

100+ History Questions for NDA & CDS 2023

Q1. Tulsidas wrote Ramacharitmanas during the reign of which of the following Mughal Ruler?

- (a) Jahangir
- (b) Babar
- (c) Humayun
- (d) Akbar

Q2. The treaty of Purandar signed on 11 June 1665 was between whom among the following?

- (a) Shivaji and Afzal Khan
- (b) Shivaji and Shaista Khan
- (c) Shivaji and Raja Jai Singh
- (d) Shahji and Aurangzeb

Q3. Consider the following statements

1. Chauth was one-fourth of the revenue of the district conquered by the Marthas.
2. Sardeshmukhi was an additional 10% of the revenue which Shivaji collected by virtue of his position as Sardeshmukh.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q4. Arrange the following events in Chronological Order:

1. Treaty of Salbai
2. Third Battle of Panipat
3. Rule of Nana Sahib

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

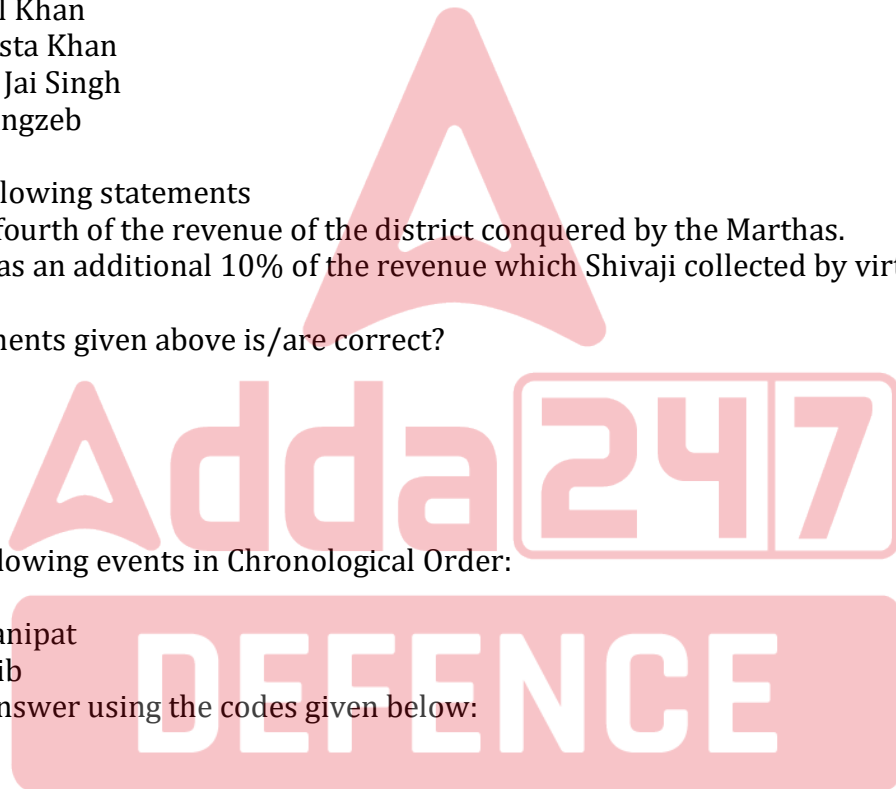
- (a) 1 2 3
- (b) 2 1 3
- (c) 2 3 1
- (d) 3 2 1

Q5. Which among the following is considered as the Tamil Veda?


- (a) Tirukkural
- (b) Nalayira Divyaprabandham
- (c) Tolkāppiyam
- (d) Manimekalai

Q6. Who among the following was leading proponent of Vaishnavism in Assam?

- (a) Shankaradeva
- (b) Muhammad Shah Alam
- (c) Vallabhacharya
- (d) Lal Ded



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Q7. Who among is considered as the first ruler to have used artillery in warfare?

- (a) Akbar
- (b) Babar
- (c) Sher Shah Suri
- (d) Rana Sanga

Q8. Consider the following statements regarding takkavi system

1. This system was started by Firoz Tughlaq.
2. It was an agriculture loan scheme system for the farmers to buy seeds and to extend cultivation
3. Diwan- i- Kohi was an Agriculture department during the Tughlaq dynasty introduced y Mohmoad Tughlaq

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q9. Who among the following was the first Sultan to impose irrigation tax?

- (a) Balban
- (b) Iltutmish
- (c) Qutubdin Aibak
- (d) Firoz Tughlaq

Q10. Who among the following was the first Afghan ruler while his predecessors were all Turks.

- (a) Sikandar Lodi.
- (b) Buhlul Lodi
- (c) Daulat Khan Lodi
- (d) Balban

Q11. Consider the following statements

1. Kalakshetra is an institution dedicated to the development of martial arts in youth
2. It was founded by the Rukmini Devi Arundale.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q12. Consider the following statements regarding Bhimbetka paintings

1. These paintings have the use of red colour obtained from haematite or Geru in the Indian context.
2. It is believed that the colours have remained intact because of the chemical reaction of the oxide present on the surface of the rocks
3. The green came from a green variety of a stone called chalcedony.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q13. Consider the following statements

1. He built Lal Kot fort and Anangtal Baoli.
2. He was succeeded by his grandson Prithviraj Chauhan, who was defeated by the Ghurid forces in the Battle of Tarain (present-day Haryana)
3. He was instrumental in populating Indraprastha and giving it its present name, Delhi

Identify the above:

- (a) King Jaipal
- (b) Anangpal I
- (c) Anangpal II
- (d) Someshvara

Q14. In the Lakhudiyar rock painting picture, hand-linked figures in dancing mode are shown. In fact, this is a recurrent theme. It is found in-

- (a) Himachal Pradesh
- (b) Tamilnadu
- (c) Uttar Pradesh
- (d) Uttrakhand

Q15. Consider the following statements

1. Stupa, vihara and chaitya are part of Buddhist monastic complexes only
2. Bairat Stupa is located in Rajasthan

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q16. The Battle of Issus was fought between-

- (a) Alexander and Emperor Cyrus
- (b) Alexander and Porus
- (c) Alexander and Persian king Xerxes
- (d) Alexander and the Persian king Darius

Q17. By whom among the following Nanda dynasty was preceded -

- (a) Haryanka dynasty
- (b) Kanva dynasty
- (c) Shishunaga Dynasty
- (d) Satvahana Dynasty

Q18. Consider the following statements

1. The Dutch founded their first factory in Masulipatnam (in Andhra)
2. They captured Nagapatam near Madras (Chennai) from the French and made it their main stronghold in South India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q19. Which among the following was the capital of Chola kings?

- (a) Hampi
- (b) Thanjavur
- (c) Golconda
- (d) Kanchipuram

Q20. Consider the following statements regarding the Brihadisvara temple

1. It is a UNESCO World Heritage site
2. It was designed during the reign of Pallavas is designed by the famous architect Sama Varma
3. It is built from blocks of granite in the Dravidian style.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q21. Which of the following animals is/are found in the abacus of the "Sarnath Pillar"?

1. Horse
2. Elephant
3. Rhinoceros
4. Tiger

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q22. Consider the following statements

1. Uttarapatha route stretches from North-west India to present day Gujarat coast.
2. Dakshinapatha route stretches from port city of Tamralipti to Arikamedu.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q23. Which of the following text narrates Chandragupta's accession to the throne of Magadha?

- (a) Mudrarakshasa
- (b) Indica
- (c) Arthashastra
- (d) Deepavamsa

Q24. Greek historians have recorded the name 'Sandrakottus' or 'Sandrakoptus' for who among the following?

- (a) Kautilya
- (b) Nandas
- (c) Chandragupta Maurya
- (d) Ashoka

Q25. Hathigumpha Inscriptions, which tells about the Kalinga Ruler in detail is located at?

- (a) Udaygiri Caves
- (b) Tamralipti
- (c) Kausambi
- (d) Rampurva

Q26. The third Buddhist Council convened at the time of Ashoka was held at which of the following places?

- (a) Kalinga
- (b) Rajgriha
- (c) Taxila
- (d) Patliputra

Q27. Consider the following pairs of terms of Mauryan Empire:

1. PurohitaPriest
2. SamahartaJudicial Administrator
3. SthanikaDistrict Commander

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q28. Arrange the following provinces of Ashokan Empire from south to north:

1. Tosali
2. Taxila
3. Suvarnagiri

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q29. "Providing medical care should be one of the functions of the state, the emperor ordered hospitals to be set up to treat human beings and animals." The above mentioned instruction of King Ashoka has been found on which of the Edicts of Ashoka?

- (a) Kalinga Rock Edict I
- (b) Major Rock Edict 2
- (c) Rock Inscription at Junagarh
- (d) Major Rock Edict 13

Q30. Mauryan Empire was succeeded by which of the following Empire?

- (a) Haryanka
- (b) Sunga
- (c) Kanva
- (d) Kushans

Q31. 'Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri' is

- (a) Biography of Jahangir by Gulbadan Begum
- (b) Persian translation of Upanishad by Jahangir
- (c) An account of trade with Morocco
- (d) The autobiography of Jahangir

Q32. Dara Shukoh was

- (a) the heir-apparent of the fifth Mughal Emperor, Jahangir
- (b) defeated and later killed by his younger brother, Prince Shah Jahan
- (c) the follower of Qadiri Sufi saint Hazrat Mian Mir
- (d) founder of Majma-ul-Bahrain Sufi order

Q33. The Mughal period in Indian history had seen widespread cultural development, especially in the field of miniature paintings. Consider the following with regard to it and identify the INCORRECT statement:

- (a) The Mughal emperors Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jahan, and Aurangzeb patronized highly skilled painters.
- (b) These were generally painted in brilliant colors and portrayed court scenes, scenes of battle or hunting, and other aspects of social life.
- (c) They were often exchanged as gifts and were viewed only by an exclusive few by the emperor and his close associates.
- (d) All are correct

Q34. Majma-ul-Bahrain (Mingling of Two Oceans) and Sirr-i-Akbar (Great Mystery) are literary works of-

- (a) Jahan Gir
- (b) Aurangzeb
- (c) Dara Shikoh
- (d) Mehrunissa

Q35. Consider the following statements regarding Aurangzeb

1. Aurangzeb assumed the title Alamgir.
2. Alamgir means Supreme commander of the Universe

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q36. Peshkash was

- (a) land revenue collected by a jagirdar
- (b) a form of tribute collected by the Mughal state
- (c) a form of bribe paid to revenue collectors by the peasantry
- (d) a title was given to foreign ambassadors at the Mughal court

Q37. Consider the following statements regarding

1. Battle of Samugarh-Aurangzeb and Dara sikoh
2. Battle of Khajwa-Aurangzeb and Deccan rulers
3. Battle of Haldighti- Aurangzeb and Rana Pratap of Mewar

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q38. The following lists the battles fought in medieval times and the ruler who got the victory in that battle. Find the incorrect match

- (a) Battle of Khanua - Babur
- (b) Battle of Dharmat - Aurangzeb
- (c) Battle of Kanauj - Jahangir
- (d) Battle of Chausa - Shershah

Q39. Sir Thomas Roe was an English diplomat who was sent by the East India Company in which of the ruler's court, in order to persuade him to trade with India?

