

CUET UG History Sample Paper -10

Duration: 1 Hour

Maximum Marks: 250

Instructions

- This paper contains a total of **50** Multiple Choice Questions.
- Each correct answer carries **+5 marks**.
- Each incorrect answer carries **-1 mark**.
- No negative marking for unattempted questions.

Q1. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding the 'Great Bath' found at the Citadel of Mohenjodaro?

- (A) It was a rectangular tank in a courtyard surrounded by a corridor on all four sides.
- (B) There were two flights of steps on the north and south leading into the tank.
- (C) The tank was made airtight by using a layer of natural bitumen on the bricks.
- (D) It was the only structure in the Citadel that was used for administrative purposes.

Q2. The 'Dholavira' site is distinguished from most other Harappan cities because:

- (A) It was divided into two parts: the Citadel and the Lower Town.
- (B) Stone was used extensively in its fortifications and construction.
- (C) It lacked any formal drainage system for the residential areas.
- (D) It was the only site where a dockyard was discovered.

Q3. Which official was specifically responsible for the assessment and collection of land revenue in the Mauryan administration?

- (A) Sannidhata
- (B) Samaharta



- (C) Antapala
- (D) Rajuka

Q4. In the context of Ashokan inscriptions, the term 'Devanampiya' was used to signify:

- (A) The conqueror of Kalinga.
- (B) Beloved of the Gods.
- (C) The protector of the Dhamma.
- (D) The supreme commander of the army.

Q5. The critical edition of the Mahabharata, a project that took 47 years to complete, was initiated under the leadership of:

- (A) B.B. Lal
- (B) R.E.M. Wheeler
- (C) V.S. Sukthankar
- (D) James Prinsep

Q6. According to the Gotra rules established in Brahmanical practice from 1000 BCE onwards:

- (A) Women retained their father's gotra after marriage.
- (B) Members of the same gotra were encouraged to marry each other.
- (C) Women were expected to adopt their husband's gotra upon marriage.
- (D) Men adopted the gotra of their wives in certain circumstances.

Q7. Which part of the Stupa architecture is considered the 'abode of the gods'?

- (A) Anda
- (B) Harmika



- (C) Yashti
- (D) Chhatri

Q8. The preservation of the Sanchi Stupa in the 19th century was primarily due to the financial support of:

- (A) The East India Company
- (B) Shahjehan Begum and Sultan Jehan Begum
- (C) The Archaeological Survey of India
- (D) Alexander Cunningham

Q9. In his work 'Kitab-ul-Hind', Al-Biruni mentions three 'barriers' to understanding India. Which of the following is NOT one of them?

- (A) Language differences
- (B) Religious beliefs and practices
- (C) The insularity of the local population
- (D) The lack of a centralized political authority

Q10. The Moroccan traveler Ibn Battuta described the Indian postal system as being of two types. What was the horse-post called?

- (A) Dawa
- (B) Uluq
- (C) Kasid
- (D) Ziyarat

Q11. Francois Bernier's critique of the Mughal Empire was centered on the concept of:

- (A) Excessive religious tolerance.
- (B) The crown ownership of all land.



- (C) The lack of a standing army.
- (D) The inefficiency of the Mansabdari system.

Q12. Which of the following Bhakti traditions was led by saints known as the 'Alvars'?

- (A) Devotees of Lord Shiva
- (B) Devotees of Lord Vishnu
- (C) Followers of the Nirguna tradition
- (D) Followers of the Lingayat movement

Q13. The 'Amara-nayaka' system, a significant political innovation, was a hallmark of which empire?

- (A) Mauryan Empire
- (B) Mughal Empire
- (C) Vijayanagara Empire
- (D) Maratha Empire

Q14. The ruins of Hampi were brought to light in 1800 by:

- (A) Alexander Cunningham
- (B) Colin Mackenzie
- (C) John Marshall
- (D) James Prinsep

Q15. In the Mughal land classification mentioned in the 'Ain-i-Akbari', land that was cultivated every year and never left fallow was called:

- (A) Parauti
- (B) Chachar
- (C) Banjar
- (D) Polaj



- Q16.** The 'Permanent Settlement' introduced in 1793 by Lord Cornwallis aimed to:
- (A) Fix the revenue share of the state permanently.
 - (B) Abolish the Zamindari system.
 - (C) Introduce the Ryotwari system in Bengal.
 - (D) Distribute land directly to the peasants.
- Q17.** The Santhal Rebellion (1855-56) was a direct consequence of:
- (A) The introduction of the Mahalwari system.
 - (B) The encroachment of the British and Zamindars on Santhal lands.
 - (C) The religious conversion policies of the British.
 - (D) The failure of the monsoons in the Rajmahal hills.
- Q18.** During the Revolt of 1857, who led the resistance in Arrah, Bihar?
- (A) Nana Sahib
 - (B) Kunwar Singh
 - (C) Birjis Qadr
 - (D) Khan Bahadur
- Q19.** The painting 'In Memoriam', which stirred British emotions during the 1857 revolt, was the work of:
- (A) Felice Beato
 - (B) Joseph Noel Paton
 - (C) Thomas Jones Barker
 - (D) Charles Ball
- Q20.** Mahatma Gandhi's first major public appearance in India was at:



- (A) The Champaran Satyagraha (1917)
- (B) The opening of the Banaras Hindu University (1916)
- (C) The Kheda Satyagraha (1918)
- (D) The Rowlatt Satyagraha (1919)

Q21. The Salt March (Dandi March) of 1930 was a protest against:

- (A) The high taxes on textiles.
- (B) The British monopoly on the manufacture and sale of salt.
- (C) The lack of representation in the Legislative Assembly.
- (D) The Simon Commission.

Q22. Who moved the 'Objectives Resolution' in the Constituent Assembly on 13 December 1946?

- (A) B.R. Ambedkar
- (B) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (C) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (D) Rajendra Prasad
- (E)

Q23. The separate electorates debate in the Constituent Assembly saw a strong opposition from:

- (A) B. Pocker Bahadur
- (B) R.V. Dhulekar
- (C) Govind Ballabh Pant
- (D) Jaipal Singh

Q24. Which of the following sites provided evidence of a 'ploughed field' in the Harappan civilization?



- (A) Kalibangan
- (B) Banawali
- (C) Lothal
- (D) Rakhigarhi

Q25. The 'Saddar-i-Jahan' in the Mughal administration was the head of which department?

