

WBBSE Madhyamik Class 10 History Question Paper with Solution

General Instructions

1. The question paper consists of six sections — Section A to Section F.
2. Time allowed is **3 hours 15 minutes** and the maximum marks are **90**.
3. All questions are compulsory unless otherwise stated.
4. Section A contains Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs). Choose the correct answer from the given options.
5. Section B includes:
 - True/False questions
 - Fill in the blanks
 - Very short answer questions (one or two words)
6. Section C contains short answer type questions.
7. Section D contains long descriptive questions with internal choices.
8. Section E contains long answer questions. Attempt the required number as instructed.
9. Section F consists of Map Work. Mark and label the places correctly on the outline map of India.
10. Figures to the right indicate full marks for each question.
11. Write neatly and draw diagrams wherever necessary.
12. Write answers only in the space provided or as instructed.

1. Where did Rajkumar Shukla meet Gandhiji for the first time?

- (A) Lucknow
- (B) Calcutta
- (C) Bombay
- (D) Agra

Correct Answer: (1) Lucknow

Solution: Concept: Rajkumar Shukla was a peasant from Champaran who persistently requested Mahatma Gandhi to visit Champaran and address the problems of indigo farmers. Historical records from the Champaran Satyagraha indicate that their first meeting took place during the Indian National Congress session.

Step 1: The Indian National Congress session of 1916 was held at Lucknow.

Step 2: Rajkumar Shukla met Mahatma Gandhi at this Lucknow session and urged him to visit Champaran.

Step 3: Therefore, the correct answer is **Lucknow**.

Quick Tip

Rajkumar Shukla met Mahatma Gandhi at the 1916 Indian National Congress session held in Lucknow. This meeting led to the historic Champaran Satyagraha.

2. When was the police station attacked and set on fire in Chauri Chaura?

- (A) 5th February, 1922
- (B) 7th February, 1922
- (C) 10th February, 1922
- (D) 22nd February, 1922

Correct Answer: (1) 5th February, 1922

Solution: Concept: The Chauri Chaura incident was a violent clash between protesters participating in the Non-Cooperation Movement and the police. This event became a turning point in India's freedom struggle.

Step 1: The incident took place in the town of Chauri Chaura in the Gorakhpur district of Uttar Pradesh.

Step 2: On 5th February, 1922, protesters attacked and set fire to the local police station.

Step 3: As a result of this violent incident, Mahatma Gandhi decided to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement.

Step 4: Therefore, the correct answer is **5th February, 1922**.

Quick Tip

The Chauri Chaura incident occurred on 5th February, 1922, which led Mahatma Gandhi to suspend the Non-Cooperation Movement.

3. Who launched a nationwide campaign against the Rowlatt Act?

- (A) Mahatma Gandhi
- (B) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (D) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

Correct Answer: (1) Mahatma Gandhi

Solution: Concept: The Rowlatt Act (1919) was passed by the British Government to suppress political activities and allowed imprisonment without trial. It was widely opposed across India.

Step 1: Mahatma Gandhi strongly opposed the Rowlatt Act and called it a "Black Act."

Step 2: He organized a nationwide Satyagraha movement against the Act in 1919.

Step 3: Therefore, the correct answer is **Mahatma Gandhi**.

Quick Tip

Mahatma Gandhi launched the Rowlatt Satyagraha in 1919, marking his first all-India mass movement.

4. Who abolished the post of Caliphate in Turkey?

- (A) Kemal Attaturk
- (B) Shaukat Ali
- (C) British
- (D) None of them

Correct Answer: (1) Kemal Attaturk

Solution: Concept: After World War I, Turkey underwent major political reforms under the leadership of Mustafa Kemal Attaturk. He aimed to modernize and secularize Turkey.

Step 1: In 1924, Mustafa Kemal Attaturk abolished the institution of the Caliphate.

Step 2: This marked the end of the Ottoman Caliphate and the beginning of a secular republic in Turkey.

Step 3: Therefore, the correct answer is **Kemal Attaturk**.

Quick Tip

Mustafa Kemal Attaturk abolished the Caliphate in 1924 as part of his reforms to establish a secular Turkish Republic.

5. Who was the American biographer of Gandhiji?

- (A) Louis Fischer
- (B) C.N. Broomfield
- (C) John Dewey
- (D) Myrtle Williams

Correct Answer: (1) Louis Fischer

Solution: Concept: Mahatma Gandhi's life and philosophy attracted global attention. Several foreign writers documented his life and work.

Step 1: Louis Fischer was an American journalist and author.

Step 2: He wrote a famous biography titled "*The Life of Mahatma Gandhi*".

Step 3: Therefore, the correct answer is **Louis Fischer**.

Quick Tip

Louis Fischer's biography of Mahatma Gandhi is one of the most well-known accounts written by an American author.

6. Where was the annual session of the Congress held in 1929?

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

Correct Answer: (3) Lahore

Solution: Concept: The 1929 session of the Indian National Congress was a historic one as it marked a major turning point in India's freedom struggle.

Step 1: The annual session of the Congress in 1929 was held at Lahore.

Step 2: In this session, under the presidency of Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress passed the resolution of *Purna Swaraj* (Complete Independence).

Step 3: 26th January 1930 was declared as Independence Day.

Step 4: Therefore, the correct answer is **Lahore**.

Quick Tip

The Lahore Session of 1929 declared Purna Swaraj and marked a decisive shift towards complete independence from British rule.

7. When did the Dandi March start?

- (A) 5th March, 1930
- (B) 12th March, 1930
- (C) 5th April, 1930
- (D) 6th April, 1930

Correct Answer: (2) 12th March, 1930

Solution: Concept: The Dandi March, also known as the Salt March, was a major event of the Civil Disobedience Movement led by Mahatma Gandhi.

Step 1: Mahatma Gandhi began the march from Sabarmati Ashram.

Step 2: The march started on 12th March, 1930, and continued for 24 days.

Step 3: On 6th April, 1930, Gandhi broke the salt law at Dandi.

Step 4: Therefore, the correct answer is **12th March, 1930**.

Quick Tip

The Dandi March started on 12th March, 1930, and marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

8. Who led the Congress in the Second Round Table Conference?

- (A) Gandhiji
- (B) B.R. Ambedkar

- (C) Madan Mohan Malaviya
- (D) None of them

Correct Answer: (1) Gandhiji

Solution: Concept: The Round Table Conferences were held in London to discuss constitutional reforms in India.

Step 1: The Second Round Table Conference was held in 1931.

Step 2: Mahatma Gandhi attended it as the sole representative of the Indian National Congress under the Gandhi-Irwin Pact.

Step 3: Therefore, the correct answer is **Gandhiji**.

Quick Tip

Mahatma Gandhi represented the Indian National Congress in the Second Round Table Conference held in 1931.

9. After the elections of 1937, in how many provinces did Congress Prime Ministers come to power?

- (A) 6
- (B) 7
- (C) 8
- (D) 9

Correct Answer: (3) 8

Solution: Concept: The provincial elections of 1937 were held under the Government of India Act, 1935, which introduced provincial autonomy.

Step 1: Elections were conducted in 11 provinces.

Step 2: The Indian National Congress won a majority in several provinces.

Step 3: Congress ministries were formed in 8 provinces.

Step 4: Therefore, the correct answer is **8**.

Quick Tip

In the 1937 provincial elections under the Government of India Act, 1935, Congress formed ministries in 8 provinces.

10. Who was mocked by the American news magazine, 'Time' as having "Spindly frame" and "Spidery loins"?

- (A) Mahatma Gandhi
- (B) Vinoba Bhave
- (C) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (D) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Correct Answer: (1) Mahatma Gandhi

Solution: Concept: Mahatma Gandhi attracted worldwide attention during India's freedom struggle. Western media often commented on his simple lifestyle and physical appearance.

Step 1: The American news magazine *Time* once described Gandhi using phrases like "spindly frame" and "spidery loins."

Step 2: These remarks referred to Gandhi's thin physique and simple appearance.

Step 3: Therefore, the correct answer is **Mahatma Gandhi**.

Quick Tip

Despite being mocked by some Western media, Mahatma Gandhi became one of the most influential global leaders of the 20th century.

11. What was Jins-i-Kamil?

- (A) Cash crop
- (B) Kharif crop
- (C) Market
- (D) None of these

Correct Answer: (1) Cash crop

Solution: Concept: During the Mughal period, certain crops were classified based on their economic value.

Step 1: Jins-i-Kamil referred to superior or high-value crops.

Step 2: These crops were mainly grown for commercial purposes and brought higher revenue.

Step 3: Such crops are commonly known as cash crops.

Step 4: Therefore, the correct answer is **Cash crop**.

