

UGC NET Paper 2 History 5 Jan 2026 Shift 2 Memory Based

Q1. Who launched 'the Self Respect Movement' in 1925?

- (A). Naicker E. V. Ramaswami
- (B). Sarojini Naidu
- (C). Annie Besant
- (D). Pandita Ramabai

Answer: a

Solution:

The 'Self Respect Movement' was launched in 1925 by Naicker E. V. Ramaswami, popularly known as Periyar.

Information

E. V. Ramaswami

Indian Nationalist, social reformer and leader of the Self-Respect Movement.

• **Key Principles**

o Rationalism

o Anti-Caste

o Temple Entry

o Women's

o Dravidian

o Temple Entry

o Women's

o Temple Entry

o Women's

o Temple Entry

o Women's

o Temple Entry

o Women's

o Temple Entry

o Women's

o Temple Entry

o Women's

o Temple Entry

o Women's

o Temple Entry

o Women's

o Temple Entry

o Women's

o Temple Entry

o Women's

o Temple Entry

o Women's

o Temple Entry

o Women's

Q2. Which of the following tribes was not part of the Dasharajna war?

- (A). Puru
- (B). Yadu
- (C). Matsya
- (D). Maurya

Answer: d

Solution:

Ans:- (d) Maurya

• The Dasharajna (Battle of Ten Kings) involved tribes like Puru, Yadu, Anu, Druhyu, Turvasha, and Matsya. Maurya was a later dynasty (4th century BCE), not a Vedic tribe.

- "The Battle of Ten Kings" — is a famous conflict mentioned in the Rigveda (7th Mandala), one of the earliest records of warfare in Indian history.
- Conflict between King Sudas (of the Bharata tribe) vs a confederation of 10 kings.
- Power struggle among Vedic tribes for dominance in the Saptasindhu region (Land of Seven Rivers).
- Marked the rise of the Bharatas, who later merged with the Purus to form the Kuru tribe — foundational in the Mahabharata era.
- Early example of tribal alliances, kinship-based politics, and priestly rivalry (Vashistha vs Vishvamitra).

Q3. Which among the following are true regarding the Deccan Riots of 1875?

- A. The riots were primarily directed against the excesses of the Gujarati and Marwari moneylenders.
 - B. The peasants' main demand was to get a 'remission of revenue' due to the famine conditions.
 - C. The rioters used social boycott as a weapon against the moneylenders before the outbreak of violence.
 - D. The Government of Bombay set up the Deccan Riots Commission to investigate the causes of the uprising.
 - E. The Poona District Collector's report highlighted the plight of the peasants and the impact of the famine on the region.
- Choose the correct answer(s) from the options given below.

- (A). A, B and C only
- (B). B, C and D only
- (C). A, C and E only
- (D). C, D and E only

Answer: c

Solution:

The correct statements are A, C, and D only.

Information:

- A. The riots were primarily directed against the excesses of Gujarati and Marwari moneylenders.** Correct The riots were specifically targeted at the Gujarati and Marwari moneylenders (money-lenders) who had accumulated vast wealth and power over the large Maratha cultivators due to their exploitative revenue system.
- B. The peasants' main demand was to get a 'remission of revenue' due to the famine conditions.** Incorrect In the context, the initial and primary demand/action of the rioters was to destroy debt bonds and deeds held by the moneylenders, rather than seeking a remission of government revenue.
- C. The rioters used social boycott as a weapon against the moneylenders before the outbreak of violence.** Correct The first stage of the movement, starting around the village of Supa in Poona district, was a social boycott where villagers refused to buy goods from, work for, or serve the moneylenders. Violence erupted only when the boycott failed.
- D. The Government of Bombay set up the Deccan Riots Commission to investigate the causes of the uprising.** Correct Following the widespread violence, the Government of Bombay established the Deccan Riots Commission in 1875 to inquire into the entire disturbance and its causes. The Commission's report led to the passing of the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act (DARA) of 1879.

E. The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, under G.V. Joshi, submitted a petition to the British Parliament on the plight of the Deccan ryots. Incorrect While the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha was active and sympathetic to the ryots, the petition regarding the Deccan agrarian distress was submitted to the British Parliament by Dadabhai Naoroji (as part of a larger Indian representation) or often associated with the influence of Justice Ranade and the Sabha's overall work, but attributing the specific parliamentary petition solely under G.V. Joshi's name in this context is misleading or factually inaccurate regarding the primary parliamentary channel.

The correct combination is A, C and D only.

Q4. Which of the following is considered the 'Father of History'?

- (A). Thucydides
- (B). Herodotus
- (C). Tacitus
- (D). Livy

Answer: b

Solution:

Herodotus is considered the 'Father of History'. He was a Greek historian who wrote the *Historia*, a work of history that documents the events of the Persian Wars. His efforts to systematically record events, making history a subject of historical research.

Information

Herodotus' work, the *Historia*, is a comprehensive account of the Greco-Persian Wars. He gathered a wide range of information through his travels and interviews, and his work was not purely factual but included a narrative. He is credited with the foundation of the study of history and its narrative.

