

# CUET-UG History Sample Paper - 17

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.** The "Harappan Civilization" is also known as the Bronze Age civilization. Which alloy is created by mixing copper with tin?

- (A) Brass
- (B) Bronze
- (C) Steel
- (D) Electrum

**Q2.** Which Harappan site is uniquely divided into three sections (Citadel, Middle Town, and Lower Town) instead of the usual two?

- (A) Mohenjodaro
- (B) Dholavira
- (C) Chanhudaro
- (D) Harappa

**Q3.** The 'Great Bath' of Mohenjodaro was made water-tight using a layer of which natural material?

- (A) Gypsum
- (B) Bitumen (Natural Tar)



- (C) Cement
- (D) Beeswax

**Q4.** In which year did the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) officially announce the discovery of the Indus Valley Civilization to the world?

- (A) 1921
- (B) 1922
- (C) 1924
- (D) 1930

**Q5.** The 'Asokan Edicts' were primarily inscribed in which script in the northwestern parts of the Indian subcontinent?

- (A) Brahmi
- (B) Kharosthi
- (C) Greek
- (D) Aramaic

**Q6.** The Greek ambassador Megasthenes visited the court of which Mauryan ruler?

- (A) Chandragupta Maurya
- (B) Bindusara
- (C) Ashoka
- (D) Dasharatha

**Q7.** Which title was frequently used by the Kushana rulers, likely inspired by Chinese traditions?

- (A) Devaputra (Son of God)
- (B) Chakravartin



- (C) Piyadassi
- (D) Khatapana

**Q8.** The 'Sudarshana Lake' in Gujarat was originally constructed during the reign of:

- (A) Rudradaman
- (B) Chandragupta Maurya
- (C) Ashoka
- (D) Skandagupta

**Q9.** According to the Mahabharata, who was the father of the Pandavas?

- (A) Dhritarashtra
- (B) Pandu
- (C) Vidura
- (D) Bhishma

**Q10.** The 'Gotra' system among Brahmanas was named after:

- (A) Vedic Seers (Rishis)
- (B) Local Deities
- (C) Geographical regions
- (D) Animal totems

**Q11.** The *Mahabharata* contains over 100,000 verses. Which section (Parva) contains the Bhagavad Gita?

- (A) Adi Parva
- (B) Bhishma Parva
- (C) Shanti Parva



(D) Vana Parva

**Q12.** In the Varna system, the term 'Nishada' referred to people who lived in:

- (A) Cities
- (B) Forests (Hunting-gathering communities)
- (C) Coastal areas
- (D) Foreign lands

**Q13.** The 'Hagiographies' are biographies written about:

- (A) Kings
- (B) Merchants
- (C) Saints or Religious leaders
- (D) Travelers

**Q14.** The 'Lotus Sutra' is a fundamental text of which branch of Buddhism?

- (A) Hinayana
- (B) Mahayana
- (C) Vajrayana
- (D) Theravada

**Q15.** The 'Jataka' stories relate to the previous births of:

- (A) Mahavira
- (B) Gautama Buddha
- (C) Rishabhanatha
- (D) Guru Nanak

**Q16.** Which Chinese pilgrim visited India in the 5th century CE primarily to collect Buddhist manuscripts?



- (A) Xuan Zang
- (B) Fa Xian
- (C) Yi Jing
- (D) Zhang Qian

**Q17.** Al-Biruni's study of India was hampered by his lack of knowledge in which language initially?

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

**Q18.** The term 'Uluq' in the Sultanate period referred to:

- (A) The foot-post service
- (B) The horse-post service
- (C) A royal tax
- (D) A military rank

**Q19.** Which traveler compared the "unfamiliar" coconut and betel nut to more familiar items for his Western readers?

- (A) Marco Polo
- (B) Ibn Battuta
- (C) Duarte Barbosa
- (D) Nikitin

**Q20.** Francois Bernier described the Mughal Emperor as the "King of Beggars and Barbarians" in his letters to:



- (A) King Louis XIV
- (B) Jean-Baptiste Colbert
- (C) The Pope
- (D) Queen Elizabeth

**Q21.** The 'Lingayats' (Veerashaivas) of Karnataka were followers of:

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

**Q22.** The 'Chishti' Silsila was introduced in India by:

- (A) Nizamuddin Auliya
- (B) Muinuddin Chishti
- (C) Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki
- (D) Salim Chishti

**Q23.** The 'Shariya' is the law governing the Muslim community based on the Quran and the:

- (A) Hadith
- (B) Vedas
- (C) Tripitaka
- (D) Agamas

**Q24.** Mirabai, the famous Bhakti saint, was the princess of which Rajput state?

- (A) Mewar
- (B) Merta



- (C) Marwar
- (D) Amer

**Q25.** The 'Amara-Nayaka' system was a major political innovation of which empire?

- (A) Chola
- (B) Vijayanagara
- (C) Bahmani
- (D) Maratha

**Q26.** Which river was the main source of water for the city of Vijayanagara?

- (A) Krishna
- (B) Tungabhadra
- (C) Kaveri
- (D) Godavari

**Q27.** The 'Vitthala Temple' at Hampi is famous for its:

- (A) Musical Pillars
- (B) Golden Dome
- (C) Underground sanctum
- (D) Hanging pillar

**Q28.** The traveler Abdur Razzaq was an ambassador sent by the ruler of:

- (A) Persia
- (B) Portugal
- (C) Russia
- (D) Italy



- Q29.** During the Mughal period, the village headman was known as:
- (A) Muqaddam or Mandal
  - (B) Patwari
  - (C) Kotwal
  - (D) Qazi
- Q30.** The 'Panchayat' in Mughal villages was headed by a headman whose choice was ratified by:
- (A) The Emperor
  - (B) The Village Elders
  - (C) The Zamindar
  - (D) The Faujdar
- Q31.** Tobacco was first introduced in the Mughal court during the reign of:
- (A) Babur
  - (B) Akbar
  - (C) Jahangir
  - (D) Shah Jahan
- Q32.** The term 'Jins-i-Kamil' refers to:
- (A) Food crops
  - (B) Cash crops (Perfect crops)
  - (C) Barren land
  - (D) Forest produce
- Q33.** Under the Permanent Settlement, the 'Amla' was an officer of the:



- (A) British Government
- (B) Zamindar
- (C) Village Panchayat
- (D) East India Company

**Q34.** The 'Fifth Report' was submitted to the British Parliament in:

- (A) 1793
- (B) 1813
- (C) 1833
- (D) 1857

**Q35.** The 'Damin-i-Koh' was land demarcated for the settlement of:

- (A) Paharias
- (B) Santhals
- (C) British planters
- (D) Zamindars

**Q36.** The 'Jotadars' were a class of:

- (A) Poor peasants
- (B) Rich peasants/Landlords
- (C) Tribal chiefs
- (D) British officials