- (A) Military
- (B) Judiciary and Religious Endowments
- (C) Finance
- (D) Foreign Affairs

Q26. The 'Mahanavami Dibba' in Vijayanagara was primarily used for:

- (A) Storing grains.
- (B) Royal ceremonies and rituals during the Mahanavami festival.
- (C) Housing the royal elephant stable.
- (D) A watchtower for the city.

Q27. Which traveler described the 'Harem' of the Mughal emperors in great detail?

- (A) Al-Biruni
- (B) Francois Bernier
- (C) Niccolao Manucci
- (D) Duarte Barbosa

Q28. The 'Ziyarat' practice in Sufism refers to:

- (A) Musical sessions in the Khanqah.
- (B) Pilgrimage to the tombs of Sufi saints.



- (C) The act of donating to the poor.
- (D) The initiation ceremony of a Sufi disciple.

Q29. Which ruler built the city of Nagalapuram?

- (A) Deva Raya I
- (B) Krishnadeva Raya
- (C) Achyuta Deva Raya
- (D) Harihara II

Q30. The 'Deccan Riots Commission' (1875) investigated the causes of unrest in which presidency?

- (A) Bengal Presidency
- (B) Madras Presidency
- (C) Bombay Presidency
- (D) United Provinces

Q31. The slogan 'Do or Die' was given by Mahatma Gandhi during which movement?

- (A) Non-Cooperation Movement
- (B) Civil Disobedience Movement
- (C) Quit India Movement
- (D) Anti-Rowlatt Satyagraha

Q32. Who was the chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution?

- (A) Rajendra Prasad
- (B) B.R. Ambedkar
- (C) Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer
- (D) K.M. Munshi



- Q33.** Which site is famous for the discovery of the 'Dancing Girl' statue?
- (A) Harappa
 - (B) Mohenjodaro
 - (C) Chanhudaro
 - (D) Kot Diji
- Q34.** The Ashokan inscriptions in the northwestern part of the subcontinent were written in:
- (A) Brahmi
 - (B) Kharosthi
 - (C) Greek and Aramaic
 - (D) Devanagari
- Q35.** The 'Shramana' tradition was characterized by:
- (A) Adherence to the Vedas.
 - (B) Rejection of the authority of the Vedas.
 - (C) Following the varna system strictly.
 - (D) Performance of elaborate sacrifices.
- Q36.** The 'Saptarishi' concept is mentioned in which ancient text?
- (A) Rigveda
 - (B) Arthashastra
 - (C) Indica
 - (D) Puranas
- Q37.** Who was the leader of the Bardoli Satyagraha in 1928?



- (A) Mahatma Gandhi
- (B) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (C) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (D) Subhash Chandra Bose

Q38. The 'Subsidiary Alliance' was a system devised by:

- (A) Lord Clive
- (B) Lord Wellesley
- (C) Lord Dalhousie
- (D) Lord Hastings

Q39. Which session of the Congress passed the 'Purna Swaraj' resolution?

- (A) Calcutta Session
- (B) Lahore Session
- (C) Karachi Session
- (D) Lucknow Session

Q40. The 'Ryotwari' system was first introduced in:

- (A) Bengal
- (B) Madras
- (C) Bombay
- (D) United Provinces

Q41. The 'Gandhara School of Art', which flourished during the Kushana period, is a classic example of:

- (A) Purely indigenous Indian artistic traditions.
- (B) The influence of Greek and Roman styles on Buddhist iconography.



- (C) Persian architectural influence on Indian stupas.
- (D) The strictly aniconic representation of the Buddha.

Q42. Who among the following was the first to decipher the Brahmi and Kharosthi scripts used in ancient inscriptions?

- (A) Alexander Cunningham
- (B) James Prinsep
- (C) John Marshall
- (D) Mortimer Wheeler

Q43. The 'Lothal' site of the Harappan civilization is most famous for the discovery of:

- (A) A massive stone-cut reservoir.
- (B) An artificial brick dockyard connected to the sea via a canal.
- (C) A stadium for public ceremonies.
- (D) Evidence of fire altars in every house.

Q44. The 'Kitab-ul-Hind', written by Al-Biruni, was composed in which language?

- (A) Persian
- (B) Arabic
- (C) Turkish
- (D) Sanskrit

Q45. Which of the following describes the 'Mansabdari' system under the Mughals correctly?

- (A) It was a hereditary system of land ownership.
- (B) It was a grading system to fix rank, salary, and military responsibilities.



- (C) It was a religious order founded by Akbar.
- (D) It was a system of direct tax collection from the peasants.

Q46. The 'Lingayat' movement in Karnataka was led by:

- (A) Basavanna
- (B) Ramanuja
- (C) Madhvacharya
- (D) Shankaracharya

Q47. The 'Simon Commission' (1927) was boycotted by Indians primarily because:

- (A) It recommended the partition of India.
- (B) It did not include any Indian member.
- (C) It proposed the abolition of the post of Viceroy.
- (D) It was headed by a member of the Labour Party.

Q48. Who was the last Governor-General of free India?

- (A) Lord Mountbatten
- (B) C. Rajagopalachari
- (C) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (D) Jawaharlal Nehru

Q49. The 'Lotus Mahal' and the 'Elephant Stables' are architectural highlights of which city?

- (A) Agra
- (B) Fatehpur Sikri
- (C) Vijayanagara (Hampi)
- (D) Bijapur



Q50. In the Constituent Assembly, who made a powerful plea for the protection of 'Tribals' and their identity?

- (A) Jaipal Singh
- (B) B.R. Ambedkar
- (C) N.G. Ranga
- (D) Dakshayani Velayudhan



Detailed Solutions**Q1.****Solution****Concept:**

The Citadel of Mohenjodaro was home to several significant public structures, the most famous being the Great Bath. This structure provides key insights into the advanced engineering and ritualistic practices of the Harappan civilization.

Solution:

1. The Great Bath was a large rectangular tank situated in a courtyard, surrounded by a corridor on all four sides. 2. Access to the tank was provided by two flights of steps, one on the north and the other on the south. 3. To ensure the tank was watertight, the Harappans used a unique method involving a layer of natural bitumen (tar) over the brickwork, showing their mastery of construction materials. 4. While the Citadel contained other important structures like the Warehouse (Granary), the Great Bath's function is widely believed to have been for special ritual bathing rather than administrative purposes.

Final Answer: The Great Bath was likely used for ritualistic purposes, not as an administrative center.

Answer: (D)**Q2.****Solution****Concept:**

Dholavira, located in Gujarat, stands out for its unique urban planning and construction materials compared to other major Harappan sites.