- (a) Aurangzeb
- (b) Jahangir
- (c) Shahjahan
- (d) Sikandar Lodhi

Q40. In Mughal administration the practice of *ijarah* was

- (a) Land revenue was taken on the basis of the quality of land
- (b) Appointment of hereditary military officers
- (c) Farming the land revenue to the highest bidder
- (d) Reserving the best lands for King's own treasury

Q41. Which of the following statements regarding Pallavas is correct

- (a) the Pallavas established their kingdom in Tondaimandalam with its capital at Madurai
- (b) Pallavas were feudatories of Satvahanas
- (c) Sivaskandavarman and Vijayaskandavarman were two charters issued by Pallavas in Brahmi script
- (d) All are correct

Q42. Which of the following statements regarding Mahendravarman I is incorrect

- (a) He was a follower of Jainism in the early part of his life but later converted to Vaishnavism
- (b) Mahendravarman I introduced the rock-cut temples in India
- (c) The Mandagappattu inscription hails him as Vichitrachitta
- (d) The commentary called Dakshinchitra was compiled during the reign of Mahendravarman I

Q43. Consider the following statements regarding Narasimhavarman I

1. He made an expedition to Srilanka and restored the throne of Sri Lankan prince Manavarma
2. During his reign, Hiuen Tsang visited
3. The magnificent 'Ratha' cave temples of Mahabalipuram was built by the Pallava king Narsimhavarman I

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q44. Which of the following were built by Narasimhavarman II or Rajasimha

1. Shore temple at Mamallapuram
2. Kailasanatha temple at Kanchipuram
3. Sun Temple of Konark

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q45. Mattavilasa Prahasana is a work by

- (a) Kalidas
- (b) Sudraka
- (c) Mahendravarman I
- (d) Bharavi

Q46. Which of the pair given below is correct?

- (a) Narsimhavarman II - Kailashnatha temple at Kanchi.
- (b) Mahendravarman I- Brihadeswara temple at Thanjavur
- (c) Both are correct
- (d) Neither is correct

Q47. Consider the following statements

1. Kottams were the administrative units under Pallava state
2. Devadhana and Brahmadeya were land revenues
3. The irrigation tanks at Mahendravadi and Mamandoor were dug during the reign of Mahendravarman I

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q48. Dandin, the Sanskrit writer adorned the court of-

- (a) Narasimhavarman I
- (b) Narasimhavarman II
- (c) Mahendravarman I
- (d) Raja Chola

Q49. Consider the following statements regarding Rajasimha

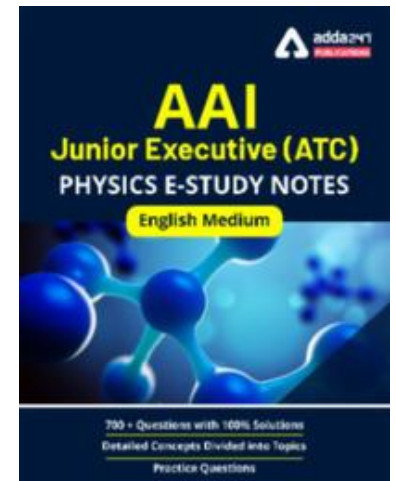
1. , Rajasimha introduced the structural temples.
2. The temples were built by Rajasimha using the soft sand rocks
3. Vaikundaperumal temple was built by Rajasimha

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q50. The Mamandur inscription belongs to-

- (a) Pallavas
- (b) Cholas
- (c) Chera
- (d) Ashoka



Q51. Consider the following statements regarding the sources of revenue for the Chola Empire?

1. Land tax
2. Tolls on trade
3. Taxes on professionals
4. Plunder of the neighbouring territories

Select the correct code from below:

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

Q52. Consider the following statements

1. The Rashtrakuta rulers were tolerant in their religious views and patronized Jainism
2. The famous rock-cut temple of Siva at Ellora was built by the Rashtrakuta king Amoghvarsha

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q53. Consider the following statements regarding Ramosi Uprising

1. It was led by Vasudev Balwant Phadke.
2. The Ramosi peasants of Bengal aimed to get rid of zamindars and pay direct allegiance to the British crown

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q54. Which of the following act separated, for the first time, the executive and legislative functions of the Governor-General's council.

- (a) The Indian Councils Act of 1861
- (b) The Government of India Act, 1909
- (c) the Charter Act of 1853,
- (d) The Government of India Act, 1919

Q55. During the British rule in India, which of the following commissions were concerned with famine relief?

- (a) Campbell, Strachy, Lyall
- (b) Fowler, Sergeant, Mansfield
- (c) Banbington Smith, Muddiman, Andrew Fraser
- (d) Macdonell, Hunter, Hartog

Q56. Which of the following reflects/reflect the influence of the Socialist ideas on the Congress?

- (a) The Resolution on Fundamental Rights passed by the Karachi Session.
- (b) The formation of the National Planning Committee in 1938.
- (c) The election manifesto of the Congress in 1936.
- (d) All of the above

Q57. At which of the following Congress Sessions, did the Congress dissociate itself from the British policy which supported fascism in Europe, and approved a medical mission to China?

- (a) The Lahore Session, 1929
- (b) The Faizpur Session, 1936
- (c) The Haripura Session, 1938
- (d) The Tripuri Session, 1939

Q58. Which of the following events did not take place during the reign of Governor-General William Bentinck?

- (a) Abolition of Sati
- (b) Suppression of Thugs
- (c) Introduction of English as the official language
- (d) Removing restrictions on the Press

Q59. Which of the following statements is not correct about the Konark Sun temple?

- (a) It is attributed to king Narasimhadeva I of the Eastern Ganga Dynasty.
- (b) It is famous for its annual Chariot festival.
- (c) It is also known as the Black Pagoda.
- (d) It is an example of the Nagara style of temple architecture.

Q60. Consider the following statements

1. The art of bronze-casting was practiced on a wide scale by the Harappans.
2. The Indus Valley people made terracotta figurines of the human form.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q61. Who among the following propounded that **Northern Arctic** is the homeland for Aryans?

- (a) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
- (b) John Princep
- (c) William Jones
- (d) **Bal Gangadhar Tilak**

Q62. Consider the following statements regarding the spread of Jainism.

1. Mahavira never believed in organized sanghas that would spread his teachings.
2. Sanghas were unable to spread Jainism to the southern India

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q63. Consider the following statements

1. Deimachos visited India during the reign of Chandra Gupta Maurya
2. Hiuen-Tsang visited India during the reign of Harshavardhana

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q64. The Vedas comprise a whole body of literature that arose in the course of centuries and was transmitted from generation to generation through oral communication. The Vedic view of the individual and his relation to society is determined by

1. Dharma means the political economy
2. Artha means ethical living
3. The kama means desire and enjoyment
4. Moksha means spiritual freedom

Select the correct code from below:

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

Q65. Consider the following statements regarding Shrutis during early vedic period

1. The entire Vedic literature is shruti.
2. Shruti works are considered to have been heard and transmitted by earthly sages
3. Upanishads are not shrutis

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q66. Consider the following statements regarding Francisco De Almeida

1. Francisco De Almeida was the first Portuguese Viceroy of India.
2. He constructed 'Fort Anjediva' on Anjediva Island lying at the border of the states of Bijapur and Vijaynagar.
3. He introduced the 'Blue Water Policy' to locate the Portuguese Arab war prisoners on the island of Andaman and Nicobar.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q67. Cartaze system was introduced by which of the following in India?

- (a) East India Company
- (b) Jahangir
- (c) Portuguese
- (d) Babar

Q68. Consider the following statements regarding Judicial reforms introduced by Warren Hastings
1. Each district was provided with a civil court under the Collector and a criminal court under an Indian Judge

2. To hear appeals from the district courts two appellate courts, one for civil cases and another for criminal cases, were established at Calcutta

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 and 2

Q69. The **Gentoo Code** (also known as *A Code of Gentoo Laws or Ordinations of the Pundits*) is a [legal code](#) translated from *Vivādārṇavasetu* (a digest of Hindu law) written in [Sanskrit](#) into [Persian](#) by [Brahmin](#) scholars, and then from [Persian](#) into English by

- (a) William Bentick
- (b) Warren Hastings
- (c) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- (d) [Nathaniel Brassey Halhed](#)

Q70. Which of the following events occurred in the Term of Warren Hastings

- 1. Passing of Pitt's India Act of 1784.
- 2. Conclusion of the Treaty of Salbai
- 3. Conclusion of the Treaty of Mangalore
- 4. The Foundation of the Asiatic Society of Bengal was laid

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q71. Which of the followings art and architecture belong to Pallavas?

