Q.1)

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is correct

**Pair 1 is correct.** Koshta pala or kotwal was the officer responsible for **maintaining law and order** in the towns and in areas in their immediate vicinity.

**Pair 2 is correct.** Nad gavundas or desa gramakutas were the **hereditary revenue officers** in the Deccan. They appear to have discharged the same functions as the deshmukhs and deshpandes of later times in Maharashtra.

Pair 3 is incorrect. Uparika (and not visayapati) was the governor of a province. Visayapati was the head of a district. While the uparika was expected to collect land revenue and maintain law and order with the help of the army, the visayapati was expected to do the same within his jurisdiction.

Q.2)

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is correct.

**Statement 1 is correct.** The initial Turkish conquests in the early 13th century displaced many local chiefs (whom the contemporary sources refer to as rai and rana). In order to consolidate, the Turkish rulers made revenue assignments (iqta), in lieu of cash to their nobles (umara).

**Statement 2 is correct**. The Iqta system was a unique type of land distribution and administrative system. The Iqta system was **provided institutional status by Iltutmish** and later this system became the mainstay of the sultanate administration under slave dynasty.

In the Iqta system the lands of the Delhi Sultanate were divided into several large and small tracts called Iqta and assigned these Iqtas to the Sultan's soldiers, officers and nobles.

**Statement 3 is correct. The governors of the provinces were called the muqtis or walis.** They were to maintain law and order and collect the land revenue. The provinces were further divided into *shiqs*, which was under the control of the *shiqdar*, and the next division was *pargana*, comprising a number of villages and was headed by the *amil*.

Q.3)

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is correct

Option d is correct.

The foundation of the Islamic rule in India was laid down by Turks. Turks came to India during slave dynasty. The system of coinage had also developed during the Delhi sultanate.

The Turks popularized a number of crafts and techniques such as:

- Use of iron stirrup
- Use of armour both for the horse and rider.
- Improvement of rahat (Persian wheel through which water could be lifted from a deeper level for irrigation)
- Paper-making, the spinning wheel, and an
- Improved loom for weaving.
- **Use of superior mortar**, which enabled the Turks to erect magnificent buildings based on the arch and dome.

#### Knowledge Base: Economy during Delhi sultanate period:

• Cotton textile and silk industry flourished in this period. Sericulture was introduced on a large scale, which made India less dependent on other countries for the import of raw silk. The paper industry had grown and there was an extensive use of paper from 14th and 15th centuries. Other crafts like

leather-making, metal-crafts, and carpet-weaving flourished due to the increasing demand. The royal *karkhana*s supplied the goods needed to the Sultan and his household. They manufactured costly articles made of gold, silver and gold ware. The nobles also aped the lifestyle of the Sultans and indulged in luxurious living. They were well paid and accumulated enormous wealth.

• The system of coinage had also developed during the Delhi Sultanate. Iltutmish issued several types of silver *tankas*. One silver tanka was divided into 48 jitals during the Khalji rule and 50 jitals during the Tughlaq rule. Gold coins or *dinars* became popular during the reign of Alauddin Khalji after his South Indian conquests. Copper coins were less in number and dateless. Muhammad bin Tughlaq had not only experimented with token currency but also issued several types of gold and silver coins. They were minted at eight different places. At least twenty-five varieties of gold coins were issued by him.

Q.4)

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The Gurjara-Pratiharas, Rashtrakutas, and Palas were three powerful dynasties that ruled over large swaths of territory in the Indian subcontinent during the 8th to 11th centuries CE. They were all known for their military prowess, cultural achievements, and religious patronage.

Statement I is correct- The Tripartite Struggle, lasting for nearly two centuries (8th-10th centuries CE), is a well-documented historical event where leaders from the Gurjara-Pratiharas, Rashtrakutas, and Pala dynasties engaged in constant warfare to capture and control Kannauj, a city in the Ganga valley.

Statement II is correct- In the seventh century, Harshavardhana relocated the capital from Thaneswar to Kannauj and eventually established Kannauj as his primary seat of power.

Statement II is not the correct explanation for Statement I- Controlling Kannauj granted immense strategic and political advantages. Its prime location at the crossroads of major trade routes and the fertile Gangetic plains made it a valuable economic hub and a gateway to controlling vast territories in Northern India. This was the primary reason behind the tripartite struggle.

Q.5)

Ans) a

### Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The policy of 'Blood and Iron' allowed being ruthless to the enemies using all sorts of methods including harshness, strictness, use of swords and shedding blood.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Balban (1246-87), the ruler of Slave dynasty adopted the policy of Blood and Iron

**Statement 2 is correct.** This policy helped Balban to strengthen his position as a sultan and also his administrative structure.

Statement 3 is correct. It was adopted to deal with Mewatis, Rajput zamindars and Dacoits of Ganga-Jamuna Doab and Awadh as the law-and-order situation deteriorated due to these people.

Q.6)

Ans) b

### Exp) Option b is correct

Certain factors favoured and increased military efficiency of the Turkish warriors of central Asia. These were some of the reasons behind their success against Indian monarchs:

Option 1 is incorrect Recent research shows that the Turks did not have any superior weapons at their disposal as compared to the Indians. The iron-stirrup which had changed the mode of warfare in Europe, as we have noted earlier, had spread in India from the 8th century onwards. The Turkish bows could shoot arrows to a longer distance, but the Indian bows were supposed to be more accurate and more deadly, the arrowheads being generally dipped in poison. In hand to hand combat the Indians swords were considered to be best in the world. The Indians also had the advantage of elephants. Perhaps the Turks had horses which were swifter and sturdier than the horses imported into India.

**Option 2 is correct** There was **no powerful central authority in India** that could have offered strong resistance to the invaders as did the Magadha empire at the time of Alexander's invasion. India at that time was divided into a number of independent Rajput states.

**Option 3 is correct** Dr. A.L. Srivastva observes that the absence of political unity, social divisions and moral degeneration of the Hindus **and the superiority of the Turks in military organisation**, skill and resources were responsible for the success of the Turks.

Q.7)

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is correct

**Statement 1 is correct. In Rashtrakuta Kingdom: w**hile women were rarely appointed to government posts, but there were cases where women supervised significant areas—as when Revakanimaddi, daughter of Amoghavarsha I, administered Edathore Vishaya.

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** The famous **rock cut Kailashnath temple is in Ellora and not Elephanta caves.** A sculpture of the Goddess Durga is engraved as slaying the Buffalo demon. In another sculpture Ravana was making attempts to lift Mount Kailasa, the abode of Siva. It has three-tiered shikhara or tower which resembles the sikhara of the Mamallapuram rathas.

**Statement 3 is incorrect. In the Kingdom, Brahmanas were engaged to perform yagnas and yagas.**Kings respected them and gave them money generously. Rashtrakuta rulers practised religious tolerance

Kings respected them and gave them money generously. Rashtrakuta rulers practised religious tolerance towards all religions. Even though they were followers of the Vedic religion, they also patronised Jainism and Buddhism.

Q.8)

Ans) a

#### Exp) Option a is correct

Statement 1 is correct: Harshavardhana governed his empire on the same lines as Gupta, except that his administration became more feudal and decentralised.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Kumaragupta laid the foundation of Nalanda University.

Statement 3 is incorrect: 'Harshacharita' was was authored by Banabhatta. He gives a flattering account of the early years of his patron (Harshavardhana) in this book.