Quick Tip

Jins-i-Kamil was a Mughal term used for high-value commercial crops that generated greater revenue.

12. How many varieties of rice were grown in Bengal?

- (A) 39
- (B) 43
- (C) 50
- (D) None of these

Correct Answer: (1) 39

Solution: Concept: Bengal was one of the most fertile regions in India and known for its diverse agricultural production, especially rice cultivation.

Step 1: Historical records mention that Bengal produced numerous varieties of rice.

Step 2: It is recorded that 39 varieties of rice were grown in Bengal.

Step 3: Therefore, the correct answer is **39**.

Quick Tip

Bengal was famous for its agricultural richness, particularly for the cultivation of 39 varieties of rice.

13. What was the land called on which cultivation was stopped for a few days so that it could regain its lost strength?

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

Correct Answer: (2) Parauti

Solution: Concept: During the Mughal period, land was classified based on the frequency of cultivation.

Step 1: Polaj land was cultivated regularly every year.

Step 2: Parauti land was left uncultivated for a short period to regain fertility.

Step 3: Chachar land was left fallow for 3–4 years.

Step 4: Banjar land was uncultivated for five years or more.

Step 5: Therefore, the correct answer is **Parauti**.

Quick Tip

Parauti land was temporarily left fallow to restore soil fertility during the Mughal period.

14. In which year was the writing of Ain-i-Akbari completed?

- (A) 1571
- (B) 1578
- (C) 1588
- (D) 1598

Correct Answer: (3) 1588

Solution: Concept: The *Ain-i-Akbari* was written by Abul Fazl as part of the larger work *Akbarnama*, documenting the administration and policies of Emperor Akbar.

Step 1: Abul Fazl began compiling detailed information about Akbar's empire.

Step 2: The writing of the *Ain-i-Akbari* was completed in 1588.

Step 3: Therefore, the correct answer is **1588**.

Quick Tip

Ain-i-Akbari, written by Abul Fazl, provides detailed information about the administration, revenue system, and society during Akbar's reign.

15. Whom did Babur defeat in the Battle of Panipat in 1526?

- (A) Sher Shah
- (B) Ibrahim Lodi
- (C) Hemu
- (D) Sikandar Lodi

Correct Answer: (2) Ibrahim Lodi

Solution: Concept: The First Battle of Panipat was fought in 1526 and marked the beginning of Mughal rule in India.

Step 1: Babur, the founder of the Mughal Empire, invaded India.

Step 2: He fought against Ibrahim Lodi, the Sultan of Delhi.

Step 3: Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi on 21 April 1526.

Step 4: Therefore, the correct answer is **Ibrahim Lodi**.

Quick Tip

The First Battle of Panipat (1526) led to the establishment of Mughal rule in India under Babur.

16. Whose composition is Baburnama?

- (A) Humayun
- (B) Babur
- (C) Gulbadan Begum
- (D) Jahanara

Correct Answer: (2) Babur

Solution: Concept: The *Baburnama* is an important historical text of the Mughal period.

Step 1: It is the autobiography of Zahir-ud-din Muhammad Babur.

Step 2: Babur wrote it originally in the Chagatai Turkish language.

Step 3: The book gives detailed information about Babur's life, conquests, and the conditions of India at that time.

Step 4: Therefore, the correct answer is **Babur**.

Quick Tip

Baburnama is the autobiography of Babur and is an important source of Mughal history.

17. Who wrote Akbarnama?

- (A) Badauni
- (B) Abul Fazl
- (C) Faizi
- (D) Nizamuddin Ahmad

Correct Answer: (2) Abul Fazl

Solution: Concept: The *Akbarnama* is one of the most important historical sources of the Mughal period.

Step 1: It was written by Abul Fazl, the court historian and close companion of Emperor Akbar.

Step 2: The work describes the reign, administration, and achievements of Akbar.

Step 3: The third volume of *Akbarnama* is known as the *Ain-i-Akbari*.

Step 4: Therefore, the correct answer is **Abul Fazl**.

Quick Tip

Abul Fazl, one of the Navaratnas of Akbar's court, wrote the Akbarnama.

18. To whom did the Marathas lose in the Third Battle of Panipat in 1761?

- (A) Ahmad Shah Abdali
- (B) Nadir Shah
- (C) Mughal
- (D) British

Correct Answer: (1) Ahmad Shah Abdali

Solution: Concept: The Third Battle of Panipat was fought in 1761 and was one of the largest battles of the 18th century in India.

Step 1: The battle took place between the Marathas and Ahmad Shah Abdali (also known as Ahmad Shah Durrani).

Step 2: The Marathas were defeated by Ahmad Shah Abdali on 14 January 1761.

Step 3: This defeat weakened the Maratha power in northern India.

Step 4: Therefore, the correct answer is **Ahmad Shah Abdali**.

Quick Tip

The Third Battle of Panipat (1761) was fought between the Marathas and Ahmad Shah Abdali, resulting in a major defeat for the Marathas.

19. Which Mughal emperor described the Persian wheel (Rahat) in his autobiography?

- (A) Babur
- (B) Humayun
- (C) Akbar
- (D) Jahangir

Correct Answer: (1) Babur

Solution: Concept: The Persian wheel (Rahat) was an irrigation device used to lift water for agricultural purposes.

Step 1: Babur wrote his autobiography titled *Baburnama*.

Step 2: In his autobiography, Babur described various aspects of Indian agriculture, including the Persian wheel (Rahat).

Step 3: Therefore, the correct answer is **Babur**.

Quick Tip

Babur's autobiography, Baburnama, provides valuable information about agriculture and irrigation techniques in early 16th century India.

20. In which chapter (daftar) of Ain-i-Akbari has a detailed, attractive and highly complex view of the agricultural society of North India been presented?

- (A) Manzil-abadi
- (B) Sipah-abadi
- (C) Mulk-abadi
- (D) None of these

Correct Answer: (3) Mulk-abadi

Solution: Concept: The *Ain-i-Akbari*, written by Abul Fazl, is divided into different sections (daftars) describing various aspects of Akbar's empire.

Step 1: The Manzil-abadi deals with the imperial household.

Step 2: The Sipah-abadi describes the military organization.

Step 3: The Mulk-abadi provides detailed information about provinces, revenue, agriculture, and the socio-economic structure of North India.

Step 4: Therefore, the correct answer is **Mulk-abadi**.

Quick Tip

The Mulk-abadi section of Ain-i-Akbari gives valuable details about revenue administration and agricultural society in Mughal India.

21. Who started the excavation at Lothal in 1955?

- (A) S.N. Roy
- (B) B.B. Lal

- (C) S.R. Rao
- (D) B.K. Thapar

Correct Answer: (3) S.R. Rao

Solution: Concept: Lothal is an important site of the Indus Valley Civilization located in present-day Gujarat.

Step 1: Excavations at Lothal began in 1955.

Step 2: The excavation was led by archaeologist S.R. Rao of the Archaeological Survey of India.

Step 3: The excavation revealed important findings such as the dockyard and urban planning features.

Step 4: Therefore, the correct answer is **S.R. Rao**.

Quick Tip

S.R. Rao led the excavation of Lothal in 1955, uncovering one of the most important Harappan port towns.

22. Where is the Harappan site called Lothal located?

- (A) Afghanistan
- (B) Gujarat
- (C) Rajasthan
- (D) Punjab

Correct Answer: (2) Gujarat

Solution: Concept: Lothal is one of the most important sites of the Indus Valley Civilization.

Step 1: It is located in the present-day state of Gujarat in India.

Step 2: Lothal is famous for its dockyard and evidence of maritime trade.

Step 3: Therefore, the correct answer is **Gujarat**.

Quick Tip

Lothal, located in Gujarat, is known for its well-planned dockyard and trade connections in the Harappan Civilization.

23. What are included in the distinctive artefacts of the Harappan Civilization?

- (A) Seals
- (B) Weights
- (C) Baked bricks
- (D) All of these

Correct Answer: (4) All of these

Solution: Concept: The Harappan Civilization is known for its distinctive material culture and advanced urban features.

Step 1: Seals were widely used for trade and administrative purposes.

Step 2: Standardized weights were used for commercial transactions.

Step 3: Baked bricks were used in well-planned urban constructions.

Step 4: Since all these were characteristic features, the correct answer is **All of these**.

Quick Tip

Seals, standardized weights, and baked bricks are key identifying features of the Harappan Civilization.

24. Who are the specialists in the study of ancient plant remains?

- (A) Archaeobotanists
- (B) Archaeozoologists
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) None of these

Correct Answer: (1) Archaeobotanists

Solution: Concept: Different specialists study various types of ancient remains found at archaeological sites.

Step 1: Archaeobotanists study ancient plant remains such as seeds, grains, and pollen.

