choose the true statement from the following:

- (a) The Trade Disputes Act of 1929 made all strikes in India legal.
- (b) Kanpur Communist Conference was held in 1927.
- (c) Congress Socialist Party was led by Acharya Narendra Dev and JP Narayan.
- (d) CPI was founded at Karachi in 1925.

Answer - (c)

Explanation – CSP was formed in 1934 with Acharya Narendra Dev as President and JP Narayan as General Secretary.

Question 137. Who was the first President of the Independence for India League founded in 1928?

- (a) Motilal Nehru
- (b) Subhash Chandra Bose
- (c) Srinivasa Iyengar
- (d) Jawaharlal Nehru

Answer - (c)

Explanation –

The Independence for India League (IIL) was founded in 1928 as a more radical offshoot of the Indian National Congress.

It was created in response to the Nehru Report, which recommended Dominion Status rather than complete independence — a recommendation that some leaders, especially the younger and more radical ones, opposed.

Who was its first President?

S. Srinivasa Iyengar — a senior Congress leader and jurist — was made the first President of the Independence for India League.

Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose were associated with the League soon after, and they played prominent roles in its future leadership.

Question 138. Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct Answer from the codes given below:

1. Nehru Report finalisation
2. Gandhi's arrest in Calcutta during boycott of foreign cloth
3. Irwin Declaration
4. Delhi Manifesto

Options:

- (a) 1, 2, 3, 4
- (b) 2, 1, 3, 4
- (c) 1, 2, 4, 3
- (d) 2, 1, 4, 3

Answer – (a) 1, 2, 3, 4

Explanation – Let's arrange each event with the correct year/date:

Nehru Report finalisation – August 1928

- Prepared by a committee under Motilal Nehru, it recommended Dominion Status for India.

Gandhi's arrest in Calcutta – December 1928

- Gandhi was arrested during the boycott movement while picketing against foreign cloth at Calcutta.

Irwin Declaration – 31 October 1929

- Also known as the Viceroy's Statement, it accepted Dominion Status as a goal of British policy in India.

Delhi Manifesto – December 1929

- A joint statement by Congress and Muslim leaders demanding specific actions on Dominion Status before any Round Table Conference.

Question 139. Choose the incorrect statement:

- (a) Jinnah's Fourteen Points were presented in 1929.
- (b) Congress boycotted the Round Table Conference from beginning.
- (c) The term "Purna Swaraj" was officially adopted in Lahore in 1929.
- (d) Dr. Ambedkar supported the idea of a separate electorate for Depressed Classes.

Answer - (b)

Explanation – Congress only decided to boycott the RTC after Irwin refused its demands in the Delhi Manifesto.

Question 140. Assertion (A): Gandhi selected salt as the central issue for launching the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Reason (R): Salt was a universally consumed item and affected the poorest Indians.

Code:

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct Explanation.
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct Explanation.
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true.

Answer - (a)

Explanation – Gandhi called salt tax the most inhuman poll tax and used it to link swaraj with a basic grievance.

Question 141. Arrange the following events in correct chronological order:

- I. Gandhi-Irwin Pact
- II. Dandi March
- III. Poona Pact
- IV. First Round Table Conference

Code:

- (a) II, I, IV, III
- (b) II, IV, I, III
- (c) I, II, IV, III
- (d) II, I, III, IV

Answer - (b)

Explanation –

1. Dandi March (March 1930)
2. First RTC (Nov 1930–Jan 1931)
3. Gandhi-Irwin Pact (March 1931)
4. Poona Pact (Sept 1932).

Question 142. Consider the following statements:

1. Gandhi opposed Ambedkar's demand for separate electorates.
2. Poona Pact led to reserved seats in joint electorates.
3. Simon Commission recommended immediate universal suffrage.

Which of the above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer - (a)

Explanation – Simon Commission rejected universal suffrage and recommended limited reforms.

Question 143. Which of the following was a criticism raised by the Pirpur Committee?

- (a) Congress ministries encouraged Muslim participation
- (b) Congress refused to share power with Hindu Mahasabha
- (c) Congress was suppressing Urdu and Muslim culture
- (d) Congress demanded joint electorates from Muslim League

Answer - (c)

Explanation – The Pirpur Committee was set up in 1938 by the All India Muslim League, under the chairmanship of Raja Syed Mohammad Mehdi of Pirpur.