- 1. The Shore Temple
- 2. The Arjuna Penance
- 3. Olakkannesvara Temple

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

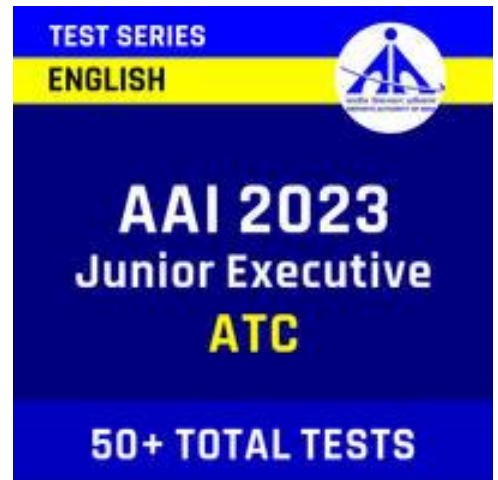
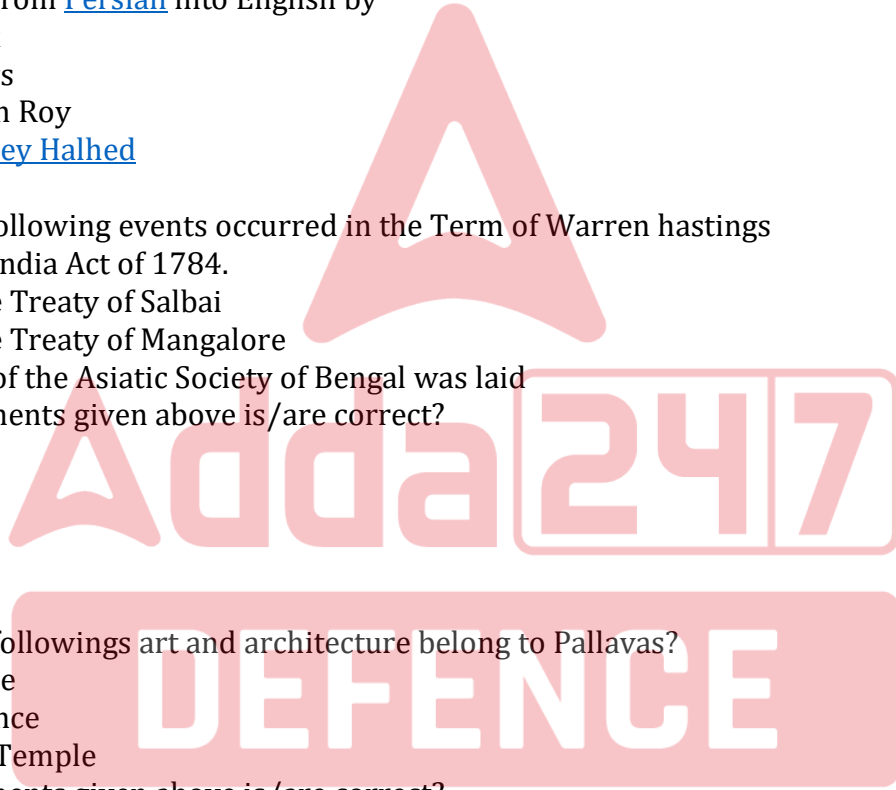
- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 1 and 3
- (d) 1,2 and 3

Q72. Which of the following literary works by Banabhatta?

- 1. Harsha Charita
- 2. Kadambari
- 3. Mahaviracharita

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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



Q73. Which one of the following common element between the Kailasanatha Temple at Ellora and Shore Temple at Mamallapuram?

- (a) Both are examples of Vesara Architecture
- (b) Both are carved out from Solid rocks
- (c) Both belongs to the Gupta Period
- (d) Both were built under the Patronage of Pallavas Kings

Q74. Consider the following statements

1. Harshvardhana's realm is associated with construction of numerous stupas and monasteries.
2. Harsha patronized the Nalanda University by his liberal endowments.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q75. Which of the following are the author of "Aihole Prasasti"?

- (a) Harshavardhana
- (b) Bilhana
- (c) Ravikirti
- (d) None of the above

Q76. Who among the following was associated with

1. Mooknayak
2. Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha
3. Independent Labour Party.

Identify the above:

- (a) Bal Gangadhar tilak
- (b) Aurobindo Ghosh
- (c) Dr BR Ambedkar
- (d) Lala Lajpat Rai

Q77. Consider the following statements regarding Guruvayur Satyagraha

1. It was a non-violent protest in Kerala against feudal reforms during the British era
2. Mahatama Gandhi supported this movement

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q78. Consider the following statements regarding Anglo-Mysore Wars

1. In the first two Anglo-Mysore Wars, the Marathas and Nizam sided with the British against Haidar Ali.
2. After the end of this series of wars, Mysore was brought under the 'Subsidiary Alliance' system.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q79. Which of the following of the great Chola temples, is a part of UNESCO's world heritage list?

1. Brihadisvara at Thanjavur
2. Kailasanathar Temple
3. Brihadisvara at Gangaikondacholapuram

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q80. Consider the following statements

1. Civil service was brought into existence by William Bentick
2. Wellesley established the college of Fort William for the education of young Indian recruits to civil services.
3. Charter Act of 1853 decreed that all recruits to the civil service were to be selected through a competitive exam.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q81. In the context of Indian cultural history, patdam refers to a:

- (a) the tax imposed on widow remarriage.
- (b) the tax imposed on religious ceremonies.
- (c) the tax imposed on child marriages.
- (d) fine imposed to forgo heinous crimes

Q82. In the context of modern Indian history, Torture Commission (Madras) was appointed to:

- (a) enquire into allegations of torture of sepoy mutineers.
- (b) enquire into the use of force to evict tribals from forest areas.
- (c) enquire into the allegations of torture of plantation workers by moneylenders.
- (d) enquire into the use of torture by native officers to compel the ryots to pay taxes.

Q83. The objective of the Welby Commission of 1895 was to

- (a) Define the jurisdiction of the Central and Provincial Governments
- (b) Improve the relationship between the Government of India and the Indian States
- (c) Investigate unjust or excessive expenditure in India
- (d) Study and report the problems of Indian Civil Services

Q84. Which of the following statements is not correct with respect to Indian National Association?

- (a) Ananda Mohan Das was one of the founding members of the association.
- (b) It organized the All India Civil Service Agitation to protest against the reduction of maximum age for appearing in the Indian Civil Service Examination.
- (c) It helped organize the All India National Conference in 1883.
- (d) It was formed during the Viceroyship of Lord Ripon.

Q85. "He formed an association in January 1830 for opposing the government regulation to abolish the age-old Hindu practice of Sati. The chief public organ of the association was the Bengali newspaper, Samachar Chandrika". Who is being described in the above paragraph?

- (a) Radhakant Deb
- (b) Shyam Chandra Das
- (c) Raja Ram mohan Roy
- (d) Swami Dayanand saraswati

Q86. Which of the following committees recommended the establishment of a central bank to be called the Reserve Bank of India'?

- (a) Muddiman Committee
- (b) Hilton Young Commission
- (c) Butler Commission
- (d) Hartog Commission

Q87. Consider the following statements regarding the Government of India act 1935

The 1935 Act was condemned by nearly all sections and rejected by Congress.

The Hindu Mahasabha declared themselves in favor of the working of the 1935 Act

The Muslim League demanded, the convening of a Constituent Assembly elected based on adult franchise.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 1 and 2 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1,2 and 3 only

Q88. Which of the following is not correct with reference to the Maratha administration?

- (a) Revenue system of Marathas was based on the principle of security of taxpayers.
- (b) City administration of Marathas was very similar to the system that prevailed in Mauryan times.
- (c) Soldiers from other kingdoms were barred from holding office in Peshwa's army.
- (d) Maratha law was based on Mitakshara and Manu's code.

Q89. Which of the following Indian states was annexed earliest under the Doctrine of Lapse?

- (a) Satara
- (b) Sambalpur
- (c) Jhansi
- (d) Nagpur

Q90. Consider the following statements regarding Vaikom Satyagraha?

1. It was a satyagraha against untouchability and caste discrimination.

2. Mahatma Gandhi participated in this satyagraha.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q91. Consider the following statements regarding Gupta empire Art and Culture

1. The Nagara and Dravidian styles of art came during this period.
2. There was absence of growth of Gandhara style.
3. Most of the paintings are seen at Bagh caves near Gwalior which shows the greatness and preciseness of Gupta art.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q92. In context of Gupta empire during whose time period was the Iron Pillar in Delhi erected?

- (a) Chandra Gupta I
- (b) Chandra Gupta II
- (c) Kumara Gupta I
- (d) Skanda Gupta I

Q93. Which of the following inscriptions mentions Chandragupta Vikramaditya authority over North-Western India?

- (a) Beirut Inscription
- (b) Junagarh Inscription
- (c) Allahabad Pillar Inscription
- (d) Mehrauli Iron Pillar Inscription

Q94. Which of the following is/are correctly matched?

- (a) Mahasandhi Vigzihak-Officer to decide about war and peace
- (b) Ayuktak- Ordinary officer
- (c) Vrihadeshwawar-Head of Cavalry
- (d) All of the above are correctly matched

Q95. The Nagoba Jatara festival is related to which of the following states?

- (a) Himachal Pradesh
- (b) Telangana
- (c) Madhya Pradesh
- (d) Assam

Q96. Consider the following statements regarding B. R. Ambedkar

1. Mooknayak was published by B. R. Ambedkar.
2. He established the Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha, to promote education and improvement among the Dalits.
3. He founded the Independent Labour Party.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q97. Consider the following statements regarding Mahayana

1. Mahayana attaches importance to the role of the Bodhisattvas who delay their own salvation in order to help others to its path.
2. Its scriptures are written in Pali.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q98. Consider the following statements regarding Elephanta Caves

1. The Elephanta caves are located in the Gharapuri Island.
2. The cave temple is dedicated to Lord Vishnu.
3. The cave complex has been given the status of World Heritage by UNESCO.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q99. Consider the following statements regarding Theravada School?