**Q37.** The 'Summary Settlement' of 1856 in Awadh was based on the premise that:

- (A) Taluqdars were the rightful owners
- (B) Taluqdars were interlopers with no permanent stakes
- (C) Peasants should not own land



(D) The Nawab should retain the land

**Q38.** 'Firingi' was a term used to refer to:

- (A) Indian rebels
- (B) Foreigners (British/Europeans)
- (C) Weapons
- (D) Tax collectors

**Q39.** The sepoys of the 1857 revolt declared whom as the 'Emperor of Hindustan'?

- (A) Nana Sahib
- (B) Kunwar Singh
- (C) Bahadur Shah II
- (D) Tantia Tope

**Q40.** The painting 'In Memoriam' depicting the 1857 revolt was painted by:

- (A) Thomas Jones Barker
- (B) Joseph Noel Paton
- (C) Felice Beato
- (D) Henry Lawrence

**Q41.** Gandhi launched his first Satyagraha in India in 1917 at:

- (A) Kheda
- (B) Ahmedabad
- (C) Champaran
- (D) Bardoli

**Q42.** The Khilafat Movement was launched to protest against the treatment of the Sultan of:



- (A) Iran
- (B) Turkey
- (C) Egypt
- (D) Arabia

**Q43.** Which movement was withdrawn by Gandhi after the Chauri Chaura incident?

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

**Q44.** The 'Dandi March' began from which location?

- (A) Dandi
- (B) Sabarmati Ashram
- (C) Wardha
- (D) Porbandar

**Q45.** Who was the British Prime Minister during the 'Quit India' movement?

- (A) Ramsay Macdonald
- (B) Winston Churchill
- (C) Clement Attlee
- (D) Neville Chamberlain

**Q46.** The 'Objectives Resolution' was moved in the Constituent Assembly by:

- (A) B.R. Ambedkar
- (B) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (C) Sardar Patel



(D) K.M. Munshi

**Q47.** In the Constituent Assembly, who argued that "the seat of the Central Government should be strong"?

(A) B.R. Ambedkar

(B) Sardar Patel

(C) Jawaharlal Nehru

(D) All of the above

**Q48.** The 'Union List', 'State List', and 'Concurrent List' define the distribution of:

(A) Revenue

(B) Legislative powers

(C) Judicial powers

(D) Population

**Q49.** Who among the following was the 'Constitutional Advisor' to the Government of India?

(A) B.N. Rau

(B) S.N. Mukherjee

(C) B.R. Ambedkar

(D) Rajendra Prasad

**Q50.** The Constitution of India defines India as a:

(A) Federation of States

(B) Union of States

(C) Unitary State

(D) Confederation



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

The Harappan civilization belongs to the "Bronze Age," a period characterized by the widespread use of metal alloys. To create bronze, humans had to master the metallurgical process of smelting and alloying distinct ores found in different geographical regions.

**Solution:**

1. Pure copper is relatively soft. Ancient smiths discovered that adding other metals could significantly increase its hardness and durability.
2. **Bronze** is an alloy specifically made by mixing **copper and tin**.
3. The Harappans sourced copper from the Khetri mines of Rajasthan and tin from regions like present-day Afghanistan or Iran.
4. The production of bronze allowed for the creation of stronger tools, weapons, and sophisticated art, such as the famous 'Dancing Girl' statue.
5. While brass is an alloy of copper and zinc, and steel is an alloy of iron and carbon, the hallmark of this era was the copper-tin combination.

**Final Answer:** Bronze is created by mixing copper with tin.

**Answer: (B)**

**Q2.****Solution****Concept:**

Most Harappan cities followed a standard binary layout: a smaller, elevated 'Citadel' in the west and a larger 'Lower Town' in the east. However, specific regional sites deviated from this norm, reflecting variations in social organization or urban planning.

**Solution:**

1. **Dholavira**, located on Khadir Beyt in the Rann of Kutch (Gujarat), is unique among Harappan sites for its urban layout.
2. Unlike the two-part division of Mohenjodaro or Harappa, Dholavira was divided into **three distinct sections**: a Citadel, a Middle Town, and a Lower Town.
3. Each of these sections was fortified by massive stone walls, and the entire city was enclosed by a grand perimeter wall.
4. The presence of a 'Middle Town' suggests a more complex social hierarchy or a specialized class of residents (like administrators or merchants) who lived between the elite and the commoners.
5. Dholavira is also famous for its sophisticated water harvesting system and a large "signboard" with ten Indus script symbols.

**Final Answer:** Dholavira is divided into three sections.

**Answer: (B)**



Q3.

**Solution****Concept:**

The 'Great Bath' is one of the most iconic structures of the Indus Valley Civilization. It was a large rectangular tank situated in the Citadel of Mohenjodaro, likely used for ritualistic bathing. Its construction demonstrates advanced knowledge of hydraulic engineering.

**Solution:**

1. To ensure the tank could hold water without leaking, Harappan engineers used several layers of specialized materials.
2. The bath was lined with bricks set on edge and mortared with gypsum.
3. To make it completely water-tight, a thick layer of **Bitumen** (natural tar) was applied over the surface.
4. This use of bitumen is one of the earliest known examples of chemical waterproofing in human history.
5. The structure also featured a corbelled drain to empty the water and was surrounded by a portico and various rooms, highlighting its public or religious importance.

**Final Answer:** Bitumen (Natural Tar) was used for waterproofing.

**Answer: (B)**

Q4.

**Solution****Concept:**

The discovery of the Indus Valley Civilization rewrote world history, pushing the antiquity of Indian civilization back by thousands of years. This discovery was the result of coordinated efforts by several archaeologists working under the British Raj.

**Solution:**

1. Daya Ram Sahni discovered Harappa in 1921, and R.D. Banerji discovered Mohenjodaro in 1922.
2. After analyzing the seals and artifacts from both sites, it was realized that they belonged to the same ancient urban civilization.
3. In **1924**, **John Marshall**, then the Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), made the official announcement to the world about the discovery of a "new" civilization in the Indus Valley.
4. This announcement placed India on the map of the world's oldest civilizations, alongside Egypt and Mesopotamia.
5. It fundamentally changed the understanding of Indian history, which was previously thought to begin with the Aryans.

**Final Answer:** The discovery was officially announced in 1924.

**Answer: (C)**



Q5.

