**Q1) Who among the following coined the name "Indus Civilization" to characterize the historic Indus Valley civilization?**

a) John Marshall

b) Mortimer Wheeler

c) R. D. Banerji

d) D. R. Sahni

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: John Marshall, then the Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India, coined the term "Indus Civilization" in the 1920s to refer to the prehistoric Indus Valley civilization.At the Indus Valley sites of Harappa and Mohenjo-daro, Marshall carried out extensive excavations.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q2) Which of the following is not a trait of the Harappan writing system?**

a) It is a pictographic script

b) It has not yet been deciphered

c) It was written from right to left

d) It was written on seals and other object

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The language of the Indus Valley Civilization was written using a set of symbols called the Harappan script. The exact nature of the writing and the language it represents, however, are still unknown, and it has not yet been translated. And it was mainly written on seals and other objects made of clay, stone, metal, or ivory.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d)

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q3) Which of these Harappan Civilization sites is located in Haryana?**

a) Kalibangan

b) Lothal

c) Banawali

d) Shortugai

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: One of the Harappan Civilization's sites in the state is Banawali, which is in the state of Haryana. Rakhigarhi and Farmana are two further Harappan Civilization monuments in the state of Haryana. Locations for Kalibangan, Lothal, and Shortugai include Rajasthan, Gujarat, and Afghanistan, respectively.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c)

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q4) What one of these describes the Harappan Civilization?**

a) Urban planning

b) Drainage system

c) Citadel and Lower town

d) All of these

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation:The Indus Valley Civilisation, also known as the Harappan Civilization, was an ancient civilization that existed in the Indus River Valley from roughly 2600 BCE to 1900 BCE. The Harappan Civilization is renowned for its meticulously designed urban centers, which were built on a grid and had cutting-edge elements including a sophisticated drainage system, a citadel and a lower town, public structures, and residential sections.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d)

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q5) What was a significant crop grown during the Indus Valley Civilization?**

a) Rice

b) Wheat

c) Millet

d) Barley

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: A significant crop farmed during the Indus Valley Civilization was barley. Barley and wheat were the two most significant cereal crops in the area, according to archaeological data. There were also peas, lentils, chickpeas, sesame, and cotton grown in the Indus Valley.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d)

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q6)Which ancient city is home to the Great Bath, a famous building from the Indus Valley Civilization?**

a) Harappa

b) Mohenjo-Daro

c) Lothal

d) Dholavira

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: In the historic city of Mohenjo-Daro, there is a notable Indus Valley Civilization building called The Big Bath. The Big Bath is a sizable, rectangular pool that was allegedly used for ceremonial bathing. In order to make the pool waterproof, it was walled with bricks and plastered with plaster.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b)

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q7) Where did the Harappans acquire their gold?**

a) South India

b) Central India

c) Himalayan Region

d) Both b and c

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The Harappans obtained their gold from various sources, including the Himalayan region, Afghanistan, and southern India. Gold for the Harappans is believed to have come from a variety of sources, however its precise origin is unknown. Local placer deposits in rivers and streams and gold-bearing rocks may have provided some of the local gold.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d)

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q8) What script did the inhabitants of the Indus Valley civilization use?**

a) Brahmi script

b) Kharosthi script

c) Devanagari script

d) Harappan script

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The Harappan or Indus script is the language employed by the inhabitants of the Indus Valley civilization. The script used by the inhabitants of the Indus Valley civilization is known as the Harappan script. One of the most important and mysterious aspects of the Indus Valley Civilization is its script.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d)

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q9) What was the name of the city that housed the Mauryan Empire's capital?**

a) Pataliputra

b) Taxila

c) Ujjain

d) Magadha

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The city of Pataliputra, which is now Patna, was the seat of the Mauryan Empire and was situated in the Magadha area. The monarch of Magadha established Pataliputra, a strategically placed city on the banks of the Ganges.It was founded by the first emperor of the Mauryan dynasty, Chandragupta Maurya, in the 4th century BCE.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q10) Who was the Mauryan Empire's first emperor?**

a) Ashoka

b) Chandragupta Maurya

c) Bindusara

d) Samudragupta

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The first ruler of the Mauryan Empire was Chandragupta Maurya. After overthrowing the Nanda dynasty, he established the empire in 321 BCE and expanded his control over the majority of northern and central India. Under Chandragupta's rule, the Mauryan Empire grew to encompass much of modern-day India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q11) Which of these provided copper for the Harappans?**

a) Karnataka

b) Rajasthan

c) Andhra Pradesh

d) Gujarat

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The Khetri copper mines in modern-day Rajasthan, as well as the Baluchistan region in modern-day Pakistan, were two places where the Harappans got their copper. There is no proof that the Harappans expressly bought copper from Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, or Karnataka.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q12) Which faith did Ashoka follow after the Kalinga War?**

a) Hinduism

b) Buddhism

c) Jainism

d) Sikhism

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Following the Kalinga War, Ashoka converted to Buddhism. He was profoundly affected by the atrocities of the war and adopted Buddhism's values of nonviolence, compassion, and social justice. With his conversion to Buddhism, Ashoka made considerable modifications to his policies and methods of rule.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q13) Take into account the following claims about the Indus Valley civilization:**

1. The Harappan seal is arguably the civilization's most defining characteristic)

2. At a location known as shortughai, canal irrigation evidence has been discovered.

3. Mohenjodaro was a city that was built haphazardly.

4. The Kolar region of Karnataka supplied copper.

Which of the following assertions is false?

a) 1, 2, 3

b) 3, 4

c) 2,3, 4

d) 2,4

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: One of the defining characteristics of the Harappan culture is the use of seals. The seals were used for a variety of things, including business, official functions, and private use Evidence of canal irrigation has been found at various Indus Valley Civilization sites, not just at Shortughai. the remaining possibilities are incorrect.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q14) What other name would you give the Harappan Civilization?**

(i) Aryan civilisation

(ii) Indus Valley Civilisation

(iii) Vedic Civilisation

(iv) Early Civilisation

a) only (ii) true

b) Only (i) and (iii) are true

c) Only (ii) and (iv) are true

d) Only (iii) and (ii) are true

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The Indus River, which flows through the area where the civilisation flourished, inspired the name "Indus Valley Civilization," which is another name for the Harappan Civilization. The various names for the Harappan Civilisation are not the ones that were mentioned.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q15) The Indus Valley Civilization employed which of the following as a primary mode of transportation?**

a) Chariots

b) Camels

c) Boats

d) Elephants

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Indus Valley Civilization travelers frequently employed boats as a mode of transportation. Boats were utilised for both trade and transportation on the Indus River, a significant route for travel. Many Indus Valley locations have shown signs of dockyards and boatbuilding.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c)

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q16) Which region of the Indian subcontinent was home to the Harappan civilization?**

a) Western India

b) Southern India

c) Northern India

d) Eastern India

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The Harappan culture existed in Western India, in what is today Pakistan and northwest India. The Ghaggar-Hakra River system, as well as the basin of the Indus River and its environs, were where the civilisation was predominantly situated. Harappa, Mohenjo-daro, Dholavira, and Lothal were a few of the important Harappan cities.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q17) Which of the following was discovered in centres for the manufacture of crafts during the Harappan civilization?**

1. Carnelian

2. Jasper

3. Crystal

4. Quartz

a) 1, 2 and 3

b) 3, 4

c) 2, 3, 4

d) 2, 4

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: As hubs of craft production during the Harappan civilization, quartz and jasper were frequently discovered. Beads, seals, and tools, among other things, were all made from these materials. Carnelian was not listed, despite being a prominent material for beads and seals, and crystal was not as frequently found as quartz and jasper.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c)

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q18) The Rigvedic Aryans were primarily:**

a) pastoralists

b) traders

c) farmers

d) warriors

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The majority of the Rigvedic Aryans were pastoralists. They were a nomadic tribe that lived off of their herds of horses, sheep, and cattle. Many references to their pastoral way of life may be found in the Rigveda, the oldest sacred text of Hinduism.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q19) Which of these contributed to the collapse of the Harappan civilization?**

a) Climatic Change

b) Floods

c) Deforestation

d) All of these

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Climatic Change, Floods & Deforestation contributed to the collapse of the Harappan civilization. it's possible that a confluence of these elements as well as additional social, economic, or political factors played a role in the civilization's downfall. It is believed that multiple factors contributed to the collapse of the Harappan civilization

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q20) What is the significance of the Indus Valley Civilization's discovery?**

a) It signifies the start of Indian civilization.

b) The old world's largest civilization was there.

c) It reveals an extremely developed urban society with a writing system and consistent weights and measurements.

d) It demonstrates that India was a center of trade during the prehistoric era.

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The Indus Valley Civilization was one of the oldest and most developed civilizations in history. Its urban infrastructure was carefully organized and included a writing system, regulated weights and measurements, and an advanced drainage system. The Indus Valley Civilization's finding is significant because it shows that ancient India had a highly developed urban culture.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c)

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q21) The term "sahaya" denotes:**

a) The right to inherit property by widows

b) The caste system in India

c) The social system prevalent in ancient India

d) A type of irrigation system

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Widows' legal right to inherit property The phrase "sahaya" is used to describe a widow's entitlement to inherit property. This recognition of a right in ancient India was a big step for women's emancipation.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q22) The term "bhakti" refers to:**

a) A system of land tenure

b) A type of religious devotion

c) A system of irrigation

d) A type of agricultural practice

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: A particular form of religious piety The term "bhakti" refers to a style of religious devotion that places a strong emphasis on a person's unique relationship with God. In India, it gained popularity during the Middle Ages. Bhakti is a major idea in many Indian faiths, including Hinduism, Buddhism, and Jainism, and has had a large impact on Indian culture and society.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q23) Who were given the "Brahmadeya" land grants?**

a) The Brahmins

b) The Kshatriyas

c) The Vaishyas

d) The Shudras

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The Brahmins, who were regarded as the greatest caste in ancient India, received land endowments known as "Brahmadeya". The Brahmins' religious activities and the recipients of these grants were supported. Land grants were provided as a kind of patronage by kings and other strong rulers, and they were frequently accompanied by other privileges and honours.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q24) The "mandala" system of government was widely used in?**

a) Ancient India

b) Medieval India

c) Mughal India

d) British India

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The "mandala" system of government was widely used in ancient India. The term "mandala" refers to a form of political organization that was prevalent in pre-modern South and Southeast Asia, where power was decentralized and authority was based on personal relationships and networks rather than formal institutions.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q25) It was common to use the "jajmani" system in?**

a) Ancient India

b) Medieval India

c) Mughal India

d) British India

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The "jajmani" system was common in medieval India, as explained. Each caste had a distinct employment under this system of social structure, and its members served other castes in exchange for food and other requirements.Each family or home within a community was allotted a certain occupation or craft, such as pottery, weaving, or carpentry, under this system.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b)

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q26) Initiators of the "Mansabdari" system included:**

a) Akbar

b) Aurangzeb

c) Shah Jahan

d) Jahangir

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The "Mansabdari" system was used in the Mughal Empire to rank officials according to their administrative and military prowess. The Mughal Emperor Akbar launched the system in the late 16th century, and his successors further improved and then enhanced it.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q27) What is the name of the large rocks buried in central and southern India?**

a) Northern Black Polished Ware

b) Pillars

c) Boulders

d) Megaliths

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Megaliths are the large rocks buried in central and southern India. Large stones known as megaliths were used to build a variety of prehistoric monuments, such as funerary structures and burial tombs. These megalithic constructions were constructed all across the world, including India.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d)

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q28) Dhamma Mahamatta: who was he?**

a) Special revenue officials Ashoka assigned to collect taxes

b) Special officers Ashoka commissioned to uphold law and order throughout the kingdom.

c) Special agents chosen by Ashoka to disseminate the dhamma

d) Ashoka appointed a special officer to suppress the dissemination of the dhamma.

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The special agents Ashoka selected to spread the dhamma—his own ethical and moral philosophy based on Buddhism are referred to as Dhamma Mahamatta.

In order to propagate his message throughout his realm and beyond, Ashoka dispatched a sizable number of Dhamma Mahamattas during his reign.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d)

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q29) Who was the author of the Prayag Prashasti in Samudragupta's honour?**

a) Prabhavati Gupta

b) Harisena

c) Kautilya

d) Banabhatta

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Harisena wrote the Prayag Prashasti to honor Samudragupta. Samudragupta, who ruled over a significant portion of northern and central India from 335 CE to 375 CE, was one of the greatest emperors of the Gupta dynasty. An inscription known as the Prayag Prashasti was discovered near the Allahabad Fort in Uttar Pradesh.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q30) Why is the sixth century BCE frequently seen as a pivotal period in Indian history?**

a) Emergence of states, cities, and towns; Use of iron

b) Emergence of states, cities, and towns; Dominance of Hinduism

c) Dominance of Hinduism; Use of iron

d) Emergence of Buddhism and Jainism, Extensive use of Copper

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Due to the development of states, cities, and towns as well as the usage of iron, the sixth century BCE is sometimes seen as a significant turning point in Indian history. Magadha, Avanti, and Kosala, three great nations that later served as the foundation for the Mauryan Empire, rose to prominence in the northern region of India during this time.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q31) Which of the following traders' ventures was highly profitable while being risky?**

a) Peddlers

b) Seafarers

c) Merchants with caravans of bullock carts and pack-animals

d) All of the above

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: In ancient India, mariners' ventures were frequently perilous but extremely lucrative.

Especially during the reign of the Mauryan and Gupta empires, seafaring traders were crucial to the marine trade of ancient India. All of these merchants' ventures were seen as dangerous, but they also offered the potential for large gains.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q32) What were the names of the guilds for traders and artisans?**

a) Shrenis

b) Ur

c) Adimai

d) Uzhavar

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: In ancient India, the guilds of merchants and artisans were known as Shrenis. Shrenis were organisations of businesspeople and artisans who were employed in the same field. They were crucial to ancient India's economic and social life, especially during the Mauryan era (321 BCE - 185 BCE)

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q33) Which names are used to refer to Ashoka in his inscriptions?**

a) Ashoka, Piyadassi

b) Masattuvan, Ashoka

c) Devanampiya, Piyadassi

d) Devaputra, Piyadassi

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: In his inscriptions, Ashoka is referred to as Devanampiya and Piyadassi.

Devanampiya and Piyadassi both mean "One who is pleasant to the gods," respectively. Ashoka's religiosity and his conviction that his authority was divine are reflected in these titles.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q34) Which of the following was not a valid justification for Magadha's status as a strong mahajana pada?**

a) Many rivers drained Magadha, making the region highly fruitful.

b) There were abundant iron ore reserves in Magadha.

c) Magadha's capital, Pataliputra, was fortified.

d) Strong rulers ruled over Magadha.

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The justification given for Magadha's status as a potent mahajana pada, "Magadha was drained by multiple rivers, which made the country highly fertile," was unfounded. Several rivers drained Magadha, making the region highly productive. Magadha's fertile soil and rivers also contributed to its prosperity, although they were not the fundamental cause for its standing as a powerful mahajana pada.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q35) What among the following is not a key aspect of Ashoka's dhamma?**

a) Show courtesy to senior citizens and kindness to Brahmins.

b) Think of your religion as being better than all others.

c) Gahapati ought to show respect for his family, his relatives, his servants, the underprivileged, and his slaves.

d) Adhere to nonviolence.