1. They saw Buddha as God, but not as a soul.
2. They believed in Bhakti and idol worship.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

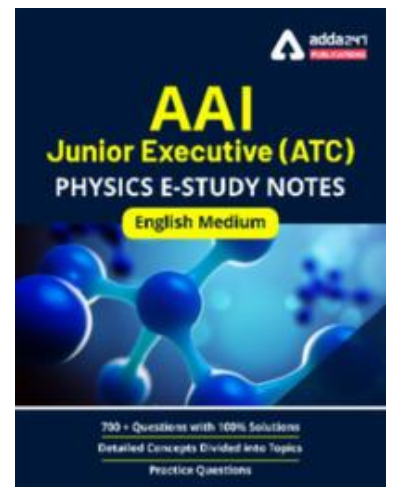
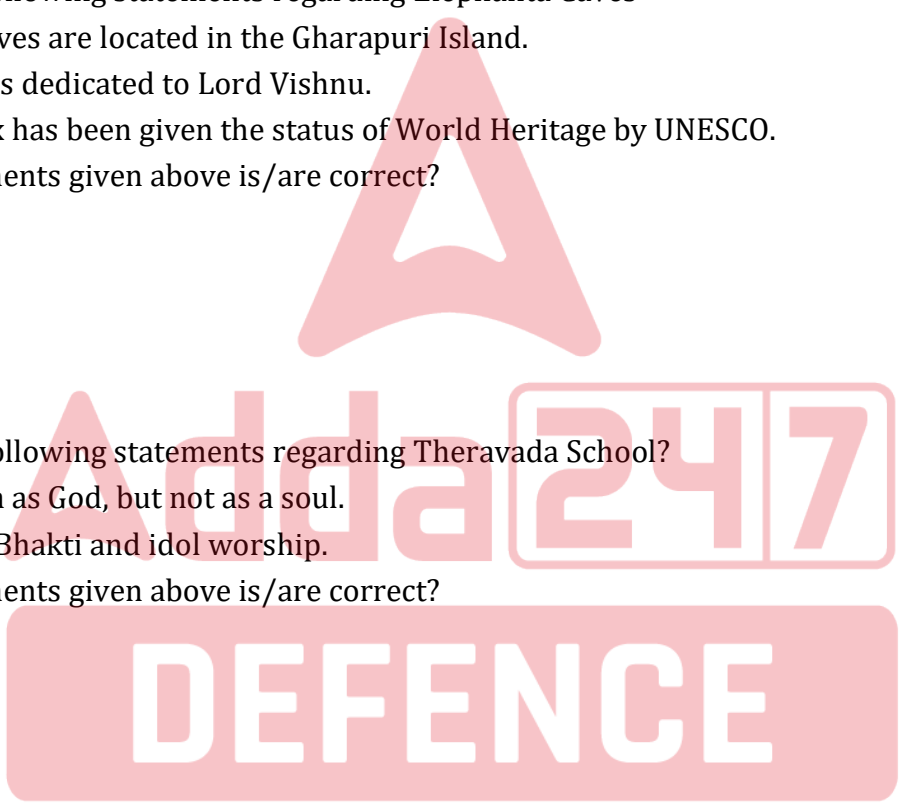
- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q100. Consider the following statements regarding The Charter Act of 1833

1. English East India Company ceased to be a commercial agency in India and was made to function as the political agent for the Crown only.
2. The Governor-General of Fort William was hereafter called 'the Governor-General of India'
3. It laid the foundation for the Indianisation of public services

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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



S1.Ans.(d)

Sol.

Ramcharitmanas is an epic poem in the Awadhi language, composed by the 16th-century Indian bhakti poet Goswami Tulsidas. Little is known about Tulsidas's life. He lived most of his adult life at Varanasi. The Ramcharitmanas was written between 1574 and 1576/77 during the reign of Mughal emperor Akbar (1556-1605 CE). At the age of five years, Rambola (Tulsidas) was adopted by Narharidas, a Vaishnava ascetic of Ramananda's monastic order who is believed to be the fourth disciple of Ramananda.

S2.Ans.(c)

Sol.

In 1664, Shivaji attacked Surat, the major Mughal port in Arabian Sea and his soldiers plundered the city. Aurangzeb despatched an army under the command of the Rajput general Raja Jai Singh to defeat Shivaji and annex Bijapur. At that time, Prince Muazzam, later Bahadur Shah I, was the Governor of the Deccan. Jai Singh made elaborate plans to encircle Shivaji on all sides. Even Raigarh was under threat. Purandar was besieged in June 1665. The heroic resistance of Shivaji became futile. Therefore he decided to come to negotiate with Jai Singh. According to the treaty of Purandar signed on 11 June 1665 Shivaji yielded the fortresses that he had captured and agreed to serve as a mansabdar and assist the Mughals in conquering Bijapur.

S3.Ans.(d)

Sol.

As the revenue collected from the state was insufficient to meet its requirements, Shivaji collected two taxes, Chauth and Sardeshmukhi, from the adjoining territories of his empire, the Mughal provinces and the territories of the Sultan of Bijapur. Chauth was one-fourth of the revenue of the district conquered by the Marthas. Sardeshmukhi was an additional 10% of the revenue which Shivaji collected by virtue of his position as Sardeshmukh. Sardeshmukh was the superior head of many Desais or Deshmukhs. Shivaji claimed that he was the hereditary Sardeshmukh of his country.

S4.Ans.(d)

Sol.

Balaji Baji Rao (1740–1761): Balaji Baji Rao succeeded as the Peshwa after the death of his father Baji Rao. Known as Nana Sahib, he proved to be a good administrator and an expert in handling financial matters. The third battle of Panipat, 1761 is one of the decisive battles in the history of India. The defeat in the battle dealt a severe blow to the Marathas and the Mughal Empire and thereby paved the way for the rise of the British power in India. By the treaty of Salbai, in 1782, Ragunath Rao was pensioned off. Following this, peace prevailed between the Company and the Marathas for about two decades.

S5.Ans.(a)

Sol.

The importance of the traditions of the Alvars and Nayanars was sometimes indicated by the claim that their compositions were as important as the Vedas. For instance, one of the major anthologies of compositions by the Alvars, the Nalayira Divyaprabandham, was frequently described as the Tamil Veda, thus claiming that the text was as significant as the four Vedas in Sanskrit that were cherished by the Brahmanas.

S6.Ans.(a)**Sol.**

In the late fifteenth century, Shankaradeva emerged as one of the leading proponents of Vaishnavism in Assam. His teachings, often known as the Bhagavati dharma because they were based on the Bhagavad Gita and the Bhagavata Purana, focused on absolute surrender to the supreme deity, in this case Vishnu. He emphasised the need for naam kirtan, recitation of the names of the lord in sat sanga or congregations of pious devotees. He also encouraged the establishment of satra or monasteries for the transmission of spiritual knowledge, and naam ghar or prayer halls. Many of these institutions and practices continue to flourish in the region. His major compositions include the Kirtana-ghosha.

S7.Ans.(b)**Sol.**

Artillery is an army unit that uses large cannon-like weapons, transportable and usually operated by more than one person. Gun powder was first invented by the Chinese and found its way to Europe in the 13th century A.D. (CE). It was used in guns and cannons from the mid-fourteenth century onwards. In India we have no instances of artillery being used in war before Babur.

S8.Ans.(d)**Sol.**

Mohd. Tuglaq realized later that adequate relief measures and the promotion of agriculture were the real solutions to the problem. He launched a scheme by which takkavi loans (loans for cultivation) were given to the farmers to buy seeds and to extend cultivation. A separate department for agriculture, Diwan- i- Kohi was established. The department divided the Doab into development blocs headed by an official who would give loans to farmers and engage them in the cultivation of superior crops. Model farm under the state was created in an area of 64 square miles for which the government spent seventy lakh tankas. This experiment was further continued by Firoz Tughlaq.

S9.Ans.(d)**Sol.**

Firoz tughlaq was the first Sultan to impose an irrigation tax

S10.Ans.(b)**Sol.**

The Lodis, who succeeded Sayyids, were Afghans. Buhlul Lodi was the first Afghan ruler while his predecessors were all Turks. He died in 1489 and was succeeded by his son, Sikandar Lodi. Daulat Khan Lodi was the last of the lodi dynasty to rule.

S11.Ans.(b)**Sol.**

Kalakshetra is an institution dedicated to the development of art and craft, dance as well as music among youths.

It was founded in 1936 by the vibrant visionary Rukmini Devi Arundale.

S12.Ans.(d)**Sol.**

The artists of Bhimbetka used many colours, including various shades of white, yellow, orange, red ochre, purple, brown, green and black. But white and red were their favourite colours. The paints were made by grinding various rocks and minerals. They got red from haematite (known as geru in India). The green came from a green variety of a stone called chalcedony. White might have been made out of limestone. The rock of mineral was first ground into a powder. This may then have been mixed with water and also with some thick or sticky substance such as animal fat or gum or resin from trees. Brushes were made of plant fibre. What is amazing is that these colours have survived thousands of years of adverse weather conditions. It is believed that the colours have remained intact because of the chemical reaction of the oxide present on the surface of the rocks

Source: <https://ncert.nic.in/textbook.php?kefa1=1-8>

S13.Ans.(c)**Sol.**

The government has recently formed a committee to popularise the legacy of 11th-century Tomar king, Anangpal II.

Anangpal II, popularly known as Anangpal Tomar, belonged to the Tomar dynasty that ruled parts of present-day Delhi and Haryana between the 8th and 12th centuries. The capital of Tomars changed many times from being initially at Anangpur (near Faridabad) during the reign of Anangpal I (who founded the Tomar dynasty in the 8th century) to Dhillikapuri (Delhi) during the reign of Anangpal II.

excavations between 1992 and 1995 at Lal Kot and Anang Tal (in south Delhi), supposed to be built by Anangpal II. Anangpal Tomar II was succeeded by his grandson Prithviraj Chauhan, who was defeated by the Ghurid forces in the Battle of Tarain (present-day Haryana) after which the Delhi Sultanate was established in 1192.

Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/tomar-king-anangpal-ii-legacy-delhi-7237182/>

S14.Ans.(d)**Sol.**

Source: <https://ncert.nic.in/textbook.php?kefa1=1-8>

S15.Ans.(b)**Sol.**

Stupa, vihara and chaitya are part of Buddhist and Jaina monastic complexes but the largest number belongs to the Buddhist religion. One of the examples of the structure of a stupa in the third century BCE is at Bairat in Rajasthan

Source:: <https://ncert.nic.in/textbook.php?kefa1=1-8>

S16.Ans.(d)**Sol.**

Alexander(III) the Great was the son of Phillip, the ruler of Macedon. He succeeded his father to the throne of Macedon in 336 B.C. The Greeks and the Persians had fought for supremacy since the 5th century B.C. The Persians invaded Greece. This rivalry continued till Alexander's time. Alexander defeated the Persian king Darius in 334 B.C. at the Battle of Issus. Then he conquered Syria easily and occupied the Gaza strip, Egypt, Babylon, Susa and Persepolis from the Persians one after another. In 327 B.C. Alexander set out from Bactria to conquer India.

Source:[https://kkhsou.ac.in/eslm/ESLM Main/1st%20Sem/Bachelor%20Degree/History/ENGLISH/BL OCK%201/76-105.pdf](https://kkhsou.ac.in/eslm/ESLM%20Main/1st%20Sem/Bachelor%20Degree/History/ENGLISH/BL%20OCK%201/76-105.pdf)

S17.Ans.(c)**Sol.****S18.Ans.(a)****Sol.**

Dutch Settlements After their arrival in India, the Dutch founded their first factory in Masulipatnam (in Andhra) in 1605. They went on to establish trading centres in different parts of India and thus became a threat to the Portuguese. They captured Nagapatam near Madras (Chennai) from the Portuguese and made it their main stronghold in South India. The Dutch established factories on the Coromandel coast, in Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Bengal and Bihar

S19.Ans.(b)**Sol.**

Thanjavur was the ancient capital of the Chola kings.

S20.Ans.(c)**Sol.**

The Brihadisvara temples are situated at Thanjavur, the ancient capital of the Chola kings. King Rajaraja Chola constructed the Brihadisvara Temple in the 10th century A.D., designed by the famous architect Sama Varma. The Cholas were great patrons of art, during their reign, as a result, the most magnificent temples and exquisite bronze icons were created in South India.

Surrounded by two rectangular enclosures, the Brihadisvara Temple (built from blocks of granite and, in part, from bricks) is crowned with a pyramidal 13-storey tower, the vimana, standing 61 m high and topped with a bulb-shaped monolith.

It has been accorded with UNESCO world heritage site status

Source: <https://knowindia.gov.in/culture-and-heritage/monuments/chola-temples.php>

S21.Ans.(c)**Sol.**

The abacus and the animal part of the Sarnath pillar forms the official national emblem of India. In the abacus of the Sarnath pillar, four animals are shown representing four directions – a galloping horse (west), a bull (east), an elephant (south) and a lion (north). The animals seem to follow each other turning the wheel of existence till eternity.

S22.Ans.(d)**Sol.**

Craft products like textile goods, ivory products, pots, etc., were exported over long distances by merchants. All the major cities were situated on river banks and trade routes, and were connected with each other.

- The two major trans-regional routes of the time were known as Uttarapatha (of northern India, stretching from the north-west across the Indo-Gangetic plains to the port city of Tamralipti on the Bay of Bengal).
- Dakshinapatha (of southern India, stretching from Pataliputra in Magadha to Pratishthana on the Godavari, and connected to ports on the western coast).

S23.Ans.(a)**Sol.**

The play Mudrarakshasa by Visakhadatta was written during the Gupta period, sometime after the 4th century CE. It narrates Chandragupta's accession to the throne of the Magadha Empire and the exploits of his chief advisor Chanakya or Kautilya by listing the strategies he used to counter an invasion against Chandragupta. This play is often cited as a corroborative source since it supports the information gathered from other contemporary sources about Chandragupta.

S24.Ans.(c)**Sol.**

Contemporary accounts by Greek historians show that Chandragupta was a youth living in Taxila when Alexander invaded India. Greek historians have recorded his name as "Sandrakottus" or "Sandrakoptus", which are evidently modified forms of Chandragupta. Inspired by Alexander, Chandragupta led a revolt against the Nandas years later and overthrew them.

S25.Ans.(a)**Sol.**

The defining event of Ashoka's rule was his campaign against Kalinga (present-day Odisha) in the eighth year of his reign. This is the only recorded military expedition of the Mauryas. The number of those killed in battle, those who died subsequently, and those deported ran into tens of thousands. The campaign had probably been more ferocious and brutal than usual because this was a punitive war against Kalinga, which had broken away from the Magadha Empire (the Hathigumpha inscription speaks of Kalinga as a part of the Nanda Empire). Hathigumpha inscription at Udayagiri caves is the main source of information about Kalinga ruler Kharavela. This inscription, consisting of seventeen lines has been incised in deep cut Brahmi script.

S26.Ans.(d)**Sol.**

One of the major events of Ashoka's reign was the convening of the Third Buddhist sangha (council) in 250 BCE in the capital Pataliputra. Ashoka's deepening commitment to Buddhism meant that royal patronage was extended to the Buddhist establishment. An important outcome of this sangha was the decision to expand the reach of Buddhism to other parts of the region and to send missions to convert people to the religion.

S27.Ans.(c)**Sol.**

At the head of the administration was the king. He was assisted by a council of ministers and a purohita or priest, who was a person of great importance, and secretaries known as mahamatriyas. The capital region of Pataliputra was directly administered. Revenue collection was the responsibility of a collector-general (samaharta) who was also in charge of exchequer that he was, in effect, like a minister of finance. At the next level of administration came the districts, villages and towns. The district was under the command of a sthanika, while officials known as gopas were in charge of five to ten villages. Urban administration was handled by a nagarika. Villages were semi-autonomous and were under the authority of a gramani, appointed by the central government, and a council of village elders.

S28.Ans.(d)**Sol.**

The capital region of Pataliputra was directly administered. The rest of the empire was divided into four provinces based at Suvarnagiri (near Kurnool in Andhra Pradesh), Ujjain (Avanti, Malwa), Taxila in the northwest, and Tosali in Odisha in the southeast. The provinces were administered by governors who were usually royal princes.

S29.Ans.(b)**Sol.**

Ashoka's rule gives us an alternative model of a righteous king and a just state. He instructed his officials, the yuktas (subordinate officials), rajjukas (rural administrators) and pradesikas (heads of the districts) to go on tours every five years to instruct people in dhamma (Major Rock Edict 3). Ashoka realised that an effective ruler needed to be fully informed about what was happening in his kingdom and insisted that he should be advised and informed promptly wherever he might be (Major Rock Edict 6). He insisted that all religions should co-exist and the ascetics of all religions were honoured (Major Rock Edicts 7 and 12). Providing medical care should be one of the functions of the state, the emperor ordered hospitals to be set up to treat human beings and animals (Major Rock Edict 2).

S30.Ans.(b)**Sol.**

The highly centralized administration became unmanageable when Ashoka's successors were weak and inefficient. The last ruler Brihadratha was killed by his commander-in-chief Pushyamitra Sunga who founded the Sunga Dynasty that ruled India for over hundred years.

S31.Ans.(d)**Sol.**

Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri is the autobiography of Jahangir

S32.Ans.(c)**Sol.**

Dara Shukoh was the heir-apparent of the fifth Mughal Emperor Jahangir. He was defeated and later killed by his younger brother, Aurangzeb. He was the follower of Qadiri Sufi saint Hazrat Mian Mir. His Majma' al-Bahrain (Mingling of the Two Oceans), is one of the earliest works to explore both the diversity of religions and unity of Islam and Hinduism and other religions.



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S33.Ans.(d)**Sol.**

Miniatures (as their very name suggests) are small-sized paintings, generally done in watercolor on cloth or paper. The earliest miniatures were on palm leaves or wood. Some of the most beautiful of these, found in western India, were used to illustrate Jaina texts. The Mughal emperors Akbar, Jahangir, and Shah Jahan patronized highly skilled painters who primarily illustrated manuscripts containing historical accounts and poetry.

It declined with no encouragement from Aurangzeb.

These were generally painted in brilliant colors and portrayed court scenes, scenes of battle or hunting, and other aspects of social life.

They were often exchanged as gifts and were viewed only by an exclusive few the emperor and his close associates.

S34.Ans.(c)**Sol.**

Dara Shikoh, was the eldest son and heir-apparent of the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan.

His most important works, Majma-ul-Bahrain (Mingling of Two Oceans) and Sirr-i-Akbar (Great Mystery) are devoted to the cause of establishing connections between Hinduism and Islam. He not only discovered commonalities but even said that the foundation of the two religions is the same, which is the belief, "One Reality and One God". As a talented architect, he designed the beautiful Pari Mahal Garden Palace in Srinagar and many other monuments.

S35.Ans.(a)**Sol.**

Aurangzeb was one of the ablest of the Mughal kings. He assumed the title Alamgir, World Conqueror. His military campaigns in his first ten years of reign were a great success.

S36.Ans.(b)**Sol.**

A form of tribute collected by the Mughal state. A courtier never approached the emperor empty-handed: he offered either a small sum of money (nazr) or a large amount (peshkash). In diplomatic relations, gifts were regarded as a sign of honour and respect. Ambassadors performed the important function of negotiating treaties and relationships

between competing political powers. In such a context gifts had an important symbolic role. Thomas Roe was disappointed when a ring he had presented to Asaf Khan was returned to him for the reason that it was worth merely 400 rupees

S37.Ans.(a)**Sol.**

Battle of Haldighati 1576 Undecisive battle between Raja Man Singh of the Mughal army and Rana Pratap of Mewar

Battle of Samugarh 1658 Aurangzeb and Murad Baksh defeated Dara Shikoh

Battle of Khajwa 1659 Aurangzeb defeated his brother Shah Shuja

S38.Ans.(c)**Sol.**

In the Battle of Kanauj (1540), Humayun was defeated by Shershah

S39.Ans.(b)**Sol.**

The [East India Company](#) persuaded King James to send Sir Thomas Roe as a royal envoy to the [Agra](#) court of Jahangir.

