

CG TET Social Science Questions and MCQS (30 Questions)

Q1. Along with the sepoys_____ also joined and looted Delhi. With this impact Delhi has gone out of British control on 11th May, 1857.

- (a) Ordinary people
- (b) Monarchies
- (c) British
- (d) Rebels

Q2. Subsidiary Alliance was a system devised by Lord Wellesley in the year_____.

- (a) 1857
- (b) 1798
- (c) 1700
- (d) 1801

Q3. Which one of these was not a territory under the British during the First War of Independence?

- (a) Hyderabad Nizam
- (b) Sindh
- (c) Arcot
- (d) Banaras

Q4. British unarmd the_____ and destroyed their forts after the annexation of Awadh.

- (a) King of Awadh
- (b) Commander in Chief of Awadh
- (c) Zamindars
- (d) Talukdars

Q5. Who wrote the book 'Poverty and Un-British Rule'?

- (a) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (b) S. Subramaniya Iyer
- (c) W.C. Bonnerji
- (d) A.O. Hume

Q6. India's only active volcano found on _____ island.

- (a) Lakshadweep
- (b) Barren
- (c) Havelock
- (d) Neill

Q7. A major part of Laterite soil available in_____.

- (a) Western coastal plains
- (b) Eastern coastal plains
- (c) Deccan plateau
- (d) Northern plains

Q8. Tropical evergreen and semi-evergreen forests are located in_____.

- (a) Himalayan Region
- (b) Northeastern states
- (c) Central India
- (d) Northern India

Q9. Density of population is high in_____ state.

- (a) Rajasthan
- (b) Uttar Pradesh
- (c) Telangana
- (d) Tamil Nadu

Q10. The magnitude of population growth refers to_____.

- (a) The total population of an area
- (b) The number of persons added each year
- (c) The rate at which the population increases
- (d) The number of females per thousand males

Q11. To make human as resource, country should invest on_____ and_____.

- (a) Education; health
- (b) Healthcare products: job opportunities
- (c) Job opportunities; comfortable lifestyle
- (d) Military; health

Q12. How are resources classified based on the status of development?

- (a) Biotic and Abiotic
- (b) Renewable and non-renewable
- (c) Individual community, national and international
- (d) Potentials developed stocks and resources.

Q13. Agriculture is farming, Sericulture is_____.

- (a) Growing vegetables, and flowers for commercial use
- (b) Cultivation of grapes
- (c) Breeding of fish
- (d) Commercial rearing of silkworms

Q14. Identify the one which is not an agro-based industry.

- (a) Cotton industry
- (b) Silk industry
- (c) Edible oil industry
- (d) Iron and steel industry

Q15. Identify the seaport between Mumbai and New Mangalore.

- (a) Kochi
- (b) Mormugao
- (c) Tuticorin
- (d) Paradeep

Q16. Identify a state in India which is mostly affected by cyclones.

- (a) Tamil Nadu
- (b) Odisha
- (c) Madhya Pradesh
- (d) Kerala

Q17. Which one of the following is not an example of a Biological/Natural disaster?

- (a) Floods
- (b) Weapon of mass destruction
- (c) Draught
- (d) Landslides

Q18. In which of these areas does the Golden fiber grow well?

- (a) Tropical areas
- (b) Evergreen forests
- (c) Marshy areas
- (d) Sandy areas

Q19. Which fundamental right itself is a redemption for the citizens of India to seek the mandatory enforcement of their fundamental rights?

- (a) Right to life
- (b) Freedom of speech
- (c) Right to religious freedom
- (d) Right to constitutional remedies

Q20. The promise made by individuals, groups or countries to uphold the principle or rule which is legally binding on the signatories to the agreement or statement is called_____.

- (a) Pact
- (b) Deal
- (c) Covenant
- (d) Claim

Q21. Identify the article in the Indian constitution which caters to the Formation of new States and the alteration of areas, boundaries, or names of existing States.