Step 2: Archaeozoologists study animal remains such as bones and shells.

Step 3: Therefore, the correct answer is **Archaeobotanists**.

Quick Tip

Archaeobotanists analyze ancient plant remains to understand past agriculture and environment.

25. Which place is mentioned in Mesopotamian texts as the land of seafarers?

- (A) Dilmun
- (B) Magan
- (C) Meluha
- (D) All of these

Correct Answer: (1) Dilmun

Solution: Concept: Mesopotamian texts mention several regions associated with trade and maritime activities.

Step 1: Dilmun is often referred to in Mesopotamian records as a center of trade and a land of seafarers.

Step 2: Magan and Meluha were also trading regions, but Dilmun was especially known for maritime connections.

Step 3: Therefore, the correct answer is **Dilmun**.

Quick Tip

Dilmun, believed to be located in the Persian Gulf region, was described in Mesopotamian texts as a major maritime trading center.

26. Harappan weights were generally made from which stone?

- (A) Chert
- (B) Steatite
- (C) Marble
- (D) Sandstone

Correct Answer: (1) Chert

Solution: Concept: The Harappans used standardized weights for trade and commercial activities.

Step 1: These weights were carefully shaped and followed a binary system.

Step 2: Most Harappan weights were made from chert, a hard stone suitable for precise cutting.

Step 3: Therefore, the correct answer is **Chert**.

Quick Tip

Harappan weights were typically made of chert and were highly standardized, showing advanced trade practices.

27. Who was the first Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India?

- (A) Cunningham
- (B) John Marshall
- (C) R.E.M. Wheeler
- (D) S.R. Rao

Correct Answer: (1) Cunningham

Solution: Concept: The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) was established to study and preserve India's archaeological heritage.

Step 1: Sir Alexander Cunningham is regarded as the founder of the ASI.

Step 2: He became its first Director-General in 1861.

Step 3: Therefore, the correct answer is **Cunningham**.

Quick Tip

Sir Alexander Cunningham is known as the Father of Indian Archaeology and the first Director-General of the ASI.

28. Mohenjodaro is situated on the bank of which river?

- (A) Ravi
- (B) Indus
- (C) Sutlej
- (D) None of these

Correct Answer: (2) Indus

Solution: Concept: Mohenjodaro is one of the major urban centers of the Indus Valley Civilization.

Step 1: It is located in present-day Pakistan.

Step 2: The city was built on the bank of the Indus River.

Step 3: Therefore, the correct answer is **Indus**.

Quick Tip

Mohenjodaro, meaning “Mound of the Dead,” was a major Harappan city situated along the Indus River.

29. Which was the initial capital of Magadha?

- (A) Pataliputra
- (B) Rajgir
- (C) Vaishali
- (D) Champa

Correct Answer: (2) Rajgir

Solution: Concept: Magadha was one of the most powerful Mahajanapadas in ancient India.

Step 1: The early capital of Magadha was Rajgir (ancient Rajagriha).

Step 2: Later, the capital was shifted to Pataliputra.

Step 3: Therefore, the correct answer is **Rajgir**.

Quick Tip

Rajgir (Rajagriha) was the initial capital of Magadha before it was shifted to Pataliputra.

30. What title did Kanishka use before his name?

- (A) Rajputra
- (B) Devaputra
- (C) Swargaputra
- (D) Devaraja

Correct Answer: (2) Devaputra

Solution: Concept: Kanishka was one of the greatest rulers of the Kushan dynasty.

Step 1: The Kushan rulers adopted grand titles to emphasize their power and divine association.

Step 2: Kanishka used the title *Devaputra*, meaning “Son of God,” before his name.

Step 3: Therefore, the correct answer is **Devaputra**.

Quick Tip

Kanishka, the famous Kushan ruler, used the title *Devaputra*, highlighting divine kingship.

31. Who became the Guru after Guru Nanak?

- (A) Guru Gobind Singh
- (B) Angad
- (C) Arjan Dev
- (D) Tegh Bahadur

Correct Answer: (2) Angad

Solution: Concept: Guru Nanak was the founder of Sikhism and the first Sikh Guru.

Step 1: Before his death, Guru Nanak appointed Bhai Lehna as his successor.

Step 2: Bhai Lehna became Guru Angad, the second Sikh Guru.

Step 3: Therefore, the correct answer is **Angad**.

Quick Tip

Guru Angad succeeded Guru Nanak and helped develop the Gurmukhi script.

32. What is the recalling of biographies of Sufi saints called?

- (A) Maktubat
- (B) Tazkira
- (C) Malfuzat
- (D) None of these

Correct Answer: (2) Tazkira

Solution: Concept: Different literary forms were used in medieval Islamic and Sufi traditions.

Step 1: Maktubat refers to collections of letters.

Step 2: Malfuzat refers to sayings or discourses of Sufi saints.

Step 3: Tazkira refers to biographical accounts or memoirs of saints and notable personalities.

Step 4: Therefore, the correct answer is **Tazkira**.

Quick Tip

Tazkira literature contains biographical accounts of Sufi saints and spiritual leaders.

33. When did Harihara and Bukka establish the Vijayanagara Empire?

- (A) 1313
- (B) 1326
- (C) 1333
- (D) 1336

Correct Answer: (4) 1336

Solution: Concept: The Vijayanagara Empire was founded in South India as a strong Hindu kingdom to resist invasions.

Step 1: Harihara and Bukka were the founders of the Vijayanagara Empire.

Step 2: The empire was established in 1336.

Step 3: Therefore, the correct answer is **1336**.

Quick Tip

The Vijayanagara Empire was founded in 1336 by Harihara and Bukka on the banks of the Tungabhadra River.

34. Which ruler established a suburb named Nagalapuram near Vijayanagara in the name of his mother?

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

Correct Answer: (1) Krishnadeva Raya

Solution: Concept: Krishnadeva Raya was one of the greatest rulers of the Vijayanagara Empire and contributed significantly to its expansion and architecture.

Step 1: He founded a suburb near Vijayanagara.

Step 2: The suburb was named Nagalapuram in honor of his mother, Nagalamba.

Step 3: Therefore, the correct answer is **Krishnadeva Raya**.

Quick Tip

Krishnadeva Raya established Nagalapuram near Vijayanagara in memory of his mother.

35. What is Gopuram?

- (A) Tax
- (B) Entrance of the temple
- (C) Sweets
- (D) Cowshed

Correct Answer: (2) Entrance of the temple

Solution: Concept: Gopuram is an important architectural feature in South Indian temple architecture.

Step 1: It refers to the monumental tower at the entrance of a temple complex.

Step 2: Gopurams are usually richly decorated with sculptures and carvings.

Step 3: Therefore, the correct answer is **Entrance of the temple**.

Quick Tip

A Gopuram is the tall, ornate gateway tower found at the entrance of South Indian temples.

36. Who was the author of Amuktamalyada?

- (A) Harihara I
- (B) Deva Raya I
- (C) Krishnadevaraya
- (D) Rama Raya

Correct Answer: (3) Krishnadevaraya

Solution: Concept: Amuktamalyada is a famous Telugu literary work of the Vijayanagara period.

Step 1: It was written by Krishnadevaraya, one of the greatest rulers of the Vijayanagara Empire.

Step 2: The work reflects his devotion and literary excellence.

Step 3: Therefore, the correct answer is **Krishnadevaraya**.

Quick Tip

Krishnadevaraya, a patron of literature and arts, authored the famous Telugu work Amuktamalyada.

37. When was the Mughal Empire established?

- (A) 1526
- (B) 1556
- (C) 1561
- (D) 1578

Correct Answer: (1) 1526

Solution: Concept: The Mughal Empire was founded after a decisive battle in North India.

Step 1: Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi in the First Battle of Panipat.

Step 2: This battle took place in 1526.

Step 3: The victory led to the establishment of the Mughal Empire in India.

Step 4: Therefore, the correct answer is **1526**.

Quick Tip

The Mughal Empire was established in 1526 after Babur's victory at the First Battle of Panipat.

38. In which script was 'Shri Virupaksha' generally written on all the royal orders of Vijayanagara?

- (A) Tamil
- (B) Malayalam
- (C) Kannada
- (D) Nandi Nagari

Correct Answer: (4) Nandi Nagari

Solution: Concept: The Vijayanagara rulers often invoked Lord Virupaksha in their royal orders.

Step 1: The phrase "Shri Virupaksha" was inscribed on official documents.

Step 2: It was generally written in the Nandi Nagari script.

Step 3: Therefore, the correct answer is **Nandi Nagari**.

Quick Tip

Vijayanagara rulers considered Lord Virupaksha their tutelary deity and used the Nandi Nagari script in royal orders.