Q.9)

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is correct

**Statement 1** is incorrect. In northern India, the period from c.750–1000 CE was considered to be **period** of stagnation and even of decline in terms of trade and commerce.

This was primarily **due to the collapse of the Roman Empire** with which earlier India had flourishing trade relations. **Also, the decline of the Sassanid Empire** (Iranian) due to the rise of Islam, affected India's overland foreign trade.

**Statement 2 is incorrect** Interestingly, the trade between the south India and the countries of South-east Asia **increased during this period**.

Statement 3 is correct. The commercial activity during the first phase of early medieval period had declined but did not disappear completely. In fact, trade in costly and luxury goods meant for the use of kings, feudal chiefs and heads of temples and monasteries continued to exist. The articles such as precious and semi-precious stones. ivory, horses, etc. formed an important part of the long distance trade, but the evidence for transactions in the goods of daily use is quite meagre in the sources belonging to this period. The only important article mentioned in the inscriptions are salt and oil which could not be produced by every village, and thus had to be brought from outside. In short the nature of commercial activity during A.D. 750-1000 was such which catered more to the landed intermediaries and feudal lords rather than the masses.

Q.10)

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 and 2 is correct. The "Group of Forty" (Turkan-i-Chahalgani) or simply Chahalgani system was the council of 40 members drawn from Turkish nobility. The group of chahalgan (group of 40 nobles) was created by Iltutmish. Iltutmish organised his trusted nobles or officers into a group of "Forty" (Turkan-i-Chahalgani). These were Turkish amirs (nobles) who advised and helped the Sultan in administering the Sultanate. After the death of Iltutmish, this group assumed great power in its hands. For a few years they decided on the selection of Sultans one after the other.

**Statement 3 is incorrect.** The Chahalgan group was **finally eliminated by Balban**. Balban was determined to finally break the power of the chahalgani, i.e., the Turkish nobles, and to exalt the power and prestige of the monarchy. In order to win the confidence of the public, he administered justice with extreme impartiality. To keep himself well informed, Balban appointed spies in every department. Balban therefore abolished the Group of Forty and thereby put an end to the domination of "Turkish nobles".

Q.11)

Ans) c

#### Exp) Option c is correct.

The Mongols under Genghis Khan invaded Transoxiana in north-east Iran in 1219 and the Delhi Sultanate faced their onslaught soon after. Mongol attacks occurred during the reigns of Ghiyasuddin Balban, Alauddin Khalji and Muhammad Tughluq.

**Statement 1 is correct.** Mongol attacks on the Delhi Sultanate increased during the reign of Alauddin Khalji and in the early years of Muhammad Tughluq's rule. This forced the two rulers to mobilise a **large standing army in Delhi** which posed a huge administrative challenge.

**Statement 2 is incorrect. Alauddin Khalji** (not by Muhammad Tughlaq) a new garrison town at Siri for his soldiers. Rather than constructing a new garrison town, Muhammad Tughlaq emptied the oldest of the four cities of Delhi (Dehli-i Kuhna) and the soldiers garrisoned there. The residents of the old city were sent to the new capital of Daulatabad.

**Statement 3** is correct. Alauddin Khalji imposed taxes on land to feed the army at the rate of **50 percent** of peasant's yield. He began to pay the soldiers in cash.

**Statement 4 is correct.** Alauddin's measures to control the markets were one of the most important policy initiatives. Since Alauddin wanted to maintain a large army to face the Mongol attacks. He therefore, lowered and **fixed the price of the commodities of daily use**. To control the prices, Alauddin set up three different markets for different commodities in Delhi. These markets were the grain market

(Mandi), cloth market (Sarai Adl) and the market for horses, slaves, cattles, etc. To ensure implementation, Alauddin appointed a superintendent (Shahna-i-Mandi) who was assisted by an intelligence officer.

Q.12)

Ans) b

### Exp) Option b is correct.

Alauddin Khilji's measures to control the markets were one of his most important policy initiative. Alauddin also formulated certain regulations and implemented them to regulate the nobility.

**Statement 1 is correct.** During Alauddin's reign, **No hoarding was allowed** and even during the famine the same price was maintained. The supply of grain was ensured by holding stocks in government store houses.

**Statement 2 is incorrect.** Alauddin was the first Sultan to have a large permanent standing army and they were all **paid in cash**.

**Statement 3 is incorrect**. Rigorous court discipline and new customs such as sijada (prostration) and paibos (kissing the Sultan's feet) were introduced by **Balban** to prove his superiority over the nobles.

Statement 4 is correct. Alauddin formulated certain regulations and implemented them:

- (1) Families that had been enjoying free land to support themselves should pay land tax for their holdings. This curbed the excess of wealth owned by some people.
- (2) The Sultan reorganized the spy system and took measure to make it more effective.
- (3) The use of liquor and intoxicants was prohibited.
- (4) The nobles were ordered not to have social gatherings or inter-marriages without his permission

Q.13)

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is correct.

**Statement 1 is incorrect**. The personality, ability and military efficiency of the Sultans was not weak. For example, under Iltutmish, Balban or Alauddin, the administration was effective and Sultan's orders were obeyed.

**Statement 2 is correct.** Firuz Tughlaq followed a policy of appeasement of the nobles and the army in an effort to address the weaknesses in the administration. For this, Firuz made offices and iqtas hereditary. Though this policy resulted in short-term political stability, in the long term it weakened the sultan tremendously vis-à-vis the nobles and the army.

Statement 3 is correct. Though rebellions by ambitious nobles were not a new feature, the problem faced by the Tughlaqs was that the rebellions took place one after another in different parts of the empire. This put a tremendous amount of strain on the empire causing huge losses in terms of financial resources and soldiers.

**Statement 4 is correct.** There was absence of clear law of succession during this period. All the sons had equal claim to the throne. Interestingly, the idea of primogeniture was fully acceptable neither to the Muslims nor to the Hindus. Iltutmish nominated his daughter Raziya in preference to his sons.

**Statement 5 is correct.** Constant invasion by **Mongols and foreign invaders** expediated the decline and disintegration of Delhi Sultanate.

Q.14)

Ans) d

### Exp) Option (d) is the correct answer.

On the history of Cholas there is very little authentic written evidence available. Historians during the past 150 years have gleaned a lot of knowledge on the subject from a variety of sources such as ancient

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Tamil Sangam literature, oral traditions, religious texts, temple and copperplate inscriptions. The main source for the available information of the early Cholas is the early Tamil literature of the Sangam Period. There are also brief notices on the Chola country and its towns, ports and commerce furnished by the Periplus of the Erythraean Sea (Periplus Maris Erythraei). Periplus is a work by an anonymous Alexandrian merchant and contains very little information of the Chola country. Writing half a century later, the geographer Ptolemy gives more detail about the Chola country, its port and its inland cities. Mahavamsa, a Buddhist text, recounts a number of conflicts between the inhabitants of Ceylon and the Tamil immigrants. Cholas are mentioned in the Pillars of Ashoka (inscribed 273 BC – 232 BC) inscriptions, where they are mentioned among the kingdoms which, though not subject to Ashoka, were on friendly terms with him.

Rajaraja and Rajendra I marked their victories by erecting a number of Shiva and Vishnu temples at various places. The Chola rulers adopted the practice of having long inscriptions written on the walls of the temples they built, giving a historical narrative of their victories. That is why we know a great deal more about the Cholas than their predecessors.