- (a) Article 368
- (b) Article 3
- (c) Article 2
- (d) Article 370

Q22. Which of the following is the largest satellite of the Solar System?

- (a) Titan
- (b) Miranda
- (c) Moon
- (d) Ganymede

Q23. Which of the following cities is closest to the Equator?

- (a) Colombo
- (b) Jakarta
- (c) Manila
- (d) Singapore

Q24. Who is the guardian of fundamental rights?

- (a) President
- (b) Parliament
- (c) Council of Ministers
- (d) Judiciary

Q25. What is the tenure of Lok Sabha?

- (a) Four Years
- (b) Five Years
- (c) Six Years
- (d) None of the above

Q26. How many members can the president nominate for Lok Sabha?

- (a) 2 members
- (b) 12 members
- (c) 14 members
- (d) None of the above

Q27. Which fundamental right in a democracy guarantees the freedom to express your opinions without fear of censorship?

- (a) Right to life
- (b) Right to equality
- (c) Right to freedom of expression
- (d) Right to assemble

Q28. Pandit Nehru wrote the book Discovery of India while in jail at_____.

- (a) Delhi
- (b) Allahabad
- (c) Ahmednagar
- (d) Kolkata

Q29. Which of the following Vedas provides information about the civilization of the early Vedic Age?

- (a) Rig-Veda
- (b) Yajur-Veda
- (c) Sam-Veda
- (d) Athar-Veda

Q30. The University which became famous in the Post Gupta era was-

- (a) Kanchi
- (b) Taxila
- (c) Nalanda
- (d) Vallabhi

Solutions

S1. Ans.(a)

Sol. Along with the sepoys, ordinary people also joined and looted Delhi, causing the city to go out of British control on 11th May 1857. This collective action underscored the widespread discontent and desire for independence among the Indian populace, not just among the military ranks. The involvement of ordinary people alongside the sepoys significantly amplified the scale and impact of the uprising against British rule in 1857.

- On the late afternoon of May 10, 1857, a mutiny erupted among the sepoys stationed in the Meerut cantonment.
- The rebellion originated within the ranks of the native infantry and rapidly spread to the cavalry units, before engulfing the entire city.
- Civilians from Meerut and the neighboring villages soon joined the insurgents. The mutineers took control of the armory, seizing weapons and ammunition, and launched attacks on European residents, looting and setting fire to their homes and possessions.
- Key government facilities, including the record office, jail, court, post office, treasury, and others, were destroyed or looted. Communication with Delhi was severed as the rebels cut the telegraph line. As night fell, a contingent of sepoys set out for Delhi, signaling the expansion of the rebellion.
- Early on the morning of 11 May, during Ramzan, the Muslim month of fasting and prayer, sepoys arrived at the gates of the Red Fort.

- Bahadur Shah, the elderly Mughal emperor, had just concluded his pre-dawn prayers and meal, marking the start of the day's fast, when he became aware of the disturbance outside.
- The sepoys appealed to him from below his window, explaining their rebellion was sparked in Meerut by the British mandate to use bullet cartridges greased with cow and pig fat, violating Hindu and Muslim religious beliefs.
- A separate group of sepoys also entered Delhi, with the city's populace rallying to their cause.
- The uprising led to the widespread killing of Europeans, and the wealthier residents of Delhi were targeted and robbed.
- The mutiny effectively signaled the loss of British control over Delhi.

S2. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Subsidiary Alliance was a system devised by Lord Wellesley in the year 1798. This strategic policy by the British East India Company was aimed at establishing British hegemony over Indian princely states. Through this alliance, Indian states were not allowed to have their independent armed forces and were to be protected by the Company, but at their own expense and land. This policy significantly expanded British influence in India without outright annexation of territories.