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: "Think of your religion as being better than all others" also contradicts the key aspect of Ashoka's dhamma, which was to promote religious tolerance and respect for all religions. In truth, tolerance and acceptance of various religions were fundamental principles of Ashoka's dhamma. The values of nonviolence, reverence for elders, compassion, generosity, and respect for all living things were emphasized in Ashoka's dhamma.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b)

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q36) Two assertions are presented below, one marked "Assertion" and the other "Reason":**

Indication (A): There are restrictions on how much epigraphy can tell us.

Motive (R): Knowing the precise meaning of the words used in inscriptions is not always simple.

a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) provides the proper justification for (A).

b) Although both (A) and (R) are accurate explanations of, (R) is not (A).

c) While (A) is right, (R) is not.

d) While (R) is right, (A) is incorrect.

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) provides the proper justification for (A). The study of inscriptions, including those on structures, monuments, and other items, is known as epigraphy. Although epigraphy has its limitations, it can nevertheless be a valuable source of historical information.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q37) Which Indian city was the country's first urban center?**

a) Harappa

b) Mohenjo-daro

b) Lothal

d) Kalibangan

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The city of Harappa, which is now in modern-day Pakistan, is thought to be the oldest urban hub in India. In 2600 BCE, the Harappan civilization also referred to as the Indus Valley Civilization emerged, and it persisted until roughly 1900 BCE. Harappa and Mohenjo-daro were two of the most important and well-known cities of the ancient Indus Valley Civilization, although it is unclear which came first.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q38) Which ancient Indian work is regarded as the world's oldest work of literature still in existence?**

a) Vedas

b) Upanishads

b) Ramayana

d) Mahabharata

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The Vedas are among the most significant scriptures in Hinduism and are thought to be the oldest piece of literature still in existence. In ancient India, between 1500 and 500 BCE, a group of hymns, prayers, and ritual books known as the Vedas were written.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q39) Which Gupta monarch is referred to as "the Great"?**

a) Chandragupta I

b) Samudragupta

b) Chandragupta II

d) Skandagupta

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Samudragupta, also referred to as "the Great," ruler of the Gupta dynasty. He ruled the Gupta Empire from 335 CE to 380 CE and was Chandragupta I's son.

Samudragupta, who is frequently referred to as the "Napoleon of India," was well-known for his military victories

Thus, the correct answer is option (b)

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q40) The Brahmi and Kharosthi scripts were decoded by whom?**

a) James John

b) James Prinsep

c) Nicholas

d) Edison

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The Brahmi and Kharosthi scripts were deciphered by British scholar James Prinsep. Prinsep developed an interest in the ancient writings on many of the coins he was inspecting while working as an assay master at the British East India Company's mint in Kolkata in the early 19th century.

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q41) Which of the following qualifies as a feature of the Jajmani system?**

a) system of reciprocal services exists.

b) It's a patron-client relationship arrangement.

c) Caste and occupational specialisation are the foundations.

d) A system of unrestricted trade in commodities and services.

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: In some rural areas of India, there is a traditional system of occupational ties called the jajmani system. A system of reciprocal services, where members of one caste supply services to members of another caste in exchange for commodities or services of equal value, is what distinguishes it.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q42) Which of the following does not characterize the Indian caste system?**

a) Hereditary occupational specialization

b) Endogamy

b) Hierarchy

d) Equality

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The caste system in India does not include any elements of equality. Under the caste system, which is a form of social hierarchy, people are assigned to one of several social groups, or castes, based on their place at birth within that caste. The caste system is characterized by a tight hierarchy in which individuals from higher castes have greater rights and power than those from lower castes.

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q43) Who adhered to endogamy?**

a)Mauryas

b) Pandavas

c) Satavahanas

d) All of the above

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The practise of getting married inside one's own social, cultural, or ethnic community is known as endogamy Endogamy was a common practise in prehistoric Indian society, and it was followed by all —the Mauryas, Pandavas, and Satavahanas. Endogamy was crucial for preserving the integrity of the caste system.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q44) What does "varna" mean?**

a) A sub-caste within a caste

b) The four main castes in the varna system

b) A type of Hindu temple

d) none

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Based on their vocation and social standing, Hindu society is divided into four main castes or varnas under the varna system. The four varnas are: Vaishyas (merchants and traders), Kshatriyas (warriors and kings), and Shudras (priests and scholars) (laborers and artisans). The varna system is a subset of India's wider caste system, a complicated system of social stratification based on birth and employment.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q45) The Ekalavya was**

a) nishada.

b) suvarnakara.

c) chandala.

d) priest.

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Ekalavya was a young hunter and Nishada tribe member who aspired to be a great archer in the Mahabharata. He asked Dronacharya, the Kuru princes' royal guru, to teach him archery, but Dronacharya declined because of his animosity against the Kshatriya caste. Ekalavya was a great archer who taught himself the craft by creating a clay idol of his master, Dronacharya, and practicing in front of it.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q46) The cousins Pandavas and Kauravas resided in the janapada, who was that?**

a) Shurasenas

b) Mallas.

c) Sakyas.

d) Kurus.

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The cousins Pandavas and Kauravas resided in the janapada were kurus.In the late Vedic era, a strong Vedic tribe known as the Kurus lived in the area that is now the modern state of Haryana in northern India (c) 1200 - 600 BCE). The Mahabharata is an epic poem that narrates the history of the Kuru dynasty and is set in the Kuru realm.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q47) The Sanskrit book Mahabharata claims that Duryodhana planned to kill.?**

a) Dhritarashtra.

b) Draupadi.

c) Kauravas.

d) Pandavas.

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The main antagonist of the Mahabharata and the oldest of the Kauravas was Duryodhana. He was envious of his relatives, the Pandavas, who were smarter, more moral, and more well-liked than he was. He devised numerous plans to hurt the Pandavas. The Mahabharata does not claim that Duryodhana planned to kill Dhritarashtra, as he was Duryodhana's own father.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q48) Ashtadhyayi by Panini is a work on**

a) Sanskrit grammar.

b) Sanskrit history.

c) Sanskrit mantras.

d) Sanskrit plays.

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The comprehensive text on Sanskrit grammar known as "Ashtadhyayi" was authored by the ancient Indian grammarian Panini. It is regarded as a work of linguistic art and a significant contribution to the evolution of the Sanskrit language. It is one of the first writings on systematic grammar known in any language.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q49) Where is Ahichchhatra situated?**

a) Uttar Pradesh

b) Odisha

c) Bengal

d) Tamil Nadu

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Ahichchhatra is situated in Uttar Pradesh. In the northern region of the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh, there once stood the ancient city of Ahichchhatra. In ancient and medieval Indian history, it was a significant hub for politics, culture, and commerce. There are numerous old Indian writings that reference Ahichchhatra.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q50) Which community does Nishada belong to?**

a) Sailing community

b) All of the above

c) Hunting community

d) Slave community

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The Ramayana and the Mahabharata are two Hindu writings that make reference to the ancient Indian tribe or group known as the Nishada) They mostly engaged in hunting and fishing and were frequently seen as having poor status under the caste system. Nonetheless, some Nishadas were also accomplished fighters, and certain Nishada figures, such as Ekalavya and Guha, are revered in Indian mythology and history.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c)

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q51) Who is Brihadaranyaka ­­ ?**

a)Upanishad

b) Puran

c) both a and b

d) None of these

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: An Upanishad, or ancient Hindu philosophical and spiritual literature, is Brihadaranyaka Some of the most significant Hindu teachings are contained in it, including the ideas of Atman (the true self) and Brahman. It is a section of the Shukla Yajurveda (the ultimate reality). It is one of the oldest and most important Upanishads, and it discusses many spiritual subjects, including the nature of the self, the nature of reality, and the link between the individual and the universe.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q52) There are detailed descriptions of battles, forests, palaces, and settlements in?**

a) Manusmriti

b) Sutta Pitaka

c) Mahabharata

d) None of the above

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The Mahabharata is an ancient Indian epic poem that contains vivid descriptions of battles, forests, palaces, and settlements. It is considered one of the two major Sanskrit epics of ancient India, the other being the Ramayana.The Mahabharata is an extensive text that includes many different stories, including the story of the great war between the Pandavas and the Kauravas, and is known for its vivid descriptions of battles, kingdoms, and landscapes.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c)

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q53) A priest of the Brahmin religion is referred to:**

a) A Brahmin priest

b) A village headman

b) A patron who provides patronage to artisans and service providers

d) none

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: "Brahmin priest" refers to a priest of the Brahmin religion. The Brahmins are the highest caste in Hinduism's ancient caste structure, and they are the priestly class in charge of religious rituals and many other celebrations.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q54) Rulers whose name concluded with the adjective 'Puta' belonged to**

a) Satavahana dynasty.

b) Shunga dynasty.

c) Mauryan dynasty.

d) Kanva dynasty.

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The emperors whose name concluded with the term 'Puta' belonged to the Shunga dynasty. From roughly 185 BCE to 73 BCE, the Shunga dynasty, which succeeded the Mauryan dynasty, controlled India. Pushyamitra Shunga, who is thought to have killed Brihadratha Maurya, the final Mauryan king, started the dynasty.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q55) What function did kinship serve in Vedic society?**

a) It determined one's social status

b) It determined one's occupation

c) It determined one's religious beliefs

d) None of the above

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Kinship had a crucial role in determining one's social standing and ties in the Vedic culture.

The Vedic society was divided into clans, or "jatis," based on the idea of kinship. Each clan was subdivided into smaller units known as "kulas," and each "kula" was made up of a number of families that shared a common ancestor.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q56) What is called marriage inside a unit, a kin group, a caste, or a group of people living in the same area?**

a) endogamy.

b) exogamy.

c) polygyny.

d) polyandry.

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Endogamy refers to marriage inside a unit, kin group, caste, or group of people living in the same area. Endogamy is the practice of marrying inside a given social group, such as a caste, community, or tribe, and it is frequently employed to keep social and cultural boundaries between different groups.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q57) The rulers whose names were based on those of their mothers were**

a) Shakas.

b) Satvahanas.

c) Kurus.

d) Mauryas.

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Satvahanas were the kings whose names were drawn from those of their mothers.From roughly 230 BCE to 220 CE, the Satavahanas, a renowned dynasty, ruled over portions of modern-day India. Simuka established the dynasty, and famous emperors include Yajna Sri Satakarni, Vasishthiputra Pulumavi, and Gautamiputra Satakarni.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b)

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q58) From approximately 1000 BCE onward, the Hindu religion used gotras to categorise its followers by?**

a) Brahmanas.

b) Kshatriyas.

c) Vaishyas.

d) Shudras.

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: From approximately 1000 BCE onwards, the Brahmanas practised the classification of persons under the term of "gotras" in the Hindu faith. Hinduism has a lineage system called the gotra that uses the names of the seven "Saptarishi" ancient sages to determine a person's ancestry or lineage

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Medium

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**Q59) From \_\_\_, the Satvahanas ruled over western India and the Deccan?**

a) 5th century BCE – 5th century CE

b) 2nd century BCE - 2nd century CE

c) 6TH century BCE – 6TH century CE

d) None of these

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: During the second century BCE until the second century CE, the Satavahanas controlled western India and the Deccan.From roughly 230 BCE to 220 CE, the Satavahanas, a renowned dynasty, ruled over portions of modern-day India. They were renowned for supporting Buddhism.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q60) The \_\_\_\_\_ stated that after the death of the parents, the paternal inheritance was to be distributed equally among the sons.?**

a) Varnas

b) Varnas

c) Manusmriti

d) Mahabharata

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The Manusmriti states that following the death of the parents, the paternal inheritance should be shared equally among the sons.The laws and regulations for social behaviour and conduct are set down in the Manusmriti, an ancient Indian legal treatise. One of the most significant Dharmashastras, it offers prescriptions for living a moral, social, and religious life.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c)

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q61) Where did Buddha find enlightenment?**

a) Lumbini

b) Sarnath

c) Gwalior

d) Bodh Gaya

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Buddha found enlightenment at Bodh Gaya, a city located in the present-day Indian state of Bihar. It was here, under a fig tree known as the Bodhi tree, that Buddha meditated for several days and attained enlightenment, becoming the Buddha or the enlightened one.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q62) Which among the following wasn't a Buddha disciple?**

a) Mahavira

b) Ananda

c) Sariputta

d) Moggallana

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Mahavira was the creator of Jainism and lived at the time of Buddha, but he disregarded the latter's teachings. On the other hand, Ananda, Sariputta, and Moggallana were all pupils of Buddha and regarded as some of his most significant adherents.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q63) Which of the following texts does not have a Jain connection?**

a) Bhagavata Purana

b) Tattvartha Sutra

c) Samayasara

d) Acharanga Sutra

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: There is no connection between the Bhagavata Purana and Jainism. It is a Hindu scripture that largely concentrates on Lord Vishnu, one of the primary deities in Hinduism, and his life and teachings. On the other hand, the Tattvartha Sutra, Samayasara, and Acharanga Sutra are all related to Jainism and are regarded as significant writings in the Jain canon.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q64) Which religion is related with the phrase "tirthankara"?**

a) Hinduism

b) Buddhism

c) Jainism

d) Sikhism

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Tirthankara is a Sanskrit title that means "ford-builder" or "creator of the river crossing". A tirthankara is a person who has gained enlightenment in Jainism and assists others in breaking free from the cycle of birth and death. Jainism has 24 tirthankaras, including Mahavira, who is regarded as its founder.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q65) Which religion places a strong emphasis on the notion of "Ahimsa," or nonviolence?**

a) Jainism

b) Buddhism

c) Hinduism

d) Sikhism

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The core of Jainism is the idea of "Ahimsa," or nonviolence. The Sanskrit word ahimsa, which means "non-harming" or "non-violence," is used. Ahimsa, one of the main tenets of the Jainism, is performed by refraining from harming any living thing.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q66) Which religion is related to the idea of "Karma"?**

a) Jainism

b) Buddhism

c) Hinduism

d) all of these

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Hinduism, Buddhism, and Jainism all embrace the idea of karma. Karma is a concept that describes the results of one's deeds in all three religions. Every action is thought to have an effect, and these effects might be either positive or negative.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d)

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q67) Which religion's Vedas are regarded as its first sacred writings?**

a) Buddhism

b) Jainism

c) Hinduism

d) Sikhism

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The Vedas are considered the oldest sacred texts of Hinduism. Between 1500 and 500 BCE, a group of hymns and scriptures known as the Vedas were written in ancient India. They are revered as the most important and sacred writings in Hinduism and are seen as the cornerstone of Hindu ritual and philosophy.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c)

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q68) Which Mauryan emperor ordered the construction of Sanchi's Great Stupa?**

a) Ashoka

b) Chandragupta Maurya

c) Bindusara

d) Samudragupta

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Ashoka, the Mauryan emperor, ordered the construction of the Great Stupa at Sanchi. From 268 BCE to 232 BCE, Ashoka, one of the most well-known Mauryan kings, governed a sizable portion of the Indian subcontinent. He is renowned for both his military victories and his conversion to Buddhism.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q69) Which Buddhist tradition states that Asoka delivered pieces of the Buddha's relics to each significant town and commanded that stupas be built to house them?**

a) Ashokavadana

b) Mahaparinibbana Sutta

c) Sutta Pitaka

d) Vessantara Jataka

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: According to the Buddhist classic "Mahaparinibbana Sutta," Asoka gave some of the Buddha's relics to each significant town and had stupas built to house them. A Buddhist text called the Mahaparinibbana Sutta describes the Buddha's final months of life and his passing.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b)

Difficulty Level- Easy

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**Q70) What does the "empty seat" sign represent?**

a) First Sermon of the Buddha

b) An event in the life of Buddha

c) Wisdom of the Buddha

d) Meditation of the Buddha

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The "empty seat" sign signifies an event in Buddha's life known as Parinirvana, which refers to his death and ultimate freedom from the cycle of birth and death. When the Buddha was going to die, he instructed his students to create an image of an empty seat to symbolize his absence and to remind them of his teachings.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q71) Which of the following represents the core principle of Jainism?**

a) Observing celibacy

b) Entire world is animated

c) Belief in non-violence

d) Asceticism and penance are required to free oneself from the cycle of Karma

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The primary value of Jainism is nonviolence. This principle, known as ahimsa, goes beyond avoiding physical violence to avoiding causing pain or injury by one's thoughts, words, and acts. Jains believe that every living being, including animals and plants, has a soul, and that injuring any living life, including animals and plants, has a bad impact on one's own karma and spiritual advancement.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c)

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q72) Which of the following claims regarding the lively discussions and arguments found in Buddhist texts is untrue?**

a) Discussions were held in the kutagarashala.

b) A large number of the instructors questioned the validity of the Vedas.

c) During these discussions, the kings made an effort to persuade one other and commoners alike of the wisdom of their philosophy or worldview

d) all of these

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: All of these assertions are true.