Solution:

1. Unlike Mohenjodaro or Harappa, which primarily used mud-bricks, Dholavira is notable for its extensive use of stone in building fortifications and architectural structures. 2. The city was uniquely divided into three parts: the Citadel, the Middle Town, and the Lower Town, whereas most other cities had a two-part division. 3. Dholavira also featured an incredibly sophisticated water management system with large reservoirs cut into stone. 4. The presence of stone-built structures is a defining characteristic that sets it apart from the brick-dominant cities of the Indus Valley.

Final Answer: Dholavira is unique due to the extensive use of stone in its construction and its three-part division.

Answer: (B)

Q3.

Solution**Concept:**

The Mauryan administration was highly centralized, with specialized officials managing different aspects of the state's economy and governance.

Solution:

1. In the Mauryan bureaucracy, the 'Samaharta' was the Collector-General responsible for the overall assessment and collection of revenue from the entire empire. 2. The 'Sannidhata' served as the Treasurer, responsible for the safekeeping of the state treasury. 3. These roles were crucial for maintaining the vast Mauryan army and the centralized administrative machinery. 4. Other officials like the Rajukas were involved in provincial administration and justice, but the Samaharta focused specifically on revenue.

Final Answer: The Samaharta was the official responsible for revenue collection.

Answer: (B)

Q4.

Solution**Concept:**

Ashoka's inscriptions often used royal titles that reflected his self-perception and the divine nature of his kingship as per the traditions of the time.

Solution:

1. The title 'Devanampiya' literally translates to 'Beloved of the Gods.' 2. It was frequently used alongside another title, 'Piyadassi,' which means 'Pleasant to behold.' 3. These titles were deciphered by James Prinsep in 1838, which helped historians identify 'Piyadassi' with the great Mauryan emperor Ashoka. 4. These epithets emphasized Ashoka's religious and ethical authority as a ruler who followed the path of Dhamma.

Final Answer: 'Devanampiya' means 'Beloved of the Gods.'

Answer: (B)



Q5.

Solution**Concept:**

The Critical Edition of the Mahabharata was a monumental academic project aimed at reconstructing the core of the epic by comparing thousands of manuscripts.

Solution:

1. The project was initiated in 1919 at the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute in Pune. 2. It was led by the renowned Sanskrit scholar V.S. Sukthankar. 3. The team spent 47 years collecting and comparing Sanskrit manuscripts from across India to identify common verses and regional variations. 4. This work provided a scientific basis for understanding the evolution of the epic over centuries.

Final Answer: The project was led by V.S. Sukthankar.

Answer: (C)

Q6.

Solution**Concept:**

The kinship and marriage rules in ancient India were codified in Brahmanical texts like the Dharmashastras and Dharmasutras. These texts defined the boundaries of social relationships and inheritance.

Solution:

1. According to the Brahmanical system established from c. 1000 BCE, people were classified into 'gotras'. Each gotra was named after a Vedic seer, and all those who belonged to the same gotra were considered his descendants. 2. Two major rules applied to women regarding gotra: first, they were expected to give up their father's gotra and adopt that of their husband on marriage. 3. Second, members of the same gotra could not marry, as they were considered siblings. This practice of marrying outside the kin group is known as exogamy. 4. While these rules were ideally followed, historical evidence (like that of the Satavahana rulers) shows that some queens retained their father's gotra names instead of adopting their husband's.

Final Answer: Women were expected to adopt their husband's gotra upon marriage.

Answer: (C)



Q7.

Solution**Concept:**

The architecture of a Stupa is symbolic, representing different aspects of Buddhist cosmology. Each part of the structure has a specific name and spiritual significance.

Solution:

1. The 'Anda' is the semi-circular mound of earth representing the universe. 2. Above the anda is the 'Harmika', a balcony-like structure that was believed to be the abode of the gods. 3. Arising from the harmika was a mast called the 'Yashti', which was often surmounted by a 'Chhatri' or umbrella. 4. The structure was surrounded by railings to separate the sacred space from the secular world.

Final Answer: The Harmika is considered the abode of the gods.

Answer: (B)

Q8.

Solution**Concept:**

The survival of ancient monuments often depended on the patronage of local rulers and the interest of colonial authorities. The Sanchi Stupa is a prime example of successful preservation.

Solution:

1. In the 19th century, Europeans (specifically the French and the British) were very interested in taking the exquisitely carved eastern gateway of Sanchi to museums in Paris and London. 2. However, the rulers of Bhopal, Shahjehan Begum and her successor Sultan Jehan Begum, provided significant funding for the preservation of the ancient site. 3. They funded the building of a museum and a guest house where scholars like John Marshall stayed and worked. 4. Sultan Jehan Begum also funded the publication of the volumes written by Marshall. It is because of this wise decision-making that the Stupa remained at its original site.

Final Answer: The preservation was due to the support of the Begums of Bhopal.

Answer: (B)



Q9.

Solution**Concept:**

Al-Biruni, a 11th-century scholar, wrote 'Kitab-ul-Hind' to explain Indian culture to the Islamic world. He identified specific intellectual and social hurdles that made it difficult to understand the subcontinent.

Solution:

1. The first barrier Al-Biruni identified was language. He noted that Sanskrit was so different from Arabic and Persian that it was difficult to translate ideas accurately. 2. The second barrier was the difference in religious beliefs and practices, which he found fundamentally different from the Islamic tradition. 3. The third barrier was the insularity or "peculiarities" of the local population, who he felt were self-contained and unwilling to share knowledge with outsiders. 4. While he discussed political structures elsewhere, he did not categorize the lack of a centralized political authority as one of the primary 'barriers' to understanding the people's thought process.

Final Answer: The lack of a centralized political authority was not mentioned as a barrier.

Answer: (D)

Q10.

Solution**Concept:**

Ibn Battuta was amazed by the efficiency of the communication system in the Delhi Sultanate, which allowed news and goods to travel across vast distances quickly.

Solution:

1. Ibn Battuta noted that the postal system, or 'brid', was of two kinds. 2. The horse-post, called 'Uluq', used royal horses stationed at distances of every four miles. 3. The foot-post was called 'Dawa'. It had three stations per mile; each station had men ready to run with the letters. 4. This system was so efficient that while it took fifty days to reach Delhi from Sind, news reports reached the Sultan through this post in just five days.

Final Answer: The horse-post was called Uluq.

Answer: (B)



Q11.