Subsidiary Alliance

The Subsidiary Alliance System, introduced by Lord Wellesley during his tenure as Governor-General from 1798 to 1805, was a strategic pact formulated by the British East India Company with various Indian princely states. This system marked a significant shift in the control and sovereignty of these states, essentially transferring their autonomy to the British. Key aspects of this alliance include:

- **Non-Intervention Policy:** The system was underpinned by a policy of non-intervention, where the British promised not to meddle in the internal affairs of the allied states, provided these states complied with the terms of the alliance.
- **First Implementation:** Although Lord Wellesley is credited with the widespread application of this system, it was initially utilized by Marquis Dupleix, the French Governor-General, demonstrating its European origins.
- **First Signatories:** The Nizam of Hyderabad was the inaugural Indian ruler to formally agree to a subsidiary alliance as structured by the British. Conversely, following the Battle of Buxar, the Nawab of Awadh was the first to enter into such an agreement, under the circumstances of the time.
- **Military and Sovereignty Implications:** Entering the alliance necessitated the disbandment of the princely state's military forces in favor of British troops stationed within their territories. This came with the obligation for the Indian ruler to finance the maintenance of these British forces. Failure to meet these financial commitments would result in the annexation of parts of the ruler's territory by the British.
- **Protection and Autonomy:** In exchange for adherence to the alliance's terms, the British provided assurances of protection against external invasions and internal rebellions. However, this "protection" came at the cost of the Indian rulers' autonomy, particularly in matters of foreign relations and military affairs, effectively rendering the states as British protectorates with nominal independence.

S3. Ans.(a)

Sol. Hyderabad Nizam was not a territory under British control during the First War of Independence in 1857. While the British East India Company had influence over many regions in India through various means including direct rule, protectorate status, or treaties, the Nizam of Hyderabad managed to retain a degree of autonomy by aligning with British interests, unlike other regions that were directly controlled or annexed by the British.

The Indian Rebellion of 1857 was a significant but ultimately unsuccessful revolt against British East India Company rule, representing a pivotal moment in Indian history.

Here are the streamlined key points:

- **Initiation:** The uprising commenced on 10 May 1857, primarily as a mutiny of sepoys within the Company's army, signaling the beginning of widespread discontent and rebellion.
- **Arcot:** The Carnatic region, particularly Arcot, became a site of conflict during the Siege of Arcot (23 September – 14 November 1751), as part of the Second Carnatic War. Here, forces led by Robert Clive of the British East India Company clashed with those of Chanda Sahib, the Nawab of the Carnatic, with support from French East India Company troops.
- **Sindh:** The Battle of Miani on 17 February 1843, involving the East India Company's Bombay Army under General Charles Napier and the Baluch army of the Talpur Amirs, marked the beginning of British territorial expansion into modern-day Pakistan, capturing parts of the Sindh region.
- **Banaras:** Varanasi's historical loss of independence in 1194 AD led to successive dominions, culminating in British intervention in the 18th century. A notable incident in 1781 involved Warren Hastings and Raja Chait Singh, highlighting tensions and British assertiveness in enforcing compliance from local rulers.
- **Southern India's Response:** During the 1857 rebellion, much of southern India remained relatively calm, with sporadic violence. This was partly due to the region's indirect British control, being under rulers like the Nizams of Hyderabad or the Mysore royalty, which led to a varied intensity and participation in the rebellion across different regions.

S4. Ans.(d)

Sol. The British unarmed the Talukdars and destroyed their forts after the annexation of Awadh. This move was part of the British strategy to dismantle the power structures that could potentially resist their rule. By disarming the Talukdars, who were significant landholders and influential leaders in Awadh, the British aimed to consolidate their control and diminish local resistance.