The immediate result of the mission was to obtain permission and protection for an [East India Company factory](#) at [Surat](#). While no major trading privileges were conceded by Jahangir, "Roe's mission was the beginning of a Mughal-Company relationship that would develop into something approaching a partnership and see the EIC gradually drawn into the Mughal nexus"

S40.Ans.(c)**Sol.**

After the death of Aurangzeb, the practice of ijarah or farming the land revenue to the highest bidder, who was permitted to raise what he could from the peasantry, became more common. 2. The practice of ijarah made peasants at mercy of the highest bidder of land revenue and peasants were forced to abandon agriculture due to the high irrational demands of the revenue farmers.

S41.Ans.(b)**Sol.**

the Pallavas established their kingdom in Tondaimandalam with its capital at Kanchipuram.

After the fall of the Satavahanas in the third century A.D., they became independent. The Pallavas issued their earlier inscriptions in Prakrit and Sanskrit because of their Satavahana connections, and also patronized Brahmanism.

The early Pallava rulers from 250 A.D. to 350 A.D. issued their charters in Prakrit. Important among them were Sivaskandavarman and Vijayaskandavarman

Their rule continued till Tondaimandalam was captured and annexed by the Imperial Cholas at the beginning of the tenth century A.D

S42.Ans. (a)**Sol.**

Mahendravarman I was a follower of Jainism in the early part of his career. He was converted to Saivism by the influence of the Saiva saint, Thirunavukkarasar alias Appa

He assumed a number of titles like Gunabhara, Satyasandha, Chettakari (builder of temples) Chitrakarapuli, Vichitrachitta, and Mattavilasa. He was a great builder of cave temples. The Mandagappattu inscription hails him as Vichitrachitta who constructed a temple for Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva without the use of bricks, timber, metal, and mortar

Mahendravarman I introduced the rock-cut temples.

His rock-cut temples are found in a number of places like Vallam, Mahendravadi, Dalavanur, Pallavaram, Mandagappattu and Tiruchirappalli.

His title Chitrakarapuli reveals his talents in painting. He is also regarded as an expert in music. The music inscription at Kudumianmalai is ascribed to him

The commentary called Dakshinchitra was compiled during the reign of Mahendravarman I

S43.Ans.(d)**Sol.**

Narasimhavarman I was also known as Mamalla, which means 'great wrestler'.

The notable achievement of Narasimhavarman I was his naval expedition to Sri Lanka. He restored the throne to his friend and Sri Lankan prince Manavarma. During his reign, Hiuen Tsang visited the Pallava capital Kanchipuram. His description of Kanchi is vivid

Narasimhavarman I was the founder of Mamallapuram and the monolithic rathas were erected during his reign.

S44.Ans.(a)**Sol.**

Konark Sun Temple (also known as the Black Pagoda) is in a small town in Puri (Odisha). It was built by Narasimhadeva of the Imperial Ganga dynasty

Rajasimha introduced the structural temples. These temples were built by using soft sand rocks. The Kailasanatha temple at Kanchi and the Shore temple at Mamallapuram remain the finest examples of the early structural temples of the Pallavas built by him

S45.Ans.(c)**Sol.**

Mahendravarman I was a very important Pallava king. Hence his texts become important.

Mattavilasa Prahāsana means the 'delight of the drunkards'. It's written in Sanskrit and is a mockery on Buddhist and Kapalika ascetics.

S46.Ans.(c)**Sol.**

Both are correct.

Note that:

The magnificent Shiva temple of Thanjavur called the Rajarajeswara or Brahadeeshwarar temple was completed around 1009 by Rajaraja Chola

S47.Ans.(d)**Sol.**

The Pallavas had a well-organized administrative system. The Pallava state was divided into Kottams. The Kottam was administered by officers appointed by the king.

Hing provided land-grants to the temples known as Devadhana and also to the Brahmans known as Brahmadeya. It was also the responsibility of the central government to provide irrigation facilities to the lands. A number of irrigation tanks were dug by the Pallava kings. The irrigation tanks at Mahendravadi and Mamandoor were dug during the reign of Mahendravarman I

Land tax was the primary source of government revenue. The Brahmadeya and Devadhana lands were exempted from tax

S48.Ans.(b)**Sol.**

- Dandin, Sanskrit writer adorned the court of Narasimhavarman II.

S49.Ans.(a)**Sol.**

Rajasimha introduced the structural temples. These temples were built by using the soft sand rocks

The Kailasanatha temple at Kanchi is the greatest architectural masterpiece of Pallava art.

The last stage of the Pallava art is also represented by structural temples built by the later Pallavas. The Vaikundaperumal temple, Muktheeswara temple, and Matagenswara temples at Kanchipuram belong to this stage of architecture

S50.Ans. (a)**Sol.**

Music, dance, and painting had also developed under the patronage of the Pallavas. The Mamandur inscription contains a note on the notation of vocal music. The Kudumianmalai inscription referred to musical notes and instruments

S51.Ans.(a)**Sol.**

In addition to land tax, the Chola rulers drew their income from tolls on trade, taxes on professions and also from the plunder of the neighbouring territories. The Chola rulers were wealthy and could afford to build a number of towns and magnificent monuments, including temples.

S52.Ans.(a)**Sol.**

The Rashtrakuta rulers were tolerant in their religious views and patronized not only Saivism and Vaishnavism but Jainism as well. The famous rock-cut temple of Siva at Ellora was built by one of the Rashtrakuta kings, Krishna I, in the 9th century. His successor, Amoghavarsha, is said to have been a Jain, but he also patronized other faiths.

S53.Ans.(a)**Sol.**

- Statement 1 is correct: The first of the revolutionary activities in Maharashtra was the organization of the Ramosi Peasant Force by Vasudev Balwant Phadke in 1879.
- Statement 2 is not correct: It aimed to rid the country of the British by instigating an armed revolt by disrupting communication lines. It hoped to raise funds for its activities through dacoities. It was suppressed prematurely. Further, Ramosi peasants belonged to Maharashtra and not Bengal.

S54.Ans.(c)**Sol.**

It was the Charter Act of 1853, not the Indian Councils Act of 1861 which separated for the first time the legislative and executive functions of the Governor-General's council.

Charter Act of 1853 provided for the addition of six new members called legislative councilors to the council, thereby established a separate Governor-General's legislative council which came to be known as the Indian (Central) Legislative Council

S55.Ans.(a)**Sol.**

Option (a) - Campbell, Strachy, Lyall, is the correct answer.

Campbell commission 1866 was appointed to look into the matters of causes of famine and recommend measures to avoid any future recurrence. It advised the government to organize relief measures as it held the government system responsible for creating famine-like situations.

Strachy commission was appointed in 1880 and recommended for famine code, developing irrigation facilities, and suspension of revenue collection from farmers. Consequently, a famine fund with a corpus of 1 crore was established along with the formulation of the famine code.

Lyall's commission was set up in 1897. It recommended the development of irrigation facilities. It mostly endorsed the recommendation of the Strachy commission 1880

S56.Ans.(d)**Sol.**

The impact of the Socialist ideas on the National Movement was reflected in the Resolution on Fundamental Rights and Economic Policy passed by the Karachi Session of the Congress in 1931; the Resolutions on Economic Policy passed at the Faizpur Session in 1936; the Election

Manifesto of the Congress in 1936; the setting up of a National Planning Committee in 1938; and the increasing shift of Gandhiji towards radical positions on economic and class issues

S57.Ans.(d)**Sol.**

The 1930s saw the rise of fascism in Europe and the struggle against it. The nationalists saw imperialism and fascism as the organs of capitalism. They lend support to the struggle against fascism in other parts of the world, in Ethiopia, Spain, China, and Czechoslovakia. In 1939, at the Tripuri Session, the Congress dissociated itself from the British policy, which supported fascism in Europe. In 1939, the Japanese attack on China was condemned by the nationalists. The Congress also sent a medical mission under Dr. Atal to China.

S58.Ans.(d)**Sol.**

The Vernacular Press Act was passed in 1878 under the Governor General-ship and Viceroyalty of Lord Lytton, for better control of the Indian language newspapers. It was replaced by Lord Rippon in 1882

S59.Ans.(a)**Sol.**

Option a is correct. The Konark Sun temple in modern-day Odisha was built around 1240 AD by king Narasimhadeva I of the Eastern Ganga Dynasty.

Option b is incorrect. It is the Jagannath Temple, Puri that is famous for its annual Ratha Yatra, or chariot festival, in which the three principal deities are pulled on huge and elaborately decorated temple cars.

Option c is correct. The Konark Sun temple is also known as the Black Pagoda because its great tower appears black. The vast complex is within a quadrilateral precinct of which the Jaganmohan or the dance-Pavillion (mandapa) has survived, which though no longer accessible is said to be the largest enclosed space in Hindu architecture.

Option d is correct. The Konark Sun temple is one of the best examples of the Nagara style of temple architecture. The Sun temple is set on a high base, its walls covered in extensive, detailed ornamental carving. The whole temple comes to resemble a colossal processional chariot.

S60.Ans.(c)**Sol.**

Statement 1 is correct. The art of bronze-casting was practiced on a wide scale by the Harappans. Their bronze statues were made using the 'lost wax' technique in which the wax figures were first covered with a coating of clay and allowed to dry. Then the wax was heated and the molten wax was drained out through a tiny hole made in the clay cover. The hollow mould thus created was filled with molten metal which took the original shape of the object. Once the metal cooled, the clay cover was completely removed. Bronze casting techniques of the same nature are practiced even now in many parts of the country, having a continuous tradition.

Statement 2 is correct. The Indus Valley people made terracotta images also but compared to the stone and bronze statues the terracotta representations of the human form are crude in the Indus Valley.

S61.Ans.(d)**Sol.**

Arctic Region Theory (Bal Gangadhar Tilak)

Northern Arctic is the homeland for Aryans as Vedas speak of 6 months of long days and long night

S62.Ans.(d)**Sol.**

Mahavira organized the Sangha to spread his teachings and He admitted both men and women in the Sangha. It consisted of both monks and lay followers. The rapid spread of Jainism was due to the dedicated work of the members of the Sangha. It spread rapidly in Western India and Karnataka.