Additional Knowledge:

- Thucydides: A Greek historian, Thucydides is known for his work on the history of the Peloponnesian War. He is considered the 'Father of History' due to his pioneering research and writing. While he is a key figure in the study of history, he is not credited with the title 'Father of History'.

- Tacitus: A Roman historian, Tacitus wrote about the history of the Roman Empire, including the *Annals* and *Histories*, but he is not credited with the title 'Father of History.'

- Livy: Livy was another Roman historian who wrote *Ab urbe condita*, a history of Rome, but he is also not known as the 'Father of History.'

Q5. Arrange the following Rashtrakuta kings in chronological order from earliest to latest:

- I. Govinda III
- II. Dhruva Dharavarsha
- III. Krishna I
- IV. Dantidurga

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

Answer: d

Solution:

The correct chronological order of the Rashtrakuta kings is:

IV. Dantidurga → III. Krishna I → II. Dhruva Dharavarsha → I. Govinda III

- Dantidurga is the founder of the Rashtrakuta dynasty and ruled in the mid-8th century. He was the first to establish Rashtrakuta power and defeat the Chalukyas in battle, laying the foundation for the empire.
- Krishna I, Dantidurga's nephew, succeeded him and reigned from 756–773 CE. He expanded the empire and is credited with the construction of the Ellora Caves.
- Dhruva Dharavarsha, Krishna I's son, reigned from 773–793 CE. His reign lasted from 780 CE.
- Govinda III, Dhruva's son, reigned around 793 CE, saw the end of the Tripartite Struggle.

Information

- Dantidurga was the founder of the Rashtrakuta dynasty, which allowed him to establish a powerful empire in the Deccan region.
- Krishna I built the Ellora Caves and is known for his architecture, including his temple at Ellora Caves, which remained a significant site.
- Dhruva Dharavarsha, Krishna I's son, continued the dynasty and fought the Chalukya Empire, notably fighting the Chalukya Empire.
- Govinda III, Krishna I's nephew, made Rashtrakuta influence felt far beyond the Deccan. He played a critical role in northern India, particularly in the Tripartite Struggle for control over Kannauj.

Q6. Which of the following statements are correct about the Revolt of 1921?

1. It occurred in the Deccan region.
 2. High rents and oppressive laws were key causes.
 3. The Khilafat movement and Congress support for tenants' grievances laid the groundwork.
 4. The rebellion maintained its initial focus on anti-government and anti-landlord sentiments throughout.
 5. The British imposed martial law and created the Malabar Special Police to suppress the rebellion.
- Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (A). 1, 2, and 3 only
(B). 2, 3, and 4 only
(C). 1, 2, 3, and 5 only
(D). 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5

Answer: c

Solution:

The correct answer is C. 1, 2, 3, and 5 only.

It occurred in the Malabar region of Kerala. This statement is correct. The Mappila Uprising, also known as the Malabar Rebellion, took place in the Malabar district of the Madras Presidency, which is now part of northern Kerala.

High rents and insecure tenures imposed by upper-caste Hindu landlords and British land laws were key causes. This statement is correct. The Mappila peasants, who were predominantly Muslim, suffered from the oppressive tenancy practices of the jenmis (mostly upper-caste Hindu landlords). The British, by introducing new land laws, cemented the landlords' ownership and gave them the power to evict tenants, leading to widespread economic hardship and agrarian discontent.

The Khilafat movement and Congress support for tenants' grievances laid the groundwork. This statement is correct. The Khilafat movement provided a pan-Islamic framework for the Mappila rebellion, while the Congress support for tenants' grievances provided a secular basis for the uprising.

The Mappila rebels were inspired by anti-British sentiments, including Mahatma Gandhi's non-cooperation movement. This statement is correct. The Mappila rebels were inspired by anti-British sentiments, including Mahatma Gandhi's non-cooperation movement. The rebellion was a response to the British colonial rule and the economic hardships faced by the Mappila community.

The rebellion was a response to the British colonial rule and the economic hardships faced by the Mappila community. This statement is correct. The rebellion was a response to the British colonial rule and the economic hardships faced by the Mappila community.

This statement is correct. The rebellion started in 1921 and lasted for several months. It was a response to the British colonial rule and the economic hardships faced by the Mappila community.

The Mappilas perceived the British as the author of their economic problems, leading to forced conversions and other atrocities. This statement is correct. The Mappilas perceived the British as the author of their economic problems, leading to forced conversions and other atrocities.

The British imposed the Malabar Special Police Act, which was a repressive law. This statement is correct. The British imposed the Malabar Special Police Act, which was a repressive law.

The British imposed the Malabar Special Police Act, which was a repressive law. This statement is correct. The British imposed the Malabar Special Police Act, which was a repressive law.

The British imposed the Malabar Special Police Act, which was a repressive law. This statement is correct. The British imposed the Malabar Special Police Act, which was a repressive law.

The British imposed the Malabar Special Police Act, which was a repressive law. This statement is correct. The British imposed the Malabar Special Police Act, which was a repressive law.

