

## History

Section Id :	46419944
Section Number :	1
Section type :	Online
Mandatory or Optional :	Mandatory
Number of Questions :	50
Number of Questions to be attempted :	40
Section Marks :	200
Maximum Instruction Time :	0
Sub-Section Number :	1
Sub-Section Id :	464199123
Question Shuffling Allowed :	Yes

Question Number : 401 Question Id : 4641991905 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No  
Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

The Draft Constitution of India had how many volumes ?

- (1) Three
- (2) Twelve
- (3) Thirteen
- (4) Eleven

Question Number : 402 Question Id : 4641991906 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No  
Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

There was substantial agreement among the leaders on one central feature of the Constitution. It was \_\_\_\_\_.

- (1) To grant franchise only to youth
- (2) Granting vote to every adult Indian
- (3) To deny voting rights to women
- (4) To slowly grant voting rights to only men

Question Number : 403 Question Id : 4641991907 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No  
Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

During the Salt Satyagraha, who persuaded Gandhiji not to restrict the protests to men alone ?

- (1) Kasturba Gandhi
- (2) Sarojini Naidu
- (3) Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay
- (4) G. Durgabai

Question Number : 404 Question Id : 4641991908 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No  
Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

Match **List-I** with **List-II** :

<b>List-I</b>	<b>List-II</b>
(A) Palaeography	(I) Language used in earliest Incriptions
(B) Prakrit	(II) Oligarchic State
(C) Vajji	(III) Styles of writing
(D) Ashmaka	(IV) A mahajanpada located in southern most part of India

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

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

Question Number : 405 Question Id : 4641991909 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No  
Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

The mutinous Sepoys arrived at the gates of the Red Fort early in the morning on \_\_\_\_\_.

- (1) 10 May 1857
- (2) 11 May 1857
- (3) 12 May 1857
- (4) 13 May 1857

Question Number : 406 Question Id : 4641991910 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No  
Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

During 1857 talukdars and peasants carried out intense and longlasting resistance in \_\_\_\_\_.

- (1) Meerut
- (2) Delhi
- (3) Madras
- (4) Awadh

Question Number : 407 Question Id : 4641991911 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No  
Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

Match **List-I** with **List-II** :

<b>List-I</b>	<b>List-II</b>
(A) The Lucknow Pact	(I) Film on Partition
(B) Garm Hawa	(II) 1915
(C) The Hindu Mahasabha	(III) 1906
(D) The Muslim League	(IV) 1916

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

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

Question Number : 408 Question Id : 4641991912 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No  
Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

Karaikkal Ammaiyar was a devotee of \_\_\_\_\_ adopted the path of extreme asceticism in order to attain her goal.

- (1) Agni
- (2) Shiva
- (3) Vishnu
- (4) Indra

Question Number : 409 Question Id : 4641991913 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No  
Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

Francis Buchanan's survey of \_\_\_\_\_ district in North Bengal gave us a vivid description of the rich peasants known as jotedars.

- (1) Malda
- (2) Birbhum
- (3) Shiliguri
- (4) Dinajpur

Question Number : 410 Question Id : 4641991914 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No  
Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

The \_\_\_\_\_ stated that if payment did not come in by sunset of the specified date, the zamindari was liable to be auctioned.

- (1) Regulating Act
- (2) Pitt's India Act
- (3) Sunset Law
- (4) Martial Law

Question Number : 411 Question Id : 4641991915 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No  
Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

Which leader demanded justice for women, not reserved seats or separate electorates ?

- (1) Hansa Mehta
- (2) J. Nagappa
- (3) K.J. Khanderkar
- (4) N.G. Ranga

Question Number : 412 Question Id : 4641991916 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No  
Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

The Constitution of India, which came into effect on 26<sup>th</sup> January 1950, has the distinction of being \_\_\_\_\_ in the world.

- (1) Unwritten
- (2) Non-Amendable
- (3) Smallest
- (4) Longest

Question Number : 413 Question Id : 4641991917 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No  
Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

The protests in the Punjab became particularly intense after the institution of which act ?