In fact, lively debates and conflicts were frequently found in Buddhist writings. These talks were frequently conducted in a kutagarashala, also known as a debating hall, where Buddhist scholars and monks gathered to argue and discuss various philosophical issues.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d)

Difficulty Level- Hard

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**Q73) Take into account the following claims about the Sangha.**

(i) Mahapajapati Gotami persuaded Buddha to allow women into the sangha.

(ii) Many women who entered the sangha became teachers of Dhamma and went on to become theris.

(iii) Once within the sangha, all were regarded as equal.

Which of the following claims is true?

a) I and II

b) II and III

c) I and III

d) II only

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The first statement is true. Buddha's aunt and foster mother, Mahapajapati Gotami, played a crucial role in convincing him to permit women to participate in the sangha.

statement (ii) is also true. Many women who joined the sangha afterwards became Dhamma instructors and became practitioners.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q74) Take into account the following claims on the stupa's architecture.**

(i) Harmika is a balcony-like structure that represents the abode of gods.

(ii) A mast called the anda arose from the harmika.

(iii) A yashti was often surmounted by a chhatri or umbrella.

(iv) Yashti arose from the harmika.

Which of the following claims is true?

a) I, II and III

b) II, III and IV

c) I and IV

d) I, III and IV

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation:

Thus, the correct answer is option (a) 1

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q75) Who are the 24 great Jain gurus known as?**

a) Tirthankars

b) Jataks

c) Monks

d) Vardhmanas

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The term "Tirthankar'' refers to the 24 revered teachers of Jainism. The word "Tirthankar" is derived from two words: "tirtha" meaning "ford" or "crossing", and "ankar" meaning "creator". Tirthankaras are revered as enlightened beings who, through their own efforts and teachings, were able to break free from the cycle of rebirth and death (samsara).

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q76) The birthplace of Gautama Buddha is in?**

a) Kalinga

b) Sarnatha

c) Lumbini

d) Banaras

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: It is believed that Gautama Buddha was born in Lumbini, which is now part of modern-day Nepal. As one of the four most sacred sites connected to Buddhism, Lumbini is a UNESCO World Heritage Site. According to Buddhist legend, Siddhartha Gautama, who subsequently became known as the Buddha, was born in Lumbini to Queen Mayadevi, the husband of King Suddhodana. Today, Buddhists from all over the world travel to Lumbini as a significant place of pilgrimage.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c)

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q77) Which of the aforementioned pairs are incorrectly matched?**

a) Bhopal- shahjehan beg\*u

+m

b) Tirthankars- teachers of Buddhism

c) Stupa- Sanchi near Bhopal

d) none of the above

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The great Jain instructors known as Tirthankars, who reached liberation via self-realization and the performance of austerities, are not Buddhist teachers. Although Gautama Buddha and his disciples are among Buddhism's most significant individuals, they are not referred to as Tirthankars.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b)

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q78) Which of the following is untrue in Buddhist philosophy:**

a) The world is transient

b) It is soulless

c) There is nothing permanent in it

d) It is created by God

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The idea that something was created by God is untrue, according to Buddhism. Buddhism rejects the idea of a God who created the world and is therefore not a creator. Buddhism, on the other hand, asserts that all phenomena in the world are brought about by mutually reinforcing causes and conditions.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d)

Difficulty Level- Easy

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**Q79) What does the phrase "Three baskets" mean?**

a) Tirthankara

b) Triratna

c) Tipitaka

d) All these

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Buddhism's canonical writings are referred to as the "Three Baskets" or "Three Pitakas" in traditional usage. These scriptures are considered to be the authentic writings of Theravada Buddhism and are written in the Pali language. The Tipitaka is divided into three major parts:

The Vinaya Pitaka is a book of guidelines for Buddhist nuns and monks.

The Buddha's teachings are presented in the Sutta Pitaka as lectures and dialogues.

Abhidhamma Pitaka – offers a deep overview of Buddhist theology and philosophy

Thus, the correct answer is option (c)

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q80) The new Tradition of Buddhism was known as?**

a) Shwetambar

b) Digambar

c) Hinayana

d) Mahayana

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The Mahayana branch of Buddhism is the most recent. One of the two primary schools of Buddhism, the other being Theravada or Hinayana, is the Mahayana. Around the first century AD, the Mahayana developed in India and later extended to China, Korea, Japan, and other parts of Asia.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d)

Difficulty Level- Easy

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**Q81) Al-Biruni wrote which of the following books?**

a) Kitab-ul-Hind

b) Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi

c) Siyar-ul-Mutakherin

d) Rihla

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: "Kitab-ul-Hind," also known as "Tarikh al-Hind" or "Chronicles of India," was written by Al-Biruni. This book is an important historical and cultural record of India in the 11th century, covering a wide range of topics such as religion, philosophy, science, and literature. Other publications listed include "Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi" and "Siyar-ul-Mutakherin," while "Rihla" is a travelog authored by the famed explorer Ibn Battuta.Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q82) The "best geographer of the medieval world" is one of the travels listed below, right?**

a) Ibn Battuta

b) Al-Masudi

c) Marco Polo

d) Al-Idrisi

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: During the 12th century, Al-Idrisi was a well-known Arab Muslim geographer, cartographer, and traveler. The pleasure excursion of one who is eager to traverse the regions of the world, also known as Nuzhat al-Mushtaq fi Ikhtiraq al-Afaq (The Pleasure Excursion of One Who Is Eager to Traverse the Regions of the World), is his best-known work and a thorough geogooraphical encyclopedia of the medieval world.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d)

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q83) Which of the following tourists described the city of Madurai in their writings?**

a) Ibn Battuta

b) Al-Masudi

c) Marco Polo

d) Al-Idrisi

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The famed Moroccan Muslim traveler and philosopher Ibn Battuta, who lived in the 14th century, paid a visit to Madurai while he was in India. In his travelog "Rihla," which is regarded as one of the most significant accounts of the medieval world, he wrote about his experiences and views.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q84) Who is the author of "Kitab-i-Rehla"?**

a) Al-Biruni

b) Ibn Battuta

c) Marco Polo

d) William Hawkins

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The well-known travelog "Kitab-i-Rehla" (sometimes spelled "Rihla" was penned by Ibn Battuta, a great Moroccan Muslim explorer and scholar who lived in the 14th century.

Ibn Battuta chronicled his journeys and encounters around the globe in his book.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b)

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q85) Which of these French visitors visited in the seventeenth century?**

a) Al-Biruni

b) Ibn-Battuta

c) Abul Fail

d) Francois Bernier

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Francois Bernier was a 17th-century French physician and adventurer who visited India. He traversed the country extensively and spent several years at the court of Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb. Throughout his time in India, he kept notes about the topography, culture, and society of the country, which he later published in his book "Travels in the Mogul Empire."

Thus, the correct answer is option (d)

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q86) Islamic law is referred to as ?**

a) Shariya

b) Samr

c) Ulema

d) All of these

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Islamic law is referred to as "Shariya".

The term "Shariya" refers to the body of Islamic law that governs the religious, social, and political aspects of the lives of Muslims. It is derived from the Quran, the holy book of Islam, and the Sunnah, the example and teachings of the Prophet Muhammad.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q87) Which of the following travelers wrote about Indian people's social and cultural customs?**

a) Fa Hien

b) Al-Biruni

c) Hieun Tsang

d) Ibn Battuta

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Al-Biruni was a well-known 11th-century Persian Muslim thinker and traveler. He made extended trips to Central Asia, India, and the Middle East. His "Kitab al-Hind" (Book of India) has a thorough description of the social and cultural customs of the Indian people at the time of his writing.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b)

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q88) The renowned "Diamond Mines of Golconda" were written about by which of the following?**

a) William Hawkins

b) Jean-Baptiste Tavernier

c) Niccolao Manucci

d) Thomas Roe

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: French explorer and trader Jean-Baptiste Tavernier lived throughout the 17th century. His book "Les Six Voyages de J.B. Tavernier" (The Six Voyages of J.B. Tavernier) gives a thorough description of his travels and experiences in the region. He traveled much throughout Asia, including India.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b)

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q89) Which of the following travelers reported about India's numerous musical and dance traditions?**

a) Fa Hien

b) Al-Biruni

c) Hieun Tsang

d) Ibn Battuta

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: In the eleventh century, a Persian scholar and traveler named Al-Biruni flourished. His book "Kitab al-Hind" (Book of India), which is based on his lengthy travels in Central Asia and India, gives a thorough picture of Indian life, including the numerous genres of music and dance.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q90) Who was "The Travels of Marco Polo's" author?**

a) Marco Polo

b) Ibn Battuta

c) William Hawkins

d) Niccolao Manucci

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The well-known travelog "The Travels of Marco Polo" describes the 13th-century travels of Italian merchant Marco Polo through Asia and the Middle East.

While he was detained in Genoa, Marco Polo himself wrote the book with the assistance of a romance author by the name of Rustichello da Pisa.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q91) Who among the following belongs to Morocco?**

a) Ibn Battuta

b) Al-Biruni

c) Francois Bernier

d) Abdul Samarandi

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: In the 14th century, Ibn Battuta was a Moroccan adventurer and explorer. He is well-known for his lengthy travels around the Islamic world, which included stops in North Africa, the Middle East, Central Asia, India, and China. Ibn Battuta's trip stories are detailed in his book "Rihla" or "The Journey," which is regarded as one of the best travelogues in history.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q92) Which of the following cities was the largest, according to Ibn-Battut?**

a) Surat

b) Delhi

c) Daulatabad

d) Agra

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: A Moroccan explorer and traveler named Ibn Battuta visited India in the fourteenth century. In his trip journal "Rihla," he details his encounters and views while on the road, including his time in Delhi, which at the time served as the seat of the Delhi Sultanate.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q93) Travellers in the Mughal Empire was written by who?**

a) Francois Bernier

b) John Marshall

c) Callin Mcenzie

d) James Princep

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: François Bernier, a French physician and explorer who visited India in the 17th century, wrote the book "Travels In The Mughal Empire". His interactions with the ruling class, descriptions of the locations he visited, and opinions on the society, culture, and politics of the Mughal Empire are all included in the book's thorough account of his experiences and observations while traveling through the Mughal Empire.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q94) Who wrote the "Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri"?**

a) Jahangir

b) Babur

c) Akbar

d) Aurangzeb

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The "Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri" is an autobiographical narrative of the life and reign of Mughal Emperor Jahangir. Jahangir penned his memoirs in Persian, chronicling his life from his birth in 1569 until the year before his death in 1627. From 1605 to 1627, Jahangir was the fourth Mughal emperor of India.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q95) Choose the appropriate response:**

a) Ibn-Battuta traveled extensively in China.

b) Al-Biruni found the Indian cities quite populated

c) Al-Biruni was greatly influenced by the Indian postal system.

d) According to Ibn-Battuta. Crown ownership of land was quite disastrous for farmers.

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Crown ownership of land, according to Ibn-Battuta, was bad for farmers.

Ibn-Battuta was a notable 14th-century Moroccan traveller and explorer whose journeys were recounted in his book "Rihla" (The Journey). He covers his trips to numerous parts of the world in his book, including China, India, and Africa. Nonetheless, he did not spend much time in China.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q96) Consider the following options:**

1. Al-Biruni i. Rihla

2. Ibn-Battuta ii. Kitab-ul-Hind

3. Francois Bernie iii. Travels in Mughal Empire

Correctly match them.

a) 1 – (ii), 2 – (i), 3 – (iii)

b) 1 – (i), 2 – (ii), 3 – (iii)

c) I – (iii), 2 – (i), 3 – (iii)

(ci) 1 – (ii), 2 – (iii), 3 – (i)

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: "Kitab-ul-Hind," an account of India's history and culture, was written by Al-Biruni.

Ibn-Battuta chronicled his vast travels, including his trips to India, in his book "Rihla."

Francois Bernier wrote "Travels in the Mughal Empire" which is an account of his experiences and observations during his travels in India during the reign of Mughal emperor Aurangzeb.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q97) In Delhi, how many gates were there?**

a) 20

b) 32

c) 28

d) 14

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The walled city of Shahjahanabad, which was built by the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan in the 17th century. There were originally multiple cities of Delhi, each with its own set of gates. Nonetheless, there were 14 gates in the walled city of Delhi that the emperor Shah Jahan constructed.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q98) What was the primary consideration when travelers put their accounts together?**

a) Affairs of Court

b) Architecture

c) Religious Issues

d) All of the above

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Depending on the individual traveller and their own interests, the main focus when compiling their tales varied, but often a number of things combined to shape their writing.

Tourists would take into account a wide range of aspects, including geography, customs and traditions, people, people, language, natural resources, architecture, religious issues, court affairs, and more.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q99) Choose the appropriate response:**

a) Al-Biruni found the Indian cities quite populated.

b) Al-Biruni was greatly influenced by the Indian postal system.

c) Ibn-Batuta travelled extensively in China.

d) both a and b

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Al-Biruni noted the dense population of Indian cities and wrote extensively about them in his book "Kitab al-Tafhim li Awa'il Sina'at al-Tanjim" (The Book of Instruction in the Elements of the Art of Astrology), as well as being greatly influenced by the Indian postal service and mentioning it in his book "Tarikh Al-Hind" (Chronicles of India.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d)

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q100) Identify which of the following assertions is NOT correct.**

a) Ibn Batuta came to India in the fourteenth century from Morocco

b) Francois Bernier came to India in the seventeenth century from Portugal

c) Al-Beruni came to India in the eleventh century from Uzbekistan

d) Abdur Razzaq came to India in the fifteenth century from Herat.