During the imperial Chola period the Prabhanda became the dominant form of poetry. The religious canons of Saiva and Vaishnava sects were beginning to be systematically collected and categorised. While there is little reliable information on the Cholas during the period between the early Cholas and Vijayalaya dynasties, there is an abundance of materials from diverse sources on the Vijayalaya and the Chalukya Chola dynasties. A large number of stone inscriptions by the Cholas themselves and by their rival kings, Pandyas and Chalukyas, and copper-plate grants, have been instrumental in constructing the history of Cholas of that period.

Q.15)

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Statement a is incorrect: The theory of **Dhamma** (and not Matsya Nyaya) propounded by **Asoka** says that **people of a kingdom should live with peace and non-violence while following all their duties** towards their families, fellow citizens, teachers, etc.

Statement b is incorrect: The theory that desire (Trisna) is the root cause of all trouble (Dukkha) in this world, is one of the 4 Noble Truths (and not the theory of Matsya Nyaya), as propounded by Buddha. Statement c is incorrect: The philosophy that right knowledge opens the path to salvation (Moksha) is the philosophy of Uttara Mimansa (and not the theory of Matsya Nyaya).

Statement d is correct: Matsya Nyaya (the Law of the Fish) was an ancient political theory mentioned prominently in Kautilya's Arthashastra. It means that in chaotic pre-political societies, not having a single strong ruler, the stronger persons would defeat and kill the weaker persons. Analogous to just as during drought the bigger fish (Matsya) eats the smaller fish. This theory was used in the Arthashastra to convince the reader of the necessity and merit of having a monarch.

Q.16)

Ans) c

#### Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. During the rule of Cholas, the basic unit of administration was the nadu which consisted of a number of villages having close kinship ties and other close associations.

Statement 2 is correct. The Cholas paid attention to irrigation and used river such as Kaveri for this purpose. Raja Raja I conducted a land survey during his time in order to fix the governments' share of land revenue. In addition to land tax, income was derived from tolls on trade, taxes on professionals and also from plunder of the neighbouring territories

Q.17)

Ans) a

## Exp) Option (a) is the correct answer.

By the seventh century Pataliputra fell on bad days and Kanauj came to the fore. How did this happen? Pataliputra owed its power and importance to trade and commerce, and the widespread use of money. Tolls could be collected from the traders who came to the city from the east, west, north, and south across four rivers. However, once trade declined, money became scarce, and officers and soldiers were paid through land grants, the city lost its importance. Power shifted to military camps (skandhavaras), and places of strategic importance which dominated long stretches of land. To this class belonged Kanauj. Situated in Farrukhabad district of UP, it shot into political prominence from the second half of the sixth century onwards.

Q.18)

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is correct

Statement 1 is incorrect. In the Rashtrakuta kingdom, the directly administered areas were divided into rashtra (provinces), visaya and bhukti. The head of rashtra was called rashtrapati, and he collected land revenue and maintained law and order. All the officials were paid by giving them grants of rent-free land (not in cash). This tended to blur the distinction between local officials and the hereditary chiefs and smaller vassals.

**Statement 2 is correct.** The village was the basic unit of administration. The village administration was carried on by the village headman and the village accountant whose **posts were generally hereditary.** 

Statement 3 is incorrect. The Rashtrakuta kingdom in the Deccan witnessed the rise of hereditary revenue officers called nad gavundas or desa gramakutas. This development, along with the petty chieftainships in north India, had an important bearing on society and politics. As the power of these hereditary elements grew, the village committees became weaker. The central ruler also found it difficult to assert his authority over them and to control them. Thus, the government was becoming 'feudalised' instead of losing its element of feudalism.

**Statement 4 is incorrect. Politics and religion were,** in essence, **kept apart**, religion being essentially a personal duty of the king. Thus, the kings were not dominated by the priests, or by the sacred law expounded by them. Normally, a king was **not expected to interfere with the customs**, or with the code of conduct prescribed by the law books called the Dharmashastras. But he did have the general duty of **protecting Brahmans and maintaining the division of society** into four states or varnas.

Knowledge Base:

#### Relationship of state and religion during the time:

- Many of the rulers of that time were devout followers of Siva or Vishnu, or they followed the teachings of Buddhism or Jainism.
- Generally, they gave **patronage to all the faiths**, and did not persecute anyone for his or her religious beliefs. Muslims were also welcomed and allowed to preach their faith by the Rashtrakuta kings.

Q.19)

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is correct.

**Statement 1 is correct.** During Delhi Sultanate period, the production of textiles was also improved by the introduction of the **spinning-wheel**. Cotton could be cleaned faster and better by wider use of the cotton carder's bow (dhunia).

**Statement 2 is correct.** During Delhi Sultanate period, India imported from West Asia high grade textiles (satin, etc.) glassware and, of course, horses. From **China it imported raw silk and porcelain. Ivory was imported from Africa** and spices from Southeast Asia, in return for Indian textiles. Since India had a favourable trade balance, gold and silver came to India from these countries.

**Statement 3 is correct.** After the consolidation of the Delhi Sultanate and the improvement of communications, the Sultans established a sound currency system based on the **silver tanka** and the **copper Jital**. It led to the growth of trade in the country.

Knowledge Base:

Cambay in Gujarat was famous for textiles and for gold and silver work. Sonargaon in Bengal was famous for raw silk and fine cotton cloth.

There were many other handicrafts as well, such as leather work, metal work, carpet weaving, woodwork including furniture, stonecutting, etc., for which India was famous. Some of the new crafts introduced by the Turks included the manufacturer of paper.

Q.20)

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is correct

Pair 1 is correct. Diwan-i- Ariz was the military department that was commanded by the Ariz-i-Mumalik. He would recruit the soldiers and administer the military department. It was mainly concerned with maintaining the army

During the reign of Alauddin Khalji, the number of soldiers in the department was about three lakhs. The efficient army helped in containing the Mongol invasions along with the Deccan expansion. The Turks also had a large number of properly trained elephants for war purposes. The cavalry was given prime importance and was considered more prestigious.

Pair 2 is incorrect. Diwan-i-rasalat was the department of religious affairs; it dealt with pious foundations and granted stipends to deserving scholars and men of piety. This department granted funds for the construction of madrasas, tombs and mosques. It was headed by Chief Sadr who also functioned as Chief Qazi, the head of the judicial system. Other judges and Qazis were appointed in different parts of the Sultanate. Sharia or Muslim personal law was followed in civil matters. The Hindus were governed by their own personal law and their cases were dispensed by the village panchayat. The criminal law was dictated by the rules and regulations established by the Sultans.

Pair 3 is incorrect. The post of Wazir was next to the Naib and he headed the finance department (not religious affairs) known as the Diwan-i-Wizarat. An Auditor-General for examining expenditure and an Accountant General for checking income worked under the Wazir. The period of wazir-ship of Feroz Shah Tughlaq Khan-i-Jahan is generally considered as the high watermark period of the Wazir's influences.

Pair 4 is correct. Diwan-i-Insha was the department of correspondence. All the correspondence between the ruler and the sovereigns of other states as well as with his junior officials was managed by this department.

