

Section : History

**Q.1** Arrange the following events of 1857 in a chronological order

- (A) Shah Mal killed in battle
- (B) Sepoy mutiny in Aligarh
- (C) Nawab Wajid Ali Shah deposed
- (D) The British suffered defeat in the battle of Chinhat

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 1. (A), (B), (C), (D)
- 2. (A), (B), (D), (C)
- 3. (B), (A), (D), (C)
- 4. (C), (B), (D), (A)

Options 1. 1

- 2. 2
- 3. 3
- 4. 4

**Q.2** Choose the correct statements about the *Prayaga Prashasti* or the Allahabad Pillar Inscription:

- (A) It is composed in Sanskrit.
- (B) It was composed by Harishena, the court poet of Samudragupta.
- (C) It describes the King as *Purusha*.
- (D) It describes Chandragupta as the greatest King.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 1. (A), (B) and (D) only
- 2. (A), (B) and (C) only
- 3. (A), (B), (C) and (D)
- 4. (B), (C) and (D) only

Options 1. 1

- 2. 2
- 3. 3
- 4. 4

**Q.3** Which of the following was not the reason for the rise of Magadha as the most powerful *Mahajanapada*?

- 1. A region with productive agriculture.
- 2. Accessibility to iron mines provided resources for tools and weapons.
- 3. Elephants for army were found in the forests of the region.
- 4. Policies of Hoysala rulers.

Options 1. 1

- 2. 2
- 3. 3
- 4. 4

**Q.4** Match List-I with List-II:

List-I

Religious Teachers

(A) Appar, Sambandar, Sundaramurti

(B) Kabir, Raidas, Surdas

(C) Sri Chaitanya

(D) Mirabai, Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti

List-II

Area of Influence

(I) Tamil Nadu

(II) Uttar Pradesh

(III) Rajasthan

(IV) Bengal

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

2. (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
3. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
4. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.5** In the Mughal period, who were identified as *pahi-kashta* peasants?

1. Peasants who were residents of the village in which they held their lands.
2. Peasants having large amount of land and rural magnates.
3. Peasants who tilt their own land out of choice.
4. Non-resident cultivators who belonged to some other village, but cultivated lands elsewhere on a contractual basis.

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.6** When was Mahatma Gandhi approached by a peasant from Champaran in Bihar who told him about the harsh treatment of peasants by British indigo planters?

1. January 1915
2. February 1916
3. December 1916
4. March 1917

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.7** Arrange the following events in a chronological order:

- (A) Accession of Chandragupta Maurya
- (B) Urbanization in the Ganga valley
- (C) Satavahanas in the Deccan
- (D) Rise of the Chalukyas in Karnataka

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A), (B), (C), (D)
2. (A), (C), (B), (D)
3. (B), (A), (C), (D)
4. (C), (B), (D), (A)

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.8** Arrange the following texts in chronological order:

- (A) Manusmriti
- (B) Early Buddhist texts, including the Tripitaka
- (C) Ashtadhyayi of Panini
- (D) Ramayana and Mahabharata

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A), (B), (C), (D)
2. (A), (C), (B), (D)
3. (B), (A), (D), (C)
4. (C), (B), (D), (A)

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.9** Arrange the travellers in a chronological order as per their visit to India:

- (A) Afanasii Nikitich Nikitin
- (B) Ibn Battuta
- (C) François Bernier
- (D) Duarte Barbosa

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A), (B), (C), (D)
2. (A), (C), (B), (D)
3. (B), (A), (D), (C)
4. (C), (B), (D), (A)

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.10** The evidence of a ploughed field associated with Early Harappan levels is found at:

1. Mohenjodaro
2. Sutkagendor
3. Kalibangan
4. Nageshwar

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.11** Which traveller has described the practice of 'child-sati' in detail?

1. Duarte Barbosa
2. Francois Bernier
3. Peter Mundy
4. Jean-Baptiste Tavernier

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.12** According to the *Dharmasutras* and *Dharmashastras*, the "ideal" occupation of the *Kshatriyas* were:

1. To study and teach the Vedas, perform sacrifices, give and receive gifts.
2. To engage in agriculture, pastoralism and trade.
3. To serve the three higher varnas.
4. To engage in warfare, protect people and administer justice.