- (1) Lucknow Pact
- (2) Rowlatt Act
- (3) Khilafat Act
- (4) Great War of 1914-18

Question Number : 414 Question Id : 4641991918 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No  
Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

Name the symbol of freedom movement that could make the poor to earn supplementary income and make them self-reliant.

- (1) Charkha
- (2) Flag
- (3) Dhoti
- (4) Factory

Question Number : 415 Question Id : 4641991919 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No  
Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

"Relief of Lucknow" was painted by :

- (1) Thomas Jones Barker
- (2) Thomas Roe
- (3) Thomas Munroe
- (4) Philip Barker

Question Number : 416 Question Id : 4641991920 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No  
Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

The Governor General who introduced Enfield rifles using greased cartridges was \_\_\_\_\_.

- (1) Henry Hardinge
- (2) Francis Grant
- (3) Captain Wright
- (4) Walker Hardinge

Question Number : 417 Question Id : 4641991921 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No  
Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

Nayanars were devotees of which God ?

- (1) Agni
- (2) Vishnu
- (3) Indra
- (4) Shiva

Question Number : 418 Question Id : 4641991922 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No  
Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

Where was Fort St. George located ?

- (1) Calcutta
- (2) Bombay
- (3) Madras
- (4) Hyderabad

Question Number : 419 Question Id : 4641991923 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No  
Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

Ajita Kesakambalin was a \_\_\_\_\_.

- (1) King
- (2) Philosopher
- (3) Poet
- (4) Minister

Question Number : 420 Question Id : 4641991924 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No  
Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

Match List-I with List-II :

- | List-I            | List-II                                  |
|-------------------|--|
| (A) Megaliths     | (I) Decipherment of Brahmi and Kharoshti |
| (B) James Princep | (II) Emerged in first millennium BCE     |
| (C) Piyadassi     | (III) Study of inscriptions              |
| (D) Epigraphy     | (IV) Means pleasant to behold            |

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

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

Question Number : 421 Question Id : 4641991925 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No  
Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

Who said separate electorates was a "poison that has entered the body politic of country" during the Constituent Assembly debates ?

- (1) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (2) Vallabhbhai Patel
- (3) Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi
- (4) Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar

Question Number : 422 Question Id : 4641991926 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No  
Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

\_\_\_\_\_ was sent from Britain to India to try and forge a compromise with Gandhiji and Indian National Congress.

- (1) Stafford Cripps
- (2) Winston Churchill
- (3) Lord Willingdon
- (4) Lord Irwin

Question Number : 423 Question Id : 4641991927 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No  
Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

Match List-I with List-II :

List-I	List-II
(A) Quit India Movement	(I) 1931
(B) Gandhi-Irwin Pact	(II) 1930
(C) Civil Disobedience Movement	(III) 1928
(D) Bardoli Peasant Movement	(IV) 1942

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

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

Question Number : 424 Question Id : 4641991928 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No  
Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

Arrange the following in a chronological order.

- (A) Rani Jhansi killed in battle
- (B) British suffer defeat in the Battle of Chinhat
- (C) Shah Mal killed in battle
- (D) Rising in Lucknow
- (E) British forces under Havelock and Outram enter the Residency in Lucknow

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

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

Question Number : 425 Question Id : 4641991929 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No  
Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

Rani of Jhansi was represented as a \_\_\_\_\_ figure chasing the enemy, slaying British soldiers and valiantly fighting till her last

- (1) Motherly
- (2) Brave
- (3) Heroic
- (4) Masculine

Question Number : 426 Question Id : 4641991930 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No  
Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

Match List-I with List-II :

List-I	List-II
(A) Kula	(I) A work on Sanskrit grammar
(B) Ashtadhyai	(II) Families
(C) Vamsha	(III) A work on medicine in Sanskrit
(D) Charaka Samhitas	(IV) Lineage