Q7. Arrange the following events in chronological order:

- (A) Poona Pact
- (B) Ambedkar's visit to the United States
- (C) Foundation of the All-India Depressed Classes Federation (AIDCF) by Ambedkar
- (D) Foundation of the Depressed Classes Institute in Bombay by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- (E) Government of India Act, 1935, granting reserved seats for Depressed Classes

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A). (D), (B), (C), (A), (E)
- (B). (D), (B), (A), (C), (E)
- (C). (B), (D), (C), (A), (E)
- (D). (D), (C), (B), (A), (E)

Answer: b

Solution:

The correct chronological order of the events is **(D), (B), (A), (C), (E)**.

Chronology of Depressed Class Movement Events

Here is the correct arrangement and the associated years for the events led by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar:

Event	Year (Approximate)
Foundation of the Depressed Classes Institute in Bombay by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar	1924
Ambedkar submits memorandum to the Simon Commission demanding separate electorates	1928
Poona Pact between Ambedkar and Gandhi (abolishing separate electorates for depressed classes but increasing reserved seats)	September 1932
Foundation of the All-India Depressed Classes Federation (AIDCF) by Ambedkar	1935
Government of India Act, 1935	1935

Additional Key Points:

- (D) Depressed Classes Institute (1924):** Established for the education and upliftment of the depressed classes.
- (B) Simon Commission (1928):** Ambedkar's memorandum demanding separate electorates for depressed classes.
- (A) Poona Pact (1932):** Agreed between Ambedkar and Gandhi, abolishing separate electorates but increasing the number of reserved seats for depressed classes.
- (C) All-India Depressed Classes Federation (AIDCF) (1935):** Formed as the voice of the depressed classes community.
- (E) Government of India Act, 1935:** Provided for reserved seats for the Depressed Classes in Provincial Legislatures, as agreed in the Poona Pact.

Therefore, the correct chronological order is **(D), (B), (A), (C), (E)**, which corresponds to option **(D)**.

- Q8. Which Samskara is the ancient Hindu rite of passage that formally initiates a young male child (primarily of the Brahmana, Kshatriya, and Vaishya varnas) into Vedic education and spiritual discipline. This ritual symbolizes the beginning of the Brahmacharya Ashrama (student stage of life).**
- (A). Antyeshthi
 - (B). Upanayana
 - (C). Vivaha
 - (D). Namakarana

Answer: b

Solution:

The Upanayana Samskara is the ancient Hindu rite of passage that formally initiates a young male child (primarily of the Brahmana, Kshatriya, and Vaishya varnas) into Vedic education and spiritual discipline. This ritual symbolizes the beginning of the Brahmacharya Ashrama (student stage of life).

- The term "Upanayana" literally means "leading or bringing near," indicating being brought near to the Guru (teacher) for instruction.
- During this samskara, the child is given the sacred thread (Yajnopavita), and he starts studying the

Vedas, grammar, and rituals under the guidance of a Guru.

- It marks the child's second birth – hence the initiate is called 'Dvija' (twice-born).

This ritual has been deeply symbolic in Hindu tradition, signifying discipline, learning, and commitment to dharma.

Information Booster:

- Upanayana Samskara is one of the most important among the 16 traditional Hindu Samskaras.
- It involves key rites like initiation mantras, Gayatri mantra instruction, and the sacred thread ceremony (Yajnopavita).
- It was traditionally conducted at different ages for different varnas:

o Brahmanas – 8 years

o Kshatriyas – 11 years

o Vaishyas – 12 years

- The initiate is called 'Dvija' (twice-born) during the Brahmacharya stage.

Additional Knowledge:

- Antyeshti (a) is the last Samskara.
- Vivaha (c) is the Samskara of entering the Grihastha (householder) stage.
- Namakaranam is the Samskara of formally naming the child.

Q9. Who is known as the "Father of Self-Government" in India?

- (A). Lord Curzon
- (B). Lord Lytton
- (C). Lord Ripon
- (D). Lord Mirans

Answer: c

Solution:

Ans:- (c) Lord Ripon

• In 1882, Lord Ripon

• It empowered

- The resolution emphasized elected Indian representatives and public participation in governance.
- It laid the foundation for democratic decentralization in British India.
- Marked the first step towards representative institutions in India.
- Inspired future Indian leaders to demand greater self-governance.
- Seen as a liberal and pro-Indian policy during British rule.

Q10. Who composed Zainavilas, a history of the rulers of Kashmir, in the time of Zainul Abidin?

- (A). Kalhana
- (B). Jonaraja
- (C). Bhattavata

(D). Srivara

Answer: c

Solution:

Bhattavatara composed Zainavilas, a historical account of the rulers of Kashmir during the reign of Sultan Zainul Abidin in the 15th century. Bhattavatara was a scholar and chronicler who documented the political and cultural history of Kashmir, highlighting the significant contributions of Zainul Abidin, who is known for his reforms, religious tolerance, and promotion of arts and crafts in Kashmir.