Solution**Concept:**

Francois Bernier, a French physician and traveler who spent twelve years in the Mughal Empire, viewed the East through a "European lens." His most significant thesis was the "Private Property" debate, where he contrasted European development with Asian decline.

Solution:

1. Bernier argued that the fundamental difference between Mughal India and Europe was the lack of private property in land. 2. He believed that the Mughal Emperor owned all the land and distributed it among his nobles (Jagirdars), who could not pass it on to their heirs. 3. According to Bernier, this crown ownership of land had disastrous consequences: it discouraged farmers from investing in the improvement of land because they did not own it. 4. He claimed this led to the "ruination of agriculture," the oppression of the peasantry, and a general decline in the living standards of society, resulting in a society of "beggars and barbarians" with no middle class.

Final Answer: Francois Bernier's critique was centered on the crown ownership of all land.

Answer: (B)

Q12.

Solution**Concept:**

The Bhakti movement in South India (Tamil Nadu) was led by two groups of poet-saints: the Alvars and the Nayanars. These saints initiated a movement against the rigidities of the caste system and promoted devotion to a specific deity.

Solution:

1. The 'Alvars' (literally, those who are "immersed" in devotion) were devotees of Lord Vishnu. 2. They traveled from place to place singing hymns in Tamil in praise of Vishnu. 3. Their compositions were compiled in the 'Nalayira Divya Prabandham', which is often described as the Tamil Veda. 4. In contrast, the 'Nayanars' were the devotees of Lord Shiva. Both groups included saints from diverse backgrounds, including those from "untouchable" castes and women like Andal (Alvar) and Karaikkal Ammaiyar (Nayanar).

Final Answer: The Alvars were devotees of Lord Vishnu.

Answer: (B)



Q13.

Solution**Concept:**

The Vijayanagara Empire (1336–1646) introduced a unique administrative-cum-military system that ensured the central authority could mobilize large armies quickly while maintaining control over the provinces.

Solution:

1. The 'Amara-nayaka' system was a major political innovation of the Vijayanagara Empire. Many features of this system were derived from the Iqta system of the Delhi Sultanate. 2. The Amara-nayakas were military commanders who were given territories to govern by the Raya (the ruler). 3. They collected taxes and other dues from peasants, craftspersons, and merchants in their areas. 4. They used a part of the revenue for personal use and for maintaining a stipulated contingent of horses and elephants. These contingents provided the Vijayanagara kings with an effective fighting force.

Final Answer: The Amara-nayaka system was a hallmark of the Vijayanagara Empire.

Answer: (C)

Q14.

Solution**Concept:**

The rediscovery of Hampi, the capital of the Vijayanagara Empire, was a significant milestone in Indian historiography. This was made possible through the efforts of early colonial surveyors and officials.

Solution:

1. The ruins at Hampi were brought to light in 1800 by Colonel Colin Mackenzie, an engineer and antiquarian who worked for the East India Company. 2. Mackenzie, who later became the first Surveyor General of India, prepared the first survey map of the site. 3. Much of his initial information was based on the memories of priests of the Virupaksha temple and the shrine of Pampadevi. 4. Following his work, epigraphists and photographers began collecting inscriptions and recording the monuments, eventually leading to the identification of the site as the legendary Vijayanagara.

Final Answer: The ruins of Hampi were discovered by Colin Mackenzie.

Answer: (B)



Q15.

Solution**Concept:**

The 'Ain-i-Akbari', compiled by Abu'l Fazl, provides a detailed account of the administrative and fiscal system of Emperor Akbar's empire, including the classification of agricultural land.

Solution:

1. The Mughal state classified land into four categories based on the frequency of cultivation to determine revenue. 2. 'Polaj' was the land which was annually cultivated for each crop in succession and was never allowed to lie fallow. It was the most fertile category of land. 3. 'Parauti' was land left out of cultivation for a time that it might recover its strength. 4. 'Chachar' was land that had lain fallow for three or four years, and 'Banjar' was land uncultivated for five years or more.

Final Answer: Land cultivated every year was called Polaj.

Answer: (D)

Q16.

Solution**Concept:**

The Permanent Settlement, also known as the Zamindari System, was a landmark land revenue policy that transformed the socio-economic structure of rural Bengal. It aimed to create a class of loyal landholders while ensuring a steady income for the British East India Company.

Solution:

1. Introduced by Lord Cornwallis in 1793, the Permanent Settlement fixed the land revenue that Zamindars had to pay to the Company at a permanent amount, which could not be increased in the future. 2. The primary objective was to resolve the problem of fluctuating revenue and to create a sense of security for the Zamindars, encouraging them to invest in land improvement and agriculture. 3. However, it placed immense pressure on the Zamindars because the initial revenue demand was set very high. If they failed to pay by the "sunset" of the specified date, their estates were auctioned off. 4. While it provided the Company with a regular financial flow, it led to the frequent sale of Zamindari lands and the exploitation of the ryots (peasants) who had no protection against the demands of the Zamindars.

Final Answer: The Permanent Settlement aimed to fix the revenue share of the state permanently.

Answer: (A)



Q17.

Solution**Concept:**

The Santhal Rebellion (Hul) was one of the most fierce tribal movements against British colonial rule and the oppressive local systems that accompanied it.

Solution:

1. The Santhals had settled in the Rajmahal hills, clearing forests and practicing agriculture. The British designated this area as Damin-i-Koh for them. 2. Problems arose as the state began imposing heavy taxes on the land the Santhals had cleared. Simultaneously, money-lenders (dikuss) charged exorbitant interest rates, leading many Santhals into debt-bondage. 3. Furthermore, the Zamindars began asserting control over the Damin-i-Koh area. The rebellion of 1855-56 was a direct response to this triple exploitation by the British, the Zamindars, and the money-lenders. 4. Led by brothers Sidhu and Kanhu, the Santhals sought to create an ideal world where they would rule themselves, free from the interference of outsiders.

Final Answer: The rebellion was a consequence of the encroachment of the British and Zamindars on Santhal lands.

Answer: (B)

Q18.

Solution**Concept:**

The Revolt of 1857 was characterized by various localized leaderships where dispossessed rulers or prominent local figures took command against the British.

Solution:

1. Kunwar Singh was a local zamindar of Jagdishpur in Arrah, Bihar. Despite being in his 80s, he became one of the most prominent leaders of the rebellion. 2. He joined the sepoys who had reached Arrah from Danapur and led a brilliant guerrilla campaign against the British forces. 3. While Nana Sahib led in Kanpur and Birjis Qadr in Lucknow, Kunwar Singh's name became synonymous with the resistance in Bihar. 4. His bravery and military skill earned him the title 'Lion of Bihar' in the folk memories of the region.