**Solution****Concept:**

Ashoka used inscriptions to communicate his policy of *Dhamma* to his subjects. These inscriptions were written in languages and scripts that were locally understood, showing the cultural diversity of the Mauryan Empire.

**Solution:**

1. While the majority of Ashokan inscriptions in central and eastern India were in the Brahmi script, those in the **Northwest** (modern-day Pakistan and Afghanistan) utilized different scripts.
2. The script primarily used in the northwestern regions (like Mansehra and Shahbazgarhi) was **Kharosthi**.
3. Kharosthi is unique because, unlike Brahmi (the ancestor of most modern Indian scripts), it was written from right to left.
4. In even more distant frontier regions like Kandahar, Ashoka used Greek and Aramaic scripts to reach the local population.
5. The use of Kharosthi in the Northwest reflects the regional cultural influence of the Persian (Achaemenid) Empire, which had previously controlled those territories.

**Final Answer:** The script used in the Northwest was Kharosthi.

**Answer: (B)**

Q6.

**Solution****Concept:**

The Mauryan Empire maintained diplomatic relations with Hellenistic kingdoms established after the conquests of Alexander the Great. These diplomatic exchanges resulted in some of the earliest written accounts of India by foreign observers.

**Solution:**

1. Megasthenes was a Greek historian and diplomat sent by Seleucus I Nicator, the Hellenistic ruler of the Seleucid Empire.
2. He was sent to the court of **Chandragupta Maurya**, the founder of the Mauryan dynasty.
3. During his stay in the capital city of Pataliputra, he wrote a book titled *Indica*.
4. Although the original text of *Indica* is lost, fragments preserved in the works of later Greek and Roman writers provide detailed descriptions of Mauryan administration, military, and society.
5. Megasthenes' account is particularly famous for describing the seven-fold division of Indian society and the committee system used to govern the city.

**Final Answer:** Megasthenes visited the court of Chandragupta Maurya.

**Answer: (A)**



Q7.

**Solution****Concept:**

The Kushanas (c. 1st century BCE – 3rd century CE) were a Central Asian nomadic group that established a vast empire in North India. They were masters of cultural synthesis and used high-sounding titles to project their divine right to rule.

**Solution:**

1. Kushana rulers, most notably Kanishka, adopted titles that reflected their multi-cultural influences.
2. They frequently used the title **Devaputra**, which literally means **"Son of God"**.
3. This was likely inspired by the Chinese imperial title "Son of Heaven," reflecting the Kushanas' Central Asian origins and their contact with the Han dynasty of China.
4. By claiming divine descent, the Kushanas sought to legitimize their rule over a diverse population of Indians, Greeks, and Persians.
5. They also adopted titles like *Shaonano* (King of Kings), following the Persian tradition.

**Final Answer:** The title used was Devaputra.

**Answer: (A)**

Q8.

**Solution****Concept:**

Water management was a crucial responsibility of ancient Indian states, especially in semi-arid regions like Saurashtra (Gujarat). The history of the Sudarshana Lake is recorded on a famous rock inscription at Junagadh.

**Solution:**

1. The Sudarshana Lake was an artificial reservoir. According to the Junagadh inscription of the Shaka ruler Rudradaman, it was **originally constructed** during the reign of **Chandragupta Maurya** by his provincial governor, Pushyagupta.
2. Later, during the reign of **Ashoka**, conduits were added to the lake for irrigation purposes.
3. The lake was significantly repaired by **Rudradaman** in the 2nd century CE after a terrible storm destroyed its embankments.
4. Much later, in the 5th century CE, it was repaired again during the reign of the Gupta Emperor **Skandagupta**.
5. Thus, while many kings were associated with its repair, its origin lies in the early Mauryan period.

**Final Answer:** It was originally constructed during the reign of Chandragupta Maurya.

**Answer: (B)**



Q9.

**Solution****Concept:**

The Mahabharata is a complex narrative of kinship and conflict. The lineage of the protagonists, the Pandavas, is central to the story, which follows the rules of patriliney (descent through the male line).

**Solution:**

1. The story revolves around two sets of cousins: the Kauravas and the Pandavas.
2. The Kauravas were the sons of Dhritarashtra, the elder but blind brother.
3. The five Pandava brothers—Yudhishthira, Bhima, Arjuna, Nakula, and Sahadeva—were the sons of **Pandu**.
4. Due to a curse, Pandu could not father children directly; however, his wives Kunti and Madri invoked various gods to conceive the five brothers.
5. Despite the divine intervention, they are legally and socially recognized as the sons of King Pandu, hence the name 'Pandavas'.

**Final Answer:** The father of the Pandavas was Pandu.

**Answer: (B)**

Q10.

**Solution****Concept:**

The Brahmanical practice of classifying people into 'Gotras' emerged around 1000 BCE. The system was designed to regulate marriage and preserve lineage purity within the Brahmana community.

**Solution:**

1. Each Gotra was named after a **Vedic Seer (Rishi)**, such as Bharadwaj, Kashyapa, Gautama, or Vashistha.
2. All those who belonged to the same Gotra were considered to be descendants of that particular Rishi.
3. Two important rules governed the Gotra system: women were expected to give up their father's Gotra and adopt that of their husband upon marriage, and members of the same Gotra could not marry each other (exogamy).
4. This system helped maintain a detailed record of ancestry and was a key element of Brahmanical social organization.
5. Over time, these Gotra names were adopted by other communities to claim higher social status within the Varna hierarchy.

**Final Answer:** The system was named after Vedic Seers (Rishis).

**Answer: (A)**



Q11.

**Solution****Concept:**

The *Mahabharata* is divided into eighteen sections called *Parvas*. It is a "dynamic" text that grew over centuries, incorporating diverse philosophical, social, and moral discourses within its central narrative of the Kurukshetra War.

**Solution:**

1. The Bhagavad Gita is a 700-verse dialogue between Prince Arjuna and Lord Krishna, taking place on the battlefield just before the war begins.
2. This philosophical discourse is located within the **Bhishma Parva**, which is the sixth book of the *Mahabharata*.
3. It appears at the moment when Arjuna is overcome by moral dilemma and refuses to fight his own kinsmen.
4. The Bhagavad Gita is considered the most influential part of the epic, as it synthesizes various paths of Hindu philosophy—**Karma**, **Bhakti**, and **Jnana**.
5. While the *Adi Parva* deals with origins and the *Shanti Parva* with post-war statecraft, the **Bhishma Parva** contains the core spiritual message of the text.

**Final Answer:** The Bhagavad Gita is found in the Bhishma Parva.

**Answer: (B)**

Q12.