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

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

Question Number : 427 Question Id : 4641991931 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No  
Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

Subsidiary Alliance system was introduced by \_\_\_\_\_ :

- (1) Lord Dalhousie
- (2) Lord Wellesley
- (3) Lord Cornwallis
- (4) Sir Sidney Rowlatt

Question Number : 428 Question Id : 4641991932 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No  
Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

Virupaksha, the guardian deity of Vijayanagara Kingdom, is also recognized as a form of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (1) Vishnu
- (2) Shiva
- (3) Ganesha
- (4) Brahma

Question Number : 429 Question Id : 4641991933 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No  
Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

Which traveller described the hilly zone as impenetrable and dangerous in 19<sup>th</sup> century Bengal ?

- (1) Captain Cook
- (2) William Hodges
- (3) Augustus Cleveland
- (4) Francis Buchanan

Question Number : 430 Question Id : 4641991934 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No  
Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

Who wrote the Memoir "Love is stronger than Hate : A Remembrance of 1947" ?

- (1) Khushdeva Singh
- (2) Urvashi Butalia
- (3) Rajinder Singh Bedi
- (4) Intizar Husain

Question Number : 431 Question Id : 4641991935 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No  
Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

Hastinapur is in which modern district ?

- (1) Meerut
- (2) Jaunpur
- (3) Varanasi
- (4) Prayag

Question Number : 432 Question Id : 4641991936 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No  
Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

Jagamath temple is located at :

- (1) Bhubaneshwar, Orissa
- (2) Puri, Orissa
- (3) Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh
- (4) Madurai, Tamil Nadu

Question Number : 433 Question Id : 4641991937 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No  
Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

Match List-I with List-II :

- | List-I             | List-II                  |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Marco Polo     | (I) Sixteenth Century    |
| (B) Seydi Ali Reis | (II) Fourteenth Century  |
| (C) Peter Mundy    | (III) Thirteenth Century |
| (D) Ibn Battuta    | (IV) Seventeenth Century |

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below

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

Question Number : 434 Question Id : 4641991938 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No  
Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

Match List-I with List-II :

- | List-I                       | List-II      |
|------------------------------|--------------|
| (A) Introduction of Railways | (I) Calcutta |
| (B) Fort St. George          | (II) 1853    |
| (C) Fort William             | (III) Madras |
| (D) The Borah Bazaar         | (IV) Bombay  |

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

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

Question Number : 435 Question Id : 4641991939 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No  
Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

The first detailed photographs of Hampi archaeological remains were taken by :

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

Question Number : 436 Question Id : 4641991940 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No  
Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1



Who among the following was associated with critical edition of the Mahabharata ?

- (1) Valmiki
- (2) V.S. Sukthankar
- (3) D.D. Kosambi
- (4) Ved Vyasa

Question Number : 437 Question Id : 4641991941 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No  
Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

Vijayanagara was noted for it's market dealing in :

- (A) Precious stones
- (B) Sugarcane
- (C) Spices
- (D) Textiles
- (E) Fruits

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

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

Question Number : 438 Question Id : 4641991942 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No  
Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

Lord Buddha belonged to which clan ?

- (1) Lichchavi
- (2) Sakya
- (3) Madra
- (4) Kalama

Question Number : 439 Question Id : 4641991943 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No  
Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

Which of the following statements are correct ?

- (A) Biography of a saint or a religious leader is called Hagiography
- (B) Biography of a saint or a religious leader is called Topography
- (C) Hagiographies inform us about the beliefs of the followers of a particular tradition
- (D) Nobody recorded the histories of saints and religious leaders
- (E) Written sources do not help us in knowing history

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

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

Question Number : 440 Question Id : 4641991944 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No  
Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

Choose the correct answer from the following options :

- (A) English East India Company acquired Diwani of Bengal in 1765
- (B) Regulating Act was passed by The British Parliament in 1773
- (C) Permanent Settlement was introduced by Lord Dalhousie
- (D) Land of Santhals was demarcated as Damin-i-koh
- (E) Permanent Settlement was introduced in Bombay