Information Booster:

Zainul Abidin, also known as Budshah (the Great King), ruled Kashmir from 1420 to 1470 CE and is remembered for his secular policies and encouragement of various religious communities. Bhattavatara's Zainavilas provides valuable insights into the socio-political conditions of Kashmir under Zainul Abidin's rule. The work is a key source for historians to reconstruct the region's history.

Q11. Arrange

(A) Kulotung

(B) Rajaraja I

(C) Rajendra

(D) Virarajen

Choose the correct order of the given names:

(A). (A), (B), (C), (D)

(B). (B), (C), (D), (A)

(C). (C), (D), (A), (B)

(D). (D), (A), (B), (C)

Answer: b

Solution:

The Chola Empire, particularly during the period of the Imperial Cholas (c. 850-1279 CE), was one of the most powerful and influential dynasties in South Indian history. Known for its extensive maritime trade, magnificent architecture, and military prowess, the Chola Empire represents a high point of South Indian civilization.

Information

Rajaraja I (Rajaraja the Great): Reigned from **985 to 1014 CE**. He is considered one of the greatest Chola emperors. He expanded the Chola empire significantly through conquests in South India, Sri Lanka, and the Maldives. He also built the magnificent Brihadeeswarar Temple at Thanjavur.

Rajendra I (Rajendra Chola the Great): Reigned from **1014 to 1044 CE**. He was the illustrious son and successor of Rajaraja I. He continued his father's expansionist policies, famously leading a naval expedition to Southeast Asia (against Srivijaya) and a land expedition to the Ganges in North India, earning him the title "Gangaikondachola." He founded the new capital Gangaikondacholapuram and built a grand temple there.

Virarajendra: Reigned from **1063 to 1070 CE**. He was a later Chola king, following a period of internal strife and multiple short reigns after Rajendra I. He was a capable ruler who consolidated the Chola power.

and achieved military successes against the Western Chalukyas and in Sri Lanka.

Kulotunga I: Reigned from **1070 to 1122 CE**. He marked the beginning of the Chalukya Chola dynasty, as he was a descendant of both the Chalukyas of Vengi (through his father) and the Cholas (through his mother, Rajendra I's daughter). His ascension led to the merging of the two royal lines. He focused on internal administration, maritime trade, and maintaining peace, though he also engaged in military campaigns.

Based on these regnal periods, the chronological order from earliest to latest is:

Rajaraja I (B) - (985-1014 CE)

Rajendra I (C) - (1014-1044 CE)

Virarajendra (D) - (1063-1070 CE)

Kulotunga I (A) - (1070-1122 CE)

Thus, the correct order is B-C-D-A.

Additional Key Points:

Imperial Expansion: Under Rajaraja I, the Chola Empire reached its peak, conquering the Pandya and Pallava kingdoms, and extending its power and territorial expansion into Southeast Asia, including Sumatra and Malaya, dominating the Indian Ocean trade.

Art and Architecture: The Chola period is renowned for its exceptional temple architecture. The Brihadeeswarar Temple at Thanjavur (Big Temple) is a masterpiece of Chola architecture, dedicated to Lord Shiva. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site, showcasing the grandeur of Chola art and architecture.

Naval Power: The Cholas were the first Indian dynasty to establish a powerful navy, enabling them to project their power across the Indian Ocean, conquering Sri Lanka, the Maldives, and parts of Southeast Asia, establishing their dominance in maritime trade.

Local Administration: The Chola Empire was highly organized, featuring a complex system of local assemblies (Viduthal) and a highly organized administrative structure. The local assemblies (Viduthal) were highly organized, with village assemblies (Viduthal) enjoying considerable autonomy, as seen in the inscriptions from Uttaramerur.

Chalukya Chola Dynasty: The Chola Empire reached a new phase, effectively uniting the Eastern Chalukya and Chola dynasties, which influenced subsequent political dynamics in South India.

Q12. Which of the following statements about the Vernacular Press Act, 1878 is/are correct?

1. It was introduced by Lord Ripon.
2. It empowered the government to censor the vernacular press.
3. It applied to the vernacular press only.
4. It was opposed by the Indian National Congress.

Options:

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

Answer: b

Solution:

Ans:- (b) 2 and 4 only

· Statement 1 is incorrect: The Vernacular Press Act (1878) was passed by Lord Lytton, not Lord Ripon. It was repressive in nature, aimed at curbing the vernacular press, especially Indian-language newspapers.

critical of the British.

- Statement 2 is correct: The Act authorized the government to confiscate printing presses, papers, and other materials of newspapers that published "seditious" material.
- Statement 3 is incorrect: It did not apply to English newspapers—only to vernacular (Indian-language) publications, which made it highly discriminatory.
- Statement 4 is correct: Indian leaders like Surendranath Banerjee strongly criticized and opposed this act as a blow to freedom of expression.

