

CUET-UG History Sample Paper-9

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 features of the Harappan civilization indicates that there was some form of centralized authority?

- (A) The variety of burial practices found across different sites.
- (B) The extraordinary uniformity of Harappan artifacts such as pottery, seals, and bricks.
- (C) The shift from subsistence farming to large-scale trade.
- (D) The absence of any palace-like structures in Mohenjodaro.

Q2. Arrange the following in the correct chronological order: I. Composition of the Samaveda II. Rise of Mahajanapadas III. Reign of Ashoka IV. Composition of the Dharmasutras

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

Q3. The 'Prayaga Prashasti', an inscription of great historical importance, was composed in which language?

- (A) Pali
- (B) Prakrit



- (C) Sanskrit
- (D) Brahmi
- (E) Tamil

Q4. Identify the incorrect pair regarding the marriage types defined in the Dharmastras:

- (A) Endogamy: Marriage within a unit (kin group/caste).
- (B) Exogamy: Marriage outside the unit.
- (C) Polygyny: A man having several wives.
- (D) Polyandry: A woman having several husbands.
- (E) Hypergamy: Marriage only within the same gotra.

Q5. Which of the following Chinese Buddhist pilgrims visited India in the 7th century CE to study at Nalanda?

- (A) Fa-Xian
- (B) Xuan Zang
- (C) Yijing
- (D) Both (B) and (C)

Q6. The mid-first millennium BCE is often regarded as a turning point in world history because it witnessed:

- (A) The emergence of thinkers like Zarathustra, Buddha, and Mahavira.
- (B) The complete end of the nomadic lifestyle in Central Asia.
- (C) The first use of copper tools in the Indian subcontinent.
- (D) The discovery of the sea route to India by the Greeks.

Q7. The 17th-century French traveller Francois Bernier was closely associated with which Mughal prince as a physician?

- (A) Murad Baksh



- (B) Shuja
- (C) Dara Shikoh
- (D) Aurangzeb

Q8. According to the Lingayats of Karnataka, after death, the devotee:

- (A) Undergoes a cycle of rebirth based on Karma.
- (B) Merges with Shiva and does not return to this world.
- (C) Becomes an ancestral spirit protecting the clan.
- (D) Attains a physical form in the heavens.

Q9. The 'Amara-nayaka' system of the Vijayanagara Empire was a major political innovation derived from the:

- (A) Mansabdari system
- (B) Chola village administration
- (C) Iqta system of the Delhi Sultanate
- (D) Nayankar system of the Kakatiyas

Q10. In the Mughal administrative system, the term 'Zat' indicated:

- (A) The number of horsemen a mansabdar was required to maintain.
- (B) The personal status and salary of the imperial official.
- (C) The land revenue assigned to a military commander.
- (D) The religious tax collected from non-Muslims.

Q11. The 'Deccan Riots Commission' (1875) concluded that the uprising of the peasantry in the Bombay Deccan was primarily sparked by which of the following circumstances?

- (A) A sudden increase in land revenue rates by the British and the manipulative practices of moneylenders (sahukars).
- (B) The refusal of the British to implement the Permanent Settlement in the Deccan region.



- (C) The forced cultivation of Indigo which led to a famine in the Poona and Ahmednagar districts.
- (D) A violent conflict between the Santhals and the Paharias over forest resources.

Q12. Which of the following was a major reason for the resentment of the Taluqdars of Awadh against the British in 1857?

- (A) The introduction of the 'Summary Settlement' of 1856.
- (B) The forced conversion of Taluqdars to Christianity.
- (C) The shifting of the capital from Lucknow to Calcutta.
- (D) The prohibition of the Urdu language in local courts.

Q13. At which session of the Indian National Congress was the 'Purna Swaraj' (Complete Independence) resolution passed?

- (A) Belgaum Session, 1924
- (B) Lahore Session, 1929
- (C) Karachi Session, 1931
- (D) Lucknow Session, 1916

Q14. The 'Direct Action Day' called by the Muslim League on 16 August 1946 resulted in large-scale communal violence in which city?

- (A) Delhi
- (B) Lahore
- (C) Calcutta
- (D) Amritsar

Q15. Who among the following argued strongly for the rights of the States and 'Provincial Autonomy' in the Constituent Assembly?

- (A) B.R. Ambedkar
- (B) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (C) K. Santhanam



(D) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Q16. Which of the following sites has yielded evidence of a 'ploughed field' belonging to the Early Harappan levels?

(A) Lothal

(B) Kalibangan

(C) Banawali

(D) Cholistan

Q17. The 'Kuru' kingdom, mentioned in the Mahabharata, was located in the region of:

(A) Modern-day Delhi and Upper Doab

(B) Southern Bihar

(C) Eastern Rajasthan

(D) Western Gujarat

Q18. Which of the following historians pioneered the use of inscriptions for reconstructing the history of the Mauryan Empire?

(A) James Prinsep

(B) Alexander Cunningham

(C) Mortimer Wheeler

(D) John Marshall

Q19. The Buddhist text 'Vinaya Pitaka' primarily contains:

(A) Teachings and sermons of the Buddha.

(B) Rules and regulations for those who joined the sangha.

(C) Philosophical matters and advanced doctrines.

(D) Biographical accounts of the Bodhisattvas.

Q20. Identify the correct statement regarding the 'Sanchi Stupa':



- (A) It was first discovered by the French in the 18th century.
- (B) The gateways (toranas) were built before the main mound.
- (C) H.H. Cole played a crucial role in preventing its removal to London or Paris.
- (D) It is located in the state of Uttar Pradesh.

Q21. In the context of the Bhakti-Sufi traditions, the term 'Be-shari'a' was used to describe those Sufis who:

- (A) Followed the Shari'a strictly and maintained close relations with the Ulema and the Sultan.
- (B) Deliberately defied the Shari'a, lived as mendicants, and practiced extreme forms of asceticism.
- (C) Acted as the official historians of the Chisti Silsila and recorded the 'Mal-fuzat'.
- (D) Were responsible for the architectural design of the Dargahs and Khanqahs.

Q22. Which Sufi saint was popularly known as 'Sultan-ul-Mashaikh'?