39. Where is the Chidambaram temple, whose Gopuram houses the statue of Krishnadeva Raya, established?

- (A) Karnataka
- (B) Kerala
- (C) Tamil Nadu
- (D) None of these

Correct Answer: (3) Tamil Nadu

Solution: Concept: The Chidambaram Temple is one of the most famous temples dedicated to Lord Nataraja.

Step 1: The temple is located in the state of Tamil Nadu.

Step 2: The Gopuram of the temple houses the statue of Krishnadeva Raya, reflecting Vijayanagara patronage.

Step 3: Therefore, the correct answer is **Tamil Nadu**.

Quick Tip

The Chidambaram Nataraja Temple in Tamil Nadu is known for its grand Gopurams and historical inscriptions.

40. Who conquered Goa in 1510?

- (A) Portuguese
- (B) Krishnadeva Raya
- (C) French
- (D) Deva Raya I

Correct Answer: (1) Portuguese

Solution: Concept: Goa became an important center of European trade in India during the 16th century.

Step 1: In 1510, the Portuguese under Afonso de Albuquerque captured Goa.

Step 2: Goa later became the capital of Portuguese India.

Step 3: Therefore, the correct answer is **Portuguese**.

Quick Tip

The Portuguese captured Goa in 1510, making it a major base for their trade and colonial expansion in India.

41. Which Begum of Bhopal gave a grant for building a museum and guest house in Sanchi?

- (A) Shah Jahan Begum
- (B) Sultan Jahan Begum
- (C) Nur Jahan
- (D) None of them

Correct Answer: (2) Sultan Jahan Begum

Solution: Concept: The preservation of the Sanchi Stupa received support from the rulers of Bhopal.

Step 1: Sultan Jahan Begum of Bhopal showed interest in preserving historical monuments.

Step 2: She provided funds for building a museum and guest house at Sanchi.

Step 3: Therefore, the correct answer is **Sultan Jahan Begum**.

Quick Tip

Sultan Jahan Begum of Bhopal supported the conservation of the Sanchi monuments by funding a museum and guest house.

42. Socrates was a thinker of which country?

- (A) Iran
- (B) Greece
- (C) China
- (D) Rome

Correct Answer: (2) Greece

Solution: Concept: Socrates was one of the greatest philosophers of the ancient world.

Step 1: He lived in Athens during the 5th century BCE.

Step 2: Athens was a prominent city-state of ancient Greece.

Step 3: Therefore, the correct answer is **Greece**.

Quick Tip

Socrates, along with Plato and Aristotle, was one of the foundational thinkers of ancient Greek philosophy.

43. To which religion or sect is the Stupa related?

- (A) Buddhist
- (B) Jain
- (C) Ajivika
- (D) Lokayata

Correct Answer: (1) Buddhist

Solution: Concept: A stupa is a dome-shaped structure built as a Buddhist religious monument.

Step 1: Stupas were originally constructed to house relics of Lord Buddha.

Step 2: They became important centers of Buddhist worship and pilgrimage.

Step 3: Therefore, the correct answer is **Buddhist**.

Quick Tip

Stupas are sacred Buddhist structures built to preserve relics and commemorate important events.

44. In which Pitaka were the rules and regulations for people living in Buddhist monasteries collected?

- (A) Sutta Pitaka
- (B) Abhidhamma Pitaka
- (C) Vinaya Pitaka
- (D) None of these

Correct Answer: (3) Vinaya Pitaka

Solution: Concept: The Tripitaka (Three Baskets) contains the sacred texts of Buddhism.

Step 1: The Sutta Pitaka contains the teachings of the Buddha.

Step 2: The Abhidhamma Pitaka deals with philosophical and doctrinal analysis.

Step 3: The Vinaya Pitaka contains the rules and regulations for monks and nuns living in monasteries.

Step 4: Therefore, the correct answer is **Vinaya Pitaka**.

Quick Tip

The Vinaya Pitaka lays down the disciplinary code for Buddhist monks and nuns.

45. Where did Buddha turn the wheel of Dharma?

- (A) Lumbini
- (B) Bodh Gaya
- (C) Sarnath
- (D) Kushinagar

Correct Answer: (3) Sarnath

Solution: Concept: “Turning the wheel of Dharma” refers to the Buddha’s first sermon after attaining enlightenment.

Step 1: After attaining enlightenment at Bodh Gaya, Buddha traveled to Sarnath.

Step 2: At Sarnath, he delivered his first sermon to his five former companions.

Step 3: This event is known as Dharmachakra Pravartana (Turning the Wheel of Dharma).

Step 4: Therefore, the correct answer is **Sarnath**.

Quick Tip

Buddha delivered his first sermon at Sarnath, marking the beginning of the spread of Buddhism.

46. Who was the 24th Tirthankara of Jainism?

- (A) Rishabhadeva
- (B) Parshvanatha
- (C) Ajitanatha
- (D) Mahavira

Correct Answer: (4) Mahavira

Solution: Concept: Jainism recognizes 24 Tirthankaras who are spiritual teachers.

Step 1: Rishabhadeva was the first Tirthankara.

Step 2: Parshvanatha was the 23rd Tirthankara.

Step 3: Mahavira was the 24th and last Tirthankara of Jainism.

Step 4: Therefore, the correct answer is **Mahavira**.

Quick Tip

Mahavira, born in 599 BCE (traditional date), was the 24th and last Tirthankara of Jainism.

47. Therigatha is a part of which Pitaka?

- (A) Sutta Pitaka
- (B) Vinaya Pitaka
- (C) Abhidhamma Pitaka
- (D) None of these

Correct Answer: (1) Sutta Pitaka

Solution: Concept: The Tripitaka consists of three main divisions of Buddhist scriptures.

Step 1: The Sutta Pitaka contains the discourses and teachings of the Buddha.

Step 2: The Therigatha is a collection of verses composed by early Buddhist nuns.

Step 3: It forms part of the Khuddaka Nikaya, which belongs to the Sutta Pitaka.

Step 4: Therefore, the correct answer is **Sutta Pitaka**.

Quick Tip

Therigatha contains poems by early Buddhist nuns and is included in the Sutta Pitaka.

48. Who wrote the book 'Bhilsa Topes' on Sanchi in 1854?

- (A) James Fergusson
- (B) Cunningham
- (C) H.H. Cole
- (D) John Marshall

Correct Answer: (1) James Fergusson

Solution: Concept: Sanchi became an important subject of study for early British archaeologists and historians.

Step 1: In 1854, James Fergusson published a book titled *Bhilsa Topes*.

Step 2: The book dealt with the Buddhist monuments of Sanchi.

Step 3: Therefore, the correct answer is **James Fergusson**.

Quick Tip

James Fergusson's book *Bhilsa Topes* (1854) was one of the earliest detailed studies of the Sanchi Stupa.

49. The temple of Deogarh (Uttar Pradesh), built in the fifth century, is dedicated to which deity?

- (A) Rama
- (B) Krishna
- (C) Vishnu
- (D) Shiva

Correct Answer: (3) Vishnu

Solution: Concept: The Deogarh temple is an important example of early Hindu temple architecture from the Gupta period.

Step 1: It is also known as the Dashavatara Temple.

Step 2: The temple is dedicated to Lord Vishnu.

Step 3: Therefore, the correct answer is **Vishnu**.

Quick Tip

The Deogarh Temple (Dashavatara Temple) is a famous Gupta-era temple dedicated to Lord Vishnu.

50. In which language did Al-Biruni write Kitab-UI-Hind?

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

Correct Answer: (1) Arabic

Solution: Concept: Al-Biruni was a famous scholar who studied Indian society, religion, and science.

Step 1: He wrote the book *Kitab-UI-Hind* to describe India's culture and knowledge systems.

Step 2: The book was written in Arabic.

Step 3: Therefore, the correct answer is **Arabic**.

Quick Tip

Al-Biruni wrote *Kitab-UI-Hind* in Arabic, providing a detailed account of Indian society and culture.

51. When was the Permanent Settlement implemented in Bengal?

- (A) 1790
- (B) 1791

- (C) 1792
- (D) 1793

Correct Answer: (4) 1793

Solution: Concept: The Permanent Settlement was a land revenue system introduced by the British in India.

Step 1: It was introduced by Lord Cornwallis.

Step 2: The system was implemented in Bengal in 1793.

Step 3: It fixed the land revenue permanently with the zamindars.

Step 4: Therefore, the correct answer is **1793**.

Quick Tip

The Permanent Settlement of 1793 fixed land revenue permanently and strengthened the zamindari system in Bengal.

52. Who had the most trouble with the Sunset Law?

- (A) Farmer
- (B) Landlord
- (C) Moneylender
- (D) None of them

Correct Answer: (2) Landlord

Solution: Concept: The Sunset Law was associated with the Permanent Settlement system introduced by the British.