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

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

Sub-Section Number :

2

Sub-Section Id :

464199124

Question Shuffling Allowed :

No

Question Number : 441 Question Id : 4641991945 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No

Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

**Read the passage below and answer the question :**

Although Harappa was the first site to be discovered, it was badly destroyed by brick robbers. As early as 1875, Alexander Cunningham, the first Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India, often called the father of Indian archaeology, noted that the amount of bricks taken from the ancient site was enough to lay bricks for "about 100 miles" of the railway line between Lahore and Multan. Thus, many of the ancient structures at the site were damaged. In contrast, Mohenjodaro was far better preserved.

Who was often addressed as the father of Indian Archaeology ?

- (1) Alexander Birmingham
- (2) Alexander Cunningham
- (3) Alexander Hopkins
- (4) Sir Thomas Moore

Question Number : 442 Question Id : 4641991946 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No

Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

**Read the passage below and answer the question :**

Although Harappa was the first site to be discovered, it was badly destroyed by brick robbers. As early as 1875, Alexander Cunningham, the first Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India, often called the father of Indian archaeology, noted that the amount of bricks taken from the ancient site was enough to lay bricks for "about 100 miles" of the railway line between Lahore and Multan. Thus, many of the ancient structures at the site were damaged. In contrast, Mohenjodaro was far better preserved.

Which of the following was the first site to be discovered ?

- (1) Rakhigarhi
- (2) Mohenjodaro
- (3) Harappa
- (4) Lothal

Question Number : 443 Question Id : 4641991947 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No  
Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

**Read the passage below and answer the question :**

Although Harappa was the first site to be discovered, it was badly destroyed by brick robbers. As early as 1875, Alexander Cunningham, the first Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India, often called the father of Indian archaeology, noted that the amount of bricks taken from the ancient site was enough to lay bricks for "about 100 miles" of the railway line between Lahore and Multan. Thus, many of the ancient structures at the site were damaged. In contrast, Mohenjodaro was far better preserved.

Who was first Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) ?

- (1) B.B. Lal
- (2) Alexander Cunningham
- (3) M.S. Vats
- (4) James Fergusson

Question Number : 444 Question Id : 4641991948 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No  
Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

**Read the passage below and answer the question :**

Although Harappa was the first site to be discovered, it was badly destroyed by brick robbers. As early as 1875, Alexander Cunningham, the first Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India, often called the father of Indian archaeology, noted that the amount of bricks taken from the ancient site was enough to lay bricks for "about 100 miles" of the railway line between Lahore and Multan. Thus, many of the ancient structures at the site were damaged. In contrast, Mohenjodaro was far better preserved.

Who destroyed the Harappan site ?

- (1) Brick Robbers
- (2) British discoverers of the site
- (3) Archaeological survey of India
- (4) Mughals

Question Number : 445 Question Id : 4641991949 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No  
Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

**Read the passage below and answer the question :**

Although Harappa was the first site to be discovered, it was badly destroyed by brick robbers. As early as 1875, Alexander Cunningham, the first Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India, often called the father of Indian archaeology, noted that the amount of bricks taken from the ancient site was enough to lay bricks for "about 100 miles" of the railway line between Lahore and Multan. Thus, many of the ancient structures at the site were damaged. In contrast, Mohenjodaro was far better preserved.

Harappan civilisation bricks were used for the laying of railway line between :

- (1) Peshawar and Lahore
- (2) Kabul and Kandahar
- (3) Bombay and Thane
- (4) Lahore and Multan

Sub-Section Number : 3  
Sub-Section Id : 464199125  
Question Shuffling Allowed : No

Question Number : 446 Question Id : 4641991950 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No  
Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

**Read the passage and answer the questions.**

Shah Jahan pursued sound fiscal policies and accumulated enough money to indulge his passion for building. Building activity in the monarchical cultures, as in the case of earlier rulers, was the most visible and tangible sign of dynastic power, wealth and prestige. In the case of Muslim rulers, it was also considered an act of piety. In 1648, the court, army and household moved from Agra to the newly completed imperial capital, Shahjahanabad. It was a new addition to the old residential city of Delhi, with the Red Fort, Jama Masjid, a tree-lined esplanade with Chandni Chowk.

