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[IASBABA'S 60 DAYS PLAN –COMPILATION (HISTORY)]

Born with the vision of "Enabling a person located at the most remote destination a chance at cracking AIR 1 in IAS".

Q.1) Consider the following pairs about Mughal administration:

Officer	Function
1. Wazir	Looked after revenue and finance.
2. Mir Bakshi	Record and requirement of the state karkhanas, stores, order, interactions and internal relations.
3. Khan-i-Saman	Military pay and accounts and related duties.
4. Sadr	The head of religious donations and contributions.

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

- a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- b) 1 and 4 only
- c) 2 and 4 only
- d) All the above.

Q.1) Solution (b)

Central Administration

Enjoying the absolute power, the Emperor of the Mughal Empire was always the central administrative authority. A number of officers in the different governmental departments were appointed for the smooth functioning of transactions involving various affairs.

The state had four main departments and the four main officers of the central government were **diwan; Mir bakhshi; Mir saman; and sadr**.

The **diwan (also called the Wazir or chief minister)**, held the **primary position among them and looked after revenue and finance**, but kept an overview of all matters of expenditure and related departments recording all imperial orders and assigning duties and expense to district faujdars.

Mir Bakshi handled the military pay and accounts and related duties. He not only was the Paymaster for all officers but also played role in recruitment of soldiers, listing of **mansabdars** and important officials.

The imperial household was held by **Khan-i-Saman**. He dealt with matters relating to maintaining record and requirement of the state karkhanas, stores, order, interactions and internal relations.

The Sadr was the head of religious donations and contributions. He also looked after education and imperial alms. Sadr acted as the Chief Qazi before Shah Jahan, Aurangzeb divided these two offices and allotted two separate persons for these posts.

Occasionally a dignitary superior to the wazir and other ministers was also **appointed called the vakil**. He acted as the deputy of the sultanate (naib).

Do you know?

- The provincial administrative structure was the replica of that of the central government. **Sipah Salaror Nazim (the governor)** well known by the name subahdar was appointed directly by the Emperor and was the main officer looking after civil and administrative responsibility of each Suba.
- The **Bakshi or the paymaster** was the next provincial authority having duties of military establishment, salaries of Mansabdars and occasional duties like news writing for provinces.
- In every **Suba (province) was established the Dag Choki** that conducted the intelligence and postal service. The **Waqai Navis and Waqai Nigars** supplied direct reports to the King and Sawanih Nigars were the confidential report providers.
- **Provincial Sadr, Qazi** etc performed the same duties within provinces as the central administration officials.
- **The faujdars (administrative head of district)** and the kotwal (performing executive and ministerial duties)

Q.2) Consider the following statements about Ryotwari System.

1. This system of land revenue was instituted by Lord William Bentinck, Governor of Madras in 1820.
2. This was practiced in the Madras and Bombay areas, as well as Assam and Coorg provinces.
3. The taxes were directly collected by the government from the peasants.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 3 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 3 only
- d) All the above.

Q.2) Solution (b)

Ryotwari System

- This system of land revenue was instituted in the late 18th century by **Sir Thomas Munro**, Governor of Madras in 1820.
- This was practiced in the Madras and Bombay areas, as well as Assam and Coorg provinces.
- In this system, the peasants or cultivators were regarded as the owners of the land. They had ownership rights, could sell, mortgage or gift the land.
- The taxes were directly collected by the government from the peasants.
- The rates were 50% in dry land and 60% in wet land.
- The rates were high and unlike in the Permanent System, they were open to being increased.
- If they failed to pay the taxes, they were evicted by the government.
- Ryot means peasant cultivators.

Do you know?

- In Ryotwari system there were no middlemen as in the Zamindari system. But, since high taxes had to be paid only in cash (no option of paying in kind as before the British) the problem of moneylenders came into the show. They further burdened the peasants with heavy interests.

THINK!

- Mahalwari System.

Q.3) Which the following took place under the governor-generalship of Dalhousie?

1. Doctrine of Lapse
2. Charles Wood Dispatch
3. Second Anglo-Burmese War (1852)
4. Treaty of Lahore

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- b) 2, 3 and 4 only
- c) 1, 3 and 4 only
- d) All the above

Q.3) Solution (a)

James Andrew Broun-Ramsay, 1st Marquess of Dalhousie (22 April 1812 – 19 December 1860), styled Lord Ramsay until 1838 and known as The Earl of Dalhousie between 1838 and 1849, was a Scottish statesman, and a colonial administrator in British India. He served as Governor-General of India from 1848 to 1856.

Notable events

- Doctrine of Lapse
- Charles Wood Dispatch
- Second Anglo-Burmese War (1852)
- First Railway line connecting Bombay and Thane
- First telegraph Line was laid between Diamond Harbor to Calcutta.
- Post Office Act, 1854
- Established Public Works Department
- Engineering College was established at Roorkee.

Treaty of Lahore took place under the Governor-General ship of Henry Hardinge.

Do you know?

- The most controversial and tainted 'reform' developed and implemented under Dalhousie was the policy of taking all legal (often illegal too) means possible to assume control over "lapsed" states. Dalhousie, driven by the conviction that all India needed to be brought under British administration, began to apply what was called the doctrine of lapse. Under the doctrine, the British annexed any non-British state where there was a lack of a proper male lineal heir.
- He is also called "**Maker of the Modern India**"

THINK!

- Subsidiary Alliance.

Q.4) Consider the following statements about Raja Rammohan Roy:

1. He established a Vedanta College where only Western social and physical science courses were offered.
2. Samvad Kaumudi was the most important journal brought out by him.
3. He took a keen interest in international events and always supported the cause of liberty and nationalism.
4. He argued that ancient Hindu texts, the Vedas and the Upanishads upheld the doctrine of polytheism.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- a) 2 and 3 only
- b) 1, 3 and 4 only
- c) 2, 3 and 4 only
- d) All the above

Q.4) Solution (a)

Rammohan Roy was one of the earliest propagators of modern Western education. He looked upon it as a major instrument for the spread of modern ideas in the country. He was associated with the foundation the Hindu College in Calcutta (which later came to be known as the Presidency College). He also maintained at his own cost an English school in Calcutta. In addition, **he established a Vedanta College where both Indian learning and Western social and physical science courses were offered.**

Rammohan Roy was a pioneer of Indian journalism. He himself published journals in Bengali, Persian, Hindi and English to educate the public on various current issues. **Samvad Kaumudi was the most important journal brought out by him.**

Rammohan Roy was a firm **believer in internationalism.** He held that the suffering and happiness of one nation should affect the rest of the world. **He took a keen interest in international events and always supported the cause of liberty and nationalism.** He celebrated the success of the revolution in Spain in 1823 by hosting a public dinner.

Rammohan Roy struggled persistently against social evils. **He argued that ancient Hindu texts the Vedas and the Upanishads upheld the doctrine of monotheism.** To prove his point, he translated the Vedas and five Upanishads into Bengali.

Do you know?

- **Henry Derozio** was deeply influenced by the revolutionary ideas **of liberty, equality and fraternity.** He was a brilliant teacher and within a short period of time, he drew around him a group of intelligent boys in the college. His activities brought about intellectual revolution in Bengal. **It was called the Young Bengal Movement** and his students, also known as Derozians, were fiery patriots.

THINK!

- Reform movements in Western India.

Q.5) Which of the following was the reason for the Kol Uprising of 1831?

- a) It was an uprising against the British for grabbing of Tribal lands.

- b) It was an uprising against the Marwari money lenders
- c) It was an uprising against the transfer of tribal lands to outsiders.
- d) None of the above

Q.5) Solution (c)

The tribal inhabitants of Chota Nagpur comprised Kols, Bhils, Hoes, Mundas and Oraons. They led an independent life.

Kol Uprising of 1831 was a reaction to the land diversion to the outsiders especially the Sikhs and the Muslims. The insurgents adopted most cruel means and spared no one. They torched houses and killed the enemies. Only carpenters and blacksmiths were spared since they made weapons and other useful goods for them. After two years of intense resistance they lost to modern weapons of the British. Thousands of tribal men, women and children were killed and the rebellion was suppressed.

Do you know?

Some of the popular rebellions that occurred are grouped geographically and described as follows: **(read about these Revolts)**

BENGAL AND EASTERN INDIA

- The Sanyasi Revolt (Bengal, 1770-1820s)
- Fakir Uprising (Bengal, 1776-77)
- Chuar Uprising
- Ho Rising
- Kol Mutiny (1831)
- Khond Uprisings (1837-56)
- Santhal Rising (1855)
- Ahom Revolt (1828)
- Khasi Uprising (1829-33)
- Pagal Panthis
- Farazi Revolt
- Munda Revolt
- Rani Gaidinliu's Naga Movement

WESTERN INDIA

- Bhil uprising
- Cutch Rebellion

- Waghera Rising (1818-1820)
- Koli Risings (1829-1848)
- Ramosi Risings
- Surat Salt Agitations
- Kolhapur and Savantvadi Revolts

SOUTH INDIA

- Revolt of Raja of Vizianagaram
- Poligar's Revolt
- Diwan Velu Thampi Revolt
- Rampa Revolt

NORTH INDIA

- Wahabi Movement
- Kuka Revolt

Q.6) Consider the following pairs.

Movement	Area
1. Brahma Samaj	Eastern India
2. Paramhansa Mandalis	Western India
3. Self-respect Movement	Southern India
4. Ramkrishna Movement	Pan India

Which of the following pairs is/ are correctly matched?

- a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- b) 2, 3 and 4 only
- c) 1, 3 and 4 only
- d) All the above

Q.6) Solution (d)

Table of Reform Movements (Among Hindus)

Eastern India	BrahmoSamaj TattvabodhiniSabha BrahmoSamaj of India Young Bengal Movement
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	PrarthanaSamaj
Western India	Student's Library and Scientific Society Paramhansa Mandalis Satyashodhak Samaj Servants of India Society
Southern India	SNDP Movement VokkaligaSangha Justice Movement Self-respect Movement Temple Entry Movement
Pan India	Ramkrishna Movement Arya Samaj Theosophical Movement

Do you know?**Ahmadiya Movement**

- This movement was founded by Mirza Ghulam Ahmed in 1889. It was based on liberal principles. It described itself as the standard bearer of Mohamedan Renaissance, and based itself, like BrahmoSamaj, on the principle of Universal religion of all humanity, opposing jihad. The movement spread western liberal education among the Indian Muslims. However, the Ahmadiya Movement, like Baha'sm which flourished in the west Asian Countries, suffered from mysticism.

THINK!

- The Sikh Reform Movement.

Q.7) Which of the following are limitations of Social Reform Movement?

1. Narrow Social Base
2. Movement did not reach rural India
3. Casteism remained strong
4. Social Harmony

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- b) 1, 3 and 4 only
- c) 1 and 4 only

d) All the above

Q.7) Solution (a)

Limitations of the Social Reform Movement

Narrow Social Base

Reform in practice in any case affected a very small minority. Only the educated and urban middle class was involved in the social reform movement, while the needs of vast majority of peasants and the urban poor were ignored.

Movement did not reach rural India

Given the situation of widespread illiteracy in the rural areas and because of the absence of modern and diversified communications network, they were doomed to have a very limited audience, mainly urban-based. Thus, even in terms of its practical appeal the movement remained urban, besides its other limitations.

Casteism remained strong

Caste distinctions remained strong and the religious and social practices did not die away. Caste and customs proved to be hard to eradicate from Indian consciousness. The tendency of the reformers to appeal to the greatness of the past and to rely on scriptural authority led to compartmentalizing religions as also alienating high caste Hindus from lower caste Hindus.

Communal Consciousness

Overemphasis on religious, philosophical aspects of culture while underemphasizing secular aspects led to the Hindus praising ancient Indian History and Muslims confining to the medieval history. This created a notion of two separate segments of people and increased communal consciousness.

Do you know?

- **Indian National Social Conference** which was founded in 1887 by M.G. Ranade and Raghunath Rao, met on the side-lines of the Congress annual cells, deliberated on social issues. It has also been called as the social cell of Congress. **However, due to opposition of Tilak and other extremists in 1895, Social Conference has to disassociate itself completely from Congress.**

THINK!

- Character of the Social Reform Movement.

Q.8) Paika Revolt is believed to be the first war of Independence by many historians. Which of the following statements regarding the Paika Revolt are correct?

1. It was led by Bakshi Jagbandhu projecting Lord Jagannath as the symbol of Unity.
2. Paikas were the poor peasants of Odisha.
3. It was an armed rebellion targeted against the money lenders and Zamindars instead of East India Company.

Select the code from following:

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 2
- d) All of the above

Q.8) Solution (a)

Paika Revolt:

The **Paik Rebellion**, also called the **Paika Bidroha**, was an armed rebellion against the British East India Company's rule in Odisha in 1817. The Paikas rose in rebellion under their leader Bakshi Jagabandhu and, projecting Jagannath as the symbol of Odia unity, the rebellion quickly spread across most of Odisha before being ruthlessly put down by the company's forces.

The Paikas were the traditional militia of Odisha. They served as warriors and were charged with policing functions during peacetime. The Paikas were organised into three ranks distinguished by their occupation and the weapons they wielded. These were the Pahari, the bearers of shields and the khanda sword, the Banuas who led distant expeditions and used matchlocks and the Dhenkiyas - archers who also performed different duties in Odisha armies. With the conquest of Odisha by the East India Company in 1803 and the dethronement of the Raja of Khurda began the fall of the power and prestige of the Paikas.

Causes of Rebellion:

The Paika rebellion had several social, economic and political reasons. The Paiks were alienated by the British regime, who took over the hereditary rent-free lands granted to them after the conquest of Khurda. They were also subjected to extortion and oppression at the hands of the company government and its servants. Had conciliatory measures been adopted towards the Paiks from the beginning, it is possible that they would have become a source of strength to the company rule in Odisha. The extortionist land revenue policy of

the company affected the peasants and the zamindars alike. A source of much consternation for the common people was the rise in prices of salt due to taxes imposed on it by the new government. The company also abolished the system of cowrie currency that had existed in Odisha prior to its conquest and required that taxes be paid in silver. This caused much popular hardship and discontent. In 1804 the Raja of Khurda planned a rebellion against the British in alliance with the Paiks, but the plot was soon discovered and the Raja's territory confiscated.

Do you know?

The 'Paika Bidroha' (*Paika rebellion*) of 1817 will find a place in the history books as 'the First War of Independence' from the next academic session. Till now the Revolt of 1857 was called the First war of Independence.

Q.9) Vellore Mutiny is the first instance of a large scale sepoy mutiny against the British East India Company. Which of the following statements is/are NOT correct regarding the Mutiny?

1. It was instigated by the sons of Tipu Sultan.
2. The immediate cause of the mutiny was forced conversion of sepoys to Christianity.
3. It occurred in the year 1706.

Select the code from below:

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 3 only
- d) All of the above

Q.9) Solution (b)

Vellore Mutiny

The **Vellore mutiny** on 10 July 1806 was the first instance of a large-scale and violent mutiny by Indian sepoys against the East India Company, predating the Indian Rebellion of 1857 by half a century. The revolt, which took place in the South Indian city of Vellore, was brief, lasting only one full day, but brutal as mutineers seized the Vellore Fort and killed or wounded 200 British troops. The mutiny was subdued by cavalry and artillery from Arcot. Summary executions of about 100 mutineers took place during the suppression of the outbreak, followed by the formal court-martial of smaller numbers.

The immediate causes of the mutiny revolved mainly around resentment felt towards changes in the sepoy dress code, introduced in November 1805. Hindus were prohibited from wearing religious marks on their foreheads and Muslims were required to shave their beards and trim their moustaches. These changes, intended to improve the "soldierly appearance" of the men, created strong resentment among the Indian soldiers.

In addition to the military grievances listed above, the rebellion was also instigated by the sons of the defeated Tipu Sultan, confined at Vellore since 1799. Tipu's wives and sons, together with numerous retainers, were pensioners of the East India Company and lived in a palace within the large complex comprising the Vellore Fort. One of Tipu Sultan's daughters was to be married on 9 July 1806, and the plotters of the uprising gathered at the fort under the pretext of attending the wedding. The objectives of the civilian conspirators remain obscure but by seizing and holding the fort they may have hoped to encourage a general rising through the territory of the former Mysore Sultanate. However, Tipu's sons were reluctant to take charge after the mutiny arose.

Q.10) Consider the following statements regarding 'Dharma Sabha':

1. It was formed by Debendranath Tagore in Bengal.
2. It was formed to counter the reform movements led by reformers like Raja Rammohun Roy and Derozio.
3. It was morphed into a society to defend the Hindu way of life or culture.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 only
- d) All of the above

Q.10) Solution (b)

Dharma Sabha

Dharma Sabha was formed in 1830 in Calcutta by Raja Radhakant Deb. The organization was established mainly to counter the ongoing social reform movements led by protagonists such as Raja Ram Mohun Roy and Henry Derozio. More specifically, the impetus of forming the organization came from a new law enacted by the colonial Government which banned the practice of sati in the country; the focus of the new association was to repel the law

which was seen as an intrusion by the Government into the religious affairs of the indigenous people by some sections of the Hindu community.

The organization soon morphed into a 'society in defense of Hindu way of life or culture'.

Think

- Brahmo Samaj
- Bengal Renaissance

Q.11) To protect the interest of British administration the British followed the policy of Ring Fence. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding this policy?

1. British army used to mark its territories with a barbed fence which made it difficult for an external army to attack.
2. British army defended the neighbour's frontier to protect its own by making a buffer zone.
3. Policy of Subsidiary Alliance was developed as an extension of the policy of Ring Fence.

Select the code from following:

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the above

Q.11) Solution (b)

Policy of Ring Fence

This policy was reflected in Warren Hastings' wars against the Marathas and Mysore, and aimed at creating buffer zones to defend the Company's frontiers. The main threat was from the Marathas and Afghan invaders (the Company undertook to organise Awadh's defence to safeguard Bengal's security).

Wellesley's policy of subsidiary alliance was an extension of ring fence—which sought to reduce states to a position of dependence on British Government in India. Major powers such as Hyderabad, Awadh and the Marathas accepted subsidiary alliance. Thus, British supremacy was established.

Think

- Doctrine of Lapse
- Subsidiary alliance

Q.12) Which of the following were annexed by the British by the policy of 'Doctrine of Lapse'?

1. Nagpur
2. Jhansi
3. Udaipur
4. Awadh

Select the code from below:

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 1,2 and 3
- c) 4 only
- d) All of the above

Q.12) Solution (b)

Doctrine of Lapse

Under this doctrine the British arrogated to themselves the right to veto the succession of an adopted heir, and instead, to annex the territory concerned, although the adopted successor and his heirs were usually allowed to keep their titles and a substantial annual allowance.

States annexed under this doctrine include:

- Satara (annexed 1848)
- Jaitpur (annexed 1849)
- Sambalpur (annexed 1850)
- Baghat (annexed 1850)
- Udaipur (annexed 1852)
- Jhansi (annexed 1853)
- Nagpur (annexed 1854)
- Karauli (annexed 1855)

Do you know?

You need to remember, that Awadh was not annexed by 'Doctrine of Lapse'. The Nawab of Awadh by Ousted by the British by giving a reason of poor administration. Some books have given that it annexed by 'DoL', that is an incorrect fact.

Q.13) Consider the following statements:

1. India's first major newspaper was 'The Bombay Gazette'.
2. The first newspaper in India was started by James Augustus Hickey.
3. It was started in English and vernacular.

Which of the following statements are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the above

Q.13) Solution (b)

Bengal Gazette

Bengal Gazette (Not Bombay) was an English newspaper published from Kolkata (then Calcutta), India. It was the first major newspaper in India, started in 1780. It was published for two years. It was founded by James Augustus Hickey.

Hicky's Bengal Gazette or the Calcutta General Advertiser was the first English-language newspaper, and indeed the first printed newspaper, to be published in the Indian sub-continent.

Think

- Vernacular Press Act
- Liberator of Press

Q.14) Which of the following statements regarding the Battle of Buxar are correct?

1. British defeated the combined armies of Mughal emperor Shah Alam II, Nawab of Bengal Siraj ud Daulah and Nawab of Awadh Shuja ud Daulah.
2. British annexed the Awadh state and executed the Nawab.

3. British got the Diwani rights of Bengal after this battle.

Select the code from following:

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 3 only
- d) None of the above

Q.14) Solution (c)

Battle of Buxar

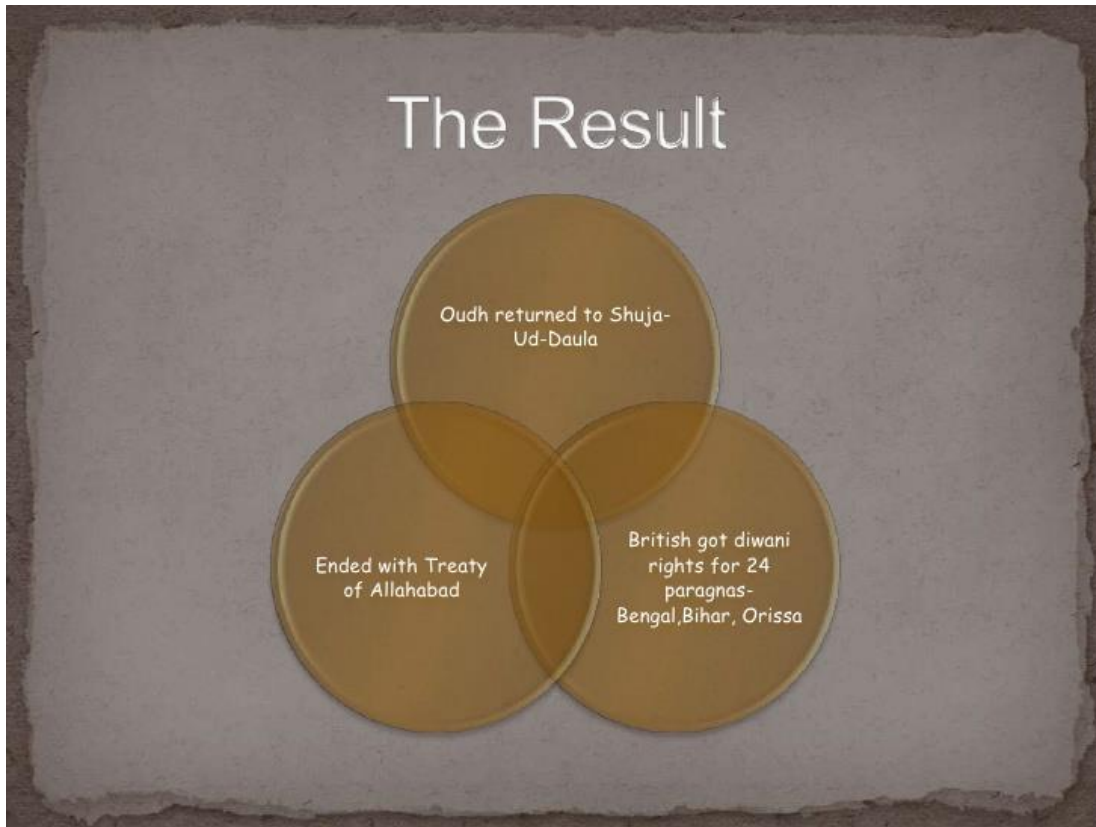
Despite Mir Jafar's gifts and rewards, British were not satisfied with him and replaced him by Mir Qasim. Mir Qasim was an able administrator and tried to free himself from the clutches of the Englishmen. This behavior was disliked by the British and the conflict led to three battles.

Mir Qasim was defeated and he fled to Awadh to take help of Nawab of Awadh, Shuja ud Daula. Nawab of Bengal and Nawab of Awadh got into an alliance with the Mughal emperor Shah Alam II, who despite the deteriorating Mughal empire was perceived as the central authority of India.

These combined forces met with British force at Buxar.

Result: As expected, the combined army of the three was no match for the disciplined English army which comprehensively won.

Outcome: It was a morale booster for British and it established British as the super power. British got the Diwani of Bengal from the Mughal emperor. i.e. now they got the right of administration and taxation. This battle practically started the British rule in India.



The significant outcomes of this battle were as follows:

- It led to the signing of the Allahabad Treaty in 1765 by Lord Robert Clive with Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II.
- With the defeat of Mir Kasim, the rule of Nawabs came to an end.
- Diwani rights or fiscal rights were secured which meant that the British would administer and manage revenues of large areas which included the present-day West Bengal, Jharkhand, Bihar, and Uttar Pradesh, as well as of Bangladesh. The British became the masters of the people of these places.
- In return of this right, the British would give Rs 26 lakh to the Mughal emperor Shah Alam II.
- After the Buxar victory, the English armies moved towards Awadh and established their control over Banaras and Allahabad.
- Shuja-ud-Daulah would pay Rs 50 lakh immediately to the company as expenses of war. He also needed to pay later Rs 25 lakh in instalments.
- The treaty legalised the East India Company's control over the whole of Bengal. Thus, the British established their control in the eastern part of the country.
- Ghazipur and its adjacent area were handed over to the East India company.
- The Allahabad fort became the home of the emperor and he would be protected by few men of the company's army.

- A wakil of the English would remain in the court of Shah Alam II. But he was not allowed to interfere in the administration of the country.

Q.15) Consider the following statements with regard to Young Bengal group of students:

1. They posed an intellectual challenge to the religious and social orthodoxy of Hinduism.
2. They had complete faith in everything British and Western learning which alienated them from the masses.
3. They were influenced by Henry Vivian Derozio and were responsible for the establishment of the Society for Translating European Sciences.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 1 and 3 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) All of the above

Q.15) Solution (a)

Young Bengal, a controversial group of students, influenced by a Eurasian teacher of Hindu College in Calcutta (Henry Vivian Derozio), were responsible for the establishment of **Society for Acquisition of General Knowledge**.

This group became infamous for their social rebellion. Their rebellion extended to the religious sphere and posed an intellectual challenge to the religious and social orthodoxy of Hinduism.

Their very radicalism and complete faith in everything British and Western learning alienated them from the masses.

Do you know?

Derozio was one of those rare teachers whose attachment to knowledge, love of truth, and hatred of evil made a profound impression upon those who came in contact with him. Like Socrates, he pursued what was right and was accused of misguiding the youth. Some influential Hindus had him removed from service and shortly thereafter, he died. But the Derozian influence continued and it was known as the Young Bengal Movement. All the leading movements of the period were connected with it.

THINK!

- Young Bengal Movement
- Henry Louis Vivian Derozio contributions and works

Q.16) Which among the following were the characteristics of early nineteenth century socio-religious reformers?

1. These reformers gained from western education but were not West-sponsored.
2. The reforms promoted by these reformers were not meant to structurally reorganize the whole society.
3. Issues dealt by these reformers were applicable and common to the higher classes of the Hindu society and had no meaning for the lower classes.

Choose appropriate answer:

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 1 and 3 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) All of the above

Q.16) Solution (d)

The early nineteenth century was marked by the transformation of the Indian society and the initiative for such reforms came from individuals who revolted against the prescribed rules of the society.

- These reformers though gained from western education were not West-sponsored but they themselves created the reforms and promoted them.
- It is also undeniable that the reform movements had a strong intellectual base which kept them aloof from the masses and were confined to the educated sections of the society.
- The reforms were not meant to structurally reorganize the whole society for the benefit of the underprivileged or the depressed sections of the society. The aim of the reforms was to infuse a new life into the existing social structure.
- It has been noted by most historians that the issues dealt with by the social reformers in the early part of the nineteenth century were applicable and common to the higher classes of the Hindu society and had no meaning for the lower classes.
- The movements of the later part of the nineteenth century along with those of the twentieth century were the ones that reached across to the wider society including the lower and depressed sections of the society.

Q.17) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's work *Anandmath*, one of the most important novels in the history of Bengali and Indian literature, was set in the background of

- Ramosi Uprising
- Sannyasi-Faqir Rebellion
- Santhal Rebellion
- Sawantwadi Revolt

Q.17) Solution (b)

Anandamath is a Bengali novel, written by **Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay** and published in 1882.

- It is considered one of the most important novels in the history of Bengali and Indian literature whose work was set in background of the cause of **Faqir-Sannyasis Rebellion**.
- Its importance is heightened by the fact that it became synonymous with the struggle for Indian independence from the British Empire. The novel was banned by the British. The ban was lifted later by the Government of India after independence.

Do you know?

- The national song of India, **Vande Mataram**, was first published in this novel.

Q.18) Match the following (Part I) with (Part II) from the codes given below:

Part I (Revolt/Movement)	Part II (Leader associated with it)
1. Pagal Panthis	A. Bhagwat Jawar Mal
2. Kuka Revolt	B. Karam Shah
3. Sawantwadi	C. Anna Sahib
4. Ramosi	D. Chittur Singh

Code:

1-2-3-4

- C-B-A-D
- B-D-A-C
- B-A-C-D
- A-B-C-D

Q.18) Solution (c)**Pagal Panthis**

Pagal Panthi Revolt 1825-1850. Pagal Panthis were a mixture of the Hinduism, Sufism and Animism, which became prominent in Bengal in initial years of 19th century. The sect was founded by **Karam Shah**, and his son **Tipu Shah** led these people to uphold the religion and rights of the peasants in Bengal.

Kuka Revolt

Initially started as a religious movement with a view to reforming the Sikh religion by purging it of the degenerate features, Kuka movement, founded in 1840 in the Western Punjab, turned into a political struggle against the British. The founder of Kuka movement was Bhagat Jawahar Mal.

Sawantwadi

The revolt in Sawantwadi region in Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra state, was led by **Phond Sawant**, a Maratha sardar, who with the help of other sardars and Desais, among whom **Anna Sahib** was prominent, captured some forts. When the British troops drove out these rebels from the forts, they escaped to Goa, leading to great turmoil in the region. A number of Sawantwadi rebels were tried for treason and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

Ultimately, after the imposition of martial law and meting out brutal punishment to the rebels, order could be restored in Sawantwadi region.

Ramosi Revolt

Ramosi Revolt was a tribal revolt by the Ramosi tribe due to the British Rule in 1820 in the modern age. Though, there is a dispute with Chittur Singh and Pratap Singh about the leader of this tribal revolt, justified evidence prove that **Chittur Singh was the main tribal leader** of this tribal revolt and Pratap Singh was his youngest brother.

Q.19) Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

- a) Subsidiary system : : Lord Wellesley
- b) Mahalvari settlement in Northern India : : Holt Mackenzie
- c) Local Self Government : : Lord Cornwallis
- d) Ryotwari settlement : : Thomas Munro

Q.19) Solution (c)

Lord Cornwallis introduced a new revenue system called Permanent Settlement in 1793.

Local Self Government : : Lord Ripon

Lord Ripon is known to have granted the Indians first taste of freedom by introducing the Local Self Government in 1882. His scheme of local self government developed the Municipal institutions which had been growing up in the country ever since India was occupied by the British Crown. He led a series of enactments in which larger powers of the Local self government were given to the rural and urban bodies and the elective people received some wider rights. Lord Ripon is known as Father of Local Self Government in India.