- In Awadh, the discontent that fueled the 1857 Revolt spanned across social strata, linking princes, taluqdars (landlords), peasants, and sepoys through a shared perception of the existential threat posed by the British rule, which they saw as dismantling their traditional values, systems, and autonomy. This revolt in Awadh uniquely symbolized widespread resistance against foreign dominance, deeply affecting both the ruling and the landholding classes, alongside the general populace.
- The British annexation of Awadh not only ousted the Nawab but also severely impacted the taluqdars, who were significant landholders and had wielded considerable power and autonomy under the Nawab's sovereignty by managing large estates, maintaining armed forces, and constructing forts. Traditionally, their authority was acknowledged as long as they paid revenues and recognized the Nawab's overlordship, with some commanding forces as large as 12,000 soldiers.
- However, the British administration quickly moved to diminish the taluqdars' influence, disarming them and demolishing their forts soon after annexation. The initial British revenue settlement in 1856, termed the Summary Settlement, essentially labeled taluqdars as usurpers with no rightful claim to their lands, asserting that their dominion was built on coercion and deceit. This policy significantly reduced their holdings from 67% to 38% of the villages in Awadh, particularly affecting those in the southern regions, some of whom lost over half of their villages.
- The British rationale was that eliminating taluqdars would allow for the direct settlement of lands with the "real" owners, supposedly easing peasant exploitation while boosting the state's revenue. Yet, this intention misfired, as revenue demands on peasants escalated without alleviating their burdens, leading to widespread dissatisfaction. The state's revenue increased as assessments on the lands were significantly raised, by 30 to 70% in some areas, indicating an overestimation of the agricultural productivity of Awadh. Consequently, neither the taluqdars nor the peasants found the new regime favorable, laying the groundwork for their united opposition in the 1857 Revolt.

S5. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct answer is Dadabhai Naoroji, who authored the book 'Poverty and Un-British Rule in India'. This book, published in 1901, delves into the economic impact of British colonialism in India, focusing on the systematic transfer of wealth from India to Britain, which Naoroji termed the "Drain Theory". He meticulously documented how colonial policies resulted in the massive outflow of India's wealth to Britain, contributing to widespread poverty and famine across the Indian subcontinent. Naoroji's work was foundational in the Indian independence movement, providing a detailed critique of British economic policies in India and rallying support for economic self-sufficiency as a means to political freedom. His analysis and advocacy laid the groundwork for future economic planning and policy-making in independent India.

- Dadabhai Naoroji, often celebrated as the Grand Old Man of India and regarded as the Unofficial Ambassador of India, made significant contributions to the Indian nationalist movement.
- Notably, he was the first Indian to be elected as a Member of Parliament in the United Kingdom's House of Commons for the Liberal Party, serving from 1892 to 1895.
- He also held the position of President of the Indian National Congress, overseeing its session in Calcutta in 1886, marking him as the organization's second president.
- Among his literary contributions, his work 'Poverty & Un-British Rule in India' stands out, highlighting the economic impacts of British rule in India.

S6. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Barren Island volcano, located in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, is India's only active volcano. This geological feature is part of a volcanic chain extending from Sumatra to Myanmar, representing a significant natural landmark within the region. Barren Island's volcano is closely monitored due to its active status, which provides valuable data for volcanic research and contributes to our understanding of the geodynamic processes of the Earth. Despite its remoteness and the inherent risks associated with volcanic activity, Barren Island fascinates scientists and adventurers, serving as a unique natural laboratory for studying active volcanic systems.

S7. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Western Coastal Plains of India is predominantly covered with Laterite soil, a soil type characterized by its rich iron oxide content, which gives it a distinctive red color. Formed in hot and wet tropical areas, Laterite soils undergo intense leaching due to heavy rainfall, resulting in the accumulation of iron and aluminum oxides. These soils are challenging for agriculture due to their low fertility and high acidity but can be made productive with appropriate management and fertilization. The presence of Laterite soil in the Western Coastal Plains is indicative of the region's climatic conditions, which favor the formation of this soil type, playing a significant role in the agricultural practices and land use patterns of the area.

