

# Previous Years Paper

11<sup>th</sup> JUNE 2023 (SHIFT 2)

- Q1.** Which of the following feature does not describe Krishnadeva Raya from his statue?  
(a) Medium height  
(b) Signs of smallpox on his face  
(c) Good figure  
(d) Dark complexion
- Q2.** Which building in Vijayanagara Empire was a part of the king's palace complex and had a massive platform rising from a base of about 11,000 sq. ft to a height of 40 ft?  
(a) Lotus Mahal  
(b) Mahanavami Dibba  
(c) Hazara Rama Temple  
(d) Virupaksha Temple
- Q3.** Which Mauryan ruler is associated with the titles 'Devanampiya' and 'Piyadassi'?  
(a) Asoka  
(b) Chandragapta Maurya  
(c) Bindusara  
(d) Ram Gupta
- Q4.** Elephants depicted in images related with the Buddha signify:  
(a) Virility  
(b) Magnamity  
(c) Wealth and Calmness  
(d) Strength and Wisdom
- Q5.** When was Nawab Wajid Ali Shah (Awadh) deposed?  
(a) 1855  
(b) 1856  
(c) 1857  
(d) 1858
- Q6.** 'Uluq', according to Ibn Battuta's description of the postal system in India was related to \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) The foot - post  
(b) The horse - post  
(c) Pavilion  
(d) Station
- Q7.** One important pillar of Mughal state, "Corps of officers" were described as:  
(a) Bagicha (garden)  
(b) Guldasta (bouquet of flowers)  
(c) Gulmala (garland)  
(d) Ratnmala (necklace of precious stones)
- Q8.** Arrange the following works on 'monuments' in a chronological order.  
(A) Rajendra Lala Mitra publishes 'Buddha Gaya: The Heritage of Sakya Muni.'  
(B) Alexander Cunningham publishes 'Bhilsa Topes', one of the earliest works on Sanchi.  
(C) John Marshall publishes the 'Conservation Manual.'  
(D) Publication of 'Essay on the Architecture of the Hindus' by Ram Raja.  
(E) John Marshall and Alfred Foucher publish 'The Monuments of Sanchi.'
- Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
(a) (C), (D), (A), (B) (E)  
(b) (D), (C), (E), (A) (B)  
(c) (D), (B), (A), (E) (C)  
(d) (A), (C), (E), (D) (B)
- Q9.** Arrange the following events in a chronological order:  
(A) Mahatma Gandhi returns from South Africa  
(B) Purna Swaraj  
(C) Gandhi-Irwin Pact  
(D) Rowlatt Act  
(E) Quit India Movement
- Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:  
(a) (A), (C), (D), (E), (B)  
(b) (B), (C), (E), (D), (A)  
(c) (A), (D), (B), (C), (E)  
(d) (E), (C), (B), (A), (D)
- Q10.** Which statements are true regarding the Santhals of Rajmahal hills.  
(A) Francis Buchanan discovered that the frontiers of cultivation in Rajmahal hills had been extended by the Santhals.  
(B) The Santhals were the urban people, with less literacy rate.  
(C) The British officials invited the Santhals to settle in the Jangal Mahals.  
(D) The Santhals did not agree to do agriculture.  
(E) The British officials gave the Santhals land to get them settled in the foot hills of Rajmahal.
- Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
(a) (B), (C), (D) only  
(b) (A), (C), (E) only  
(c) (C), (D), (E) only  
(d) (A), (B), (C) only
- Q11.** Arrange the following Mughal chronicles and memoirs in a chronological order.  
(A) Alamgir Nama  
(B) Jahangir Nama  
(C) Babur Nama  
(D) Badshah Nama  
(E) Akbar Nama
- Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
(a) (A), (B), (C), (D), (E)  
(b) (C), (E), (B), (D), (A)  
(c) (D), (A), (B), (C), (E)  
(d) (E), (D), (C), (B), (A)
- Q12.** Match List - I with List - II:

	List - I		List - II
(A)	Mahals	(I)	Rich peasant of North Bengal
(B)	Taluqdar	(II)	Estates
(C)	Ryot	(III)	One who holds a taluq
(D)	Jotedars	(IV)	Peasants