THINK!

- Try to know the difference of all the above given settlement systems.

Q.20) Consider the below statements with regard to Narayan Malhar Jhoshi:

1. He founded Servants of India Society.
2. He was a follower of Gopal Krishna Gokhale.
3. He started taking interest in labour problems and started a number of welfare centres, night schools, medical centres and industrial classes in labour areas.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 3 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 2 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.20) Solution (b)

Narayan Malhar Joshi's , zeal for public work led him to join the Servants of India Society in 1909. In 1911, he started the Social Service League and was intimately associated with its working till 1955. Gopal Krishna Gokhale founded Servants of India Society (1905).

Gradually he started taking interest in labour problems and started a number of welfare centres, night schools, medical centres and industrial classes in labour areas. He started the All India Trade Union Congress in 1921 and worked as its Secretary till 1929.

Q.21) Consider the following statements regarding the “Self-Respect Movement”:

1. It was founded by E.V. Ramaswamy against Brahmanism in Kerala.
2. It aimed to achieve a society where backward classes have equal rights.
3. The movement promoted inter-caste marriages which were not officiated by a Brahmin Priest.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- a) 2 and 3 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 1 only
- d) None of the above

Q.21) Solution (a)

The Self-Respect Movement is a movement with the aim of achieving a society where backward castes have equal human rights, and encouraging backward castes to have self-respect in the context of a caste-based society that considered them to be a lower end of the hierarchy.

It was started by E.V. Ramaswamy (popularly known as Periyar) in Tamil Nadu (not Kerala).

Its main aim was to improve upon the socio-economic conditions of the low castes Tamils. Later it had profound implications. The main objectives of this movement were inculcation and dissemination of knowledge of political education. Right to lead life with dignity and self-respect and do away with the exploitative system based on superstitions and beliefs. Abolition of the evil social practices and protection of women rights. Establishment and maintenance of homes for orphans and widow and opening of educational institutions for them. This movement gained popularity in no time and became a political platform.

THINK!

- What were the impacts of Self-Respect Movement on society?

Q.22) Consider the following statements about Permanent Settlement.

1. It was introduced in Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa.
2. It was introduced by John Shore.
3. It declared Zamindars as the owners of the land.
4. The Zamindars were not free to fix the rents.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- a) 1 and 4 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3 only

Q.22) Solution (c)

Permanent Settlement

Introduced in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, and districts of Banaras & Northern districts of Madras by **Lord Cornwallis in 1793**.

John Shore was the chairman of Board of Revenue.

It declared Zamindars as the owners of the land. Hence, they could keep 1/11th of the revenue collected to themselves while the British got a fixed share of 10/11th of the revenue collected. The Zamindars were free to fix the rents.

Assured of their ownership, many zamindars stayed in towns (absentee landlordism) and exploited their tenants.

Do you know?

Mercantilist Phase (1757-1813)

- The East India Company monopolized trade and began direct plunder of India's wealth.
- They could impose their own prices that had no relation with the costs of production.
- In this phase the company used its political power to monopolize trade & dictate terms to the weavers of Bengal.
- The company used revenue of Bengal to finance exports of Indian goods.

THINK!

- Finance colonialism.

Q.23) Consider the following.

1. Col. Baird Committee
2. George Campbell Commission
3. Richard Strachey Commission
4. Anthony McDonald Committee

Which of the above are famine commission/committees?

- a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- b) 2, 3 and 4 only
- c) 1, 3 and 4 only
- d) All the above

Q.23) Solution (d)

The recurring famines of 19th century were the inevitable consequences of the British policies and exposed the real character of the British administration for Indian peasantry.

When a serious famine struck Delhi – Agra region in 1860-61 the government appointed **Col. Baird Committee** to investigate the causes of famine, but this committee performed no function and did not put forward any significant recommendation because of this basic factor and forces responsible for the famine remained intact.

In 1866 a great famine struck many parts of India, but its impact was felt in Orissa. The Government appointed **George Campbell Commission** to investigate the causes of famine and to recommend measures to prevent recurrences in future.

The Committee held government system responsible for creating the famine like conditions and suggested that the government during famine times must organize the relief measures. The committee also recommended that steps should be taken for employment generation immediately so that the impact of famine could be mitigated.

The recommendations of Campbell committee were not given much attention and consequently a serious famine reoccurred in many parts of country including Punjab, UP and Madras in 1876. Its maximum impact was felt in Madras Presidency.

The government appointed **Richard Strachey commission in 1880**. The Commission recommended:

- A famine code should be formulated.
- Irrigation facilities should be developed.
- Collection of land revenue should be suspended immediately during famines and land revenue should be remitted.

- Data should be collected about the conditions of Indian peasantry and agriculture.
- A famine fund should be set up.

In accordance with the recommendation of Strachey Commission a famine fund with amount Rupees one crore was set up and famine code was also formulated in 1883. This code has 4 parts. The first part of the code dealt with the government measures during the normal times. The second part dealt with relief campaign. The third part dealt with the duties of officials during relief measures. The fourth part dealt with the division of famine-affected areas.

In spite of the formulation of famine policy and its implementation a number of famines struck India repeatedly. A severe famine occurred in 1896-97 and another famine occurred in 1899-1900.

The government of Lord Curzon appointed **Anthony McDonald Committee** in 1900 to suggest measures to counter the famine effectively.

The Committee recommended the famine code should be revised, transportation facilities should be improved, and irrigation network should be developed. A famine commissioner should be appointed, and the government should take moral responsibility of the welfare of people during famine times. In accordance with these recommendations steps were taken to improve irrigation to increase the agricultural production.

Do you know?

- In 1942-43 a severe famine struck the Bengal region. The government appointed **John Woodhad Committee**.
- The Committee recommended that **All Indian Food Council** should be set up. The dept of food and agriculture should be merged and steps should be taken to increase agriculture production.

THINK!

- Agrarian revolts.

Q.24) Which of the following pairs is matched correctly?

1. Mayo's resolution on financial decentralization : 1870
2. The Royal Commission on Decentralization : 1905
3. Vernacular Press Act : 1878

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- a) 1 and 2 only

- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) None of the above

Q.24) Solution (c)

Lord Ripon is known to have granted the Indians first taste of freedom by introducing the Local Self Government in 1882. His scheme of local self-government developed the Municipal institutions which had been growing up in the country ever since India was occupied by the British Crown. He led a series of enactments in which larger powers of the Local self-government were given to the rural and urban bodies and the elective people received some wider rights. **Lord Ripon is known as Father of Local Self Government in India.** This was not enacted by any act, it was a resolution that was passed in 1882.

Lord Ripon repealed the Vernacular Press Act of 1878 passed by Lord Lytton

Mayo's Resolution of 1870: The Indian Council of Act of 1861 introduced the policy of legislative devolution and Mayo's Resolution of 1870 on financial decentralisation was its likely consequence. Administrative suitability and financial severity instigated the Imperial Government to reassign to the management of provincial governments specific departments of administration, which, along with others, incorporated education, medical services and roads. The Indian Council of Act of 1861 introduced the policy of legislative devolution and Mayo's Resolution of 1870 on financial decentralisation was its likely consequence. Administrative suitability and financial severity instigated the Imperial Government to reassign to the management of provincial governments specific departments of administration, which, along with others, incorporated education, medical services and roads.

The Royal Commission upon Decentralisation was appointed in 1907 under the chairmanship of Sir Henry William Primrose. It was a six-member body including the Chairman, other five members being Frederic Lely, Steyning Edgerley, Romesh Chunder Dutt, William Meyer and William Hichons.

The Royal Commission upon Decentralization in India was to inquire into the relations now existing for financial and administrative purposes between the Supreme Government (i.e., the Government of India) and the various Provincial Governments in India, and between the Provincial Governments and the authorities subordinate to them and to report whether, by measures of decentralization or otherwise, those relations can be simplified and improved, and the system of Government better adapted both to meet the requirements and promote the welfare of the different provinces and, without improving its strength and unity, to bring the executive power into closer touch with local conditions'. The Commission submitted its report in February 1909.

Q.25) Which of the following are the significance of the revolt of 1857?

1. Bringing the Indian people together and imparting to them the consciousness of belonging to one country.
2. The events of 1857 demonstrated that the people and politics of India were basically communal before 1858.
3. Concept of common nationality and nationhood was not inherent to the revolt of 1857.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 3 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) All the above

Q.25) Solution (a)**Significance of the Revolt**

The significance of the Revolt of 1857 lies in the fact that it voiced, through violently, the grievances of various classes of people. The British were made to realize that all was not under control in British India.

Modern Nationalism was unknown in India, yet the revolt of 1857 played an important role in bringing the Indian people together and imparting to them the consciousness of belonging to one country. **It had seeds of nationalism and anti- imperialism, but the concept of common nationality and nationhood was not inherent to the revolt of 1857.**

One may say that the revolt of 1857 was the first great struggle of Indians to throw off British Rule. It established local traditions of resistance to British rule which were to pave the way for the modern national movement.

Hindu Muslim Unity Factor- During the entire revolt, there was complete cooperation between Hindus and Muslims at all levels- people, soldiers, leaders. All rebels acknowledged Bahadur Shah Zafar, a Muslim, as the emperor and the first impulse of the Hindu sepoys at Meerut was to march to Delhi, the Mughal imperial Capital. Rebel and sepoys, both Hindu and Muslims, respected each other's sentiments. Immediate banning of cow slaughter was ordered once the revolt was successful in a particular area. Both Hindus and Muslims were well represented in leadership, for instance Nana Saheb had Azimullah, a Muslim and an expert in political propaganda, as an aide, while Laxmibai had the solid support of Afghan Soldiers. **Thus the events of 1857 demonstrated that the people and politics of India were not basically communal before 1858.**

Do you know?

The Revolt was written about and discussed not only within the confines of India but also in England, France and Germany. Benjamin Disraeli in the House of Commons on 27 July 1857, asked, “**Is it a military mutiny, or is it a national revolt?**” Karl Marx in the summer of 1857 expressed the same doubt in the pages of New York Daily Tribune: “What he (John Bull) considers a military mutiny”, he wrote, “Is in truth a national revolt”. According to Marxist historians, the 1857 revolt was “**the struggle of the soldier-peasant democratic combine against foreign as well as feudal bondage**”. Some views such as those of L.E.R. Rees Christians or T. R. Holmes who saw in it a conflict between civilization and barbarism were also forwarded.

THINK!

- Magna Carta of the Indian people.

Q.26) Which of the following were the causes of 'tribal movements'?

1. Imposition of Land Revenue Settlement
2. Work of Christian Missionaries
3. Introduction of the notion of private property
4. Indian Forest Act in 1878

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- a) 1, 2 and 4 only
- b) 1, 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) All the above

Q.26) Solution (d)**Causes of Tribal Movements.**

Imposition of Land Revenue Settlement: Expansion of agriculture by the non-tribals to tribal area or over forest cover led to the erosion of tribal traditions of joint ownership and increased the socio-economic differentiation in the egalitarian structure of the tribal society.

Work of Christian Missionaries brought about further changes in the socio economic and cultural equation of the tribals and the mainstream society plus in turbulent times, the tendency of the missionaries to refuse to take up arms or in discouraging people from rising against the government made the missionaries to be viewed as extension of colonialism and were often attacked by the rebels.

Increasing demand for wood from early nineteenth century- first for the royal navy and then railways, led to increasing control of government over forest land. The establishment of the **Forest department in 1864, Government Forest Act (1865) and Indian Forest Act in 1878** together established complete government monopoly over Indian forest land. Shifting Agriculture, a wide spread practice amongst the various tribal communities was banned from 1864 onwards on the reserved forest. Restrictions were imposed on the previously sanctioned timber and grazing facilities.

Extension of settled agriculture led to influx of non tribals in the tribal areas. These outsiders exploited them, and extension of settled agriculture led to the loss of land by the tribals which reduced them to agricultural labourers.

Some of the tribal uprising took place in reaction to the effect of the landlords to impose taxes on the customary use of timber and grazing facilities, police exaction, new excise regulations, exploitation by low country traders and money lenders, and **restrictions on shifting cultivation in forest.**

Introduction of the notion of private property- Land could be bought, sold, mortgaged which led to loss of land by the tribals.

Do you know?

- The rebellions by the non-frontier tribals were usually reactions against outsiders (dikus), local landlords and rulers, the support provided to the later by the British administration and intervention by them in the life of the tribals. **The indigenous names for these tribal movements were Meli, Hool and Ul-Gulan.**

THINK!

- Nature of tribal movements.

Q.27) Consider the following pairs.

Type	Name of uprising
1. Political-religious Movements	Santhal Rebellion
2. Tribal Movements	Kuka Movement
3. Movement by deposed rulers and Zamindars	Polygar Rebellions

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

- 1 and 2 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 3 only
- All the above

Q.27) Solution (c)**Classification of the popular uprisings.**

Political-religious Movements - Fakir Uprising, Sanyasi Uprising, Pagal Panthis, Wahabi Movement, Faraizi Movement, Kuka Movement and Moplah Rebellions

Movement by deposed rulers and Zamindars- Velu Thampi and Polygar Rebellions

Movements by the dependents of the deposed ruler- Ramosi Uprising, Gadkari Revolt and Sawantwadi Revolt

Tribal Movements

Non-Frontier Tribal movements- These are divided in three phases

- First Phase- 1795-1860: Santhal Rebellion and Khond uprising
- Second Phase- 1860-1920: Munda uprising and Koya Rebellion
- Third Phase- 1920-1947: Rampa Rebellion and Chenchu tribal Movements

Frontier Tribal Movements: Khasi Uprising, Singphos Rebellion and Rani Gaidiniliu's Naga Movement.

Do you know?

- The Ramosis, who served in the **lower ranks of the Maratha army and police**, revolted in Satara in 1822, under the leadership of Chittur Singh in protest against heavy assessment of land revenue and the harsh methods of its collection.
- The Ramosis plundered the regions around Satara and attacked the forts. In 1825-26, they again rose up in **rebellion under the banner of Umaji** on account of acute famine and scarcity in Pune. For three years they ravaged the Deccan.
- Finally, the British Government pacified them not only by condoning their crimes but also by offering them land grants and **recruiting them in the Hill Police**.

THINK!

- Gadkari revolt.

Q.28) Consider the following statements about Indian Council Act of 1892.

1. Local Councils were to be setup for Punjab, North West and Awadh.
2. For the first time, representative element was introduced through direct election.
3. Member of council could discuss budget but were not allowed to vote and could ask question on public interest with some restrictions.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 1 and 3 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) All the above

Q.28) Solution (b)

Indian Council Act of 1892.

Circumstances including Role of Congress resolution in 1885 and 1889 demanding reforms and expansions with increased proportion of elected members.

Local Councils were to be setup for Punjab, North West and Awadh. Governor General council was enlarged and was empowered to make regulations and prescribe the manner in which regulation were to be put in effect, so Secretary of State believe it was possible for Governor General to make arrangement by which certain person might be presented to him.

There was Official Majority in Council and representative element was introduced as District Board, Municipalities, Universities, and Chamber of Commerce were empowered to return their member to council, so **for first time, representative element were introduced through indirect election**. The members could ask questions, but no supplementary question could follow. Similarly, member could **discuss budget but were not allowed to vote and could ask question on public interest with some restrictions**.

Do you know?

Indian Civil Service Act of 1861

- During company's time, all post in Presidency was reserved and many more appointments were made than actually planned. These all appointments were regularized and schedule for future was created (Schedule Post). For being a Civil Servant, 7-year service in India was required and appointment was invalid if it was not approved by Secretary of State within 12 months.

THINK!

- Partition of Bengal.

Q.29) Which of the following leaders of the revolt of 1857 are correctly matched?

1. Mangal Panday Barrakpore

2. Zeenat Mahal Lucknow
3. Taty Tope Kanpur

Select the code from following:

- a) 1 and 2
b) 2 and 3
c) 1 and 3
d) All of the above

Q.29) Solution (c)

Important Leaders

Mangal Pandey
Soldiers
Bahadur Shah Zafar
Zeenat Mahal
Bakhtawar khan
Nana Sahib
Taty Tope
Azimullah
Maharaj Kunwar Singh
Khan Bahadur Khan
Begum Hazrat Mahal
Maulvi Ahmadullah

Place

Barrakpore
Meerut Cant.
Delhi
Delhi
Delhi
Kanpur
Kanpur
Kanpur
Arrah (Bihar)
Bareilly
Lucknow
Faizabad



Q.30) Which of the following changes were made in the British Indian army after the revolt of 1857?

1. The crucial branches of artillery, tanks and armored corps were put exclusively in European hands.
2. Indians were given higher posts to increase their trust on the British Government.
3. The proportion of Europeans to the Indians in the army was increased.
4. Army regiments were made according to caste.

Select the code from below:

- a) 1,2 and 3
- b) 3 and 4
- c) 1,3 and 4
- d) All of the above

Q.30) Solution (c)

The Revolt of 1857 gave a severe jolt to the British administration in India and made its re-organization inevitable. The Government of India's structure and policies underwent significant changes in the decades following the Revolt.

Changes in Administration: By the Act of Parliament of 1858, the power to govern India was transferred from the East India Company to the British Crown. The authority over India, wielded by the Directors of the Company and the Board of Control, was now to be exercised by a Secretary of State for India aided by a Council.

Provincial Administration: The British had divided India for administrative convenience into provinces, three of which- Bengal. Bombay and Madras- were known as Presidencies. The Presidencies were administered by a Governor and his Executive Council of three, who were appointed by the Crown. The other provinces were administered by Lieutenant Governor and Chief Commissioners appointed by the Governor-General.

Local Bodies: Financial difficulties led the Government to further decentralize administration by promoting local government through municipalities and district boards. Local bodies like education, health, sanitation and water supply were transferred to local bodies that would finance them through local taxes.

Changes in the army: The Indian army was carefully re-organised after 1858, most of all to prevent the recurrence of another revolt. Firstly, the domination of the army by its European branch was carefully guaranteed. The proportion of Europeans to Indians in the army was raised. The European troops were kept in key geographical and military positions. The crucial branches of artillery, tanks and armored corps were put exclusively in European hands. The Indians were strictly excluded from the higher posts. Till 1814, no Indian could rise higher than the rank of a subedar. Secondly, the organization of the Indian section of the army was based on the policy of 'divide and rule' so as to prevent its chance of uniting again in an anti-British uprising. A new section of army like Punjabis, Gurkhas and Pathans were recruited in large numbers.

Q.31) Consider the following statements regarding the office of Viceroy of India:

1. After the Act of 1858, the office of Governor General was abolished and replaced by the office of Viceroy.
2. The First Viceroy of India was Lord Dalhousie

Which of the above statements are NOT correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.31) Solution (c)

Note: Incorrect options have been asked. Both 1 and 2 are incorrect.

The office of Viceroy was established by the Government of India Act of 1858, but the office of Governor General was not abolished.

Lord Canning served as *Governor General of India* from 1856 to 1862. During his tenure, the Government of *India* Act, 1858 was passed which created the office of *Viceroy* to be held by the same person who was *Governor General of India*. Thus, Lord Canning also served as *first Viceroy*.

Think

First Governor General of India

Q.32) Consider the following statements regarding 'Swadeshi movement' of 1905:

1. It was the first Gandhian Movement.
2. It was triggered because of the partition of Bengal.
3. There was large scale participation of peasants in picketing foreign.

Which of the above statements are incorrect?

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 3
- c) 2 only
- d) 2 and 3

Q.32) Solution (b)

Note: The incorrect options have been asked.

Swadeshi Movement

Swadeshi movement was the first mass movement of India. It was triggered by the decision of Government to divide Bengal. According to the government this step was taken for the administrative convenience as Bengal was a big presidency. But the actual reason was to divide and Rule.

Most of the Indian intelligentsia was from Bengal and they used to criticize British policies. The division was made in such a way that the Bengali speaking Muslim majority went to the Eastern Bengal and in West Bengal, Bengali speaking people became a minority with Hindi and Oriya speaking people.

The point to be remembered is that, that this was an urban movement. So there was no participation of peasants.

Note: Till now Mahatma Gandhi hadn't come in the picture of Indian Independence Struggle.

Think

- Achievements of Moderates
- Surat Split

Q.33) Consider the following statements regarding Illbert Bill:

1. The Bill was introduced by Lord Rippon.
2. It was widely opposed by the Indians as it was increasing the racial discrimination in Indian Judiciary.
3. Finally it was passed in 1884 as the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Act.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the above

Q.33) Solution (c)

Illbert Bill

The bill was introduced in 1883 by Viceroy Ripon, who actually desired to abolish the racial prejudice from the Indian Penal Code. Ripon had proposed an amendment for existing laws in the country and to allow Indian judges and magistrates the jurisdiction to try British offenders in criminal cases at the District level.

It was never allowed before. So naturally, the Europeans living in India looked it as a Humiliation and the introduction of the bill led to intense opposition in Britain as well as India (by the British residents). So it was withdrawn but was reintroduced and enacted in 1884 in a severely compromised state.

Think

Vernacular Press Act

Q.34) The first Population census of India was held in:

- a) 1872
- b) 1881
- c) 1891
- d) 1901

Q.34) Solution (a)

A systematic and modern population census, in its present form was conducted non synchronously between 1865 and 1872 in different parts of the country. This effort culminating in 1872 has been popularly labeled as the first population census of India. However, the first synchronous census in India was held in 1881. Since then, censuses have been undertaken uninterruptedly once every ten year.

Think

- In which census the population decreased from the previous census?

Q.35) Pabna revolt was a peasant revolt in Bengal which is considered to be different from other contemporary revolts. Which of the following statements regarding the revolt are correct?

1. The Pabna rebellion was well organized in comparison to other peasant rebellions
2. The Peasants took legal course of action against the British Government
3. The movement was totally non-violent
4. It was directed against Indigo planters

Select the code from below:

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 3 and 4
- c) 1, 3 and 4

d) 1,2 and 4

Q.35) Solution (a)

Pabna Revolt

This movement began as the peasants organised an agrarian league in May 1873 to resist the demands of the zamindars. Pabna (now in Bangladesh) was a jute production and trading centre and was relatively prosperous. Here half of the cultivators had managed to win occupancy rights because of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1859. But the zamindari rents had increased multiple times. The zamindars tried to stop the peasants to get occupancy right and this was a reason of revolt there.

In the above question, the first statement is correct because the peasants were much more organised than in other revolts via meetings, appeals and marches. The second statement is also correct as they moved to the court and challenged the zamindars. They also raised funds to pay for legal expenses. To meet the cost of legal battle, the peasants even raised funds.

The third statement is not correct. The movement was nonviolent to some extent but Zamindars were killed at some places and violence did happen.

Last statement is incorrect because they were Jute farmers and not Indigo farmers.

Think

- Indigo Revolt
- Mapilla Revolt

Q.36) Which among the below statements is/are true with respect to Viceroy Lord Ripon?

1. He repealed the Vernacular Press Act of 1878, commenced industrial legislation by passing the first Factories Act.
2. He granted the Indians first taste of freedom by introducing the Local Self Government in 1882.
3. He was sent to India as Viceroy by British Prime Minister William Gladstone.

Choose appropriate answer:

- a) 2 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.36) Solution (d)

In 1880, there was a change of Government in England and the Liberal Party under William Gladstone came into power. He was known for his liberal ideas and was a believer in moral principles.

He sent Lord Ripon, a close friend and follower, to “reform the structure of the Indian Government”. He repealed the Vernacular Press Act of 1878, commenced industrial legislation by passing the first Factories Act and took steps to promote local selfgovernment in big cities and towns.

Do you know?

Lord Ripon is known to have granted the Indians first taste of freedom by introducing the Local Self Government in 1882.

Q.37) Which of the following are the ones associated with Dadabhai Naoroji?

1. Gyan Prasarak Mandali
2. Poverty and un-British Rule in India
3. Bombay Gazette
4. Bombay Association

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 1, 2 and 4
- c) 1, 2 and 3
- d) 2 and 3

Q.37) Solution (b)**Do you know?**

Bombay Herald was the first English newspaper in Bombay. It was started in 1789. Bombay Courier was started in the following year 1790. In 1791, the name of Bombay Herald was changed to Bombay Gazette. Bombay Courier was published on Saturdays and Gazette on Wednesdays.

Bombay Courier continued to exist for fifty-six years, after which it was merged with Bombay Telegraph. Bombay Gazette stopped its operation in 1842.

Both these papers contained almost entirely parts from English papers and occasional law reports. The first native newspaper in Bombay was Bombay Samachar in 1822. This paper was started as a weekly. It became a bi-weekly in 1833 and daily in 1860. Mumbai Karkman was started in 1830.

The Bombay Samachar is the oldest continuously published newspaper in India. Established in 1822, it is published in Gujarati and English.

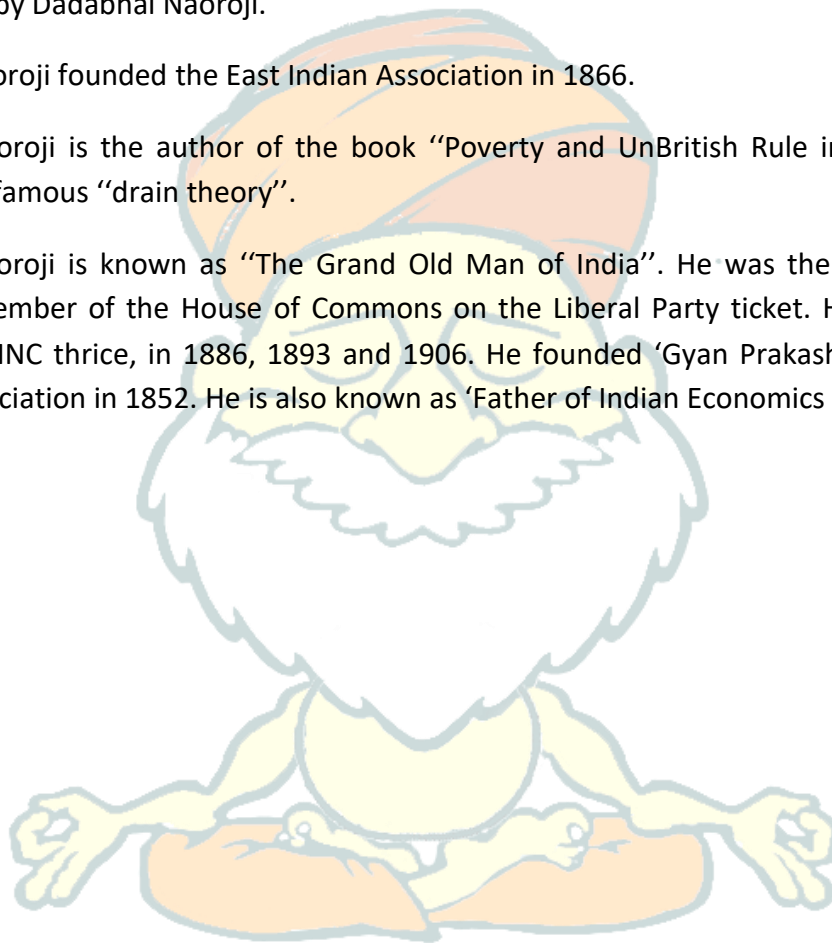
Contributions/works of Dadabhai Naoroji

'Congress' means assembly of the people. The name Congress was suggested to the organisation by Dadabhai Naoroji.

Dadabhai Naoroji founded the East Indian Association in 1866.

Dadabhai Naoroji is the author of the book "Poverty and UnBritish Rule in India" which contains the famous "drain theory".

Dadabhai Naoroji is known as "The Grand Old Man of India". He was the first Indian to become a member of the House of Commons on the Liberal Party ticket. He became the president of INC thrice, in 1886, 1893 and 1906. He founded 'Gyan Prakash Mandal' and Bombay Association in 1852. He is also known as 'Father of Indian Economics and Politics'.



REVISE!

Following are some of the Founders of News paper and Journals in India. (Try to revise and remember some important names and associated founders)

Newspaper/Journal Name	Founder
Bengal Gazette(1780)(India's First Newspaper)	J.K.Hikki
Kesari	B.G.Tilak
Maharatta	B.G.Tilak
Sudharak	G.K.Gokhale
Amrita Bazar Patrika	Sisir Kumar Ghosh and Motilal Ghosh
Vande Mataram	Aurobindo Ghosh
Native Opinion	V.N. Mandalik
Kavivachan Sudha	Bhartendu Harishchandra
Rast Goftar(first newspaper in Gujrati)	Dadabhai Naoraji
New India(Weekly)	Bipin Chandra Pal
Statesman	Robert Knight
Hindu	Vir Raghavacharya and G.S. Aiyar
Sandhya	B.B. Upadhyaya
Vichar Lahiri	Krishnashastry Chiplunkar
Hindu Patriot	Girish Chandra Ghosh(later Harish Chandra Mukherji)
Som Prakesh	Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
Yugantar	Bhupendranath Data and Barinder Kumar Ghosh
Bombay Chronicle	Firoze Shah Mehta
Hindustan	M.M. Malviya
Mooknayak	B.R. Ambedkar
Comrade	Mohammad Ali
Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq	Sir Syyed Ahmed Khan
Al-Hilal	Abul Kalam Azad
Al-Balagh	Abul Kalam Azad
Independent	Motilal Nehru
Punjabi	Lala Lajpat Rai

New India(Daily)	Annie Besant
Commonweal	Annie Besant
Pratap	Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi
Essays in Indian Economics	M.G. Ranade
Samvad Kaumudi (Bengali)	Ram Mohan Roy
Mirat-ul-Akbhar	Ram Mohan Roy(first Persian Newspaper)
Indian Mirror	Devendra Nath Tagore
Nav Jeevan	M.K Ghandhi
Young India	M.K Ghandhi
Harijan	M.K Ghandhi
Prabudha Bharat	Swami Vivekananda
Udbodhana	Swami Vivekananda
Indian Socialist	Shyamji Krishna Verma
Talwar(in Berlin)	Birendra Nath Chattopadhyaya
Free Hindustan(in Vancouver)	Tarak Nath Das
Hindustan Times	K.M. Pannikar
Kranti	Mirajkar, Joglekar, Ghate

Q.38) Consider the below statements:

1. Mahatma Gandhi gave the famous slogan "Satyameva Jayate"
2. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar founded Arya Mahila Samaj in Pune, which is Sanskrit for "Noble Women's Society."

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.38) Solution (d)

The famous slogan "Satyameva Jayate" (Truth alone will win) was given and popularised by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, who was the founder of Benares Hindu University.

He was a simple living, high thinking politician, notable for his role in the freedom struggle and his espousal of Hindu nationalism.

Pandita Ramabai founded Arya Mahila Samaj in Pune, which is Sanskrit for "Noble Women's Society." Ramabai was an Indian social reformer, a champion for the emancipation of women, and a pioneer in education. She acquired a reputation as a Sanskrit scholar.

The purpose of the "Noble Women's Society" was to promote the cause of women's education and deliverance from the oppression of child marriage.