Q13. Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

Arrange the following trends in writing of Indian history from the earliest to the latest as they emerged:

A. The Marxist Phase of Indian history writing

B. Indian Nationalism

C. The Subaltern Studies

D. The Orientalist Historiography

E. British Imperialism

(A). A, B, C, D, E

(B). A, C, E, B, D

(C). D, E, B, A, C

(D). D, C, A, B, E

Answer: c

Solution:

The correct order of emergence of trends in writing of Indian history is:

→ B (Indian Nationalism) → A (Marxist Phase of Indian history writing) → D (Orientalist Historiography) → E (British Imperialism) → C (Subaltern Studies).

Information

The Orientalist Historiography (D): Emerged in the 19th century when scholars like Sir William Jones and James Mill who believed India was a stagnant land without progress, and British Imperialism (E): Portrayed India as backward and feudal.

Indian Nationalism (B): Emerged in the 19th century when scholars like Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Mahatma Gandhi emphasized the need for self-rule.

The Marxist Phase (A): Influenced by Marxist ideology, scholars such as D.D. Kosambi and R.S. Sharma analyzed historical events through materialist and class perspectives.

Subaltern Studies (C): A movement started in the 1980s emphasizing history from the perspective of the oppressed, led by Ranajit Guha, Partha Chatterjee, and others.

Q14. Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

Arrange the following kings in chronological sequence:

A. Senguttavan

B. Udiyanjeral

C. Nedunjeliam

D. Karikāla

E. Şenganon

(A). A, B, C, D, E

(B). B, A, D, C, E

(C). D, C, A, B, E

(D). C, A, B, D, E

Answer: b

Solution:

The correct chronological sequence is B (Udiyanjeral), A (Senguttavan), D (Karikāla), C (Nedunjeliyan), E (Şenganon).

Udiyanjeral was among the earlier Chera kings, often symbolically associated with the Mahabharata legends. After him came Senguttavan, known for his devotion to the worship of the goddess Karikāla Chozha. Karikāla Chozha was a powerful ruler who expanded the Chera kingdom across the Kaveri region. Subsequently, Nedunjeliyan ruled, followed by Karikāla Chozha. Finally, Şenganon ruled, marking the last of the Chera dynasty.

Information

Udiyanjeral: One of the earliest Chera kings, often symbolically associated with the Mahabharata legends. Some traditions even link him to the epic as a descendant of the Pandava lineage. Senguttavan: Known for his devotion to the worship of Karikāla Chozha, a powerful goddess. He led expeditions to northern India. Karikāla Chozha: A powerful ruler who expanded the Chera kingdom across the Kaveri region through battles. Nedunjeliyan: Ruled after Karikāla Chozha. Şenganon: Last Chera king, maintaining trade links with the Roman and Arab world.

Q15. Who among the following Vakataka kings performed four Ashwamedha sacrifices and assumed the title 'Samrat'?

(A). Vindhyasakti

(B). Pravarsena-I

(C). Rudrasena-I

(D). Prithvisena-II

Answer: b

Solution:

The correct answer is Pravarsena-I. He was a prominent Vakataka king who performed four Ashwamedha sacrifices—a rare and significant royal ritual symbolizing imperial sovereignty. By doing so, he assumed the imperial title 'Samrat', signifying his status as a supreme ruler or emperor.

Information Booster:

The Ashwamedha sacrifice was an ancient Vedic horse sacrifice ritual performed by kings to assert their sovereignty and dominance over neighboring kingdoms. It was a prestigious and complex ceremony requiring immense resources and political power. Pravarsena-I, a notable king of the Vakataka dynasty in

the 4th century CE, is known historically for his military conquests and extensive administrative capabilities. His performance of the Ashwamedha sacrifice four times indicates his significant imperial power and political ambition. The title 'Samrat' denotes a monarch who rules over multiple kingdoms and is considered an emperor.

Q16. Match List-I with List-II (Women's Organizations and Year of Establishment):

List-I (Organizations)	List-II (Year/Founders)
(A) All India Women's Conference	(I) 1910 by Sarala Devi Chaudhurani
(B) Women's Indian Association	(II) 1917 by Annie Besant, Margaret Cousins, Dorothy Jinarajadasa
(C) National Council of Women in India	
(D) Bharat Stree Samiti	
(E) Rashtra Sevika Samiti	

Choose the correct match:

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

Answer: a

Solution:

The correct match is (A) All India Women's Conference (AIWC) 1927 by Margaret Cousins.

Here is the explanation:

- (A) All India Women's Conference (AIWC) 1927 by Margaret Cousins: This matches with (I).
- (B) Women's Indian Association (WIA) 1917 by Annie Besant, Margaret Cousins, and Dorothy Jinarajadasa: This matches with (II).
- (C) National Council of Women in India: This matches with (III).
- (D) Bharat Stree Samiti: Founded in 1905 by Sarala Devi Chaudhurani. This matches with (IV).
- (E) Rashtra Sevika Samiti: Founded in 1936 by Lakshmi Bai Kelkar at Wardha. This matches with (V).

Information Booster

(A) All India Women's Conference (AIWC) 1927 by Margaret Cousins, this is one of India's oldest and most influential women's organizations, initially focusing on education and social reform for women and children.