S8. Ans.(b)

Sol. The North Eastern states of India are home to vast expanses of tropical evergreen and semi-evergreen forests, characterized by their dense canopy and high biodiversity. These forests thrive in the region's humid and rainfall-rich environment, providing critical habitat for a wide range of species, including many that are endemic and endangered. The lush vegetation of these forests plays a crucial role in maintaining ecological balance, protecting watersheds, and supporting the livelihoods of many indigenous communities through resources and traditional practices. The North Eastern states' forests are vital for conservation efforts, highlighting the importance of preserving these unique ecological zones in the face of developmental pressures and climate change.

S9. Ans.(b)

Sol. Uttar Pradesh, with its significant population density, is one of India's most populous states. The state's high population density is attributed to its fertile lands along the Gangetic Plains, historical and cultural significance, and the presence of major urban centers. This demographic characteristic poses both opportunities and challenges, from economic development and cultural richness to issues related to resource management, urbanization, and social services. Uttar Pradesh's demographic dynamics are central to understanding various aspects of Indian society, politics, and economy, making it a key state in the country's developmental narrative.

S10. Ans.(b)

Sol. The magnitude of population growth specifically refers to the number of persons added to the population each year. This demographic indicator is essential for understanding the absolute increase in population size within a specific timeframe. It is calculated based on the difference between the number of births and deaths, plus the net migration during that year. By measuring the magnitude of growth, demographers, policymakers, and planners can ascertain the pace of population increase and make informed decisions on resource allocation, infrastructure development, and services necessary to meet the growing population's needs. It's a crucial metric for developing strategies related to urban planning, healthcare provision, educational needs, and the overall socioeconomic development of a region or country.

S11. Ans.(a)

Sol. Investing in education and health is fundamental to transforming human beings into valuable resources for a country. Education equips individuals with the skills, knowledge, and critical thinking necessary for personal and professional development. It enhances their productivity and adaptability in a rapidly changing economy. Health investments ensure that individuals maintain the physical and mental wellness required to contribute effectively to their communities and workplaces. By focusing on these two areas, a nation can enhance the quality of its human capital, which is a key determinant of economic growth. Moreover, educated and healthy populations are better positioned to innovate, start their own businesses, and create wealth, contributing to a more dynamic and resilient economy.

S12. Ans.(d)

Sol. Resources are classified based on their development status into categories such as potential, developed, stock, and reserves. Potential resources are those whose existence is known and have the potential for utilization in the future but have not yet been exploited due to various reasons, including lack of technology or market viability. Developed resources are those that have been surveyed and can be used with current technology and available knowledge. Stocks are resources that have been discovered and quantified but remain unused. Finally, reserves are portions of the stock that can be developed and used profitably with the existing technology and under current economic conditions. This classification allows for the strategic planning of resource utilization and conservation, considering both current needs and future generations' requirements.

S13. Ans.(d)

Sol. Sericulture, or commercial rearing of silkworms, is the process of cultivating silkworms for the production of silk. It involves several stages, from the raising of mulberry trees for silkworm feed to the harvesting of cocoons for silk extraction. This agricultural industry plays a significant role in the economy of several countries, providing employment and contributing to the textile sector. It is a complex process requiring specific climatic conditions and careful management to produce high-quality silk. Sericulture has a history dating back thousands of years in China and has since spread to other parts of the world, where it continues to be an important cultural and economic activity.

S14. Ans.(d)

Sol. The iron and steel industry is not classified as an agro-based industry because it does not primarily utilize agricultural products as raw materials. Agro-based industries like the cotton, silk, and edible oil industries depend heavily on agricultural output—such as cotton fibers, silkworms, and oilseeds, respectively—for their production processes. In contrast, the iron and steel industry is a mineral-based industry that primarily uses minerals like iron ore and coal in the production of steel, a critical material for construction, manufacturing, and various other sectors of the economy. This industry is foundational to industrial development and infrastructure but does not directly relate to agricultural production.