Do you know?

(Slogan)

1. Do or Die
2. You give me blood, I'll give you freedom
3. Dilli Chalo
4. Swaraj is my birth right

(Associated Leader)

- Mahatma Gandhi
 Subhash Chandra Bose
 Subhash Chandra Bose
 Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Q.39) Who among the following was the first foreigner to become the president of INC?

- a) A O Hume
- b) Annie Besant
- c) George Yule
- d) Henry Cotton

Q.39) Solution (c)

George Yule was a Scottish merchant in England and India who served as the fourth President of the Indian National Congress in 1888 at Allahabad, the first non-Indian to hold that office.

Having had for its first three Presidents a Hindu, a Parsi and a Muslim respectively, the fourth Congress which met in Allahabad, turned for the first time, to a non - Indian for its Presidential chair.

In doing so, it thought of one who was not unfamiliar to Indians, but rather someone genuinely interested in their welfare and progress: George Yule. Under friendly pressure W.

C. Bonnerjee persuaded him to accept the invitation of the Congress to preside over the Allahabad session.

Do you know?

George Yule belonged to the business community. He was the chief of the well - known Andrew Yule and Co. in Calcutta. He had also been Sheriff of Calcutta and President of the Indian Chamber of Commerce.

Yule was widely known in Indian circles for his breadth of outlook, liberal views and marked sympathy for Indian aspirations. Surendranath Banerjea who knew him intimately described him as "a hard headed Scotsman who saw straight into the heart of things, and never hesitated to express himself with the bluntness in which a Scotsman never fails, if he wants to show it."

The alacrity with which he accepted the invitation of the Congress and the ability with which he conducted the Allahabad session, made him both a popular and powerful figure in the public life of India and helped to enlarge India's national perspective. The Congress deputation that went to England in 1889, to press upon the British public the political reforms, which it advocated, received much help from Yule.

Indeed, he remained a staunch friend of the Congress and, even during his retirement in England, he actively espoused its cause as a member of the British Committee. On his early death in 1892, touching tributes were paid to his memory by the leaders of the Congress.

Throughout his Indian career, George Yule won the respect, the admiration, and the regard of everybody with whom he came in contact - Indian and European, official and non - official.

THINK!

- Who were the other foreigners who became the president of INC?

Q.40) The impact of the British rule on the Indian economy was disastrous. In this regard, which of the following were the factors that resulted in stagnation of Indian economy in the 19th century?

1. The ever mounting 'Home charges'
2. Foreign trade
3. The denial of high posts to Indians
4. The extravagant civil and military administration
5. The continuous drain of wealth from India

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

- a) 2, 3 and 4 only
- b) 1, 3, 4 and 5 only
- c) 1, 4 and 5 only
- d) All are correct

Q.40) Solution (d)

The extravagant civil and military administration , the denial of high post to Indians , the ever mounting “Home Charges”, the continuous drain of wealth from India – all these factors resulted in stagnation of Indian economy. The cumulative effect was increasing misery for the people.

Q.41) Which of the below given statements is true during the tenure of Lord Lytton, Viceroy of India from 1876-1880?

1. The maximum age limit of the I.C.S examination was reduced from 21 years to 18 years.
2. Grand Delhi Darbar was organized.
3. Vernacular Press act and Arms act were passed.
4. Third Anglo-Afghan war was fought.

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

- a) 2 and 3 only
- b) 1, 2 and 3 only
- c) 2, 3 and 4 only
- d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Q.41) Solution (b)

Lord Lytton's Reactionary policies:

The short –sighted acts and policies of Lord Lytton acted like catalytic agents and accelerated the movement against foreign rule.

- The maximum age limit the I.C.S examination was reduced from 21 years to 18 years , thus making it impossible for Indians for compete for it.

- The grand Delhi Darbar of 1877, when the country was in the severe grip of famine , solicited remark from a Calcutta journalist that “Nero was fidding while Rome was burning .”
- Lytton put on the statute book two obnoxious measures- the Vernacular Press Act and Indian Arms Act (1878).

Lytton’s unpopular acts provoked a great storm of opposition in the country and led to the organization of various political association for carrying on anti- Government propaganda in the country.

Q.42) Which among the following were the causes for the failure of revolt, 1857?

1. Modern educated Indians viewed this revolt as forward looking and hoped that British would usher an era of modernization.
2. The rebels represented diverse elements with common grievances and concepts of current polities.
3. The eastern, southern and western parts of India remained more or less unaffected.
4. The lack of unity among Indians was unavoidable at this stage of Indian history.

Choose the correct answer from the code given below:

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 1, 2 and 4 only
- c) 1, 3 and 4 only
- d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Q.42) Solution (c)

It was estimated that not more than one fourth of the total area and not more than one tenth of the total population was affected. South India remained quiet and Punjab and Bengal were only marginally affected.

Almost half the Indian soldiers not only did not Revolt but fought against their own countrymen. The revolt was poorly organized with no co-ordination or central leadership. Apart from some honourable exceptions like the Rani of Jhansi, Kunwar Singh and Maulvi Ahmadullah, the rebels were poorly served by their leaders. Most of them failed to realize the significance of the Revolt and simply did not do enough.

The rebels represented diverse elements with differing elements with differing grievances (not common). Apart from a commonly shared hatred for alien rule, the rebels had no political perspective or a definite vision of the future.

The modern educated Indians viewed this revolt as forward looking and mistakenly hoped the British they could usher in era of modernization.

Q.43) By the dawn of the twentieth century, Militant School of Thought, a band of nationalist thinkers had emerged who advocated a more militant approach to political work. Consider the following characteristics:

1. Hatred for foreign rule.
2. Swaraj to be the goal of national movement.
3. They didn't believe in capacity of the masses to challenge the authority.
4. Personal sacrifices required and a true nationalist to be always ready for it.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- b) 2, 3 and 4 only
- c) 1, 2 and 4 only
- d) All the above

Q.43) Solution (c)

Existence of a Militant School of Thought By the dawn of the twentieth century, a band of nationalist thinkers had emerged who advocated a more militant approach to political work.

These included Raj Narain Bose, Ashwini Kumar Datta, Aurobindo Ghosh in Bengal; Vishnu Shastri Chiplunkar and Tilak in Maharashtra; and Lala Lajpat Rai in Punjab. As the most outstanding representative of this school of thought.

The basic tenets of this school of thought were:

- hatred for foreign rule; since no hope could be derived from it, Indians should work out their own salvation;
- swaraj to be the goal of national movement; direct political action required;
- belief in capacity of the masses to challenge the authority;
- personal sacrifices required and a true nationalist to be always ready for it.

Do you know?

- The Swadeshi Movement had its genesis, in the anti-partition movement which was started to oppose the British decision to partition Bengal.

THINK!

- Anti-Partition Campaign Under Moderates (1903-1905).

Q.44) Consider the following statements about the Morley-Minto Reforms of 1909 (Government of India Act of 1909):

1. Separate electorates for the Muslims, representation in excess of the strength of their population
2. Powers of legislatures both at the center and in provinces were enlarged
3. One Indian was to be appointed to the viceroy's executive council.
4. The legislatures could now pass resolutions, ask questions & supplementary, vote the budget as a whole.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- b) 2, 3 and 4 only
- c) 1, 2 and 4 only
- d) All the above

Q.44) Solution (a)

Minto- Morley Reforms of 1909 (Government of India Act of 1909)

In 1906, a group of Muslim elites called the Shimla deputation, led by the Agha Khan, met Lord Minto & demanded separate electorates for the Muslims. The same group quickly took over the Muslim League, initially floated by Nawab Salimullah of Dacca. Muslim League intended to preach loyalty to the empire and to keep the Muslim intelligentsia away from the Congress. The important provisions of this Act were –

- The **number of elected members** in the Imperial Legislative Council and the Provincial Legislative Councils **was increased**.
- The elected members were to be **indirectly elected**.
- The local bodies were to elect an electoral college, which in turn would elect members of provincial legislatures, who in turn would elect members of the central legislature.
- **Separate electorates for the Muslims**, representation in excess of the strength of their population.
- Powers of legislatures both at the center and in provinces were enlarged.
- The legislatures could now pass resolutions (which may not be accepted), ask questions & supplementary, **vote separate items in the budget but the budget as a whole could not be voted upon**.
- One Indian was to be appointed to the **viceroy's executive council** (Satyendra Sinha was the first to be appointed in 1909).
- Two Indians were also appointed to the **India Council [in England]**.

Do you know?

- The 'constitutional' reforms were, in fact, **aimed at dividing the nationalist ranks by confusing the Moderates** and at checking the growth of unity among Indians through the **obnoxious instrument of separate electorates**. The Government aimed at rallying the Moderates and the Muslims **against the rising tide of nationalism**. The officials and the Muslim leaders often talked of the entire community when they talked of the separate electorates, but in reality, it meant the appeasement of a small section of the Muslim elite only.

THINK!

- Revolutionary activities during WW-I.

Q.45) Which of the following newspapers and journals were associated with the revolutionary terrorism?

1. Sandhya
2. Yugantar
3. Kal
4. Young India

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- b) 2, 3 and 4 only
- c) 1, 2 and 4 only
- d) All the above

Q.45) Solution (a)

The newspapers and journals advocating revolutionary terrorism included **Sandhya and Yugantar in Bengal, and Kal in Maharashtra.**

Young India was a weekshed - a weekly paper or journal - in English published by Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi from 1919 to 1931. Gandhi wrote various quotations in this journal that inspired many. He used Young India to spread his unique ideology and thoughts regarding the use of **nonviolence in organizing movements** and to urge readers to consider, organize, and plan for India's eventual independence from Britain.

Do you know?

- Maharashtra, the **first of the revolutionary activities** here was the organization of the Ramosi Peasant Force by Vasudev Balwant Phadke in 1879, which aimed to rid

the country of the British by instigating an armed revolt by disrupting communication lines. It hoped to raise funds for its activities through dacoities. It was suppressed prematurely. During the 1890s, Tilak propagated a spirit of **militant nationalism**, including use of violence through **Ganapati and Shivaji festivals and his journals Kesari and Maratta**.

THINK!

- Compare and contrast the revolutionary activities in Punjab, Maharashtra and Bengal. (GS-I).

Q.46) The nationalist response to British participation in the World War-I was three-fold. Consider the following statements with regard to it:

1. The Moderates supported the empire in the War as a matter of duty.
2. The revolutionaries supported the war efforts in the mistaken belief that Britain would repay India's loyalty with gratitude in the form of self-government.
3. The extremists decided to utilize the opportunity to wage a war and liberate the country.

Which of the statements is/are correct?

- a) 1, 2 and 3
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 only
- d) None

Q.46) Solution (c)

FIRST WORLD WAR AND NATIONALIST RESPONSE

In the First World War (1914-1919), Britain allied with France, Russia, USA, Italy and Japan against Germany Austria Hungary and This period saw the maturing of Indian nationalism. The nationalist response to British participation in the War was three-fold:

- **The Moderates** supported the empire in the War as a matter of duty.
- **The extremists**, including Tilak (who was released in June 1914), supported the war efforts in the mistaken belief that Britain would repay India's loyalty with gratitude in the form of self-government.
- **The revolutionaries** decided to utilize the opportunity to wage a war and liberate the country.

Do you know?

- To carry out revolutionary activities, the earlier Gadhri activists had set up a 'Swadesh Sevak Home' at Vancouver and 'United India House' in Seattle.
- Shyamji Krishnavarma had started in London in 1905 an Indian Home Rule Society—'India House'—as a center for Indian students, a scholarship scheme to bring radical youth from India, and a journal The Sociologist.

THINK!

- Home Rule League Movement.

Q.47) Which of the following statements are true about the Lucknow congress session 1916?

1. It was presided over by the Ambica Charan Majumdar
2. Readmitted the moderates led by Tilak to the Congress fold.
3. The Congress did not accept the Muslim League's position on separate electorates.

Which of the statements is/are correct?

- a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 only
- d) None

Q.47) Solution (c)

The 31st Session of the Congress was held at Lucknow in 1916. It was presided over by the **Ambica Charan Majumdar** who was a prominent lawyer and was actively associated with the Congress since its birth, finally readmitted the Extremists led by Tilak to the Congress fold.

After a lapse of about 10 years both the Moderates and Extremists were united again which was a good sign for the national movement. In his address the President declared 'If the United Congress was buried at Surat it is reborn at Lucknow in the garden of Wajid Ali Shah. After nearly 10 years of painful separation and wanderings through the wilderness of misunderstandings the brother had at first met brothers'. In this session the **Congress and the Muslim League came closer to each other and they signed the historic Lucknow Pact.**

While the League agreed to present joint constitutional demands with the Congress to the Government, the Congress accepted the Muslim League's position on separate electorates.

Bal Gangadhar Tilak was a leader of extremists.

Do you know?

- Despite being a controversial decision (Lucknow Pact), the acceptance of the principle of separate electorates represented a serious desire to allay minority fears of majority domination.
- There was a large amount of enthusiasm generated among the people by this reunion. Even the Government decided to placate the nationalists by declaring its intention to grant self-government to Indians, as contained in Montagu's August 1917 declaration.

THINK!

- 'carrot and stick' policy of British Indian government after First World War.

Q.48) Consider the following statements about Champaran Satyagraha:

1. Champaran Satyagraha (1917)—First Civil Disobedience.
2. Champaran Satyagraha was against tinkathia system.
3. Gandhi was arrested during this protest.

Which of the statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 2 only
- d) All the above

Q.48) Solution (a)

Champaran Satyagraha (1917)—**First Civil Disobedience.**

Gandhi was requested by Rajkumar Shukla to look into the problems of the indigo planters, of Champaran in Bihar.

The European planters had been forcing peasants to grow indigo on 3/20 of the total land (**called tinkathia system**).

When Gandhi, joined now by Rajendra Prasad, Mazharul-Haq, Mahadeo Desai, Narhari Parekh, J.B. Kripalani, reached Champaran to probe into the matter, the authorities ordered him to leave the area at once. **Gandhi defied the order and preferred to face the punishment.** This **passive resistance or civil disobedience** of an unjust order was a novel method at that time.

Gandhi was able to convince the authorities that the **tinkathia system should be abolished** and that the peasants should be compensated for the illegal dues extracted from them.

Do you know?

GAINS FROM CHAMPARAN, AHMEDABAD AND KHEDA

- Gandhi demonstrated to the people the efficacy of his technique of satyagraha.
- He found his feet among the masses and came to have a surer understanding of the strengths and weaknesses of the masses. He acquired respect and commitment of many, especially the youth.

THINK!

- SATYAGRAHA AGAINST THE ROWLATT ACT.

Q.49) Consider the following statements about the December 1920, Nagpur session of the Indian National Congress:

1. The programme of non-cooperation was endorsed.
2. Attainment of self-government through constitutional means as its goal.
3. Provincial congress committees on linguistic basis were organized.

Which of the statements is/are INCORRECT?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 1 and 3 only
- c) 2 only
- d) All the above

Q.49) Solution (c)

December 1920 at the Nagpur session of the Indian National Congress—

The programme of **non-cooperation** was endorsed;

An important change was made in Congress creed: now, instead of having the attainment of self-government through constitutional means as its goal, **the Congress decided to have the attainment of swaraj through peaceful and legitimate means**, thus committing itself to an **extraconstitutional mass struggle**;

Some important organizational changes were made: a Congress Working Committee (CWC) of 15 members was set up to lead the Congress from now onwards; **Provincial Congress**

Committees on linguistic basis were organized; ward committees was organized; and entry fee was reduced to four arenas;

Gandhi declared that if the non-cooperation programme was implemented completely, swaraj would be ushered in within a year.

Do you know?

- Many groups of revolutionary terrorists, especially those from Bengal, also pledged support to the Congress programme. At this stage, some leaders like Mohammad Ali Jinnah, Annie Besant, G.S. Kharpade and B.C. Pal left the Congress as **they believed in a constitutional and lawful struggle**, while some others like Surendranath Banerjee founded **the Indian National Liberal Federation** and played a minor role in national politics hence forward.

THINK!

- Chauri Chaura Incident.

Q.50) Which of the following statements are correct regarding the Delhi Durbar of 1911?

1. It was held to commemorate the coronation of Queen Victoria.
2. Delhi was declared as the new capital of India.
3. The partition of Bengal was annulled and Bihar, Orrisa and Assam provinces were formed.
4. Congress supported the Durbar.

Select the code from following:

- a) 1,2 and 3
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 2,3 and 4
- d) All of the above

Q.50) Solution (b)

Delhi Durbar 1911

Darbar was held to commemorate the coronation of King George V and Queen Mary as Emperor and Empress of India. The Darbar brought back the pomp and show of the Mughals once again in Delhi. The King and the Queen attired in the coronation robes with thousands of diamonds and precious gems appeared in the Jharokha of the red fort to give Darshan to 5 Lakh Indian people who gathered to greet the sovereign couple.

The Congress passed a resolution condemning the pomp and show of this Darbar at the cost of the poor Indians.

In this Darbar, the King declared that Capital of India will be transferred from Calcutta to Delhi.

It was also declared the Partition of Bengal is cancelled. East and West Bengal were joined and new provinces of Bihar, Orissa and Assam were formed.

Do you know?

There were three Delhi Durbars – 1877, 1903 and 1911.

Q.51) Hindustan Republican Association (HRA) was a revolutionary organization of India. Which of the following statements are correct regarding HRA?

1. It was established as an offshoot of Anushilan Samiti.
2. It was established by Bhagat Singh and Chandra Shekhar Azad.
3. The objective was to establish a Federated Republic of the United States of India.

Select the code from below:

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the above

Q.51) Solution (c)

Hindustan Republican Association (HRA)

Hindustan Republican Association (HRA) was a revolutionary organization of India established in 1924 at village Bholachang in East Bengal by Sachindra Nath Sanyal, Narendra Mohan Sen and Pratul Ganguly as an offshoot of Anushilan Samiti. Its objective was to establish a "Federated Republic of the United States of India" through an organized and armed revolution.

These young men did not like the theory of nonviolence. They had confidence that the British can be thrown out of the country by using of force and violence. At the same time, there were uprisings in other parts of world and one could witness a number of bloody revolutions and coupe de etat around the world. The result was that the old Yugantar and

Anushilan samiti got awaken and a new breed of terroristic kind of revolutionaries emerged from the unenthusiastic and unsatisfied Non-cooperators.

The name was chosen as Hindustan Republican Association on the lines of Irish Republican Army. The manifesto of this revolutionary organization was “The Revolutionary”.

Objective:

- The Objective of the HRA was to establish “Federated Republic of the United States of India” through an organized armed revolution”
- The tactics of HRA were killing the officials; organize political dacoties to raise funds, terrorism among the British and British loyalists and strikes against the raj.
- Despite being a revolutionary terrorist organization {the term terrorist was not derogatory in those days as compared to today}, the perspective of the HRA was socialistic and it wanted to establish a United States of India by deposing the British.

Many other revolutionaries soon joined the HRA including Chandrashekhar Azad, Ashfaqullah Khan, Ram Prasad Bismil etc.

Do you know?

Bhagat Singh later established Hindustan Socialist Republican Army (HSRA)

Q.52) Which of the following statements are correct regarding Kakori Conspiracy?

1. It is the name given to train robbery at Kakori by HRA
2. The objective of the robbery was to collect money and distribute it to poor farmers dying in famine.
3. Only British money was looted while nothing was taken from Indian passenger.

Select the code from following:

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the above

Q.52) Solution (c)

Kakori Train Conspiracy

The Kakori Conspiracy (or Kakori train robbery or Kakori Case) was a train robbery that took place between Kakori and, near Lucknow, on 9 August 1925 during the Indian Independence Movement against the British Indian Government. The robbery was organised by the Hindustan Republican Association (HRA).

The robbery was conceived by Ram Prasad Bismil and Ashfaqullah Khan who belonged to the HRA, which later became the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association. This organisation was established to carry out revolutionary activities against the British Empire in India with the objective of achieving independence. Since the organisation needed money for purchase of weaponry, Bismil and his party decided to plunder a train on one of the Northern Railway lines.

It is believed that they looted that specific train because train was supposed to carry the money bags belonging to the British Government Treasury in the guard's cabin. One passenger was killed by an accidental shot, making it a murder case. They looted only these bags containing some 8,000 rupees and escaped to Lucknow while not a single Indian was looted, because the targets of the mission were:

- To get money for the organisation which was intended to be taken from the opponent, the British Administration itself
- To get some public attention by creating a positive image of the HRA among Indians to overcome the bad image created by British Administration
- To shake the British Administration by robbing money from them

Following the incident, the British administration started an intense manhunt and arrested several of the revolutionaries involved in the HRA. Their leader, Ram Prasad Bismil, was arrested at Saharanpur on 26 September 1925, and his lieutenant, Ashfaqullah Khan, was arrested ten months later at Delhi.

Q.53) Consider the following statements regarding Meerut Conspiracy Case:

1. The British Government convicted 33 leftist trade union leaders under a false lawsuit.
2. Meerut Conspiracy case trial helped the Communist Party of India to consolidate its position among workers.
3. Main accused Shaukat Usmani, Muzaffar Ahmad and Dange were give death sentence.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3

- c) 1 and 3
- d) None of the above

Q.53) Solution (a)**Meerut Conspiracy Case**

The **Meerut Conspiracy Case** was a controversial court case initiated in British India in March 1929 and decided in 1933. Several trade unionists, including three Englishmen were arrested for organizing an Indian railway strike. The British Government convicted 33 leftist trade union leaders under a false lawsuit. The trial immediately caught attention in England, where it inspired the 1932 play *Meerut* by Manchester street theatre group the 'Red Megaphones', highlighting the detrimental effects of colonisation and industrialisation.

The main charges were that in 1921 S.A. Dange, Shaukat Usmani and Muzaffar Ahmed entered into a conspiracy to establish a branch of the Comintern in India and they were helped by various persons, including the accused Philip Spratt and Benjamin Francis Bradley, sent to India by the Communist International. The aim of the accused persons, according to the charges raised against them was under section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code (Act 45 of 1860).

The Sessions Court in Meerut awarded stringent sentences to the accused in January 1933. Out of the accused 27 persons were convicted with various durations of 'transportation'. While Muzaffar Ahmed was transported for life, Dange, Spratt, Ghate, Joglekar and Nimbkar were each awarded transportation for a period of 12 years. On appeal, in August 1933, the sentences of Ahmed, Dange and Usmani were reduced to three years by Sir Shah Sulaiman Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court, on the grounds that the accused had already spent a considerable part of their sentence in the jail.

In more than one way the Meerut Conspiracy case trial helped the Communist Party of India to consolidate its position among workers.

Q.54) Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the book 'Poverty and Un – British rule of India'?

1. The theory of drain of wealth was discussed in this book for the first time.
2. It was written by R C Dutt.

Select the code from below:

- a) 1 only

- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.54) Solution (a)**Poverty and Un-British Rule in India**

Dadabhai Naoroji's book *Poverty and Un-British Rule in India* brought attention to the draining of India's wealth into Britain.

Dadabhai Naoroji's work focused on the drain of wealth from India into England during colonial rule of British in India. One of the reasons that the Drain theory is attributed to Naoroji is his decision to estimate the net national profit of India, and by extension, the effect that colonisation has on the country. Through his work with economics, Naoroji sought to prove that Britannia was draining money out of India. Naoroji described 6 factors which resulted in the external drain.

- Firstly, India is governed by a foreign government.
- Secondly, India does not attract immigrants which bring labour and capital for economic growth.
- Thirdly, India pays for Britain's civil administrations and occupational army.
- Fourthly, India bears the burden of empire building in and out of its borders.
- Fifthly, opening the country to free trade was actually a way to exploit India by offering highly paid jobs to foreign personnel.
- Lastly, the principal income-earners would buy outside of India or leave with the money as they were mostly foreign personnel.

In Naoroji's book 'Poverty' he estimated a 200–300 million pounds loss of India's revenue to Britain that is not returned. Naoroji described this as vampirism, with money being a metaphor for blood, which humanised India and attempted to show Britain's actions as monstrous in an attempt to garner sympathy for the nationalist movement.

Think

- Economic critique of Colonial government
- R C Dutt

Q.55) Which of the following were the recommendations of Nehru report of 1928?

1. India should be made a secular state with no state religion.

2. Separate electorate to Muslims should be given only in provinces where Muslims are in minority.
3. Universal Adult suffrage should be given.
4. It gave nineteen fundamental rights.

Select the code from below:

- a) 1,2 and 3
- b) 2,3 and 4
- c) 1,3 and 4
- d) All of the above

Q.55) Solution (c)

The constitution outlined by the Nehru Report was for Indian enjoying dominion status within the British Commonwealth. Some of the important elements of the report:

- Unlike the eventual Government of India Act 1935 it contained a Bill of Rights.
- All power of government and all authority - legislative, executive and judicial - are derived from the people and the same shall be exercised through organisations established by, or under, and in accord with, this Constitution.
- There shall be no state religion; men and women shall have equal rights as citizens.
- There should be federal form of government with residuary powers vested in the centre.(Some scholars, such as Moore 1988 considered the Nehru Report proposal as essentially unitary rather than federal);
- It included a description of the machinery of government including a proposal for the creation of a Supreme Court and a suggestion that the provinces should be linguistically determined.
- It did not provide for separate electorates for any community or weightage for minorities. Both of these were liberally provided in the eventual Government of India Act 1935. However, it did allow for the reservation of minority seats in provinces having a minorities of at least ten percent, but this was to be in strict proportion to the size of the community.
- The language of the Union shall be Indian, which may be written either in Devanagari (Hindi/Sanskrit), Telugu, Kannada, Marathi, Gujarati, Bengali or Tamil in character. The use of the English language shall be permitted.

Think

- Jinnah's 14 points
- Simon Commission Recommendations

- Government of India Act 1935

Q.56) Which of the following statements are correct regarding the Indian Factories Act 1881?

1. Employment of children below 7 years was prohibited.
2. Working hours of children in the age group of 7 – 12 years were reduced to 9 hours per day.
3. Four holidays per month and mid day meal interval was to be given.
4. Women employment at night was prohibited and working hours were restricted to 11 hours per day.

Select the code from following:

- a) 1,2 and 3
- b) 1 and 4
- c) 4 only
- d) All of the above

Q.56) Solution (a)

The Factory Act -1881 (1st Act)

- Children between age of 7-12, were to work for 9 hours/ day.
- Employment of Children below 7 years was prohibited Mid-day meal interval, 4 holidays/ month and fencing of machinery in the factory also provided.
- This act applicable only to factories using mechanical powers, employing not less than 100 works and working for not more than 4 months in a year

Factory Act-1891 (2nd Act)

- Minimum age raised from 7 to 9 and between 9 and 14 die work limit was only for 8 hours with no work at night.
- To women employment at night prohibited and work for 11 hours and 11/2 hrs. of rest allowed.
- For all workers including male, a mid day stoppage and one days rest/ week was prescribed
- The act applied to all factories employing not less than 50 persons

In 1906, textile factory and labour committee was appointed and on its report the factory act of 1911 was enacted.

Note: The Factories Act of 1881 was focused on children while the focus of 1891 Act was women.

Think!

Why did the congress leadership opposed the factories act?

Q.57) Consider the below statements:

1. During our freedom struggles, Swadeshi and Boycott Movement started immediately after the partition of Bengal.
2. Second World War coincided with the formation of Indian National Army.
3. The Civil Disobedience Movement started with demonstrations against the arrival of Simon Commission in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.57) Solution (b)

The Civil Disobedience Movement was an important part of Indian freedom movement, led by Mahatma Gandhi. This non violence movement was started in 1930 AD mainly with the ideology of disobeying laws, demands and commands of the government.

Civil Disobedience Movement was started with Dandi March (also Salt march, Salt satyagraha) by Mahatma Gandhi on 12th March, 1930.

The British Government implemented heavy tax on production or sale of salt, they made it illegal to produce or sell salt without paying heavy tax to it. It affected the every Indian because salt is the primary ingredient in the daily diet.

THINK!

- Difference between Civil Disobedience Movement and Non Cooperation Movement.

Q.58) Which among the following statements were associated with Aligarh Movement?

1. It was the foremost movement for social reforms among the Indian Muslims
2. The aim of the movement was to organize the Muslim peasants against Hindu landlords and British indigo planters
3. All-India Muslim League was the outcome of this movement
4. The movement offered a serious threat to the British supremacy in India

Choose the appropriate answer

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 1 and 3 only
- c) 1, 2 and 4 only
- d) All the above

Q.58) Solution (b)

The Aligarh Movement of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was the foremost movement for social reforms among the Indian Muslims.

Aligarh Movement was a 'cultural movement' with the objective of 'regeneration of liberal values in literature, social life, education and religion'. Its main objectives were the popularization of education and rationalization of religious tenets.

It was Titu Mir's Movement (not Aligarh Movement) who organized the Muslim peasants against Hindu landlords and British indigo planters.

The objective of the Aligarh movement was to ensure continued British support for its programmes. It assiduously supported all government legislation with a view to stamping out the stigma of disloyalty with which the entire Muslim community had been branded since the Rebellion of 1857 (therefore, the movement did not offer any serious threat to the British supremacy in India).

All-India Muslim League was the outcome of the Aligarh movement, so were many leaders of the League and the community.

THINK!

- Wahabi Movement

Q.59) In which of the following both the Gandhiites and the Revolutionaries made a joint effort to shake off British rule?

- a) Non cooperation movement
- b) Civil Disobedience movement
- c) Quit India movement
- d) None of the above

Q.59) Solution (a)

Non-cooperation movement was started by Mahatma Gandhi in 1920 to drive the British out of the country.

Non-cooperation movement was nothing but a declaration of peaceful; and non-violent war against the atrocities of the British government which had gone back on its words.

The Non-cooperation Movement meant active refusal to abide by the laws and regulations passed by the government.

- An appeal was made to all the Indians to surrender their titles and to boycott the law courts, the educational institutions and the election of the legislatures.
- It was thought in the beginning that this would be enough to emphasis upon the government the need for greater reforms and more amenities in the administration of the country.
- However, it was planned that, in case, it did not succeed in bringing down the Government; the payment of taxes would be refused.

The Congress also declared that it would not be satisfied with anything less than Swarajya. Thus, for the first time the Congress had taken a revolutionary step. An organization which was wedded to constitutional means had now adopted a revolutionary policy and was even ready to work for a self rule disconnecting all relations from the government of England in case it was not granted by them willingly.

Q.60) What were the programmes Gandhiji launched for Civil Disobedience Movement?

1. Government servants can resign from their office.
2. Lawyers can give up their practice.
3. Boycott of legislative councils, schools etc.
4. Foreign liquor and cloth shops can be picketed.
5. Paying takes can be refused wherever we have requisite strength.

Select the correct code:

- a) 1, 2, 3 and 4
- b) 2, 3, 4 and 5
- c) 1, 2, 4 and 5
- d) All of the above

Q.60) Solution (c)

Statement 3 is incorrect as it is related to Non-cooperation Movement.