Final Answer: Kunwar Singh led the resistance in Arrah.

Answer: (B)



Q19.

Solution**Concept:**

Visual representations played a crucial role in shaping public opinion in Britain during and after the Revolt of 1857. These paintings often portrayed British women and children as victims to justify colonial retribution.

Solution:

1. The painting 'In Memoriam' was created by Joseph Noel Paton in 1858. 2. It depicts British women and children huddled together in a circle, looking helpless and terrified, seemingly waiting for an inevitable attack by the rebels. 3. The painting did not show actual violence but used the 'pathos' of the victims to stir up a sense of anger and a desire for revenge among the British public. 4. Such images were instrumental in characterizing the Indian rebels as "barbaric" in the eyes of the West.

Final Answer: The painting 'In Memoriam' was the work of Joseph Noel Paton.

Answer: (B)

Q20.

Solution**Concept:**

Mahatma Gandhi's return to India in 1915 marked a shift in Indian politics. Before launching mass movements, he spent time understanding the country, and his first major public platform was highly symbolic.

Solution:

1. Gandhi's first major public appearance was at the opening ceremony of the Banaras Hindu University (BHU) in February 1916. 2. The audience consisted of many princes and wealthy philanthropists, as well as established Congress leaders like Annie Besant. 3. In his speech, Gandhi famously shocked the audience by pointing out the contrast between the richly bedecked noblemen and the millions of poor Indians who were absent. 4. He argued that there was "no salvation for India" unless the wealthy stripped themselves of their jewelry and held it in trust for their countrymen. This speech signaled his intent to make the nationalist movement a truly mass-based one.

Final Answer: His first major appearance was at the opening of the Banaras Hindu University.

Answer: (B)



Q21.

Solution**Concept:**

The Salt March of 1930 was one of the most iconic acts of non-violent civil disobedience in world history. Mahatma Gandhi chose salt as a symbol of protest because it was a commodity used by every Indian, regardless of religion, caste, or economic status.

Solution:

1. Under the British rule, the state had a monopoly over the manufacture and sale of salt. It also imposed a heavy tax on this essential item. 2. Gandhi believed that taxing salt was deeply unjust because it was a necessity of life for the poorest of the poor. 3. On 12 March 1930, Gandhi began a 240-mile march from Sabarmati Ashram to the coastal village of Dandi. 4. By picking up a handful of salt on the shore of Dandi on 6 April 1930, he technically broke the law and signaled the start of the Civil Disobedience Movement across the country.

Final Answer: The Salt March was a protest against the British monopoly on the manufacture and sale of salt.

Answer: (B)

Q22.

Solution**Concept:**

The 'Objectives Resolution' was a historic document that outlined the ideological foundations and the constitutional structure of independent India.

Solution:

1. Jawaharlal Nehru moved the Objectives Resolution in the Constituent Assembly on 13 December 1946. 2. It defined India as an "Independent Sovereign Republic" and guaranteed its citizens justice, equality, and freedom. 3. Nehru emphasized that the Indian Constitution should not be a mere imitation of Western models but should reflect the aspirations and history of the Indian people. 4. This resolution eventually provided the framework for the Preamble of the Indian Constitution.

Final Answer: Jawaharlal Nehru moved the Objectives Resolution.

Answer: (B)



Q23.

Solution**Concept:**

The debate over separate electorates was one of the most contentious issues in the Constituent Assembly. It involved deep discussions on how to balance minority rights with national unity.

Solution:

1. While some Muslim leaders, like B. Pocker Bahadur from Madras, argued that separate electorates were necessary to protect minority interests, many other members strongly disagreed.
2. Govind Ballabh Pant was one of the most vocal opponents. He argued that separate electorates would be suicidal for the minorities themselves.
3. He believed that such a system would permanently isolate minorities from the majority and prevent the development of a unified Indian nation.
4. Sardar Patel and B.R. Ambedkar also eventually supported the idea of joint electorates with reserved seats rather than separate electorates to ensure political integration.

Final Answer: Govind Ballabh Pant was a strong opponent of separate electorates.

Answer: (C)

Q24.

Solution**Concept:**

The Harappan civilization was primarily an agrarian society. Archaeologists have used various pieces of evidence to reconstruct the agricultural practices of that era.

Solution:

1. Evidence of a 'ploughed field' was discovered at Kalibangan in Rajasthan.
2. The field had two sets of furrows at right angles to each other, suggesting that two different crops were grown together.
3. This find is significant because it proves that the Harappans were familiar with the use of the plough for large-scale agriculture.
4. In other sites like Banawali (Haryana), terracotta models of the plough have been found, further supporting this evidence.

Final Answer: Evidence of a ploughed field was found at Kalibangan.

Answer: (A)



Q25.

Solution**Concept:**

The Mughal administrative machinery was divided into several departments, each headed by a specific official to ensure efficient governance.

Solution:

1. The 'Saddar-i-Jahan' (or Sadr-us-Sudur) was the minister in charge of the Judiciary and Religious Endowments. 2. He was responsible for the enforcement of Sharia law and the distribution of land grants and charities to scholars and religious institutions. 3. Other key officials included the 'Mir Bakshi' (Head of Military) and the 'Diwan-i-Ala' (Finance Minister). 4. The Sadr-i-Jahan often acted as the chief judge of the empire, second only to the Emperor.

Final Answer: The Saddar-i-Jahan was the head of the Judiciary and Religious Endowments.

Answer: (B)

Q26.

Solution**Concept:**

The architecture of Vijayanagara, particularly the Royal Centre, was a mix of military necessity and ritualistic grandeur. The Mahanavami Dibba was one of the most prominent structures in this area.

Solution:

1. The 'Mahanavami Dibba' was a massive platform rising from a base of about 11,000 sq. ft. to a height of 40 ft. 2. It was used as a stage for royal ceremonies during the ten-day Hindu festival known variously as Durga Puja, Navaratri, or Mahanavami. 3. On this occasion, the Vijayanagara kings displayed their prestige, power, and suzerainty. Rituals included worship of the image, worship of the state horse, and the sacrifice of buffaloes and other animals. 4. It was also the site for military parades, wrestling matches, and processions of caparisoned elephants, where nayakas and subordinate kings brought tribute to the emperor.

Final Answer: The Mahanavami Dibba was primarily used for royal ceremonies and rituals during the Mahanavami festival.