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.13** What was included in the process of the 'integration of cults' in Bhakti-tradition? Identify correct statements:

- (A) The process of disseminating Brahmanical ideas.
- (B) The composition, compilation and preservation of Puranic texts in simple Sanskrit verse meant for women and Shudras.
- (C) A continuous dialogue between "great" Sanskrit Puranic traditions and "little" traditions throughout the land.

(D) Instances of integrations are not evident among goddess cults.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A), (B) and (D) only
2. (A), (B) and (C) only
3. (A), (C) and (D) only
4. (B), (C) and (D) only

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.14** Which of the following statement is not true about *mahajanapadas* of the sixth-century BCE:

1. *Mahajanapadas* were mostly ruled by kings.
2. Each *mahajanapada* had a capital city, which was often fortified.
3. Early Buddhist and Jaina texts mention twenty states known as *mahajanapadas*.
4. *Mahajanapadas* maintained armies and bureaucracies.

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.15** As per Francis Buchanan's survey of the Dinajpur district in North Bengal, which among the following statement does not match with the description of *Jotedars*:

1. *Jotedars* had acquired vast areas of land - sometimes as much as several thousand acres.
2. *Jotedars* helped the *zamindar* with land revenue collection.
3. *Jotedars* controlled local trade as well as money-lending, exercising immense power over the poorer cultivators of the region.
4. A large part of *Jotedar's* land was cultivated by sharecroppers (*adhiyars* or *bargadars*).

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.16** Identify the correct statements about the 'Virashaiva' tradition:

- (A) It was led by a Brahmana named Basavanna.
- (B) Worship Shiva in his manifestation as a *linga*.
- (C) Lingayats supported the idea of caste and the "pollution" attributed to certain groups by Brahmanas.
- (D) Virashaiva do not practise funerary rites and instead, ceremonially bury their dead.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A), (B) and (C) only
2. (A), (B) and (D) only
3. (A), (B), (C) and (D)
4. (B), (C) and (D) only

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.17** Identify the structure at 'Hampi' based on the following description:

"Located on one of the highest points in the city, it is a massive platform rising from a base of about 11,000 sq. ft to a height of 40 ft. There is evidence that it supported a wooden structure. The base of the platform is

covered with relief carvings."

1. Lotus Mahal
2. Hazara Rama temple
3. Mahanavami Dibba
4. Vitthala temple

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.18** In 1919, the project to prepare a critical edition of the *Mahabharata* was headed by:

1. V.S. Sukthankar
2. Alexander Cunningham
3. John Marshall and Alfred Foucher
4. Rajendra Lala Mitra

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.19** :Arrange the following events in a chronological order:

- (A) English East India Company acquires 'Diwani' of Bengal
- (B) Permanent Settlement of Bengal
- (C) Regulating Act passed by the British Parliament
- (D) Ryots in Deccan villages rebel

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A), (B), (C), (D)
2. (A), (C), (B), (D)
3. (B), (A), (D), (C)
4. (C), (B), (D), (A)

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.20** Rules for Buddhist *Bhikkhus* and *Bhikkhunis* are listed in which among the following text?

1. Sutta Pitaka
2. Abhidhamma Pitaka
3. Vinaya Pitaka
4. Divyavadan

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.21** Match List-I with List-II:

List-I

Historical Evidences

- (A) Reservoirs used to store water for agriculture
- (B) Terracotta models of the plough
- (C) Traces of canals
- (D) Evidence of a ploughed field

List-II

Names of Places

- (I) Shortughai (Afghanistan)
- (II) Kalibangan (Rajasthan)
- (III) Dholavira (Gujarat)
- (IV) Banawali (Haryana)

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
2. (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
3. (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
4. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.22** Who described the kingdom of Awadh as "a cherry that will drop into our mouth one day"?