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

- (a) (A)-(IV), (B)-(I), (C)-(II), (D)-(III)  
 (b) (A)-(IV), (B)-(III), (C)-(I), (D)-(II)  
 (c) (A)-(I), (B)-(III), (C)-(II), (D)-(IV)  
 (d) (A)-(II), (B)-(III), (C)-(IV), (D)-(I)

**Q13.** The English East India Company encouraged forest clearance to:

- (a) Establish industries  
 (b) Tame forest dwellers  
 (c) Tame wild animals  
 (d) Build houses for European officers

**Q14.** The colonial imageries and portrayals of the Revolt of 1857 shaped feelings and attitudes to event. "In Memoriam" stands apart. Who painted it?

- (a) Thomas Jones Barker  
 (b) Joseph Noel Paton  
 (c) Miss Wheeler  
 (d) Governor General Canning

**Q15.** Match List - I with List - II:

	List - I		List - II
(A)	Marco Polo	(I)	Russia
(B)	Ibn Battuta	(II)	Morocco
(C)	Duarte Barbosa	(III)	Italy
(D)	Afanasii Nikitich Nikitin	(IV)	Portugal

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

- (a) (A)-(II), (B)-(III), (C)-(I), (D)-(IV)  
 (b) (A)-(III), (B)-(II), (C)-(IV), (D)-(I)  
 (c) (A)-(IV), (B)-(I), (C)-(III), (D)-(II)  
 (d) (A)-(II), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(III)

**Q16.** From the options given below, identify one difference between the palaces and temples found in the royal centre of the Vijayanagara Empire.

- (a) Temples were constructed entirely of masonry, while the superstructure of the palaces was made of wood.  
 (b) Temples were constructed entirely of wood, while the palaces were made of stone.  
 (c) Temples were constructed of stone and perishable materials, while the palaces were made of only perishable materials.  
 (d) Temples were constructed entirely of metal, while palaces were made of stones.

**Q17.** What does 'Metonymics' mean?

- (a) Names derived from kinship.  
 (b) Names derived from the mother.  
 (c) Names derived from the father.  
 (d) Names derived from varna.

**Q18.** The most important 'Mahajanapadas' were:

- (A) Koshal, Vajji, Magadha  
 (B) Banaras, Mathura, Vijayanagara  
 (C) Panchala, Gandhara, Kuru  
 (D) Pataliputra, Kalinga  
 (E) Chera, Chola, Satavahana

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

- (a) (A), (C) only  
 (b) (B), (D) only  
 (c) (B), (E) only  
 (d) (D), (E) only

**Q19.** Who wrote 'khoob lari mardaani, woh to Jhansi wali rani thi'?

- (a) Subhadra Kumari Chauhan  
 (b) Sumitra Nandan  
 (c) Sarojini Naidu  
 (d) Tapti Roy

**Q20.** Match List - I with List - II:

	List - I		List - II
(A)	Zarathustra	(I)	India
(B)	Mahavira	(II)	China
(C)	Aristotle	(III)	Iran
(D)	Kong Zi	(IV)	Greece

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

- (a) (A)-(III), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), (D)-(II)  
 (b) (A)-(IV), (B)-(I), (C)-(II), (D)-(III)  
 (c) (A)-(II), (B)-(III), (C)-(I), (D)-(IV)  
 (d) (A)-(I), (B)-(IV), (C)-(III), (D)-(II)

**Q21.** Match List - I with List - II:

	List - I		List - II
(A)	Garibaldi	(I)	India
(B)	Mahatma Gandhi	(II)	Italy
(C)	George Washington	(III)	Vietnam
(D)	Ho Chi Minh	(IV)	America

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

- (a) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)  
 (b) (A)-(III), (B)-(II), (C)-(IV), (D)-(I)  
 (c) (A)-(II), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), (D)-(III)  
 (d) (A)-(IV), (B)-(III), (C)-(I), (D)-(II)

**Q22.** Who were the Mughals?

- (a) Persian Sultans  
 (b) Chaghtai Turks  
 (c) Multani Sultans  
 (d) Dakhani Sultans