**Solution****Concept:**

The *Dharmashastras* defined the four *Varnas*, but they also identified groups that did not fit into this four-fold hierarchy. These groups were often characterized by their occupation and their distance from the "civilized" urban centers.

**Solution:**

1. The term **Nishada** was used to describe communities that lived in the **forests** and subsisted on **hunting and gathering**.
2. These groups were seen as distinct from the agrarian and urban society of the Indo-Aryan speakers.
3. In the *Mahabharata*, the character **Eklavya** is identified as a Nishada.
4. Because they lived outside the settled *Varna* society, Nishadas were often viewed with suspicion or as "impure" by the Brahmanical elite.
5. This classification illustrates how ancient texts used ethnic and occupational labels to define the boundaries of social and cultural identity.

**Final Answer:** Nishada referred to forest-dwelling hunting-gathering communities.

**Answer: (B)**



Q13.

**Solution****Concept:**

Different types of biographical writings serve different purposes in history. While *Prashastis* praise kings, a specific genre emerged to document the lives and miracles of religious figures.

**Solution:**

1. A **Hagiography** is a biography specifically written about a **saint or a religious leader**.
2. Unlike modern critical biographies, hagiographies often emphasize the subject's spiritual virtues, supernatural powers, and divine encounters.
3. They are not always historically accurate in a literal sense but are invaluable for understanding how a community perceived its spiritual leaders.
4. In the Indian context, hagiographies of Sufi saints (known as *Tazkiras*) and Bhakti saints provide crucial details about their teachings and followers.
5. These texts were intended to inspire faith and devotion among the believers.

**Final Answer:** Hagiographies are biographies of saints or religious leaders.

**Answer: (C)**

Q14.

**Solution****Concept:**

After the death of the Buddha, different interpretations of his teachings led to the formation of various sects. One major branch emphasized the compassion of the Bodhisattva and the accessibility of enlightenment to all.

**Solution:**

1. The **Mahayana** (Great Vehicle) branch of Buddhism emerged around the 1st century CE.
2. The **Lotus Sutra** (*Saddharma Pundarika Sutra*) is one of the most important and popular scriptures of Mahayana Buddhism.
3. It teaches that all beings have the potential to become Buddhas and emphasizes the importance of faith and devotion.
4. Unlike Hinayana (Theravada), which focused on individual effort and the historical Buddha, Mahayana introduced a vast pantheon of divine Buddhas and Bodhisattvas.
5. The Lotus Sutra remains a central text in East Asian Buddhist traditions, including Zen and Nichiren Buddhism.

**Final Answer:** The Lotus Sutra is a fundamental text of Mahayana Buddhism.

**Answer: (B)**



Q15.

**Solution****Concept:**

The concept of rebirth is central to early Indian religions. In Buddhism, this idea was used to create a vast body of literature that illustrated moral lessons through the experiences of the soul in previous lives.

**Solution:**

1. The **Jataka** stories are a collection of over 500 tales included in the *Sutta Pitaka*.
2. These stories relate to the **previous births of Gautama Buddha**, during which he appeared in various forms—both human and animal.
3. In each life, the future Buddha (referred to as the *Bodhisatta*) practiced various virtues like generosity, patience, and wisdom.
4. These stories were used to teach ethical behavior to the common people and were often depicted in the stone carvings of Stupas like Sanchi and Bharhut.
5. They bridge the gap between the complex philosophy of Buddhism and the everyday lives of the laity.

**Final Answer:** Jataka stories relate to the previous births of Gautama Buddha.

**Answer: (B)**

Q16.

**Solution****Concept:**

During the 4th to 7th centuries CE, many Chinese Buddhist monks traveled to India. Their primary motivation was to visit the holy sites associated with the life of the Buddha and to acquire authentic Sanskrit manuscripts to translate into Chinese.

**Solution:**

1. **Fa Xian** (also spelled Fa-Hien) was the first major Chinese pilgrim to visit India.
2. He arrived during the reign of the Gupta Emperor **Chandragupta II** (c. 375–415 CE).
3. He spent several years in India, visiting major Buddhist centers like Pataliputra, Mathura, and Kannauj.
4. His primary goal was to seek out the *Vinaya Pitaka* (the rules of monastic discipline) to improve the organization of the Buddhist Sangha in China.
5. His travelogue, *A Record of Buddhist Kingdoms*, provides valuable insights into the social and religious conditions of North India during the "Golden Age" of the Guptas.

**Final Answer:** Fa Xian visited India in the 5th century CE.

**Answer: (B)**



Q17.

**Solution****Concept:**

Al-Biruni was a scholar who believed in a systematic approach to understanding foreign cultures. He identified several "barriers" that prevented Muslims from understanding Hindus, including differences in language, religion, and social customs.

**Solution:**

1. Al-Biruni noted that the Persian and Arabic languages were structurally very different from the languages used by Indian scholars.
2. He realized that to access the core of Indian knowledge—including philosophy, astronomy, and mathematics—he had to learn **Sanskrit**.
3. Initially, his lack of proficiency in Sanskrit hampered his research, as most primary scientific and religious texts were written in this "language of the elite."
4. He eventually mastered Sanskrit with the help of local Brahmanas and translated several works, including Patanjali's *Yogasutra*, into Arabic.
5. His efforts to overcome this linguistic barrier allowed him to produce the most detailed and objective external account of medieval India.

**Final Answer:** His study was hampered by a lack of knowledge in Sanskrit.

**Answer: (C)**

Q18.

**Solution****Concept:**

The Delhi Sultanate maintained an efficient communication network to govern its vast territories. Ibn Battuta was particularly impressed by the postal system, which allowed news and goods to travel rapidly across the subcontinent.

**Solution:**

1. There were two types of postal systems in 14th-century India: the horse-post and the foot-post.
2. The horse-post was called **'Uluq'**. It utilized royal horses stationed at intervals of four miles.
3. The foot-post was called *Dawa*, which had three stations per mile.
4. The Uluq was primarily used for urgent official correspondence and the transport of expensive items, while the *Dawa* was often faster than the horse-post for shorter distances.
5. This organized communication network was vital for the Sultan to maintain control over his provincial governors and respond to rebellions.

**Final Answer:** 'Uluq' referred to the horse-post service.

**Answer: (B)**



Q19.

**Solution****Concept:**

Travelers often use analogies to explain exotic and unfamiliar things to their home audience. When Ibn Battuta encountered the flora of India, he was fascinated by plants that did not exist in the Mediterranean or North Africa.