Answer: (B)



Q27.

Solution**Concept:**

European travelers to the Mughal court were often fascinated by the private lives of the royalty, particularly the secluded women's quarters, which they described with a mix of curiosity and cultural bias.

Solution:

1. Niccolao Manucci was an Italian traveler who served in the Mughal court, including as a physician to Dara Shukoh and later in the service of Aurangzeb. 2. In his work 'Storia do Mogor', he provides one of the most detailed and extensive accounts of the 'Harem' (the domestic world of the Mughals). 3. Unlike many other travelers who only heard rumors, Manucci's role as a physician gave him slightly closer access to the inner workings of the royal household. 4. His accounts describe the hierarchy within the harem, the role of various female officials, and the lifestyle of the empresses and princesses.

Final Answer: Niccolao Manucci described the Harem in great detail.

Answer: (C)

Q28.

Solution**Concept:**

Sufism emphasized a personal, mystical connection with God. The shrines of Sufi saints became centers of spiritual activity and communal harmony.

Solution:

1. 'Ziyarat' literally means 'visitation'. In the context of Sufism, it refers to the practice of making a pilgrimage to the 'Dargah' (tomb-shrine) of a Sufi saint. 2. This practice is based on the belief that the saint, even after death, remains spiritually powerful and can act as an intermediary (barakat) between the devotee and God. 3. Over time, these pilgrimages became popular across all social classes and even among non-Muslims. 4. The most famous center for Ziyarat in India is the Dargah of Shaikh Muinuddin Chishti at Ajmer, known as 'Gharib Nawaz'.

Final Answer: Ziyarat refers to the pilgrimage to the tombs of Sufi saints.

Answer: (B)



Q29.

Solution**Concept:**

Krishnadeva Raya, the most famous ruler of the Tuluva dynasty of Vijayanagara, was not only a great warrior but also a prolific builder and patron of Telugu literature.

Solution:

1. Krishnadeva Raya founded a suburban township near Vijayanagara called Nagalapuram. 2. He named this city after his mother, Nagala Devi. 3. This was part of his effort to expand the capital and beautify the surrounding areas with impressive temples and gopurams (known as Raya-gopurams). 4. Most of the impressive structures seen at Hampi today were either built or expanded during his reign (1509–1529).

Final Answer: Krishnadeva Raya built the city of Nagalapuram.

Answer: (B)

Q30.

Solution**Concept:**

The transition from pre-colonial to colonial land systems often caused friction between peasants and the new classes of moneylenders and landlords.

Solution:

1. In 1875, peasants in the Bombay Deccan rose in revolt against the 'sahukars' (moneylenders) who were charging high interest rates and manipulating accounts. 2. The riots began at Supa and spread rapidly; the rioters targeted the account books and debt bonds of the moneylenders. 3. The British government, fearing a repeat of the 1857 scale of violence, set up the 'Deccan Riots Commission' to investigate the causes of the uprising. 4. The Commission reported that the high revenue demands of the government combined with the exploitative practices of moneylenders had pushed the ryots into extreme poverty.

Final Answer: The Deccan Riots Commission investigated unrest in the Bombay Presidency.

Answer: (C)



Q31.

Solution**Concept:**

The Quit India Movement of 1942 was the final mass struggle for independence. It was launched at a time when the British were under pressure due to World War II, and Indian leaders felt that a decisive blow was necessary for total freedom.

Solution:

1. On 8 August 1942, the All India Congress Committee met in Bombay and passed the 'Quit India' Resolution. 2. In his speech at the Gowalia Tank Maidan, Mahatma Gandhi gave a mantra to the people: "Do or Die" (Karo ya Maro). 3. He declared that Indians should consider themselves free citizens and be prepared to sacrifice their lives for the cause of freedom, but without resorting to violence. 4. Although the British arrested the entire top leadership of the Congress the next morning, the slogan spread like wildfire, leading to widespread strikes and acts of sabotage against British symbols of power.

Final Answer: The slogan 'Do or Die' was given during the Quit India Movement.

Answer: (C)

Q32.

Solution**Concept:**

The Constitution of India was drafted by a Constituent Assembly consisting of various committees. The committee responsible for scrutinizing the draft and finalizing the text was the most crucial.

Solution:

1. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar served as the Chairman of the Drafting Committee. 2. He is often referred to as the 'Father of the Indian Constitution' for his meticulous work in balancing the diverse interests of the Indian population. 3. Along with six other members and the Constitutional Advisor B.N. Rau, Ambedkar played a pivotal role in debating every clause and ensuring that fundamental rights and social justice were protected. 4. His expertise in law and his commitment to the upliftment of the marginalized influenced the final shape of the document significantly.

Final Answer: B.R. Ambedkar was the chairman of the Drafting Committee.

Answer: (B)



Q33.

Solution**Concept:**

Harappan art and artifacts provide a glimpse into the aesthetic sensibilities and social life of the civilization. Bronze casting was one of the advanced technologies they possessed.

Solution:

1. The 'Dancing Girl' is a 10.5 cm high bronze statuette found in a house in Mohenjodaro in 1926. 2. It is a masterpiece of the 'lost-wax' casting technique, depicting a girl with her hand on her hip, adorned with bangles. 3. This artifact is significant as it shows that the Harappans had high proficiency in metallurgy and suggests the existence of performing arts like dance. 4. Today, this iconic statue is kept in the National Museum in New Delhi.

Final Answer: The 'Dancing Girl' statue was discovered at Mohenjodaro.

Answer: (B)

Q34.

Solution**Concept:**

Ashoka's inscriptions were the first examples of royal proclamations in India. He used different scripts and languages to communicate with his subjects in different parts of his vast empire.

Solution:

1. Most Ashokan inscriptions in the heartland of India were in the Prakrit language and written in the Brahmi script. 2. However, in the Northwestern regions (modern-day Pakistan), the Kharosthi script was used. 3. In the areas further west, such as Afghanistan, Ashoka used Aramaic and Greek scripts to ensure the local population could understand his message of Dhamma. 4. The decipherment of these scripts in the 19th century allowed historians to reconstruct the extent of the Mauryan Empire and Ashoka's administrative policies.

Final Answer: Inscriptions in the northwestern part were written in Kharosthi.

Answer: (B)



Q35.

Solution**Concept:**

The mid-first millennium BCE was a period of intense intellectual activity in India, characterized by the emergence of several schools of thought that questioned existing Vedic traditions.