**Q23.** Who was the first Surveyor General of India?

- (a) Alexander Greenlaw  
 (b) Jolin Marshall  
 (c) J.F. Fleet  
 (d) Colin Mackenzie

**Q24.** Who among the following is associated with the worship in the form of 'stone smeared with ochre'?



- (a) Goddess
- (b) Yogik Shiva
- (c) Brahma
- (d) Nataraja

**Q25.** Who is the American biographer of Mahatma Gandhi?  
 (a) Louis Fischer  
 (b) David Hardiman  
 (c) Antonio Monserrate  
 (d) Edwin Montague

**Q26.** Francis Buchanan, who visited India between 1794-1815, was originally a \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Architect  
 (b) Historian  
 (c) Physician  
 (d) Economist

**Q27.** When was the 'Hindu Mahasabha' founded?  
 (a) 1914  
 (b) 1915  
 (c) 1916  
 (d) 1917

**Q28.** Arrange the following major developments of the British Government in a chronological order.  
 (A) The Cotton Supply Association was founded in Britain.  
 (B) English East India Company acquired 'Diwani' of Bengal.  
 (C) The first revenue settlement in the Bombay Deccan was made.  
 (D) Regulating Act passed by the British Parliament to regulate the English East India company.  
 (E) Permanent Settlement was introduced in Bengal.  
 Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
 (a) (B), (D), (C), (E), (A)  
 (b) (C), (B), (A), (D), (E)  
 (c) (B), (D), (E), (C), (A)  
 (d) (A), (C), (D), (E), (B)

**Q29.** Movie 'Shatranj ke Khiladi' depicts the annexation of \_\_\_\_\_ by the British East India Company.  
 (a) Delhi  
 (b) Kanpur  
 (c) Awadh  
 (d) Bareilly

**Q30.** Which statements are true regarding the 'tantric' practices in the Indian subcontinent?  
 (A) Tantric practices were open to women and men.  
 (B) Tantric practitioners often ignored differences of caste within the ritual context.  
 (C) Tantric practitioners travelled from place-to-place singing hymns in praise of their gods.  
 (D) Tantric practitioners made very big temples to perform their practice and preach to the people.  
 (E) Many of the ideas from tantric practitioners influenced Shaivism as well as Buddhism.

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

- (a) (A), (B), (D) only
- (b) (B), (C), (E) only
- (c) (A), (C), (D) only

(d) (A), (B), (E) only

**Q31.** During the Mughal period, the 'panchayat' was headed by whom?  
 (A) Jagirdar  
 (B) Zamindar  
 (C) Patwari  
 (D) Muqaddam  
 (E) Mandal

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (A), (B) only
- (b) (B), (C) only
- (c) (A), (C) only
- (d) (D), (E) only

**Q32.** When was the Fifth Report related to administration and activities of English East India Company submitted to the British Parliament?  
 (a) 1800  
 (b) 1810  
 (c) 1813  
 (d) 1823

**Q33.** What was the most significant aspect about the fortification in the Vijayanagara city?  
 (a) It enclosed only the royal centre.  
 (b) It enclosed only the urban core.  
 (c) It enclosed the entire capital of Vijayanagara.  
 (d) It enclosed the agricultural hinterland.

**Q34.** Which satyagraha made Gandhi truly a national leader?  
 (a) Champaran Satyagraha  
 (b) Vaikom Satyagraha  
 (c) Rowlatt Satyagraha  
 (d) Satyagraha in Bardoli

**Q35.** Gandhi's speech at Banaras Hindu University in 1916 reflects which characteristic of Indian Nationalism?  
 (A) It was elite oriented.  
 (B) Urban metropolis centred.  
 (C) It possessed 'mass' character.  
 (D) Reflection of lawyers, doctors and landlords.  
 (E) Creation of peasants and workers.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (A), (B), (D) only
- (b) (A), (C), (E) only
- (c) (B), (C), (E) only
- (d) (A), (D), (C) only

**Q36.** Match **List - I** with **List - II**:

	<b>List - I</b>		<b>List - II</b>
(A)	A Bhakti Movement led by Basavanna	(I)	Marichi
(B)	A female devotee of lord Shiva	(II)	Andal
(C)	A Buddhist goddess	(III)	Lingayat
(D)	A female devotee of Vishnu	(IV)	Karaikkal Ammaiyar