**Solution:**

1. **Ibn Battuta** devoted sections of his travelogue, the *Rihla*, to describing the strange fruits of India.
2. He compared the **coconut** to a man's head, noting that its fiber looked like hair and its two eyes and a mouth resembled a face.
3. He described the **betel nut** (*pan*) by comparing the plant to a grapevine and the nut to a nutmeg, explaining how Indians chewed it with lime.
4. These descriptions were intended to make the "exotic" East more relatable to his readers in the Islamic world.
5. His observations highlight the keen eye for detail that medieval travelers possessed regarding the natural environment.

**Final Answer:** Ibn Battuta compared these items for his readers.

**Answer: (B)**

Q20.

**Solution****Concept:**

Francois Bernier was a French physician and philosopher who visited the Mughal court in the 17th century. His writings were deeply influenced by the European intellectual climate, which sought to define the Orient as the opposite of the "enlightened" West.

**Solution:**

1. Bernier believed that the lack of private property in land was the root cause of the decline of the East.
2. He argued that because the Mughal Emperor owned all the land, the nobles had no interest in its long-term improvement, leading to a ruined peasantry.
3. In his letters to the French Finance Minister, **Jean-Baptiste Colbert**, he described the Mughal Empire in dismal terms.
4. He characterized the Emperor as a **"King of Beggars and Barbarians"** and described Indian cities as being filled with "ill air" and "wretched" people.
5. His work was used by European thinkers like Montesquieu to develop the theory of "Oriental Despotism."

**Final Answer:** The letters were addressed to Jean-Baptiste Colbert.

**Answer: (B)**



Q21.

**Solution****Concept:**

The 12th century witnessed the emergence of a new religious movement in Karnataka led by Basavanna. His followers, known as Lingayats (wearers of the linga) or Veerashaivas (heroes of Shiva), challenged the Brahmanical social order and the caste system.

**Solution:**

1. The movement was spearheaded by **Basavanna** (1106–68), who was initially a minister in the court of a Kalachuri king.
2. His followers worshipped Shiva in his manifestation as a *linga*, and men usually wore a small linga in a silver case on a loop strung over the left shoulder.
3. The Lingayats challenged the idea of caste and the "pollution" attributed to certain groups by Brahmanas.
4. They also questioned the theory of rebirth and encouraged social practices like post-puberty marriage and the remarriage of widows, which were disapproved of in the *Dharmashastras*.
5. Their teachings were preserved in the form of *Vachanas* (sayings) composed in Kannada, making the philosophy accessible to the common man.

**Final Answer:** The Lingayats were followers of Basavanna.

**Answer: (A)**

Q22.

**Solution****Concept:**

Sufi orders, or *Silsilas*, began to establish themselves in India from the late 12th century. Among these, the Chishti order became the most influential due to its adaptability to local Indian customs and its distance from political power.

**Solution:**

1. The Chishti order originated in Chisht, a small town in central Afghanistan.
2. It was introduced in India by **Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti** (popularly known as *Gharib Nawaz*) toward the end of the 12th century.
3. He settled in **Ajmer**, which was a strategic location on the trade routes and a center of political power.
4. The Chishti saints emphasized simplicity, poverty, and the use of music (*Sama*) as a means of spiritual ecstasy and connection with God.
5. Other great masters of this order included Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki, Fariduddin Ganj-i-Shakar, and Nizamuddin Auliya.

**Final Answer:** The Silsila was introduced by Muinuddin Chishti.

**Answer: (B)**



Q23.

**Solution****Concept:**

The administrative and social life of Muslim communities in the medieval period was governed by a set of laws that evolved over time. These laws were derived from primary and secondary sources of Islamic jurisprudence.

**Solution:**

1. The **Sharia** is the sacred law of Muslims.
2. It is primarily based on the **Quran** (the word of God) and the **Hadith** (traditions and sayings of the Prophet Muhammad).
3. When these two sources were insufficient, jurists used *Qiyas* (analogical reasoning) and *Ijma* (consensus of the community).
4. In India, Muslim rulers had to balance the requirements of the Sharia with the reality that the majority of their subjects were non-Muslims.
5. This led to the development of several legal schools and the occasional use of secular decrees (*Zawabit*) alongside religious law.

**Final Answer:** Sharia is based on the Quran and the Hadith.

**Answer: (A)**

Q24.

**Solution****Concept:**

The Bhakti movement featured several women who defied social norms to pursue a spiritual path. Mirabai is perhaps the most famous among them, representing the Saguna tradition of intense personal devotion to Krishna.

**Solution:**

1. Mirabai (c. 15th–16th century) was a Rajput princess from **Merta** in Marwar.
2. She was married against her wishes to a prince of the Sisodia clan of Mewar.
3. She defied her husband and in-laws by refusing to submit to the traditional role of a wife and queen, instead dedicating her life to Lord Krishna, whom she considered her true husband.
4. Her preceptor is said to have been Raidas, a leather-worker, which signifies her rejection of caste hierarchies.
5. Her *bhajans* (songs), composed in Rajasthani and Braj Bhasha, continue to be popular across Northern and Western India.

**Final Answer:** Mirabai was the princess of Merta.

**Answer: (B)**



Q25.

**Solution****Concept:**

The political stability of the Vijayanagara Empire relied on a unique military and administrative system. This system allowed the kings to maintain a large standing army by delegating local authority to military commanders.

**Solution:**

1. The **Amara-Nayaka system** was a key feature of Vijayanagara governance, likely 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 (King).
3. They collected taxes from peasants, crafts-persons, and merchants in their areas.
4. In return, they were required to maintain a stipulated contingent of horses and elephants and provide military support to the king during wars.
5. They also personally visited the royal court annually with gifts to express their loyalty, though they often asserted independence during periods of weak central rule.

**Final Answer:** It was a political innovation of the Vijayanagara Empire.

**Answer: (B)**

Q26.

**Solution****Concept:**

The location of the city of Vijayanagara was strategically chosen for its natural defenses and water availability. The rugged granite landscape of the Hampi region necessitated sophisticated hydraulic engineering to support a large population.

**Solution:**

1. The most striking feature about the location of Vijayanagara is the natural basin formed by the river **Tungabhadra**.
2. The river flows in a north-easterly direction and is surrounded by stunning granite hills.
3. Embankments were built along the river to create reservoirs of varying sizes.
4. Since this is one of the most arid zones of the peninsula, elaborate arrangements had to be made to store rainwater and conduct it to the city.
5. One of the most prominent waterworks was the **Kamalapuram tank**, which irrigated nearby fields and also conducted water into the "Royal Centre" via channels.

**Final Answer:** The Tungabhadra was the main source of water.

**Answer: (B)**



Q27.

**Solution****Concept:**

The Vitthala Temple represents the peak of Vijayanagara temple architecture. It was dedicated to Vitthala, a form of Vishnu generally worshipped in Maharashtra, showing the empire's ability to incorporate diverse cultural traditions.