1. Lord Dalhousie
2. Lord William Bentinck
3. Lord Hardinge
4. Lord Canning

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.23** Choose the correct statements about the Virupaksha temple at Hampi:

- (A) The hall in front of the main shrine was built by Harihara and Bukka Raya to mark their accession.
- (B) It was decorated with delicately carved pillars.
- (C) The halls in the temple were used for programmes of music, dance, drama.
- (D) The temple was built over centuries.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A), (B) and (D) only
2. (A), (B) and (C) only
3. (A), (B), (C) and (D)
4. (B), (C) and (D) only

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.24** Match List-I with List-II:

**List-I**

**Classification of Land under Akbar**

(A) Land which is annually cultivated for each crop in succession and is never allowed to lie fallow

(B) Land that has lain fallow for three or four years

(C) Land left out of cultivation for a time that it may recover its strength

(D) Land uncultivated for five years and more

**List-II**

**Terms**

(I)  
Parauti

(II)  
Banjar

(III)  
Polaj

(IV)  
Chachar

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
2. (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
3. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
4. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.25** The term 'matrilocal' residence means:

1. The practice where men after marriage remain in their natal home and their wives may come to stay with them.
2. The practice where men-women after marriage does not stay with their families and move to a new home.
3. The practice where women after marriage remain in their natal home with their children and the husbands may come to stay with them.
4. The practice where women after marriage move to the natal home of their husbands and their children stays with their parents.

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.26** By c. 1800 BCE most of the Mature Harappan sites had been abandoned in regions such as \_\_\_\_\_.

1. Kashmir
2. Cholistan
3. Western Uttar Pradesh
4. Haryana

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.27** Images of Buddha and Bodhisattas that were evidently based on Greek models were found in which city?

1. Kanauj
2. Taxila
3. Nalanda
4. Mahabalipuram

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.28** Which texts contain the 'regional histories' of Buddhism?

1. Tipitakas
2. Sutta Pitaka and Vinaya Pitaka
3. Abhidhamma Pitaka
4. Dipavamsa and Mahavamsa

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.29** Choose the correct statements for distinctive features of the Harappan planned 'drainage system':

- (A) Roads and streets were laid out along an approximate "grid" pattern.
- (B) It seems that streets with drains were laid out first and then houses built along them.
- (C) Domestic waste water did not flow into the street drains.
- (D) Every house needs to have at least one wall along a street.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A), (B) and (D) only
2. (A), (B) and (C) only
3. (A), (B), (C) and (D)

4. (B), (C) and (D) only

Options 1. 1

- 2. 2
- 3. 3
- 4. 4

**Q.30** The original story of Mahabharata was probably composed by:

- 1. Charioteer-bards known as Sutas
- 2. Rishi Agastaya
- 3. Maharishi Valmiki
- 4. Manu

Options 1. 1

- 2. 2
- 3. 3
- 4. 4

**Q.31** Gajapati was the ruling lineage of which state/region?

- 1. Karnataka
- 2. Tamil Nadu
- 3. Deccan
- 4. Orissa

Options 1. 1

- 2. 2
- 3. 3
- 4. 4

**Q.32** The Rajasuya and Ashvamedha sacrifices were performed by \_\_\_\_\_.

- 1. The chiefs and kings
- 2. The heads of households
- 3. The individual members of the *Kula* alone
- 4. Members of the household collectively

Options 1. 1

- 2. 2
- 3. 3
- 4. 4

**Q.33** Francois Bernier dedicated his major writings to which king of France?

- 1. Francis II
- 2. Louis XI
- 3. Louis XIV
- 4. Charles II

Options 1. 1

- 2. 2
- 3. 3
- 4. 4

**Q.34** The Manusmriti mainly describes:

- 1. The reason for the conflict between the Kauravas and Pandavas.
- 2. The different criteria suggested for becoming king.
- 3. Codes of social behaviour.
- 4. Gives details only about metonymics.