- (A) Sheikh Muinuddin Sijzi
- (B) Sheikh Nizamuddin Auliya
- (C) Sheikh Nasiruddin Chirag-i-Dehli
- (D) Sheikh Salim Chishti

Q23. The most striking feature of the Vijayanagara Empire's water resources was the natural basin formed by the river:

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

Q24. In the Mughal empire, the village headman was known as:

- (A) Muqaddam or Mandal



- (B) Patwari
- (C) Amin
- (D) Qanungo

Q25. The 'Santhal Hul' (Rebellion) of 1855-56 was directed against:

- (A) The British East India Company and the Zamindars.
- (B) The Mughal Emperor.
- (C) The Maratha confederacy.
- (D) The French settlers in Bengal.

Q26. The 'Objective Resolution', which outlined the defining ideals of the Constitution of Independent India, was moved by Jawaharlal Nehru in 1946. Which of the following was NOT a core provision of this resolution?

- (A) India was to be an Independent Sovereign Republic.
- (B) It guaranteed justice, social, economic and political; equality of status and opportunity to all citizens.
- (C) It mandated that the British Monarch would remain the ceremonial Head of State for a period of five years.
- (D) It provided that adequate safeguards shall be provided for minorities, backward and tribal areas, and depressed and other backward classes.

Q27. Who was the Governor-General of India when the 'Doctrine of Lapse' was implemented to annex states like Jhansi and Satara?

- (A) Lord Wellesley
- (B) Lord Dalhousie
- (C) Lord Cornwallis
- (D) Lord Bentinck

Q28. The 'Subsidiary Alliance' system was devised by:

- (A) Lord Dalhousie



- (B) Lord Wellesley
- (C) Warren Hastings
- (D) Robert Clive

Q29. Which of the following movements was launched by Mahatma Gandhi after the failure of the Cripps Mission?

- (A) Non-Cooperation Movement
- (B) Civil Disobedience Movement
- (C) Quit India Movement
- (D) Khilafat Movement

Q30. The 'Frontier Gandhi' who led the Khudai Khidmatgars was:

- (A) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- (B) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
- (C) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- (D) Shaikat Ali

Q31. In which year did the Constituent Assembly of India hold its first meeting?

- (A) 1945
- (B) 1946
- (C) 1947
- (D) 1949

Q32. The concept of 'Separate Electorates' for Muslims was first introduced by the:

- (A) Government of India Act, 1919
- (B) Morley-Minto Reforms, 1909
- (C) Simon Commission, 1927
- (D) Communal Award, 1932



- Q33.** Who was the chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution?
- (A) B.N. Rau
 - (B) B.R. Ambedkar
 - (C) Rajendra Prasad
 - (D) K.M. Munshi
- Q34.** The archeological site of Dholavira, known for its unique water harvesting system, is located in which state?
- (A) Rajasthan
 - (B) Punjab
 - (C) Gujarat
 - (D) Haryana
- Q35.** Which Mauryan ruler was the first to communicate his messages to his subjects through inscriptions?
- (A) Chandragupta Maurya
 - (B) Bindusara
 - (C) Ashoka
 - (D) Brihadratha
- Q36.** The term 'Milkiyat' in the Mughal context referred to:
- (A) Personal lands held by the Zamindars.
 - (B) Religious endowments for mosques.
 - (C) Lands belonging directly to the Emperor.
 - (D) Community-owned pastures.
- Q37.** In the context of the Chishti Silsila, the practice of 'Sama' was often a point of contention between the Sufis and the orthodox Ulema. What was the primary spiritual purpose of Sama according to the Sufis?



- (A) To demonstrate the political loyalty of the Sheikh to the Delhi Sultanate.
- (B) To evoke a state of mystical ecstasy and bring the devotee closer to a direct experience of God.
- (C) To collect physical offerings and 'Zakat' from the pilgrims visiting the Khanqah.
- (D) To debate philosophical points of the Shari'a with scholars from other religious traditions.

Q38. Identify the traveller who called the Vijayanagara empire 'one of the best-provided cities in the world':

- (A) Duarte Barbosa
- (B) Abdur Razzaq
- (C) Domingo Paes
- (D) Nicolo Conti

Q39. The permanent settlement of Bengal was introduced in the year:

- (A) 1773
- (B) 1784
- (C) 1793
- (D) 1813

Q40. Who led the 1857 revolt in Kanpur?

- (A) Kunwar Singh
- (B) Nana Sahib
- (C) Begum Hazrat Mahal
- (D) Bakht Khan

Q41. The 'Saptarishi' assembly of the Harappans was theorized based on the discovery of seven fire altars at which site?

- (A) Mohenjodaro



- (B) Kalibangan
- (C) Harappa
- (D) Rakhigarhi

Q42. The 'Manusmriti', one of the most influential legal texts of ancient India, was compiled between:

- (A) c. 500 BCE – 200 BCE
- (B) c. 200 BCE – 200 CE
- (C) c. 200 CE – 500 CE
- (D) c. 600 BCE – 300 BCE

Q43. Who was the first woman to be ordained as a 'bhikkhuni' in the Buddhist Sangha?

- (A) Mahapajapati Gotami
- (B) Yashodhara
- (C) Amrapali
- (D) Sanghamitta

Q44. The 'Ain-i-Akbari', a part of the larger Akbarnama, was authored by:

- (A) Gulbadan Begum
- (B) Abdul Hamid Lahori
- (C) Abul Fazl
- (D) Faizi

Q45. The 'Paharias', who lived in the Rajmahal hills, primarily practiced:

- (A) Settled agriculture
- (B) Shifting cultivation (Jhum)
- (C) Industrial mining
- (D) Nomadic pastoralism



- Q46.** Which of the following was the symbol of the Santhal identity during their resistance against the British?
- (A) The Plough
 - (B) The Hoe
 - (C) The Sword
 - (D) The Chakra
- Q47.** The 'Azamgarh Proclamation' of 1857 was an appeal for:
- (A) Immediate surrender to the British.
 - (B) Unity among Hindus and Muslims against colonial rule.
 - (C) Support for the French East India Company.
 - (D) The establishment of a socialist republic.
- Q48.** In which city did Mahatma Gandhi establish his first ashram in India after returning from South Africa?
- (A) Sabarmati, Ahmedabad
 - (B) Kochrab, Ahmedabad
 - (C) Wardha, Maharashtra
 - (D) Champaran, Bihar
- Q49.** The 'Communal Award' of 1932, which proposed separate electorates for the 'Depressed Classes', was announced by:
- (A) Winston Churchill
 - (B) Ramsay MacDonald
 - (C) Clement Attlee
 - (D) Lord Irwin
- Q50.** Who was the constitutional advisor to the Constituent Assembly of India?
- (A) B.R. Ambedkar



- (B) B.N. Rau
- (C) S.N. Mukherjee
- (D) Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar

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

The Harappan Civilization is known for its high level of organization. Centralized authority is often inferred by historians through the standardization of essential materials across a vast geographical area, which would be impossible without some form of administrative control or institutional oversight.