**Solution:**

1. The temple complex is famous for its unique and intricate stone carvings.
2. Its most celebrated feature is the *Ranga Mantapa*, which contains \*\*56 musical pillars\*\*.
3. These pillars are also known as "SaReGaMa" pillars because they emit musical notes when tapped gently.
4. Another iconic structure within the complex is the **Stone Chariot**, which is actually a shrine designed in the shape of a processional chariot.
5. These architectural wonders demonstrate the high level of technical skill and artistic creativity achieved by the craftsmen under the Tuluva dynasty.

**Final Answer:** The temple is famous for its musical pillars.

**Answer: (A)**

Q28.

**Solution****Concept:**

Vijayanagara attracted numerous foreign visitors who left behind detailed accounts of its wealth, military, and urban layout. These travelers came from diverse regions, including Europe, Central Asia, and the Middle East.

**Solution:**

1. **Abdur Razzaq** was a Persian scholar and diplomat.
2. He was sent as an ambassador by the Timurid ruler of **Persia** (specifically, Shah Rukh of Herat) to the court of Deva Raya II in the 15th century.
3. He was particularly impressed by the fortification of the city, noting that there were seven lines of forts encircling not just the city, but also agricultural hinterlands and forests.
4. He famously remarked that he had never seen or heard of any place in the world like Vijayanagara.
5. His account is a primary source for understanding the defensive strategies and the immense scale of the medieval city.

**Final Answer:** Abdur Razzaq was an ambassador from Persia.

**Answer: (A)**



Q29.

**Solution****Concept:**

The Mughal village was a highly organized unit of administration. While the state dealt with the village as a whole for revenue purposes, there were specific individuals who acted as intermediaries between the peasants and the imperial bureaucracy.

**Solution:**

1. The village was generally headed by a headman known as the **Muqaddam** or **Mandal**.
2. The headman was usually chosen by the village elders and confirmed by the local administration.
3. His main function was to supervise village accounts and ensure that land revenue was collected and paid to the state.
4. He was assisted by the **Patwari**, who was the village accountant responsible for maintaining land records.
5. The Muqaddam held his office as long as he enjoyed the confidence of the village elders, acting as a bridge between the local community and the central government.

**Final Answer:** The village headman was known as the Muqaddam or Mandal.

**Answer: (A)**

Q30.

**Solution****Concept:**

Village life in Mughal India was regulated by the 'Panchayat', an assembly of elders. This body performed judicial, administrative, and economic functions to ensure the smooth functioning of the rural community.

**Solution:**

1. The Panchayat was an assembly of elders, usually representing the various castes and communities (except the lowest castes and menial workers) in the village.
2. The decisions of the Panchayat were binding on the villagers.
3. The headman (**Muqaddam**) led the Panchayat, but his selection or continuation in office required the **ratification of the village elders**.
4. This ensured that the headman did not act as a local autocrat and remained accountable to the influential members of the community.
5. The Panchayat's primary role was to ensure that caste boundaries were respected and that the village's collective financial obligations to the state were met.

**Final Answer:** The headman's choice was ratified by the village elders.

**Answer: (B)**



Q31.

**Solution****Concept:**

The introduction of New World crops significantly altered the agricultural landscape of Mughal India. Tobacco, originally a native plant of the Americas, was brought to the Indian subcontinent by European traders.

**Solution:**

1. Tobacco was introduced to India by the **Portuguese** at the beginning of the 17th century.
2. It reached the Mughal court during the latter part of **Akbar's** reign.
3. Akbar himself was presented with a pipe and tobacco by a noble, but he reportedly did not take to it as his physician warned against its effects.
4. However, the habit of smoking spread with such alarming speed during the reign of his successor, **Jahangir**, that the Emperor eventually passed a decree banning its use.
5. Despite the ban, tobacco became a major commercial crop and a common luxury across the empire by the mid-17th century.

**Final Answer:** Tobacco was first introduced during the reign of Akbar.

**Answer: (B)**

Q32.

**Solution****Concept:**

The Mughal state encouraged the cultivation of crops that yielded higher revenue. These were generally crops that required more labor and investment but fetched better prices in the market.

**Solution:**

1. The term **'Jins-i-Kamil'** literally translates to **"Perfect Crops"**.
2. The Mughal state categorized crops like **cotton and sugarcane** under this heading because they were highly profitable.
3. Cotton was grown over vast swathes of Central India and the Deccan, while Bengal was famous for its high-quality sugarcane.
4. The cultivation of such **cash crops** was essential for the monetized economy of the Mughals, as it allowed peasants to pay their land revenue in cash.
5. The state often provided incentives or tax breaks to farmers who switched from subsistence food grains to *Jins-i-Kamil*.

**Final Answer:** 'Jins-i-Kamil' refers to cash crops (perfect crops).

**Answer: (B)**



Q33.

**Solution****Concept:**

Under the Permanent Settlement of 1793, the British East India Company designated the Zamindars as the proprietors of the land. However, the Zamindars often lived in cities and relied on a specialized administrative staff to manage their vast rural estates.

**Solution:**

1. The Zamindars faced a constant challenge in collecting rent from thousands of peasants across multiple villages.
2. To facilitate this, they employed an officer known as the **Amla**.
3. The Amla was a **representative of the Zamindar** who visited the villages at the time of harvest to collect rent.
4. The arrival of the Amla was often a time of tension, as peasants would try to delay payments or claim crop failure to avoid the high rent demands.
5. These officers were sometimes resisted by the *Jotadars* (rich peasants) who wished to weaken the Zamindar's authority in the village.

**Final Answer:** The Amla was an officer of the Zamindar.

**Answer: (B)**

Q34.

**Solution****Concept:**

The administration of the East India Company was subject to periodic review by the British Parliament. To understand the impact of Company rule on Indian society and land revenue, several detailed reports were commissioned.

**Solution:**

1. The **Fifth Report** is the most famous of a series of reports on the administration and activities of the East India Company in India.
2. It was submitted to the British Parliament in **1813**.
3. The report ran into 1002 pages, with over 800 pages consisting of appendices containing petitions of Zamindars and Ryots, and reports of collectors from various districts.
4. It was highly critical of the Zamindari system and the Permanent Settlement, often used by the Company's critics in Britain to argue for a change in the way India was governed.
5. Modern historians view it with caution, as it was written to support specific political agendas in England.

**Final Answer:** The Fifth Report was submitted in 1813.

**Answer: (B)**



Q35.