Options 1. 1

- 2. 2
- 3. 3
- 4. 4

**Q.35** Which details among the following were recorded by Ain-i Akbari? Identify the correct statements:

- (A) Account of the daily lives of ordinary peasants.
- (B) The arrangements made by the state to ensure cultivation.
- (C) The arrangements made to enable the collection of revenue by the agencies of the state.
- (D) The arrangements made to regulate the relationship between the state and the zamindars.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 1. (A), (B) and (D) only
- 2. (A), (B) and (C) only
- 3. (A), (B), (C) and (D)
- 4. (B), (C) and (D) only

Options 1. 1

- 2. 2
- 3. 3
- 4. 4

**Q.36** Match List-I with List-II:

List-I

Painting/Illustration

- (A) In Memoriam
- (B) Relief of Lucknow
- (C) Justice
- (D) Execution of mutinous sepoys in Peshawar

List-II

Source

- (I) Punch
- (II) London News
- (III) Joseph Noel Paton
- (IV) Thomas Jones Barker

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 1. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
- 2. (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
- 3. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
- 4. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Options 1. 1

- 2. 2
- 3. 3
- 4. 4

**Q.37** Which of the following is not the subject-matter of 'The Fifth Report', submitted to the British Parliament in 1813?

- 1. The administration and activities of the East India Company in India.
- 2. Military reforms required in the army.
- 3. Petitions of zamindars and ryots, reports of collectors from different districts.
- 4. Statistical tables on revenue returns, notes on the revenue and judicial administration of Bengal and Madras written by officials.

Options 1. 1

- 2. 2
- 3. 3
- 4. 4

**Q.38** The Ain-i Akbari does not mention this crop in the lists of crops in northern India. Identify the crop?

- 1. Tobacco
- 2. Cotton
- 3. Mustard
- 4. Rice

Options 1. 1

- 2. 2
- 3. 3

**Q.39** Identify the correct statements associated with Al-Biruni:

- (A) He was born in Khwarizm, in present day Uzbekistan.
- (B) He read the works of Plato and other Greek philosophers in Arabic translations.
- (C) Traveled to the Chinese port town of Zaytun and extensively in China, going as far as Beijing.
- (D) Wrote *Kitab-ul-Hind*, in Arabic, divided into 80 chapters on religion and philosophy, festivals, etc.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A), (B) and (D) only
2. (A), (B) and (C) only
3. (A), (B), (C) and (D)
4. (B), (C) and (D) only

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.40** The ruins at 'Hampi' were brought to light in 1800 by \_\_\_\_\_.

1. Colin Mackenzie
2. Alexander Greenlaw
3. John Marshall
4. J.F. Fleet

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.41** Read the Passage and answer the questions:

Indian Elite

Gandhiji on the

When his turn came to speak, Gandhiji charged the Indian elite with a lack of concern for the labouring poor. The opening of the BHU, he said, was "certainly a most gorgeous show". But he worried about the contrast between the "richly bedecked noblemen" present and "millions of the poor" Indians who were absent. Gandhiji told the privileged invitees that "there is no salvation for India unless you strip yourself of this jewellery and hold it in trust for your countrymen in India". "There can be no spirit of self-government about us," he went on, "if we take away or allow others to take away from the peasants almost the whole of the results of their labour. Our salvation can only come through the farmer. Neither the lawyers, nor the doctors, nor the rich landlords are going to secure it." The opening of the BHU was an occasion for celebration, marking as it did the opening of a nationalist university, sustained by Indian money and Indian initiative. But rather than adopt a tone of self-congratulation, Gandhiji chose instead to remind those present of the peasants and workers who constituted a majority of the Indian population, yet were unrepresented in the audience. Gandhiji's speech at Banaras in February 1916 was, at one level, merely a statement of fact – namely, that Indian nationalism was an elite phenomenon, a creation of lawyers and doctors and landlords.

At the opening of which institution did Gandhiji made the following statement, "a most gorgeous show"?