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: From Portugal, François Bernier immigrated to India in the seventeenth century.

Not from Portugal, Francois Bernier was a French physician and traveler who visited India in the seventeenth century. He traveled widely around the nation while working as a physician for Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb, recording his experiences and insights in his book "Travels in the Mughal Empire."

Thus, the correct answer is option (b)

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q101) Who were the most well-known poets from the Sufi and Bhakti traditions?**

a) Kabir and Amir Khusrau

b) Tulsidas and Rumi

c) Surdas and Sheikh Farid

d) Jayadeva and Bulleh Shah

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The well-known poets from the Sufi and Bhakti traditions were:

Amir Khusrau and Kabir. Kabir was an Indian mystic poet and saint who lived in the 15th century. He wrote in Hindi and is regarded as one of the most important leaders in the Bhakti movement. Amir Khusrau was a Persian poet and musician who lived in the 13th century. He is credited with helping the Sufi culture spread throughout the Indian subcontinent.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q102) Which of the following best summarises the Bhakti and Sufi saints' fundamental message?**

a) Rejection of all religions

b) Emphasis on personal devotion and love for God

c) Promotion of social inequality

d) Call for a violent revolution

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The importance of a person's love and commitment to God. Instead than relying on organised religion or religious authorities, both the Bhakti and Sufi traditions emphasised the value of a person's personal relationship with God. They held that oneness with the divine and spiritual enlightenment could be achieved by experiencing God through love and devotion.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b)

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q103) Who was the first Bhakti saint to write poetry in Hindi?**

a) Ramananda

b) Kabir

c) Nanak

d) Chaitanya

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: One of the key characters in the Bhakti movement, Kabir was an Indian mystic poet and saint who lived in the 15th century and wrote in Hindi. His lyrics are still frequently sung and repeated now since he wrote his poetry in an approachable language of Hindi.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b)

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q104) Who among the Sufis is referred to as the "king of the world"?**

a) Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti

b) Sheikh Nizamuddin Auliya

c) Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi

d) Sheikh Salim Chishti

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Nizamuddin Auliya, Sheikh was a poet and Sufi saint who lived in Delhi, India, in the fourteenth century. He is renowned for his teachings of love, compassion, and service to humanity and is one of the most significant Sufi saints of the Chishti order.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b)

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q105) Which Bhakti saint is credited with writing the Ramayana?**

a) Tulsidas

b) Surdas

c) Kabir

d) Namdev

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Famous Indian poet, saint, and philosopher Tulsidas flourished in the 16th century. He is well-known for his devotional writings, especially the Ramcharitmanas, an Awadhi language version of the Hindu epic Ramayana.

Lord Rama was a favourite of Tulsidas, who wrote the Ramcharitmanas as a hymn to him.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q106) Who was the first Bhakti saint who was a woman?**

a) Andal

b) Mirabai

c) Lal Ded

d) Akka Mahadevi

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Although many women contributed to the Bhakti movement in various parts of India at various times, historical controversy and interpretation surround the first female Bhakti saint. Andal is thought by many to be the first of the early and well-known female Bhakti saints.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q107) Names of Vishnu Bhakta saints include:**

a) Nayanar

b) Virshaiv

c) Alvar

d) Zimmi

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Alvar were the saints of Vishnu Bhakta.

The Alvars were a group of Tamil poet-saints who lived between the fifth and ninth centuries CE and were dedicated to Lord Vishnu devotion. They were regarded as the forefathers of the Bhakti movement in South India, and they wrote devotional poems in honor of Lord Vishnu.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c)

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q108) From which state The Bhakts belonging to Alvars and Nayanars originated?**

a) Kerala

b) Karnataka

c) Tamil Nadu

d) Andhra Pradesh

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The Bhakts of Tamil Nadu were Alvars and Nayanars. From the sixth and ninth centuries CE, two groups of saints known as the Alvars and Nayanars lived in Tamil Nadu and dedicated their lives to the worship of Lord Vishnu and Lord Shiva, respectively.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c)

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q109) Which of the following Bhakti Saints created numerous punyakshetras all throughout India by subduing Parvati's manifestations and encasing her essence in Sri Chakras?**

a) Tulsidas

b) Shankaracharya

c) Ramanujam

d) Valmiki

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Shankaracharya is the Bhakti Saint who, by taming Parvati's incarnations and encasing her essence in Sri Chakras, established innumerable punyakshetralu all across India. The famous Indian philosopher and theologian Adi Shankaracharya revived and codified the Advaita Vedanta school of thought.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q110) Which Bhakti saint lived during Guru Nanak's lifetime?**

a) Kabir

b) Ramananda

c) Tulsidas

d) Surdas

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The founder of Sikhism, Guru Nanak, and the Indian mystic poet and saint Kabir both resided in Varanasi, India, in the 15th century. The universality of God and the unity of all religions were central to Kabir's teachings, and both Hinduism and Islam had a significant influence on his devotional poetry.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q111) The "Nightingale of Rajasthan" is one of the following Bhakti saints.**

a) Ramananda

b) Mirabai

c) Tulsidas

d) Kabir

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Mirabai was a poetess and Bhakti saint who was born in Rajasthan, India, in the sixteenth century. She was a follower of Lord Krishna, and she is renowned for the fervent love and devotion that are shown in her songs and poetry for him. She was sometimes referred to as the "Nightingale of Rajasthan" because of the beautiful and deep quality of her poems and songs.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q112) The Bhakti saints adhered to the Advaita school of thought, which is defined as:**

a) Non-dualism

b) Dualism

c) Polytheism

d) Monotheism

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Because the Bhakti saints did not all adhere to the same school of thought, their beliefs varied. Some renowned Bhakti saints, particularly those of the Vaishnava tradition, did, however, subscribe to the Advaita school of thought. The Advaita school of thought is a Hindu non-dualistic philosophy created by the 8th-century philosopher Adi Shankara.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q113) The Bhakti saints were critical of the caste system and advocated:**

a) The abolition of the caste system

b) The reform of the caste system

c) The preservation of the caste system

d) The strengthening of the caste system

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The caste system was criticized by the Bhakti saints, who also pushed for its elimination. They held that the caste system was a social ill that fostered inequality and prejudice and ran counter to the basic idea of equality that forms the basis of many of India's religious and philosophical traditions.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q114) Which among the Bhakti saints is renowned for his writings advocating the equality of all faiths?**

a) Kabir

b) Ravidas

c) Namdev

d) Tukaram

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The Kabir is a Bhakti saint renowned for his teachings on the universality of all religions.

North Indian poet and mystic Kabir, who lived in the 15th century, is regarded as one of the key players in the Bhakti movement. Kabir's teachings highlighted God's unity, the equality of all people, and the significance of self-realization through devotion to God.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q115) Which language was Vachanas written in?**

a) Tamil

b) Kannada

c) Malayalam

d) Telugu

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The Kannada language was used to write the Vachanas.

Vachanas are a type of devotional poetry that first appeared in the 12th century as a result of the Lingayat movement in the South Indian state of Karnataka. They were written by a group of poet-saints known as the Virashaivas or Lingayats, who were devotees of Lord Shiva.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**Q116) Who of the following is a saint of the sufis?**

a) Ibn Battuta

b) Nizamuddin Aauliya

c) Sakkara

d) Salivate Nayannars

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Nizamuddin Aauliya was a Sufi saint and philosopher who lived in Delhi, India, in the 14th century. He was a follower of Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti of Ajmer, a famous Sufi saint who is regarded as one of the most influential Sufi saints in the Indian subcontinent.

Nizamuddin Aauliya is well-known for his teachings on the value of spiritual love, compassion, and humanitarian assistance.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q117) Which Bhakti saint is renowned for his dedication to Lord Krishna teachings?**

a) Tukaram

b) Namdev

c) Kabir

d) Ramananda

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Namdev is a Bhakti saint known for his devotion to Lord Krishna's teachings.

Namdev was a 14th-century Indian saint and poet from Maharashtra. He is regarded as a pivotal figure in the Bhakti movement, notably in the Vaishnava tradition. Namdev was a devotee of Lord Vitthal (a Krishna incarnation) and is well-known for his devotional songs.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q118) Which Sufi saint is renowned for his teachings on the oneness of humanity and God?**

a) Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti

b) Nizamuddin Auliya

c) Baba Farid

d) Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The Sufi saint Nizamuddin Auliya is renowned for his teachings on the equality of people and God.

A Sufi saint named Nizamuddin Auliya resided in Delhi, India, in the fourteenth century. He was Baba Farid's follower and rose to prominence in the Chishti school of Sufism. Baba Farid was a well-known Sufi saint.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q119) Who wrote the Adi Granth?**

a) Guru Teg Bahadur Ji

b) Guru Arjan Dev Ji

c) Guru Nanak Dey Ji

d) Guru Gobind Singh Ji

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Adi Granth was compiled by Guru Arjan Dev Ji. The sacred text of Sikhism is the Adi Granth, usually referred to as the Guru Granth Sahib. Early in the 17th century, Guru Arjan Dev Ji, the fifth Sikh Guru, put it together. The compilation of the Adi Granth was a key step in the development of Sikhism since it offered a framework for Sikh theology and practice while also providing a central text for the faith.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q120) What was the main focus of the Bhakti movement?**

a) The upper castes

b) The lower castes

c) The Muslims

d) The British

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: In India, the lower castes were predominantly involved in the Bhakti movement.

The severe caste structure that predominated in Indian civilization gave rise to the Bhakti movement. The Bhakti movement provided a new platform for spiritual expression for the lower castes, who were excluded from participating in conventional Vedic ceremonies and customs.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q121) Who was Ramanandi Sampradaya's philosopher and reformer?**

a) Ravidass

b) Mirabai

c) Tulsidas

d) Kabirdas

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Tulsidas was a Ramanandi Sampradaya reformer and philosopher.

Hindu poet, philosopher, and saint Tulsidas flourished in the sixteenth century. He was a follower of Lord Rama and is most known for the Ramcharitmanas, an epic poem that recounts the life of the Hindu god in the Awadhi dialect of Hindi.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q122) The main god in the vitthala temple was Vitthala. Vitthala was known as the avatar of Lord?**

a) Brahma

b) Vishnu

c) Shiva

d) Ganesha

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Vitthala was renowned as Lord Vishnu's incarnation.

Vitthala, also known as Vithoba, is a famous god worshiped in Maharashtra, India. He is a manifestation of Lord Vishnu and is frequently represented as a dark-skinned young guy carrying a flute.

The Vitthala temple at Pandharpur, Maharashtra, is one of the most prominent places of worship for Vitthala believers.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q123) What aspect of the Bhakti Movement led to the concept of Saguna Brahmane?**

a) Shaivism

b) Nirgunabraman

c) None of these

d) Vaishnavism

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation:Vaishnavism was the part of the Bhakti Movement that led to the concept of Saguna Brahmane.

The Bhakti Movement, which began in medieval India, was a social and religious movement that emphasized devotion and intimate encounters with the divine. The concept of Saguna Brahmane, which refers to the idea of a personal, accessible, and loving God who may be worshiped through physical forms such as statues or images, was a significant aspect of the Bhakti Movement.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q124) In Maharashtra, how did the Bhakti Cult spread?**

a) Guru Ramdas

b) Tukaram

c) Jnaneshwar

d) None of these

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The Bhakti cult is attributed with being introduced to Maharashtra by Jnaneshwar.

Saint, poet, and philosopher Jnaneshwar, also known as Jnanadeva, was from Maharashtra and flourished in the 13th century. Their teachings and writings continue to be widely revered and celebrated in Maharashtra and beyond.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q125) Which of the following best describes how the Pandharpur Movement is related to the Bhakti Movement of?**

a) Assam

b) Both A and C

c) Bengal

d) Punjab

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The Maharashtra Bhakti Movement is connected to the Pandharpur Movement.

Pandharpur, a town in Maharashtra's Solapur district, is recognised as the state's principal Bhakti Movement hub. The village is well-known for its Vitthala temple, which honours the deity Vitthala, a manifestation of Lord Vishnu.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q126) Where did the female members of the royal family go to socialise?**

a) Lotus Mahal

b) None of these

c) Mahanavmi Dibba

d) Chajja

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The Mahanavmi Dibba served as a gathering place for the female members of the royal family. It is a large platform inside the Royal Enclosure in Hampi, a historic city in the Indian state of Karnataka.In ancient India, the female members of the royal family went to the Lotus Mahal to socialize.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q127) Whom is the temple Vitthala devoted to?**

a) Lord Ganesh

b) Both A and C

c) Lord Vishnu

d) Lord Shiva

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Vitthala is a temple devoted to Lord Vishnu. It is a historic temple that can be seen in Hampi, an Indian state of Karnataka and a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The temple is renowned for its exquisite carvings and spectacular architecture.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q128) What is the name of the river that runs through Vijayanagar?**

a) Kaveri

b) Tapi

c) Tungabhadra

d) Krishna

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The Tungabhadra River passes through Vijayanagar. In the Indian state of Karnataka is a historic city called Vijayanagar, sometimes referred to as Hampi. A tributary of the Krishna River, the Tungabhadra River traverses southern India's Deccan Plateau.The river provided a vital source of water for the city's inhabitants and agriculture, and also served as a natural barrier against enemy attacks.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q129) Who took the first photograph of the Hampi archaeological remains?**

a) None of these

b) Collin Mackenzie

c) John Marshall

d) Alexander Greenlaw

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The first person to take a picture of Hampi's archaeological relics was Collin Mackenzie. The first Surveyor General of India was a Scottish engineer named Mackenzie, who held the position from 1815 to 1820.Greenlaw's photographs of the Hampi ruins are considered to be some of the earliest surviving images of the site

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q130) The Vijayanagar Empire was established when?**

a) 1326

b) 1346

c) 1376

d) 1366

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: In 1336, the Vijayanagar Empire was established. Harihara I and Bukka Raya I, two brothers who served as army leaders for the Kakatiya Kingdom, founded it. After the Delhi Sultanate defeated the Kakatiya Kingdom. The Vijayanagara Empire grew to become one of the largest and most powerful empires in Indian history, ruling over a vast region encompassing present-day Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, and parts of Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q131) What was the name of the first dynasty to rule the Vijaynagar Empire?**

a) Aravidu Dynasty

b) Sangam Dynasty

c) Tuluva Dynasty

d) Saluva Dynasty

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The Sangama Dynasty was the first to reign the Vijayanagara Empire. It was established in the Deccan Plateau region of southern India by the brothers Harihara I and Bukka Raya I, who had previously served as military leaders in the Kakatiya Empire.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q132) What term was employed to describe Greeks and other people who arrived on the subcontinent from the northwest?**

a) Chettis

b) Rayas

c) Amara

d) Yavana

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Yavana was the term used to refer the Greeks and other foreigners who came to the Indian subcontinent from the northwest. Those who lived beyond the Indus River were referred to as Yavana in ancient India, particularly the Greeks and Macedonians who were commanded by Alexander the Great during his invasion of India in 326 BCE.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q133) Which year did Hampi receive the World Heritage Site recognition?**

a) 1987

b) 1986

c) 1976

d) 1985

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: In 1987, Hampi was designated a World Heritage Site. For its great cultural value as the location of the mediaeval Vijayanagara Empire, one of the biggest and wealthiest empires in Indian history, Hampi was recognised as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1987.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q134) Which occasion saw the performance of Mahanavami Dibba?**

a) Victory over the enemy

b) Marriage of the King

c) Worship of the state horse

d) Navratri festival

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The Vijayanagara Kingdom built the vast platform known as Mahanavami Dibba to commemorate the Navratri festival. The goddess Durga, or the divine feminine strength, is honored during the nine-day Hindu festival of Navratri.During the Navratri festival, which lasts for nine nights and ten days, the King of the Vijayanagara Empire would perform a special ritual known as the "Mahanavami" to honor the goddess Durga

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q135) What was the name of the Vijayanagar empire's capital city?**

a) Hampi

b) Bijapur

c) Golkonda

d) Golconda

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Hampi functioned as the Vijayanagara Empire's capital. The UNESCO World Heritage Site of Hampi is situated in the modern-day state of Karnataka in southern India. Two brothers, Harihara I and Bukka Raya, founded the Vijayanagara Kingdom in 1336.The city was renowned for its grandeur, wealth, and cultural diversity, and was a major center of trade, commerce, and art.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q136) What among the following was NOT a trait of Vijayanagar art?**

a) Boldness of scale

b) Use of bright colors

c) Realistic portrayal of human figures

d) Minimal use of ornamentation

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: "Minimal use of decoration" was the quality that was NOT connected with Vijayanagar art.