The Civil disobedience movement was an important part of Indian freedom movement. It was led by Mahatma Gandhi against certain laws and commands of the ruling British Government.

Do you know?

Civil disobedience movement was started with Dandi March (also Salt march, Salt satyagraha) by Mahatma Gandhi on 12th March, 1930. On 12 March, 1930 he along with his 78 followers began a march from the Sabarmati Ashram to "Dandi" on the Gujarat coast. The Dandi March aroused great enthusiasm among the people. Everywhere the people began to break the law by selling banned political pamphlets, by showing defiance of section 144 and by withholding rents. Gandhiji called upon the women to begin spinning. In response to his call women took to spinning they also started picketing at the door of Government offices and foreign-goods shops. This participation of the women was a new thing in the freedom struggle. The movement was very tense in Bengal and the north-west. Sarojini Naidu came to the forefront during this movement. In the north-west the most famous leader was Abdul Gaffar Khan, knick-named as "Frontier Gandhi".

Q.61) Match List I (Article of Colonial Government of India) with List II (Provisions) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List-I (Acts of Colonial Government of India)

- A. Charter Act, 1813
- B. Regulating Act
- C. Act of 1858
- D. Pitt's India Act

List-II (Provisions)

- 1. Set up a Board of Control in Britain to fully regulate the East India Company's affairs in India
- 2. Company's trade monopoly in India was ended

3. The power to govern was transferred from the East India Company to the British Crown
4. The Company's directors were asked to present to the British government all correspondence and documents pertaining to the administration of the company

Codes:

A B C D

- a) 1 3 4 2
- b) 2 3 4 1
- c) 2 4 3 1
- d) 1 4 3 2

Q.61) Solution (c)

Charter Act, 1813 : : Company's trade monopoly in India was ended.

Regulating Act : : The Company's directors were asked to present to the British government all correspondence and documents pertaining to the administration of the company.

Act of 1858 : : The power to govern was transferred from the East India Company to the British Crown.

Pitt's India Act : : Set up a Board of Control in Britain to fully regulate the East India Company's affairs in India.

Q.62) Consider the following:

1. Chauri Chaura incident led Gandhi to call off the Non Cooperation Movement from Bardoli in 1922.
2. Chauri Chaura incident led Gandhi to start his Dandi March and later talks with the Viceroy Lord Irwin.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.62) Solution (a)

Chauri Chaura incident led Gandhi to call off the Non Cooperation Movement from Bardoli in February 1922.

The event also led to a Schism in the Congress Party when one faction of the leaders established the Congress-Khilafat-Swarajya Party. Moti Lal Nehru, C R Das, N C Kelkar, GS Gharpade and S Srinivas who founded the Swaraj party were in frustration due to sudden withdrawal of NCM by Gandhi.

Q.63) The 1929 Session of Indian National Congress is of significance in the history of the Freedom Movement because the

- a) attainment of Self-Government was declared as the objective of the Congress
- b) Non-Cooperation Movement was launched
- c) decision to participate in the Round Table Conference in London was taken
- d) attainment of Poorna Swaraj was adopted as the goal of the Congress

Q.63) Solution (d)

The 1929 Session of Indian National Congress is of significance in the history of the Freedom Movement because the attainment of Poorna Swaraj was adopted as the goal of the Congress.

The Indian National Congress, on 19 December 1929, passed the historic 'Purna Swaraj' – (total independence) resolution – at its Lahore session. A public declaration was made on 26 January 1930 – a day which the Congress Party urged Indians to celebrate as 'Independence Day'. The declaration was passed due to the breakdown of negotiations between leaders of freedom movement and the British over the question of dominion status for India.

Do you know?

The Purna Swaraj resolution was seen as a critical symbolic event by leaders of the freedom movement and Indians in general. During the constitution-making process during 1946 - 1950, members of the Assembly decided to choose 26 January 1950 as the date for the Constitution of India to come into effect; this was done to honour the date of the public declaration of Purna Swaraj.

Q.64) Colonial rule was based on two myths – one, that such a rule was in the interest of Indians and two, that it was invincible. Consider the following statements.

1. The first myth had been exploded by the economic critique by Moderate nationalists.
2. The second myth had been challenged by satyagraha through mass struggle.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

Q.64) Solution (c)

Evaluation of Khilafat Non-Cooperation Movement

The movement brought the urban Muslims into, the national movement, but at the same time it communalized the national politics to an extent. Although Muslim sentiments were a manifestation of the spread of a wider anti-imperialist feeling, the national leaders failed to raise the religious political consciousness of the Muslims to a level of secular political consciousness.

With the Non-Cooperation Movement, nationalist sentiments reached every nook and corner of the country and politicized every strata of population—the artisans, peasants, students, urban poor, women, traders etc. It was this politicization and activation of millions of men and women which imparted a revolutionary character to the national movement.

Colonial rule was based on two myths—**one, that such a rule was in the interest of Indians and two, that it was invincible.**

- The first myth had been exploded by the economic critique by **Moderate nationalists.**
- The second myth had been challenged by **satyagraha through mass struggle.**
- Now, the masses lost the hitherto all-pervasive fear of the colonial rule and its mighty repressive organs.

Do you know?

- Those advocating entry into legislative councils came to be known as the Swarajists (**C.R. Das, Motilal Nehru and Ajmal Khan**), while the other school of thought led by Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad, C. Rajagopalachari and M.A. Ansari came to be known as the 'No-changers'.
- The 'No-changers' opposed council entry, advocated, concentration on constructive work, and continuation of boycott and noncooperation, and quiet preparation for resumption of the suspended civil disobedience programme.

THINK!

- Outcome of Gaya session of Congress (December-1922)

Q.65) Consider the following statements about the Congress Session in Madras (December 1927).

1. The president of this session was M. A. Ansari.
2. The session decided to boycott the Simon commission at every stage and in every form.
3. Unionists in Punjab and the Justice Party in the south, decided not to boycott the commission.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 3 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) All the above

Q.65) Solution (d)

Congress Response to Simon Commission.

The Congress session in Madras (December 1927) meeting under the presidency of M.A. Ansari decided to boycott the **commission "at every stage and in every form"**. Meanwhile Nehru succeeded in getting a **snap resolution** passed at the session, **declaring complete independence as the goal of the Congress**.

Those who decided to support the Congress call of boycott included the Liberals of the Hindu Mahasabha and the majority faction of the Muslim League under Jinnah. Some others, such as the **Unionists in Punjab and the Justice Party in the south, decided not to boycott the commission**.

Do you know?

The impact of the appointment of the Simon Commission on Indian politics was two-fold:

- It gave a stimulus to **radical forces** demanding not **just complete independence** but **major socio-economic reforms on socialist lines**.
- The challenge of **Lord Birkenhead** to Indian politicians to produce an agreed constitution was accepted by various political sections, and **thus prospects for Indian unity seemed bright at that point of time**.

THINK!

- Nehru Report

Q.66) Consider the following statements about Gandhi-Irwin pact.

1. Immediate release of all political prisoners not convicted of violence.
2. Right to peaceful and non-aggressive picketing.
3. Commutation of Bhagat Singh and his comrades' death sentence to life sentence.

Which of the following is/are agreed by Irwin on behalf of government?

- a) 1 and 3 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 2 only
- d) All the above

Q.66) Solution (c)

GANDHI-IRWIN PACT

On January 25, 1931 Gandhi and all other members of the CWC were released unconditionally. The CWC authorized Gandhi to initiate discussions with the viceroy. As a result of these discussions, a pact was signed between the viceroy, representing the British Indian Government, and Gandhi, representing the Indian people, in Delhi on February 14, 1931. This Delhi Pact, also known as the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, placed the Congress on an equal footing with the Government.

Irwin on behalf of the Government agreed on

- Immediate release of all political prisoners not convicted of violence;
- Remission of all fines not yet collected;
- Return of all lands not yet sold to third parties;
- Lenient treatment to those government servants who had resigned;
- Right to make salt in coastal villages for personal consumption (not for sale);
- Right to peaceful and non-aggressive picketing; and
- Withdrawal of emergency ordinances.

The viceroy, however, turned down two of Gandhi's demands—

- Public inquiry into police excesses, and
- Commutation of Bhagat Singh and his comrades' death sentence to life sentence.

Do you know?

Gandhi on behalf of the Congress agreed—

- To suspend the civil disobedience movement, and
- To participate in the next RTC on the constitutional question around the three finchpins of federation, Indian responsibility, and reservations-and safeguards that may be necessary in India's interests (covering such areas as defense, external affairs, position of minorities, financial credit of India and discharge of other obligations)

THINK!

- Compare and contrast Non-Cooperation Movement and Civil Disobedience Movement.

Q.67) Which of the following can be inferred from the Karachi (Congress Session) resolution of 1931?

1. Right to equality
2. Secular form of government.
3. Socialist pattern of economy.
4. This was the first time the Congress spelt out what swaraj would mean for the masses.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- b) 2, 3 and 4 only
- c) 1, 3 and 4 only
- d) All the above

Q.67) Solution (d)

Congress Resolutions at Karachi

While disapproving of and dissociating itself from political violence, the Congress admired the "bravery" and "sacrifice" of the three martyrs.

The Delhi Pact was endorsed.

The goal of purna swaraj was reiterated. Two resolutions were adopted—one on **Fundamental Rights** and the other on **National Economic Programme**— which made the session particularly memorable. The resolution on Fundamental Rights guaranteed—

- free speech and free press
- right to form associations
- right to assemble
- universal adult franchise

- equal legal rights irrespective of caste, creed and sex (**right to equality**)
- neutrality of state in religious matters (**secular form of government**).
- free and compulsory primary education
- protection to culture, language, script of minorities and linguistic groups

The resolution on National Economic Programme included—

- substantial reduction in rent and revenue exemption from rent for uneconomic holdings
- relief from agricultural indebtedness
- control of usury
- better conditions of work including a living wage, limited hours of work and protection of women workers
- right to workers and peasants to form unions
- state ownership and control of key industries, mines and means of transport (**Socialist pattern of economy**)

This was the first time the Congress spelt out what swaraj would mean for the masses—**"in order to end exploitation of masses, political freedom must include economic freedom of starving millions."**

Do you know?

- The Second Round Table Conference, which the **Congress had agreed to attend under the Delhi Pact**, was held in London in December 1931.

THINK!

- Minorities' Pact.

Q.68) Consider the following statements about Communal Award.

1. The Communal Award declared the depressed classes also to be minorities and entitled them to 'separate electorates'.
2. The Congress along with Gandhi rejected it.
3. The Poona Pact abandoned separate electorates for the depressed classes.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 3 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) All the above

Q.68) Solution (a)**COMMUNAL AWARD AND POONA PACT**

The Communal Award was announced by the British Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, in August 1932. This was yet another expression of British policy of divide and rule. The Muslims, Sikhs and Christians had already been recognized as minorities. **The Communal Award declared the depressed classes also to be minorities and entitled them to 'separate electorates'.**

Congress Stand Though opposed to separate electorates, the Congress was not in favour of changing the Communal Award without the consent of the minorities. Thus, while strongly disagreeing with the Communal Award, **the Congress decided neither to accept it nor to reject it.**

Gandhi's Response

Gandhi saw the Communal Award as an attack on Indian unity and nationalism. He thought it was harmful to both Hinduism and to the depressed classes since it provided no answer to the socially degraded position of the depressed classes. Once the depressed classes were treated as a separate political entity, he argued, **the question of abolishing untouchability would get undermined, while separate electorates would ensure that the untouchables remained untouchables in perpetuity.** He said that what was required was not protection of the so-called interests of the depressed classes but root and branch eradication of untouchability.

Gandhi demanded that the depressed classes be elected **through joint and if possible a wider electorate through universal franchise**, while expressing no objection to the demand for a larger number of reserved seats. And to press for his demands, he went on an indefinite fast on September 20, 1932. Now leaders of various persuasions, including B.R. Ambedkar, M.C. Rajah and Madan Mohan Malaviya got together to hammer out a compromise contained in the Poona Pact.

Poona Pact was Signed by B.R. Ambedkar on behalf of the depressed classes in September 1932, the Pact abandoned separate electorates for the depressed classes. But the seats reserved for the depressed classes were increased from 71 to 147 in provincial legislatures and 18 per cent of the total in the central legislature.

Do you know?

- **GANDHI'S HARIJAN CAMPAIGN** Determined to undo the divisive intentions of the Government's divide and rule policy, Gandhi gave up all his other preoccupations and launched a whirlwind campaign against untouchability— first from jail and after his release in August 1933 from the outside. While in jail, he had set up the **All India**

Anti-Untouchability League in September 1932 and had started the **weekly Harijan in January 1933**. After his release, he shifted to the **Satyagraha Ashram in Wardha** as he had vowed in 1930 **not to return to Sabarmati Ashram unless swaraj was won**.

THINK!

- Gandhi's Thoughts on Caste.

Q.69) Consider the following strategies/policies during the Indian freedom struggle.

Strategy/policy	Led by
1. Struggle-Truce-Struggle	Gandhiji
2. Carrot and Stick	Britishers
3. Struggle-Victory	Motilal Nehru

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

- 1 and 3 only
- 1 and 2 only
- 2 and 3 only
- All the above

Q.69) Solution (b)

Jawaharlal Nehru's Opposition to Struggle-Truce-Struggle Strategy

A large number of Congressmen led by Gandhi believed that a mass phase of movement (struggle phase) had to be followed by a phase of reprieve (truce phase) before the next stage of mass struggle could be taken up. The truce period, it was argued, would enable the masses to recoup their strength to fight and also give the Government a chance to respond to the demands of the nationalists. The masses could not go on sacrificing indefinitely. If the Government did not respond positively, the movement could be resumed again with the participation of the masses. **This was the Struggle-Truce-Struggle or S-T-S strategy.**

Criticizing the S-T-S strategy, Nehru argued that the Indian national movement had reached a stage, **after the Lahore Congress call for purna swaraj programme**, in which there should be a continuous confrontation and conflict with imperialism till it was overthrown. He advocated maintenance of a "continuous direct action" policy by the Congress and without the interposition of a constitutionalist phase. Real power, he said, cannot be won by two annas and four annas. Against a S-T-S strategy, **he suggested a Struggle-Victory (S-V) strategy.**

The "carrot and stick" approach (also "carrot or stick approach") is an idiom that refers to a policy of offering a combination of reward and punishment to induce good behavior. It is named in reference to a cart driver dangling a carrot in front of a mule and holding a stick behind it. The mule would move towards the carrot because it wants the reward of food, while also moving away from the stick behind it, since it does not want the punishment of pain, thus drawing the cart.

Even the Britishers used this policy to deal with the emergence of Extremists during the "Swadeshi Movement". Britisher realized that the moderates could be useful as an alternative to the militant nationalists who were growing in popularity. So the British followed policy of carrot and stick.

Do you know?

- GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1935. Amidst the struggle of 1932, the Third RTC was held in November, again without Congress participation. The discussions led to the formulation of the Act of 1935.

THINK!

- Main Features of GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1935.

Q.70) To get Indian cooperation in the war effort, the viceroy announced the August Offer. Consider the following statements with respect to August Offer:

1. It offered dominion status as the objective for India.
2. Setting up of constituent assembly after the war.
3. The Congress accepted the August Offer.
4. The Muslim League rejected the August offer.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 4 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 3 and 4 only
- d) All the above

Q.70) Solution (b)

Hitler's astounding success and the fall of Belgium, Holland and France put England in a conciliatory mood. **To get Indian cooperation in the war effort**, the viceroy announced the August Offer (August 1940) which proposed:

- **Dominion status** as the objective for India.
- **Expansion of viceroy's executive council.**
- **Setting up of a constituent assembly after the war.** Indians would decide the constitution according to their social, economic and political conceptions, subject to fulfilment of the obligation of the Government regarding defense, minority rights, treaties with states, all India services.
- **No future constitution to be adopted without the consent of minorities.**
- The Congress rejected the August Offer. Nehru said, "**Dominion status concept is dead as a door nail.**" Gandhi said that the declaration had widened the gulf between the nationalists and the British rulers.
- **The Muslim League welcomed the veto assurance given to the League,** and reiterated its position that partition was the only solution to the deadlock.

Do you know?

- August Offer for **the first time**, the inherent right of Indians to frame their constitution was recognized and the Congress **demand for a constituent assembly** was, conceded. **Dominion status was explicitly offered.**

THINK!

- Individual Satyagrahis.

Q.71) Saddler Commission was appointed in 1917 to enquire into the conditions and prospects of University of Calcutta. Which of the following statements are correct regarding Saddler Commission?

1. It is known as the Magna Carta of English education in India.
2. Education was made a provincial subject.
3. It recommended for 12 years of schooling before three years of University.
4. It established University Grants Commission (UGC).

Select the code from below:

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 3 and 4
- c) 2 and 3
- d) All of the above

Q.71) Solution (c)

Recommendations of Saddler Commission

- The major objective of this commission was to free the universities from the burden of the secondary education, so that the wholly focus on the Higher education. This resulted in the creation of Board of secondary education in the Provinces; United Provinces was the first to have such board.
- Students have to finish 12 years of schooling and 3 years of honours course.
- The secondary education was separated from the University education and admission to the university was upgraded from metric level to intermediate level.
- The Saddler Commission also recommended the use of mother tongue as a medium of instruction in the intermediate colleges. The Education was made a " provincial subject".
- Creation of Inter University Board for coordination among the universities.
- As far as Calcutta University is concerned, this commission gave the following recommendations:
 - More powers should be given to the university.
 - A full time paid Vice Chancellor should be appointed in the University.
 - Provisions should be made to differentiate the Pass Course from the Honors course.
 - A residential university should be established at Dhaka.
 - A special board of women education should be set up in Calcutta University.

The above recommendations were accepted and implemented in due course of time. After independence UGC was established in 1953 with the recommendation of a similar Radha Krishna Commission.

Note: Wood's dispatch is known as the Magna Carta of English Education in India.

Q.72) Which of the following statements are correct regarding Baba Ramchandar?

1. He worked as an indentured labourer in Fiji.
2. He roamed around with a copy of Ramayan in his hand and blending readings of it with denunciations of British Raj and Zamindars.
3. He formed Awadh Kisan Sabha in 1920.

Select the code from following:

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the above

Q.72) Solution (d)

Baba Ram Chandra

Baba Ram Chandra (born 1864) was an Indian trade unionist who organised the farmers of Oudh, India into forming a united front to fight against the abuses of landlords in 1920s and 1930s. He was also an influential figure in the history of Fiji, and owed his inspiration to take up the cause of the down-trodden to his 12 years as an indentured labourer in Fiji and to his efforts to end the indenture system. His real name was Shridhar Balwant Jodhpurkar. He was a Brahmin, of Maharashtrian origin. He left for Fiji as an indentured labourer in 1904 after changing his name to Ram Chandra Rao in order to conceal his identity as a Brahmin, since Brahmins were not preferred as indentured labourers.

On his return to India he settled in Ayodhya and became a sadhu (holy man). He was accused by the local police of spreading disaffection among the peasantry. He married a woman of middle caste and commenced calling himself "Baba Ram Chandra." He moved around the region with a copy of the Ramayana under his arm, blending readings from this popular Hindu epic with denunciations of both the British Raj and the landlords, and appealed to the peasants to act together against their exploiters. Although he began by seeking to harmonise tenant-landlord relations, Ram Chandra soon considered this to be a wasted effort and began to mobilise the peasants. He encouraged peasants to pay only the required rent and refrain from customary donations.

In 1919 he led the first peasant protest against the landlords and by 1920 had organised all the farmers associations in Oudh, forming the Oudh Kisan Sabha (Oudh Farmers' Association). He was arrested on a number of occasions for organising public protests.

He tried to get the support of Nehru and other Indian National Congress leaders to fight for the rights of the farmers but was disappointed to discover that the Congress, with its urban-based leadership, was concerned only with independence and did not seem to understand the needs of the peasants.

Q.73) Which of the following statements are correct regarding Karachi session of Congress in 1931?

1. It was presided by Pt Jawaharlal Nehru.
2. It endorsed the Gandhi – Irwin Pact.
3. It is famous for its resolution on Fundamental Rights and National Economic Policy.

Select the code from below:

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the above

Q.73) Solution (b)

The Congress met at Karachi in March 1931 to endorse the Gandhi-Irwin or the Delhi Pact. It was presided over by Sardar Patel. This session became memorable for its resolution on the Fundamental Rights and the National Economic Programs. In short, it set the parameters of the Swaraj was reflecting the then dominant leftwing ting of the national movements. It was drafted by the Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Some important aspects of these resolutions were:

- Basic civil rights of freedom of speech, Freedom of Press, Freedom of assembly, Freedom of association, Equality before law
- Elections on the basis of Universal Adult Franchise Free and compulsory primary education.
- Substantial reduction in rent and taxes
- Better conditions for workers including a living wage, limited hours of work.
- Protection of women and peasants
- Government ownership or control of key industries, mines, and transport.
- Protection of Minorities.

Q.74) Who of the following revolutionaries are associated with Chittagong Armoury Raid led by Surya Sen?

1. Kalpana Dutta
2. Pritilata Waddedar
3. Lakshmi Sahgal
4. Usha Mehta

Select the code from following:

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 3 and
- c) 1,3 and 4
- d) All of the above

Q.74) Solution (a)**Chittagong armoury raid**

The Chittagong armoury raid, also known as the Chittagong uprising, was an attempt on 18 April 1930 to raid the armoury of police and auxiliary forces from the Chittagong armoury in

the Bengal Presidency of British India (now in Bangladesh) by armed Indian independence fighters led by Surya Sen.

Sen devised a plan to capture the two main armouries in Chittagong, destroy the telegraph and telephone office, and take as hostages members of the European Club, the majority of whom were government or military officials involved in maintaining the British Raj in India. Firearms retailers were also to be raided, while rail and communication lines were to be cut in order to sever Chittagong from Calcutta. Imperial banks at Chittagong were to be looted to gather money for further uprisings, and various jailed revolutionaries would be freed.

The raiders were members of revolutionary groups who favoured armed uprisings as a means to achieve India's independence from British colonial rule. They were inspired by the 1916 Easter Rising in Ireland and led by Surya Sen. However, they were ideologically influenced more by the Communists in Soviet Russia. Many of these raiders later became Communists. The group included Ganesh Ghosh, Lokenath Bal, Ambika Chakrobarty, Harigopal Bal (Tegra), Ananta Singh, Anand Prasad Gupta, Tripura Sen, Pritilata Waddedar, Kalpana Dutta, Binod Bihari Chowdhury, Subodh Roy, Monoranjan Bhattacharya.

Do you know?

A movie 'Khelein hum Jee Jaan se' was made on this historic heroic act of Surya Sen.

PS: Please don't watch this movie. It will scar you for life!!

Q.75) Which of the following are correctly matched?

1. First operational telegraph line – 1855
2. First railway line – 1853
3. First Postal Stamp in India – 1852

Select the code from following:

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the above

Q.75) Solution (b)

The telegram service in India was established in 1851. The first experimental telegraph was sent between Kolkata and Diamond Harbour. Officially the service started in 1854.

Indian railway line was opened in 1853 with first run between Mumbai and Thane.

First post office was established in India in 1837 while the first stamp in India was launched in 1852.



The Scinde Dawk of 1852, the first postage stamp of India is a round red sealing wafer.

Think

Reforms by British Raj

Q.76) Which of the following are correctly matched?

1. Madras Mahajan Sabha - M. Veeraraghavachariar, G. Subramania Iyer and P. Anandacharlu
2. Poona Sarvajanik Sabha – Mahadev Govind Ranade
3. Bombay Presidency association - Badruddin Tyabji, Pherozshah Mehta and K.T. Telang
4. Indian Association – Surendranath Bannerji and Anand Mohan Bose

Select the code from following:

- a) 1,2 and 3
- b) 2,3 and 4
- c) 1,3 and 4
- d) All of the above

Q.76) Solution (d)

Important Associations before INC was established

The **Indian National Association** also known as Indian Association was the first avowed nationalist organization founded in British India by Surendranath Banerjee and Ananda Mohan Bose in 1876.[1] The objectives of this Association were "promoting by every legitimate means the political, intellectual and material advancement of the people".

In May 1884., M. Veeraraghavachariar, G. Subramania Iyer and P. Anandacharlu established the **Madras Mahajana Sabha**. The Mahajana Sabha held its first conference between December 29, 1884 and January 2, 1885. The Sabha adopted a moderate policy in its early

days. However, still, its aims and objectives were considered seditious. In December 1895, on his visit to Madras, the Viceroy of India, Lord Elgin refused to receive the welcome address from the Madras Mahajana Sabha.

Pune Sarvajanic Sabha, was a sociopolitical organisation in British India which started with the aim of working as a mediating body between the government and people of India and to popularise the peasants' legal rights. It was started by Mahadev Govind Ranade

The **Bombay Presidency Association** was started by Badruddin Tyabji, Pherozshah Mehta and K.T. Telang in 1885. Mehta became its president, and remained so for the rest of his years. He encouraged Indians to obtain western education and embrace its culture to uplift India.

Think

- Formation of INC
- Safety Valve Theory

Q.77) Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding Mahagujarat movement?

1. The Movement was lead by Samaldas Gandhi
2. The aim of the movement was to get a separate state for Gujrati speaking people in 1935.

Select the code from following:

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.77) Solution (d)

Mahagujarat Movement

Mahagujarat movement, known as Mahagujarat Andolan locally, was a political movement demanding the creation of the state of Gujarat for Gujarati-speaking people from the bilingual Bombay state of India in 1956. It succeeded in the formation of Gujarat, as well as the Marathi-speaking Maharashtra state, on 1 May 1960.

The movement was led by Indulal Yagnik.

Do you know?

After Independence the Nawab of Junagarh signed the instrument of accession with Pakistan. The majority of Hindu population in the state was against this action. A temporary government was established at Junagarh by Samaldas Gandhi.

Q.78) Which of the following statements are correct about the Home Rule league movement?

1. It was launched by Annie Besant first and then by Tilak.
2. Tilak launched it in Poona while Besant launched it in Madras
3. The aim of this movement was self – government.
4. It was inspired by Irish home rule league movement.

Select the code from below:

- a) 1, 2 and 3
- b) 2, 3 and 4
- c) 1, 3 and 4
- d) All of the above

Q.78) Solution (b)

Tilak founded the first League in the city of poona in April 1916 then after this Annie Besant founded second league at Adyar Madras in September 1916.

Objectives of the Home Rule League movement

- To establish self- government
- To build up an agitation for home rule by promoting political education and discussion.
- To build the confidence of the Indians against the suppression of the British government and to create an alternative movement to break the existing state of stagnation and the inertia.
- To revive the political activity on their own while maintaining the principles of congress.
- To demand for greater political representation from the British government.

Q.79) Who among the following was the founder of the organisation - Indian Home Rule Society (India House), London established in 1904?

- a) Veer Savarkar
- b) Tarak Nath Das
- c) Shyamji Krishna Verma
- d) Lala Hardayal

Q.79) Solution (c)

Shyamji Krishna Verma

- Shyamji Krishna Verma, an Indian revolutionary fighter, was the **founder of Indian Home Rule Society, India House and The Indian Sociologist in London.**
- In 1905 he founded the India House and The Indian Sociologist, which rapidly developed as an organised meeting point for radical nationalists among Indian students in Britain at the time and one of the most prominent centres for revolutionary Indian nationalism outside India. Most famous among the members of this organisation was Veer Savarkar.
- Krishna Varma moved to Paris in 1907, avoiding prosecution. He died in 1930.

Vikram Damodar Savarkar

- V D Savarkar or Veer Savarkar (commonly known as Swatantryaveer Savarkar) was an Indian pro-independence activist.
- Savarkar's revolutionary activities began while studying in India and England, where he was associated with the India House and **founded student societies including Abhinav Bharat Society and the Free India Society.**

Tarakanath Das

- Tarakanath Das was an anti-British Bengali Indian revolutionary and internationalist scholar. He was a pioneering immigrant in the west coast of North America and discussed his plans with Tolstoy, while organising the Asian Indian immigrants in favour of the Indian freedom movement.
- With Panduranga Khankojee (B.G. Tilak's emissary), **Tarak founded the Indian Independence League.**

Lala Har Dayal

- Lala Har Dayal was an Indian nationalist revolutionary who **founded the Ghadar Party in America.**
- He was a polymath who turned down a career in the Indian Civil Service. His simple living and intellectual acumen inspired many expatriate Indians living in Canada and the USA to fight against British Imperialism during the First World War.

Q.80) Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists:

List I

1. Ghadr Party
2. Swatantra Party
3. Hindu Mahasabha
4. Theosophical Society of India

List II

- A. Madan Mohan Malviya
- B. Sohan Singh Bhakna
- C. Annie Besant
- D. C Rajagopalachari

Code:

- 1 – 2 – 3 – 4
- a) B – C – D – A
 - b) B – A – D – C
 - c) A – B – D – C
 - d) B – D – A – C

Q.80) Solution (d)

Ghadar Party:

Original name of Ghadar Party was Pacific Coast Hindustan Association. The founding president of Ghadar Party was Sohan Singh Bhakna and Lala Hardayal was the co-founder of this party. Headquarters of the movement were set up at Yugantar Ashram in San Francisco.

Swatantra Party:

C. Rajagopalachari (1878-1972) was a freedom fighter, politician, an associate of Gandhi and the final governor general of India. Rajagopalachari parted ways with the Congress in 1957 after being disillusioned by the path it was taking. He founded the Swatantra Party in 1959, which favoured classical liberal principles and free enterprise.

Hindu Mahasabha:

Hindu Mahasabha was founded in 1914 by Madan Mohan Malviya. It worked with Arya Samaj and other Hindu organizations. It was directly link with Rashtriya Swam Sevak Sangh founded in 1925 at Nagpur by K.B.Hegewar. The first All India Hindu Mahasabha Conference was organized at Hardwar in 1915. The Sabha became more aggressive after 1929 and started propagating Hindu Rashtra which was totally differ from Gandhiji's Ram Rajya.

Theosophical Society of India

Annie Besant (1847–1933), became the second President of The Theosophical Society from 1907 to 1933. She was an outstanding orator of her time, a champion of human freedom, educationist, philanthropist, and author with more than three hundred books and pamphlets to her credit.

She also guided thousands of men and women all over the world in their spiritual quest.

Q.81) The only session of Indian National Congress which was presided by Mahatma Gandhi was held at –

- a) Belgaum
- b) Faizpur
- c) Allahabad
- d) Karachi

Q.81) Solution (a)

Do you know?

Gandhiji was the president of the Congress only on one occasion and the session was held in Belgaum.

It is here (in Belgaum) that spinning was made the mainstay of activity and Gandhi declared 'Non-violent non-cooperation' as a means to attain political freedom. It is the same city which helped different factions of Congress come together.

Q.82) Arrange the following events according to chronological order:

1. Home Rule Movement
2. August Declaration
3. Khilafat Movement

Choose the appropriate code:

- a) 1 – 2 – 3
- b) 2 – 1 – 3
- c) 3 – 1 – 2
- d) 1 – 3 – 2

Q.82) Solution (a)

Home Rule Movement (1916) was started by B. G. Tilak (1916) at Poona and Annie Besant and S. Subramania Iyer at Adyar, near Madras (Sept, 1916).