1. Banaras Hindi University
2. Banaras Hindu University
3. Bihar Hindu University
4. Bengal Hind University

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3

**Q.42** Read the Passage and answer the questions:

Gandhiji on the

Indian Elite

When his turn came to speak, Gandhiji charged the Indian elite with a lack of concern for the labouring poor. The opening of the BHU, he said, was “certainly a most gorgeous show”. But he worried about the contrast between the “richly bedecked noblemen” present and “millions of the poor” Indians who were absent. Gandhiji told the privileged invitees that “there is no salvation for India unless you strip yourself of this jewellery and hold it in trust for your countrymen in India”. “There can be no spirit of self-government about us,” he went on, “if we take away or allow others to take away from the peasants almost the whole of the results of their labour. Our salvation can only come through the farmer. Neither the lawyers, nor the doctors, nor the rich landlords are going to secure it.” The opening of the BHU was an occasion for celebration, marking as it did the opening of a nationalist university, sustained by Indian money and Indian initiative. But rather than adopt a tone of self-congratulation, Gandhiji chose instead to remind those present of the peasants and workers who constituted a majority of the Indian population, yet were unrepresented in the audience. Gandhiji’s speech at Banaras in February 1916 was, at one level, merely a statement of fact – namely, that Indian nationalism was an elite phenomenon, a creation of lawyers and doctors and landlords.

The central idea of the passage is:

1. Doctors and Lawyers have contributed a lot for the National Movement.
2. Indian nationalism was an elite phenomenon.
3. Saving the jewellery and resources of the elite.
4. Gandhiji was against the spirit of self-governance.

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.43** Read the Passage and answer the questions:

Gandhiji on the

Indian Elite

When his turn came to speak, Gandhiji charged the Indian elite with a lack of concern for the labouring poor. The opening of the BHU, he said, was “certainly a most gorgeous show”. But he worried about the contrast between the “richly bedecked noblemen” present and “millions of the poor” Indians who were absent. Gandhiji told the privileged invitees that “there is no salvation for India unless you strip yourself of this jewellery and hold it in trust for your countrymen in India”. “There can be no spirit of self-government about us,” he went on, “if we take away or allow others to take away from the peasants almost the whole of the results of their labour. Our salvation can only come through the farmer. Neither the lawyers, nor the doctors, nor the rich landlords are going to secure it.” The opening of the BHU was an occasion for celebration, marking as it did the opening of a nationalist university, sustained by Indian money and Indian initiative. But rather than adopt a tone of self-congratulation, Gandhiji chose instead to remind those present of the peasants and workers who constituted a majority of the Indian population, yet were unrepresented in the audience. Gandhiji’s speech at Banaras in February 1916 was, at one level, merely a statement of fact – namely, that Indian nationalism was an elite phenomenon, a creation of lawyers and doctors and landlords.

What was being taken away from the peasant?

1. Right to take part in the national movement
2. Economic fruits of their labour
3. Right to be present at the event
4. Right to be a good farmer

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

**Q.44** Read the Passage and answer the questions:

Gandhiji on the

Indian Elite

When his turn came to speak, Gandhiji charged the Indian elite with a lack of concern for the labouring poor. The opening of the BHU, he said, was “certainly a most gorgeous show”. But he worried about the contrast between the “richly bedecked noblemen” present and “millions of the poor” Indians who were absent. Gandhiji told the privileged invitees that “there is no salvation for India unless you strip yourself of this jewellery and hold it in trust for your countrymen in India”. “There can be no spirit of self-government about us,” he went on, “if we take away or allow others to take away from the peasants almost the whole of the results of their labour. Our salvation can only come through the farmer. Neither the lawyers, nor the doctors, nor the rich landlords are going to secure it.” The opening of the BHU was an occasion for celebration, marking as it did the opening of a nationalist university, sustained by Indian money and Indian initiative. But rather than adopt a tone of self-congratulation, Gandhiji chose instead to remind those present of the peasants and workers who constituted a majority of the Indian population, yet were unrepresented in the audience. Gandhiji’s speech at Banaras in February 1916 was, at one level, merely a statement of fact – namely, that Indian nationalism was an elite phenomenon, a creation of lawyers and doctors and landlords.

According to Gandhiji, which section of society was absent?