**Solution****Concept:**

In the late 18th century, the British faced resistance from the Paharias (hill people) of the Rajmahal hills. To stabilize the region and increase revenue, the British encouraged the Santhals—a more "disciplined" agrarian community—to settle in the plains.

**Solution:**

1. By 1832, a large area of land was circumscribed and demarcated as **Damin-i-Koh** (the "skirt of the hills").
2. This territory was declared to be the **land of the Santhals**.
3. They were expected to live there, practice sedentary agriculture, and pay revenue to the Company.
4. The Santhals migrated in large numbers, clearing forests and turning the land into productive fields.
5. However, this demarcation pushed the original inhabitants, the Paharias, deeper into the hills, eventually leading to ecological distress and social conflict.

**Final Answer:** Damin-i-Koh was land demarcated for the Santhals.

**Answer: (B)**

Q36.

**Solution****Concept:**

The rural hierarchy in 19th-century Bengal was not limited to just Zamindars and poor peasants. A powerful class of rich peasants emerged within the villages, often challenging the authority of the Zamindars from within.

**Solution:**

1. While the Zamindars often struggled to collect revenue, a group of **rich peasants** known as **Jotadars** was consolidating power.
2. By the early 19th century, Jotadars had acquired vast areas of land, sometimes thousands of acres.
3. They controlled local trade, moneylending, and exercised immense influence over the poor cultivators (sharecroppers) in their villages.
4. Unlike the Zamindars, who lived in cities, Jotadars lived in the villages, which allowed them to directly influence the peasantry and mobilize them against the Zamindar's agents.
5. In many areas, they were more powerful than the Zamindars and often bought up Zamindari estates during public auctions when the latter failed to pay revenue.

**Final Answer:** Jotadars were a class of rich peasants/landlords.

**Answer: (B)**



Q37.

**Solution****Concept:**

Immediately after the annexation of Awadh in 1856, the British introduced a new land revenue policy. This policy reflected the British "Utilitarian" philosophy, which sought to eliminate intermediaries and deal directly with the actual producers.

**Solution:**

1. Before the British arrival, the Taluqdars (local warlords/landholders) controlled much of the countryside and held forts.
2. The **Summary Settlement of 1856** proceeded on the premise that the **Taluqdars** were **interlopers** who had no permanent stakes in the land and had established their hold through force or fraud.
3. The British aimed to remove these intermediaries to increase their own revenue and "liberate" the peasants.
4. As a result, the Taluqdars were dispossessed of their land and their forts were destroyed.
5. This created massive resentment, and when the 1857 Revolt broke out, the Taluqdars led the struggle, often supported by the very peasants the British thought they were helping.

**Final Answer:** The settlement was based on the premise that Taluqdars were interlopers.

**Answer: (B)**

Q38.

**Solution****Concept:**

Linguistic labels in 19th-century India often reflected social attitudes and the perception of outsiders. The terminology used by the rebels and the local population during 1857 provides insight into their view of the British.

**Solution:**

1. The term **'Firingi'** is a Persian-derived word (from 'Frank') that was used in many Indian languages.
2. It was used to refer to **foreigners**, specifically **British or Europeans**.
3. During the 1857 Revolt, the term took on a highly derogatory and hostile tone.
4. It symbolized the "otherness" of the British and was often linked to the destruction of traditional Indian culture and religion.
5. The rebels often used the slogan "Eliminate the Firingi" to mobilize the masses for a total war against colonial rule.

**Final Answer:** Firingi was a term used to refer to foreigners.

**Answer: (B)**



Q39.

**Solution****Concept:**

The mutiny of sepoys in Meerut quickly transformed into a popular rebellion when the soldiers marched to Delhi. To give their uprising political legitimacy, they sought the leadership of the traditional symbol of Indian authority.

**Solution:**

1. On May 11, 1857, the sepoys reached the Red Fort in Delhi and demanded an audience with the aged Mughal King.
2. After initial hesitation, **Bahadur Shah II** (Bahadur Shah Zafar) accepted the leadership of the revolt.
3. He was proclaimed the **'Shahenshah-e-Hindustan'** (Emperor of Hindustan).
4. This act was crucial as it united various rebel groups under a single banner, regardless of their region or religion.
5. By invoking the name of the Mughal Emperor, the rebels signaled that they intended to restore the pre-colonial order and end British sovereignty.

**Final Answer:** Bahadur Shah II was declared the Emperor of Hindustan.

**Answer: (C)**

Q40.

**Solution****Concept:**

The events of 1857 produced a vast amount of visual culture in Britain. Paintings, sketches, and cartoons were used to shape public opinion and justify the brutal suppression of the "mutineers."

**Solution:**

1. One of the most famous paintings from this era is titled **'In Memoriam'**.
2. It was painted by **Joseph Noel Paton** in 1858.
3. The painting depicts a group of helpless English women and children huddled together in a room, presumably during the Siege of Lucknow.
4. It was designed to evoke a sense of vulnerability and "innocence" under threat from "barbaric" rebels, thereby inciting a public demand for vengeance in Britain.
5. Unlike other paintings that showed military triumph, Paton's work focused on the emotional and moral trauma of the British survivors.

**Final Answer:** The painting was done by Joseph Noel Paton.

**Answer: (B)**



Q41.

**Solution****Concept:**

Mahatma Gandhi's entry into Indian politics began with localized movements addressing specific grievances of the peasantry and workers. These experiments helped him test the efficacy of *Satyagraha* on Indian soil.

**Solution:**

1. In 1917, Gandhi was persuaded by Raj Kumar Shukla to visit **Champan** in Bihar.
2. The peasants there were being forced by European planters to grow indigo on 3/20th of their land under the *Tinkathia* system.
3. This was Gandhi's **first Satyagraha** in India.
4. He conducted an inquiry into the peasants' grievances and successfully forced the government to abolish the exploitative system and refund part of the extracted money.
5. The success of Champan established Gandhi as a leader who could mobilize the rural masses.

**Final Answer:** Gandhi launched his first Satyagraha at Champan.

**Answer:** (C)

Q42.

**Solution****Concept:**

The Khilafat movement was a pan-Islamic political protest campaign launched by Muslims in British India to influence the British government and to protect the Ottoman Empire in the aftermath of World War I.

**Solution:**

1. After the defeat of the Ottoman Empire in WWI, there were fears that the position of the **Sultan of Turkey**, who was considered the Caliph (Khalifa) or spiritual leader of the Muslim world, would be undermined.
2. The Ali brothers (Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali) launched the Khilafat movement to demand that the Khalifa retain control over Muslim sacred places.
3. Gandhi saw this as an opportunity to unite Hindus and Muslims in a common struggle against British rule.
4. He supported the movement and linked it with the demand for *Swaraj*, leading to the combined Non-Cooperation-Khilafat movement.
5. This period (1920–22) saw unprecedented communal unity in the Indian freedom struggle.