Objective: Self government for India in the British Empire. Tilak linked up the question of Swaraj with the demand for the formation of Linguistic States and education in vernacular language. He gave the slogan: Swaraj is my birth right and I will have it.

Lucknow Pact (1916) - Happened following a war between Britain and Turkey leading to anti-British feelings among Muslims. Both INC and Muslim League concluded this (Congress accepted the separate electorates and both jointly demanded for a representative government and dominion status for the country).

August Declaration (1917) - After the Lucknow Pact, a British policy was announced which aimed at increasing association of Indians in every branch of the administration for progressive realization of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British empire. This came to be called the August Declaration.

Khilafat Movement (1920) - Muslims were agitated by the treatment done with Turkey by the British in the treaty that followed the First World War. Two brothers, Mohd. Ali and Shaukat Ali started this movement.

Q.83) Which of the following are the revolutionary leaders, who were tried in the Alipore Conspiracy case?

1. Prafulla Chaki
2. Khudiram Bose
3. Barindra Kumar Ghose

Select the correct answer from the following:

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 3 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) All the above

Q.83) Solution (c)

In 1908 a revolutionary conspiracy was intrigued to kill the Chief Presidency Magistrate D.H. Kingford of Muzaffarpur. The task was entrusted to Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki. They threw the bombs on a vehicle coming out of the magistrate's home on April 30, 1908. The magistrate could not be killed as he was not in the vehicle, but two British ladies were killed in the attack.

Prafulla Chaki committed suicide after cornered by the Police and Khudi Ram Bose was arrested.

Barindra Ghosh and Ullaskar Dutt were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment and they were released in 1920.

Q.84) Under the guidance of whom of the following the Vedaranyam Salt Satyagraha March was organized?

- a) C. Rajagopalachari
- b) N. S. Varadhachariyar
- c) A Vaidyanatha Iyer
- d) Swaminatha Chetty

Q.84) Solution (a)

C. Rajagopalachari, a close associate of Gandhi, led the march which had close to 150 volunteers, most of who belonged to the Indian National Congress. It began at Trichinopoly (now Tiruchirappalli) on 13 April 1930 and proceeded for about 150 miles towards the east before culminating at Vedaranyam, a small coastal town in the then Tanjore District. By collecting salt directly from the sea the marchers broke the salt law. As a part of the march, Rajagopalachari created awareness among the people by highlighting the importance of khadi as well as social issues like caste discrimination. The campaign came to an end on 28 April 1930 when the participants were arrested by the police.

Its leader Rajagopalachari was imprisoned for six months. The march along with the ones at Dandi and Dharasana drew worldwide attention to the Indian independence movement.

Q.85) Mughal empire followed “the policy of the individualistic minimum of interference”. What does it mean?

- It contented itself with discharging only the police duties and the collection of revenue.
- Individual liberties reconciled with social norms.
- Individual persons to head each department of administration with minimal interference.
- All the above

Q.85) Solution (a)

Like other medieval states, the Mughal empire followed “the policy of the individualistic minimum of interference” i.e. **it contented itself with discharging only the police duties and the collection of revenue.**

Do you know?

- The Mughal administration presented a combination of Indian and extra-Indian elements, or more correctly, it was **the “Perso-Arabic system in Indian setting”**. The bifurcation of authority in the provinces – the division of power between the subahdar and the diwan – was based on the system prevailing under the Arab rulers in Egypt. The revenue system was a resultant of two forces – the time-honoured Hindu practice and the abstract Arabian theory. **The mansabdari system was of Central Asian origin.**

THINK!

- Mughal military rule.

Q.86) For the purpose of assessment the land was classified in Akbar’s reign in four categories.

Land type	Meaning
1. Polaj	Land which was cultivated every year and never left fallow
2. Parati or Parauti	land which had to be left fallow for a time to enable it to recover fertility
3. Chachar	land which had to be left fallow for three or four years
4. Banjar	land which remained uncultivated for five years or more

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

- a) 1 and 3 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 2 and 4 only
- d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Q.86) Solution (d)

For the purpose of assessment the land was classified in Akbar's reign in four categories : polaj (land which was cultivated every year and never left fallow); parati or parauti (land which had to be left fallow for a time to enable it to recover fertility); chachar (land which had to be left fallow for three or four years); and banjar (land which remained uncultivated for five years or more).

Do you know?

- During the reign of Akbar and his successors four main systems of revenue assessment were prevalent: (a) zabti or dahsala system; (b) batai,, ghallabakshi or bhaoli; (c) kankut and (d) nasaq

THINK!

- Mughal mansabdari system

Q.87) The Charter Act of 1793 had reserved all posts worth 500 pounds per annum for the covenanted servants of the Company. The reasons for exclusion of Indians were

1. The belief that only the English could establish administrative services serving British interests.
2. The belief that the Indians were incapable, untrustworthy and insensitive to the British interests.
3. The fact there was high competition among the Europeans themselves for lucrative posts, so why offer them to the Indians.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1, 2 and 3
- d) None

Q.87) Solution (c)

Charter Act of 1853

This Act ended the Company's patronage, enjoining recruitment to be through an open competition henceforth. The Indians, however, were barred from high posts from the 'very beginning. Cornwallis thought, "Every native of Hindustan is corrupt."

The Charter Act of 1793 had reserved all posts worth 500 pounds per annum for the covenanted servants of the Company. The reasons for exclusion of Indians were—

- The belief that only the English could establish administrative services serving British interests.
- The belief that the Indians were incapable, untrustworthy and insensitive to the British interests.
- The fact there was high competition among the Europeans themselves for lucrative posts, so why offer them to the Indians.

Do you know?

The INC raised the demand, after it was set up in 1885, for

- lowering of age limit for recruitment-. And
- holding the examination simultaneously in India and Britain.

THINK!

- Aitchison Committee on Public Services.

Q.88) Consider the following statements.

1. Indian Social Conference founded by M.G. Ranade and Raghunath Rao.
2. Indian Social Conference could be called the economic reform cell of the Indian National Congress.
3. It launched the "Pledge Movement".

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 1 and 3 only
- c) 1, 2 and 3
- d) 1 only

Q.88) Solution (c)

Indian Social Conference Founded by M.G. Ranade and Raghunath Rao, the conference met annually from its first session in Madras in 1887 at the same time and venue as the

Indian National Congress. It focused attention on the social issues of importance; **it could be called the social reform cell of the Indian National Congress, in fact.** The conference advocated inter-caste marriages, opposed polygamy and kulinism. **It launched the "Pledge Movement"** to inspire people to take a pledge against child marriage.

Do you know?

- The Rahnumai Mazdayasnan Sabha (Religious Reform Association) was founded in 1851 by a group of English-educated Parsis.
- The message of reform was spread by the newspaper Rast Goftar (Truth-Teller).

THINK!

- Positive contributions of reform movements.

Q.89) Consider the following statements.

1. Delhi Manifesto demanded that the purpose of round table conference should be to formulate a scheme for implementation of purna swaraj.
2. Delhi Pact also known as Gandhi-Irwin pact reduced the Delhi Manifesto demand of purna swaraj to dominion status.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

Q.89) Solution (d)

Delhi Manifesto

On November 2, 1929, a conference of prominent national leaders issued a "Delhi Manifesto" which demanded

- That the purpose of the Round Table Conference (RTC) should be to formulate a scheme for implementation of the dominion status (thus acting as a constituent assembly) and the basic principle of dominion status should be immediately accepted;
- That the Congress should have majority representation at the conference;
- amnesty and a general policy of conciliation; Viceroy Irwin rejected these demands on December 23, 1929. The stage of confrontation was to begin now.

GANDHI-IRWIN PACT

On January 25, 1931 Gandhi and all other members of the CWC were released unconditionally. The CWC authorized Gandhi to initiate discussions with the viceroy. As a result of these discussions, pact was signed between the viceroy, representing the British Indian Government, and Gandhi, representing the Indian people, in Delhi on February 14, 1931. This Delhi Pact, also known as the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, placed the Congress on an equal footing with the Government.

Irwin on behalf of the Government agreed on

- immediate release of all political prisoners not convicted of violence;
- remission of all fines not yet collected;
- return of all lands not yet sold to third parties;
- lenient treatment to those government servants who had resigned;
- right to make salt in coastal villages for personal consumption (not for sale);
- right to peaceful and non-aggressive picketing; and
- withdrawal of emergency ordinances.

The viceroy, however, turned down two of Gandhi's demands—

- public inquiry into police excesses, and
- commutation of Bhagat Singh and his comrades' death sentence to life sentence.
- to suspend the civil disobedience movement, and
- to participate in the next RTC on the constitutional question around the three Finches of federation, Indian responsibility, and reservations-and safeguards that may be necessary in India's interests (covering such areas as defence, external affairs, position of minorities, financial credit of India and discharge of other obligations).

Do you know?

- In March 1931, a special session of the Congress was held at Karachi to endorse the Gandhi-Irwin or Delhi Pact. Six days before the session (which was held on March 29) Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru had been executed. Throughout Gandhi's route to Karachi, he was greeted with black flag demonstrations by the Punjab Naujawan Bharat Sabha, in protest against his failure to secure commutation of the death sentence for Bhagat and his comrades.

THINK!

- Minority pact.

Q.90) Consider the following acts under the General-Generalship of Lord William Bentinck 1828-1835.

1. Abolition of sati and other cruel rites.
2. Introduction of English as the official language.
3. Treaty of 'perpetual friendship with Ranjeet Singh.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 1 and 3 only
- c) 1, 2 and 3
- d) 2 only

Q.90) Solution (c)

Lord William Bentinck 1828-1835

- Abolition of sati and other cruel rites (1829).
- Suppression of thugi (1830).
- Charter Act of 1833.
- Resolution of 1835, and educational reforms and introduction of English as the official language.
- Annexation of Mysore (1831), Coorg (1834) and Central Cachar (1834).
- Treaty of 'perpetual friendship with Ranjeet Singh.
- Abolition of the provincial courts of appeal and circuit set up by Cornwallis, appointment of commissioners of revenue and circuit.

Do you know?

Lod Lytton 1876-1880

- Famine of 1876-78 affecting Madras, Bombay, Mysore, Hyderabad, parts of central India and Punjab. appointment of Famine Commission under the presidency of Richard Strachey (1878).
- Royal Titles Act (1876), Queen Victoria assuming the title of 'Kaiser-i-Hind' or Queen Empress of India.
- The Vernacular Press Act (1878).
- The Arms Act (1878).
- The Second Afghan War (1878-80)

THINK!

- Schools of thought viz. Conservatives, paternalistic imperialist and radicals.

Q.91) Consider the following statements.

1. Hind Swaraj book was written by Mahatma Gandhi.
2. In this book Gandhiji expressed critical views about Western civilization and praises the industrialization.
3. Gandhi argues in the book that Indian independence is only possible through passive resistance.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 1 and 3 only
- c) 1, 2 and 3
- d) 2 only

Q.91) Solution (b)

Mohandas Gandhi wrote this book in his native language, Gujarati, while traveling from London to South Africa onboard SS Kildonan Castle between November 13 and November 22, 1909. In the book Gandhi gives a diagnosis for the problems of humanity in modern times, the causes, and his remedy.

Gandhi's Hind Swaraj takes the form of a dialogue between two characters, The Reader and The Editor. The Reader essentially serves as the typical Indian countryman whom Gandhi would have been addressing with Hind Swaraj. The Reader voices the common beliefs and arguments of the time concerning Indian Independence. Gandhi, The Editor, explains why those arguments are flawed and interjects his own arguments. **As 'The Editor' Gandhi puts it, "it is my duty patiently to try to remove your prejudice."**

In the dialogue that follows, Gandhi outlines four themes that structure his arguments.

- First, Gandhi argues that 'Home Rule is Self-Rule'. **He argues that it is not enough for the British to leave only for Indians to adopt a British-styled society.** As he puts it, some "want English rule without the Englishman ... that is to say, [they] would make India English. And when it becomes English, it will be called not Hindustan but Englishtan. This is not the Swaraj I want."
- **Gandhi also argues that Indian independence is only possible through passive resistance.** In fact, more than denouncing violence, Gandhi argues that it is counter-productive; instead, he believes, "The force of love and pity is infinitely greater than the force of arms. There is harm in the exercise of brute force, never in that of pity." This is essential throughout Hind Swaraj.
- **To exert passive resistance, Gandhi reasons that Swadeshi (self-reliance) be exercised by Indians, meaning the refusal of all trade and dealings with the British.** He addresses the English when he states, "If you do not concede our demand, we

shall be no longer your petitioners. You can govern us only so long as we remain the governed; we shall no longer have any dealings with you." Gandhi makes an intriguing argument here: if the British want India for trade, remove trade from the equation.

- Finally, Gandhi argues that India will never be free unless it rejects Western civilization itself. **In the text he is deeply critical of western civilization**, claiming, "India is being ground down, not under the English heel, but under that of modern civilization." He speaks about civilization not just in relation to India, though. He argues that "Western civilization is such that one has only to be patient and it will be self-destroyed." It is a profound repudiation. Not only is western civilization unhealthy for India, but western civilization is by its own virtue unhealthy.

Do you know?

- On another level, the call for swaraj represents a genuine attempt to regain control of the 'self' - our self-respect, self-responsibility, and capacities for self-realization - from institutions of dehumanization. As Gandhi states, "It is swaraj when we learn to rule ourselves." The real goal of the freedom struggle was not only to secure political azadi (independence) from Britain, but rather to gain true swaraj (liberation and self-rule).

THINK!

- Satyagraha

Q.92) First Governor General of Bengal, Warren Hastings formulated a judicial plan. Which of the following statements regarding that are correct?

1. Diwani Adalat was established in each district to decide civil cases.
2. Nizamat adalat was established in each district to decide criminal cases.
3. Nizamat Adalat was assisted by a Mufti and two maulvis.

Select the code from below:

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 1 and 3
- c) 2 and 3
- d) All of the above

Q.92) Solution (d)

Judicial Reforms during Warren Hastings

Warren Hastings prepared the first judicial plan. It was the first step to regulate machinery of administration of justice and the plan being a landmark in the legal history became famous as Warren Hastings's plan of 1772.

Courts of original jurisdiction

The Provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, were divided into various units for the purpose of administration, both judicial and civil. These units were called districts.

(1) **Mofussil Diwani Adalat**, At the level of each district, a mofussil diwani adalat was established. It was a court of original jurisdiction in civil or diwani matters. This court was headed by the Collector who functioned as a judge. The laws applied by this court were those embodied in the Shastras in case of the Hindus and in the Koran in case of the Muslims. This court handled all cases relating to property, inheritance, succession, marriage, castes, contracts and related matters. The Collector was assisted by the learned Pandits and Kazis who were well versed in the Hindu and the Muslim laws respectively.

(2) **Mofussil Faujdari Adalats**, Corresponding to the diwani adalat at each district, Mofussil Faujdari Adalat was established at the level of each district. This court handled all criminal cases. The law applied by this court was the Muslim law. This Court was presided over by a learned Kazi and a Mufti who were assisted by two maulvis all well versed in the Muslim law. The supervisory control on this court vested with the Collector. This court had the power to decide all criminal cases and punish the criminals except in the case of capital punishment. The proceedings of such cases had to be submitted to the Sadar Nizamat Adalat for confirmation of the sentence of death passed by this Court. There was a further provision for appeal to the Nawab or the Subedar who finally confirmed, commuted or reduced the punishment.

(3) **Adalats of Small Causes**, At the level of village or a small town, a Small Causes Adalat was established under the Head Farmer who decided the cases upto the value of Rupees ten. His decision in cases upto the value of Rupees one hundred seven were final. In other cases, the matter could be taken up higher to the Muftissil Diwani Adalat.

Courts of Appeal

(1) **Sadar Faujdari (Nizamat) Adalat**, This was an appellate court in all criminal matters and was presided over by a Daroga who was aided in his work by the Chief Kazi, the Chief Mufti and three Maulvis. The overall supervisory control on this court was exercised by the Governor General and his Council.

(2) **Sadar Diwani Adalat**, This Court was in fact the Governor General and his Council who all sat as judges in all diwani cases. This court heard all appeals from the Mofussil Diwani

Adalats beyond the value of Rupees five hundred. The Diwani & Nizamat Adalats were established under the judicial plan of Warren Hastings. For the first time, these adalats were directed to apply personal laws of the natives. The law of the Shastras in the case of the Hindus, and the Law of the Koran in respect of the Muslims were to be applied to cases of marriage, caste, inheritance etc. The Pandits and Maulvis were to expound the personal laws of the natives.

In the field of criminal justice, the Muslim criminal law which was prevalent since long was to continue. Some improvements were however made from time to time with a view to imparting impartial justice.

In some cases and disputes the parties were allowed to resort to arbitration, and after the award, get a decree of the Mofussil Diwani Adalat.

Q.93) Which of the following statements are correct regarding the 'King's Evidence Programme'?

- a) It was started by the British Government to make evidence compulsory to lodge a case in judiciary.
- b) It was started to check Thuggee by promoting thugs to provide information about their gang members.
- c) It was started by the British Administration to curb revolutionary activities by rewarding informers.
- d) It was started by the British government in England to prevent Indian Nationalist activities in England.

Q.93) Solution (b)

Thuggee

Thugs were the hereditary assassins whose profession was to deceive people and strangle them to death with their Pugree or handkerchief. They used to travel in Gangs, disguised as merchants or pilgrims. They were bound together by an oath on the rites of their deity goddess Kali.

The name of Lord William Bentinck is still cherished in India for suppression of the Thugs.

In suppression of Thugs, along with William Bentinck, one more name is cherished. This able officer was William Henry Sleeman. Initially he was a soldier and later became the administrator. In 1835, the 'Thuggee and Dacoity Dept' was created by William Bentinck and

William Henry Sleeman was made its superintendent. He was later promoted as its Commissioner in 1839.

The rigorous operations under Sleeman led to capture of 1400 Thugs who were hanged by the government or transported for life. A special prison was established at Jabalpur for Thugs. The reason of this success was the awareness creation by the Government. The department started disseminating information about the Thuggee and at every Police Station or Thana, the information about the new techniques by the Thugs would be sent. The travelers were warned.

Since, Thugs could be recognized only by evidence, the department started “**King’s Evidence Programme**”. In this programme the Thugs, who turned evidences of the and provided into about the Gang members & peers would be provided protection and incentives. This was used by the government to break the code of silence, which kept the members of the gang silent.

Q.94) Which of the following statements are NOT correct regarding Second Anglo – Mysore War?

1. The battle was fought by combined armies of Mysore, Hyderabad and Marathas on one side and British on the other.
2. Hyder Ali died during the course of the war.
3. Mysore won the war and it ended with treaty of Mangalore.

Select the code from following:

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 1 and 3
- c) 2 only
- d) None of the above

Q.94) Solution (b)

Second Anglo – Mysore War:

- 1) The second anglo mysore war was a prolonged war which took 4 years to conclude without victory of any side due to the treaty of Mangalore.
- 2) The war was a conflict between the Kingdom of Mysore and the British East India Company from 1780 to 1784. At the time, Mysore was a key French ally in India.

- 3) Hyder Ali committed himself to a French alliance to seek revenge against the British. The British had problems with Mysore that they had an alliance with the French.

Causes of the war

- 1) 1)The British had problems with Mysore that they had an alliance with the French.
- 2) 2)The Marathas invaded Hyder Ali and the British signed a treaty before saying that they would help Hyder, but they never cared to show up.
- 3) 3)Between 1773 and 1779 Hyder Ali was expanding his kingdom
- 4) 4)To counter the British threat, Nana Phadnavis, the Maratha chief minister at Pune formed an alliance with the Marathas, Mysore and Nizam of Hyderabad.

The Treaty

- 1) Hyder died in 1782, the battle remained indecisive and peace was finally concluded with Tipu on 28 June 1784,
- 2) The war ended by signing the peace treaty in 1784. The treaty was named as treaty of Mangalore because the treaty was signed in Mangalore
- 3) Hyder Ali had again made a treaty with the Marathas and Nizam of Hyderabad, but both of them were convinced to not to take arms against British and Hyder Ali ended fighting the war on his own.
- 4) The Treaty of Mangalore was signed between Tipu Sultan and the British East India Company on 11 March 1784. It was signed in Mangalore and brought an end to the Second Anglo-Mysore War.

Q.95) The Ramakrishna mission conducts extensive work in health care, disaster relief, rural management, tribal welfare, elementary and higher education and culture. Which of the following statements regarding Ramakrishna Mission are correct?

1. The mission was started by Saint Ramakrishna Paramhansa in Calcutta.
2. The mission subscribes to the ancient Hindu philosophy of Vedanta.
3. The mission bases its work on the principles of karma yoga, the principle of selfless work done with dedication to God.

Select the code from below:

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the above

Q.95) Solution (b)**Ramakrishna Mission**

Ramakrishna Mission named after Ramakrishna Paramhansa is an Indian socio-religious organisation which forms the core of a worldwide spiritual movement known as the Ramakrishna Movement or the Vedanta Movement. The mission is named after and inspired by the Indian saint Ramakrishna Paramahansa and founded by Ramakrishna's chief disciple Swami Vivekananda on 1 May 1897. The mission, headquartered near Kolkata at Belur Math in Howrah, West Bengal, subscribes to the ancient Hindu philosophy of Vedanta. It aims at the harmony of religions and promoting peace and equality for all humanity.

An important aspect of the movement is its social work, inspired by the West. This aspect came to be a feature of many other Hindu movements. The Ramakrishna mission conducts extensive work in health care, disaster relief, rural management, tribal welfare, elementary and higher education and culture. It uses the combined efforts of hundreds of ordered monks and thousands of householder disciples. The mission bases its work on the principles of karma yoga, the principle of selfless work done with dedication to God. The Ramakrishna Mission has centers around the world and publishes many important Hindu texts.

It is affiliated with the monastic organisation Ramakrishna Math, with whom it shares members.

Q.96) Naujawan Bharat Sabha was founded in 1926. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the organization?

1. Naujawan Bharat Sabha was a Hindu right wing Organisation that aimed to gain freedom through armed revolution.
2. It was founded by Lala Lajpat Rai.

Select the code from following:

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.96) Solution (d)

Naujawan Bharat Sabha

Naujawan Bharat Sabha (translation: Youth Society of India) was a left-wing Indian association that sought to foment revolution against the British Raj by gathering together worker and peasant youths. It was founded by Bhagat Singh in March 1926 and was a more public face of the Hindustan Republican Association.

The NBS comprised members from the Hindu, Muslim and Sikh communities and organised lectures, public meetings and protests. It did not gain widespread support because of its radical ideas relating to religion and to agrarian reform. Attendance at its public meetings became particularly poor after the killing of J. P. Saunders in late 1928. This killing, by Singh and others, followed from a protest against the Simon Commission in Lahore of which the NBS had been one of the organising parties. Contemporary opinion was that non-cooperation was preferable to violence as a means of achieving change.

The association was banned in 1929 during a period when the government had imposed Section 144 to control gatherings as public support burgeoned for the imprisoned Bhagat Singh and his fellow hunger-strikers. NBS members were involved in the campaign.

Q.97) Which of the following slogans are correctly matched by personalities who coined them:

1. Vande Mataram – Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
2. Inquilaab Zindabad – Maulana Hasrat Mohani
3. Dilli Chalo – Subhash Chandra Bose

Select the code from following:

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the above

Q.97) Solution (d)

Vande Mataram is a Bengali poem written by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee in 1870s, which he included in his 1881 novel Anandamath. The poem was composed into song by Rabindranath Tagore. The first two verses of the song were adopted as the National Song of

India in October 1937 by Congress Working Committee prior to the end of colonial rule in August 1947.

Inquilab Zindabad is an Urdu phrase which translates to "Long live the revolution!"

This slogan was coined by the Urdu poet and Indian freedom fighter Maulana Hasrat Mohani in 1921. It was popularized by Bhagat Singh (1907 - 1931) during the late 1920s through his speeches and writings. It was also the official slogan of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association. In April 1929, this slogan was raised by Bhagat Singh and his accomplice B. K. Dutt who had shouted this after bombing the Central Legislative Assembly in Delhi.

Delhi Chalo: Subhash Chandra Bose gave the war cry 'Dilli Chalo' (On to Delhi) to motivate the cadres of Indian National Army.

Q.98) Which of the following events are correctly matched with the Governor Generals during which they occurred?

1. Ilbert Bill Controversy – Lord Bentick
2. Revolt of 1857 – Lord Dalhousie
3. Setting up of Durand Commission – Lord Mountbatten

Select the code from following:

- a) 2 only
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) None of the above

Q.98) Solution (d)

- Ilbert bill controversy (1883 – 84) – Lord Ripon
- Revolt of 1857 – Lord Canning (Note: Dalhousie left India in 1856)
- Durand Commission was set up in 1893 to define the Durand line between India and Afghanistan. It was constituted during the tenure of Lord Landsdowne.

Q.99) Indian National Army (INA) was originally founded by

- a) Captain Mohan Singh
- b) Rash Behari Bose

- c) Subhash Chandra Bose
- d) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

Q.99) Solution (a)

The Indian National Army (INA) was originally founded by Capt Mohan Singh in Singapore in September 1942.

THINK!

- Subhas Chandhra Bose role in INA

Q.100) Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists:**List I**

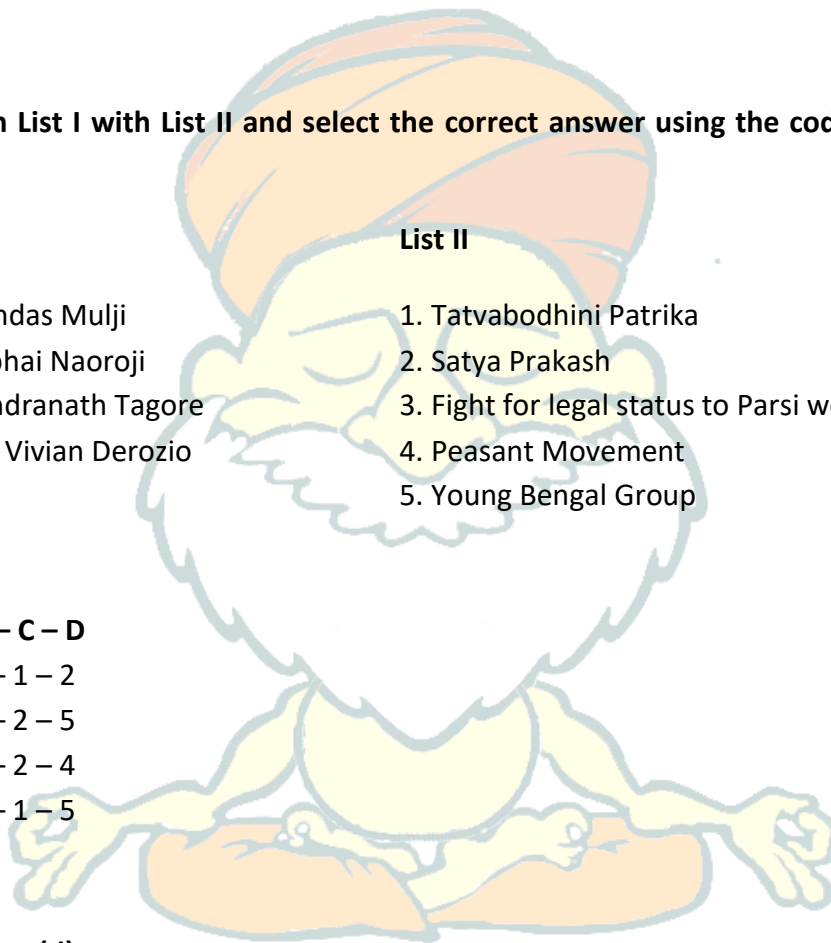
- A. Karsondas Mulji
- B. Dadabhai Naoroji
- C. Debendranath Tagore
- D. Henry Vivian Derozio

List II

- 1. Tatvabodhini Patrika
- 2. Satya Prakash
- 3. Fight for legal status to Parsi women
- 4. Peasant Movement
- 5. Young Bengal Group

Code:**A – B – C – D**

- a) 5 – 3 – 1 – 2
- b) 4 – 1 – 2 – 5
- c) 5 – 1 – 2 – 4
- d) 2 – 3 – 1 – 5

**Q.100) Solution (d)**

Karsondas Mulji : : Satya Prakash in Gujrati (1852) – to advocate widow remarriage

Maharishi Debendranath Tagore :

- Headed Tattvabodhini Sabha and Tattvabodhine Patrika in Bengali
- Joined Brahma Samaj
- Adi Brahma Samaj was established originally by Raja Rammohun Roy and practically by Debendranath Tagore.

THINK!

- Young Bengal group and Henry Vivian Derozio

Q.101) Consider the following statements:

1. The Landholders' Society marked the beginning of an organised political activity and used the method of constitutional agitation for the redressal of grievances.
2. The Bengal British India Society founded in 1843, was with the objective of stimulating the sense of nationalism amongst the people and of encouraging political education.
3. Both did not flourish well and later on merged into a new one named the British Indian Association.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 1 and 3 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.101) Solution (b)

In 1831, Dwarkanath Tagore had established the "**Landholders Society**" along with Prasanna Kumar Tagore, Radhakanta Deb, Ramkamal Sen and Bhabani Charan Mitra. The Landholders society was known as the first organization of Bengal with distinct political object. It was followed by British India Society in 1839.

British India Society was founded in 1839 in England with the efforts of William Adam, one of the friends of Raja Ram Mohan Roy. William Adam had come to India and got in touch with Raja Ram Mohan Roy and when he returned England, he took up India's cause along with George Thompson, William Ednis, and Major General Briggs. The result was organizing meetings at several places and creating awareness about the conditions in India.

Do you know?

In 1842, Dwarkanath Tagore went to England along with Chandramohan Chatterjee and Paramananda Maitra. He returned from England with George Thomson. With the efforts of George Thomson, Bengal British India Society was founded on 20 April 1843. The idea was to secure the welfare, and advance the interests of all classes, in pure loyalty to the government of the reigning sovereign of the British dominions.

The object of Bengal British India Society was “the collection and dissemination of information relating to the actual condition of the people of British India and to employ such other means of peaceful and lawful character as may appear calculated to secure the welfare, extend the just rights and advance the interests of all classes of our fellow subjects”.

In 1851, both the Landholders' Society and the Bengal British India Society merged into a new one named the British Indian Association. The Indian League was founded by Sisir Kumar Ghose in 1875 with the object of “stimulating the sense of nationalism amongst the people” and of encouraging political education.

Q.102) Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

- a) Forward Bloc : : Subhash Chandra Bose
- b) Aligarh : : Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
- c) Dandi March : : Gandhi
- d) Khilafat movement : : Rashid Ahmad Gangohi

Q.102) Solution (d)

The **Khilafat Movement (1919-20)** was essentially a movement to express Muslim support for the Caliph of Turkey against the allied powers particularly Britain.