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

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

- (b) (A)-(III), (B)-(I), (C)-(II), (D)-(IV)  
 (c) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(II)  
 (d) (A)-(II), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(III)

- Q37.** After the death of Buddha, where were his teachings compiled?  
 (a) Karle  
 (b) Vaishali  
 (c) Amravati  
 (d) Bharhut
- Q38.** The 'Summary Settlement of 1856' was associated with the removal of:  
 (a) Zamindars  
 (b) Sepoys  
 (c) Taluqdars  
 (d) Nawabs and Rajas
- Q39.** According to the Buddhist philosophy, the word 'Anicca' means:  
 (a) Transient and constantly changing  
 (b) Soulless  
 (c) Full of sorrow  
 (d) Irrelevant to humans
- Q40.** Prabhavati Gupta was the daughter of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Chandragupta II  
 (b) Skandgupta  
 (c) Samudragupta  
 (d) Kumargupta

**Direction (Q41 to Q45) Read the passage and answer the question:**

It was R.E.M. Wheeler, after he took over as Director-General of the ASI in 1944, who rectified this problem. Wheeler recognised that it was necessary to follow the stratigraphy of the mound rather than dig mechanically along uniform horizontal lines. Moreover, as an ex-army brigadier, he brought with him a military precision to the practice of archaeology.

The frontiers of the Harappan civilisation have little or no connection with the present-day national boundaries. However, with the partition of the subcontinent and the creation of Pakistan, the major sites are now in Pakistani territory. This has spurred Indian archaeologists to try and locate sites in India. An extensive survey in Kutch has revealed a number of Harappan settlements and explorations in Punjab and Haryana have added to the list of Harappan sites. While Kalibangan, Lothal, Rakhigarhi and most recently Dholavira have been discovered, explored and excavated as part of these efforts, fresh explorations continue.

- Q41.** In which year R.E.M. Wheeler became the Director General of Archaeological Survey of India?  
 (a) 1941  
 (b) 1944  
 (c) 1942  
 (d) 1940
- Q42.** Which are the four Harappan sites excavated recently?  
 (a) Kutch, Harappa, Mohenjodaro and Lothal.  
 (b) Lothal, Kutch, Dholavira and Kalibangan.  
 (c) Dholavira, Rakhigarhi, Kalibangan and Lothal.  
 (d) Rakhigarhi, Lothal, Kutch and Harappa.

- Q43.** What change appeared in Indian archaeology with R.E.M. Wheeler?  
 (a) The study of the coins.  
 (b) The necessity to follow stratigraphy of the mounds.  
 (c) The seals became important.  
 (d) Major sites become located in Afghanistan.
- Q44.** What was the previous profession of R.E.M. Wheeler?  
 (a) Army Officer  
 (b) Doctor  
 (c) Scientist  
 (d) Lawyer
- Q45.** The present-day national boundaries of India have little connection with the extent of Harappan Civilisation because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) No Harappan sites can be located in India.  
 (b) Of the creation of Pakistan.  
 (c) Horizontal spread of sites.  
 (d) No fresh excavations are done.

**Direction (Q46 to Q50) Read the passage and answer the question:**

On 27 August 1947, B. Pocker Bahadur from Madras made a powerful plea for continuing separate electorates. He said that the need was to create a political framework in which minorities could live in harmony with others, and the differences between communities could be minimised. The demand for separate electorates provoked anger and dismay amongst most nationalists. Most nationalists saw separate electorates as a measure deliberately introduced by the British to divide the people. Sardar Patel also criticised the demand of separate electorates.