Solution:

1. The Harappan civilization spanned a massive area, yet artifacts like pottery, seals, and weights show remarkable consistency. 2. Specifically, the bricks used in construction—whether in Harappa, Mohenjodaro, or Lothal—followed a uniform ratio of 1 : 2 : 4 in terms of thickness, width, and length. 3. Such standardization suggests that production was not purely local or random but was governed by a central decision-making body or authority that enforced these specifications. 4. While other options like burials varied and the absence of palaces is a debate, the physical uniformity of trade and construction goods is the strongest evidence for central planning.

Final Answer: The uniformity of artifacts like pottery, seals, and bricks.

Answer: (B)

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

Understanding the chronological sequence of Ancient Indian history requires mapping the Vedic period, the period of the Mahajanapadas (c. 600 BCE), the development of legal texts (Dharmasutras), and the established dates of the Mauryan Empire.

Solution:

1. The Samaveda belongs to the Later Vedic period, roughly dated between 1000–600 BCE. 2. The Dharmasutras were composed from c. 500–200 BCE, as part of the codification of social laws. 3. The rise of the Mahajanapadas occurred around the 6th century BCE (600 BCE onwards). 4. Ashoka's reign is well-documented in the 3rd century BCE (268–232 BCE). 5. Therefore, the sequence is: Samaveda (I) → Dharmasutras (IV) → Mahajanapadas (II) → Ashoka (III).

Final Answer: I, IV, II, III.

Answer: (A)



Q3.

Solution**Concept:**

The 'Prayaga Prashasti', also known as the Allahabad Pillar Inscription, is a 'Prashasti' (eulogy) of the Gupta Emperor Samudragupta. It provides detailed information about his conquests and the political geography of the time.

Solution:

1. The inscription was composed by Harishena, who was the court poet (Sandhivigrahika) of Samudragupta. 2. Unlike many Ashokan inscriptions on the same pillar which were in Prakrit, Harishena wrote this eulogy in classical Sanskrit. 3. It uses the 'Champu' poetic style (a mix of prose and verse), which became a hallmark of high-court literature in ancient India.

Final Answer: Sanskrit.

Answer: (C)

Q4.

Solution**Concept:**

The Dharmashastras and Dharmasutras laid out strict social codes regarding marriage. These texts defined eight forms of marriage and categorized them based on the social unit and the number of partners involved.

Solution:

1. Endogamy refers to marriage within the same social group (caste, kin, or locality). 2. Exogamy refers to marriage outside the unit, specifically outside the 'gotra'. 3. Polygyny is the practice of a man having multiple wives, which was common among royalty. 4. Polyandry is a woman having multiple husbands (e.g., Draupadi in the Mahabharata). 5. Hypergamy (Anuloma) involves a man of a higher caste marrying a woman of a lower caste. The statement that it means marrying "within the same gotra" is incorrect because marriage within the same gotra is strictly forbidden (incestuous) in Brahmanical law.

Final Answer: Hypergamy: Marriage only within the same gotra.

Answer: (E)



Q5.

Solution**Concept:**

Buddhist pilgrims from China traveled to India to collect manuscripts and visit sites associated with the life of the Buddha. Their accounts are vital primary sources for reconstructing Indian history.

Solution:

1. Fa-Xian visited India in the 5th century CE during the reign of Chandragupta II. 2. Xuan Zang (Hsuan Tsang) visited in the 7th century CE during the reign of Harshavardhana and spent significant time at Nalanda University. 3. Yijing (I-Tsing) came to India in the late 7th century CE (around 670 CE), shortly after Xuan Zang, and also studied at Nalanda. 4. Since both Xuan Zang and Yijing visited in the 7th century, the correct choice includes both.

Final Answer: Both (B) and (C).

Answer: (D)

Q6.

Solution**Concept:**

The mid-first millennium BCE is characterized by historians as a period of profound intellectual and social transformation across the globe, including the rise of new religions and philosophical schools in India, Greece, and Iran.

Solution:

1. Around 500 BCE, various parts of the world saw the emergence of thinkers who sought to understand the mysteries of existence and the relationship between humans and the cosmic order. 2. In India, this period saw the rise of Mahavira (Jainism) and Gautama Buddha (Buddhism), who challenged the existing Vedic orthodoxy and the sacrificial tradition. 3. Simultaneously, other parts of the world saw similar movements, such as Zarathustra in Iran, Kong Zi in China, and Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle in Greece. 4. This intellectual ferment led to the development of new social and political structures, including the Mahajanapadas in the Indian subcontinent.

Final Answer: The emergence of thinkers like Zarathustra, Buddha, and Mahavira.

Answer: (A)



Q7.

Solution**Concept:**

Francois Bernier was a French physician, political philosopher, and historian who lived in the Mughal Empire for twelve years (1656–1668). His writings provide a detailed comparative account of India and Europe.

Solution:

1. Bernier arrived in India during the twilight of Shah Jahan's reign and witnessed the war of succession among his sons. 2. He became the personal physician to Prince Dara Shikoh, the eldest son of Shah Jahan, who was known for his intellectual and pluralistic interests. 3. After the defeat and execution of Dara Shikoh by Aurangzeb, Bernier later found patronage under Danishmand Khan, a Mughal nobleman in Aurangzeb's court. 4. His most famous work, *Travels in the Mughal Empire*, provides a nuanced though often Eurocentric critique of Mughal land ownership and administration.

Final Answer: Dara Shikoh.

Answer: (C)

Q8.

Solution**Concept:**

The Lingayats (or Virashaivas) are a community in Karnataka founded by Basavanna in the 12th century. They challenged several orthodox Brahmanical practices and established a distinct theological identity centered on the worship of Shiva.

Solution:

1. The Lingayats believe that the devotee, who wears a small linga in a silver case on a loop over the left shoulder, is united with Shiva upon death. 2. Unlike the Brahmanical belief in *Samsara* (the cycle of birth and rebirth), the Lingayats believe that the soul does not return to this world. 3. Because of this belief, they do not practice cremation, which is the standard Hindu rite for releasing the soul. 4. Instead, they ceremonially bury their dead, reflecting their departure from the traditional Vedic afterlife concepts.