In India Maulana Mohammad Ali Jauhar and his brother Maulana Shaukat Ali along with some other Muslim leaders such as Dr. Mukhtar Ahmed Ansari, Raees-ul-Muhajireen Barrister Jan Muhammad Junejo, Hasrat Mohani, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Dr. Hakim Ajmal Khan joined hands and created an All India Khilafat Committee, at Lucknow.

Q.103) Consider the following in regard to Santhal Uprising:

1. The causes of the Santhal Uprising were primarily economic and it was directed against the money-lenders and their protectors, the British authorities.
2. The major battles between the Santhals and the British revealed that the British army could be defeated by determined fighting, even by an Asian army.
3. They were ultimately suppressed after the partition of Bengal, 1905.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 1 and 3 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.103) Solution (a)

The Santhal Rebellion was the most serious challenge faced by the English East India Company in the first century of its rule.

Operations by landlords and money lenders, accompanied by a huge increase in revenue burden, had caused enough disaffection among the tribal peasants. Over and above this, the European railway contractors often demanded forced labor. Some of the tribal people also migrated elsewhere, something which the Santhals looked upon as a clear sign of the disintegration of the tribal community.

It was against this background of discontent that the hostility against the outsiders erupted. On June, 1855 Sidhu and Kanu, the two brothers, gave a call of rebellion. The rebellious Santhals assembled at Bhagna Dihi and rose in arms against the inequities of the British revenue system.

The Santhal rebellion continued for a few months and threatened the imperial control in the region. During the course of the rebellion, the rebels also received a good deal of support from the submerged social classes. The main center of the rebellion was Birbhum and Murshidabad districts of Bengal and Bhagalpur in Bihar. Despite the intensity of the rebellion, the rebels ultimately failed to outclass the superior military power of British rule. After a few months the Santhal rebellion was ruthlessly suppressed. They were ultimately suppressed in 1856 (before the 1857 revolt, not after the partition of Bengal, 1905)

Q.104) From the below statements, select the incorrect statement about Raja Ram Mohan Roy:

- a) He studied both Vedantic Monism and Christian Unitarianism.
- b) He established Vedanta College and later Indian Association for Cultivation of Sciences.
- c) He translated the Upanishads into Bengali.
- d) His first organisation was the Atmiya Sabha, founded in Calcutta in 1815.

Q.104) Solution (b)

Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Father of modern India, established the Anglo-Vedic School in 1822 followed by the Vedanta College in 1826.

Indian Association for Cultivation of Sciences was established by Mahendra Lal Sircar in 1876. (not Raja Ram Mohan Roy)

Q.105) Consider the following events:

1. Kheda Satyagraha
2. Champaran Satyagraha
3. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
4. Non Cooperation

Their correct chronological sequence is

- a) 1 – 2 – 4 – 3
- b) 2 – 4 – 1 – 3
- c) 2 – 1 – 3 – 4
- d) 1 – 2 – 3 – 4

Q.105) Solution (c)

Champaran Satyagraha 1917 : European planters forced the farmers to cultivate Indigo on atleast 3/20 (Tinkathiya) parts of their land. Rajendra Prasad, Mazhur-ul-Haq, J.B. Kriplani, Mahadev Desai accompanied him. An enquiry was set up to alleviate miseries of which even Gandhi was a member.

Kheda Satyagraha 1918: Kheda peasants refused to pay revenue due to failure of crops. After Satyagraha the government issued instructions to collect revenue only from those who could afford to pay. Indulal Yagnik & Vallabh Bhai Patel supported Gandhi.

Jallianwala Bagh Massacre 1919: Demanded to know the whereabouts of Satyapal and Kitchlew through the reciting of the poem 'Fariyad' on the day of Baisakhi (13th April, 1919). Martial law was proclaimed later at Lahore, Gujarat & Loyal with curfew at Amritsar. An enquiry was setup under Hunter which was described by Gandhiji as "White Wash". Rabindranath Tagore renounced his title.

Non Cooperation 1920-22: Approval at Congress session in 1920. Leaders like Mohammad Ali Jinnah, Annie Besant & Bipin Chandra Pal not in agreement & left the congress. Students took their names off school. Kashi Vidyapeeth, Bihar Vidyapeeth, Jamia Milia Islamia were set up. No Congress leader contested for elections. Mass demonstrations before Duke of

Connaught & Prince of Wales. Tilak Swarajya Fund was established. Moplah rebellion was the ugly face. Chauri Chaura in Gorakhpur, UP incidence led to its recall. Congress leaders like Motilal Nehru, Chittaranjan Das formed as separate group within the congress known as Swarajya Party with a purpose not to let the movement lapse.

Q.106) Consider the following statements about Indus Valley Civilization (IVC)?

1. IVC people worshipped Mother Goddess but no temples were found.
2. There was no social stratification.
3. Trade was a major activity at the Indus Valley and they were the first to use lapis lazuli as a form of currency.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) All the above

Q.106) Solution (a)

The Harappans worshipped gods and goddesses in male and female forms with evolved rituals and ceremonies. **They worshipped Mother Goddess, but no temples were found.**

Social stratification was there in Harappan Civilization, which is evident from the Citadel and lower city which were occupied by **ruling class and common people respectively.**

Trade was a major activity at the Indus Valley. Lapis lazuli not used as currency, **trade was carried through Barter System.** Weights were made of limestone and were generally cubical in 16, 64 denominations.

Do you know?

- Harappan ruins were discovered by Marshall, Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni and Madho Sarup Vats.
- Mohenjodaro ruins were excavated for the first time by R.D. Banerjee, E. J. H. MacKay and Marshall.

THINK!

- Religious beliefs of IVC

Q.107) Consider the following pairs.

Vedic literature	Deals with
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1. Brahmanas	Sacrifices and rituals
2. Aryankas	They deal with mysticism and symbolism.
3. Upanishads	Explain the hymns of the Vedas

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) None

Q.107) Solution (b)

The term 'Vedic literature' simply means literature based on or derived from the Vedas. The texts which constitute the Vedic literature are: 1. The four Vedas i.e. Samhitas, 2. the Brahmanas attached to each of the Samhitas, 3. the Aranyakas, and 4. the Upanishads.

The Brahmanas- The Brahmanas explain the hymns of the Vedas. They are written in prose and they elaborately describe the various sacrifices and rituals, along with their mystic meanings. Each Veda has several Brahmanas. The two Brahmanas attached to the Rig-Veda are Aitareya Brahmana and Kausitaki Brahmana. The Sukla Yajurveda is appended with Satapatha Brahmana which recommends 'one hundred sacred paths' (Satapatha). It is the most exhaustive and important of all the Brahmanas. The Gopatha Brahmana is appended to the Atharvaveda. **These Brahmanas, in fact, are the elaborate commentaries on the various hymns of Samhitas.**

The Aranyaka - The word Aranyakas means 'the forest' and these are called 'forest books' written mainly for the hermits and students living in the jungles. **These are the concluding portions of the Brahmanas or their appendices.** A strict code of secrecy was maintained over the Aranyakas as it was believed that the contents would spell danger if taught to the uninitiated. And hence they were to be studied in the forest. **They deal with mysticism and symbolism.** They form the natural transition of the Upanishads.

The Upanishads - The word Upanishad has been derived from the root Upani-sad that means 'to sit down near someone'. It denotes a student sitting under the feet of his guru to learn. Eventually the word began to be used for the secret knowledge imparted by the guru to his selected pupils. Today the word began to be used for the secret knowledge imparted by the guru to his selected pupils. **Today the word is associated with philosophical knowledge and spiritual learning. Our nation's motto Satyameva jayate is taken from the Mundakopaniashad.**

Do you know?

- Brahmanas were composed by Hotri-priests or invoker (the priest who recites mantras of the Rig-veda at the sacrifices).
- Aranyakas offer the bridge between Karma marga (way of deeds) which was the sole concern of the Brahmanas and the jnana marga (way of knowledge) which the Upanishads advocated.
- Upanishads are also called Vedanta (the end of the Veda) firstly, because they denote the last phase of the Vedic period and secondly, because they reveal the final aim of the Veda.

THINK!

- Political life of Vedic people.

Q.108) The term 'kayotsarga' is related to

- a) A way of following rules in Buddhism
- b) A yogic posture of Jain meditation
- c) Ashoka's principles to follow dhamma
- d) Vedic literature influenced by Dasas.

Q.108) Solution (b)

Kayotsarga is a yogic posture which is an important part of the Jain meditation. It literally means "dismissing the body". A Tirthankara is represented either seated in yoga posture or standing in the kayotsarga posture.

Kayotsarga means "to give up one's physical comfort and body movements", thus staying steady, either in a standing or other posture, and concentrating upon the true nature of the soul. It is one of the six essentials (avasyaka) of a Jain ascetic and one of the 28 primary attributes of a Digambar monk.

Do you know?

- **The Gomateshwar statute is dedicated to Bahubali**, the son of Rishabhath, the first in the line of the 24 Jain Tirthankaras.
- The statue has been depicted in **kayotsarga posture**.

THINK!

- Various Mudras of Gautama Buddha

Q.109) Consider the following statements with regard to 'Arthashastra'

1. It is the first Indian text to define a state.
2. It is mainly concerned with practical matters of governance.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

Q.109) Solution (c)

The Arthashastra written by Kautilya is an ancient Indian treatise on statecraft, economic policy, and military strategy, written in Sanskrit. **It is the first Indian text to define a state.** Its concept of the Saptanga Rjya considers the state as consisting of seven inter-related and inter-locking constituent limbs or elements (angas or prakritis) swami (lord, i.e. the king), amatya (ministers), janpada (territory and the people), durga (the fortified capital), Kosha (the treasury), danda (justice or force), and mitra (ally).

The Arthashastra's principal concern is with practical matters of governance. The theoretical issues were given less preference.

Do you know?

- The title "Arthashastra" is often translated to "the science of politics", but the book Arthashastra has a broader scope. It includes books on the nature of government, law, civil and criminal court systems, ethics, economics, markets and trade, the methods for screening ministers, diplomacy, theories on war, nature of peace, and the duties and obligations of a king. **The text incorporates Hindu philosophy,** includes ancient economic and cultural details on agriculture, mineralogy, mining and metals, animal husbandry, medicine, forests and wildlife.

THINK!

- Aryabhatiyam

Q.110) The Gandaberunda is a two-headed mythological bird on the outskirts of the main Hindu mythology, believed to possess immense magical strength. It is used as the official emblem of the Karnataka state government. Which of the following used it in crest and official seals?

1. Chalukyas
2. Hoysalas
3. Wodeyars of Mysore
4. Bengaluru FC

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- a) 1, 2 and 3 only

- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) All the above

Q.110) Solution (d)

The Gandaberunda or Berunda is a two-headed mythological bird on the outskirts of the main Hindu mythology, believed to possess immense magical strength. It was the emblem of the erstwhile Kingdom of Mysore under the Wodeyar kings, and after India attained independence, it was retained by Mysore state as its emblem. That state was enlarged in 1956 and renamed Karnataka in 1973, and the Gandaberunda continues to be the official state emblem of Karnataka. It is used as the official emblem of the Karnataka state government because it is a symbol of strength. It is believed to be capable of fighting the forces of destruction. It appears as an intricately carved sculpture motif in Hindu temples.

Historically it has been used in the crests and official seals of the:

- Chalukyas
- Chagis
- Kota Kings (Dharanikota Kings)
- Hoysalas
- Keladi Chiefs
- Kadambas
- Nandyalas (Vijayanagara Empire)
- Gobburis (Vijayanagara Empire)
- Wodeyars of Mysore

Bengaluru FC, a football club based in Bangalore, has a Gandaberunda in the club crest. Kannada Vedike Cultural Club of National Institute of Technology Karnataka Uses Gandaberunda in their official club logo.

Do you know?

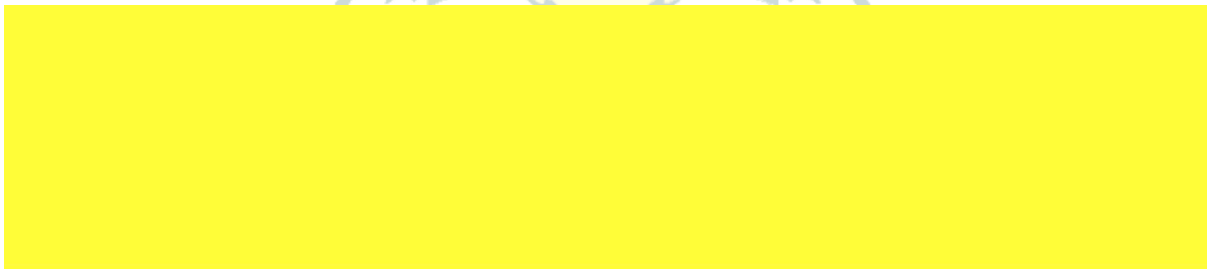
- The bird is generally depicted as clutching elephants in its talons and beaks, demonstrating its immense strength. In a coin (kasu) found in Madurai, it is shown holding a snake in its beak. All 2-dimensional depictions show a symmetrical image similar to the Double-headed eagle while other images show the long tail feathers resembling a peacock, which is the national bird of India. In the Chennakeshava temple of Belur, Karnataka, Gandaberunda (2-faced bird identified with Vishnu) is carved as a scene of "chain of destruction". A deer becomes prey to a big python, which in turn is lifted by an elephant. A lion attacks the elephant and the lion itself is devoured by Sharabha. Finally, it is Gandaberunda which finishes off Sharabha. **The**

Gandaberunda was a physical form displayed by Narasimha, Man-Lion incarnation of Vishnu.

THINK!

- Emblem of India

(The question is asked because of issue over Karnataka state flag which is in news. The official designed flag contains Gandaberunda in the middle.)



Q.111) Which of the following pillar edict of Ashoka elaborates Dhamma policy?

- a) Pillar edict II
- b) Pillar edict V
- c) Pillar edict VI
- d) Pillar edict IV

Q.111) Solution (c)

Asoka's 7 pillar edicts have been found at Topra (Delhi), Meerut, Kausambhi, rampurva, Champaran, Mehrauli

- Pillar Edict I Asoka's principle of protection to people
- Pillar Edict II Defines dhamma as minimum of sins, many virtues, compassion, liberality, truthfulness and purity
- Pillar Edict III Abolishes sins of harshness, cruelty, anger, pride etc
- Pillar Edict IV Deals with duties of Rajukas
- Pillar Edict V List of animals and birds which should not be killed on some days and another list of animals which have not to be killed at all occasions. Describes release of 25 prisoners by Asoka.
- **Pillar Edict VI Dhamma Policy**
- Pillar Edict VII Works done by Asoka for Dhamma Policy. He says that all sects desire both self-control and purity of mind. Other Pillars Rummindei Pillar Inscription Asoka's visit to Lumbini & exemption of Lumbini from tax. Nigalisagar Pillar Inscription It was originally located at Kapilvastu. It mentions that Asoka increased the height of stupa of Buddha Konakamana to its double size.

Do you know?

- **Major Rock Edict I:** It prohibits animal slaughter, bans festive gatherings and killings of animals.
- **Major Rock Edict II** Provides for care for man and animals, describes about Chola, Pandyas, Satyapura and Keralputra Kingdoms of South India.
- **Rummindei Pillar Inscription:** Asoka's visit to Lumbini & exemption of Lumbini from tax.
- James Prinsep- Decoded the edicts

THINK!

- All major edicts of Ashoka.

Q.112) 'Uttarapatha' and 'Dakshinapatha' were two important trade routes of ancient India. In the context of this which of the following two urban settlements were established at the juncture of 'Dakshinapatha'?

- a) Mathura to Taxila

- b) Purushpura to Mathura
- c) Magadha to Pratisthana
- d) Purushpura to Taxila

Q.112) Solution (c)

The Dakshinapatha was the name of southern high road which originated from **Rajagriha in Magadha, followed through Ujjaini and Narmada valley to Pratisthana (Paithan)** in the Mahajanapada of Ashmaka (in modern Maharashtra), onwards to the western coast of India and running in the southern direction. Later, Dakshinapatha was also the name lent to the region of India lying to the south of Vindya through which the Dakshinapatha passed. The name Deccan for the southern part of India has originated from this ancient Dakshinapatha.

Do you know?

- The other highway was the Uttarapatha or the great northern road that ran from Taxila in Afganistan, through the modern Punjab up to the western coast of Yamuna. Following the course of Yamuna, it went southwards up to Mathura, from there it passed on to Ujjain in Malwa and to Broach on western coast.
- According to "Land of the Seven Rivers: A Brief History of India's Geography" by Sanjeev Sanyal, the trajectory of the northern road has remained roughly the same from pre-Mauryan times and is now NH2.

THINK!

- Ancient Indian cities and present names.

Q.113) Vyuhavada is a Hindu philosophy related to Bhagwatism. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding Vyuhavada?

1. The ideology is mainly centered upon the concept of 'pure creation'.
2. This concept considers Lord Shiva and Sati as the Highest Gods.

Select the code from following:

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.113) Solution (a)**Vyuhavada Ideology**

The ideology underlying the vyuhavada mainly centred upon the topic of 'pure creation' (suddha-srishti), i.e., the creation of the six ideal gunas, namely jnana, aisvarya, sakti, bala, virya and tejas. According to this notion, Lord Vasudeva as the highest god wills his consort Sri Lakshmi in her dual aspects of being and acting (bhuti and kriya) to create the ideal gunas; thus from the Lord's will (ichchhasakti or the efficient cause), and Lakshmi's twofold forms (bhutisakti and kriyasak- i.e. the material and instrumental causes) originate the six-fold ideal qualities which are at the root of all creation, pure or subtle and gross or material, in all the later stages.

The gunas or virtues come under two principal groups of three each, the first three (jnana or knowledge, aisvarya or lordship and sakti or potency) forming the first group of visrama bhumayah (stages of rest), and the second three (bala or strength, virya or virility and tejas or splendour), the second group of Sramabliumayah (stages of action).

Think

- 6 ideologies of Hinduism

Q.114) Which of the following statements are correct regarding 'Rig Vedic' Society?

1. The society was strictly divided in hereditary Varna System.
2. Polygamy was not practiced.
3. There is no evidence of Sati or Child marriage.
4. Women had political rights in the form of Sabha and Vidhata.

Select the code from following:

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 3 and 4
- c) 1,2 and 4
- d) 1,3 and 4

Q.114) Solution (b)

Rig Vedic Society:

- It was an egalitarian society as the concept of any private property was limited.
- The concept of Varna System is mentioned only in the 10th Mandal, showing that it originated in later part of Rig Vedic Society. More importantly, the Varna system was occupation based and not hereditary.
- Initially the society was divided into two major parts – Aryans and non- Aryans. Mentioned as 'Sur' and 'Asur' or 'Arya' Varna and 'Das' Varna. Aryans are defined as

white skinned, tall and righteous. And Asur have been defined as Dark and Evil (Probably the indigenous people).

- Position of Women: The position of women, relatively, was much better in this period than the later periods.
- She had political rights in the form of Vidhati and Sabha.
- They were allowed to read the Vedic hymns. Many female seers have also composed the Rig Vedic Hymns like Lopamudra, Sukanya, Apala etc.
- There is no evidence of Sati or child marriage. Also there are evidences of widow remarriage.
- Niyoga – In the absence of a child, a widow was allowed to live with her brother in law.
- Polygamy was practiced. There is evidence of both polygyny (A man having multiple wives) and polyandry (A women having multiple husbands)

Q.115) Consider the following statements regarding Upnishads:

1. They were composed during Gupta Period.
2. Upnishads discuss about the importance of rituals and sacrifices.
3. Aurangzeb got 50 upnishads translated under the title 'Sir – I – Akbar'.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the above

Q.115) Solution (a)

Literary Sources of Later Vedic Period:

Since the Vedic Society has expanded, it reached upper Gangetic basin from Indus Valley. All the later Vedic texts were composed in Upper Gangatic Basin only.

Yajurveda:

This was the second Veda to be composed after the Rig Veda. It consists of rituals of sacrifices and yajna.

It is broadly divided into two parts – '**Sweta**' Yajurveda and '**Shyam**' Yajurveda.

Shweta Yajurveda is in Poetic form while Shyama Yajurveda is in prose form.

(Note: Rig Veda was composed completely in poetic form.)

Samaveda:

Samveda consists of musical hymns which could be sung. Most of the hymns were taken from Rig Veda itself.

Samveda can also be considered as the oldest text on music.

Atharva Veda:

Atharvaveda is folk literature.

It consists of charms, spells and magic to ward off evil spirits and diseases.

First time Ayurveda is mentioned in Atharvaveda.

Note: the previous three Vedas were written by Aryans while Atharvaveda is written by non – Aryans. So its contents also throw a light on the beliefs and practices of non – Aryans.

Brahmanas:

Brahmanas are the commentary on Vedas. They explain the complex verses of the Vedas. They are the first complete literature in prose.

The most famous Brahmana is the 'Shatapath' Brahmana of the Yajurveda.

Aranyakas (jungle book/hermit book) were originally the part of the Brahmins but later considered as a separate part.

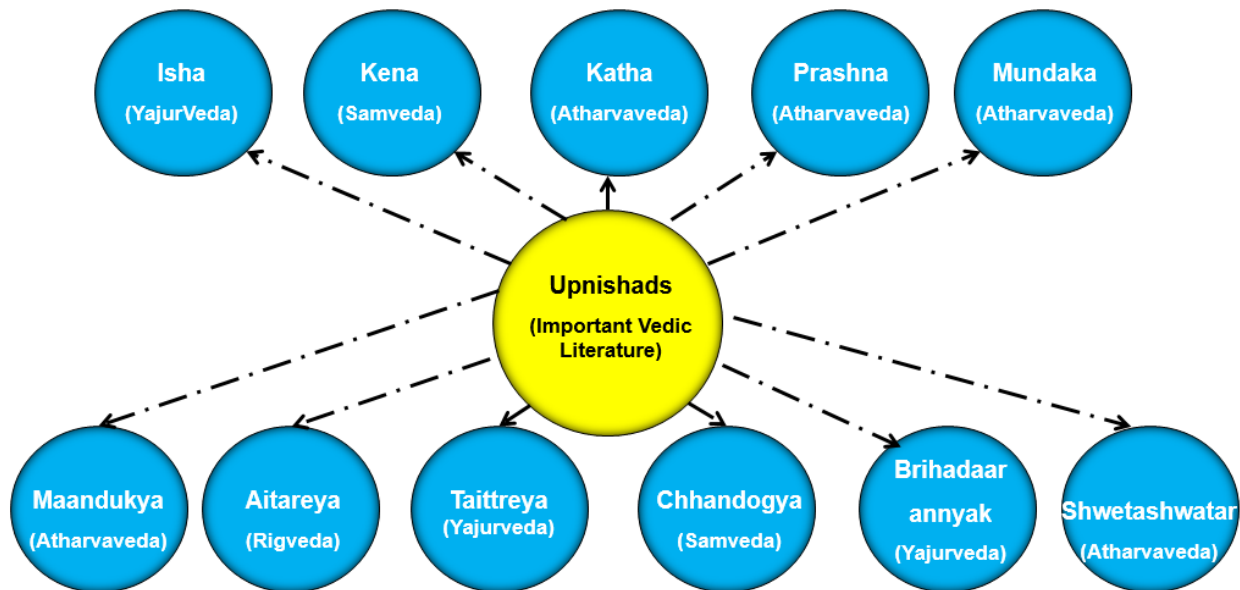
Upanishads: The literal meaning of 'Upanishad' is to sit down near someone.

Originally there were 108 books. It is historically believed that they came out as a result of the increasing grip of Brahmins on the society. They discuss about the importance of rituals and sacrifices. **They deal with metaphysics** i.e. relation between man and God.

Some famous Upanishads:

Brihadaranayaka Upanishad (The oldest), Chandokya, Jabala , Katha, Ken, Isa etc.

Picture 149 – The 11 Upnishads



The literal meaning of Upnishad is “the knowledge of realizing and visualizing God”. They explain the meaning of Vedas, God, Nature and all creation by use of symbolic stories. It is mostly in question answer form and sometimes represent the Vedic hymns as it is. There were several Upnishads earlier, however the above 11 available with humanity would be sufficient for your scope of work.

Brahmanas are regarded as the basis of the Hindu philosophy along with the Rigveda. In Upanishads Brahma(the creator) is the most important God.

Note: ‘Sirr – I – Akbar’ is the collection of translation of 50 upanishads done by ‘Dara Shikoh’, the eldest son of Shah Jehan.

Q.116) Which of the following civilizations was known as MELUHA during the ancient time?

- a) Mesopotamian Civilisation
- b) Indus Valley Civilisation
- c) Early Vedic Civilisation
- d) Later Vedic Civilisation

Q.116) Solution (b)

Indus Valley Civilisation had very good trade relations with Mesopotamian Civilisation. A number of IVC seals have been found in Mesopotamia.

In Mesopotamian records, IVC has been referred to as ‘MELUHA’.

Q.117) Consider the following statements regarding Alexander's invasion of India?

1. The ruler of Taxila, Ambi, surrendered without a battle.
2. The battle between Alexander and Porus was fought at the bank of Indus.
3. Chandragupta Maurya was ruling over Magadha when Alexander arrived.

Which of the above statements are NOT correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the above

Q.117) Solution (b)

Note: Incorrect statements have been asked

Alexander's campaign in India

In 326 B.C. Alexander crossed the Indus, and moved towards Taxila. Taxila was a prosperous city. King Ambhi of Taxila surrendered without giving fight. He appeased Alexander numerous gifts, because he sought the latter's help in his war with the neighbouring enemies.

Alexander next advanced from Taxila to the bank of the Jhelum. On the other side of the river the army of Porus was getting prepared to withstand the advancing Greek contingents. But the horses of the Greek cavalry regiment could not be transported to the other side of the river. Alexander then espoused a new tactics. Some sixteen miles north of the Greek camp there was a bend of the river, and an islet nearby was deemed strategic. Alexander made secret preparation to cross the river from that position. Then under the cover of a dark, storm-stricken night he crossed the river and reached the destination.

It was beyond Porus' wildest imagination that Alexander would make such a surreptitious arrangement for an onslaught upon his enemy. But when he saw through Alexander's tricks, it had become too late for him to provide an effective counter to the Greek king's move. Despite his being befooled, Porus tried to resist Alexander's advance with courage and firmness, but he was routed and taken a captive. Alexander, of course, was highly impressed to observe the majestic personality and prowess of king Porus, and gave back his own kingdom with a few small territories being added to the same.

Note: Dhanananda (Nanda Ruler) was ruling over Magadha during Alexander's invasion.

Alexander returned without a further campaign as the army protested against moving further. The soldiers were wary of war and wanted to go back to their families. Also the climate of India was too hostile and many soldiers fell for vector born diseases.

Q.118) It is believed that Saint Thomas, a Christian Missionary, was sent to India by Christ himself. In whose kingdom did he visit?

- a) Rudradaman
- b) Gondopherous
- c) Menander
- d) Kanishka

Q.118) Solution (b)

Parthians (Phalvas) – Persia

- They came from Persia and settle in the western part of India.
- Takht – e – Bahi inscription tells about them.
- Most famous king is Gondopherous.
- It is believed that the first Christian missionary, Saint Thomas, came to his court around 52 AD. According to a Christian tradition, Saint Thomas was sent by the Christ himself.

Think

- Post Mauryan kingdoms

Q.119) 'Buddha Charita' is the biography of Buddha. It is the first biography written in India. Which of the following statements regarding Buddha Charita is/are correct?

1. It was written by Upali, the first disciple of Buddha.
2. It is written in Pali language.

Select the code from following:

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.119) Solution (d)

None of the given statements are correct

Buddha Charita

Buddha Charita was written by Ashvaghosha in Sanskrit. It is the first ever biography written in India.

Ashwaghosa was a Buddhist scholar during the reign of Kanishka.

Do you know?

Harsha Charita by Banbhata was the first biography of a King written in India.

Q.120) Consider the below statements in regard to Cheras dynasty:

1. The Cheras were an ancient Dravidian royal dynasty of Tamil origin.
2. They were known for their distinct temple architecture which had complicated plans with numerous angled projections.
3. Temples from the Cheras period can still be seen at Venad, Kuttanad, Kudanad and Pazhinad.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- e) 1 only
- f) 1 and 2 only
- g) 2 and 3 only
- h) 1, 2 and 3

Q.120) Solution (a)

Statement (1) is correct. The Cheras were an ancient Dravidian royal dynasty of Tamil origin.

Statements (2) and (3) are wrong. Reason –

- Cheras had no particular religion - even the caste system was absent from their society - but ancestral worship was popular.
- They worshipped war goddess known as Kottavai, but there existed no structural temples. Instead, images of gods were kept in the open air, probably under a tree.

Do you know?

About Cheras:

The Cheras were an ancient Dravidian royal dynasty of Tamil origin. The first to establish an historical ruling dynasty in the area, they ruled wide-ranging areas of Tamil Nadu and Kerala in south-eastern and south-western India respectively, areas that had been settled since at least 5000 BC, when Neolithic carvings had been left in Edakkal Caves.

Chera territory included regions such as Venad, Kuttanad, Kudanad, Pazhinad, and others, encompassing the area between Kanya Kumari in the south to Kasargod in the north (now in the far north of Kerala). Also included in this list are Palghat, Coimbatore, Salem and Kollimalai, although they quite probably did not rule all of these areas at all times as ancient borders could be quite fluid at times. Their core territory was in Kerala, while the later rise of the Pallavas pushed them out of Tamil Nadu. However, they did establish a capital at Vanchi, which was known by the Romans as Muzris after an active sea-borne trade sprang up between the two powers.

Agriculture was the main occupation for the great majority of the populace. As mentioned in the Roman connection, foreign trade also flourished. Tools and tackles were made of iron, and fishing, hunting, spinning, weaving, carpentry, and salt manufacture were all important. Precious stones, pearls, and spices were exported from Kerala. Ports included Muzris, Tyndes, Barace, and Nelaynda. The ruler's income depended on the war booty he collected, plus land revenue and taxes. This individual was called 'ko', or 'kon', or 'kadumko' (meaning 'great king'), and these kings were generally known by their titles, which were based on personal peculiarity, a singular habit, or an important achievement.

Q.121) With reference to the contributions of India to the world in the field of Mathematics and Science, consider the following pairs:

(Ancient Indian scientists) : : (Contributions/Works)

1. Baudhayan : : Sulva Sutra
2. Brahmgupta : : Siddanta Shiromani
3. Mahaviracharya : : Ganit Sara Sangraha

Which of the pairs given above is/ are correctly matched?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 1 and 3 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.121) Solution (b)

Baudhayan

Baudhayan was the first one ever to arrive at several concepts in Mathematics, which were later rediscovered by the western world. The value of pi was first calculated by him. As you know, pi is useful in calculating the area and circumference of a circle. What is known as

Pythagoras theorem today is already found in **Baudhayan's Sulva Sutra**, which was written several years before the age of Pythagoras.