S15. Ans.(b)

Sol. The seaport situated between Mumbai and New Mangalore is Mormugao. This port is strategically located in Goa along the west coast of India and plays a vital role in maritime trade. Mormugao port is one of India's major ports and is particularly noted for its iron ore exports. The port's infrastructure enables it to handle a wide range of cargo, which is essential for the economic development of the region and the country. The location of Mormugao makes it a key node in the maritime logistics chain of western India, facilitating the movement of goods both domestically and internationally.

S16. Ans.(b)

Sol. Odisha is frequently affected by cyclones, mainly due to its geographic location on the Bay of Bengal's coast. The state's coastline is vulnerable to intense tropical cyclones that can cause significant damage through high winds, heavy rainfall, and storm surges. The climatological history of Odisha includes some of the most devastating cyclones, which have led to loss of life, widespread destruction of property, and disruption of livelihoods. As a result, cyclone preparedness and response are critical components of the state's disaster management efforts, involving early warning systems, evacuation plans, and post-disaster recovery strategies to reduce the impact of such events.

S17. Ans.(b)

Sol. Weapons of mass destruction (WMDs), which include nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons, are not considered natural or biological disasters. Natural disasters are events caused by natural forces such as weather, geological, or biological factors, and include phenomena like floods, droughts, and landslides. WMDs are man-made and are used intentionally for their destructive capabilities. They are an aspect of human conflict and pose a grave threat to life and the environment, differing fundamentally from natural disasters, which are non-intentional and arise from Earth's natural processes.

S18. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Golden fiber, commonly known as jute, thrives in tropical areas where conditions are wet and warm. Jute is typically grown in regions with alluvial soil, which is often found in river basins, and requires a humid climate with temperatures between 24°C and 38°C. It is predominantly cultivated in areas where the monsoon season provides sufficient rainfall, contributing to the ideal growing conditions. The Ganges Delta, spanning parts of Bangladesh and India, is one of the world's most prominent regions for jute cultivation, largely due to its suitable climate and the fertility of its soil, resulting from seasonal flooding. Jute's significance as a sustainable crop lies in its biodegradability and versatility, with applications ranging from textiles to bio-composites.

S19. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Right to Constitutional Remedies is recognized as the cornerstone of the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Indian Constitution, enabling citizens to directly approach the Supreme Court of India for the enforcement of their rights as per Article 32. This fundamental right is essential as it empowers individuals to seek redressal if their constitutionally guaranteed rights are violated, acting as a protector of these rights. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, one of the chief architects of the Indian Constitution, regarded it as the heart and soul of the Constitution because it ensures the effectiveness of the rights given to the individuals. Without the Right to Constitutional Remedies, fundamental rights would be mere words without any substantive value. It safeguards democracy by ensuring that the government respects the rights and freedoms of its citizens.

S20. Ans.(c)

Sol. A Covenant is a legally binding agreement or promise, often solemn and formal, made between individuals, groups, or nations to uphold a principle or adhere to a rule. Distinguished by its serious commitment, a covenant is not merely a casual agreement but a profound declaration to follow through on the stipulated terms. Historically and legally, covenants have been used to establish treaties, vows, and agreements that carry significant weight, ensuring that parties are held accountable to their promises. The use of the term in international relations, for instance, highlights its importance in creating durable and binding commitments, such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aimed at ensuring the protection and respect for fundamental human freedoms worldwide.

S21. Ans.(b)

Sol. Article 3 of the Indian Constitution empowers the Parliament to legislate for the formation of new states or the alteration of areas, boundaries, or names of existing states. This provision underscores the dynamic nature of India's political and administrative geography, allowing for flexibility in response to administrative needs, socio-political changes, or other factors. Unlike amendments to the Constitution, which require a more rigorous process outlined in Article 368, changes under Article 3 can be made through a simple legislative process, albeit with the President's recommendation. This mechanism has been instrumental in the reorganization of states and territories since India's independence, facilitating the country's administrative rationalization and regional aspirations.