Solution:

1. The word 'Shramana' refers to someone who performs effort or labor for spiritual purposes. It was a movement that included Jainism, Buddhism, and Ajivikas. 2. The core characteristic of the Shramana tradition was the rejection of the supreme authority of the Vedas and the Brahmanical sacrificial rituals. 3. Unlike the Vedic tradition, which emphasized 'Varna' and rituals, Shramanas focused on individual effort, ethics, and meditation to achieve liberation (Nirvana or Kaivalya). 4. They believed that salvation was open to all, regardless of their birth or social standing.

Final Answer: The Shramana tradition was characterized by the rejection of the authority of the Vedas.

Answer: (B)

Q36.

Solution**Concept:**

The Puranas are a vast genre of Indian literature about a wide range of topics, particularly myths, legends, and other traditional lore. They often describe the lineage of gods, sages, and kings.

Solution:

1. The concept of the 'Saptarishi' or the Seven Sages is a fundamental element in the Puranas and the broader Vedic tradition. 2. The Puranas provide detailed accounts of these seven sages who are believed to be the mind-born sons of Brahma and are responsible for preserving the spiritual knowledge of the universe. 3. While the list of sages varies across different Puranas and different Manvantaras (cosmic cycles), they are universally revered as the patriarchs of the Vedic religion. 4. The Puranas also link these sages to the stars of the Big Dipper constellation, serving as a bridge between astronomical observation and mythological storytelling.

Final Answer: The 'Saptarishi' concept is prominently mentioned in the Puranas.

Answer: (D)



Q37.

Solution**Concept:**

The Bardoli Satyagraha was a major episode of civil disobedience and revolt in the Indian Independence Movement. It was a protest against the unjust raising of land revenue.

Solution:

1. In 1928, the peasants of Bardoli in Gujarat faced a 22 percent increase in land revenue by the British colonial administration despite a period of financial distress. 2. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was invited by the local leaders to lead the movement. He organized the peasants and taught them the techniques of non-violent resistance. 3. The movement was so successful that it forced the government to appoint an inquiry committee, which ultimately reduced the revenue hike to about 6 percent. 4. It was after the success of this Satyagraha that the women of Bardoli gave Vallabhbhai Patel the title 'Sardar' (Leader).

Final Answer: Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel led the Bardoli Satyagraha.

Answer: (B)

Q38.

Solution**Concept:**

The Subsidiary Alliance was a "non-intervention" policy used by the British East India Company to establish its supremacy over Indian princely states without direct annexation.

Solution:

1. This system was devised by Lord Wellesley, who served as the Governor-General of India from 1798 to 1805. 2. Under the terms of this alliance, the Indian ruler had to accept a British resident at their court and maintain a British subsidiary force within their territory. 3. The ruler could not enter into alliances with any other European power or declare war against other Indian states without British permission. 4. In return, the British promised to protect the state from external aggression and internal revolt. However, the high cost of maintaining the troops often led to the financial bankruptcy of the state, giving the British a pretext for annexation.

Final Answer: The Subsidiary Alliance was devised by Lord Wellesley.

Answer: (B)



Q39.

Solution**Concept:**

The Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress in 1929 was a turning point in the struggle for independence, shifting the goal from 'Dominion Status' to complete independence.

Solution:

1. Presided over by Jawaharlal Nehru, the Lahore Session was held in December 1929 on the banks of the river Ravi. 2. The Congress passed a historic resolution demanding 'Purna Swaraj' or Full Independence. 3. To mark this commitment, the tricolor flag of Indian independence was hoisted for the first time on the midnight of 31 December 1929. 4. It was also decided that 26 January 1930 would be celebrated as 'Independence Day' across the country, where people would take a pledge to struggle for total freedom from British rule.

Final Answer: The Lahore Session passed the 'Purna Swaraj' resolution.

Answer: (B)

Q40.

Solution**Concept:**

The Ryotwari system was one of the three main land revenue systems introduced by the British in India. Unlike the Permanent Settlement, it established a direct relationship between the state and the cultivator.

Solution:

1. The Ryotwari system was primarily implemented in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies. 2. It was first introduced on a small scale by Captain Alexander Read in the Baramahal region and later expanded and formalized by Thomas Munro, the Governor of Madras. 3. Under this system, the 'Ryot' (peasant) was recognized as the owner of the land as long as they paid the revenue directly to the government. 4. The revenue was not fixed permanently but was revised periodically (usually every 20 or 30 years) based on the fertility of the soil and the state of cultivation.

Final Answer: The Ryotwari system was first introduced in Madras.

Answer: (B)



Q41.

Solution**Concept:**

The Gandhara School of Art is one of the two major schools of art that developed in ancient India (the other being Mathura). It emerged in the northwestern frontiers and is a unique syncretic product.

Solution:

1. The Gandhara School developed between the 1st century BCE and the 5th century CE. It is often referred to as Graeco-Buddhist art. 2. It combined Indian Buddhist themes (the life of Buddha) with the artistic styles and techniques of the Hellenistic (Greek) world. 3. Sculptures from this school often depict the Buddha with Mediterranean features, such as wavy hair, realistic muscle definition, and heavy, folded drapery similar to Roman togas. 4. This school represents the cultural exchange that occurred due to the Silk Road trade and the presence of Indo-Greek kingdoms in the region.

Final Answer: The Gandhara School is a classic example of Greek and Roman influence on Buddhist iconography.

Answer: (B)

Q42.

Solution**Concept:**

The study of ancient Indian history was revolutionized in the 1830s when the scripts of the earliest inscriptions and coins were finally understood by European scholars working in India.

Solution:

1. James Prinsep, an officer in the Mint of the East India Company, deciphered Brahmi and Kharosthi in 1838. 2. He realized that most of the inscriptions on early coins and pillars were in these scripts and mentioned a king referred to as 'Piyadassi' (Beloved of the Gods). 3. This breakthrough allowed historians to link these inscriptions to the Mauryan Emperor Ashoka. 4. Prinsep's work provided the chronological framework for early Indian history that had previously been missing.

Final Answer: James Prinsep was the first to decipher the Brahmi and Kharosthi scripts.

Answer: (B)

Q43.

Solution**Concept:**

Lothal was a vital trade center of the Harappan civilization, located in modern-day Gujarat. Its layout suggests a high degree of economic organization and maritime knowledge.

Solution:

1. The most distinctive feature of Lothal is its artificial dockyard, built of baked bricks. 2. It was a rectangular basin located near the Sabarmati River and was connected to the Gulf of Khambhat via a canal. 3. The dockyard shows evidence of being used to berth ships for the purpose of loading and unloading goods, highlighting Harappan trade links with Mesopotamia and Oman. 4. Other findings at Lothal include a warehouse and Persian Gulf seals, confirming its status as a major port city.