- Q46.** On what basis the demand of separate electorates was criticised by many nationalists?  
 (a) Most of the nationalists saw the demand as a measure to divide the people, which was introduced by the British government.  
 (b) Most of the nationalists saw the demand as uprising of minorities.  
 (c) Most of the nationalists saw the demand as a crime against law.  
 (d) Most of the nationalists saw the demand as the declaration of civil war within the country.
- Q47.** Who made a plea for continuing separate electorates in India after getting independence from the British?  
 (a) K. Santhanam  
 (b) B. Pocker Bahadur  
 (c) Govind Ballabh Pant  
 (d) Mahatma Gandhi
- Q48.** According to B. Pocker Bahadur, separate electorates would ensure that Muslims had \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Their own homeland.  
 (b) Dominant voice in the making of the Constitution.  
 (c) Meaningful voice in the governance of the country.  
 (d) Majority in the Constituent Assembly.
- Q49.** When did B. Pocker Bahadur demanded for separate electorates?  
 (a) On 27 July 1947  
 (b) On 15 August 1947  
 (c) On 27 August 1947

(d) On 26 January 1950

- Q50.** Why did B. Pocker say that the need was to create a political framework in which minorities could live in harmony with others, and the differences between communities could be minimised?
- (a) He thought that separate electorates was good for minorities.

- (b) He thought that separate electorates was useless for minorities.
- (c) He thought that separate electorates was not needed for minorities.
- (d) He thought that separate electorates was unlawful.



## SOLUTIONS

### S1. Ans. (d)

**Sol.** Krishnadeva Raya, a prominent ruler of the Vijayanagara Empire, was known for his good figure, medium height, fair complexion, and signs of smallpox on his face.

### S2. Ans. (b)

**Sol.** Mahanavami Dibba was a part of the king's palace complex in the Vijayanagara Empire. It had a massive platform rising from a base of about 11,000 sq. ft to a height of 40 ft. The platform was used for celebrating the Navaratri festival, showcasing various cultural and martial events.

### S3. Ans. (a)

**Sol.** Asoka, the Mauryan ruler, is associated with the titles 'Devanampiya' and 'Piyadassi'.

### S4. Ans. (d)

**Sol.** Elephants depicted in images related to the Buddha symbolize strength and wisdom.

### S5. Ans. (b)

**Sol.** Nawab Wajid Ali Shah of Awadh was deposed in 1856.

### S6. Ans. (b)

**Sol.** 'Uluq' referred to the horse-post system used for conveying messages and transporting officials in medieval India.

### S7. Ans. (b)

**Sol.** The officer corps of the Mughals was described as a bouquet of flowers (guldasta) held together by loyalty to the emperor.

### S8. Ans. (c)

**Sol.** (D), (B), (A), (E) (C) is the correct chronological order.

### S9. Ans. (c)

**Sol.** (A), (D), (B), (C), (E) is the correct chronological order.

### S10. Ans. (b)

**Sol.** (A), (C) and (E) are true regarding the Santhals of Rajmahal hills.

### S11. Ans. (b)

**Sol.** (C), (E), (B), (D), (A) is the correct chronological order.

### S12. Ans. (d)

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

### S13. Ans. (b)

**Sol.** The English East India Company engaged in forest clearance to tame forest dwellers.

### S14. Ans. (b)

**Sol.** "In Memoriam" was painted by Joseph Noel Paton.

### S15. Ans. (b)

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

### S16. Ans. (a)

**Sol.** Temples were constructed entirely of masonry, while the superstructure of the palaces was made of wood.

### S17. Ans. (b)

**Sol.** Metronymics refers to naming practices derived from the mother's name.

### S18. Ans. (a)

**Sol.** (A) and (C) were the most important mahajanapadas.

### S19. Ans. (a)

**Sol.** The famous line "Khoob ladi mardaani, woh to Jhansi wali rani thi" was written by Subhadra Kumari Chauhan.

### S20. Ans. (a)

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

### S21. Ans. (c)

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

### S22. Ans. (b)

**Sol.** The Mughals were of Chaghtai Turkic origin.

### S23. Ans. (d)

**Sol.** Colin Mackenzie was the first Surveyor General of India.

### S24. Ans. (a)

**Sol.** Worship of the goddess is associated with a stone smeared with ochre.

### S25. Ans. (a)

**Sol.** Louis Fischer is the American biographer of Mahatma Gandhi.

### S26. Ans. (c)

**Sol.** Francis Buchanan was a physician who came to India and served in the Bengal Medical Service (from 1794 to 1815).