Step 1: Under the Sunset Law, zamindars (landlords) had to pay the fixed revenue to the government before sunset on a specified date.

Step 2: If they failed to pay on time, their estates were auctioned.

Step 3: This caused significant trouble for many landlords.

Step 4: Therefore, the correct answer is **Landlord**.

Quick Tip

The Sunset Law required zamindars to pay revenue on time; failure meant loss of their estates.

53. What is correct about the Fifth Report presented to the British Parliament in 1813?

- (A) The archives of Zamindars and the local records of the districts were examined
- (B) An exaggerated description of the collapse of traditional Zamindari power
- (C) Description of the maladministration of the Company
- (D) All of these

Correct Answer: (4) All of these

Solution: Concept: The Fifth Report (1813) was presented to the British Parliament regarding the administration of the East India Company in India.

Step 1: It examined zamindari records and district archives.

Step 2: It discussed the collapse of traditional zamindari authority.

Step 3: It also described the maladministration of the Company.

Step 4: Since all statements are correct, the answer is **All of these**.

Quick Tip

The Fifth Report (1813) reviewed the East India Company's administration and its impact on land revenue and zamindari systems.

54. When did Francis Buchanan travel the Rajmahal hills?

(A) 1801–1802

(B) 1805–1806

(C) 1810–1811

(D) 1815–1816

Correct Answer: (3) 1810–1811

Solution: Concept: Francis Buchanan was a Scottish physician and surveyor who conducted detailed surveys in India under the East India Company.

Step 1: He traveled extensively in eastern India to document the geography, economy, and society.

Step 2: He visited the Rajmahal Hills during 1810–1811.

Step 3: Therefore, the correct answer is **1810–1811**.

Quick Tip

Francis Buchanan's surveys (1810–1811) provide valuable information about the Rajmahal hills and tribal communities.

55. What did the Paharia people use for their shifting cultivation?

(A) Hoe

(B) Plough

(C) Both (A) and (B)

(D) None of these

Correct Answer: (1) Hoe

Solution: Concept: The Paharia people practiced shifting cultivation in the Rajmahal hills.

Step 1: Shifting cultivation involved clearing patches of forest and cultivating them temporarily.

Step 2: The Paharias mainly used simple tools like the hoe.

Step 3: They did not generally use the plough for this type of cultivation.

Step 4: Therefore, the correct answer is **Hoe**.

Quick Tip

The Paharias practiced shifting cultivation using simple tools like the hoe rather than the plough.

56. Who was the leader of the Santhal revolt?

- (A) Buddho Bhagat
- (B) Birsa Munda
- (C) Sidhu-Kanhu
- (D) Sevaram

Correct Answer: (3) Sidhu-Kanhu

Solution: Concept: The Santhal Revolt (1855–56) was a major tribal uprising against British rule and exploitative zamindars and moneylenders.

Step 1: The revolt was led by two brothers, Sidhu and Kanhu Murmu.

Step 2: They mobilized thousands of Santhals against British authority.

Step 3: Therefore, the correct answer is **Sidhu-Kanhu**.

Quick Tip

The Santhal Revolt (1855–56) was led by Sidhu and Kanhu Murmu against British oppression.

57. Who was David Ricardo?

- (A) Military officer
- (B) Economist
- (C) Philosopher
- (D) Industrialist

Correct Answer: (2) Economist

Solution: Concept: David Ricardo was a prominent figure in classical economics.

Step 1: He was a British political economist.

Step 2: He is known for theories such as comparative advantage and the theory of rent.

Step 3: Therefore, the correct answer is **Economist**.

Quick Tip

David Ricardo was a classical economist famous for the theory of comparative advantage.

58. Where did the Deccan Riots start?

- (A) Poona
- (B) Bombay
- (C) Madras
- (D) Nasik

Correct Answer: (1) Poona

Solution: Concept: The Deccan Riots (1875) were peasant uprisings against moneylenders in the Bombay Presidency.

Step 1: The riots began in Poona district.

Step 2: They spread to other parts of the Deccan region.

Step 3: Therefore, the correct answer is **Poona**.

Quick Tip

The Deccan Riots of 1875 started in Poona district due to peasant grievances against moneylenders.

59. When did Bahadur Shah Zafar become the leader of the Revolt of 1857?

- (A) 10th May
- (B) 11th May
- (C) 12th May
- (D) 13th May

Correct Answer: (2) 11th May

Solution: Concept: The Revolt of 1857 began at Meerut on 10th May 1857.

Step 1: The rebels marched to Delhi on 11th May 1857.

Step 2: They proclaimed Bahadur Shah Zafar as the leader of the revolt.

Step 3: Therefore, the correct answer is **11th May**.

Quick Tip

Bahadur Shah Zafar was declared the leader of the Revolt of 1857 on 11th May 1857 in Delhi.

60. When was the Subsidiary Alliance imposed on Awadh?

- (A) 1798
- (B) 1801
- (C) 1811
- (D) 1857

Correct Answer: (2) 1801

Solution: Concept: The Subsidiary Alliance was introduced by Lord Wellesley to expand British control over Indian states.

Step 1: Awadh accepted the Subsidiary Alliance under pressure from the British.

Step 2: The treaty was imposed in 1801.

Step 3: As a result, Awadh ceded large territories to the British.

Step 4: Therefore, the correct answer is **1801**.

Quick Tip

Awadh was forced to accept the Subsidiary Alliance in 1801 under Lord Wellesley.

61. Who was famous as Danka Shah in Awadh during the Revolt of 1857?

- (A) Shah Mal
- (B) Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah
- (C) Birjis Qadr
- (D) None of them

Correct Answer: (2) Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah

Solution: Concept: Several regional leaders played important roles during the Revolt of 1857 in Awadh.

Step 1: Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah was a prominent revolutionary leader in Awadh.

Step 2: He was popularly known as "Danka Shah" because proclamations were announced with the beating of drums (danka).

Step 3: Therefore, the correct answer is **Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah**.

Quick Tip

Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah, known as Danka Shah, was an important leader of the Revolt of 1857 in Awadh.

62. Which Governor-General introduced the use of Enfield rifles, which caused the Sepoy's Revolt?

- (A) Dalhousie
- (B) Canning
- (C) Hardinge
- (D) Wellesley

Correct Answer: (2) Canning

Solution: Concept: The introduction of the Enfield rifle cartridges was one of the immediate causes of the Revolt of 1857.

Step 1: The new cartridges were rumored to be greased with cow and pig fat.

Step 2: Soldiers had to bite the cartridges before loading, which hurt religious sentiments.

Step 3: Lord Canning was the Governor-General at that time (1856–1862).

Step 4: Therefore, the correct answer is **Canning**.

Quick Tip

The Enfield rifle controversy during Lord Canning's tenure became a major cause of the Revolt of 1857.

63. Who suppressed the revolt in Kanpur?

- (A) Campbell
- (B) Hudson
- (C) Outram
- (D) None of them

Correct Answer: (1) Campbell

Solution: Concept: Kanpur (Cawnpore) was one of the major centers of the Revolt of 1857 under Nana Sahib.

Step 1: The British forces were led by Sir Colin Campbell.

Step 2: He recaptured Kanpur and suppressed the revolt there.

Step 3: Therefore, the correct answer is **Campbell**.

Quick Tip

Sir Colin Campbell played a key role in suppressing the Revolt of 1857 in Kanpur.

64. Who was the Prime Minister of England during the Revolt of 1857?

- (A) Lord Palmerston
- (B) Hamilton
- (C) John Russell
- (D) Disraeli

Correct Answer: (1) Lord Palmerston

Solution: Concept: The Revolt of 1857 occurred during British rule in India.

Step 1: At that time, Lord Palmerston was serving as the Prime Minister of Britain.

Step 2: He held office during the period of the revolt.

Step 3: Therefore, the correct answer is **Lord Palmerston**.

Quick Tip

Lord Palmerston was the British Prime Minister during the Revolt of 1857.

65. Kunwar Singh was the landlord of which place?

- (A) Patna
- (B) Jagdishpur
- (C) Buxar
- (D) Chapra

Correct Answer: (2) Jagdishpur

Solution: Concept: Kunwar Singh was a prominent leader of the Revolt of 1857 in Bihar.

Step 1: He was the zamindar (landlord) of Jagdishpur.

Step 2: He led the rebellion in Bihar against British rule.

Step 3: Therefore, the correct answer is **Jagdishpur**.

Quick Tip

Kunwar Singh, the leader of the Revolt of 1857 in Bihar, was the zamindar of Jagdishpur.

66. “Khoob Lari Mardani woh to Jhansi wali Rani thi” — which poet wrote these lines?