#### Knowledge Base: central administration of Delhi sultanate

- The Sultan was assisted by a number of ministers who headed different departments and aided in administration. These ministers were chosen by Sultan and they remained in office at his pleasure. The post of Naib was the most powerful one. The Naib practically enjoyed all the powers of the Sultan and exercised general control over all the departments
- The ultimate authority for the legal, military & political activities was with the Sultan. All the Sultan's sons had an equal claim to the throne since there was no unambiguous succession law at the time. Iltutmish had even nominated his daughter Raziya over his sons. However, such nominations had to

be accepted by the nobles. At times, the Ulemas also played a pivotal role in getting a favorable public opinion. Nevertheless, military might was the chief factor when it came to succession.

Q.21)

Ans) b

### Exp) Option b is correct.

The **Greek** contributed to the development of the **Indian theatre** by introducing the use of the **curtain**. Since the curtain was borrowed from the Greeks it came to be known as **yavanika**.

Yavanika was derived from the term Yavana, which was a Sanskritized form of Ionian, a branch of the Greeks known to the ancient Indians.

Knowledge Base: Black pepper was known as **yavanapriya** (beloved to the greeks) as it was very much valued and demanded by the Greeks.

Q.22)

Ans) b

### Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The Rashtrakuta dynasty, a sovereign Indian lineage, governed extensive regions of the Indian subcontinent from the 8th to the 10th centuries (Around 750 CE to 950 CE).

**Statement 1 is correct**- Initially, Rashtrakutas were the feudatories of Chalukyas of Badami. Dantidurga, a Rashtrakuta chief, overthrew his Chalukyan overlord and founded the Rashtrakuta Kingdom. The term 'Rashtrakuta' is indicative of the leader or chief of a Rashtra, denoting a division or kingdom. It can be affirmed that the Rashtrakutas initially held significant administrative roles, possibly as provincial chiefs or in similar capacities under the Chalukya Empire. An illustrative example is Rashtrakuta Govindaraja, identified as the son of Shivaraja and acting as a petitioner, as mentioned in the Naravana plates of Chalukya Vikramaditya II of Badami.

**Statement 2 is incorrect-** King Dantidurga and not Amoghavarsha I conducted a ritual, called Hiryangarbha facilitated by Brahmanas, aiming for a spiritual rebirth as a Kshatriya. King Dantidurga (735-756 CE) was the founder of the Rashtrakuta empire, who defeated the Chalukyas of Badami and established dominance in the region.

**Statement 3 is correct-** At their peak, the Rashtrakuta Empire encompassed a vast region of the Deccan Plateau, stretching from the Narmada River in the north to the Kaveri River in the south, making them a dominant power in the Deccan.

Q.23)

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

**Rashtrakutas (755 - 975 A.D.)** 

The Rashtrakutas were of Kannada origin and Kannada language was their mother tongue.

**Option a is incorrect. Dantidurga:** He was the founder of the Rashtrakuta dynasty. He defeated the Gurjaras and captured Malwa from them. Then he annexed the Chalukya kingdom by defeating Kirtivarman II. Thus, the Rashtrakutas became a paramount power in the Deccan.

Option b is correct: Dantidurga successor Amoghavarsha I (815- 880 A.D.) ruled for a long period of 64 years. He had lost control over Malwa and Gangavadi. Yet, his reign was popular for the cultural development. He was a follower of Jainism. Jinasena was his chief preceptor. He was also a patron of letters and he himself wrote the famous Kannada work, Kavirajamarga. He had also built the Rashtrakuta capital, the city of Malkhed or Manyakheda.

**Option c is incorrect. Govinda III:** The next important king of this dynasty was Govinda III. He achieved victories over north Indian kingdoms.

**Option d is incorrect. Krishna I:** His successor Krishna I was also a great conqueror. He defeated the Gangas and the eastern Chalukyas of Vengi. He built the magnificent rock-cut monolithic Kailasa temple at Ellora

Q.24)

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

**Vikramaditya VI** is one of the greatest rulers of the Chalukya dynasty who ruled from 1076-1126CE.

Statement 1 is correct. He took the title of Permadideva and Tribhuvanamalla ("lord of three worlds").

**Statement 2 is incorrect.** Vikramaditya VI was **defeated by the Eastern Chalukyas king Jayasimha**, and he was given the governorship of Bellary.

**Statement 3 is incorrect. 'Vikramankadeva Charitra'** was the book written by **Bilhana**. He came to Vikramaditya VI's court from Kashmir and compared his rule to Ramrajya.

Q.25)

Ans) c

Exp) ) Option c is correct.

**Statement 1 is correct. During the Sultanate period.** The subservient position of women continued and the practice of Sati was also widely prevalent. Ibn Battuta had mentioned with horror the scene of a woman burning herself in the funeral pyre of her husband with great beating of drums

**Statement 2 is correct. Open slave-markets for men and women existed in India.** The slaves in India can be graded into two groups.

- 1. Those who were bought in an open salve market.
- 2. Those who were first prisoners of war and then made slaves.

Slaves were generally bought for domestic service or for their special skills. Feroz Shah Tughluq who had a special penchant for slaves collected about 180,000 of them. Many of them were employed in handicrafts. The rest formed the personal bodyguards of the Sultan.

Statement 3 is correct. During the Sultanate period, the Muslim society remained divided into several ethnic and racial groups. The Turks, Iranians, Afghans, and Indian Muslims developed as exclusive groups and there were no intermarriages between them. Hindu converts from lower castes were also not given equal respect.

**Statement 4 is incorrect.** The Muslim nobles occupied high offices **and very rarely the Hindu nobles were given high position in the government.** The Hindus were considered *zimmis* or protected people, for which they were forced to pay a tax called *jaziya*. In the beginning *jaziya* was collected as part of land tax. Firoz Tughlaq separated it from the land revenue and collected *jiziya* as a separate tax and levied it on Brahmans also.

Knowledge Base: slavery:

• Even though slavery had existed in India since ancient times, it flourished during the Sultanate period. There were slave markets for men and women and slaves were hired for varied jobs ranging from household chores to skilled professions. Firoz Shah Tughlaq had about 1, 80,000 slaves.

Q.26)

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

**Thirukkural is a classic Tamil language** text consisting of 1,330 short couplets, or kurals, of seven words each. It was written by Saint Thiruvalluvar, commonly known as Valluvar, a celebrated Tamil poet and philosopher.

Option c is correct. It is considered as one of the greatest works ever written on ethics and morality. It is known for its universality and secular nature. The text has been dated variously from 300 BCE to 5th century CE. The Kural is traditionally praised with epithets and alternate titles such as "the Tamil Veda" and "the divine book. Written on the foundations of ahimsa, it emphasizes non-violence and moral vegetarianism.

Q.27)

Ans) b

## Exp) Option b is correct.

In Chola judicial administration, the Chola king was the chief justice. The Chola kings gave enough care for the judicial administration. Justice was mostly a local matter in the Chola Empire. Justice was administered through village courts, royal courts and caste panchayats.

The village level judicial administration was carried on by the village assembly.

**Statement 1 is incorrect.** Minor disputes were heard by the village assembly. Disputes were settled with proper evidences. Village assemblies exercised large powers in deciding local disputes. Punishments were awarded by the judicial officers. The trial of serious offences and major cases were conducted by the king himself.

**Statement 2 is correct.** Minor disputes were settled at the village level. Punishment was in the form of fines or **donation for some charitable purpose**.

**Statement 3 is incorrect. Crimes** such as manslaughter or **murder were punished with fines**. Capital punishment was uncommon even in the cases of first-degree murder.