Final Answer: Merges with Shiva and does not return to this world.

Answer: (B)



Q9.

Solution**Concept:**

The Amara-nayaka system was a core administrative and military feature of the Vijayanagara Empire that helped the rulers maintain control over their vast territories and mobilize large armies.

Solution:

1. The Amara-nayakas were military commanders who were given territories (called *amaram*) by the Raya (king) to govern. 2. They collected taxes and other dues from peasants, craftspersons, and merchants in their areas. 3. Historians have noted that many features of this system were derived from the Iqta system of the Delhi Sultanate, where officers (Iqtadars) were assigned land revenue in exchange for military service. 4. The Amara-nayakas were required to maintain a stipulated contingent of horses and elephants and provide military support to the king during wars.

Final Answer: Iqta system of the Delhi Sultanate.

Answer: (C)

Q10.

Solution**Concept:**

The Mansabdari system was the administrative framework of the Mughal Empire. Every officer was assigned a rank (mansab), which consisted of two numerical designations: *Zat* and *Sawar*.

Solution:

1. *Zat* was a numerical value that determined the personal status and hierarchical position of the imperial official in the Mughal court. 2. It also determined the salary (mahash) of the officer; the higher the *Zat*, the more prestigious the noble's position and the higher their pay. 3. The second part of the rank, *Sawar*, indicated the number of cavalymen (horsemen) the mansabdar was required to maintain for imperial service. 4. Under Emperor Akbar, the highest ranks were generally reserved for members of the royal family and top-tier nobility.

Final Answer: The personal status and salary of the imperial official.

Answer: (B)



Q11.

Solution**Concept:**

The Deccan Riots of 1875 were a rural uprising against the 'Ryotwari' system and the crushing burden of debt. The British government appointed a commission to investigate the causes of the unrest.

Solution:

In the Ryotwari areas of Bombay Deccan, the British periodically revised revenue rates upward, often by 50

Peasants, unable to pay, turned to moneylenders (sahukars) who used the new British legal system to trap them in debt through forged bonds and high interest.

When the Cotton Boom (due to the American Civil War) ended, the peasants could no longer service their debts.

The riots began when peasants attacked moneylenders' shops and burnt account books (bahis). The Commission concluded that the combined pressure of high state revenue and usurious moneylending was the root cause.

Final Answer: A sudden increase in land revenue rates by the British and the manipulative practices of moneylenders.

Answer: (A)

Q12.

Solution**Concept:**

The annexation of Awadh in 1856 by the British on the grounds of "maladministration" was a major catalyst for the 1857 Revolt. This political move had severe socio-economic consequences for the local landed elite, known as Taluqdars.

Solution:

1. Before the British arrival, Taluqdars held significant power, controlled land, and maintained forts and armed retainers. 2. Immediately after annexation, the British introduced the 'Summary Settlement' of 1856. 3. This settlement was based on the premise that Taluqdars were interlopers with no permanent stakes in the land; it aimed to remove them and settle revenue directly with the cultivators. 4. As a result, the Taluqdars lost their land, their social status, and their authority, leading them to join the sepoys in the 1857 uprising to regain their lost positions.

Final Answer: The introduction of the 'Summary Settlement' of 1856.

Answer: (A)



Q13.

Solution**Concept:**

The Lahore Session of 1929 is a landmark event in the Indian National Movement, as it marked the formal shift from the demand for 'Dominion Status' to that of 'Complete Independence'.

Solution:

1. Presided over by Jawaharlal Nehru, the session was held on the banks of the river Ravi. 2. The Congress passed the historic 'Purna Swaraj' resolution, declaring that India's goal was total independence from British rule. 3. It was decided that 26 January 1930 would be observed as 'Independence Day', where the national flag would be hoisted and a pledge of independence taken. 4. This session set the stage for the Civil Disobedience Movement and the subsequent Dandi March led by Mahatma Gandhi.

Final Answer: Lahore Session, 1929.

Answer: (B)

Q14.

Solution**Concept:**

As the negotiations for Indian independence reached a deadlock between the Congress and the Muslim League, the League resorted to 'Direct Action' to press its demand for a separate state of Pakistan.

Solution:

1. After the rejection of the Cabinet Mission Plan, Muhammad Ali Jinnah proclaimed 16 August 1946 as 'Direct Action Day'. 2. The call was intended to demonstrate the strength of Muslim sentiment for Pakistan. 3. However, it triggered unprecedented communal riots, starting in Calcutta (now Kolkata), where it became known as the "Great Calcutta Killings." 4. The violence quickly spread to other regions like Noakhali and Bihar, making the partition of India increasingly inevitable in the eyes of many leaders.

Final Answer: Calcutta.

Answer: (C)



Q15.

Solution**Concept:**

The debate over the distribution of power between the Central Government and the Provincial (State) Governments was one of the most intense discussions in the Constituent Assembly.

Solution:

1. While leaders like B.R. Ambedkar and Nehru favored a strong Center to maintain national unity and plan for economic development, others feared this would stifle local governance. 2. K. Santhanam, a member from Madras, was the most vocal advocate for the rights of the States. 3. He argued that an over-burdened Center would be inefficient and that the lack of financial resources for provinces would lead to a "revolt" of the states. 4. He famously remarked that the proposed distribution of powers would make the Center too strong and the States too weak to fulfill their responsibilities toward the people.

Final Answer: K. Santhanam.

Answer: (C)

Q16.

Solution**Concept:**

Agriculture was the backbone of the Harappan economy. While many sites show evidence of grain, specific agricultural tools and land patterns provide deeper insight into their farming techniques.

Solution:

1. Archeologists found evidence of a ploughed field at Kalibangan (Rajasthan), associated with Early Harappan levels. 2. The field had two sets of furrows at right angles to each other, suggesting that two different crops were grown together. 3. While terracotta models of ploughs have been found at Cholistan and Banawali, the actual field evidence remains unique to Kalibangan. 4. This discovery highlights the advanced understanding of irrigation and crop rotation in the Indus Valley civilization.

Final Answer: Kalibangan.

Answer: (B)



Q17.