- (A) Suryakant Tripathi Nirala
- (B) Sumitra Nandan Pant
- (C) Mahadevi Verma
- (D) Subhadra Kumari Chauhan

Correct Answer: (4) Subhadra Kumari Chauhan

Solution: Concept: These famous lines are from a patriotic Hindi poem about Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi.

Step 1: The poem glorifies the bravery of the Rani of Jhansi during the Revolt of 1857.

Step 2: It was written by Subhadra Kumari Chauhan.

Step 3: Therefore, the correct answer is **Subhadra Kumari Chauhan**.

Quick Tip

The famous poem on Rani Lakshmi Bai beginning with “Khoob Lari Mardani...” was written by Subhadra Kumari Chauhan.

67. In which city is ‘Fort William’ located?

- (A) Mumbai
- (B) Chennai
- (C) Kolkata
- (D) Patna

Correct Answer: (3) Kolkata

Solution: Concept: Fort William was an important British fort in India.

Step 1: It was constructed by the British East India Company.

Step 2: The fort is located in Kolkata (formerly Calcutta), West Bengal.

Step 3: Therefore, the correct answer is **Kolkata**.

Quick Tip

Fort William, a major British fortification, is situated in Kolkata.

68. In which architectural style is the ‘Victoria Terminus’ built?

- (A) Neo-Gothic
- (B) Indo-Saracenic
- (C) Neo-Classical
- (D) Gandhar

Correct Answer: (1) Neo-Gothic

Solution: Concept: Victoria Terminus (now Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Terminus) is a famous colonial-era building in Mumbai.

Step 1: It was designed by British architect Frederick William Stevens.

Step 2: The structure reflects the Victorian Neo-Gothic architectural style.

Step 3: Therefore, the correct answer is **Neo-Gothic**.

Quick Tip

Victoria Terminus in Mumbai is an example of Victorian Neo-Gothic architecture.

69. When was the Suez Canal opened for trade?

- (A) 1860
- (B) 1869
- (C) 1870
- (D) 1879

Correct Answer: (2) 1869

Solution: Concept: The Suez Canal connected the Mediterranean Sea with the Red Sea, reducing travel time between Europe and Asia.

Step 1: The canal was constructed under the supervision of Ferdinand de Lesseps.

Step 2: It was officially opened in 1869.

Step 3: Therefore, the correct answer is **1869**.

Quick Tip

The Suez Canal opened in 1869, significantly shortening the sea route between Europe and India.

70. When did Mahatma Gandhi return to India from South Africa?

- (A) 1906
- (B) 1909
- (C) 1915
- (D) 1917

Correct Answer: (3) 1915

Solution: Concept: Mahatma Gandhi spent about 21 years in South Africa fighting against racial discrimination.

Step 1: He developed the method of Satyagraha during his stay in South Africa.

Step 2: Gandhi returned to India in 1915.

Step 3: After returning, he became actively involved in India's freedom struggle.

Step 4: Therefore, the correct answer is **1915**.

Quick Tip

Mahatma Gandhi returned to India from South Africa in 1915 and soon emerged as a leader of the national movement.

71. Who gave the slogan 'Do or Die'?

- (A) Subhash Chandra Bose
- (B) Vallabhbhai Patel
- (C) Mahatma Gandhi
- (D) Mohammad Ali Jinnah

Correct Answer: (3) Mahatma Gandhi

Solution: Concept: The slogan "Do or Die" was associated with the Quit India Movement.

Step 1: Mahatma Gandhi gave this call during the Quit India Movement in 1942.

Step 2: It urged Indians to fight for independence with determination.

Step 3: Therefore, the correct answer is **Mahatma Gandhi**.

Quick Tip

Mahatma Gandhi gave the slogan "Do or Die" during the Quit India Movement in 1942.

72. Who founded the Forward Bloc in 1939?

- (A) Vinoba Bhave
- (B) B.R. Ambedkar
- (C) Subhash Chandra Bose
- (D) Mohan Singh

Correct Answer: (3) Subhash Chandra Bose

Solution: Concept: The Forward Bloc was formed as a political faction within the Indian National Congress.

Step 1: Subhash Chandra Bose resigned from the presidency of the Congress in 1939.

Step 2: He founded the Forward Bloc in the same year to consolidate left-wing forces.

Step 3: Therefore, the correct answer is **Subhash Chandra Bose**.

Quick Tip

Subhash Chandra Bose founded the Forward Bloc in 1939 after differences with the Congress leadership.

73. Who declared 16th August, 1946 as ‘Direct Action Day’?

- (A) Congress
- (B) Muslim League
- (C) Hindu Mahasabha
- (D) Forward Bloc

Correct Answer: (2) Muslim League

Solution: Concept: Direct Action Day was called to demand the creation of Pakistan.

Step 1: The Muslim League, led by Mohammad Ali Jinnah, announced Direct Action Day.

Step 2: It was observed on 16th August 1946.

Step 3: Therefore, the correct answer is **Muslim League**.

Quick Tip

The Muslim League declared 16th August 1946 as Direct Action Day to press for the demand of Pakistan.

74. Who was the first Indian woman president of the Indian National Congress?

- (A) Kasturba Gandhi
- (B) Aruna Asaf Ali
- (C) Vijayalakshmi Pandit
- (D) Sarojini Naidu

Correct Answer: (4) Sarojini Naidu

Solution: Concept: Women played an important role in the Indian National Movement.

Step 1: Sarojini Naidu became the president of the Indian National Congress in 1925 (Kanpur Session).

Step 2: She was the first Indian woman to hold this position.

Step 3: Therefore, the correct answer is **Sarojini Naidu**.

Quick Tip

Sarojini Naidu became the first Indian woman president of the Indian National Congress in 1925.

75. Who was the first Indian Governor General of Independent India?

(A) Lord Mountbatten

(B) John Mathai

(C) Rajendra Prasad

(D) C. Rajagopalachari

Correct Answer: (4) C. Rajagopalachari

Solution: Concept: After independence in 1947, India initially retained the post of Governor General.

Step 1: Lord Mountbatten was the first Governor General of Independent India, but he was British.

Step 2: C. Rajagopalachari became the first Indian Governor General in 1948.

Step 3: Therefore, the correct answer is **C. Rajagopalachari**.

Quick Tip

C. Rajagopalachari was the first and only Indian Governor General of Independent India (1948–1950).

76. Who was the Chairman of the Union Constitution Committee of the Constituent Assembly?

(A) Jawaharlal Nehru

(B) Rajendra Prasad

(C) B.R. Ambedkar

(D) J.B. Kripalani

Correct Answer: (1) Jawaharlal Nehru

Solution: Concept: The Constituent Assembly formed several committees to draft different parts of the Constitution.

Step 1: The Union Constitution Committee was responsible for determining the structure and powers of the Union Government.

Step 2: This committee was chaired by Jawaharlal Nehru.

Step 3: Therefore, the correct answer is **Jawaharlal Nehru**.

Quick Tip

Jawaharlal Nehru chaired the Union Constitution Committee, while Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee.

77. Who introduced the 'Objective Resolution' in the Constituent Assembly on 13th December, 1946?

- (A) Rajendra Prasad
- (B) B.R. Ambedkar
- (C) Gandhiji
- (D) Jawaharlal Nehru

Correct Answer: (4) Jawaharlal Nehru

Solution: Concept: The Objective Resolution laid down the fundamental principles of the Indian Constitution.

Step 1: It was moved in the Constituent Assembly on 13th December 1946.

Step 2: The resolution outlined the aims and objectives of the Constitution, including sovereignty, democracy, justice, equality, and freedom.

Step 3: It was introduced by **Jawaharlal Nehru**.

Quick Tip

The Objective Resolution later became the basis of the Preamble of the Indian Constitution.

78. When was the Constitution of India implemented?

- (A) 26th November, 1950
- (B) 26th January, 1950
- (C) 15th August, 1947
- (D) 26th November, 1949

Correct Answer: (2) 26th January, 1950

Solution: Concept: The Constitution of India came into force on a specific date chosen to honor a historic event.

Step 1: The Constitution was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 26th November 1949.

Step 2: However, it was enforced (implemented) on 26th January 1950.

Step 3: The date 26th January was chosen to commemorate the declaration of Purna Swaraj in 1930.

Quick Tip

26th November 1949 – Adopted
26th January 1950 – Implemented (Republic Day)

79. Who was the Law Minister in the interim government?

- (A) Liaquat Ali Khan
- (B) Jogendra Nath Mandal
- (C) Jagjivan Ram
- (D) Baldev Singh

Correct Answer: (2) Jogendra Nath Mandal

Solution: Concept: The Interim Government of India was formed in 1946 before independence, with members representing different communities and political groups.