The art of Vijayanagar is renowned for its large-scale boldness, use of vivid colours, and realistic depictions of human beings. This art form placed a strong emphasis on ornamentation, with complex patterns and designs decorating many of the structures, sculptures, and paintings.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q137) Who was the well-known Kannada poet of the Vijayanagar era?**

a) Kalidasa

b) Vidyaranya

c) Sarvajna

d) Harsha

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Sarvajna" was a well-known Kannada poet who flourished in the Vijayanagar era.

Poet and philosopher Sarvajna lived in the 16th century during the reign of the Vijayanagar kingdom. He is renowned for both his clear writing style and his astute and funny observations on social mores and human nature.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q138) Who was the 16th-century Portuguese traveler who went to Vijayanagar?**

a) Ibn Battuta

b) Niccolò de' Conti

c) Domingo Paes

d) Marco Polo

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: “Domingo Paes" was a Portuguese traveler who came to Vijayanagar in the 16th century.

Domingo Paes, a Portuguese traveler, paid a visit to Vijayanagar in the years 1520–1521 when King Krishna Deva Raya was in power. His journal, titled "Story of Paes," has a thorough account of his adventures.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q139) What famous king led the Battle of Talikota victory over the Bahmani Sultanate?**

a) Bukka

b) Krishnadevaraya

c) Deva Raya II

d) Harihara II

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Krishnadevaraya" was the illustrious ruler who overthrew the Bahmani Sultanate at the Battle of Talikota.One of the most well-known rulers of the Vijayanagar empire was Krishnadevaraya. Known for his military victories, support of the arts and literature, and administrative reforms, he governed from 1509 until 1529.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q140) Which one of the following was a well-known academic hub during the Vijayanagar era?**

a) Nalanda

b) Takshashila

c) Hampi

d) Anegundi

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: “Hampi" was the renowned educational hub during the Vijayanagar era.

In the modern Indian state of Karnataka, Hampi served as the Vijayanagar empire's capital. Throughout the 14th to the 16th century, it served as a significant hub for trade, business, and culture.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q141) Which of the following DOES NOT characterise Vijayanagar literature?**

a) Use of the Sanskrit language

b) Emphasis on devotional poetry

c) Promotion of secular literature

d) Depiction of the lives of common people

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Depiction of the lives of common people" was a component of Vijayanagar literature that was not very prominent.Sanskrit, the language of the affluent and educated classes at the period, is famous for being used in Vijayanagar literature.While some works of secular literature were produced during this period, they primarily focused on courtly life and were often composed in regional languages such as Kannada and Telugu.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q142) Who is credited with founding Vijayanagar?**

a) Krishnadevaraya

b) Harihara and Bukka

c) Deva Raya I

d) Vidyaranya

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: In the year 1336 AD, two brothers named Harihara and Bukka created the city of Vijayanagar. In modern-day Karnataka, India, they founded the Vijayanagara Empire, with Vijayanagara (now known as Hampi) as its capital. while Vidyaranya was a spiritual leader and the founder of the Sringeri Sharada Peetham, a prominent Advaita Vedanta monastery in South India.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q143) Which of the following DID NOT play a role in Vijayanagar's ascent to power?**

a) A strategic location

b) A fertile agricultural hinterland

c) An abundance of mineral resources

d) A strong navy

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The development of Vijayanagar was NOT aided by a robust fleet.

The following three alternatives had a significant role in the expansion of the Vijayanagara Empire:

Advantageous location: Vijayanagara's location gave it the power to dominate trade routes and have access to vital resources.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q144) Which religion predominated in Vijayanagar?**

a) Hinduism

b) Buddhism

c) Islam

d) Christianity

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Hinduism was the prevalent religion in Vijayanagar. Two brothers, Harihara and Bukka, who were devoted Hindus and who formed the Vijayanagara Kingdom with the help of the local Hindu populace, did so in the year 1336 AD.While the Vijayanagara Empire was known for its religious tolerance, with other religions such as Jainism, Islam, and Christianity being allowed to flourish, Hinduism remained the dominant religion of the empire

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q145) Which of the following was a major contributing factor to Vijayanagar's decline?**

a) Invasion by the Mughals

b) Internal conflicts and dynastic struggles

c) Decline in trade and commerce

d) All of the above

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Internal strife and dynastic rivalries played a significant role in Vijayanagar's collapse.

Although having a lengthy and affluent rule, the Vijayanagara Empire finally decayed and fell apart in the 16th century. Internal strife and dynastic rivalries were one of the main causes that contributed to the empire's demise.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q146) Which of the following was NOT a characteristic of the Vijayanagar government?**

a) Use of a decentralized system of governance

b) Appointment of governors for each province

c) Promotion of local self-government

d) Centralized control over all administrative functions

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The Vijayanagar administrative structure DID NOT provide centralised control over every administrative task.

One of the main characteristics of the administrative structure of the Vijayanagara Empire was the decentralised style of control.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q147) Who was the great saint and philosopher from the Vijayanagara era?**

a) Adi Shankara

b) Ramanuja

c) Madhvacharya

d) Basavanna

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The renowned saint and philosopher Madhvacharya lived during the Vijayanagara era. The Indian scholar Madhvacharya, also known as Ananda Tirtha, founded the Dvaita school of Vedanta in the thirteenth century.He is said to have played a key role in the establishment of the Vijayanagara Empire, and was a trusted adviser to several of the empire's rulers.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q148) At the Battle of Plassey in 1757, who was the Nawab of Bengal?**

a) Siraj ud-Daulah

b) Mir Jafar

c) Alivardi Khan

d) Warren Hastings

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The Nawab of Bengal at the Battle of Plassey in 1757 was Siraj ud-Daulah.Siraj ud-Daulah served as the Nawab of Bengal during the Battle of Plassey in 1757.

The last independent Nawab of Bengal was Siraj ud-Daulah, who succeeded his grandfather Alivardi Khan as ruler in 1756 at the age of 23.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q149) Ahom kings belonged to?**

a) Madhya Pradesh

b) Andhra Pradesh

c) Orissa

d) Assam

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Northeastern India's Brahmaputra Valley, specifically the modern-day state of Assam, was under the control of the Ahom monarchy. The Ahom dynasty was founded in 1228 and ruled until the beginning of the 19th century, when the country was placed under British dominion in 1826.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q150) which was Akbar's court historian?**

a) Al-Biruni

b) Abul Fazl

c) Bernier

d) Ibn-Battuta

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: At the court of the Mughal Emperor Akbar, Abul Fazl held a significant position as a courtier and advisor. He was also a writer and scholar who contributed to a number of significant publications, notably the Ain-i-Akbari, a thorough study of the governance and culture of the Mughal Empire under Akbar.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q151) It played a significant role in Central India's Jins-i-Kamil culture.**

a) Cotton

b) Sugarcane

c) Oil Seeds

d) All of these

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Cotton, sugarcane, and oil seeds were significant Jins-i-Kamil in Central India. The Mughal era coined the phrase "Jins-i-Kamil" to describe the best agricultural produce. The Mughal kings supported the development of superior crops because they had a deep interest in agriculture.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q152) The Zamindars of mediaeval India were who?**

a) Landowners

b) State Officials

c) Priests

d) Traders

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: In the agrarian economy of medieval India, the landowners known as Zamindars were very important. The Persian word "zamindar," which means "landholder," is where the name "zamindar" first appeared. In a sense, they were local aristocrats who owned substantial landholdings that were rented out to tenant farmers.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q153) Who served as the Zamindars' and the peasants' middlemen?**

a) Patwaris

b) Ryots

c) Mandalis

d) Munshis

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The Patwaris served as the Zamindars' and the peasants' middlemen. Village officials called patwaris kept land records, assessed and collected taxes, and served as go-betweens for the peasants and zamindars.Patwaris and Munshis were also important officials in the Indian feudal system, but they served different roles.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q154) Where was the "Chowkidar System" a common practise?**

a) Punjab

b) Bihar

c) Tamil Nadu

d) Gujarat

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: In the Gujarat, an area of India, the "Chowkidar System" was common. The word "Chowkidar" is Hindi for "watchman" or "guard," and the system called for the appointment of a watchman to keep watch over a certain region or hamlet.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q155) What is the term for the ideal crop?**

a) Do Fasla

b) None of these

c) Shahnahar

d) Jins-i-Kamil

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The Persian word "Jins-i-Kamil," which is frequently used in agriculture, is used to describe a perfect harvest. It also goes by the name "Kamila Fasal" in Urdu. It describes a crop that has produced all of its yield, quality, and maturity.The term is commonly used in agriculture and is associated with the selection of the best seeds or plants for cultivation.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q156) Which of the following statements regarding the Jajmani system is true?**

a) It is a market exchange system

b) It is a kinship system

c) It is a banking system

d) It is non market exchange

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: A historic occupational-based system of exchange known as the "Jajmani system" exists in rural India where households from certain castes offer particular services to families from other castes in the same village.The patron family, in turn, provides protection, social status, and other forms of support to the service provider.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q157) Which of the following neighbourhoods was low-class?**

a) Mandal

b) Jangil

c) Majur

d) Halalkhoran

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: A community that engages in filthy activities including scavenging, cleaning toilets, and disposing of dead animals is known as a halalkhor. The phrase is no longer used in modern India since it is rude and insulting.Mandal, Jangil, and Majur are not necessarily associated with low-class neighborhoods, as they can refer to a variety of social and occupational groups in different contexts.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q158) Whose reigning monarch forbade tobacco use?**

a) Akbar

b) Jahangir

c) Sher Shah Suri

d) Aurangzeb

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: From 1605 through 1627, Jahangir, the fourth Mughal Emperor of India, was in power. He was renowned for his appreciation of the arts and culture. He was also a severe monarch who outlawed several activities throughout his tenure, including smoking.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q159) The Mughal emperor who introduced the revenue farming system was one of the following:**

a) Akbar

b) Jahangir

c) Shah Jahan

d) Aurangzeb

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Akbar, a Mughal emperor, was the one who first implemented the concept of income farming.

From 1556 to 1605, Akbar, the third Mughal emperor of India, governed) He is renowned for his sweeping economic and administrative changes, which included establishing the revenue farming system.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q160) The Faraizi movement was associated with:**

a) The Kisan Sabha

b) The Wahabi movement

c) The Swadeshi movement

d) The Peasant movement

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The Peasant movement was connected to the Faraizi movement. Early in the 19th century, among Bengal's Muslim peasantry, a social and religious movement known as the Faraizi movement was born. Haji Shariatullah, a Muslim preacher who aspired to revitalise and reform Islam in Bengal, created the organisation.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q161) By who was the "Permanent Settlement" first proposed?**

a) Lord Cornwallis

b) Lord Wellesley

c) Lord Dalhousie

d) Lord Curzon

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: In the year 1793, when Lord Cornwallis served as the Governor-General of British India, he established the Permanent Settlement. The Zamindari System, which was also known as the Permanent Settlement.The Permanent Settlement, also known as the Zamindari System, attempted to stabilise land revenue and shift revenue collection duty from the East India Company to Bengal's landlords, the Zamindars.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q.162) The "Ryotwari System": what was it?**

a) A system of land measurement

b) A system of revenue collection

c) A system of land tenure

d) A system of irrigation

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The Brits introduced the Ryotwari System as a means of tax collection in India. It was a system of collecting land taxes that relied on small-scale farmers or peasants rather than large landowners. In the Ryotwari System, individual cultivators or peasant farmers, sometimes known as "ryots," paid taxes directly to the government.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q163) Which community was the "Champaran Satyagraha" most detrimental to?**

a) Peasants

b) Traders

c) Zamindars

d) Brahmins

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The "Champaran Satyagraha" was most detrimental to the Zamindars. In 1917, Mahatma Gandhi organized the Champaran Satyagraha to protest the British landowners' forced indigo production on the local farmers in Bihar, India's Champaran region. The peasants were the group most impacted by the Champaran Satyagraha.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q164) Where did the vegetables like tomatoes and chilies arrive in India?**

a) Old World

b) New World

c) Continental World

d) Middle world

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: India received vegetables from the New World, including tomatoes and chilies. The Americas are referred to as the "New World," and they were found by Christopher Columbus in 1492. The Americas and the Old World, which consists of Europe, Africa, and Asia, had significant exchanges of plants, animals, and cultural concepts after the discovery of the New World

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q165) Akbar’s “auspicious sayings” were included in?**

a) 5th book of Ain

b) 2nd book of Ain

c) 4th book of Ain

d) 1st book of Ain

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The first book of Ain-i-Akbari contains the "auspicious sayings" of the king Akbar. Abu'l-Fazl ibn Mubarak, the historian of the Mughal court, wrote Ain-i-Akbari, a comprehensive history of Akbar's rule.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q166) Which of the following statements regarding Ain-i-Akbari is true?**

a) Sipah-Abadi is related to civil and military administration.

b) Manzil-Abadi is related to the royal household

c) All of these

d) Mulk-Abadi gives information about the fiscal aspect of the state

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The Ain-i-Akbari is a 16th-century document composed during Mughal Emperor Akbar's reign. It offers a detailed analysis of the Mughal Empire's administrative and economic system and is regarded as an essential source of historical information.

The Ain-i-Akbari is divided into three books, each of which has multiple portions.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q167) Who are the peasants who plough the fields and mark the boundaries of each one with thorn, brick, or earth for identifying and demarcation purposes?**

a) Khud Kashta

b) Pahi Kashta

c) AsamisPahi Kashta

d) Both A and B

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The Khud Kashta or Pahi Kashta are the peasants who prepare the fields, mark the boundaries of each field, and make borders out of soil, brick, and thorn for identification and demarcation.