S63.Ans.(b)**Sol.**

Deimachus was a Greek of the Seleucid Empire who lived during the third century BCE. He became an ambassador to the court of Bindusara The Chinese traveler Hiuen Tsang visited India during the period of emperor Harsha. When he went back to China, he wrote a detailed description of India during the reign of Harsha in his book 'Si-yu-ki' or 'Record of the Western Countries'.

S64.Ans.(b)**Sol.**

Option 1 and 2 are swapped.

Explanation:

The most outstanding works of the Vedic period are the four Vedas – Rig Veda, Sama Veda, Yajur Veda, and Atharva Veda. The Vedas comprise of a whole body of literature that arose in the course of centuries and was transmitted from generation to generation through oral communication. The Vedic view of the individual and his relation to society is determined by four objectives of life:

- (a) dharma (ethical living);
- (b) artha (political economy)
- (c) kama (desire and enjoyment); and
- (d) Moksha (spiritual freedom)

S65.Ans.(a)**Sol.**

The Vedas are the world's oldest literature. They are referred to as shruti (hearing) which is eternal, self-evident, and divinely revealed. The sages had seen and perceived the Vedic mantras while in a stage of meditation and contemplation. The entire Vedic literature is shruti.

Many scholars view the Upanishads also as a part of shruti

S66.Ans.(a)**Sol.****Francisco De Almeida:**

1. First Portuguese Viceroy of India.
2. Appointed for a term of 3 years.
3. Blue Water Policy': Aimed at establishing supremacy of the Portuguese in the Indian Ocean.
4. He constructed 'Fort Anjediva' on Anjediva Island lying at the border of the states of Bijapur and Vijaynagar.

S67.Ans.(c)**Sol.**

CARTAZE SYSTEM: It was a method used by the Portuguese to extract money from Indian Ships. Under this system, captains of all Indian ships sailing to a destination not reserved by the Portuguese were obliged to buy passes or licenses from the Viceroy of Goa. In absence of a pass, their ships could be seized by the Portuguese

S68.Ans.(c)

Sol.

The judicial system at the time of Warren Hastings' ascendancy was a storehouse of abuses. The Nawab who was hitherto the chief administrator of justice misused his powers. Warren Hastings felt the necessity of reorganizing the judicial system. Each district was provided with a civil court under the Collector and a criminal court under an Indian Judge. To hear appeals from the district courts two appellate courts, one for civil cases and another for criminal cases, were established at Calcutta.

S69.Ans.(d)

Sol.

The **Gentoo Code** (also known as *A Code of Gentoo Laws* or *Ordinations of the Pundits*) is a [legal code](#) translated from [Sanskrit](#) (in which it was known as *vivādārṇavasetu*) into [Persian](#) by [Brahmin](#) scholars; and then from [Persian](#) into English by [Nathaniel Brassey Halhed](#), a British grammarian working for the [East India Company](#) During the tenure of Warren Hastings.

S70.Ans.(d)

Sol.

Warren Hastings 1773-1785

(i) Regulating Act of 1773.

(ii) Act of 1781, under which the powers of jurisdiction between the governor-general-in-council and the Supreme Court at Calcutta, were clearly divided.

(iii) Pitt's India Act of 1784.

(iv) The Rohilla War of 1774.

(v) The First Maratha War in 1775-82 and the Treaty of Salbai in 1782.

(vi) Second Mysore War in 1780-84. The Second Mysore War came to an end by the Treaty of Mangalore in 1783

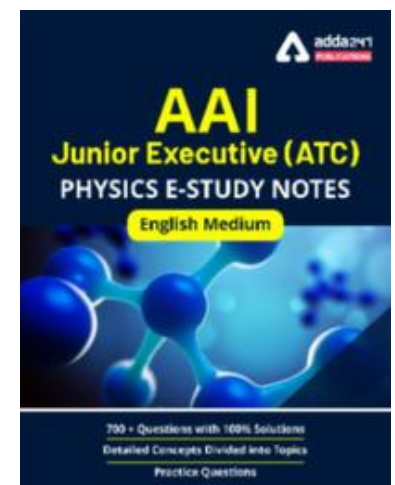
(vii) Strained relationships with Chait Singh, the Maharaja of Benaras, which led to Hastings' subsequent impeachment in England.

(viii) Foundation of the Asiatic Society of Bengal (1784)

S71.Ans.(d)

Sol.

- All the 3 belongs to Pallava dynasty.
- The Olakkannesvara Temple is in Mahabalipuram town, overlooking the Coromandel Coast of the Bay of Bengal in Kancheepuram District in Tamil Nadu, India. Like the Shore Temple, the Olakkannesvara Temple is a structural temple.
- Descent of the Ganges is a monument at Mamallapuram, on the Coromandel Coast of the Bay of Bengal, in the Chengalpattu district of the state of Tamil Nadu, India. Measuring 96 by 43 feet, it is a giant open-air rock relief carved on two monolithic rock boulders.
- The Shore Temple is so named because it overlooks the shore of the Bay of Bengal. It is located near Chennai in Tamil Nadu. It is a structural temple, built with blocks of granite, dating from the 8th century AD.



S72.Ans.(a)**Sol.**

Mahaviracharita is by Bhavabhuti.

S73.Ans.(c)**Sol.**

- Kailasanatha temple at Ellora and the Shore Temple at Mamallapuram were built around the same time both are Gupta Period.
- The Kanchi Kailasanatha temple is the oldest structure in Kanchipuram. Located in Tamil Nadu, India, it is a Hindu temple in the Tamil architectural style.
- It is dedicated to the Lord Shiva, and is known for its historical importance.
- The temple was built from 685-705 AD by a Rajasimha ruler of the Pallava Dynasty.
- The Shore Temple is so named because it overlooks the shore of the Bay of Bengal. It is located near Chennai in Tamil Nadu. It is a structural temple, built with blocks of granite, dating from the 8th century AD.

S74.Ans.(c)**Sol.**

- The art and architectural contributions of Harsha's period are very few and mostly followed the Guptas.
- Harshvardhana's realm is associated with construction of numerous stupas and monasteries.
- Harsha patronized the Nalanda University by his liberal endowments.
- The brick temple of Lakshmana at Sirpur with its rich architecture is assigned to the period of Harsha.

S75.Ans.(c)**Sol.**

Option c is correct.

S76.Ans.(c)**Sol.**

Mooknayak (The Leader of the Mute), the first journalistic venture of B.R. Ambedkar, was a fortnightly newspaper. B.R. Ambedkar was popularly known as Baba Saheb. He was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly and is called the 'Father of the Indian Constitution.

- He earned doctoral degrees in Economics from Columbia University and the London School of Economics.
- He established the Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha, to promote education and socio-economic improvement among the Dalits.
- He started various magazines, like Mooknayak, Samta (Equality) Janta and Bahishkrit Bharat.
- Ambedkar founded the Independent Labour Party (later transformed into the Scheduled Castes Federation) in 1936

S77.Ans.(b)**Sol.**

Guruvayur Satyagraha took place in (1931-32) and was a Satyagraha (non-violent protest) in the present Thrissur district, part of Kerala, which was an effort to allow entry for untouchables into the Guruvayur Temple. It was led by K. Kelappan, who undertook a hunger strike for 12 days until it was abandoned because of a request from Mahatma Gandhi and the Indian National Congress.

Mahatma Gandhi hailed it as "the miracle of modern times" and "a smriti which is peoples charter of spiritual emancipation

S78.Ans.(b)

Sol.

In the first Anglo-Mysore Wars, the Marathas and the Nizam were with the British against Haidar Ali; in the second, they joined hands with Haidar against the British. But again the two powers sided with the British in 1790 when the latter under Lord Cornwallis declared war on Tipu Sultan who had lately attacked their ally, the Raja of Travancore.

At the end of this war, the Company annexed Dindigul, Baramahal, and Malabar. A few years later, the spectre of a French resurgence and Tipu's secret negotiations with them gave a pretext to Lord Wellesley to move decisively for the final round of colonial aggression. In 1799 Srirangapatnam, the capital of Mysore, fell to the Company, while Tipu died defending it. Mysore, which was once again placed under the former Wodeyar dynasty, was brought under the 'Subsidiary Alliance' system of Lord Wellesley. This meant an end to the independent state of Mysore.

S79.Ans.(c)

Sol.

The Great Living Chola Temples were built by kings of the Chola Empire, which stretched over all of south India and the neighbouring islands. The site includes three great 11th- and 12th- century Temples: **the Brihadisvara Temple at Thanjavur, the Brihadisvara Temple at Gangaikondacholapuram, and the Airavatesvara Temple at Darasuram.**

The Temple of Gangaikondacholapuram, built by Rajendra I, was completed in 1035. Its 53- m vimana (sanctum tower) has recessed corners and a graceful upward curving movement, contrasting with the straight and severe tower at Thanjavur.

Brihadishvara Temple in Thanjavur, built by Raja Raja Chola I between 1003 and 1010 AD. The temples testify to the brilliant achievements of the Chola in architecture, sculpture, painting, and bronze casting.

Kanchikailasanathar temple was built in the 7th century AD by a Pallava king named Rajasimha also known as Narasimhavarman II. This Kanchikailasanathar temple is famous for its magnificent Vimana, the gopuram over the Sanctum Sanctorum. It speaks volumes of architectural beauty that flourished in the reign of Pallava King.

S80.Ans.(c)

Sol.

A civil service was brought into existence in India by Lord Cornwallis and not by William Bentick.

Wellesley established the college of Fort William for the education of young European recruits to civil services and not Indians. It was much later that Indians were allowed in Civil Services. In 1863 Satyendra Nath Tagore became the first Indian to qualify for Indian civil services.

Before 1853 all the appointments to the civil services were made by directors of East India Company who placated the members of the board of control by letting them make some of the nominations. But Charter Act of 1853 decreed that all recruits to the civil service were to be selected through a competitive exam.

S81.Ans.(a)

Sol.

Remarriage of widows was generally looked down upon though it prevailed in some places.

Surprisingly the Peshwas imposed a tax called patdam on the remarriage of widows. Hence, option (a) is correct.

S82.Ans.(d)**Sol.**

While it is often argued that police torture is institutionalized in India, the only authoritative government-backed study of the practice in the history of modern India is the Madras Torture Commission Report of 1855.