Step 1: The Interim Government was headed by Jawaharlal Nehru.

Step 2: Jogendra Nath Mandal was appointed as the Law Minister in the Interim Government.

Step 3: Therefore, the correct answer is **Jogendra Nath Mandal**.

Quick Tip

Jogendra Nath Mandal served as the Law Minister in the Interim Government formed in 1946.

80. While debating the demand for separate electorate in the Constituent Assembly, who said "The British element is gone, but they have left the mischief behind"?

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

Correct Answer: (2) Vallabhbhai Patel

Solution: Concept: During the debates in the Constituent Assembly, strong opposition was expressed against the continuation of separate electorates, which were introduced by the British.

Step 1: Separate electorates were considered a divisive policy introduced by the British.

Step 2: Vallabhbhai Patel strongly criticized this system during the Constituent Assembly debates.

Step 3: He remarked that although the British had left India, they had left behind divisive policies.

Step 4: Therefore, the correct answer is **Vallabhbhai Patel**.

Quick Tip

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel strongly opposed separate electorates in the Constituent Assembly.

81. Who was called Adimai in Tamil Sangam literature?

- (A) Landlords
- (B) Slaves
- (C) Ploughmen
- (D) Peasants

Correct Answer: (B) Slaves

Solution: Concept: Early Tamil society during the Sangam period was divided into various social groups based on their occupation and land ownership.

Step 1: Large landowners were known as *Vellalar*.

Step 2: Ordinary ploughmen were known as *Uzhavar*.

Step 3: Landless labourers and slaves were known as *Kadaiyyar* and *Adimai*.

Step 4: Therefore, the term for slaves is **Adimai**.

Quick Tip

In Sangam society, hierarchy was clear: Vellalar (Landowners) ; Uzhavar (Ploughmen) ; Adimai (Slaves).

82. In which language did Banabhatta write 'Harshacharita'?

- (A) Sanskrit
- (B) Pali
- (C) Prakrit
- (D) Hindi

Correct Answer: (A) Sanskrit

Solution: Concept: The 'Harshacharita' is a biography of the Indian emperor Harshavardhana, written by his court poet Banabhatta in the 7th century CE.

Step 1: Banabhatta was a renowned poet and scholar in the court of King Harsha.

Step 2: During the Gupta and Post-Gupta periods, Sanskrit was the primary language for courtly literature and official biographies.

Step 3: Banabhatta wrote his major works, including 'Harshacharita' and 'Kadambari', in ornate Sanskrit prose.

Step 4: Therefore, the correct language is **Sanskrit**.

Quick Tip

'Harshacharita' is considered the first historical biography in Sanskrit literature.

83. Which script was mainly used in Ashoka's inscriptions?

- (A) Devanagari
- (B) Brahmi
- (C) Kharoshthi
- (D) Greek

Correct Answer: (B) Brahmi

Solution: Concept: Emperor Ashoka used inscriptions on rocks and pillars to spread his message of *Dhamma* across his empire.

Step 1: While Ashoka used different scripts based on regional location (like Kharoshthi in the northwest), the vast majority of his edicts across the Indian subcontinent were written in one specific script.

Step 2: Most Prakrit inscriptions were written in the **Brahmi** script.

Step 3: It was James Prinsep who first deciphered the Brahmi script in 1837, allowing us to read these inscriptions.

Quick Tip

Remember: The **language** used was mostly Prakrit, but the **script** used was Brahmi.

84. Taxila was the capital of which Mahajanapada?

- (A) Avanti
- (B) Chedi
- (C) Kamboja
- (D) Gandhara

Correct Answer: (D) Gandhara

Solution: Concept: The 6th century BCE saw the rise of 16 great kingdoms known as the Mahajanapadas.

Step 1: Gandhara was located in the North-Western part of the Indian subcontinent (modern-day Pakistan and Afghanistan).

Step 2: Taxila (Takshashila) was its capital and served as a world-renowned center of trade and learning.

Step 3: Therefore, the correct answer is **Gandhara**.

Quick Tip

Taxila was famous for its ancient university where scholars like Chanakya and Panini are said to have taught.

85. Which Indian product was in great demand in the Roman Empire?

- (A) Spices
- (B) Textiles
- (C) Medicinal plants
- (D) All of these

Correct Answer: (D) All of these

Solution: Concept: Early India maintained extensive maritime and land trade routes with the Roman Empire, leading to a significant drain of Roman gold into India.

Step 1: Pepper, known as "Black Gold" in the Roman Empire, was a major export among various **spices**.

Step 2: Indian **textiles**, particularly fine muslin and silk, were highly prized by the Roman aristocracy.

Step 3: India was also a primary source for exotic **medicinal plants** and aromatics used in Roman daily life and rituals.

Step 4: Since all these items were significantly traded, the correct answer is **All of these**.

Quick Tip

The Roman writer Pliny the Elder once lamented the luxury-driven trade with India, stating it drained the Roman Empire of vast amounts of gold annually.

86. During whose reign did the Chinese traveller Hiuen Tsang come to India?

- (A) Ashoka
- (B) Kanishka
- (C) Samudragupta
- (D) Harshavardhana

Correct Answer: (D) Harshavardhana

Solution: Concept: Hiuen Tsang (Xuanzang) was a Buddhist monk and traveller who visited India in the 7th century to collect authentic Buddhist texts.

Step 1: Hiuen Tsang's visit lasted roughly from 630 to 645 CE.

Step 2: This period coincides with the rule of Emperor Harshavardhana (606–647 CE) of the Vardhana dynasty.

Step 3: Harsha was a patron of Buddhism and held a grand assembly at Kanauj in honor of the traveller.

Step 4: Therefore, the correct answer is **Harshavardhana**.

Quick Tip

Hiuen Tsang is often called the "Prince of Pilgrims" and wrote the famous travelogue *Si-Yu-Ki* about his time in India.

87. Who was the author of Ashtadhyayi?

- (A) Panini
- (B) Patanjali
- (C) Bharata Muni
- (D) Charaka

Correct Answer: (A) Panini

Solution: Concept: 'Ashtadhyayi' is a foundational text on Sanskrit grammar.

Step 1: It was written by the ancient scholar **Panini** around the 4th century BCE.

Step 2: The work consists of eight chapters and established the rules for classical Sanskrit.

Step 3: Therefore, the correct answer is **Panini**.

Quick Tip

Whenever you see "Ashtadhyayi", immediately think "Panini = Sanskrit Grammar."
Ashta = eight, Adhyayi = chapters → 8 chapters on Sanskrit grammar written by Panini.

88. When was Manusmriti compiled?

- (A) 200 B.C. to 200 A.D.
- (B) 300 B.C. to 300 A.D.
- (C) 400 B.C. to 400 A.D.
- (D) 600 B.C. to 600 A.D.

Correct Answer: (A) 200 B.C. to 200 A.D.

Solution: Concept: The Manusmriti (Laws of Manu) is one of the most influential legal and social texts of ancient India.

Step 1: Historians analyze the linguistic and social context of the text to determine its date of composition.

Step 2: While tradition attributes it to Manu, the textual evidence suggests it was compiled over a period of transition in Indian history.

Step 3: The standard historical consensus is that the text was finalized between the 2nd century BCE and the 2nd century CE.

Step 4: Therefore, the correct range is **200 B.C. to 200 A.D.**

Quick Tip

The Manusmriti is also known as the *Manava-Dharmashastra* and deals with the duties of different social classes.

89. The Satavahana rulers belonged to which Varna?

- (A) Brahmana
- (B) Kshatriya
- (C) Vaishya
- (D) Shudra

Correct Answer: (A) Brahmana

Solution: Concept: The Satavahana dynasty, which ruled in the Deccan region, claimed a specific status within the traditional four-fold Varna system.

Step 1: According to the Nasik inscription, Gautamiputra Satakarni, the most famous ruler of the dynasty, described himself as a "unique Brahmana" (*Eka Brahmana*).

Step 2: Although they were rulers (a role typically associated with Kshatriyas), they took great pride in their Brahmana identity and claimed to have crushed the pride of the Kshatriyas.

Step 3: Therefore, the correct Varna for the Satavahana rulers is **Brahmana**.

Quick Tip

The Satavahanas are often cited in history as a primary example of "non-Kshatriya" kings.

90. In which Parvan of Mahabharata is the story of Ekalavya and Dronacharya?

- (A) Adi Parvan
- (B) Drona Parvan
- (C) Shanti Parvan
- (D) Anushasana Parvan

Correct Answer: (A) Adi Parvan

Solution: Concept: The Mahabharata is divided into 18 main books known as 'Parvans'.

Step 1: The story of Ekalavya, the Nishada prince who learned archery by practicing before an idol of Drona, is part of the early history of the Kuru princes.