Solution**Concept:**

The Kuru kingdom was one of the most prominent Mahajanapadas in ancient India, serving as the setting for the core events of the Mahabharata.

Solution:

1. The Kuru clan ruled over the Kuru Rashtra, which corresponds to the modern-day regions of Delhi, Haryana, and the Upper Doab region (western Uttar Pradesh). 2. Their capitals were Indraprastha (modern Delhi) and Hastinapur. 3. Geographically, they were situated to the west of the Panchalas and north of the Matsyas. 4. The region was fertile and strategic, contributing to the Kurus' status as a major political power during the Later Vedic period.

Final Answer: Modern-day Delhi and Upper Doab.

Answer: (A)

Q18.

Solution**Concept:**

James Prinsep was an officer in the East India Company mint and a brilliant orientalist whose breakthrough revolutionized the study of Ancient Indian history.

Solution:

1. In the 1830s, James Prinsep deciphered Brahmi and Kharosthi, the two scripts used in the earliest Indian inscriptions and coins. 2. He realized that most of these inscriptions mentioned a king referred to as 'Piyadassi' (meaning 'pleasant to behold'). 3. Cross-referencing with Buddhist texts, Prinsep and other scholars concluded that this king was indeed the Mauryan Emperor Ashoka. 4. This discovery allowed historians to reconstruct the political history of the Mauryan Empire and understand Ashoka's Dhamma policy directly from his own words.

Final Answer: James Prinsep.

Answer: (A)



Q19.

Solution**Concept:**

Following the Buddha's death, his teachings were compiled by his disciples into the 'Tripitaka' (Three Baskets), each serving a specific purpose in the preservation of the faith.

Solution:

1. The *Vinaya Pitaka* is specifically dedicated to the monastic order (Sangha). 2. It contains the code of conduct, rules, and procedures that monks and nuns were required to follow in their daily lives. 3. This is distinct from the *Sutta Pitaka*, which contains the Buddha's discourses (teachings), and the *Abhidhamma Pitaka*, which deals with philosophical analysis. 4. These texts were originally transmitted orally before being committed to writing in Sri Lanka around the 1st century BCE.

Final Answer: Rules and regulations for those who joined the sangha.

Answer: (B)

Q20.

Solution**Concept:**

Sanchi Stupa is one of the best-preserved Buddhist monuments in India. Its survival is a testament to early conservation efforts and the patronage of local rulers.

Solution:

1. In the 19th century, Europeans (the French and British) were keen to take the exquisitely carved eastern gateway of Sanchi to their national museums. 2. H.H. Cole, the Curator of Ancient Monuments, argued strongly against this, stating it was "suicidal" to strip the country of its original works of art. 3. He succeeded in convincing them to accept plaster-cast copies instead, ensuring the original remained *in situ*. 4. Additionally, the Begums of Bhopal (Shahjehan Begum and Sultan Jehan Begum) provided significant funding for the museum and guesthouse at the site, further aiding its preservation.

Final Answer: H.H. Cole played a crucial role in preventing its removal to London or Paris.

Answer: (C)



Q21.

Solution**Concept:**

The Sufi movement was diverse, consisting of various 'Silsilas' (orders). While many worked within the framework of Islamic law (Shari'a), some groups chose a path of radical protest against established religious and social institutions.

Solution:

Sufis were broadly categorized into two groups: *Ba-shari'a* (those who followed the law) and *Be-shari'a* (those who stood outside the law).

The *Be-shari'a* traditions included groups like the Qalandars, Madaris, and Malangs.

These mystics often disregarded the external rituals of religion, practiced celibacy, lived in poverty, and used extreme asceticism as a means of seeking God.

They were often viewed with suspicion by the orthodox Ulema and the political establishment because they did not conform to standard social or religious norms.

Final Answer: Deliberately defied the Shari'a, lived as mendicants, and practiced extreme forms of asceticism.

Answer: (B)

Q22.

Solution**Concept:**

The Chishti Silsila was one of the most influential Sufi orders in the Indian subcontinent. Its saints (Sheikhs) were known for their simple living and distance from worldly power.

Solution:

1. Sheikh Nizamuddin Auliya (1238–1325) was one of the greatest Sufi saints of the Delhi Sultanate. 2. He was given the title 'Sultan-ul-Mashaikh', which means "King of the Sheikhs." 3. Despite his high spiritual status and popularity, he famously maintained a distance from the Sultans of Delhi, once saying about Sultan Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq: "*Hanuz Dilli Dur Ast*" (Delhi is still far away). 4. His *Khanqah* in Ghyaspur (Delhi) was open to people of all faiths and social backgrounds.

Final Answer: Sheikh Nizamuddin Auliya.

Answer: (B)



Q23.

Solution**Concept:**

The location of the Vijayanagara Empire (Hampi) was chosen specifically for its unique granite landscape and its proximity to a major river system that provided both defense and water.

Solution:

1. The capital, Vijayanagara, was situated on the banks of the Tungabhadra River. 2. The river flows in a northeasterly direction through a rugged granite landscape, forming a natural basin. 3. Because the region is relatively arid, the rulers of Vijayanagara built sophisticated embankments, canals, and tanks (like the Kamalapuram tank) to harvest and channel water from the Tungabhadra into the city. 4. The Hiriya canal is one of the most prominent waterworks from this period that still exists today, bringing water from a dam on the river to the 'Royal Centre'.

Final Answer: Tungabhadra.

Answer: (B)

Q24.

Solution**Concept:**

Mughal rural society was highly stratified, but it functioned through a set of local officials who acted as intermediaries between the state and the peasantry.

Solution:

1. Each village was headed by an official known as the *Muqaddam* or *Mandal*. 2. This was generally not a hereditary position; the headman was often chosen by the village elders (the *Panchayat*), though his appointment usually required the approval of the *Zamindar*. 3. The primary function of the headman was to supervise the collection of village revenue and maintain village accounts. 4. He was assisted by the *Patwari*, who was the village accountant responsible for maintaining land and tax records.

Final Answer: Muqaddam or Mandal.

Answer: (A)



Q25.

Solution**Concept:**

The Santhal Rebellion (or *Hul*) was one of the most significant tribal uprisings against the colonial revenue system and the oppression by outsiders in the 19th century.