It investigated the working of Congress ministries (1937–39) in various provinces.

Key Allegations by the Committee:

The Congress ministries were "Hinduizing" the administration.

There was discrimination against Muslims in employment and education.

Urdu language and Muslim religious and cultural practices were allegedly being suppressed.

Muslims were not adequately represented in government services and local administration.

Thus, the central criticism made by the Pirpur Committee was that Congress was suppressing Urdu and Muslim culture, making option (c) the correct Answer.

Question 144. Consider the following pairs:

1. Deliverance Day – 22 December 1939
2. Day of Direct Action – 16 August 1946
3. Quit India Resolution – 8 August 1942

Which of the above are correctly matched?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 3
- (d) 1 and 3 only

Answer - (c)

Explanation –

Deliverance Day – 22 December 1939

- Observed by the Muslim League to mark relief from Congress rule after the resignation of Congress ministries in 1939.
- It was a political move to highlight Muslim alienation and strengthen communal sentiments.

Day of Direct Action – 16 August 1946

- Called by the Muslim League to demand the creation of Pakistan.
- Led to communal riots, especially in Calcutta (Great Calcutta Killings).

Quit India Resolution – 8 August 1942

- Passed by the All India Congress Committee (AICC) at the Bombay Session.
- It demanded an end to British rule in India, launching the Quit India Movement the next day.

Question 145. Who among the following presided over the Ramgarh Session of the Indian National Congress in March 1940?

- (a) Subhash Chandra Bose
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- (d) Rajendra Prasad

Answer - (c)

Explanation – Maulana Abul Kalam Azad presided over the Ramgarh Session where complete independence and future civil disobedience were declared.

Question 146. Consider the following pairs:

1. Desai-Liaquat Pact – Equal seats for Congress and League in interim council
2. Rajaji Formula – Tacit acceptance of Pakistan
3. Simla Conference – Breakdown due to Muslim League's veto demand

How many of the above are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

Answer - (c)

Explanation –

Desai–Liaquat Pact – Equal seats for Congress and League in interim council

- Held in 1945, it was an unofficial and secret understanding between Bhulabhai Desai (Congress) and Liaquat Ali Khan (Muslim League).
- It proposed equal representation for Congress and Muslim League in the interim government.
- Though never ratified, the idea was correct in this context.

Rajaji Formula – Tacit acceptance of Pakistan

- Proposed by C. Rajagopalachari in 1944 to resolve the deadlock between Congress and Muslim League.
- It proposed plebiscite in Muslim-majority areas after independence, which was seen as indirect or tacit acceptance of Pakistan in principle.
- Gandhi used it to initiate talks with Jinnah.

Simla Conference – Breakdown due to Muslim League's veto demand

- Held in June–July 1945, led by Viceroy Wavell, to form a new Executive Council.
- Breakdown occurred because Jinnah insisted that only the Muslim League had the right to nominate Muslim representatives, effectively demanding a veto over Muslim representation.

Question 147. Which of the following was the first woman to hoist the Congress flag during the Quit India Movement?

- (a) Usha Mehta
- (b) Sucheta Kriplani
- (c) Aruna Asaf Ali
- (d) Sarojini Naidu

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Aruna Asaf Ali hoisted the flag at Gowalia Tank Maidan on August 9, 1942.

Question 148. Which of the following was NOT part of the Interim Government (1946)?

- (a) Rajendra Prasad
- (b) Liaquat Ali Khan
- (c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (d) Abul Kalam Azad

Answer: (d)

Explanation: Abul Kalam Azad was not a member of the 14-member Interim Government.

Question 149. Consider the following statements:

1. Sarojini Naidu participated in Salt March.
2. She was the second Indian woman president of the Indian National Congress.

Select the correct Answer:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Sarojini Naidu was the first Indian woman to preside over INC in 1925. Annie Besant, though first woman president (1917), was not Indian.

Question 150. Which of the following pair is not correctly matched?

- (a) Deindustrialisation – Ruin of Indian handicrafts
- (b) One-way free trade – Imposed by Charter Act 1813
- (c) Imperial Preference – High duty on British imports
- (d) Home Charges – Cost of civil and military expenditure

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Under Imperial Preference, British imports had almost no duty; Indian exports were taxed heavily.

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