Step 2: The **Adi Parvan** (Book of the Beginning) covers the early life, training, and competition of the Pandavas and Kauravas.

Step 3: Therefore, the correct answer is **Adi Parvan**.

Quick Tip

While it's tempting to guess 'Drona Parvan' because it mentions the teacher, that book actually covers the specific events of the 11th to 15th days of the Kurukshetra war.

91. When did works related to astronomy, mathematics, and medicine written in Sanskrit begin to be translated into Arabic?

- (A) Sixth century
- (B) Eighth century
- (C) Ninth century
- (D) Eleventh century

Correct Answer: (B) Eighth century

Solution: Concept: During the early Abbasid Caliphate, particularly under Caliph al-Mansur and Harun al-Rashid, Baghdad became a major center for the translation of scientific knowledge.

Step 1: The translation movement began in earnest during the middle of the **8th century**.

Step 2: Major Sanskrit works like the *Brahmasphutasiddhanta* (astronomy) and *Charaka Samhita* (medicine) were translated into Arabic during this time.

Step 3: These translations played a crucial role in the Golden Age of Islam and helped preserve and spread Indian scientific knowledge to the West.

Step 4: Therefore, the correct answer is the **Eighth century**.

Quick Tip

The scholar Al-Khwarizmi later used these translations to develop Algebra and popularize the "Hindu-Arabic" numeral system.

92. Ibn Battuta was the Qazi of which city?

- (A) Delhi
- (B) Agra
- (C) Faizabad
- (D) Patna

Correct Answer: (A) Delhi

Solution: Concept: Ibn Battuta was a famous Moroccan traveler who arrived in India during the 14th century during the reign of the Tughlaq dynasty.

Step 1: Ibn Battuta reached Delhi in 1333 CE and was impressed by the sultan, Muhammad bin Tughlaq.

Step 2: The Sultan, recognizing Ibn Battuta's scholarship in Islamic law, appointed him as the **Qazi** (judge) of **Delhi**.

Step 3: He served in this position for several years before later being sent as the Sultan's envoy to China.

Step 4: Therefore, the correct answer is **Delhi**.

Quick Tip

Ibn Battuta recorded his extensive travels in a famous book titled *Rihla*, which provides a detailed account of 14th-century Indian society.

93. Who was the Physician of Dara Shikoh?

- (A) Francois Bernier
- (B) Duarte Barbosa
- (C) Roberto Nobili
- (D) Tavernier

Correct Answer: (A) Francois Bernier

Solution: Concept: During the 17th century, several European travelers visited the Mughal court and recorded their observations.

Step 1: Francois Bernier was a French physician and traveler who arrived in India in 1658.

Step 2: He became the personal physician to Prince Dara Shikoh, the eldest son of Emperor Shah Jahan.

Step 3: After the downfall of Dara Shikoh, Bernier was attached to the court of Aurangzeb for several years.

Step 4: Therefore, the correct answer is **Francois Bernier**.

Quick Tip

Bernier wrote a famous book titled *Travels in the Mughal Empire*, which is a primary source for 17th-century Indian history.

94. Which foreign traveller described coconut and betel leaves?

- (A) Ibn Battuta
- (B) Bernier
- (C) Tavernier
- (D) Barbosa

Correct Answer: (A) Ibn Battuta

Solution: Concept: Foreign travelers often recorded unique geographical and botanical features of India that were unfamiliar to their home regions.

Step 1: Ibn Battuta, the Moroccan traveler, arrived in India in the 14th century.

Step 2: In his travelogue, *Rihla*, he expressed great amazement at the coconut palm, comparing the nut to a human head.

Step 3: He also provided a detailed description of the betel leaf (paan), explaining how it was consumed with areca nut and lime.

Step 4: Therefore, the correct answer is **Ibn Battuta**.

Quick Tip

Ibn Battuta described the coconut as a "strange tree" and noted that betel was grown like a grape vine.

95. What is the idol made of in the Jagannath temple in Puri?

- (A) Marble
- (B) Sandstone
- (C) Silver
- (D) Wood

Correct Answer: (D) Wood

Solution: Concept: The Jagannath Temple in Puri, Odisha, follows a unique tradition regarding the material of its primary deities.

Step 1: The main deities—Lord Jagannath, Balabhadra, and Subhadra—are crafted from a specific type of neem wood called *Daru*.

Step 2: This choice of material is linked to the tribal origins of the deity and the ritual of *Nabakalebara*, where the wooden bodies are periodically replaced.

Step 3: Therefore, the correct answer is **Wood**.

Quick Tip

The Jagannath Temple is often called the "White Pagoda" and is one of the four sites of the Char Dham pilgrimage.

96. Which of the following is a collection of hymns of the Nayanar saints?

- (A) Nalayira Divyaprabandham
- (B) Tevaram
- (C) Jangama
- (D) None of these

Correct Answer: (B) Tevaram

Solution: Concept: During the Bhakti movement in South India, two groups of saints emerged: the Alvars (devotees of Vishnu) and the Nayanars (devotees of Shiva).

Step 1: The hymns of the Alvars were compiled in the *Nalayira Divyaprabandham*.

Step 2: The hymns of the Nayanars were compiled in various texts, the most prominent being the *Tevaram*.

Step 3: Therefore, the correct answer is **Tevaram**.

Quick Tip

The Tevaram constitutes the first seven volumes of the Tirumurai, a twelve-volume collection of Tamil Shaiva devotional poetry.

97. Where did the Virashaiva tradition emerge under the leadership of Basavanna in the twelfth century?

- (A) Tamil Nadu
- (B) Karnataka
- (C) Kerala
- (D) Orissa

Correct Answer: (B) Karnataka

Solution: Concept: The Virashaiva (or Lingayat) movement was a significant social and religious reform movement in South India that challenged the caste system and Brahmanical rituals.

Step 1: The movement was led by Basavanna (1106–68), who was a minister in the court of a Kalachuri king.

Step 2: This tradition emerged and flourished in the region of **Karnataka**.

Step 3: The followers, known as Virashaivas (heroes of Shiva) or Lingayats (wearers of the linga), worship Shiva in his manifestation as a linga.

Step 4: Therefore, the correct answer is **Karnataka**.

Quick Tip

Basavanna's teachings are preserved in a unique literary form called *Vachanas*, composed in simple Kannada.

98. What were the Muslims coming from Turkey called?

- (A) Tajika
- (B) Turushka
- (C) Parashika
- (D) Yavana

Correct Answer: (B) Turushka

Solution: Concept: In ancient and medieval Indian inscriptions, specific Sanskrit terms were used to denote people based on their geographic origins rather than their religion.

Step 1: The term **Tajika** was typically used for people from Arabia.

Step 2: **Parashika** was used for people coming from Persia (modern-day Iran).

Step 3: The term **Turushka** was specifically applied to the Turks (those coming from Turkey or Central Asian Turkish tribes).

Step 4: **Yavana** was an older term originally used for Greeks (Ionians) and later for various groups coming from the West.

Step 5: Therefore, the correct answer is **Turushka**.

Quick Tip

Medieval texts often categorized "Turks" as a distinct ethnic group before the religious term "Muslim" became the primary descriptor in historical records.

99. Who was called Sultan-ul-Mashaikh?

- (A) Nizamuddin Auliya
- (B) Baba Farid
- (C) Muinuddin Chishti
- (D) Amir Khusrau

Correct Answer: (A) Nizamuddin Auliya

Solution: Concept: Sufi saints in India often received titles that reflected their spiritual authority and standing among other scholars and mystics.

Step 1: Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya was one of the most famous Sufi saints of the Chishti order in Delhi.

Step 2: He was popularly known as *Sultan-ul-Mashaikh*, which translates to the "Sultan of Shaikhs" or the "King of Mystics."

Step 3: Therefore, the correct answer is **Nizamuddin Auliya**.

Quick Tip

Nizamuddin Auliya was the spiritual master of the famous poet Amir Khusrau.

100. Where was Guru Nanak born?

- (A) Punjab
- (B) Bihar
- (C) Gujarat
- (D) Rajasthan

Correct Answer: (A) Punjab

Solution: Concept: Guru Nanak Dev Ji, the founder of Sikhism and the first of the ten Sikh Gurus, was born in the 15th century in the Punjab region of the Indian subcontinent.

Step 1: Guru Nanak was born in 1469 in a village called Nankana Sahib (originally known as Rai Bhoi Di Talwandi).

Step 2: This location is situated in the **Punjab** region (specifically in modern-day Pakistan).

Step 3: Therefore, the correct answer is **Punjab**.

Quick Tip

The anniversary of his birth is celebrated worldwide as Guru Nanak Gurpurab.