Solution:

1. The Santhals had settled in the Rajmahal hills and practiced settled agriculture, but they soon found themselves trapped in debt. 2. The British East India Company imposed heavy taxes on their land, while local moneylenders (*dikus*) charged exorbitant interest rates. 3. When the Santhals realized that the *Zamindari* system and the British legal framework were being used to take away their land, they rose in rebellion in 1855 under the leadership of Sidhu and Kanhu Murmu. 4. Their fight was directed against the Company's administration, the exploitative Zamindars, and the moneylenders who had disrupted their traditional way of life.

Final Answer: The British East India Company and the Zamindars.

Answer: (A)

Q26.

Solution**Concept:**

The 'Objective Resolution' moved by Jawaharlal Nehru on December 13, 1946, served as the philosophical blueprint for the Indian Constitution. It provided the framework within which the Drafting Committee later worked.

Solution:

The Resolution declared India as an "Independent Sovereign Republic," marking a complete break from British sovereignty (unlike "Dominion Status").

It emphasized that all power and authority of the sovereign independent India are derived from the people.

It specifically aimed to provide social, economic, and political justice and protect the rights of marginalized groups.

The Resolution did not include any provision for the British Monarch to remain the Head of State; this was a key point of departure from the colonial past, making option (C) the incorrect provision.

Final Answer: It mandated that the British Monarch would remain the ceremonial Head of State for a period of five years.

Answer: (C)



Q27.

Solution**Concept:**

The 'Doctrine of Lapse' was an annexation policy used by the British East India Company to expand its territorial control by taking over Indian princely states that lacked a natural male heir.

Solution:

1. Lord Dalhousie, who served as Governor-General from 1848–1856, was the primary architect and implementer of this policy. 2. Under this doctrine, if a ruler of a "dependent" state died without a natural biological heir, the state would "lapse" to the British rather than passing to an adopted son. 3. Major states annexed through this policy included Satara (1848), Sambalpur (1850), Nagpur (1853), and most famously, Jhansi (1854). 4. The resentment caused by these annexations was a primary political cause of the Revolt of 1857.

Final Answer: Lord Dalhousie.

Answer: (B)

Q28.

Solution**Concept:**

The Subsidiary Alliance was a diplomatic and military system used by the British to turn Indian states into protectorates, effectively stripping them of their independent foreign policy and military power.

Solution:

1. Introduced by Lord Wellesley (1798–1805), the system required the allied Indian ruler to accept a permanent British force within their territory. 2. The ruler had to pay for the maintenance of this troop, often by ceding part of their territory to the British. 3. The ruler also had to agree not to employ any other Europeans and to consult the British before entering into any alliance with other Indian powers. 4. The first state to enter into a Subsidiary Alliance was the Nizam of Hyderabad in 1798, followed by the Nawab of Awadh in 1801.

Final Answer: Lord Wellesley.

Answer: (B)



Q29.

Solution**Concept:**

The Quit India Movement was the third and most intense mass movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi during the Second World War, following the failure of diplomatic negotiations with the British.

Solution:

1. In March 1942, the British government sent Sir Stafford Cripps to India with a proposal for constitutional reform to secure Indian cooperation during the war. 2. The 'Cripps Mission' failed because it did not offer immediate independence or a clear timeline for self-rule. 3. Following this failure, the All India Congress Committee met in Bombay in August 1942 and passed the 'Quit India' resolution. 4. Gandhi gave the famous call of "Do or Die" (*Karo ya Maro*), leading to a widespread, though often leaderless, uprising against British authority across the country.

Final Answer: Quit India Movement.

Answer: (C)

Q30.

Solution**Concept:**

The National Movement in the North-West Frontier Province (NWFP) was characterized by a unique synthesis of non-violence and Pashtun identity, led by a close associate of Mahatma Gandhi.

Solution:

1. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, also known as 'Badshah Khan' or 'Frontier Gandhi', founded the 'Khudai Khidmatgar' (Servants of God). 2. The group, popularly known as 'Red Shirts' due to the color of their uniforms, was committed to absolute non-violence and social reform among the Pashtun tribes. 3. Despite the martial traditions of the region, Ghaffar Khan successfully mobilized thousands of people in support of the Civil Disobedience Movement. 4. He remained a lifelong critic of the partition of India, famously stating that his people had been "thrown to the wolves" during the negotiations of 1947.

Final Answer: Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan.

Answer: (B)



Q31.

Solution**Concept:**

The Constituent Assembly was the body tasked with drafting the Constitution of independent India. Its formation and first meeting were critical steps in the transition from British colonial rule to a sovereign republic.

Solution:

1. The Constituent Assembly was formed under the framework of the Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946. 2. The members were elected indirectly by the members of the Provincial Legislative Assemblies that had been established in 1946. 3. The first meeting of the Assembly took place on 9 December 1946 in the Constitution Hall (now the Central Hall of Parliament House). 4. Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha was elected as the temporary President of the Assembly during this first session, before Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as the permanent President two days later.

Final Answer: 1946.

Answer: (B)

Q32.

Solution**Concept:**

The introduction of separate electorates was a significant turning point in Indian political history, as it institutionalized communal representation, which many historians argue sowed the seeds of the eventual partition.

Solution:

1. The Morley-Minto Reforms, officially known as the Indian Councils Act of 1909, introduced the system of separate electorates. 2. Under this system, certain constituencies were reserved exclusively for Muslims, and only Muslim voters could vote for the candidates contesting these seats. 3. This was done under the pretext of protecting minority interests, but it was viewed by the National Congress as a 'divide and rule' tactic. 4. While the 1919 Act and the 1932 Communal Award expanded this system to other communities (like Sikhs and Dalits), the origin lies in the 1909 reforms.

Final Answer: Morley-Minto Reforms, 1909.

Answer: (B)



Q33.

Solution**Concept:**

The Drafting Committee was the most important committee of the Constituent Assembly, responsible for scrutinizing the draft constitution and giving it its final shape.

Solution:

1. The Drafting Committee was set up on 29 August 1947, shortly after India achieved independence.
2. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, a brilliant lawyer and social reformer, was appointed as its Chairman.
3. Ambedkar is often called the 'Father of the Indian Constitution' due to his pivotal role in piloting the draft through the Assembly and ensuring safeguards for marginalized sections of society.
4. He was assisted by other notable members like K.M. Munshi, Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar, and N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar.

Final Answer: B.R. Ambedkar.

Answer: (B)

Q34.

Solution**Concept:**

The Harappan civilization is renowned for its advanced civil engineering and urban planning. Several sites show specialized adaptations to their specific environments, particularly regarding water management.