Knowledge Base: Crimes of the state, such as treason, were heard and decided by the king himself; the typical punishment in these cases was either execution or confiscation of property.

Q.28)

Ans) d

### Exp) Option d is correct.

In Chola Administration the king was the supreme commander and a benevolent dictator. His share in the administration consisted of issuing oral commands to responsible officers when representations were made to him. Such orders were recorded in great detail in the inscriptions, usually on the walls of temples.

Pair 1 is incorrectly matched. In Medieval Chola Kingdom, Tirumandira Olai Nayagam refers to a special type of official, who recorded the oral orders immediately on palm leaf manuscripts.

Pairs 2 and 3 are incorrectly matched. In Chola administration, seniority between the same cadre was indicated by qualifying title such as Perundanam and Sirutanam One of the important such officers were the Revenue officials responsible for the receipts and expenditures of the government. The officials tended to form a separate class in society. Perundaram were higher officials while Sirutaram were lower officials.

The general tendency was to make the officers hereditary. The officials were paid by assignments of land called jivitas according to their status.

Q.29

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is correct.

King was the most important person in the Chola administration. The king was aided and advised by a council of ministers who held office at the pleasure of the king. A powerful bureaucracy assisted the king in the tasks of administration and in executing his orders.

Statement 1 is correct. In Chola times, Oorar were bodies of landholders, with administrative functions in their respective villages. The Nattar was a body that represented the Oorar, where the area of interest was larger. Nattar performed fiscal, administrative and judicial responsibilities of the empire.

Statement 2 is incorrect. In the Chola Empire, Mahasabha was a gathering of the adult men in the Brahmana villages which were called agraharas. These villages were settled by brahmanas in which most of the land was rent-free. These villages enjoyed a large measure of autonomy. In these villages, the mahasabha could settle new lands, and exercise ownership rights over them. It could also raise loans for the village and levy taxes.

Q.30)

Ans) b

### Exp) Option b is correct.

Muhammad bin Tughlaq (1324–51) is best remembered as a ruler who undertook a number of bold experiments, and showed a keen interest in agriculture.

**Statement 1 is incorrect.** The most controversial step which **Muhammad Tughlaq und**ertook soon after his accession was the transfer of the capital from Delhi to **Deogir (Daultabad)**. It appears that the sultan wanted to make Deogir a second capital so that he might be able to **control south India better**.

He ordered many of the officers and their followers and leading men, including many Sufi saints, to shift to **Deogir** which **was renamed Daultabad**. After a couple of years, Muhammad Tughlaq decided to abandon Daulatabad, largely because he soon found that just as he could not control the south from Delhi, he could not control north India from Daulatabad.

**Statement 2 is correct.** Another step which **Muhammad Tughlaq** took was the introduction of the 'token currency'. There was a shortage of silver in the world in the fourteenth century. Moreover, Qublai Khan of China had already successfully experimented with a token currency. Muhammad Tughlaq decided to introduce a **bronze coin** which was to have the same value as the silver tanka. Muhammad Tughlaq might have been successful if the government had been able to prevent people from forging the new coins. Finally Muhammad Tughlaq decided to withdraw the token currency.

**Statement 3 is correct. Muhammad Tughlaq** started a new department for the development of Agriculture. It was called Diwan-i Kohi. Peasants were given financial support to help in arranging seeds for cultivation. This loan was also given in case of crop failures.

**Statement 4 is incorrect.** Muhammad Tughlaq paid his soldiers in cash rather than iqtas.

Q.31)

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Razia Sultana (1205 - 1240) ruled Delhi from 1236 to 1240 and was the daughter of Delhi's Mamluk Sultan Shamsuddin Iltutmish. The contemporary chronicler Minhaj-i Siraj acknowledged that she surpassed all her brothers in ability and qualification to be ruler. Watching her capabilities, the Sultan himself appointed her as his successor.

Statement 1 is correct- Raziyya Sultana was the first and last Muslim woman to ascend the throne in **Delhi.** No other Muslim woman ruled Delhi before or after her reign (1236-1240).

Statement 2 is correct- Coins attributed to Raziyya Sultana are known in both silver and billon (Billon is a silver-colored alloy that contains a precious metal, usually silver or mercury, and a base metal like

**copper)**. As done by Iltutmish and Ruknuddin before her, Raziyya issued coins bearing the **name and title of Abbasid caliph Al-Mustansim**, **in addition to her own**.

Q.32)

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is correct.

Pair 1 is correct: Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque was one of the first architectural pieces is situated near the Qutub Minar in Delhi. It was created by demolishing old buildings and using the materials from them. It was sponsored by Qutb-ud-din-Aibak, the founder of the Mamluk Dynasty. It's name means "Glory of Islam". It was further expanded by Illtutmish. It is built of red sandstone, gray quartz, and white marble. Pair 2 is correct: Alai Darwaza was built in 1305 under the patronage of Alauddin Khalji. It is situated near the Qutub Minar in Delhi. It served as the southern gateway to the Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque built by the Mamluk Dynasty. It was a dome shaped gate made of red sandstone and decorated with Turkic features using white marble inlay and inscriptions engraved in the ancient Naskh Script and screens made with Lattice stones (Jali). This is probably one of the first Delhi Sultanate architectural pieces with typical Islamic architectural influences. So far, the buildings under the Mamluk dynasty employed false domes and arches. However, this building has a true arch and dome, inspired by the Seljukid (in Central Asia) dynasty's architecture.

Pair 3 is incorrect: Adhai Din ka Jhonpra was a rudimentary mosque created in 1199 CE by Qutb-ud-din-Aibak (who later founded Mamluk Dynasty) in 2.5 days on orders of the invader Mohammad Ghori (not Tughlaq) of Delhi Sultanate. It is situated in Ajmer, Rajasthan. It was built by demolishing and using materials from a Sanskrit college, and Hindu and Jain temples. It is built in yellow limestone.

Q.33)

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The **Pushya-Bhuti Dynasty (c. 500 CE - 647 CE)** rose after the downfall of the Gupta Empire (3rd century CE - 6th century CE) in the 6th century CE in northern India. The most notable ruler of this dynasty was its last ruler, **Emperor Harshavardhana** or **Harsha** (r. 606-647 CE).

By the time of Harsha, the Pushya Bhuti administration, which had earlier worked on the imperial Gupta pattern, became **more feudal in nature and highly decentralized**. Harsha's inscriptions mention many kinds of taxes and officials. **Officials were rewarded with grants of land**, which explains why Harsha issued a lesser number of coins as compared to other rulers.

Q.34)

Ans) b

## Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The Pandya dynasty was one of the 3 dynasties that ruled parts of South India, primarily during the Sangam Age (300 BCE-300CE). The main areas ruled by them were the south-eastern parts of South India - Tirunelveli, Ramnad and Madurai (which was the capital). They were famous for their silks, ivory and pearls.

Statement 1 is correct: Although the polities of Sangam Age were more tribal in character than the monarchies that came later. The **Taxation** in them, including in the **Pandya** kingdom, was **compulsory** and **regular**. This was **unlike** the **Early Vedic polities**, which were also **tribal** in character, but where **taxation was voluntary** in nature and not collected regularly. This **regular taxation** allowed the Pandya

kings to **maintain a regular army** and fight wars to capture or defend territories, as well as facilitate economy, such as trade operations, transportation, etc.