In 1854, with the assistance of Danby Seymour, a member of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom, Gazulu Lakshminarasu Chetty tried to induce the British authorities to investigate the methods of torture inflicted by these revenue collectors.

The House of Commons was rocked by allegations of torture against the Honourable East India Company. During a debate, based on information from the Madras Presidency, it was said that torture was frequently employed by native officers to compel the ryots to pay the demands of the Government.

The Court of Directors immediately directed the Madras Government to set up "a 'most searching inquiry' and to furnish them a full report on the subject". Accordingly, on the 9th of September 1854, a three-member Commission was appointed to enquire into the "use of torture by the native servants of the state, to realize the Government revenue" (COMMISSIONERS FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF ALLEGED CASES OF TORTURE AT MADRAS [MADRAS]). However, the scope of the inquiry was soon enlarged to include "the alleged use of torture in extracting confessions in police cases. **Hence, option (d) is correct.**

S83.Ans.(c)**Sol.**

During the 19th century, under the British Crown, the Indian economy was in a great imbalance of income and expenditure. A series of devastating famines, extravagant expenditure on the Army, expansive and exclusive services, apathy towards agriculture and educational need of the people and the exploiter's imperialistic spirit made India a true golden goose characterized the Indian state and economy. To prevent the drain on the Indian economy, a royal commission was set up on Indian expenditure named Welby Commission.

The Welby Commission (officially known as Royal Commission on the Administration of Expenditure of India) was set up on 24th May 1895. There were fourteen members in the Commission, out of which official members were eleven, and they formed the majority. The three members Dadabhai Naoroji, William Wedderburn, and W.S. Caine constituted the minority.

The moderate leaders of the Indian National Congress exerted constant pressure on the British Government; this resulted in the appointment of the Public Service Commission in 1886 and the enactment of the Indian Council Act in 1892. Further, their efforts also led to the passing of a resolution in the House of the Commons in 1893 for simultaneous examination for the I.C.S. in London and India and the appointment of the Welby Commission on Indian expenditure (wasteful spending in India) in 1895. **Hence option (c) is the correct answer.**

S84.Ans.(d)**Sol.**

Indian National Association of Calcutta was an important pre-Congress nationalist organization. The younger nationalists of Bengal had been gradually getting discontented with the conservative and pro-landlord policies of the British India Association. They wanted sustained political agitation on issues of wider public interest. Led by Surendranath Banerjee and Andandamohan Bose, the younger nationalists of Bengal founded the Indian Association in July 1876. In 1876, Lord Lytton was the Viceroy.

The Indian Association set before itself the aims of creating a strong public opinion in the country on political questions and the unification of the Indian people on a common political programme. The first major issue it took up for agitation was the reform of the Civil Service regulations.

It organized an all-India agitation known as the Indian Civil Service Agitation against the reduction of maximum age for appearing in the Indian Civil Service examination. The Indian Association sponsored an all-India National Conference at Calcutta in December 1883. This Conference was attended by several leaders from outside Bengal.

Hence option (d) is the correct answer.

S85.Ans.(a)**Sol.**

Raja Rammohan Roy wanted to purify Hinduism of the evil practices which had crept into it. Roy's progressive ideas met with strong opposition from orthodox elements like Raja Radhakant Deb who organized the Dharma Sabha to counter Brahma Samaj propaganda. Dharma Sabha was an association of orthodox Hindus which was established in Calcutta in January 1830 opposing the government regulation to abolish the age-old Hindu practice of Sati. The government of the East India Company following the traditional policy of the earlier Muslim rulers had refrained from interfering in the social and religious life of the people. But during the early decades of the 19th century, many liberal-minded European officials, businessmen, and Christian missionaries, as well as several Hindu reformers like Rammohan Roy, had been advocating the abolition of this cruel and inhuman practice. Lord William Bentinck's government finally ventured to abolish the sati only after a strong body of public opinion had been created in favor of its abolition.

But the conservative section of the Hindu community led by Raja Radha Kanta Deb did not like this action. Their primary object was to send, through the Dharma Sabha, a petition to the Privy Council in England urging repeal of the anti-sati regulation.

Sabha received support from many wealthy Hindu zamindars who held orthodox views and were for various reasons dissatisfied with the government's revenue policy. The chief public organ of the Dharma Sabha was the Bengali newspaper Samachar Chandrika whose editor Bhawani Charan Banerji was himself the Secretary of the Dharma Sabha.

Radhakant Deb organized the Dharma Sabha to counter Brahma Samaj propaganda in Calcutta in January 1830 opposing the government regulation to abolish the age-old Hindu practice of Sati. Hence option (a) is the correct answer.

S86.Ans.(b)**Sol.**

Option (b) is correct.

S87.Ans.(b)**Sol.**

Nationalists' Response-

The 1935 Act was condemned by nearly all sections and unanimously rejected by Congress. The Hindu Mahasabha and the National Liberal Foundation, however, declared themselves in favor of the working of the 1935 Act at the central as well as at the provincial level.

The Congress demanded, instead, the convening of a Constituent Assembly elected based on adult franchise to frame a constitution for independent India. **Hence statement 3 is incorrect.**

S88.Ans.(c)**Sol.**

- Military System: The Maratha army was organized more on the Mughal model than the ancient Hindu system. The Peshwas recruited their soldiers from all parts of India. In the Peshwa's army,
- we find men of all races, religions, and creeds Karnatiks, Arabs, Abyssinians, Telingas, Bedars,
- Rajputs, Sikhs, Rohillas, Indian Christians, Shenvi subjects of Portuguese settlements in India. Thus, the Peshwa's army became heterogeneous and assumed a professional character rather than a national character.

Hence, option (c) is not correct.

S89.Ans.(a)**Sol.**

The Doctrine of Lapse stated that the adopted son could be the heir to his foster father's private property, but not the state. It was for the paramount power (the British) to decide whether to bestow the state on the adopted son or to annex it. The policy is most commonly associated with Lord Dalhousie, who was the Governor-General of the East India Company in India between 1848 and 1856.

In this way, Satara (1848), Nagpur, Sambalpur and Baghat (1850), Udaipur (1852), and Jhansi (1853) were taken in quick succession. This amounted to British interference in the traditional system of inheritance and created a group of disgruntled feudal lords who had every reason to join the ranks of the rebels in the 1857 Revolt.

Hence option (a) is the correct answer.

S90.Ans.(c)**Sol.**

Vaikom Satyagraha was a movement in Travancore (modern-day Kerala) for temple entry of the depressed classes. It took place near the Shiva Temple at Vaikom, Kottayam district, Kerala during 1924-25.

Vaikom Satyagraha started as a regional, localized protest against untouchability. It, however, grew in significance, and is considered a pivotal event in the history of Kerala by historians, even leading to the Temple Entry Proclamation of 1936. The heart of this protest was at the Vaikom Mahadeva Temple, where the upper caste was permitted to use a public road around it but the others were not. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**

The movement began on 30th March 1924. At the Vaikom Mahadeva Temple, there was a board that denied the entry of lower caste people (avarnas). The Satyagrahis made batches of three and entered the temple. They were resisted and arrested by the police. Mahatma Gandhi came to participate in the Vaikom Satyagraha. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**

S91.Ans.(d)**Sol.**

All the 3 statements regarding Gupta Art and Culture are correct. About Gupta Art and Culture

- A period of renaissance " is the name of this golden age of Gupta period , given by few scholars.
- The Gupta period was famous for vast progress in area of art, science and literature and due to this progress it has been called "a Golden Age".
- The Gupta period covers an important place in the history of Indian art and architecture.
- The following are the highlights of the art and culture of Gupta Empire as follows:-

(1) Most remarkable was the Bhitari monolithic pillar of Skandagupta.

(2) The Nagara and Dravidian styles of art came during this period. Style.

(3) There was absence of growth of Gandhara style.

(4) But Mathura's one pleasant standing Buddha statue shows a little Greek style.

S92.Ans.(b)**Sol.**

- The Iron Pillar of Delhi: The Iron Pillar of Delhi, India, erected by Chandragupta II to honor the Hindu god Vishnu, in the 4th century CE.

S93.Ans.(d)**Sol.**

- The Iron Pillar now seen at the Qutb Complex, New Delhi, India, was originally erected during the time of King Chandra and bears his inscription in Sanskrit. This king has been identified with Emperor Chandragupta II (c. 375 – 413/14 CE) of the Gupta dynasty.
- The Pillar is famous for its non-rusted state, despite being made of 99% iron, and having been constructed in the 5th century CE, and thus having an existence of around 1600 years.
- It is believed to have had the emblem of the mythical bird Garuda, the symbol of the Guptas, at the top, but is now missing. The fluted bell capital is characteristic of the Gupta architecture. The total length of the pillar is 7.2 metres, of which 93 cm is buried underground.
- The pillar is believed to have been brought from somewhere else by a king of Delhi in the late ancient or early medieval period.

S94.Ans.(d)**Sol.**

All are correctly matched, these are the posts in the Post Gupta era.

S95.Ans.(b)**Sol.****S96.Ans.(d)****Sol.**

All the statements are correct.

S97.Ans.(c)**Sol.**

Both the statements are correct.

S98.Ans.(a)**Sol.**

The cave temple, dedicated to Lord Shiva, was excavated sometime in the 8th century by the Rashtrakuta kings, who ruled the area between A.D. 757- 973.

S99.Ans.(c)**Sol.**

Both the statements are correct.

S100.Ans.(d)**Sol.**

Following were the important provisions: (i) The English East India Company ceased to be a commercial agency in India. In other words, it would function hereafter as the political agent for the Crown. (ii) The Governor-General of Fort William was hereafter called 'the Governor-General of India'. Thus, Bentinck was the first Governor-General of India'. (iii) A Law Member was appointed to the Governor-General's Council. T. B. Macaulay was the first Law Member of the GovernorGeneral-in-Council. (iv) The Act categorically stated 'that no native of India, nor any natural-born subject of His Majesty, should be disabled from holding any place, office, or employment, by reason of his religion, place of birth, descent or color". It was this enactment that laid the foundation for the Indianisation of public services