**Final Answer:** The movement was to protest the treatment of the Sultan of Turkey.

**Answer:** (B)



Q43.

**Solution****Concept:**

Gandhi's philosophy of *Ahimsa* (non-violence) was the non-negotiable core of his movements. Whenever a movement turned violent, he chose to halt the entire campaign, even at the risk of losing political momentum.

**Solution:**

1. The **Non-Cooperation Movement** was at its peak in early 1922.
2. On February 5, 1922, at **Chauri Chaura** in Uttar Pradesh, a mob of protestors set fire to a police station, killing 22 policemen.
3. Gandhi was deeply shocked by this outburst of violence and realized that the masses were not yet fully trained in the principles of non-violence.
4. He immediately called off the movement, despite opposition from other leaders like C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru.
5. This decision led to a period of political lull and the subsequent arrest of Gandhi by the British.

**Final Answer:** The Non-Cooperation Movement was withdrawn after the Chauri Chaura incident.

**Answer: (A)**

Q44.

**Solution****Concept:**

The Dandi March (Salt Satyagraha) of 1930 was a meticulously planned act of civil disobedience. It began with a long march from Gandhi's headquarters to the coastal village where the law would be broken.

**Solution:**

1. Gandhi started the march on March 12, 1930, from his **Sabarmati Ashram** in Ahmedabad.
2. He walked 240 miles with 78 chosen followers, reaching the coastal town of Dandi in 24 days.
3. Along the way, he addressed thousands of people, explaining the importance of the salt tax as a symbol of colonial oppression.
4. On April 6, 1930, he picked up a handful of salt at Dandi, technically breaking the law and signaling the start of the nationwide Civil Disobedience Movement.
5. The march gained worldwide media attention and showcased the moral strength of the Indian resistance.

**Final Answer:** The march began from Sabarmati Ashram.

**Answer: (B)**



Q45.

**Solution****Concept:**

The Quit India Movement of 1942 took place during the height of World War II. The British government at the time was led by a conservative coalition determined to hold onto the empire at all costs.

**Solution:**

1. **Winston Churchill** was the British Prime Minister during most of World War II (1940–1945).
2. He was famously a staunch imperialist and was deeply opposed to Indian independence.
3. He famously declared, "I have not become the King's First Minister in order to preside over the liquidation of the British Empire."
4. Under his leadership, the British government responded to the Quit India call with massive repression, arresting the entire Congress leadership within hours of the resolution.
5. His refusal to negotiate during the 1943 Bengal Famine also remains a controversial aspect of his wartime administration in India.

**Final Answer:** Winston Churchill was the Prime Minister during the Quit India movement.

**Answer: (B)**

Q46.

**Solution****Concept:**

Before the specific clauses of the Constitution were drafted, the Constituent Assembly needed a guiding philosophy. This was provided by a resolution that outlined the ideals of the new independent Indian state.

**Solution:**

1. The **'Objectives Resolution'** was moved on December 13, 1946.
2. It was moved by **Jawaharlal Nehru**.
3. The resolution defined India as an "Independent Sovereign Republic" and guaranteed its citizens justice, equality, and freedom.
4. It also provided for safeguards for minorities, backward and tribal areas, and depressed and other backward classes.
5. This resolution eventually became the basis for the Preamble of the Indian Constitution.

**Final Answer:** Jawaharlal Nehru moved the Objectives Resolution.

**Answer: (B)**



Q47.

**Solution****Concept:**

The debate between Centralization and Federalism was one of the most intense in the Constituent Assembly. Many leaders felt that given the trauma of Partition and the need for planned development, a strong center was non-negotiable.

**Solution:**

1. Most of the prominent leaders, including **B.R. Ambedkar**, **Sardar Patel**, and **Jawaharlal Nehru**, argued in favor of a strong central government.
2. Ambedkar argued that the Center must be strong to protect the country from internal and external threats.
3. Nehru believed only a strong center could coordinate the economic development of the country.
4. Patel emphasized the need for a strong center to maintain the unity and integrity of the newly integrated princely states.
5. Thus, while India is a union of states, the Constitution has a strong unitary bias, as supported by almost all the "Big Three" leaders of the Assembly.

**Final Answer:** All of the mentioned leaders argued for a strong Central Government.

**Answer: (D)**

Q48.

**Solution****Concept:**

To manage the governance of a large and diverse country, the Constitution clearly demarcated the areas where the Union and the States could make laws. This is known as the federal division of powers.

**Solution:**

1. The Seventh Schedule of the Constitution contains three lists.
2. These lists define the distribution of **Legislative powers** between the Union and the State governments.
3. The **Union List** contains subjects of national importance like defense and foreign affairs.
4. The **State List** contains subjects of local importance like police and agriculture.
5. The **Concurrent List** contains subjects where both can legislate, such as education and forests, though Union law prevails in case of conflict.

**Final Answer:** The lists define the distribution of legislative powers.

**Answer: (B)**



Q49.

**Solution****Concept:**

While political leaders debated the ideals, the technical work of researching international constitutions and drafting the legal language was handled by expert jurists and civil servants.

**Solution:**

1. **Sir B.N. Rau** was an eminent jurist and a member of the Indian Civil Service.
2. He was appointed as the **Constitutional Advisor** to the Constituent Assembly.
3. He prepared initial drafts of the Constitution and traveled to various countries (like the US, Canada, and Ireland) to consult with constitutional experts.
4. His background research provided the raw material that the Drafting Committee, headed by Dr. Ambedkar, refined into the final document.
5. He is often called the "Unsung Hero" of the Indian Constitution-making process.

**Final Answer:** B.N. Rau was the Constitutional Advisor.

**Answer: (A)**

Q50.

**Solution****Concept:**

Article 1 of the Indian Constitution is fundamental to understanding the nature of the Indian polity and the relationship between the central government and the sub-national units.

**Solution:**

1. Article 1(1) of the Constitution states: "India, that is Bharat, shall be a **Union of States**."
2. Dr. Ambedkar explained that the term "Union" was preferred over "Federation" for two reasons.
3. First, the Indian federation was not the result of an agreement by the states (unlike the USA).
4. Second, the states have no right to secede from the Union; the federation is an indestructible union of destructible states.
5. This terminology emphasizes the administrative convenience of federalism while maintaining the absolute sovereignty of the national whole.

**Final Answer:** The Constitution defines India as a Union of States.

**Answer: (B)**



**Answer Key**

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