Statement 2 is correct: The concept of *Varna* had only recently been introduced in South India, when the Pandya dynasty emerged. As a result, the various rules and distinctions that were associated with Varnas and castes hadn't crystallised or become sharp and rigid by then. There were few, if any, restrictions on eating together or intermarrying among castes. There have been records of cases where members of the ruling class 'Arasar' have married into the rich peasant castes called the 'Vellalas'. The Tamil Brahmins are said to have consumed meat and alcohol. The rich peasants, Vellalas, held civil and military posts and were not simply limited to the profession of agricultural production, etc.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Although the attitude of the society towards women was mostly progressive, the evil practice of Sati was prevalent in the higher strata of society, albeit it was voluntary. The condition of widows was also generally poor and they lived a very harsh life with many restrictions on lifestyle. It must be noted that there were women who were educated. Female Sangam poets are a testament to this.

Q.35)

Ans) c

### Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The period roughly between the 3<sup>rd</sup> century B.C. and 3<sup>rd</sup> century A.D. in South India (the area lying to the south of river Krishna and Tungabhadra) is known as Sangam Period. It has been named after the Sangam academies held during that period that flourished under the royal patronage of the **Pandya kings** of Madurai.

### Option c is correct.

Of the over 450 poets who contributed to the corpus of Sangam poetry about thirty are women. They composed more than 150 poems. The most prominent and prolific among them was Avvaiyar. Others include Kaakkaipadiniyar, Kavarpendu, Nalveliyaar, Okkur Masaathiyar and Paarimakalir.

At the sangams eminent scholars assembled and functioned as the board of censors and the choicest literature was rendered in the nature of anthologies.

Q.36)

Ans) a

### Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The Chalukyas of Badami or Vatapi, who came into prominence in the 6th century, played a crucial role in the politics of Deccan and South India in particular, and played a significant role in the history of India as well.

**Statement 1 is correct.** The smallest part of the administrative system was a Grama or village administered by a **Gramapathi or Prabhu Gavunda**. The **Gamunda/Gavunda** was the royal representative at the village level. He was the connecting link between king and village people.

Statement 2 is correct. Aihole inscription is associated with the Chalukya dynasty. It was written by Ravi Kirti, court poet of Chalukya King, Pulakeshin II who reigned from 610 to 642 A.D. Located at Meguti temple in Aihole, Karnataka, the inscription speaks about the defeat of Harshavardhana by Pulakeshin II. It also mentions the victory of Chalukyas on Pallavas.

**Statement 3 is incorrect.** The Hazare Rama temple, an example of **Vijayanag**ar/**Deccan architecture**, which was constructed during the rule of Devaraya I (c.1406–1422 CE). (**Not Pulakeshin II**)

Q.37)

Ans) a

### Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

King Harshavardhana (606 – 647 A.D.) was also known as Harsha. He was the son of Prabhakar Vardhana, the founder of the Pushyabhuti Dynasty. The administration of Harsha was organized on the same lines as the Guptas did. Hiuen Tsang gives a detailed picture about administration during Harshavardhana Reign.

**Statement 1 is incorrect:** In Harsha's time civil and military departments were not clearly separate. As a result, some of the top civil officers functioned in the capacity of military officers also.

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** the king's ministers and officers were compensated with grants of land rather than cash/currency. Taxation was also light and forced labour was also rare. One sixth of the produce was collected as land tax. Cruel punishments of the Mauryan period continued in the times of Harsha. Hiuen Tsang condemned the trials as barbarous and superstitious.

**Statement 3 is correct:** The maintenance of public records was the salient feature of Harsha's administration. The archive of the Harsha period was known as nilopitu and it was under the control of special officers. Both good and bad events happened during his time had been recorded.

Q.38)

Ans) b

### Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

In medieval India, **Uluq** referred to a **relay system with mounted messengers** stationed every **four miles**, used for **rapid communication and information exchange**. It was a **horse post which was run by royal horses**.

Dawa is a relay system of carrying the post on foot by individual carriers. Here the posts were stationed at every one-third mile.

Q.39)

Ans) d

#### Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Harsola Copper Plate Inscriptions were unearthed in Harsol (or Harsola) in Ahmedabad district of the modern-day Gujarat.

**Statement 1 is incorrect:** The Harsola copper plates consist of two inscriptions dating back to **949 CE**, **documenting the bestowal of two villages** upon a father-son pair of Nagar Brahmins. It records the land donation made during the reign of **Siyaka II**, **the Paramara king (not Harshavardhana)**.

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** The Harsola copper plate inscriptions are written in **Sanskrit language and Nagari script**. The inscription records the land grants issued on the banks of the Mahi River in 949 CE to Father- son pair of brahmins.

Q.40)

Ans) b

### Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

**Firoz Shah Tughlaq** was the third ruler of the Tughlaq dynasty that ruled over Delhi from 1320 to 1412 AD. **He was in power from 1351 to 1388 AD. Kharaj, Zakat, Khums, Jajiya** were some of the taxes imposed during his reign.

Pair 1 is incorrect: Khams was the tax imposed on the booty captured during wars.

**Pair 2 is correct: Haqq-i-sharb was a water tax or irrigation tax.** It was taken from those cultivators who irrigated their land from the water supplied from the canals constructed by the state.

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Pair 3 is correct: Zakat was a property tax imposed on the wealthy Muslims. It is of the rate of two and a half per cent tax on property of Muslims.

Q.41)

Ans) c

### Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

A lot of information is available in the Sangam literature to understand the position of women during the Sangam age. Women had respect and were allowed intellectual pursuits. There were women poets like Avvaiyar, Nachchellaiyar, and Kakkaipadiniyar who flourished and contributed to Tamil literature. Women were allowed to choose their life partners. But life of widows was miserable.

Option c is correct: There is also mention about the sati being practised in Tamil society and it was called "tippayadal". Sangam poems also mention "Chevilittai" who were like foster mothers and had a close association with the family members.

Q.42)

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect and 2 is correct. Al-Biruni's Kitab-ul-Hind, written in Arabic, is simple and lucid. It is a voluminous text, divided into 80 chapters on subjects such as religion and philosophy, festivals, astronomy, alchemy, manners and customs, social life, weights and measures, iconography, laws and metrology.

Statement 3 is correct. Al-Biruni adopted a distinctive structure in each chapter, beginning with a question, following this up with a description based on Sanskritic traditions, and concluding with a comparison with other cultures. Some present-day scholars have argued that this almost geometric structure, remarkable for its precision and predictability, owed much to his mathematical orientation. Source: History of Medieval India by Satish Chandra - Economic and Social Life, Education and Religious Beliefs (800-1200), Cultural Development in India (1300-1500) and Struggle for Empire in North India–I (Circa1400-1525).

Q.43)

Ans) a

### Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

During the Chola period, there was remarkable autonomy at the village level. Chola officials participated in village administration more as observers than as administrators. The Cholas are best known for their local self-government at the village level. There were three assemblies called the Ur, Sabha or Mahasabha and Nagaram.

**Statement 1 is incorrect:** Nagaram was an assembly where mercantile interests predominated. The nagaram was an **assembly of merchants** and belonged to the localities where traders and merchants controlled the stakes.

**Statement 2 is incorrect: Ur was a common village assembly**. It existed in villages where the land was owned by all classes of people and not only by brahmins.