(B) Women's Indian Association (WIA) 1917 by Annie Besant, Margaret Cousins, Dorothy Jinarajadasa. Founded in Madras (Chennai) in 1917, WIA was a pioneering body that actively campaigned for women's suffrage (right to vote) and representation in legislative bodies.

(C) National Council of Women in India (NCWI) 1925 by Mehribai Tata and others. Established in 1925 under the leadership of Mehribai Tata (wife of Sir Dorabji Tata), NCWI was affiliated with the International Council of Women and focused on social welfare.

(D) Bharat Stree Mahamandal 1910 by Sarala Devi Chaudhurani. Founded in Allahabad in 1910 by Sarala Devi Chaudhurani (niece of Rabindranath Tagore), it was one of the earliest national-level women's organizations, aiming to promote education for women across different castes and classes.

(E) Rashtra Sevika Samiti 1936 by Lakshmibai Kelkar. Founded in Wardha in 1936 by Lakshmibai Kelkar, this women's parallel organization to the RSS (Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh) focuses on the physical, mental, and spiritual training of Hindu women.

Q17. Regarding the Censorship of the Press Act, 1799, consider the following statements:

1. It was imposed by Lord Wellesley.
2. It was enacted in response to the political climate of the time.
3. It imposed strict regulations on the press.
4. It required prior approval for publication.
5. It mandated the appointment of a censor.

Which of the

(A). 1, 2, 3, and

(B). 1, 2, 3, and

(C). 1, 3, 4, and

(D). All of the

Answer: d

Solution:

The correct

Information

The Censorship of the Press Act, 1799

The act was a direct response to the political climate of the time, which was marked by the threat of a French invasion under Napoleon's forces. Lord Wellesley, the Governor-General, was concerned that the press in India might be used to spread propaganda and undermine British rule. He felt a need to impose strict regulations on the press to prevent the dissemination of information that could be harmful to the British position in India.

The main provisions of the Act were:

1. Imposed by Lord Wellesley: The act was indeed a creation of Governor-General Lord Wellesley. He was known for his expansionist policies and his firm resolve to secure the British position in India against all foreign rivals.
2. Enacted due to apprehension of a French invasion: The primary motivation behind the act was the perceived threat from Napoleon's forces, which had invaded Egypt and were seen as a potential danger to British interests in India.
3. Imposed almost wartime restrictions: The act was extremely restrictive, reflecting the sense of a state of emergency. It treated the press as a potential security risk and placed it under strict governmental supervision.

4. Required names of printer, editor, and proprietor: The act mandated that the name of the printer, editor, and proprietor be clearly printed on every newspaper. This measure was a form of accountability, making it easier for the government to hold individuals responsible for any content they deemed objectionable.

5. Mandated submission of all material for pre-censorship: This was the most significant provision. It required publishers to submit all content—including advertisements, news, and editorials—to the Secretary to the Government for approval before publication. The government had the power to delete or alter any content it found problematic, a practice known as pre-censorship.

Q18. Arrange the following events associated with the Pallavas in chronological order :

A. The Chalukyan capital, Vatapi, was captured and sacked.

B. A naval expedition

C. Narasimhavarman I

D. The Chalukyan capital

E. The title 'Vatapikonda'

Choose the correct sequence of events.

(A). C, D, A, B, E

(B). B, C, A, D, E

(C). C, A, B, D, E

(D). B, A, D, C, E

Answer: a

Solution:

The sequence of events associated with the Pallavas in chronological order is as follows: Narasimhavarman I's reign, particularly his foreign policy ventures.

C. Narasimhavarman I ascended the throne around 630 CE. This was a significant event, marking the beginning of his reign. He was a powerful ruler who expanded the Pallava kingdom and launched several military expeditions. His father, Mahendravarman I, was a prominent ruler who had defeated the Chalukyan capital, Vatapi, around 642 CE.

D. The Chalukyan capital, Vatapi, was captured and sacked: Following his decisive victory, Narasimhavarman I launched a full-scale invasion of the Chalukyan heartland. His general, Paranjoti, led the Pallava army in the capture and destruction of the Chalukyan capital, Vatapi, also around 642 CE. This was a major act of revenge for the earlier Chalukya invasion of Pallava territory.

A. The Chalukyan capital, Vatapi, was captured and sacked: Following his decisive victory, Narasimhavarman I launched a full-scale invasion of the Chalukyan heartland. His general, Paranjoti, led the Pallava army in the capture and destruction of the Chalukyan capital, Vatapi, also around 642 CE. This was a major act of revenge for the earlier Chalukya invasion of Pallava territory.

E. The title 'Vatapikonda' (Conqueror of Vatapi) was assumed: After the conquest of the Chalukya capital, Narasimhavarman I took on the title 'Vatapikonda' to commemorate his greatest military victory. The adoption of this title naturally follows the event it celebrates.