During the Mughal era, the Khud Kashta system was common in certain regions of North India, particularly in the cities of Agra and Delhi.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q168) Which of the following terms for a peasant was most frequently used in Indo-Persian sources from the Mughal era?**

a) Both B and C

b) Raiyat

c) Muzarian

d) Gulam

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: "Raiyat" was the term most frequently used in Indo-Persian sources from the Mughal era to designate a peasant. The Persian word "Raiyat" is used to refer to a farmer or a peasant. During the Mughal era, it was frequently used to refer to peasants who farmed and paid taxes to the government.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q169) What does the phrase "ryotwari" mean?**

a) The state directly dealt with individual cultivators

b) The state leased out land to revenue farmers

c) The state collected revenue from intermediaries

d) The state collected revenue from traders

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation:Individual cultivators were dealt with directly by the state.

The term "ryotwari" refers to a land revenue collecting method in which the state interacted directly with individual growers. The British adopted this system during their control in India, and it was prominent in places where the Zamindari system did not exist. The farmers were recognised as the landowners under the ryotwari system and were obligated to pay a predetermined amount of tax to the state.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q170) Explain which year the Peasant and Workers' Party of India was founded in:**

a) 1920

b) 1930

c) 1947

d) 1950

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The Peasant and Workers' Party of India was established in 1947. It is an Indian political party founded by representatives of the Kisan Sabha (peasant organization) and the Communist Party of India. The party was created on May 19, 1947, in Kolkata, India, with the goal of fighting for the rights of the country's peasants and workers. The party has a large presence in Maharashtra and has been active in different political and social movements throughout India.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q171) The Paharias: who were they?**

a) Hunters

b) Shifting Cultivators

c) Charcoal Producers

d) All of the above

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The Paharias are a tribe that primarily engages in hunting and gathering. They are also known to engage in shifting farming and gather fruits and medicinal herbs from the wild. Yet, this group is not normally connected to the production of charcoal.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q172) Who was Sidhu Majhi?**

a) Leader of Santhal rebellion

b) Leader of Gond Rebellion

c) Leader of Paharia Rebellion

d) Leader of 1857 Rebellion

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The Murmu brothers, also known as Sidhu and Kanhu Murmu, were in charge of the Santhal Uprising in 1855–1856. In historical records, Sidhu Murmu is frequently referred to as Sidhu Murmu or Sidhu Kanhu Murmu.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q173) Who among the following arose in Rajmahal as a danger to Paharis?**

a) Santhal

b) Bhil

c) Gujjars

d) Bekarwal

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Rajmahal as a danger to Paharis isSanthal. The Rajmahal Hills in Jharkhand, India, are home to the Paharias, an indigenous tribe. The Santhals are the group that has the best chance of becoming a danger to the Paharias in Rajmahal out of the choices presented.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**Q174) Which economist's theories did British officials in Maharashtra implement in the 1820s?**

a) David Ricardo

b) Thames Robert

c) John Stuart Mil

d) Walter Bagehot

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: David Ricardo was an economist whose theories were used by British officials in Maharashtra in the 1820s. His theory of comparative advantage was used to support the British free trade policy that was put into place in India at the beginning of the 19th century.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q175) Taluqdar is a term for a member of the government.**

a) Government official.

b) King's official.

c) One who holds territorial unit.

d) poor peasants.

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: A taluka or taluqdari is a territorial holding, and its owner is referred to as a taluqdar. A taluqdar would be given the right to collect revenue from a particular area in exchange for performing military and administrative obligations under the taluqdari system.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q176) Did the lands undergo a new survey under the Ryotwari system?**

a) every 10 years.

b) every 20 years.

c) every 30 years.

d) every 40 years.

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The lands were typically resurveyed under the Ryotwari system every 30 years. During the British colonial era, the Ryotwari system was a method of settling land revenue whereby individual farmers, or ryots, were acknowledged as the property's proprietors and paid taxes directly to the government.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q177) Which one of the following was the Santhal Rebellion's leader?**

a) Sidhu Manjhi

b) Birsa Munda

c) Kanu Manjhi

d) Shibu Murmu

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Along with his brother Kanhu Murmu, Sidhu Murmu led the Santhal Rebellion. The Santhal Rebellion of 1855–1856 was a large indigenous rebellion against British colonial control in India, especially in the area that is now known as Jharkhand. They were the main organisers of the uprising.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q178) The Company began to reign in Bengal in the middle of?**

a) 1770s.

b) 1760s.

c) 1750s.

d) 1740s.

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: In the mid-18th century, the British East India Company took control of Bengal. The Battle of Plassey in 1757 was a watershed moment in this process, allowing the company to establish itself as Bengal's de facto ruler. The company did not establish entire control of Bengal until the mid-1760s, with the signing of the Treaty of Allahabad in 1765.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q179) What other name did the jotedars go by?**

a) Zamindars

b) Ryots

c) Haoldars

d) Paharias

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The Zamindars were the jotedars. During the British colonial era, the jotedari system was a sort of land revenue settlement in Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa. Being the go-betweens for the zamindars and the cultivators, or ryots, the jotedars were in charge of collecting rent from the latter and distributing a portion of it to the zamindars.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**Q180) Lije of Paharias of Rajmahal is entirely reliant on the following:**

a) hunt

b) gathering

c) both a and b

d) none

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The Paharias are a tribe that resides in the Rajmahal Hills region of Jharkhand. Their primary sources of income include the area's forests and rivers, as well as other natural resources.The Paharias rely on the forest for their subsistence, which includes shifting cultivation, gathering of forest products, and hunting.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q181) What year was the "Chhota Nagpur Tenancy Act" passed?**

a) 1855

b) 1865

c) 1876

d) 1908

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: In the Indian state of Jharkhand's Chota Nagpur Plateau, tribal groups have their land tenures and rights governed under the Chhota Nagpur Tenancy Act (CNT Act).

The act was initially enacted in 1908, and over time, it underwent a number of revisions to take into account the shifting demands of the local indigenous tribes.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q182) Who was the Indian Governor-General who started the "Divide and Rule" strategy?**

a) Lord Curzon

b) Lord Canning

c) Lord Dalhousie

d) Lord Mountbatten

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Lord Curzon was the Indian Governor-General who started the "Divide and Rule" strategy. Between 1899 to 1905, Lord Curzon served as the Viceroy of India, and he is largely recognised for having implemented the "Divide and Rule" strategy there.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q183) When was the Bengal Permanent Settlement established?**

a) 1793

b) 1803

c) 1813

d) 1823

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: A permanent settlement was made in Bengal in 1793. In Bengal, Bihar, and Odisha, the British East India Company implemented a land income system. The East India Company's revenue requirements were to be fixed, and the landowners were to have stability.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q184) Rajmahal's Lije of Paharias are totally reliant on?**

a) river

b) permanent agriculture

c) forests

(d) Trade

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The Rajmahal Paharias rely heavily on forests for their way of existence. Their means of subsistence include hunting, fishing, gathering wild fruits and vegetables, and selling the products of the forest.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q185) Which Act established English as the language of instruction in India's higher education system?**

a) Charter Act of 1813

b) Charter Act of 1833

c) Indian Councils Act of 1861

d) Indian Universities Act of 1904

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: During the colonial period, the British government in India enacted a number of legislation that had a significant impact on the country's education system. The Charter Act of 1833 was a significant piece of legislation that attempted to improve education in India by granting monies for the creation of schools and colleges. This act, however, did not make English the language of education.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q186) "Poverty and Un-British Rule in India" was written by who?**

a) Dadabhai Naoroji

b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

d) Lala Lajpat Rai

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Dadabhai Naoroji wrote the book "Poverty and Un-British Rule in India" in 1901. Naoroji was a notable political and social leader during the Indian independence struggle, as well as a member of the Indian National Congress. The book examines the economic consequences of British colonialism on India, focusing on how British exploitation policies contributed to the country's poverty.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q187) When was the Permanent Settlement first implemented in India?**

a) Mughals

b) British

c) Marathas

d) Vijayanagara Empire

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: During British administration in India, the Permanent Settlement was initially established. The British East India Company introduced it in 1793 in the Bengal Presidency, which included present-day West Bengal, Bangladesh, and parts of Odisha, Bihar, and Assam. Instead of performing periodic assessments and imposing variable taxes on cultivators, the Permanent Settlement was a revenue system that attempted to establish the land revenue for a region in perpetuity.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**Q1Q188) Which form of revenue was implemented in Bombay and the Deccan?**

a) Permanent Settlement

b) Kankut

c) Batai

d) Ryotwari

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The Ryotwari system was a form of land revenue system that the British introduced to India. Under this system, the revenue was paid directly to the land cultivator (ryot). The cultivator was regarded as the land's owner and was in charge of paying the British government the revenue.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q189) Who was the British Governor-General who put the land revenue settlement strategy into motion in India?**

a) Lord Cornwallis

b) Lord William Bentinck

c) Lord Dalhousie

d) Lord Ripon

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Lord Cornwallis was the British Governor-General who started the practise of settling land tax in India. In 1793, he established the Permanent Settlement in Odisha, Bihar, and Bengal. The Permanent Settlement sought to stabilise the landowners' situation while addressing the East India Company's financial needs.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q190) Consider the factors that follow claims:**

1. Permanent settlement was introduced in 1793 AD.

2. Jotedarswere quite powerful.

3. All the Zamindars paid their dues very easily.

4. The ryots came to see the moneylenders as devious and deceitful.

a) 1, 2 and 3

b) 1, 2, 3 and 4

c) 1, 2 and 4

d) 2, 3 and 4

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The third statement is untrue. Several zamindars were in debt because they were unable to pay their dues. The Zamindars' revenue requirements were set in stone by the Permanent Settlement, regardless of the actual agricultural output or income generated. As a result, the Zamindars began to take advantage of the ryots to satisfy their need for money.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q191) Where did Gandhi initially employ satyagraha?**

a) India

b) South Africa

c) South America

d) England

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: During his early 20th-century fight for the rights of Indian immigrants in South Africa, Mahatma Gandhi employed the concept of Satyagraha for the first time. In 1893, Gandhi arrived in South Africa as a young attorney to represent an Indian commercial organisation.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q192) Dandi March moved things along by ?**

a) Non-Cooperation Movement

b) Civil Disobedience Movement

c) Quit India Movement

d) Rowlatt Satyagraha

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: A crucial moment in India's fight for independence from British control was the Dandi March, also known as the Salt Satyagraha. Mahatma Gandhi and a group of his supporters marched for 24 days from Sabarmati Ashram in Ahmedabad to the coastal village of Dandi in the months of March and April 1930.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**Q1Q193) What year did India's Non-Cooperation Movement begin?**

a) 1918

b) 1920

c) 1922

d) 1924

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The Non-Cooperation Campaign, which Mahatma Gandhi started on September 5th, 1920, was a pivotal stage in India's struggle for independence. The movement sought to seek India's independence from Britain and force it to the negotiating table.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q194) The Non-Cooperation Movement did not include which of the following events?**

a) Boycott of schools and colleges

b) Boycott of British goods

c) Quit India Movement

d) Resignation of government jobs

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: In order to demand India's rapid independence from British control, Mahatma Gandhi started the influential Quit India Campaign in 1942. It was a widespread civil disobedience movement with the goal of getting the British to leave India. The Non-Cooperation Movement included the boycott of British goods, boycott of schools and colleges, and the resignation of government jobs, as a form of non-violent resistance against British colonial rule in India.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q195) Who came up with the phrase "Swaraj"?**

a) Mahatma Gandhi

b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

c) Jawaharlal Nehru

d) Subhash Chandra Bose

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The name "Swaraj," which means self-rule or self-government in Sanskrit, is used. It became a well-known catchphrase during the Indian independence movement, and politicians frequently used it to allude to the country's fight to end British control. Mahatma Gandhi also used this phrase extensively in his political speeches and writings and made it a key component of his vision for India's independence.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q196) Which Indian woman was the first to lead the Indian National Congress?**

a) Sarojini Naidu

b) Annie Besant

c) Vijayalakshmi Pandit

d) Indira Gandhi

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: A well-known poet and a key figure in the Indian independence movement, Sarojini Naidu. She was the first woman of Indian descent to hold the office of Indian National Congress President. At the Kanpur session, where she presided over the Congress's annual meeting, she was chosen as the party's president.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q197) Consider the following instances:**

1. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

2. Withdrawl of Non-Cooperation Movement

3. Beginning of Khilafat Movement

4. Formation of Swaraj Party

Their correct chronological order is:

a) 1, 2, 3, 4

b) 1, 3, 4, 2

c) 1, 3, 2, 4

d) 3, 2, 4, 1

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The correct chronological order of the given events is 1, 3, 2, 4.

1. The massacre at Jallianwala Bagh

3. Launch of the Khilafat Movement

2. The Non-Cooperation Movement's Withdrawal

4. Development of the Swaraj Party

The Khilafat Movement, led by Mahatma Gandhi and the Indian National Congress, began in 1919 to support the restoration of the Ottoman caliphate. The Swaraj Party was founded in 1923 by Indian nationalist leaders who had separated from the Indian National Congress, notably Motilal Nehru and Chittaranjan Das. The Non-Cooperation Campaign was founded in 1920, but Gandhi withdrew it in 1922 after the Chauri Chaura event. The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre occurred in 1919, when British troops opened fire on a throng of unarmed Indian protesters in Amritsar, Punjab, killing hundreds.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q198) Gandhiji revived the non-cooperation campaign in what year?**

(a) January 1921

b) February 1922

c) February 1921

d) January 1922

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: In February 1922, Gandhiji reclaimed the Non-Cooperation campaign.

Mahatma Gandhi started the Non-Cooperation movement in 1920 to push for India's freedom from British control. The movement sought to compel the British government to grant India self-rule using peaceful methods like strikes, boycotts.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q199) Which of the following choices is incorrect? Please indicate:**

a) Muslim League demanded Pakistan in 1946.

b) Gandhi ji started the Quit India Mission in 1942.

c) Cripps Mission failed to achieve its objective.

d) Cabinet Mission arrived in India in 2000.