**Statement 3 is correct:** The Sabha was a **village assembly exclusively of brahmins**. The members belonged to those villages where all the land was owned only by the people of the Brahmin caste. The Sabha managed several tasks mostly through committees i.e., maintenance of tanks and roads, management of charitable donations and of temple affairs, and regulation of irrigation rights.

Q.44)

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is correct.

**Statement 1 is incorrect.** A department of slave, called 'Diwan-i-Bundagan' was set up by Firoz Shah Tughlaq.

**Statement 2 is incorrect.** Alauddin Khilji was the first Sultan who ordered the measurement (paimaish) of land. Then, estimated yield per Biswa was fixed as unit of revenue collection (Biswa is 20th part of Bigha). Land revenue was collected in cash.

**Statement 3 is incorrect**. Alauddin Khalji introduced the system of Dagh (branding) and huliya or Chehra (description) in order to strengthen his control over the army. The chehra system was for detailed description of each soldier and Dagh system for branding of horses.

Q.45)

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is correct

Option 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are correct.

- Rajaraja (985–1014) conquered Maldives and also invaded Sri Lanka and annexed its northern part to his empire. These moves were partly motivated by his desire to bring the trade with the Southeast Asian countries under his control. The Coromandel coast and Malabar were the centres for India's trade with the countries of Southeast Asia.
- Rajendra I (1014–1044) carried forward the annexationist policy of Rajaraja. His territories extended to coastal Burma, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Maldives, conquering the kings of Sri vijaya (Sumatra, Java, and Malaya in South East Asia) and the Pegu islands. The conquest of Sri Lanka was also completed during his reigns. Sri Lanka was not able to free herself from the Chola control for another 50 years.
- Moti Chandra, while expressing doubts on naval battles (owing to lack of many references to such
  wars in the Indian literature), holds no doubts about Chola conquests in parts of what we now know
  as South East Asia. He writes, "In the conquests of Rajendra Chola came almost the whole eastern
  part of Sumatra, and the central and southern parts of the Malay peninsula. He also occupied the
  capitals of Srivijaya (Indonesia) and Kedah (Malaysia)".

Q.46)

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Mahmud of Ghazni did not aim to annex any of the territories. His purpose was to plunder rich temples and cities of northern India in order to continue his struggle against his enemies in Central Asia.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Mahmud desired to conquer Kashmir. However, his desire remained unfulfilled with the defeat of his forces in 1015 CE due to unfavourable weather conditions and this was his first defeat in India.

Statement 3 correct. Kitab ul-Hind was an account of people who were conquered by Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni. Sultan was keen on knowing about culture, language etc of the people he conquered so he asked Al-Biruni to make an account of it.

Q.47)

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer

Option d is correct: Kani rights means hereditary rights over any asset (including the right of service in temples). Kani rights when applied to land it may mean right of possession. Thus, Kani rights meant the right to possession of certain plots of land in the village. Further the emergence of a number of big landholders by the late Chola period is indicated by titles such as udaiyan, kilavan, alvan, or araiyan. Knowledge Base: The term 'Agambadi udaiyans," found in the Uttaramerur inscription of Dantivarman from the late 9th century AD, potentially denotes a category of peasants who held a relatively elevated status. These individuals appear to have been smaller landowners while also rendering service to the primary groups such as the Brahmanas and Velalas in both Brahmadeya and non-Brahmadeya villages.

Q.48)

Ans) a

### Exp) Option (a) is the correct answer.

One of the most remarkable exploits in the reign of Rajendra I was the march across Kalinga to Bengalin for which the Chola army crossed the Ganga, and defeated two local kings. This expedition, which was led by Chola general, took place in 1022 and followed the same route which the great Samundragupta had followed. To commemorate this occasion, Rajendra I assumed the title of GangaikondaChola. He also sent a number of embassies to China which were partly diplomatic and partly commercial.

Q.49

Ans) b

### Exp) Option b is correct

Rajaraja Chola I was one of the greatest monarchs in Tamil history. He rose to prominence by bringing glory to the Chola Empire and building it as a powerful and strong kingdom. In 1010, **He built the grand Brihadeshwara Temple**, **also called as Rajarajeswaram Temple in Thanjavur** dedicated to Lord Shiva. It is one of the largest temples in India and is an example of Dravidian architecture during the Chola period. Rajaraja Chola embarked on a mission to recover the hymns after hearing short excerpts of Thevaram in his court. He sought the help of Nambiyandar Nambi. Rajaraja thus became to be known as 'Tirumurai Kanda Cholan' meaning one who saved the Tirumurai.

**Option a is incorrect - Rajendra Chola I was the son of Raja Raja Chola I.** He succeeded his father in 1014 CE. During his reign, he extended the influences of the already vast Chola empire to the banks of the river Ganges in the north and across the ocean. He defeated Mahipala, the Pala king of Bengal and Bihar. To commemorate his victory, he built a new capital called Gangaikonda Cholapuram.

**Option c in incorrect. Vijayala Chola was the founder of the Chola Empire**. The ancient Chola Kingdom mentioned in Sangam Literature faded into the darkness after 3<sup>rd</sup> Century AD. He revived the empire and re-established the dynasty.

**Option d is incorrect.** Parantaka Chola ruled the Chola Kingdom from 907 to 955 CE. Parantaka I was defeated in the famous Battle of Takkolam by the Rastrakuta ruler Krishna III in 949 CE.

Q.50)

Ans) b

### Exp) Option b is correct

**Statement 1 is correct. In the Medieval Chola Kingdom, t**he caste system was prevalent in the society and the **condition of the Paraiyar (untouchables) was miserable.** The higher orders like the Brahamans and Kshatriyas enjoyed special privileges. The Chola inscriptions mention the major divisions among the castes: Valangai -mainly agricultural groups and Idangai - mainly artisans and trading class.

**Statement 2 is correct.** Gold, silver and copper coins were issued in plenty at various denominations in the Chola Empire.

Statement 3 is incorrect. The devadasi system or dancing girls attached to temples emerged during the rule of Cholas. Also, the practice of 'sati' was prevalent among the royal families.

Statement 4 is incorrect. Sanskrit was patronized by the Chola emperor. Most Sanskrit works were commentaries on older works. The language from Dravidian root such as Tamil, Telugu, Kannada started drawing from Sanskrit and began evolving further. Much work was done in Tamil where Kambana translated the Ramayana from Sanskrit and Began evolving further.

Q.51)

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

**Assumption 1 is incorrect-** The passage does not make any assumptions about who should be responsible for collection, processing, and segregation of municipal waste. It simply states that more than three-fourths of the municipal budget goes into collection and transportation, which leaves very little for processing/resource recovery and disposal. This suggests that the current system is not working very well, and that some changes need to be made. However, the passage does not say who should make these changes, or how they should be made.

**Assumption 2 is incorrect-** The passage also does not make any assumptions about the role of the private sector in waste management. It simply states that resource recovery and recycling require technological inputs, which might be best handled by private sector if we think out of context. Since, the passage does not say anything about involvement of private sector, we assume this statement as incorrect.

Q.52)

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

**Option a is incorrect-** The passage does not provide any information about the cost or expense associated with the generation of energy from municipal solid waste. It focuses more on the allocation of the municipal budget, stating that more than three-fourths of it goes into collection and transportation, leaving very little for processing/resource recovery and disposal. Therefore, there is insufficient information to support the claim that energy generation from municipal solid waste is inexpensive.