Brahmgupta

In 7th century, Brahmgupta took mathematics to heights far beyond others. In his methods of multiplication, he used place value in almost the same way as it is used today. He introduced **negative numbers** and **operations on zero** into mathematics. He wrote ***Brahm Sputa Siddantika*** through which the Arabs came to know our mathematical system.

Bhaskaracharya

Bhaskaracharya was the leading light of 12th Century. He was born at Bijapur, Karnataka. He is famous for his book ***Siddanta Shiromani***. It is divided into four sections: Lilavati (Arithmetic), Beejaganit (Algebra), Goladhyaya (Sphere) and Grahaganit (mathematics of planets). Bhaskara introduced Chakrawat Method or the Cyclic Method to solve algebraic equations. This method was rediscovered six centuries later by European mathematicians, who called it inverse cycle. In the nineteenth century, an English man, James Taylor, translated Lilavati and made this great work known to the world.

Mahaviracharya

There is an elaborate description of mathematics in Jain literature (500 B.C -100 B.C). Jain gurus knew how to solve quadratic equations. They have also described fractions, algebraic equations, series, set theory, logarithms and exponents in a very interesting manner.

Jain Guru Mahaviracharya wrote ***Ganit Sara Sangraha*** in 850A.D., which is the first textbook on arithmetic in present day form. The current method of solving Least common Multiple (LCM) of given numbers was also described by him. Thus, long before John Napier introduced it to the world, it was already known to Indians.

THINK!

- Contributions of Aryabhata

Q.122) Consider the below statements:

1. He was a sixth century scientist of Vaisheshika School.
2. His original name was Aulukya.
3. According to him, material universe is made up of atoms which cannot be seen through any human organ.
4. His atomic theory can be a match to any modern atomic theory.

Identify the correct ancient Indian scientist with respect to above statements

- a) Bhaskaracharya
- b) Kanad
- c) Nagarjuna
- d) Varahamihira

Q.122) Solution (b)**Kanad**

Kanad was a sixth century scientist of **Vaisheshika School**, one of the six systems of Indian philosophy. His original name was **Aulukya**. He got the name Kanad, because even as a child, he was interested in very minute particles called "**kana**". His atomic theory can be a match to any modern atomic theory. According to Kanad, material universe is made up of *kanas*, (*anu/atom*) which cannot be seen through any human organ. These cannot be further subdivided. Thus, they are indivisible and indestructible. This is, of course, as you may be knowing, what the modern atomic theory also says.

THINK!

- Works of Nagarjuna and Varahamihira

Q.123) Consider the following pairs:**(Foreign Travellers) :: (Visited during)**

1. Megasthenes :: Chandragupta Maurya
2. Fa-Hien :: Vikramaditya
3. Hiuen-Tsang :: Harshavardhana
4. Marco Polo :: Rudramadevi

Which of the pairs given above are matched correctly?

- a) 2 and 3 only
- b) 3 and 4 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Q.123) Solution (d)**Do you know?****LIST OF FOREIGN TRAVELLERS WHO CAME TO INDIA**

1. MEGASTHENES (GREEK) (302-298 BC) :

- Megasthenes was a famous Foreign Envoy and ambassador of Seleucus Nikator of Syria .
- He visited the Chandragupta Maurya (Sandrokottos) court.
- He wrote the great book Indica which explains the reign of Chandragupta Maurya.
- He explained Social and administrative status at the time of Mauryas.
- Megasthenes was the first foreign envoy who visited India.

2. FA-HIEN (CHINA) (405-411 AD):

- Fa-Hien is a Foreign Envoy who visited India at the time of Chandragupta II, known as Vikramaditya.
- He was a Chinese pilgrim. Fa-Hien was the first Chinese pilgrim to visit India.
- Fa-Hien came to India to collect Buddhist texts and relics.
- Fa-Hien visited Lumbini, the Buddha's birth place.
- He compiled his experiences in a travelogue "Record of Buddhistic Kingdoms"

3. HIUEN-TSANG (CHINA) (630-645 AD):

- Hiuen-Tsang is a Foreign Envoy who visited India during the time of Harshavardhana.
- He Reached India through Tashkent and Swat Valley
- He wrote his experiences in his book Si-yu-ki or the 'Records of Western World .

4. I-TSING (671-695 AD):

- I-tsing was A Chinese traveler, I-tsing visited India in connection with Buddhism.

5. AL-MASUDI (957 AD):

- Al-Masudi was An Arab traveler, he explained about India in his book Muruj-ul-Zehab.

6. AL-BERUNI (PARSIA) (1024-1030 AD):

- Al-beruni is a Foreign Envoy who visited India along with Ghazni at the time of his Indian raids.

- Al-beruni is the first muslim scholar who studied Inida.
- He travelled all over India .
- He popularly known as Founder of Indology.
- His famous book was 'Tahqiq-i-Hind' which explains about India.

7. MARCO POLO (1292-1294 AD):

- Marco Polo was a Foreign Envoy and Venetian traveler
- In 1294 A.D. he visited South India.
- Marco Polo visited Rudramadevi's Kakatiya dynasty.
- He is very popular to travel through number of eastern countries.
- He wrote his experiences in his book 'The Book of Sir Marco Polo'.
- This book explains the economic history of India.

8. IBN BATUTA (1333-1347 AD):

- Ibn Batuta was A Morrish traveler, he wrote the book 'Rehla' (The Travelogue).
- In his book he explained the dynasty of Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq and also the economical, social and geographical status of his time.

9. SHIHABUDDIN AL-UMARI (1348 AD):

- Shihabuddin al-Umari was a traveller from the country Damascus.
- His book is Masalik albsar fi-mamalik al-amsar. He explained Indian History in it.

10. NICOLO CONTI (1420-1421 AD):

- Nicolo Conti was A Venetian tourist.
- He visited India at the time of Devaraya I of Vijayanagar empire (Sangam dynasty).

11. ABDUR RAZZAQ (1443-1444 AD):

- Abdur Razzaq was aforeing envoyer
- He was the Ambassador of Shahrukh of Timurid Dynasty

- A Persian tourist. In India he stayed at the court of the Zamorin at Calicut.
- He give a clear account of the Vijaynagar empire and his kingdom.
- Ambassador of Shahrukh of Timurid Dynasty
- Came during the rule of Devaraya II of Sangam dynasty of Vijayanagar empire.

12. ATHANASIOS NIKITIN (1470-1474 AD):

- Athanasius Nikitin was a merchant from Russian.
- He explained the living conditions of the Bahmani kingdom which is under Muhammad III (1463-82).

Q.124) Which of the following statements are correct regarding the Post Mauryan India?

1. The Sungas revived Brahmanism and horse sacrifice
2. The Sungas promoted the Sanskrit language
3. The Sungas defended the Gangetic valley from foreign invasions

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.124) Solution (d)

The founder of the **Sunga dynasty** was **Pushyamitra Sunga**, who was the commander-in-chief under the Mauryas. He assassinated the last Mauryan ruler and usurped the throne. Pushyamitra was a staunch follower of Brahmanism. He performed two asvamedha sacrifices.

The rule of the Sungas was important because they defended the Gangetic valley from foreign invasions. In the cultural sphere, the Sungas revived Brahmanism and horse sacrifice. They also promoted the growth of Vaishnavism and the Sanskrit language. In short, the Sunga rule was a brilliant anticipation of the golden age of the Guptas.

THINK!

- Satavahanas rule after the decline of Mauryas.

Q.125) Who among the following foreign travelers visited Vijayanagara during the Krishna Deva Raya period?

1. Domingo Peas
2. Ibn Battutah
3. Abdur Razzak
4. Barbosa

Choose the correct code:

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 1 and 4 only
- c) 1, 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2, 3 and 4



Q.125) Solution (b)

List of Foreign Travellers visited Vijayanagar Kingdom

Name of Travellers	Place they came from
Abu Abdullah/Ibn Batuta	Morocco
Nicolo de Conti	Italy
Abdur Razzaq	Persia
Athanasius Nikitin	Russia
Ludvico de Vortheima	Italy
Duarte Barbosa	Portugal
Dominigo Paes	Portugal
Fernao Nuniz	Portugal
Marco Polo	Republic of Venice

However, among these travelers, only Duarte Barbosa and Dominigo Paes visited Vijayanagar during the reign of Krishna Deva Raya.

THINK!

- Try to know about other foreign travelers visiting different emperors/kings.

Q.126) Match the following:**(Popular Ruler) : : (Kingdom)**

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| 1. Udayana | a) Kosala |
| 2. Pradyota | b) Avanti |
| 3. Prasenajit | c) Magadha |
| 4. Bimbisara | d) Vatsa |

Code:**1 – 2 – 3 – 4**

- a) A – B – D – C
 b) C – D – B – A
 c) D – B – A – C
 d) A – B – C – D

Q.126) Solution (c)**Vatsa**

The Vatsa kingdom was situated on the banks of the river Yamuna. Its capital was Kausambi near modern Allahabad. Its most popular ruler was Udayana. He strengthened his position by entering into matrimonial alliances with Avanti, Anga and Magadha. After his death, Vatsa was annexed to the Avanti kingdom.

Avanti

The capital of Avanti was Ujjain. The most important ruler of this kingdom was Pradyota. He became powerful by marrying Vasavadatta, the daughter of Udayana. He patronized Buddhism. The successors of Pradyota were weak and later this kingdom was taken over by the rulers of Magadha.

Kosala

Ayodhya was the capital of Kosala. King Prasenajit was its famous ruler. He was highly educated. His position was further strengthened by the matrimonial alliance with Magadha. His sister was married to Bimbisara and Kasi was given to her as dowry. Subsequently there was a dispute with Ajatasatru. After the end of the conflict, Prasenajit married the daughter of Bimbisara. After the death of this powerful king, Kosala became part of the Magadha.

Magadha

Of all the kingdoms of north India, Magadha emerged powerful and prosperous. It became the nerve centre of political activity in north India. Magadha was endowed by nature with certain

geographical and strategic advantages. These made her to rise to imperial greatness. Her strategic position between the upper and lower part of the Gangetic valley was a great advantage. It had a fertile soil. The iron ores in the hills near Rajgir and copper and iron deposits near Gaya added to its natural assets. Her location at the centre of the highways of trade of those days contributed to her wealth. Rajagriha was the capital of Magadha. During the reign of Bimbisara and Ajatasatru, the prosperity of Magadha reached its zenith.

Q.127) Consider the following pairs.

Sculpture	Material made from
1. Mother goddess	Stone
2. Bearded priest	Terracotta
3. Dancing girl	Copper

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

- 1 and 3 only
- 3 only
- All the above
- None

Q.127) Solution (d)

Terracotta:

- Terracotta figures are more realistic in Gujarat sites and Kalibangan.
- Toy carts with wheels, whistles, rattles, bird and animals, gamesmen, and discs were also rendered in terracotta.
- **The most important terracotta figures are those represent Mother Goddess.**

Stone Statues:

- Stone statues found in Indus valley sites are excellent examples of handling the 3D volume.
- **Two major stone statues are: Bearded Man (Priest Man, Priest-King) and Male Torso**

Bronze Casting:

- Bronze casting was practiced in wide scale in almost all major sites of the civilization.
- The technique used for Bronze Casting was Lost Wax Technique.
- **Dancing girl and bull from Mohenjo-Daro.**

Do you know?

- Thousands of seals were discovered from the sites, usually made of steatite, and occasionally of agate, chert, copper, faience and terracotta, with beautiful figures of animals such as unicorn bull, rhinoceros, tiger, elephant, bison, goat, buffalo, etc.
- **Some seals were also been found in Gold and Ivory.**

THINK!

- Harappan pottery.

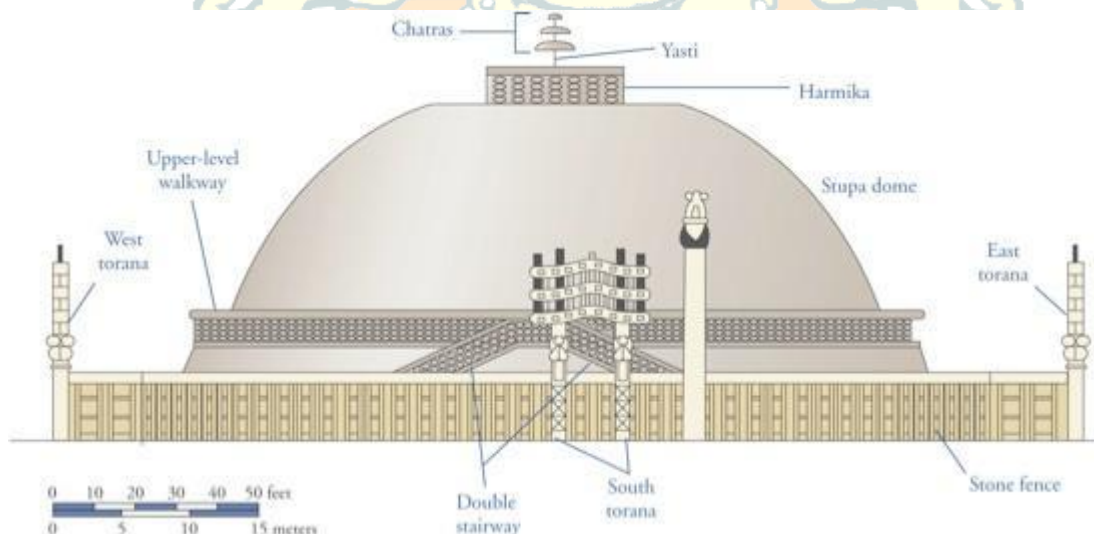
Q.128) Arrange the following parts of stupa from top to bottom.

1. Yasti
2. Harmika
3. Chatras
4. Anda

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- a) 3-1-2-4
- b) 3-2-1-4
- c) 2-3-1-4
- d) 2-1-3-4

Q.128) Solution (a)



Stupa dome is called as Anda.

Do you know?

- Śramaṇa means "seeker, one who performs acts of austerity, ascetic". The term refers to several Indian religious movements parallel to but separate from the historical Vedic religion. The śramaṇa tradition includes Jainism, Buddhism, and others such as the Ājīvikas, Ajñanas and Cārvākas.

THINK!

- Cave architecture of India.

Q.129) Consider the following pairs.

Architecture style	Temple
1. Nagara	Lingaraj temple, Puri
2. Dravida	Ladkhan temple
3. Vesara	Kailasnath temple

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- 2 and 3 only
- None

Q.129) Solution (a)

The Lingaraja temple, dating from the 11th century, is one of the grandest and is regarded as a gem of Nagara architectural style. This temple consists of the sanctum, a closed hall, a dancing hall and a hall of offerings. The famous temple of Jagannatha at Puri is roughly contemporaneous with the Lingaraja. It shows the same mature plan as the latter but is even loftier and is nearly 56.70 m high.

The Kailasanatha temple is a major example of the Dravida Architecture. The Kailasanatha temple complex is situated at Kanchi as a joint venture of Rajasimha or Narasimhavarman II and his son Mahendra III.

Vesara is a hybrid style that borrowed from the northern and southern styles. So, it is a mixture of both Nagara and Dravida styles of temple architecture. **Ladkhan temple, Doddabasappa temple, etc.**

Do you know?**Panchayatana Style of architecture.**

- Main shrine is built on a rectangular plinth with four subsidiary shrines that are smaller and at the 4 corners.
- Hence, there are a total of five shrines and hence the name, Panchayatana.

THINK!

- Latina/ Rekha-Prasada shikhara
- Phamsana type shikhara
- Valabhi type shikhara

Q.130) Which of the following is NOT the feature of Indo-Islamic architecture?

- a) Arabesque method
- b) Charbagh style
- c) Pietra-dura
- d) Latina/Rekha Prasad

Q.130) Solution (d)**Feature of Indo-Islamic architecture**

- Arcuade style
- Use of minars
- Use of Mortar
- Arabesque method
- Jaali works
- Use of water in the premises
- Charbagh style
- Pietra-dura technique
- Foresightening technique

Latina/ Rekha-Prasada:

- It is the simple and most common type of shikhara.
- It is square at the base and the walls curve or slopes inwards to a point on top.
- Latina types are mainly used for housing the garbhagriha.

Do you know?**Minars**

- Minar, a common feature in the sub-continent.
- The most striking minars of medieval times are the Qutub Minar in Delhi and Chand Minar at Daulatabad.
- The everyday use of the minar was for the azaan or call to prayer.
- It's phenomenal height, however, symbolized the might and power of the ruler.

THINK!

- Sarais

Q.131) Consider the following statements about Ajanta cave paintings.

1. The subject matter of these paintings is Buddhist.
2. They were done under the reign of Sunga and Guptas.
3. They used tempera style.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 3 only
- b) 3 only
- c) All the above
- d) 2 only

Q.131) Solution (c)

The subject matter of these paintings is almost exclusively Buddhist. They are mostly associated with the Jatakas, collection of stories, recording the previous births of the Lord Buddha. The compositions of these paintings are large in extent, but the majority of the figures are smaller than life size. Principal characters in most of the designs are in heroic proportions.

These paintings were worked out under the reign of Sungas and Guptas.

They used tempera style i.e use of pigments.

Do you know?

- It would be interesting and perhaps necessary to discuss the technique and process of making Indian wall paintings which has been discussed in a special chapter of the Vishnudharmotaram, a Sanskrit text of the 5th/6th century A.D. The process of these paintings appears to have been the same in all the early examples that have survived with an only exception in the Rajarajeshwara temple at Tanjore which is supposed to be done in a true fresco method over the surface of the rock.

THINK!

- Pre-historic paintings of India.

Q.132) Which of the following best describes Ragamala paintings?

- These are the paintings of Ragamala school of paintings.
- Ragamala or the "Garland of Ragas", depicting various Indian musical modes called Ragas.
- Ragamala paintings are the amalgamation of art and poetry only.
- All the above

Q.132) Solution (b)

Ragamala Paintings *are a series of illustrative paintings* from medieval India based on **Ragamala or the "Garland of Ragas", depicting various Indian musical modes called Ragas.** They stand as a classical example of the **amalgamation of art, poetry and classical music in medieval India.**

Ragamala paintings were created in most schools of Indian painting, starting in the 16th and 17th centuries, and **are today named accordingly as Pahari Ragamala, Rajasthan or Rajput Ragamala, Deccan Ragamala, and Mughal Ragamala.**

Do you know?

- The six principal ragas present in the Ragamala are Bhairava, Dipika, Sri, Malkaunsa, Megha and Hindola and these are meant to be sung during the six seasons of the year – summer, monsoon, autumn, early winter, winter and spring.

THINK!

- Miniature paintings of South India.

Q.133) Consider the following pairs.

Folk paintings	State/region
1. Pattacharita	Odisha
2. Kalighat	West Bengal
3. Warli	Maharashtra

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 3 only
- d) All the above

Q.133) Solution (d)

Pattachitra style of painting is one of the oldest and most popular art forms of Odisha. The name Pattachitra has evolved from the Sanskrit words patta, meaning canvas, and chitra, meaning picture. Pattachitra is thus a painting done on canvas, and is manifested by rich colourful application, creative motifs and designs, and portrayal of simple themes, mostly mythological in depiction.

Maharashtra is known for its Warli folk paintings. Warli is the name of the largest tribe found on the northern outskirts of Mumbai, in Western India. Despite being in such close proximity of the largest metropolis in India, Warli tribesmen shun all influences of modern urbanization. Warli Art was first discovered in the early seventies. While there are no records of the exact origins of this art, its roots may be traced to as early as the 10th century A.D. Warli is the vivid expression of daily and social events of the Warli tribe of Maharashtra, used by them to embellish the walls of village houses. This was the only means of transmitting folklore to a populace not acquainted with the written word.

A recently discovered painting style, it originated in the 19th century Bengal, from Kalighat. It was the time when upheaval against the British was a possible, exciting idea. These paintings, on cloth and pattas, at first depicted Gods and Goddesses, but then took a turn towards social reform. With cheap paper and paint colours, squirrel hair brushes and colour pigments, the art was characterized by flawless strokes, brushwork, and simple but bold drawings. It sought to raise awareness about social conditions in its viewers – rich zamindars were depicted drinking wine with women, while priests were shown with 'unchaste' women and police babus being sloppy.

Do you know?

- Pichwai – Pichwai is the form of paintings which belongs to the royal state Rajasthan. Pichwai means 'at the back'. It is created on the handspun textured cloths with rich dark colours and it forms a backdrop to srinathji's idol in the sanctum at Nathdwara.

THINK!

- Modern paintings of India.

Q.134) Which of the following potteries are correctly associated with the civilization:

1. Painted Grey ware – Indus Valley Civilisation
2. Black Polished ware – Mauryan Empire
3. Red and Black Pottery – Early Vedic time

Select the code from following:

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 only
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the above

Q.134) Solution (b)

Potteries

IVC

Red, black and plain pottery was made. The background of the pottery used to be red and black colour was used to make the figures over it. Some of the specimens can be seen in the following figure.



Early Vedic Civilisation

Painted Gray ware (PGW) are found at almost all sites in Western UP.



Painted Grey ware

Potteries of Mauryan times have been found from different places mostly of 'Northern Black Painted Ware' type (NBPW).



Q.135) In most of the accounts, Ashoka has been referred to as 'Devanampiya Piyadassi'. In which source does the name 'Ashok' find its mention?

- a) Major Rock edict
- b) Minor Rock edict
- c) Indica
- d) It is not mentioned anywhere. The name is given by British Historians.

Q.135) Solution (b)

The name 'Ashok' was discovered for the first time on a minor rock edict. In 1915, Maski in Karnataka, the name Ashoka was mentioned along with his title – Ashoka Devanampiya Piyadassi. (Devanampiya – dear to Gods; Piyadassi – Good looking).

Otherwise in all other edicts only the title – 'Devanampiya Piyadassi' is mentioned.

Do you know?

The distinction between major and minor rock edict is made by the modern historians on the basis of content. The major rock edicts are more detailed as compared to minor ones.

Q.136) Which of the following Mudras of Buddha are correctly matched with their meanings:

1. Bhumisparsha mudra – Buddha gesturing to touch the ground to call upon mother Goddess to witness his awakening.
2. Abhay Mudra – Palm facing the audience. Gesture of reassurance, blessing and protection.
3. Dhyana Mudra – This mudra signifies meditation, concentration of the Good Law and the saṅgha. The two hands are placed on the lap, right hand on left with fingers fully stretched and palm facing upwards.
4. Karana Mudra – Two hands together sprinkling the nectar of immortality.

Select the code from following:

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2,3 and 4
- c) 1,2 and 3
- d) All of the above

Q.136) Solution (c)

ABHAY MUDRA: Abhaya is translated from Sanskrit as fearlessness. The Abhaya mudra is made with the open palm of the right hand extending outwards at the chest level or slightly higher.



DHYAN MUDRA:

It This mudra signifies meditation, concentration of the Good Law and the saṅgha. The two hands are placed on the lap, right hand on left with fingers fully stretched (four fingers resting on each other and the thumbs facing upwards towards one another diagonally), palms facing upwards; in this manner, the hands and fingers form the shape of a triangle, which is symbolic of the spiritual fire or the Triratna (the three jewels). This mudra is used in representations of the Śākyamuni Buddha and Amitābha Buddha. Sometimes the Dhyāna mudrā is used in certain representations of Bhaiṣajyaguru as the Medicine Buddha, with a medicine bowl placed on the hands.



BHUMISPARSA – Calling the Earth To Witness the Truth

It is one of the most common iconic images of Buddhism. It depicts the Buddha sitting in meditation with his left hand, palm upright, in his lap, and his right hand touching the earth. It represents the Buddha asking Prithvi, the devi of the earth, that she witnessed his enlightenment. This gesture symbolizes enlightenment, as well as steadfastness (imperturbability).



Karana Mudrā: Karana mudra expresses a very powerful energy with which negative energy is expelled. This hand gesture is also called warding off the evil. It expels demons and removes obstacles such as sickness or negative thoughts. It is made by raising the index and the little finger, and folding the other fingers. It is nearly the same as the gesture known as corna in many western countries, the difference is that in the Karana mudra the thumb does not hold down the middle and ring finger.



NOTE: For other mudras carefully study the following image:



Q.137) Which of the following statements are correct regarding 'Dashavtar Temple' of Deogarh?

1. It was built during Gupta period and is dedicated to Lord Vishnu.
2. It is the first pyramidal shaped temple of India.
3. It is the first brick temple of India.

Select the code from following:

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the above

Q.137) Solution (a)

Dashavtar Temple:

Dashavtar temple is one of the earliest examples of temple architecture. It was made during Gupta Period and is dedicated to Lord Vishnu.



- It is the first pyramidal shaped temple in India. It is the first temple with a Shikhar (Tower).
- It is the first temple to have a mandapa
- It is made of Stone.
- Garbha griha (the room where chief diety is kept) – was generally made dark and narrow to keep its mystical value intact.

Note: The first brick temple built in India is Bhitargaon's Temple.

Q.138) Consider the following statements regarding 'Mahamokshaparisad':

1. It was a festival patronized by Ashoka.

2. It was held every five years at Prayag.
3. Lord Shiva, Ganesha, Surya and Buddha were worshipped and 4th day was kept for donations.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the above

Q.138) Solution (b)

Mahamoksha Parishad or Allahabad Assembly

Harshavardhana organised a conference known as **Maha Moksha Parishad** at Prayag which comes once in five years. Hiuen Tsang was invited to this council. The council went on for 75 days. He gave donations to poor people of all religions. In this council the procession of Buddha's idol along with that of Shiva and Surya were taken.

The fourth day was kept for donations.

Note: Harshavardhan was a follower of Shiva and Buddha Both. He was a Shaivite and later converted to Buddhist by Huin Tsang.

Do you know?

- Harsha conducted an all religion conference at Kannauj which was presided by Huin Tsang.
- A fire burnt the conclave and 500 brahmins were exiled by Harsha in this charge. This is regarded as one of his intolerant acts.

Q.139) Which of the following temples of Odisha have Rekha Duela type of Shikhars?

1. Lingaraja Temple
2. Jagannath Temple
3. Sun Temple in Konark

Select the code from following:

- a) 1 and 2

- b) 2 and 3
- c) 3 only
- d) All of the above

Q.139) Solution (a)

Note: This question could have been attempted through elimination method. If you have seen the pictures of these three famous temples, you could have easily known that Shikhara of Konark temple is very different from Lingaraja or Jagannath temple. There was no need to know what Rekha Deula is.

In Odisha style Nagara temple. The Shikhar is called Deula. Shikhar is a tall pillar built over Garbhagriha.

There are three types of Deulas:

In terms of the general north Indian terminology, the Rekha Deula (rekha deul) is the sanctuary and the tower over it, respectively the garbhagriha and the shikhara, the Pidha Deula (pida deul) is the mandapa where the faithful are present. The Khakhara deula is an alternative form of tower over the sanctuary, which in shape resembles the oblong gopuram temple gatehouses in southern Dravidian architecture.

Rekha Deula

Rekha in Oriya means a straight line. It is a tall building with a shape of sugar loaf, looking like a Shikhara. It covers and protects the sanctum sanctorum (Garbhagriha). Examples :



Lingaraja temple, example of a "shikhara deula".

- The Shikhara of the Lingaraja Temple in Bhubaneswar
- The Shikhara of the Jagannath temple in Puri.
- Jagannath Temple in Nayagarh, Orissa
- Uttaresvara Siva Temple in Bhubaneswar
- The Shikhara of Yameshwar Temple in Bhubaneswar

Pidha Deula



Konark Sun Temple, example of a "pitha deula" (the larger tower behind has fallen down).

It is a square building, typically with a pyramid-shaped roof, rather like the vimana towers over the sanctuaries of temples in southern Dravidian architecture. For the halls or service rooms of the temple. Examples

- The jaga mohan (assembly hall) of the Sun temple in Konârak
- The jaga mohan of Yameshwar Temple in Bhubaneswar
- Digambara Jaina Temple, Khandagiri in Bhubaneswar

Khakhara deula



Baitala Deula example of a "khakhara deula".

Khakara deula is a rectangular building with a truncated pyramid-shaped roof, like the gopuras. The name comes from Khakharu (=canteen (bottle)) because of the shape of the roof. The temples of the feminine deities as Shakti are temple of that type. Examples :

- Baitala Deula, Bhubaneswar (dedicated to Chamunda)
- Varahi Deula, Chaurasi, Puri district (dedicated to Varahi)
- Brahmi temple, Chaurasi
- Kedar Gouri, Bhubaneswar
- Narayani Temple, Khalikote (dedicated to Durga)
- Durga Temple, Banki

Q.140) Kanheri caves are a group of caves located in Salsette Island, Mumbai. Which of the following statements are correct regarding Kanheri Caves?

1. They are rock cut caves dedicated to Buddhism, Jainism, Vaishnavism and Shaivism.
2. They are dated from 1 C BC to 10 C AD.
3. A famous painting of 10 headed Buddha is found in these caves.

Select the code from following:

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the above

Q.140) Solution (b)

Kanheri Caves

The Kanheri Caves are a group of caves and rock-cut monuments cut into a massive basalt outcrop in the forests of the Sanjay Gandhi National Park, on the island of Salsette in the western outskirts of Mumbai, India. They contain Buddhist sculptures and relief carvings, paintings and inscriptions, dating from the 1st century BCE to the 10th century CE. Kanheri comes from the Sanskrit Krishnagiri, which means black mountain. There are more than 100 caves in the complex.

Most of the caves were Buddhist viharas, meant for living, studying, and meditating. The larger caves, which functioned as chaityas, or halls for congregational worship, are lined with intricately carved Buddhist sculptures, reliefs, pillars and rock-cut stupas. Avalokiteshwara is the most distinctive figure. The large number of viharas demonstrates there was a well organized establishment of Buddhist monks.

Avlokiteshwara is Bodhisatva with 10 heads of Buddha.



Kanheri Avalokitesvara with 10 heads, cave 41.

Q.141) Gandhara art was developed in and around Peshawar in North western India. Which of the following statements holds true for Gandhara school of Art?

1. It is a blend of Indian and Greco-Roman style.
2. It was promoted by Mahayana sect of Buddhism.
3. Gandhara school also carved out images of Shiva and Vishnu.
4. Human body is moulded in a realistic manner with minute details like muscles, moustache and hair curls.

Select the correct code from the following:

- a) 1, 2 and 4
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 4 only
- d) All of the above

Q.141) Solution (a)

The Gandhara school made sculptures of the Buddha in various sizes, shapes and postures. The reliefs depict Buddha's birth, his renunciation and his preaching. The salient features of Gandhara art are:

- Moulding human body in a realistic manner with minute attention to physical features like muscles, moustache and curly hair.
- Thick drapery with large and bold fold lines.
- Rich carving, elaborate ornamentation and symbolic expressions.
- The main theme was the new form of Buddhism – Mahayanism– and the evolution of an image of Buddha.