### S27. Ans. (b)

**Sol.** Founded in 1915, the Hindu Mahasabha was a Hindu party that remained confined to North India. It aimed to unite Hindu society by encouraging the Hindus to transcend the divisions of caste and sect. It sought to define Hindu identity in opposition to Muslim identity.

### S28. Ans. (c)

**Sol.** (B), (D), (E), (C), (A) is the correct chronological order.

### S29. Ans. (c)

**Sol.** The 1977 Hindi film "Shatranj ke Khiladi" (The Chess Players), directed by Satyajit Ray, depicts the annexation of Awadh by the British East India Company in 1856.

### S30. Ans. (d)

**Sol.** (A), (B) and (E) are true regarding the 'tantric' practices in the Indian subcontinent.

### S31. Ans. (d)

**Sol.** During the Mughal period, the village panchayat, a local body for self-governance, was headed by a person called the muqaddam or mandal.

### S32. Ans. (c)

**Sol.** The Fifth Report, also known as the Fifth Report on the Affairs of British India, was submitted to the British Parliament in 1813.

### S33. Ans. (c)

**Sol.** The fortification of Vijayanagara, the capital of the Vijayanagara Empire, was one of the most impressive and extensive in India. It enclosed the entire city, including the royal center, urban core, and agricultural hinterland. This provided the city with a high level of protection from external threats.

### S34. Ans. (c)

**Sol.** It was the Rowlatt satyagraha that made Gandhiji a truly national leader.

**S35. Ans. (a)**

**Sol.** Gandhi's speech at Banaras Hindu University in 1916 reflected (A), (B) and (D) characteristics of the Indian Nationalism.

**S36. Ans. (c)**

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

**S37. Ans. (b)**

**Sol.** After the death of Buddha his teachings were compiled by his disciples at a council of "elders" or senior monks at Vesali (Pali for Vaishali in present-day Bihar).

**S38. Ans. (c)**

**Sol.** After annexation of Awadh, the first British revenue settlement, known as the Summary Settlement of 1856, was based on the assumption that the taluqdars were interlopers with no permanent stakes in land: they had established their hold over land through force and fraud. The Summary Settlement proceeded to remove the taluqdars wherever possible.

**S39. Ans. (a)**

**Sol.** Anicca is one of the three marks of existence in Buddhism, and it refers to the impermanence or constant change of all phenomena.

**S40. Ans. (a)**

**Sol.** Prabhavati Gupta was the daughter of Chandragupta II.

**S41. Ans. (b)**

**Sol.** R.E.M. Wheeler became the Director General of the Archaeological Survey of India in 1944.

**S42. Ans. (c)**

**Sol.** According to the passage, the four Harappan sites excavated recently are Dholavira, Rakhigarhi, Kalibangan, and Lothal.

**S43. Ans. (b)**

**Sol.** The change that appeared in Indian archaeology with R.E.M. Wheeler was the necessity to follow the stratigraphy of the mounds. Wheeler recognized the importance of following the stratigraphy of the mound rather than using uniform horizontal lines.

**S44. Ans. (a)**

**Sol.** The previous profession of R.E.M. Wheeler was Army Officer. He brought military precision to the practice of archaeology.

**S45. Ans. (b)**

**Sol.** The present-day national boundaries of India have little connection with the extent of the Harappan Civilization because of the creation of Pakistan. The major Harappan sites are now in Pakistani territory, leading Indian archaeologists to explore and locate sites within India.

**S46. Ans. (a)**

**Sol.** Nationalists were critical of separate electorates, viewing them as a British policy designed to create divisions among communities.

**S47. Ans. (b)**

**Sol.** B. Pocker Bahadur made a plea for continuing separate electorates in India after getting independence from the British.

**S48. Ans. (c)**

**Sol.** According to B. Pocker Bahadur, separate electorates would ensure that Muslims had a meaningful voice in the governance of the country.

**S49. Ans. (c)**

**Sol.** B. Pocker Bahadur demanded separate electorates on 27 August 1947.

**S50. Ans. (a)**

**Sol.** B. Pocker Bahadur stated that the need was to create a political framework in which minorities could live in harmony with others, and the differences between communities could be minimized because he thought that separate electorates were good for minorities.