B. A naval expedition was sent to Sri Lanka to aid prince Manavarma: This event represents Narasimhavarman I's foreign policy outside the mainland. He launched two naval expeditions to help his friend and ally, the Sinhalese prince Manavarma, reclaim his throne. This happened during his reign, most

likely after he had secured his position by defeating the Chalukyas.

Information Booster

Pulakesin II: Narasimhavarman I's victory was especially significant because he defeated Pulakesin II, who was at the height of his power and had previously defeated Narasimhavarman's father, Mahendravarman I, and even the North Indian emperor Harsha.

Mahabalipuram: The reign of Narasimhavarman I is considered a golden age for Pallava art and architecture. He is credited with the construction of the famous monolithic rock-cut temples (rathas) and shore temples at Mahabalipuram, which are a testament to his cultural patronage.

The Sinhala Alliance: The support given to Manavarma shows the Pallavas' naval strength and their diplomatic reach beyond the Indian subcontinent. The successful expedition helped restore Manavarma to the throne of Sri Lanka and established a strong alliance between the two kingdoms.

Q19. Match the forms of marriage in List I (Forms of Marriage) with their descriptions in List II (Descriptions):

List I (Forms of Marriage)

1. Arsa

2. Rakshasa

3. Gandharva

4. Paisacha

5. Prajapatya

(A). 1-C, 2-A, 3-B, 4-E, 5-D

(B). 1-D, 2-A, 3-B, 4-E, 5-C

(C). 1-D, 2-E, 3-B, 4-A, 5-C

(D). 1-E, 2-A, 3-B, 4-C, 5-D

Answer: b

Solution:

The correct match is (B). 1-D, 2-A, 3-B, 4-E, 5-C.

Forms of Marriage and Their Descriptions

1. Arsa matches with D. Marriage by mutual consent. This marriage is a union based solely on the mutual love and consent of the man and woman, without the consent of their parents or family. It is often likened to the union of celestial beings (Gandharvas) and is celebrated in literature like the love story of Shakuntala and Dushyanta.

2. Rakshasa matches with A. Marriage involving force against a vulnerable woman. This is considered the most unrighteous and condemned form of marriage. It involves a man seducing or forcing a woman when she is in a vulnerable state, such as when she is asleep, intoxicated, or unconscious.

3. Gandharva matches with B. Marriage by mutual consent. This marriage is a union based solely on the mutual love and consent of the man and woman, without the consent of their parents or family. It is often likened to the union of celestial beings (Gandharvas) and is celebrated in literature like the love story of Shakuntala and Dushyanta.

4. Paisacha matches with E. Marriage involving force against a vulnerable woman. This is considered the most unrighteous and condemned form of marriage. It involves a man seducing or forcing a woman when she is in a vulnerable state, such as when she is asleep, intoxicated, or unconscious.

5. Prajapatya matches with C. Marriage focused on religious duties. In this form, the father of the bride gives her to the groom with a blessing, emphasizing that they should fulfill their joint religious duties and responsibilities together for a long life. The groom promises to not break the dharma in this marriage. It is a highly respected form of marriage.

Q20. Concerning the proposals brought by the British Viceroy/Governor-General, consider the following pairs:

Proposal	Subject matter
1. Bentinck proposal of 1835	Indian Education
2. Mayo proposal of 1870	Financial decentralization for local bodies
3. Ripon Resolution of 1882	Financial decentralization to the provinces

Which of the

(A). 1 and 2 only

(B). 3 only

(C). 1 and 3 only

(D). 2 and 3 only

Answer: d

Solution:

Bentinck's proposal of 1835 was aimed at introducing the English language into the Indian education system. It was approved by the Government of India. Macaulay's proposal of 1835 was aimed at introducing the English language into the Indian education system. It was approved by the Government of India. subjects of science and literature. The language medium of English. Hence pair 1 is correct. Mayo's proposal of 1870 was aimed at introducing the English language into the Indian education system. It was approved by the Government of India. to seek the help of the British Government. Therefore pair 2 is not correct. Ripon's proposal of 1882 was aimed at introducing the English language into the Indian education system. It was approved by the Government of India. decentralization of local bodies that Lord Mayo's Government had started to implement. Hence pair 3 is not matched.

Q21. Assertion (A): Megasthenes was a Greek ambassador sent by Seleucus I Nicator to the Mauryan court and spent time in Pataliputra. Reason (R): Megasthenes was a Greek ambassador sent by Seleucus I Nicator to the Mauryan court and spent time in Pataliputra. Choose the correct option from the given below:

- (A). Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B). Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C). A is true, but R is false.
(D). A is false, but R is true.

Answer: d

Solution:

•Reason (R) is true: Megasthenes was indeed a Greek ambassador sent by Seleucus I Nicator to the Mauryan court and spent time in Pataliputra.

•Assertion (A) is false: While Indica contains valuable information about the Mauryan administration, it is not entirely accurate or detailed. Many of Megasthenes' accounts are based on hearsay or exaggerations and have been criticized by both ancient and modern historians for inaccuracies.