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: In order to discuss and recommend ideas for the handover of authority from the British government to Indian leadership, the Cabinet Mission traveled to India in 1946. Three British Cabinet ministers, Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps, and A.V. Alexander served as the mission's leaders.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q200) Who served as the Indian National Congress's founding president?**

a) Mahatma Gandhi

b) Dadabhai Naoroji

c) Surendranath Banerjee

d) Womesh Chunder Bonnerjee

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Womesh Chunder Bonnerjee served as the Indian National Congress's first president. The Indian National Organization, which eventually evolved into the Indian National Congress in 1885, was started by this well-known barrister and Indian nationalist in 1876.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q201) Answer the following question with reference to the Image**

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**TYPE: Image**

**According to the given figure, which empire map does it depict?**

a) Maurya Empire

b) VijayaNagara Empire Map

c) Magadha

d) none of the above

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The historic Vijayanagara Empire's capital was located in Vijayanagara (also known as the "City of Victory"). It covered a sizable area and included the modern-era Group of Monuments at Hampi site in Vijayanagara district, which was situated on the banks of the Tungabhadra River.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q202) Answer the following question with reference to the Image**

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**TYPE: Image**

**According to the given figure, which empire map does it depict?**

a) Maurya Empire

b) VijayaNagara Empire

c) Magadha

d) none of the above

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Chandragupta Maurya established the Maurya Empire, also known as the Mauryan Empire, in Magadha in 322 BCE. The Maurya Empire lasted until 185 BCE and was a geographically vast Iron Age historical power on the Indian subcontinent.The empire covered a large part of South Asia, including present-day India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, and parts of Afghanistan.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q203) Answer the following question with reference to the Image**

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**TYPE: Image**

**According to the given figure, which empire map does it depict?**

a) Harappan civilization

b) Indus valley civilization

c) both a and b

d) none

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The Indus Valley Civilization, also referred to as the Indus Civilization, flourished in the northwest of South Asia between 3300 and 1300 BCE and from 2600 to 1900 BCE in its mature form.The decline of the Harappan civilization is still not fully understood, but it is believed to have been caused by a combination of factors, including environmental changes, such as drying up of the Ghaggar-Hakra river, and external invasions.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q204) Answer the following question with reference to the Image**

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**TYPE: Image**

**Which empire writing style does the given figure represent?**

a) Mauryan script

b) Harappan script

c) magadha script

d) vijayanagara script

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The Indus Valley Civilization created a corpus of symbols known as the Indus script, sometimes referred to as the Harappan script. Since most of the writings using these symbols are quite brief, it is challenging to determine whether or not they were part of a writing system used to record the Indus Valley Civilizations's as-yet-unidentified language(s).

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q205) Answer the following question with reference to the Image**

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**TYPE: Image**

**According to the given figure, which empire represents the instruments shown?**

a) Vijayanagara empire

b) Indus valley civilization

c) Harappan civilization

d) both b and c

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The Indus cities are renowned for their urban planning, which is a scientific and political process concerned with how land is used and how the urban environment is designed. They are renowned for their enormous, non-residential building clusters, extensive drainage and water supply systems, and baked brick homes.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q206)****Answer the following question with reference to the Image**

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**TYPE: Image**

**According to the given figure, which empire does the image depict?**

a) Maurya Empire

b) VijayaNagara Empire

c) Magadha

d) Mohenjo Daro

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Mohenjo Daro is an ancient city located in the Sindh province of Pakistan. It was one of the largest cities of the Indus Valley Civilization, which flourished between 2600 BCE and 1900 BCE. The name Mohenjo Daro means "Mound of the Dead" in Sindhi.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q207) Answer the following question with reference to the Image**

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**TYPE: Image**

**Who was the first emperor of the Mauryan Empire?**

a) Ashoka

b) Chandragupta Maurya

c) Bindusara

d) Samudragupta

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Chandragupta Maurya was the founder and first emperor of the Mauryan Empire, which was one of the largest and most powerful empires in ancient India. He was born in the Magadha region in the modern-day state of Bihar, India, in around 340 BCE.

Thus the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q208) Answer the following question with reference to the Image**

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**TYPE: Image**

**Which of these images provided copper for the Harappans?**

a) Karnataka

b) Rajasthan

c) Andhra Pradesh

d) Gujarat

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The Harappans, who were a part of the Indus Valley Civilization, obtained copper from Rajasthan, which is located in northwestern India. Copper was an important resource for the Harappans and was used in the production of a variety of goods, including tools, weapons, and jewelry.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q209) Answer the following question with reference to the Image**

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**TYPE: Image**

**Which of the following was the main means of transportation used by the Indus Valley Civilization?**

a) Chariots

b) Camels

c) Boats

d) none

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Boats were an important means of transportation for the Indus Valley Civilization, which had several major cities located along the Indus River and its tributaries. The Indus River was a vital source of water for the people of the civilization, and it also served as an important transportation route for goods and people

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q210) Answer the following question with reference to the Image**

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**TYPE: Image**

**Initiators of the "Mansabdari" system included:**

a) Akbar

b) Aurangzeb

c) Shah Jahan

d) Jahangir

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The "Mansabdari" system was well established by the Mughal Emperor Akbar. Under this system of military organization, officials were assigned to various posts or "mansabs" based on their military prowess.Under this system, every officer was assigned a "mansab" or rank and was required to maintain a certain number of cavalrymen, known as "sawar," corresponding to his rank.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q211) Answer the following question with reference to the Image**

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**TYPE: Image**

**This given image is one of the most striking example of:**

a) Nayanar Bhakti Movement

b) Lingayat Sect

c) Integration of cults

d) Alvar Bhakti Movement

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The Nayanars were a group of 63 devotees of Lord Shiva who lived in the southern Indian state of Tamil Nadu during the period of 6th to 9th century CE. They were part of the Bhakti movement, which was a devotional movement that emerged in South India as a response to the ritualistic practices of Hinduism and the social inequalities prevalent during that time.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q212) Answer the following question with reference to the Image**

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**TYPE: Image**

**The given image is Sculpture of which goddess?**

a) Goddess Lakshmi

b) Buddhist Goddess Marichi

c) Goddess parvati

d) Goddess saraswati

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Marichi is a Buddhist goddess associated with light and the sun. She is often depicted as a radiant figure with multiple arms, riding on a chariot drawn by seven horses. Marichi is believed to help dispel darkness and ignorance, and her name means "ray of light" or "shining one."

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q213) Answer the following question with reference to the Image**

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**TYPE: Image**

**Which deity is worshiped by jogi?**

a) ashoka

b) jahangir

c) Shah Jahan

d) Aurangzeb

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Jogi is a term used to refer to various groups of wandering ascetics or mendicants in South Asia, particularly in India and Pakistan. Jogis are known for their spiritual practices and often worship various Hindu deities.Jogis are known for their austere and ascetic lifestyle and often live as wandering mendicants, practicing yoga, meditation, and other spiritual disciplines.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q214) Answer the following question with reference to the Image**

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**TYPE: Image**

**What does the image depict?**

a) Hampi

b) kanchi

c) Thanjavur

d) Darasuram

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Hampi is an ancient city located in the southern Indian state of Karnataka. It was the capital of the Vijayanagara Empire, one of the most powerful and prosperous empires in South India that existed from 1336 to 1646 CE.

Hampi is known for its magnificent ruins, which include more than 1,600 surviving remains of palaces, temples, and other structures

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q215) Answer the following question with reference to the Image**

[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/1WDkMbgqZ1w3Xq4rdhq5I1ZIAZx81BFkS/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1WDkMbgqZ1w3Xq4rdhq5I1ZIAZx81BFkS/view?usp=share_link)

**TYPE: Image**

**What does the image depict?**

a) Pyramid of secularism

b) pyramid of capitalist system

c) pyramid of nationalism

d) none of the above

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The Pyramid of Capitalist System is a political cartoon that was created by the American cartoonist I. W. W. (Industrial Workers of the World) in 1911. It depicts the hierarchical structure of capitalist society, with workers at the bottom and capitalists at the top.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**Q2Q21216) Answer the following question with reference to the Image**

[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/1FQjQiUPU\_qJoQqt0xGub1Siq8V9TLZEM/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1FQjQiUPU_qJoQqt0xGub1Siq8V9TLZEM/view?usp=share_link)

**TYPE: Image**

**Who built the Taj Mahal?**

a) Akbar

b) Shah Jahan

c) Aurangzeb

d) Jahangir

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Shah Jahan, the Mughal Emperor who governed the Mughal Empire from 1628 to 1658, constructed the Taj Mahal. The fifth Mughal emperor, Shah Jahan, was renowned for his support of the arts and his expansive construction endeavors.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q217) Answer the following question with reference to the Image**

[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/1WDkMbgqZ1w3Xq4rdhq5I1ZIAZx81BFkS/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1WDkMbgqZ1w3Xq4rdhq5I1ZIAZx81BFkS/view?usp=share_link)

**TYPE: Image**

**Identify the two most important buildings ?**

a) Great Bath and Great Temple

b) Great Bath and the Warehouse

c) Reservoir and the Palace Complex

d) Plowed field and the Fire alters.

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The Warehouse is a contemporary commercial structure used for product distribution and storage, while the Great Bath is a historic public bath found in Mohenjo-daro, a city in modern-day Pakistan.The Great Bath and the Warehouse are two significant archaeological features associated with the ancient Indus Valley Civilization, also known as the Harappan Civilization, which emerged around 2600 BCE in the Indus River valley in present-day Pakistan and western India.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q218) Answer the following question with reference to the Image**

[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/1wYgfwgYcGDaPzJAApL4sCWGiVD\_n968j/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1wYgfwgYcGDaPzJAApL4sCWGiVD_n968j/view?usp=share_link)

**TYPE: Image**

**What does the image depict?**

a) The Lord of Wealth

b) The Lord of Dance

c) The Lord of Love

d) The Lord of War

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The Hindu deity Shiva has a form known as Nataraja, the King of Dancing. He is frequently shown performing the Tandava, a cosmic dance that symbolises the cyclical nature of existence in which creation results from destruction and vice versa.The image of Nataraja depicts Lord Shiva dancing within a circle of flames, with his right foot raised and his left foot planted firmly on a dwarf-like figure, symbolizing ignorance and evil. He holds a drum in his right hand, which represents the rhythmic sound of creation, and a flame in his left hand, which symbolizes destruction.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q219) Answer the following question with reference to the Image**

[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/1CkscetJvC77vYeJMKTk4eQyrNVGCF-ng/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1CkscetJvC77vYeJMKTk4eQyrNVGCF-ng/view?usp=share_link)

**TYPE: Image**

**What does the image depict?Who constructed it?**

a) Red Fort, Akbar

b) Taj mahal, Jahangir

c) Red fort, Shah Jahan

d) taj mahal, Aurangzeb

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Lal Qila, popularly referred to as the Red Fort, is a famous fort in Delhi, India. Shah Jahan, the Mughal monarch, constructed it. From 1628 to 1658, Shah Jahan the fifth Mughal emperor was in power. He ordered the Taj Mahal and the Red Fort to be built during his rule, among other landmarks.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q220) Answer the following question with reference to the Image**

[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/1YDPBi2vUV9vCi1S1YIukzNUvbPZPHGQL/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1YDPBi2vUV9vCi1S1YIukzNUvbPZPHGQL/view?usp=share_link)

**TYPE: Image**

**What does the image depict?**

a) Dandi March

b) non- cooperation movement

c) satyagraha movement

d) none

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Mahatma Gandhi led a nonviolent civil disobedience campaign in India against the British salt monopoly known as the Dandi March, often referred to as the Salt March. The journey travelled 240 miles from Sabarmati Ashram in Ahmedabad to Dandi on the Arabian Sea, beginning on March 12 and ending on April 6, 1930.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q221) Answer the following question with reference to the Image**

[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Q\_VD4VdOfku8BQ0X6dk5QENK7xxJhkjm/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Q_VD4VdOfku8BQ0X6dk5QENK7xxJhkjm/view?usp=share_link)

**TYPE: Image**

**What does the image depict?**

a) Ramayan

b) Mahabharat

c) krishna puran

d) none

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: One of India's two principal ancient epics, the other being Ramayana, is the Mahabharata. It is thought that the sage Vyasa is the author of the nearly 100,000 poem long narrative. Mahabharata is a complex work that comprises shlokas, divided into 18 books or parvas.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q222) Answer the following question with reference to the Image**

[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/1YP17cioMW9UjUbwuekra8Qoro-xwdNab/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1YP17cioMW9UjUbwuekra8Qoro-xwdNab/view?usp=share_link)

**TYPE: Image**

**Whom does the Image depict?**

a) lal bahadur shastri

b) bal gangadhar tilak

c) bhagat singh

d) jawahar lal nehru

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Lal Bahadur Shastri, an Indian politician and statesman, was in office as the country's second prime minister from 1964 to 1966. He died on January 11, 1966. He was an important figure in the fight for India's independence from British control and later had a ministerial position in Jawaharlal Nehru's government.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q223) Answer the following question with reference to the Image**

[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/1XgOIrPHHn\_cV5B\_oqaubefpmoGZchXmB/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1XgOIrPHHn_cV5B_oqaubefpmoGZchXmB/view?usp=share_link)

**TYPE: Image**

**Which empire constructed the temple depicted in the image?**

a) chola empire

b) VijayaNagara Empire

c) mauryan empire

d) none

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The Vijayanagara Empire ruled over South India from 1336 to 1646 CE. It was formed by the brothers Harihara I and Bukka Raya I, who were appointed by the Delhi Sultanate as governors of the Hoysala Empire. The empire was named for its capital city, Vijayanagara, in modern-day Karnataka.

The military might, administrative efficiency, and cultural achievements of the Vijayanagara Empire distinguished it.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q224) Answer the following question with reference to the Image**

[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/1dy2UWCWW\_dq58QQbHFNtyygBejpoNW\_4/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1dy2UWCWW_dq58QQbHFNtyygBejpoNW_4/view?usp=share_link)

**TYPE: Image**

**What does the Image depict? Who was the charioteer of Arjuna?**

a) Ramayan, Shri Ram

b) Ramayan, Krishna

c) Mahabharat, Arjuna

d) Mahabharat, krishna

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Lord Krishna served as Arjuna's charioteer during the Mahabharata conflict. Throughout the battle, Krishna served as Arjuna's charioteer and mentor. Arjuna's victory in the conflict was largely due to Krishna's counsel and wisdom.Krishna is one of the central characters in the Mahabharata. He is believed to be an incarnation of the god Vishnu and is revered by Hindus as a deity.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q225) Answer the following question with reference to the Image**

[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/1CDb-77x4HPm4qwMg9hcHK5oLWvJIAevv/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1CDb-77x4HPm4qwMg9hcHK5oLWvJIAevv/view?usp=share_link)

**TYPE: Image**

**Name the place depicted in the Image?**

a) mauryan empire

b) vijayanagara empire

c) The great bath

d) The warehouse

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The Great Bath is a sizable public swimming pool that can be found in Mohenjo-daro, an ancient city from the Indus Valley Civilization that is now in modern-day Pakistan. In 2500 BCE, The Great Spa is thought to have been constructed.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q226) Answer the following question with reference to the Image**

[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/1qUb3EzrngI1ao58yktVUrXyaBm61KM6a/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1qUb3EzrngI1ao58yktVUrXyaBm61KM6a/view?usp=share_link)

**TYPE: Image**

**On which object, do we mainly find the inscriptions of Harappan civilization ?**

a) On pillars

b) On rocks

c) On caves

d) On seals

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Although the Harappan writing system has not yet been fully understood, numerous inscriptions have been discovered on seals made of the soft stone steatite. These seals, which were typically rectangular or square in design, were probably utilised for administrative and commercial purposes.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q227) Answer the following question with reference to the Image**

[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/158vGHjJx4vACE7P\_IfGEatApYeN7-\_bN/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/158vGHjJx4vACE7P_IfGEatApYeN7-_bN/view?usp=share_link)

**TYPE: Image**

**This is an artifact of Harappan civilization. Archaeologist have named it as**

a) King

b) Chief

c) Priest

d) Priest-King

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The Priest-King is a well-known item unearthed at the Mohenjo-daro archaeological site, which was a significant city of the Indus Valley Civilization. The artifact is thought to date back to roughly 2500 BCE, making it one of the Indus Valley Civilization's oldest and most significant findings.