Solution:

1. Dholavira is located on Khadir Beyt in the Rann of Kutch, Gujarat.
2. Unlike other Harappan cities that were divided into two parts, Dholavira was divided into three: a Citadel, a Middle Town, and a Lower Town.
3. One of its most unique features is its sophisticated water management system, which included a series of enormous stone-cut reservoirs used to store rainwater.
4. These reservoirs were essential because the region received very little rainfall, and the inhabitants needed to store water for year-round agricultural and domestic use.

Final Answer: Gujarat.

Answer: (C)



Q35.

Solution**Concept:**

Ashoka was the third ruler of the Mauryan Empire and is considered one of the greatest monarchs in world history. He was the first Indian ruler to use the medium of inscriptions to connect with his people.

Solution:

1. While Chandragupta Maurya founded the empire, it was Ashoka who utilized stone pillars and rock surfaces to engrave royal edicts. 2. These inscriptions were placed in public places along major trade routes to ensure they were seen by as many people as possible. 3. Most of his inscriptions were written in Prakrit using the Brahmi script, though in the northwest, they were written in Kharosthi, Greek, and Aramaic to suit local populations. 4. Through these inscriptions, Ashoka promoted his policy of 'Dhamma', which emphasized non-violence, mutual respect, and social responsibility.

Final Answer: Ashoka.

Answer: (C)

Q36.

Solution**Concept:**

The Mughal agrarian system was built on a complex web of land rights. While the state claimed a portion of the produce as revenue, individuals held various types of private and semi-private property rights over land.

Solution:

1. The term *Milkiyat* is derived from the Arabic word 'Milk', meaning property. 2. In the Mughal context, *Milkiyat* referred to the personal lands held by the Zamindars. These were lands they owned outright, separate from the areas where they merely collected revenue for the state. 3. These lands were cultivated for the private use of the Zamindars, often with the help of hired labor or bonded peasants. 4. The Zamindars had the right to sell, mortgage, or bequeath these *Milkiyat* lands at their own discretion.

Final Answer: Personal lands held by the Zamindars.

Answer: (A)



Q37.

Solution**Concept:**

The Chishti Silsila, one of the most popular Sufi orders in India, utilized music and poetry as a form of "Zikr" (remembrance of God). This practice, known as *Sama*, was a distinctive feature of their spiritual life.

Solution:

Sama refers to the act of "listening" to spiritual music (which later evolved into the Qawwali tradition).

For Sufis, music was a vehicle to reach a state of *Wajd* (ecstasy), which was believed to help the soul transcend the physical world and achieve a temporary union with the Divine.

The orthodox Ulema often criticized this practice, arguing that music was not sanctioned by the Shari'a and could lead to un-Islamic behavior.

However, leaders like Sheikh Nizamuddin Auliya defended *Sama* as a legitimate spiritual tool for those whose hearts were purely focused on God.

Final Answer: To evoke a state of mystical ecstasy and bring the devotee closer to a direct experience of God.

Answer: (B)

Q38.

Solution**Concept:**

The Vijayanagara Empire attracted numerous foreign travellers from Europe and the Middle East during the 15th and 16th centuries. Their journals provide vivid descriptions of the city's wealth and scale.

Solution:

1. Domingo Paes was a Portuguese traveller who visited Vijayanagara around 1520-1522, during the reign of Krishna Deva Raya. 2. In his accounts, he expressed sheer amazement at the size and prosperity of the city, comparing it to Rome. 3. He specifically described the city as being "as large as Rome, and very beautiful to the sight," and noted that it was "the best-provided city in the world" with markets full of every imaginable commodity. 4. His detailed observations of the Mahanavami Dibba and the royal household remain crucial primary sources for historians today.

Final Answer: Domingo Paes.

Answer: (C)

Q39.

Solution**Concept:**

The Permanent Settlement was the first major land revenue experiment by the British in India. It aimed to create a class of loyal landholders while ensuring a fixed, predictable income for the East India Company.

Solution:

1. Introduced by Lord Cornwallis, the Permanent Settlement came into effect in 1793 in the Bengal Presidency (covering modern-day West Bengal, Bihar, and Odisha). 2. Under this system, the *Zamindars* were recognized as the legal owners of the land, provided they paid a fixed amount of revenue to the British. 3. The revenue amount was fixed "in perpetuity," meaning the government could not increase it in the future regardless of how much the land's value rose. 4. If a Zamindar failed to pay the revenue by the "Sunset Law" deadline, their estate was auctioned off to recover the arrears.

Final Answer: 1793.

Answer: (C)

Q40.

Solution**Concept:**

The 1857 Revolt saw the rise of local leaders who spearheaded the resistance in their respective regions. These leaders were often former rulers or their descendants who had been displaced by British policies.

Solution:

1. In Kanpur, the revolt was led by Nana Sahib, the adopted son of the last Maratha Peshwa, Baji Rao II. 2. The British had refused to recognize Nana Sahib's claim to the Peshwa's pension and title, leading to deep resentment. 3. When the sepoys in Kanpur revolted, Nana Sahib joined them and was proclaimed the Peshwa. 4. He was supported by his loyal commander, Taty Tope, and together they challenged the British forces in one of the most intense theaters of the war.

Final Answer: Nana Sahib.

Answer: (B)



Q41.

Solution**Concept:**

Religious practices of the Harappans are largely reconstructed through physical structures and artifacts, as their script remains undeciphered. Fire altars are significant indicators of ritualistic activities.

Solution:

1. Fire altars have been discovered at several Harappan sites, most notably Kalibangan and Lothal.
2. At Kalibangan, a series of seven fire altars were found on a raised platform, arranged in a row.
3. This specific arrangement has led some archeologists to suggest communal or organized ritual worship involving fire, possibly linked to the later Indian tradition of the 'Saptarishi' or seven sages.
4. The presence of ash and charcoal within these altars confirms their functional use for fire rituals rather than being merely decorative structures.

Final Answer: Kalibangan.

Answer: (B)

Q42.

Solution**Concept:**

The 'Manusmriti' (Laws of Manu) is the most famous of the Dharma-shastras. It codified social norms, duties of different castes, and the rights of individuals in ancient Indian society.