Final Answer: Lothal is most famous for its artificial brick dockyard.

Answer: (B)

Q44.

Solution**Concept:**

Al-Biruni was a versatile scholar who accompanied Mahmud of Ghazni to India. His objective was to provide a detailed and objective account of Indian society for his contemporaries.

Solution:

1. 'Kitab-ul-Hind' (The Book of India) was written by Al-Biruni in Arabic. 2. He chose Arabic as it was the scientific and scholarly language of the Islamic world at the time. 3. The book is divided into 80 chapters and covers a wide range of subjects, including philosophy, religion, festivals, astronomy, alchemy, manners, customs, weights, and measures. 4. Despite being an outsider, Al-Biruni learned Sanskrit and translated Sanskrit texts into Arabic to ensure his information was accurate.

Final Answer: 'Kitab-ul-Hind' was composed in Arabic.

Answer: (B)



Q45.

Solution**Concept:**

The Mansabdari system was the administrative and military framework of the Mughal Empire, formalized by Emperor Akbar to organize the nobility and the army.

Solution:

1. The word 'Mansab' means a rank or position. The system was a grading system used by the Mughals to fix the rank, salary, and military responsibilities of their officers. 2. Each Mansabdar was assigned a numerical value called 'Zat', which determined their status and salary. A higher Zat indicated a higher position in the imperial hierarchy. 3. Additionally, 'Sawar' indicated the number of cavalymen (horses) the Mansabdar was required to maintain for the state. 4. It was not a hereditary system; the ranks were granted by the Emperor based on merit and could be withdrawn at his pleasure.

Final Answer: The Mansabdari system was a grading system to fix rank, salary, and military responsibilities.

Answer: (B)

Q46.

Solution**Concept:**

The Bhakti movement in South India saw the rise of various sects that challenged the traditional Brahmanical order. In the 12th century, a new movement emerged in Karnataka that focused on the worship of Shiva in his manifestation as a linga.

Solution:

1. The 'Lingayat' (wearers of the linga) or 'Virashaiva' (heroes of Shiva) movement was led by a Brahmana named Basavanna. 2. Basavanna was initially a minister in the court of a Kalachuri king. His followers were known for their radical social views. 3. The Lingayats challenged the idea of caste and the "pollution" attributed to certain groups by Brahmanas. They also questioned the theory of rebirth. 4. They practiced funeral rites such as burying the dead (instead of cremation) and encouraged post-puberty marriage and the remarriage of widows, which were disapproved of in the Dharmashastras.

Final Answer: The Lingayat movement was led by Basavanna.

Answer: (A)



Q47.

Solution**Concept:**

The Simon Commission was a group of seven British Members of Parliament sent to India in 1928 to study constitutional reforms. Its arrival was met with unprecedented protests across the country.

Solution:

1. The primary reason for the Indian boycott was the composition of the commission. Although it was sent to decide the political future of India, it did not include a single Indian member. 2. Indian nationalists viewed this as an insult to their self-respect and a violation of the principle of self-determination. 3. When the Commission arrived in February 1928, it was greeted with black flags and the famous slogan "Simon Go Back." 4. The protest was a rare moment of unity, as the Congress, the Muslim League, and even the Hindu Mahasabha joined hands against the all-white commission.

Final Answer: The Simon Commission was boycotted because it did not include any Indian member.

Answer: (B)

Q48.

Solution**Concept:**

The transition of power in 1947 involved the transition from a colonial administration to an Indian-led government. The post of Governor-General continued for a brief period before India became a Republic.

Solution:

1. Lord Mountbatten served as the last British Governor-General and the first Governor-General of independent India. 2. However, he was succeeded in June 1948 by Chakravarti Rajagopalachari (C. Rajagopalachari). 3. C. Rajagopalachari remained in office until January 26, 1950, when the Constitution of India came into effect and the office of the Governor-General was replaced by the President of India. 4. Therefore, C. Rajagopalachari holds the distinction of being the first and only Indian Governor-General, as well as the last Governor-General of free India.

Final Answer: C. Rajagopalachari was the last Governor-General of free India.

Answer: (B)



Q49.

Solution**Concept:**

The 'Royal Centre' of the Vijayanagara Empire contained several beautiful and enigmatic structures that reflected a unique blend of Hindu and Islamic architectural styles (Indo-Islamic architecture).

Solution:

1. The 'Lotus Mahal' is one of the most beautiful buildings in Hampi. Its name was given by British travelers in the 19th century due to its lotus-like appearance. While its exact function is debated, it was likely a council chamber. 2. The 'Elephant Stables' is a grand structure located nearby, consisting of eleven large domed chambers used for housing the ceremonial elephants of the army. 3. These structures are characterized by their cusped arches and domes, showing the influence of the architectural styles of the neighboring Deccan Sultanates. 4. Both are key highlights of the UNESCO World Heritage site of Hampi, the capital of the Vijayanagara Empire.

Final Answer: The Lotus Mahal and Elephant Stables are located in Vijayanagara (Hampi).

Answer: (C)

Q50.

Solution**Concept:**

The Constituent Assembly aimed to be as representative as possible. Leaders from various backgrounds stood up to ensure that the rights of marginalized groups were not ignored in the new democratic framework.

Solution:

1. Jaipal Singh, a gifted orator and a representative of the Adivasis (Tribals), made a powerful speech in the Assembly. 2. He famously stated, "I am not a person who can speak the language of the lawyers... but as an Adivasi, I am a born rebel." 3. He argued that Tribals were the original inhabitants of the land but had been exploited and pushed aside for centuries. 4. He demanded that the Constitution should not just give them legal protections but should recognize their distinct cultural identity and provide them with the social and political space to progress.

Final Answer: Jaipal Singh made the plea for the protection of Tribals and their identity.

Answer: (A)



Answer Key

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	D	2	B	3	B	4	B	5	C
6	C	7	B	8	B	9	D	10	B
11	B	12	B	13	C	14	B	15	D
16	A	17	B	18	B	19	B	20	B
21	B	22	B	23	C	24	A	25	B
26	B	27	C	28	B	29	B	30	C
31	C	32	B	33	B	34	B	35	B
36	D	37	B	38	B	39	B	40	B
41	B	42	B	43	B	44	B	45	B
46	A	47	B	48	B	49	C	50	A