1. The industrialists
2. The Nawabs and the Rajas
3. The peasants and the workers
4. Servants of the East India Company

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

**Q.45** Read the Passage and answer the questions:

Gandhiji on the

Indian Elite

When his turn came to speak, Gandhiji charged the Indian elite with a lack of concern for the labouring poor. The opening of the BHU, he said, was “certainly a most gorgeous show”. But he worried about the contrast between the “richly bedecked noblemen” present and “millions of the poor” Indians who were absent. Gandhiji told the privileged invitees that “there is no salvation for India unless you strip yourself of this jewellery and hold it in trust for your countrymen in India”. “There can be no spirit of self-government about us,” he went on, “if we take away or allow others to take away from the peasants almost the whole of the results of their labour. Our salvation can only come through the farmer. Neither the lawyers, nor the doctors, nor the rich landlords are going to secure it.” The opening of the BHU was an occasion for celebration, marking as it did the opening of a nationalist university, sustained by Indian money and Indian initiative. But rather than adopt a tone of self-congratulation, Gandhiji chose instead to remind those present of the peasants and workers who constituted a majority of the Indian population, yet were unrepresented in the audience. Gandhiji’s speech at Banaras in February 1916 was, at one level, merely a statement of fact – namely, that Indian nationalism was an elite phenomenon, a creation of lawyers and doctors and landlords.

When was the speech delivered by Gandhiji in Benaras?

1. January 1916
2. March 1916
3. February 1916
4. December 1916

Options 1. 1

- 2. 2
- 3. 3
- 4. 4

**Q.46** Read the passage and answer the questions:

**Constitution: Real**

### **Minorities are the Masses of this Country**

Welcoming the Objectives Resolution introduced by Jawaharlal Nehru, N.G. Ranga said: Sir, there is a lot of talk about minorities. Who are the real minorities? Not the Hindus in the so-called Pakistan provinces, not the Sikhs, not even the Muslims. No, the real minorities are the masses of this country. These people are so depressed and oppressed and suppressed till now that they are not able to take advantage of the ordinary civil rights. What is the position? You go to the tribal areas. According to law, their own traditional law, their tribal law, their lands cannot be alienated. Yet our merchants go there, and in the so-called free market they are able to snatch their lands. Thus, even though the law goes against this snatching away of their lands, still the merchants are able to turn the tribal people into veritable slave by various kinds of bonds, and make them hereditary bond-slaves. Let us go to the ordinary villagers. There goes the money-lender with his money and he is able to get the villagers in his pocket. There is the landlord himself, the zamindar, and the malguzar and there are the various other people who are able to exploit these poor villagers. There is no elementary education even among these people. These are the real minorities that need protection and assurances of protection. In order to give them the necessary protection, we will need much more than this Resolution.

What protection is given to the tribes by law?

1. Tribal lands cannot be purchased by outsiders on any pretext
2. Tribal laws does not operate for outsiders in jungles
3. Merchants can snatch tribal lands in tribal areas
4. There is no law on veritable slavery by various kinds of bonds

Options 1. 1

- 2. 2
- 3. 3
- 4. 4

**Q.47** Read the passage and answer the questions:

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As per the speaker, why are the tribal people so depressed and oppressed?

1. Due to their being minority
2. Due to absence of law for the tribal areas

3. Economic hardship of the tribals led to economic slavery
4. Masses were in minority

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.48** Read the passage and answer the questions:

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Why was the speaker not satisfied with the text of the resolution? Because:

1. It protects the rights of the caste minorities only
2. It is limited to urban areas only
3. It provides insufficient safety for the tribes from economic exploitation of non-state actors
4. It is for the religious minorities only

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.49** Read the passage and answer the questions:

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Which of the following is necessary to protect the rights of the tribal people?

1. Merchants who purchase tribal lands
2. Role of Money-lenders
3. Control by Zamindars and the Malguzars
4. Constitutional protection of the welfare-state

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Q.50 Read the passage and answer the questions:

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According to N.G. Ranga, who were the real minorities?

1. The Hindus in the Muslim majority provinces
2. The Sikhs in the non-Sikhs majority provinces
3. The Muslims in the Hindu majority provinces
4. The tribals of free India

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4