Q22. Consider the following statements regarding the administrative structure and practices of the Gupta Empire:

1. Empire divided into Bhuktis, governed by Uparikas or Goptras appointed by emperor.
2. Village by Gramika & elders; cities by Nagarika with citizen/guild council.
3. First clear distinction between criminal and civil law in judicial system.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(A). 1 and 2 only

(B). 2 and 3 only

(C). 1 and 3 only

(D). 1, 2 and 3

Answer: d

Solution:

•The Gupta administration was highly centralized (centralized administration). These provinces were governed by Uparikas or Goptras who were appointed by the emperor, and they were generally hereditary. The empire was divided into Bhuktis (provinces).

• Village administration was highly decentralized. Village administration was handled by a headman (Gramika) who was elected by a council of elders (Gramika). In urban areas, administration was handled by a council of citizens (Nagarika). The council included representatives of all social classes (varnas) and local guilds (Shrenis). The council elected a headman (Gramika) who was responsible for the administration of the village. The council also handled the judicial matters of the village. The council was a significant part of the Gupta administration.

•. Historical and legal texts from the Gupta period like the Narada Smriti and the Yajñalkya Smriti show a clear distinction between civil and criminal law for the first time in Indian history. While earlier periods had a mixed system, the Gupta period brought a more systematized and defined distinction. For instance, the Narada Smriti classifies offenses into civil and criminal categories. All three statements are correct.

Q23. Which of the following famines of the 19th century in India has been described as 'Sea of Calamity'?

- (A). Bihar Famine of 1873
- (B). Rajputana Famine of 1868–69
- (C). Madras Presidency Famine of 1866–67
- (D). Orissa Famine of 1866–67

Answer: d

Solution:

The famine that broke out in Orissa in 1866–67 is remembered as one of the most devastating famines of

colonial India and is often referred to as a “Sea of Calamity.” Around one-third of Orissa’s population perished, primarily due to lack of timely relief, inadequate transport facilities, and administrative apathy under British rule. The famine exposed the shortcomings of the colonial famine relief policies, which relied excessively on market mechanisms instead of direct state intervention. While crops failed due to inadequate monsoon rains, the British government’s failure to ensure proper food distribution and dependence on laissez-faire policies worsened the disaster.

Information Booster:

The Orissa Famine of 1866–67 killed nearly a million people.

The British administration failed to transport food grains from surplus to deficit areas due to lack of infrastructure (poor roads, limited rail connectivity).

The famine exposed the limitations of the laissez-faire policy and led to the formation of famine relief codes later.

Historians like R. G. Collingwood criticized the British administration for its role in the famine, highlighting the exploitative nature of colonial rule.

Additional Information:

(a) Bihar Famine (1873–74): Caused by a combination of factors, including drought and poor infrastructure. The government implemented relief measures such as the import of rice from other regions. The famine is often referred to as more effective than the Orissa famine.

(b) Rajputana Famine (1876–77): A severe famine in western India, which killed nearly 5 million people. It is often referred to as a “Sea of Calamity,” similar to the Orissa famine.

(c) Madras Famine (1876–77): A famine in southern India, which killed about 1 million people. This famine coincided with the Orissa famine but was less devastating due to better infrastructure and government intervention.

Q24. Who is the author of 'The Idea of History'?

- (A). Marc Bloch
- (B). E. H. Carr
- (C). R. G. Collingwood
- (D). D. D. Kossovsky

Answer: c

Solution:

The author of 'The Idea of History' is R. G. Collingwood.

Introduction

The Idea of History is a seminal work in the philosophy of history. The book explores fundamental questions about the nature of history as a field of study, how historians acquire knowledge, and the relationship between history, philosophy, and human experience. It has had a profound impact on historical methodology and the self-understanding of historians.

Information Booster

Robin George Collingwood (1889–1943) was a renowned English philosopher, historian, and archaeologist. His major work, The Idea of History, was published posthumously in 1946 by his student, T. M. Knox, who compiled Collingwood's lectures and unfinished manuscripts.

- In the book, Collingwood argues that history is not merely the passive collection of facts but an active process of "re-enactment" of past thoughts and experiences in the historian's mind. He famously stated, "All history is the history of thought."
- He challenged positivist views of history which sought to model it on natural science, emphasizing that history is a unique form of inquiry that seeks to understand the "inside" of events—the intentions, motives, and reasoning of historical actors.
- The book remains a standard text in university courses on historiography and the philosophy of history, shaping how subsequent generations of historians have approached their discipline.

Additional Knowledge

- **Marc Bloch:** Marc Bloch (1886–1944) was a prominent French medieval historian and a founder of the Annales School of history. His famous work, *The Historian's Craft* (published posthumously), revolutionized the study of the past. He was not the author of *The History of the Kings of France*.
- **E. H. Carr:** E. H. Carr (1892–1982) was a British Marxist theorist. He is known for his work on the Russian Revolution and the Cold War. He was not the author of *The History of the Kings of France*.
- **D. D. Kosambi:** D. D. Kosambi (1907–1983) was an Indian Marxist historian and linguist. He was not the author of *The History of the Kings of France*.