The Priest-King sculpture is constructed of steatite, a form of soft stone. The sculpture stands about 17.5 cm tall and shows a bearded male figure wearing a headdress and a shawl, with one arm outstretched in a blessing or welcoming gesture.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q228) Answer the following question with reference to the Image**

[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/14JBOoK80hNDe1BIofj4Dz4zMwJbCAnQ5/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/14JBOoK80hNDe1BIofj4Dz4zMwJbCAnQ5/view?usp=share_link)

**TYPE: Image**

**In the given Image, What was the Salt March's main objective ?**

a) To protest against the imposition of the Rowlatt Act

b) To demand the immediate withdrawal of the British from India

c) To boycott British goods

d) To protest against the Salt Tax imposed by the British

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The Salt March, also known as the Dandi March, was primarily intended to express opposition to the Salt Tax levied by the British colonial authority in India. In order to challenge the British monopoly on salt manufacturing and distribution in India, Mahatma Gandhi staged this protest in 1930.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q229) Answer the following question with reference to the Image**

[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/1L2CEWr0FUXgo5oFjSD9eLrjWhHuErMNg/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1L2CEWr0FUXgo5oFjSD9eLrjWhHuErMNg/view?usp=share_link)

**TYPE: Image**

**What does the Image depict?**

a) Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi

b) Buddhist Monuments at Kanchi

c) Just a Buddhist architecture

d) none

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The Buddhist monuments in Sanchi are a group of historic buildings that may be found in Madhya Pradesh, India's town of Sanchi. One of the most significant and well-preserved examples of Buddhist architecture in India is thought to be the monuments.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q230) Answer the following question with reference to the Image**

[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/1cRPIbGxGKSf1zrGnX3dbLxslt3Po5WDu/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1cRPIbGxGKSf1zrGnX3dbLxslt3Po5WDu/view?usp=share_link)

**TYPE: Image**

**What does the Image depict?**

a) Gautam buddha

b) Thirtanakara

c) A ruler

d) none of the above

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: A spiritual guide named Gautam Buddha, commonly referred to as Siddhartha Gautama, lived in ancient India around the fifth century BCE. Buddhism, one of the main world faiths today, was founded by him.After years of spiritual seeking, Siddhartha Gautama achieved enlightenment under a Bodhi tree in Bodh Gaya, India. He discovered the Four Noble Truths and the Eightfold Path, which are the central teachings of Buddhism.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q231) Answer the following question with reference to the Image**

[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Gc5nQ1Rww4yodFEm3327HiJXv2EfEFgt/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Gc5nQ1Rww4yodFEm3327HiJXv2EfEFgt/view?usp=share_link)

**TYPE: Image**

**What does the Image depict? Who are the people depicted in the image**

a) Jain

b) Buddhist

c) hindus

d) none

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The image above depicts buddhists. Around the fifth century BCE, Buddhism, a religion and philosophy, first appeared in ancient India.Siddhartha Gautama, widely known as the Buddha, founded Buddhism, a major religion, in ancient India. It is based on Buddha's teachings, who lived in the 5th century BCE.

The ultimate purpose of life, according to Buddhism, is to achieve enlightenment, or nirvana, which is a state of total escape from suffering and rebirth.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q232) Answer the following question with reference to the Image**

[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ZeFew-EzWfsKTXijLtLKpCh11VX4B4hT/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ZeFew-EzWfsKTXijLtLKpCh11VX4B4hT/view?usp=share_link)

**TYPE: Image**

**Who is the sage in the given image?**

a) Valmiki

b) Vyasa

c) vidura

d) shuka

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The Hindu epic Ramayana is credited to Valmiki Maharshi, also known as Sage Valmiki, who is a venerated figure in Hindu mythology. He is recognised as one of the finest Sanskrit poets and is thought to have lived during the Treta Yuga, which is thought to have taken place thousands of years ago.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q233) Answer the following question with reference to the Image**

[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Pn0YwAbxPaLtY9lzNB4-7nKXyRAyAS2F/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Pn0YwAbxPaLtY9lzNB4-7nKXyRAyAS2F/view?usp=share_link)

**TYPE: Image**

**In the Image, who ultimately receives the full revenue?**

a) Zamindar

b) British

c) landlord

d) Mahalwar

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The British East India Company and later the British government established a system of collecting land taxes in India during the British colonial era that mainly relied on zamindars, who were effectively local landlords.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q234) Answer the following question with reference to the Image**

[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/1mW2gnXCdApev-q7h4ChdmAYgH\_POih6C/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1mW2gnXCdApev-q7h4ChdmAYgH_POih6C/view?usp=share_link)

**TYPE: Image**

**What does the Image depicts? Who are collecting the money?**

a) Zamindar

b) British

c) Mahalwar

d) none

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Landlords known as zamindars were in charge of collecting money from the peasants who lived on their land and owned significant parcels of land in colonial India. Despite the fact that zamindars were charged with collecting money for the British colonial authority. The British Empire was characterized by a complex system of colonialism, imperialism, and mercantilism, in which the British government and private companies extracted resources and labor from their colonies to enrich themselves and the British economy.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q235) Answer the following question with reference to the Image**

[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/1-4I4EFH7BygTM8VjHhtuxB45lZJ2Aiy-/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1-4I4EFH7BygTM8VjHhtuxB45lZJ2Aiy-/view?usp=share_link)

**TYPE: Image**

**What does the Image depicts? Who are the people in the Image**

a) upper class

b) middle class

c) extreme poverty

d) none

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The image shown depicts extreme poverty. Severe poverty is characterised by a severe lack of access to basic necessities such food, clean water, shelter, healthcare, and education. Extreme poverty, according to the United Nations, is defined as making less than $1.90 per day.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q236) Answer the following question with reference to the Image**

[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/1AbRgezQJcSHPeucnsY8jDO4snMs1GEhv/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1AbRgezQJcSHPeucnsY8jDO4snMs1GEhv/view?usp=share_link)

**TYPE: Image**

**What does the Image depicts? Which Epic does it Represent?**

a) krishna Puran

b) Gita

c) Mahabharat

d) Ramayan

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The tale of Lord Rama, a prince and manifestation of the Hindu god Vishnu, and his wife Sita is told in the ancient Indian epic known as the Ramayana. It is one of Hinduism's most renowned and influential books, and it is said that the sage Valmiki wrote it around 2,500 years ago.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q237) Answer the following question with reference to the Image**

[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/1kUuIO1iibJpQ2ZmqYN7BBdHPIs0pOVPy/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1kUuIO1iibJpQ2ZmqYN7BBdHPIs0pOVPy/view?usp=share_link)

**TYPE: Image**

**What does the Image depicts?**

a) Ayodhya

b) Brindavan

c) Mathura

d) Dwaraka

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The city of Ayodhya is situated in the Uttar Pradesh state of northern India. It is one of the seven most sacred cities for Hindus and is located on the Sarayu River's banks. Being the birthplace of Lord Rama, one of the most venerated Hindu deities, Ayodhya is renowned for its rich history and cultural legacy.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q238) Answer the following question with reference to the Image**

[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/1uPWHp5K2IwpTVW4u\_ZDmS7OYET2PTPYc/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1uPWHp5K2IwpTVW4u_ZDmS7OYET2PTPYc/view?usp=share_link)

**TYPE: Image**

**Which king is the first to portray the state Emblem of India?**

a) Ashoka

b) Akbar

c) Shah jahan

d) none

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The Lion Capital of Ashoka, which was built by Emperor Ashoka in the third century BC, served as the inspiration for the state emblem of India. On a circular abacus with a frieze holding high relief sculptures of an elephant, a galloping horse, a bull, and a lion, spaced by intervening wheels over a bell-shaped lotus, four Asiatic lions are seen standing back-to-back.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q239) Answer the following question with reference to the Image**

[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/12MSjhaLZS\_qj2SNP\_RyZibvKdPw3MhNr/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/12MSjhaLZS_qj2SNP_RyZibvKdPw3MhNr/view?usp=share_link)

**TYPE: Image**

**The Image depicts a gold coin of the Kushan empire. Name the ruler who has been depicted here.**

a) Rudradaman

b) Samudragupta

c) Kanishka

d) Gautamiputra Satakarni

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: From 335 until 380 CE, Samudragupta, a renowned monarch of the Gupta Empire in prehistoric India, governed. He was the child of Kumaradevi, the queen of Chandragupta I. Samudragupta is frequently referred to as the "Napoleon of India" due to his military victories.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q240) Answer the following question with reference to the Image**

[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/1OqJ83mCQMejGDC0QgtNE04aSaxwwYvC2/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1OqJ83mCQMejGDC0QgtNE04aSaxwwYvC2/view?usp=share_link)

**TYPE: Image**

**This painting has been found in a temple in Uttar Pradesh. Which scene has been depicted in the Image ?**

a) Hunting of Mauryan Prince

b) Fight of Shaka and Satavahana

c) War scene from Mahabharata

d) None of the above

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: A dynastic war between the Pandavas and the Kauravas for control of Hastinapura is the subject of the ancient Indian epic known as the Mahabharata. One of the most well-known and enduring scenes from the Mahabharata is the battle.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q241) Answer the following question with reference to the Image**

[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/1-SLtfxv0x0iiwG8tRe3vH9u6D4Es7WuU/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1-SLtfxv0x0iiwG8tRe3vH9u6D4Es7WuU/view?usp=share_link)

**TYPE: Image**

**In the given Image, who is the first prime minister of India**

a) A

b) B

c) C

d) none

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Indian politician and statesman Jawaharlal Nehru (1889–1964) was instrumental in the country's fight for independence from British colonial authority. From 1947 till his passing in 1964, he held the position of India's first prime minister after independence.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q242) Answer the following question with reference to the Image**

[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/1RDsYeRpOwo46Hbx-fQVpNLDXG\_mRk4Ua/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1RDsYeRpOwo46Hbx-fQVpNLDXG_mRk4Ua/view?usp=share_link)

**TYPE: Image**

Who among the following has been depicted by this sculpture?

a) A Bodhisatta

b) A monk

c) Gautam Buddha

d) A Tirthankara

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: A Tirthankara in Jainism is a spiritual guide who has gained enlightenment and liberation and has passed on the Jain philosophy to others. Tirthankara, which means "ford-maker," alludes to the belief that these spiritual guides have assisted people in bridging the gap between existence and liberation.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q243) Answer the following question with reference to the Image**

[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/1e7aXMTcERbimHzGn9fNUoydozT3Gbuzr/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1e7aXMTcERbimHzGn9fNUoydozT3Gbuzr/view?usp=share_link)

**TYPE: Image**

**Which event in the life of Buddha has been depicted here?**

a) Death of Buddha

b) First Sermon of Budhha

c) Departure of Buddha from Palace

d) None of the above

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The passing of Buddha also referred to as his "parinirvana" is a significant moment in the development of Buddhism. The Buddha is said to have died in the town of Kushinagar, in what is now modern-day India, at the age of 80.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q244) Answer the following question with reference to the Image**

[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/1mwcjhzIJkCtEErnACXkT49BtOHa4AU1G/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1mwcjhzIJkCtEErnACXkT49BtOHa4AU1G/view?usp=share_link)

**TYPE: Image**

**This bronze image belongs to**

a) Andal

b) Appar

c) Karaikal Ammaiyar

d) None of the above

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Around the sixth century CE, in the Tamil-speaking region of southern India, lived Karaikal Ammaiyar, also known as Punithavathi, a female poet and mystic) In Tamil Nadu's Saiva faith, she is regarded as one of the 63 Nayanmars, a group of saints. For her devotion to Lord Shiva, Karaikal Ammaiyar is well renowned.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q245) Answer the following question with reference to the Image**

[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/1HC\_tSd\_JPIkYUhrXkAvchHiAlXcu8SnY/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1HC_tSd_JPIkYUhrXkAvchHiAlXcu8SnY/view?usp=share_link)

**TYPE: Image**

**This image is one of the finest rock cut temple ever built. This temple is located at and is dedicated to**

a) Ajant, Shiva

b) Barabar, Vishnu

c) Ellora, Shiva

d) Shiva, Ellora

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The Nataraja form of Nataraja, a furious dancer, is one of several complex sculptures of Lord Shiva that can be found in the Kailasanatha temple, which is dedicated to him. Other gods including Vishnu and Brahma, as well as many legendary creatures, are also depicted in the temple's sculptures.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q246) Answer the following question with reference to the Image**

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**TYPE: Image**

**Which of the following pair has been depicted by this image?**

a) Khwaja Gharib Nawaz and Nizamuddin Auliya

b) Amir Khusrau and Shaikh Nasiruddin

c) Amir Khusrau and Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya

d) Ziyauddin Barni and Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: In the 13th and 14th centuries, Amir Khusrau was a poet, musician, and scholar. He is widely recognised as one of the best poets to have written in Persian, and he is credited with creating the subgenre of qawwali poetry, which is Sufi poetry. Khusrau was a follower of Nizamuddin Auliya, a Sufi saint, and he produced a number of poetry and songs in his honour.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q247) Answer the following question with reference to the Image**

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**TYPE: Image**

**These deities belongs to**

a) Virupaksha Temple

b) Brihadeshwara Temple

c) Chidambaram Temple

d) Jagannath Temple

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: A well-known Hindu temple called the Jagannath Temple can be found in the Odisha state capital city of Puri. Lord Jagannath, who is regarded as a manifestation of Lord Vishnu, and his siblings, Lord Balabhadra and Lady Subhadra, are honored by its dedication.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q248) Answer the following question with reference to the Image**

[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/15ufCGwesgjqk7beMF4-k-aXrqeaCA-eO/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/15ufCGwesgjqk7beMF4-k-aXrqeaCA-eO/view?usp=share_link)

**TYPE: Image**

How many minarets (tall towers) does the Image have?

a) 1

b) 2

c) 3

d) 4

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: There are four tall towers or minarets on the Taj Mahal, which is in Agra, India. The main platform of the tomb has one of these minarets at each corner. They were built as a component of the Taj Mahal's main structure and are about 40 metres tall.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q249) Answer the following question with reference to the Image**

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**TYPE: Image**

**Which of the following structures is depicted in the image?**

a) Audience Hall

b) MahaNavami Dibba

c) Hazara Rama Temple

d) None of the above

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: A sizable stone platform called MahaNavami Dibba, often referred to as the Mahanavami platform, is situated inside the royal enclosure of the ancient city of Hampi in the Indian state of Karnataka. The platform was constructed in the 15th century CE during the Vijayanagara Empire.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q250) Answer the following question with reference to the Image**

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**TYPE: Image**

**What does the Image Depict?**

a) khilafat movement

b) satyagraha movement

c) Quit India Movement

d) none

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Mahatma Gandhi started the August Movement, sometimes referred to as the Quit India Movement, on August 8, 1942, calling for an end to British rule in India. It was a crucial turning point in India's war for independence and a critical milestone for the nation.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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