**Option b is incorrect-** While the passage mentions that biomethanation offers a major solution for processing the biodegradable component of India's municipal solid waste, it does not explicitly state that it is the "most ideal" way of generating energy from municipal solid waste. The passage suggests that the choice of technology for waste-to-energy conversion depends on the composition of the waste (biodegradable versus non-biodegradable) and its calorific value. It implies that biomethanation is a viable solution for processing the biodegradable component, but it does not make a comparative assessment or declare it as the best option.

**Option c is correct-** The passage states that the segregation of municipal waste at the source is rare in India. It also mentions that waste-to-energy fits into the waste management chain ideally after segregation (between wet waste and the rest), collection, and recycling, but before reaching the landfill. This suggests that segregation of municipal solid waste is a crucial step in the process of implementing waste-to-energy plants. By segregating the waste at the source, it becomes easier to separate the different components and identify the biodegradable portion. The passage further highlights that the biodegradable component of India's municipal solid waste is a little over 50 percent. Biomethanation is presented as a major solution for processing this biodegradable component, which indicates that separating it through segregation is an essential prerequisite for effective waste-to-energy conversion.

**Option d is incorrect-** The passage states that the biodegradable component of India's municipal solid waste is a little over 50 percent. It also highlights that biomethanation offers a major solution for processing this component. Nowhere does it suggest that the biodegradable component is inadequate to

provide energy effectively and efficiently. In fact, the passage implies that biomethanation is a significant solution for processing the biodegradable portion of the waste.

# Q.53)

## Ans) c

### Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

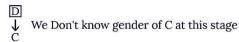
Lets us use the following sign convention to solve the said problem

- = Married Couple
- Male
- O Female
- Siblings relationship
- J. Parents relationship

### Statement 1

A = B - We don't know the gender of A and B at this stage

### Statement 2



#### Statement 3



#### Statement 4

Combining the Diagrams



Looking at above diagram and the question asked i.e Relation between E and B. So, we can answer using all the four statements.

Hence the correct answer is option c.

### Q.54)

#### Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

We know,

1 \* 1 = 1

11 \* 11 = 121

111\* 111 = 12321

1111\*1111= 1234321

going by the trend,

111111111 \* 111111111 = 12345678987654321

Summing up the digit = Summing up 1 to 9 + Summing up 1 to 8

Using the formula =  $\frac{n}{2}(a+l)$  where, n = number of terms, a = first digit, l = last digit

Summing up = 
$$\frac{9}{2}(1+9) + \frac{8}{2}(1+8) = 45+36=81$$

Hence, option c is the correct answer.

Q.55)

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

**Statement 1 is correct-** Let assume p, q, and r be even with values, 2, 4, 6. Let's assume s and t be odd with values, 1 and 3.

Putting values in p+q+r-s-t=2+4+6-1-3=8 which is even. Hence, the given statement is correct.

**Statement 2 is incorrect-** Putting values in 2p + q + 2r - 2s + t = 4 + 4 + 6 - 1 - 3 = 23 which is odd. But 8+5+12-4+3=24 which is even. Hence not definitely odd. Hence, the given statement is incorrect.

Q.56)

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

ABCD is a distinct non-zero number, According to the question, ABC \* D = 37DD => (100A + 10B + C) \* D = 3700 + 7D + DD => 936 \* 4= 3744 A+B+C= 9+3+6= 18

Q.57)

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

**Assumption 1 is incorrect-** This statement concludes that organic farming is inherently unsafe for both farmers and consumers. However, the passage does not support this assumption. It highlights specific issues related to the organic farming industry in India, such as the lack of regulation and the misuse of certain products. While there are safety concerns associated with organic farming in the context described in the passage, it does not imply that organic farming as a whole is inherently unsafe.

**Assumption 2 is correct-** This statement concludes that farmers and consumers need to be educated about eco-friendly food. This aligns with the passage's mention of confusion among farmers and consumers regarding the best products and the potential harm that can arise from improper usage. It suggests that education and awareness about eco-friendly food practices are necessary.

Q.58)

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

**Option a is incorrect-** This option suggests that organic farming should not be promoted as a substitute for conventional farming, but the passage does not explicitly make this claim or advocate against organic farming.

**Option b is incorrect-** This option states that there are no safe organic alternatives to chemical fertilizers, which is not directly supported by the passage. The passage mentions that organic fertilizers are difficult to obtain on a large scale in India, leading to the use of farmyard manure that may contain

toxic chemicals and heavy metals. However, it does not claim that safe alternatives do not exist, but rather highlights the challenges in accessing them.

**Option c is correct-** The passage discusses the challenges and issues associated with the organic farming industry in India, including the lack of regulation and confusion among farmers and consumers. It mentions that farmers sometimes use products in ways that could harm them due to a lack of knowledge or availability of appropriate organic alternatives. It also states that certain aspects of organic farming, such as the use of organic fertilizers and plant sprays, need further research and regulation. Given these points, the author emphasizes the need for guidance and assistance to make organic farming in India sustainable. This suggests that farmers require support in understanding the best practices, accessing safe and effective organic inputs, and navigating the challenges associated with organic farming. By promoting sustainable practices, farmers can maximize the benefits of organic farming while minimizing potential risks and ensuring the long-term viability of the industry.

**Option d is incorrect-** This option suggests that the aim of organic farming should not be to generate huge profits due to the lack of a global market for organic products. While the passage mentions the young and not well-regulated nature of the organic farming industry, it does not directly address the issue of profits or the global market for organic products.

#### Q.59)

### Ans) a

### Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Total work = LCM of 8, 16, 12 = 48 units

Efficiency of A = 48/8 = 6 Units.

Efficiency of B = 48/16 = 3 Units

Efficiency of C = 48/12 = 4 Units

Work done by A, B, and C together = 6 + 3 + 4 = 13 Units

Statement 1 is correct- In 3 days, work done by A, B, and C = 13 Units

=> In 3 \* 3 = 9 Days, work done by A, B, and C = 13 \* 3 = 39 Units.

=> On 9th day, C has finished the work and its Tuesday (assuming workers doing work 7 days a week).

Work left = 48 - 39 = 9 Units

=> Wednesday will come and A will work 6 units

Now, Work left for Thursday, that is to be completed by B = 9 - 6 = 3 Units.

=> B will come on Thursday and since, B does 3 Units of work in a day, hence, the total number of days will be 11 days and the day will be Thursday.

**Statement 2 is incorrect-** The work will be finished in 11 days and not 10 days.

#### Q.60)

Ans) d

#### Exp) Option d is the correct answer

Let us solve it by filling the missing letters with each option and then find a pattern.

Option a is incorrect: ABC<u>DA</u>ABC<u>C</u>DABBCD<u>B</u>ABCD. It does not follow any fixed pattern.

Option b is incorrect: ABC<u>CD</u>ABC<u>A</u>DABBCD<u>B</u>ABCD. It does not follow any fixed pattern.

Option c is incorrect: ABCDCABCCDABBCDABCD. It does not follow any fixed pattern.

**Option d is correct:** ABC<u>DD</u>ABC<u>C</u>DABBCD<u>A</u>ABCD. In the given sequence, the pattern is formed by grouping the letters into sets of four. Each group consists of four letters, and the last letter of each group becomes the first letter of the next group and then follows the alphabetical order within the group.

Therefore, the sequence will continue with the same pattern of groups: "DABC," "CDAB," "BCDA," "ABCD,"

and so on.