Solution:

1. Historical and linguistic analysis places the compilation of the final version of the Manusmriti between the 2nd century BCE and the 2nd century CE.
2. This period was characterized by the rise of the Shungas and the Kanvas in the north and the Satavahanas in the south, a time when Brahmanical orthodoxy was being consolidated.
3. The text reflects the social transitions and the attempt to provide a structured legal and ethical framework for a complex society.

Final Answer: c. 200 BCE – 200 CE.

Answer: (B)



Q43.

Solution**Concept:**

Initially, the Buddha was reluctant to admit women into the Sangha. However, due to the intervention of his close disciple Ananda, a monastic order for women was established.

Solution:

1. Mahapajapati Gotami, the foster mother of Siddhartha Gautama, was the first woman to seek entry into the Sangha. 2. After the Buddha's initial refusal, Ananda interceded on her behalf, leading the Buddha to allow women to be ordained provided they followed additional rules (*Garudhammas*). 3. Mahapajapati Gotami thus became the first 'bhikkhuni'. 4. Many of these early Buddhist women became teachers of Dhamma and attained the status of 'Theris' (respected elders who had attained liberation).

Final Answer: Mahapajapati Gotami.

Answer: (A)

Q44.

Solution**Concept:**

The *Ain-i-Akbari* is a 16th-century detailed document recording the administration of the Mughal Empire under Emperor Akbar. It serves as the third volume of the larger historical work, the *Akbarnama*.

Solution:

1. Abul Fazl ibn Mubarak was one of the 'Navaratnas' (Nine Gems) in Akbar's court and the official court historian. 2. He wrote the *Ain-i-Akbari* in Persian over a period of seven years. 3. The text is divided into five books (daftars), covering everything from the imperial household and the army to the revenue system, geography, and the diverse traditions of the Indian people. 4. It is considered a pioneering work in statistical data collection and administrative history.

Final Answer: Abul Fazl.

Answer: (C)



Q45.

Solution**Concept:**

The Paharias were the original inhabitants of the Rajmahal hills. Their lifestyle was deeply integrated with the forest, which provided them with sustenance and protection.

Solution:

1. The Paharias practiced shifting cultivation, also known as 'Jhum' or 'slash-and-burn' agriculture.
2. They cleared small patches of forest by burning bushes, used the ash as fertilizer, and grew a variety of pulses and millets for their own consumption.
3. They used a hoe to scratch the earth lightly, unlike the settled Santhals who used the plough.
4. They also relied heavily on forest produce, collecting mahua flowers for food and making charcoal, and gathering silk cocoons and resin for trade.

Final Answer: Shifting cultivation (Jhum).

Answer: (B)

Q46.

Solution**Concept:**

The conflict between the Paharias and the Santhals in the Rajmahal hills was not just a struggle for land, but a clash between two different ways of life and two different tools of production.

Solution:

1. The Paharias represented the tradition of the forest and shifting cultivation, using the 'Hoe' to lightly scratch the soil.
2. The Santhals, who were encouraged by the British to settle in the 'Damin-i-Koh', represented settled agriculture and the expansion of the tax-paying frontier.
3. The 'Plough' became the symbol of the Santhal identity and their settled lifestyle.
4. In the 1855-56 rebellion, the struggle was often characterized by the Santhals as a battle for the "Plough" against the "Dikus" (outsiders) and the British who were trying to tax their hard-earned settled lands out of existence.

Final Answer: The Plough.

Answer: (A)



Q47.

Solution**Concept:**

During the 1857 Revolt, rebel leaders issued various proclamations to justify their actions and to mobilize the public against British rule. The Azamgarh Proclamation is one of the most significant manifestos of this period.

Solution:

1. Issued in August 1857, the proclamation was attributed to Firoz Shah, a grandson of the Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar. 2. It addressed various sections of society—Zamindars, merchants, civil servants, and artisans—promising them a better life under the restored Mughal government. 3. A core theme of the proclamation was an urgent appeal for unity between Hindus and Muslims, emphasizing that both religions were under threat from the "infidel" British. 4. It highlighted the economic exploitation by the British, such as heavy land revenue and the ruin of local trade, as a common grievance for all Indians.

Final Answer: Unity among Hindus and Muslims against colonial rule.

Answer: (B)

Q48.

Solution**Concept:**

After returning to India from South Africa in 1915, Mahatma Gandhi spent a year travelling the country. His first permanent base was established in Ahmedabad, a city with a thriving textile industry and a strong community of supporters.

Solution:

1. Gandhi's first ashram in India was established on May 25, 1915, in the Kochrab area of Ahmedabad. It was initially known as the Satyagraha Ashram. 2. It was a bungalow belonging to his friend and fellow barrister, Jivanlal Desai. 3. Two years later, in 1917, the ashram was moved to the banks of the Sabarmati River to accommodate activities like farming, animal husbandry, and cow breeding. 4. While the Sabarmati Ashram is more famous, historical accuracy points to Kochrab as the location of his very first establishment upon his return.

Final Answer: Kochrab, Ahmedabad.

Answer: (B)



Q49.

Solution**Concept:**

The Communal Award was a result of the Round Table Conferences and represented the British government's attempt to settle the competing claims of communal representation in the future Indian constitution.

Solution:

1. Following the Second Round Table Conference, British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald announced the 'Communal Award' in August 1932. 2. The Award granted separate electorates not only to Muslims, Europeans, Sikhs, Indian Christians, and Anglo-Indians but also to the 'Depressed Classes' (now known as Scheduled Castes). 3. Mahatma Gandhi strongly opposed this, viewing it as a move to divide the Hindu community permanently. 4. This led to Gandhi's "fast unto death" in Yerwada Jail and the subsequent Poona Pact with Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, which replaced separate electorates for Dalits with reserved seats within a joint electorate.

Final Answer: Ramsay MacDonald.

Answer: (B)

Q50.

Solution**Concept:**

While political leaders debated the principles of the Constitution, the technical drafting was supported by high-level civil servants and legal experts who provided the necessary constitutional and administrative expertise.

Solution:

1. Sir B.N. Rau (Benegal Narsing Rau) was a distinguished civil servant and judge of the International Court of Justice. 2. He was appointed as the Constitutional Advisor to the Constituent Assembly in 1946. 3. Rau prepared the initial draft of the Constitution after conducting extensive research on the constitutions of other countries like the USA, Canada, Ireland, and the UK. 4. This initial draft served as the working document for Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and the Drafting Committee to refine and finalize.

Final Answer: B.N. Rau.

Answer: (B)



Answer Key

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