S22. Ans.(d)

Sol. Ganymede is a satellite of Jupiter and the largest satellite in our solar system. It is larger than Mercury and Pluto and three-quarters the size of Mars.

S23. Ans. (d)

Sol. Singapore (1°17'N):- one of the largest equatorial cities + most dynamic economic centers in Southeast Asia.

S24. Ans.(d)

Sol. The correct answer is d, Judiciary.

The judiciary is the guardian of fundamental rights. The judiciary plays a crucial role in safeguarding fundamental rights, acting as a pillar of democracy and a protector of individual liberties. Here's a breakdown of this vital function, These are basic human rights considered essential for a dignified life and enshrined in the constitution of a country. They typically cover aspects like:

- Right to life and liberty
- Freedom of speech and expression
- Freedom of religion and belief
- Equality before the law
- Protection from discrimination

S25. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is b, Five Years.

The tenure of Lok Sabha is five years. The Lok Sabha, also known as the House of the People or the Lower House, is the lower chamber of the Indian Parliament (the bicameral legislature, the other chamber being the Rajya Sabha).

- 543 members, elected from single-member constituencies across India.
- 530 members represent states, while 20 represent Union Territories.
- Members are called Members of Parliament (MPs).

S26. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct answer is a, 2 members.

2 members can be President nominated for Lok Sabha. The Lok Sabha, also known as the House of the People or the Lower House, is the heart of Indian democracy. It's the directly elected chamber of the Indian Parliament, where the voice of the people resonates most powerfully. Here's a quick breakdown of its key features:

- 543 members, representing the diverse populations of India's states and union territories.
- Each member, called an MP (Member of Parliament), is elected from a single-member constituency by universal adult suffrage.
- Term: 5 years unless dissolved earlier by the President.

S27. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct answer is c, Right to freedom of expression.

The right to freedom of expression is a cornerstone of any democracy, allowing individuals to voice their opinions, beliefs, and criticisms without fear of government reprisal or censorship. While not absolute, this right enables open debate, dissent, and the free flow of information, crucial for a healthy democratic society.

S28. Ans.(c)

Sol. Ahmednagar.

Discovery of India is one of the finest literary works produced by Jawaharlal Nehru. He wrote this book during his incarceration in the Ahmednagar Fort jail in Maharashtra from 1942-46.

- The book is considered a classic in Indian literature and provides an insightful and in-depth study into the history of India from the Indus Valley Civilization to the time just before independence from British Rule.

S29. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct answer is a, Rigveda.

Rig Veda provides information about the civilization of the early Vedic age. Rigveda is the chief source of information of the early Vedic period, It is one of the four sacred Vedas, It was composed in 1500 BCE. It is the oldest Vedic text.

Information booster-

- Samveda: The Samaveda is the Veda of melodies and chants, It is an ancient Vedic Sanskrit text, and part of the scriptures of Hinduism.
- Yajurveda: Yajurveda is a compound Sanskrit word, composed of Ya jus and Veda. Yajur Veda is a collection of recitations, ritual worship formulas, mantras and chants.
- Athrveda: The Athrveda is a collection of 20 books, with a total of 730 hymns of about 6000 stanzas. The hymns in the Atharveda are dedicated to prolonging life and healing illness, seeking curses from herbs, gaining a lover or partner or world peace and the nature of good and evil.

S30. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct answer is c, Nalanda.

The university which became famous in the post-Gupta era was Nalanda University. This university was founded by Kumar Gupta. The Guptas were orthodox Hindus, they did not force their beliefs on the rest of the people.

Information booster-

- Nalanda University also served as a monastery, It is located in the kingdom of Magadha which is present-day Bihar.
- Scholars from various parts of the world came here to get their doubts cleared. This was one of the most renowned universities in the world.