Shah Jahan's new city was more appropriate as a formal vision of a grand monarchy because \_\_\_\_\_.

- (1) Akbar constructed white marble tomb.
- (2) The capital was transferred to Lahore.
- (3) It had Red Fort, Jama Masjid, an esplanade of trees and bazaars with houses for nobles.
- (4) Babur took over the Lodhi capital of Agra.

Question Number : 447 Question Id : 4641991951 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No  
Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

**Read the passage and answer the questions.**

Shah Jahan pursued sound fiscal policies and accumulated enough money to indulge his passion for building. Building activity in the monarchical cultures, as in the case of earlier rulers, was the most visible and tangible sign of dynastic power, wealth and prestige. In the case of Muslim rulers, it was also considered an act of piety. In 1648, the court, army and household moved from Agra to the newly completed imperial capital, Shahjahanabad. It was a new addition to the old residential city of Delhi, with the Red Fort, Jama Masjid, a tree-lined esplanade with Chandni Chowk.

Building activity under Shah Jahan was the most visible sign of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (1) Fiscal Policies
- (2) Dynastic Power
- (3) Concentration of Wealth
- (4) Army apparatus

Question Number : 448 Question Id : 4641991952 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No  
Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

**Read the passage and answer the questions.**

Shah Jahan pursued sound fiscal policies and accumulated enough money to indulge his passion for building. Building activity in the monarchical cultures, as in the case of earlier rulers, was the most visible and tangible sign of dynastic power, wealth and prestige. In the case of Muslim rulers, it was also considered an act of piety. In 1648, the court, army and household moved from Agra to the newly completed imperial capital, Shahjahanabad. It was a new addition to the old residential city of Delhi, with the Red Fort, Jama Masjid, a tree-lined esplanade with Chandni Chowk.

Shah Jahan followed sound fiscal policies for his passion in \_\_\_\_\_.

- (1) Charbagh
- (2) Agra
- (3) Fatehpur Sikari
- (4) Building activity

Question Number : 449 Question Id : 4641991953 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No  
Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

**Read the passage and answer the questions.**

Shah Jahan pursued sound fiscal policies and accumulated enough money to indulge his passion for building. Building activity in the monarchical cultures, as in the case of earlier rulers, was the most visible and tangible sign of dynastic power, wealth and prestige. In the case of Muslim rulers, it was also considered an act of piety. In 1648, the court, army and household moved from Agra to the newly completed imperial capital, Shahjahanabad. It was a new addition to the old residential city of Delhi, with the Red Fort, Jama Masjid, a tree-lined esplanade with Chandni Chowk.

The court, army and household moved from Agra to the Imperial Capital \_\_\_\_\_ in 1648.

- (1) Shahjahanabad
- (2) Fatehpur Sikari
- (3) Lahore
- (4) Jama Masjid

Question Number : 450 Question Id : 4641991954 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No  
Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

**Read the passage and answer the questions.**

Shah Jahan pursued sound fiscal policies and accumulated enough money to indulge his passion for building. Building activity in the monarchical cultures, as in the case of earlier rulers, was the most visible and tangible sign of dynastic power, wealth and prestige. In the case of Muslim rulers, it was also considered an act of piety. In 1648, the court, army and household moved from Agra to the newly completed imperial capital, Shahjahanabad. It was a new addition to the old residential city of Delhi, with the Red Fort, Jama Masjid, a tree-lined esplanade with Chandni Chowk.

Building activity in case of Muslim rulers was also considered an act of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (1) War
- (2) Stability
- (3) Stablising cantonments
- (4) Piety