Images of Shiva and Vishnu were carved by Mathura school of art (not Gandhara school).

Do you know?

The Gandhara art flourished during the Kushana rule in India. Particularly Kanishka, the greatest of the Kushanas was a great patron of art and architecture. It was during his reign that Gandhara School of art flourished. The new Gandhara style of art that developed in sculpture was a fusion of Greco-Roman and Indian styles.

The characteristic features of the Gandhara School of art was

- (1) The subject was Indian.
- (2) The form of art was foreign.

The Gandhara sculptors made images of Lord Buddha in the Greco-Roman style. The images of Buddha resembled Greek God Apollo.

Ajanta is famous for both of its architectural design as also the paintings on the cave-walls. Of the 29 caves in all 16 contained paintings which have survived. Though the Ajanta is as old as 1st century AD, most of the specimens belong to the Gupta Age. In the paintings decorative designs have been executed with masterly skill.

THINK!

- What are the main differences between Mathura School of Art and Gandhara School of Art?

Q.142) Consider the following features –

1. It was developed and flourished in the Krishna-Godavari lower valley.
2. It was narrative art, depicting stories while the theme was mainly Buddhism.
3. The school was patronized first by the Satavahanas and later by the Ikshvakus.
4. Use of white marble was prevalent in this school.

The above features belong to which among the following school of sculpture?

- a) Amravati school
- b) Gandhara school
- c) Mathura school
- d) Provida school

Q.142) Solution (a)

Amravati School of Sculpture

- It was influenced by Indian art.
- Influence of Pallava sculpture is evident.
- Use of white marble was prevalent in this school.
- It developed and flourished in the Krishna-Godavari lower valley.
- It was narrative art, depicting stories while the theme was mainly Buddhism.
- The school was patronized first by the Satavahanas and later by the Ikshvakus and also by other groups.
- Major centres: Nagarjunakonda, Goli and Ghantasala

Q.143) Consider the following about Ajivikas:

1. An ascetic sect that emerged in India about the same time as Buddhism and Jainism.
2. The sect allowed life or fate to unfold itself without any interruption from the willful and intentional actions of individuals.
3. It was founded by Bindusara, the Mauryan emperor.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 2 only
- b) 1 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 2 only
- d) 2 and 3 only

Q.143) Solution (c)

Ajivikas:

An ascetic sect that emerged in India about the same time as Buddhism and Jainism. It was founded by **Goshala Maskariputra** (also called **Gosala Makkhaliputta**), a friend of Mahavira.

The Ajvikas believed that transmigration of the human soul was determined by a precise and non-personal cosmic principle called Niyati (destiny or fate) and was completely independent of the person's actions. They are believed to have been strict fatalists, who did not believe in karma or the possibility of free will.

They were a **popular sect during the reign of Bindusara, the Mauryan emperor**. He and his wife were said to be **followers of this section**. The sect is also mentioned in the edicts of Ashoka.

Gosala probably taught the doctrine of inaction as a solution to prevent the formation of karma. The sect allowed life or fate to unfold itself without any interruption from the wilful and intentional actions of individuals. Since it implied showing no sign of active involvement others might have called them people who lead lifeless existence.

THINK!

- Ajvikas doctrine and features

Q.144) Below given are notable features of a particular painting:

1. Angular faces in three-fourths profile
2. Pointed noses
3. Eyes protruding beyond the facial line
4. Abundance of accessory details and careful ornamentation

Identify which school of painting above features is associated with:

- a) Apabhramsa school
- b) Madhubani school
- c) Pala school
- d) Thanjavur school

Q.144) Solution (a)

As a reaction to large scale rock painting, miniature painting developed in 9th to 11th century in Western and Eastern India. **“Pala School”** in Eastern India and **“Apabhramsa School”** in Western India were two main school of art practiced.

Unique features of Apabhramsa School: Figure paintings have angular faces in three forth profile with pointed nose, eyes protruding out of facial line, abundance of accessory details and careful ornamentation. Subject matter depicted in three fold in Jains and later in Vaishnav paintings like Gita Govinda.

THINK!

- Unique features of Pala School
- Other differences of Pala School and Apabhramsa School

Q.145) Consider the following statements about Mohiniyattam:

1. It is a classical solo dance form of Kerala, performed by women.
2. Masks and elaborate headgear are the ornamental apparels of the Mohiniyattam dancers.
3. The dance is themed on the stories of Bhasmasura and Vishnu.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 2 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.145) Solution (b)

Mohiniyattam is the classical solo dance form of Kerala, performed by women. It is interpreted as the dance of 'Mohini', the female form taken by Vishnu to kill Bhasmasura.

The delicate body movements and subtle facial expressions are more feminine in nature and therefore are ideally suited for performance by women. It is characterized by graceful, swaying body movements with no abrupt jerks or sudden leaps.

Mohiniyattam lays emphasis on acting, where the dancer identifies herself with the character and sentiments existing in compositions and expresses through hand gestures and facial expressions.

THINK!

- Try to know features of other classical dances of India.

Q.146) Consider the following pairs

1. Zardozi – Beautiful embroidery done using metal threads.
2. Ramman – Festival of Karnataka based on 'Ramayana'.
3. Phulkari – Simple and sparse embroidery done on Shawls and Scarfs.

Which of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 1 and 3 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.146) Solution (b)

Zardozi comes from from 2 Persian word, "Zar" means gold and "dozi" means work. Zardozi embroidery is a type of metal embroidery, which was once used to embellish the attire of Kings and royals in Persia and later introduced to India.

Phulkari embroidery technique from the Punjab region, literally means flower work, which was at one time used as the word for embroidery, but in time the word "Phulkari" became restricted to embroidered shawls and head scarfs.

Ramman is a religious festival dedicated to Bhumiya Devta which is celebrated in Uttarakhand (not Karnataka). It is celebrated in Garwhal region of Uttarakhand and it has been declared as intangible world cultural heritage in 2009 by UNESCO. This Festival is based on 'Ramayan' and procession is based on lord Narshingh Dev.

Q.147) With reference to the Indian history of art and culture, consider the following pairs:

(Famous work of sculpture) : : (Site)

- 4. Nataraja : : Brihadeshwara temple
- 5. Surya riding chariot : : Konark
- 6. Huge image of Varaha Avatar (boar incarnation) of Vishnu : : Bhubaneswar, Odisha

Which of the pairs given above is/ are correctly matched?

- e) 1 and 2 only
- f) 1 and 3 only
- g) 2 and 3 only
- h) 1, 2 and 3

Q.147) Solution (a)

Famous work of sculpture : : Site

1. Ravana Shaking Mount Kailash : : Ellora (Kailash Temple, Ellora, Maharashtra)
2. Descent of Ganga or Arjuna's penance sculpture : : Mahabalipuram, Tamil Nadu
3. Huge image of Varaha Avatar (boar incarnation) of Vishnu : : Udayagiri
4. Nataraja : : Brihadeshwara temple, Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu
5. Surya riding chariot : : Konark, Odisha
6. Nayika Lingaraja Temple : : Bhubaneswar, Odisha
7. Manjira Player : : Konark, Odisha
8. Erotic sculpture : : Khajuraho

Q.148) Consider the following statements with regard to Indian classical music:

1. Raga is the basis of melody and Tala is the basis of rhythm.
2. The Ragas are classified according to the period of time of day and night.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

Q.148) Solution (c)

In the Indian Classical Music, Raga is the basis of melody and Tala is the basis of rhythm. Each melodic structure of Raga has something akin to a distinct personality subject and to a prevailing mood. Tala is the rhythmical groupings of beats.

A Raga is a series of five or more notes. They are classified according to the time of day or night for which they are the most appropriate. For instance:

- Bhairava: Performed at dawn
- Megha: Performed in morning
- Dipaka and sriraga: Performed in the afternoon
- Kuashika and Hindola: at night

Do you know?

- A characteristic contribution of India to musical rhythm is the tala. **Tala is a cyclic arrangement of time units.** The basic units of time division are laghu, guru, and pluta. These are actually derived from poetic prosody.

THINK!

- Khayals

Q.149) It is a form of semi classical vocal music inspired by the folk songs of camel riders in the Punjab area. It is characterized by jumpy and flashy tonal movements with rhythmic and rapid notes. The above description best describes which of the following music form?

- a) Powada
- b) Qawwali
- c) Tappa
- d) Hori

Q.149) Solution (c)

Tappa, Punjab

Tappa is a form of semi classical vocal music inspired by the folk songs of camel riders in the Punjab area. Tappa, in Punjabi and Pashto language, is set in ragas generally used for the semi classical forms. It is characterized by jumpy and flashy tonal movements with rhythmic and rapid notes.

Do you know?

- Powada is the traditional folk art from Maharashtra. The word Powada itself means “the narration of a story in glorious terms”. The narratives are always odes in praise of an individual hero or an incident or place. The chief narrator is known as the Shahir who plays the duff to keep the rhythm. The tempo is fast and controlled by the main singer who is supported by others in chorus.

THINK!

- Hindustani music

Q.150) Consider the following pairs.

Classical dance	Symbolizes to
1. Bharatanatyam	Fire
2. Kathakali	Air
3. Mohiniattam	Sky

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

- a) 1 only

- b) 2 only
- c) 3 only
- d) All the above

Q.150) Solution (a)

Most popular in South India, Bharatanatyam is the most ancient of all the classical Indian dance forms. Originating in the temples of Tamil Nadu, today it is the most popular and widely performed of all the classical Indian dance styles. **Considered to be a fire-dance, the movements of the Bharatanatyam dance resembles a dancing flame.**

This dance form consists of a group of dancers who portray various roles with content based on Hindu mythology. This dance form originated in southwest India in Kerala. Characterized by its dramatic makeup and elaborate costumes, audiences are taken on a visual journey in this dance form. Colors are used to describe character's moods and status. **Angry and evil characters wear red makeup, women are adorned with yellow faces, and the dancers wear large headdresses to add to the dramatic effect.**

Kathakali, as a dance form popular today, is considered to be of comparatively recent origin. However, it is an art which has evolved from many social and religious theatrical forms which existed in the southern region in ancient times.

The hands, facial expressions, and body movements embody and tell the stories in the Kathakali dance form. Traditionally, these dances would start in the evening and last through the night, but now Kathakali can be performed in three-hour presentations. **Kathakali symbolizes sky or ether.**

Mohiniattam literally interpreted as the dance of 'Mohini', the celestial enchantress of the Hindu mythology, is the classical solo dance form of Kerala. According to a Puranic story, Lord Vishnu took on the guise of a 'Mohini' to seduce the Asuras, both in connection with churning of the ocean and episode of the slaying of Bhasmasura. **The element of air is symbolized through Mohiniattam.**

Do you know?

- The odissi dance form symbolizes the element of water.

THINK!

- Kathak

Q.151) It is one of the most sensuous dance forms of Rajasthan, performed by a tribe of the same name. They are famous for their dance which is an integral part of their culture. The costumes and dance movements are similar to that of serpents. The above description best describes which of the following dance form?

- a) Dandiya
- b) Ghoomar
- c) Charba
- d) Kalbelia

Q.151) Solution (d)

Kalbelia or Kбелиya is one of the most sensuous dance forms of Rajasthan, performed by a tribe of the same name. They are famous for their dance which is an integral part of their culture. Both men and women in the tribe participate in this activity to celebrate joyful occasions. **The costumes and dance movements are similar to that of serpents.**

Kalbelia songs are based on stories taken from folklore and mythology and special dances are performed during Holi. The Kalbelia have a reputation for composing lyrics spontaneously and improvising songs during performances. These songs and dances are part of an oral tradition that is handed down generations and for which there are neither texts nor training manuals.

Do you know?

- In 2010, the Kalbelia folk songs and dances of Rajasthan were declared a part of its Intangible Heritage List by the UNESCO.

THINK!

- Chhau

Q.152) Consider the following statements about Bayalata.

1. It is an open-air theatre tradition of Karnataka.
2. The theme of the drama is usually based on epic poetry, Puranas or mythological stories from the Ramayana and the Mahabharata.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

Q.152) Solution (c)

Bayalata is a popular folk theatre of Karnataka. Bayalata is an open-air theatre and is demotes to almost all the forms of long-established Kannada theatre. **The term Bayalata, as its etymology indicates 'bayalu' means open-air field and 'ata' means theatre.** In southern Karnataka, both the eastern and western varieties of Yakshagana are termed Bayalata, whereas in the north several other distinct genres are also included under the name. The Bayalata has taken its form from religious ritual of which the most important aspect is the imitation of the divine. All folk performances are part of a ritual festival conducted in the name of the local deity as well.

The theme of the drama is usually based on epic poetry, **Puranas or mythological stories from the Ramayana and the Mahabharata.**

Do you know?

- Burra Katha, also spelled Burrakatha, is an oral storytelling technique in the Katha tradition, performed in villages of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. The troupe consists of one main performer and two co-performers. It is a narrative entertainment that consists of prayers, solo drama, dance, songs, poems and jokes. The topic will be either a Hindu mythological story or a contemporary social issue.

THINK!

- Theyyam
- Kuruvanji

Q.153) Consider the following pairs.

Puppetry type	Example
1. String puppets	Bommalatam
2. Shadow puppets	Togalu Gombeyata
3. Glove puppets	Tholu Bommalata

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

- 1, 2 and 3
- 1 and 2 only
- 1 only
- 2 only

Q.153) Solution (b)

String Puppets

Bommalattam, Tamil Nadu

Puppets from Tamil Nadu, known as Bommalattam combine the techniques of both rod and string puppets. They are made of wood and the strings for manipulation are tied to an iron ring which the puppeteer wears like a crown on his head.

A few puppets have jointed arms and hands, which are manipulated by rods. The Bommalattam puppets are the largest, heaviest and the most articulate of all traditional Indian marionettes. A puppet may be as big as 4.5 feet in height weighing about ten kilograms. Bommalattam theatre has elaborate preliminaries which are divided into four parts - Vinayak Puja, Komali, Amanattam and Pusenkanattam.

Shadow Puppets

Togalu Gombeyatta, Karnataka

The shadow theatre of Karnataka is known as Togalu Gombeyatta. These puppets are mostly small in size. The puppets however differ in size according to their social status, for instance, large size for kings and religious characters and smaller size for common people or servants.

Tholu Bommalata, Andhra Pradesh

Tholu Bommalata, Andhra Pradesh's shadow theatre has the richest and strongest tradition. The puppets are large in size and have jointed waist, shoulders, elbows and knees. They are coloured on both sides. Hence, these puppets throw coloured shadows on the screen. The music is dominantly influenced by the classical music of the region and the theme of the puppet plays are drawn from the Ramayana, Mahabharata and Puranas.

Glove Puppets

Pavakoothu, Kerala

In Kerala, the traditional glove puppet play is called Pavakoothu. It came into existence during the 18th century due to the influence of Kathakali, the famous classical dance-drama of Kerala, on puppet performances. In Pavakoothu, the height of a puppet varies from one foot to two feet. The head and the arms are carved of wood and joined together with thick cloth, cut and stitched into a small bag.

The face of the puppets are decorated with paints, small and thin pieces of gilded tin, the feathers of the peacock, etc. The manipulator puts his hand into the bag and moves the hands and head of the puppet. The musical instruments used during the performance are

Chenda, Chengiloa, Ilathalam and Shankhathe conch. The theme for Glove puppet plays in Kerala is based on the episodes from either the Ramayana or the Mahabharata.

Do you know?

- As an art of synthesis, puppetry becomes an ideal way to create – or renew – contact with traumatized children or adults living on the margins of society. The puppet is often used for training, caring, or to help social or functional inclusion, especially in the United States, Germany, Hungary, Belgium, Great Britain, and Switzerland. Other countries, such as South Africa, favour prevention, especially when fighting against AIDS.

THINK!

- Role of puppetry in socio-educational issues.

Q.154) Consider the following statements about Sangam literature.

1. Sangam literature deals with secular and religious aspects of society.
2. Both men and women saint poets contributed to Sangam literature.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

Q.155) Solution (b)

Sangam literature is **primarily secular**, dealing with everyday themes in a **Tamilakam context**.

Sangam literature deals with emotional and material topics such as **love, war, governance, trade and bereavement**. Some of the **greatest Tamil scholars, like Thiruvalluvar**, who wrote **on ethics**, and on the various issues of life like virtue, wealth and love, or the Tamil poet Mamulanar, who explored historical incidents that happened in India, lived during the Sangam period.

The poems belonging to Sangam literature were composed by Tamil poets, both men and women, from various professions and classes of society. **The famous female saint who contributed to Sangam literature is Avvaiyar.**

Do you know?

- Tamilakam refers to the geographical region inhabited by the ancient Tamil people. Tamilakam covered today's Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Puducherry, Lakshadweep and southern parts of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

THINK!

- Amukta Malyada

Q.156) Which of the following statements regarding 'Pandvani' are correct?

- a) It is a folk singing and theatre style narrating the tales from Mahabharata.
- b) It is a nine course meal of central India, believed to have been eaten by Pandavas during their vanvaas (Forest dwelling Period).
- c) It is a martial art performed by tribals of Odisha, Jharkhand and Chattisgarh.
- d) It is a saucer shaped boat made of bamboo and cane widely used by tribals in Manipur.

Q.156) Solution (a)**Pandavani**

Pandavani is a folk singing style involving narration of tales from the ancient Indian epic Mahabharata. The singing also involves musical accompaniment. Bhima, the second of the Pandava is the hero of the story in this style.

This form of folk theatre is popular in the central Indian state of Chhattisgarh and in the neighbouring areas of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh.

Jhaduram Dewangan and Teejan Bai are the most renowned singers of this style.

Q.157) Kalbelia Dance is an intangible cultural heritage under UNESCO. Which of the following statements regarding Kalbelia dance is/are correct?

1. It is performed by the Rajasthani tribe of the same name.
2. The dance movements and costumes resemble the movement of snakes.
3. Women dancers dance while male counterparts take care of music and singing.

Select the code from following:

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3

d) All of the above

Q.157) Solution (d)

Kalbelia

Kalbelia or Kabeliya is one of the most sensuous dance forms of Rajasthan, performed by a tribe of the same name.

The Kalbelias were known for their frequent movement from one place to another in ancient times. Their traditional occupation is catching snakes and trading snake venom. Hence, the dance movements and the costumes of their community bear a resemblance to that of the serpents. They are also known as Sapera, Jogira or Jogi.

The dancers are women in flowing black skirts who dance and swirl, replicating the movements of a serpent. The upper body cloth is called Angrakhi and a piece of cloth worn on head known as Odhani similarly the lower body cloth is called Lengha. All these cloths are mixed in red and black hues and embroidered in such a way that when these dancers perform these clothes represent a combination of colours soothing to eyes as well as to the atmosphere.

The male participants take care of the musical part of the dance. They use the different instruments such as the pungji, a woodwind instrument traditionally played to capture snakes, the dufli, been, the khanjari - a percussion instrument, morchang, khuralio and the dholak to create the rhythm on which the dancers perform. The dancers are tattooed in traditional designs and wear jewelry and garments richly embroidered with small mirrors and silver thread. As the performance progresses, the rhythm becomes faster and faster and so does the dance.

Kalbelia songs are based on stories taken from folklore and mythology and special dances are performed during Holi. The Kalbelia have a reputation for composing lyrics spontaneously and improvising songs during performances. These songs and dances are part of an oral tradition that is handed down generations and for which there are neither texts nor training manuals. In 2010, the Kalbelia folk songs and dances of Rajasthan were declared a part of its Intangible Heritage List by the UNESCO.

Think

- Ghumar

Kindly watch the following video to experience the dance:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eZ3-oaF0xas>

Q.158) Which of the following Indian Martial Arts are correctly matched with the states in which they are performed?

1. Gatka – Punjab
2. Mardanikhel – Uttar Pradesh
3. Sqay – Manipur
4. Silambam – Kerala

Select the code from following:

- a) 4 only
- b) 1 only
- c) 1,2 and 4
- d) 2,3 and 4

Q.158) Solution (b)

Martial Arts of India

1. Kalaripayattu



Often known as the 'Mother Of All Martial Arts', this 3000-year old art form originating from Kerala, draws inspiration from the raw power, swift movements and sinuous strength of majestic animals – the lion, tiger, elephant, wild boar, snake and crocodile. The term 'kalar' refers to the place where this combat style is taught while 'payattu' means to practise.

2. Thang Ta (Huyen Langlon)



Thang-Ta, which literally means 'sword and spear', is one aspect of Huyen Langlon (art of war or method of safe guarding), a traditional martial art from Manipur. Its other aspect is Sarit Sarak that involves unarmed combat. This martial art form integrates various external weapons – the sword, spear and dagger- with the internal practice of physical control through soft movements coordinated with breathing rhythms. However, the heart of Thang-Ta is the sword. There are hundreds of different sword drills that teach the basic strokes and stepping patterns of this fighting style.

3. Silambam



Silambam is an ancient stick-martial art of Tamil Nadu. According to Sangam-era literature, there were a number of exercise centres called *silambak-koodams* all over the Dravida Nadu region, and the age-old art—patronized by the Chera, Chola and Pandya rulers—is recorded as one of the 64 art forms of ancient India. The word '*Silam*' (in Tamil) stands for hills and

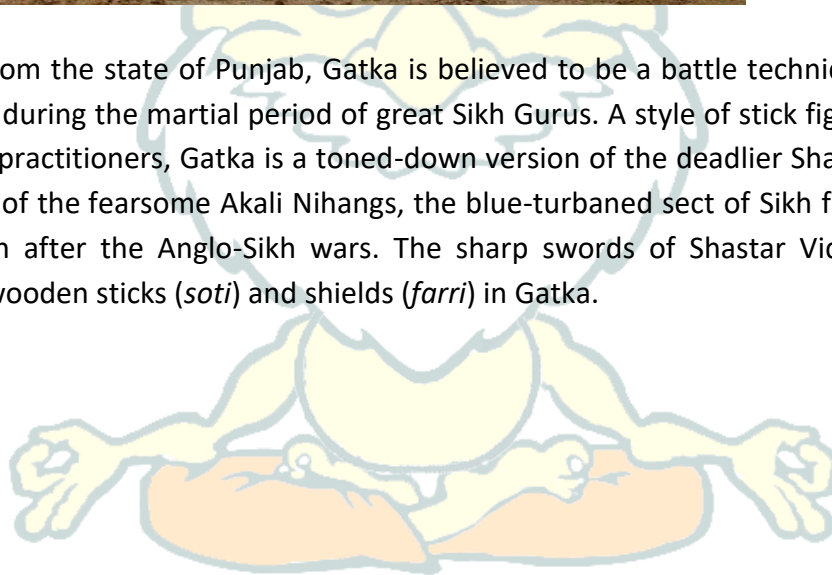
'Mambam' (the Marhat word for bamboo) stands for bamboo from the hills; these sticks are usually found on the hills in that particular region. This martial art's salient features are its well-structured techniques, fluid footwork, and smart fighting strategies.

4. Gatka (Shastar Vidya)



Originating from the state of Punjab, Gatka is believed to be a battle technique created by Sikh warriors during the martial period of great Sikh Gurus. A style of stick fighting between two or more practitioners, Gatka is a toned-down version of the deadlier Shastar Vidya, the fighting style of the fearsome Akali Nihangs, the blue-turbaned sect of Sikh fighters banned by the British after the Anglo-Sikh wars. The sharp swords of Shastar Vidya have been replaced by wooden sticks (*soti*) and shields (*farri*) in Gatka.

5. Sqay





Sqay is an ancient martial art traditionally practiced by the people of Kashmir. Armed sqay makes use of a curved single-edge sword paired with a shield, while unarmed techniques incorporate kicks, punches, locks and chops. Under the International Council Of Sqay's rules, the sword (*tora* or *tura*) is made of synthetic fibre covered in leather. The sword is paired with a shield (*bargula*) measuring 9-19 inches in diameter, also covered in leather. The official uniform is blue, sometimes with red or yellow piping, consisting of trousers and a cross-front jacket with a belt around the waist. Competitors are judged on stance, timing and perfection of form.

6. Mardaani Khel



Originally from Maharashtra, Mardani Khel is a weapon-based martial art form. It owes its development to the geographic conditions of the state (hills, caves and valleys). A very

ancient form of art, it saw its emergence during the Maratha dynasty. Kolhapur used to be the centre of the Maratha kingdom and the villages around it had *talims* (training centres) where skilled elders prepared youngsters for war. After the revolt of 1857, the British banned the use of weapons and the *talims* were forced to turn *mardani khel* into a folk game to ensure its survival. The use of weapons such as swords, *katyar* (dagger), *lathi-kathi* (bamboo sticks), *veeta* (darts), *bhala* (javelin), *dand* and *patta* (long-bladed swords) continued but the moves were made more stylised and less lethal.

7. Kushti (Malla Yuddha)



A form of traditional wrestling, Kushti developed during the Mughal Empire by combining the native sport of *malla-yuddha* (combat wrestling) with influences from Persian *varzesh-e bastani* (warrior athletics). Interestingly, the words *pehlwani* and *kushti* derive from the Persian terms *pahlavani* and *koshti* respectively. Once a sport that used to hold great importance in Indian society, at present, Kushti is only practiced in a handful places around India. Kolhapur is one city where the time-tested sport is as popular as ever with rural families frequently sending boys to learn the art at Kolhapur's *thalims* or *akharas* – traditional wrestling schools.

8. Lathi



When moved back and forth like a sword and aimed at someone, it cuts through the air, lands with a thwacking sound, peels off a thin layer of skin and sends waves of numbing pain through the body, even as it splinters bone. One hard blow is numbing. This innocuous-looking weapon of destruction is the lathi, the Indian police's most used crowd control device! Traditionally practised in many parts of India, the lathi (usually a bamboo stick) can be wielded in many ways to give quick lethal blows to the opponent as well as in self-defence by using it as a shield.

Q.159) Which of the following statements regarding 'Sarda' script are correct?

1. Sarda script evolved from Kharoshti.
2. Scripts of Gurumukhi, Dogri and Sindhi language have been evolved from Sarda Script.
3. Currently Sarda script is only used by Kashmiri pandit community in India.

Select the code from below:

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the above

Q.159) Solution (b)

Sharada Script

The Sharada script evolved from Gupta Brahmi in the 9th century AD. In its earlier forms it was widespread over the northwest parts of the Indian subcontinent and was the progenitor of the Gurmukhi, Dogri and Sindhi script, but later it became restricted to Kashmir, where it was the principal means of writing until the 20th century.

Originally more widespread, its use became later restricted to Kashmir, and it is now rarely used except by the Kashmiri Pandit community for ceremonial purposes.

Think

- Kharoshti

Q.160) Ikebana is a decorative art form by arrangement of flowers. It is associated with which of the following places?

- a) China
- b) North Korea
- c) Japan
- d) Indonesia

Q.160) Solution (c)

Ikebana



Ikebana is the Japanese art of flower arrangement. It is also known as Kado. The tradition dates back to the 7th century when floral offerings were made at altars. Later, they were

placed in the tokonoma (alcove) of a home. Ikebana reached its first zenith in the 16th century under the influence of Buddhist teamasters and has grown over the centuries, with over 1,000 different schools in Japan and abroad.

Kado is counted as one of the three classical Japanese arts of refinement, along with kōdō for incense appreciation and chado for tea and the tea ceremony.

Q.161) Which of the following are the types of String puppets of India?

1. Kathputli
2. Khundei
3. Gombayetta
4. Bommalattam

Select the code from following:

- a) 1,2 and 3
- b) 2,3 and 4
- c) 1,3 and 4
- d) All of the above

Q.161) Solution (d)

String Puppets

India has a rich and ancient tradition of string puppets or marionettes. Marionettes having jointed limbs controlled by strings allow far greater flexibility and are, therefore, the most articulate of the puppets. Rajasthan, Orissa, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu are some of the regions where this form of puppetry has flourished.



• Kathputli, Rajasthan



The traditional marionettes of Rajasthan are known as Kathputli. Carved from a single piece of wood, these puppets are like large dolls that are colourfully dressed. Their costumes and headgears are designed in the medieval Rajasthani style of dress, which is prevalent even today. The **Kathputli** is accompanied by a highly dramatised version of the regional music. Oval faces, large eyes, arched

eyebrows and large lips are some of the distinct facial features of these string puppets. These puppets wear long trailing skirts and do not have legs. Puppeteers manipulate them with two to five strings which are normally tied to their fingers and not to a prop or a support.

- **Kundhei, Orissa**

The string puppets of Orissa are known as Kundhei. Made of light wood, the Orissa puppets have no legs but wear long flowing skirts. They have more joints and are, therefore, more versatile, articulate and easy to manipulate. The puppeteers often hold a wooden prop, triangular in shape, to which strings are attached for manipulation. The costumes of Kundhei resemble those worn by actors of the Jatra traditional theatre. The music is drawn from the popular tunes of the region and is sometimes influenced by the music of Odissi dance.



- **Gombeyatta, Karnataka**



The string puppets of Karnataka are called Gombeyatta. They are styled and designed like the characters of Yakshagana, the traditional theatre form of the region. The Gombeyatta puppet figures are highly stylized and have joints at the legs, shoulders, elbows, hips and knees. These puppets are manipulated by five to seven strings tied to a prop. Some of the more complicated movements of the puppet are manipulated by two to three puppeteers at a time. Episodes enacted in Gombeyatta are usually based on Prasangas of the Yakshagana plays. The music that accompanies is dramatic and beautifully blends folk and classical elements.



- **Bommalattam, Tamil Nadu**



Puppets from Tamil Nadu, known as Bommalattam combine the techniques of both rod and string puppets. They are made of wood and the strings for manipulation are tied to an iron ring which the puppeteer wears like a crown on his head.

A few puppets have jointed arms and hands, which are manipulated by rods. The Bommalattam puppets are the largest, heaviest and the most articulate of all traditional Indian marionettes. A puppet may be as big as 4.5 feet in height weighing about ten kilograms. Bommalattam theatre has elaborate preliminaries which are divided into four parts - ***Vinayak Puja, Komali, Amanattam and Pusenkanattam***

Think

- Shadow Puppets
- Glove puppets
- Rod Puppets

Q.162) Which of the following dances have been recognized as Indian classical dances by Sangeet Natak Academy?

1. Kathak
2. Chhau
3. Kuchipudi
4. Sattriya

Select the code from below:

- a) 1,2 and 3
- b) 1 and 3
- c) 1,3 and 4
- d) All of the above

Q.162) Solution (c)

The Sangeet Natak Akademi recognizes eight – Bharatanatyam, Kathak, Kuchipudi, Odissi, Kathakali, Sattriya, Manipuri and Mohiniyattam.

NOTE: The Culture Ministry of the Government of India includes Chhau in its classical list.

These dances are traditionally regional, all of them include music and recitation in local language or Sanskrit, and they represent a unity of core ideas in a diversity of styles,

costumes and expression. Indian classical dance is made from India and classical dance is played by various actors.

All major classical Indian dance forms include in repertoire, three categories of performance in the Natya Shastra. These are Nritta, Nritya and Natya:

- The Nritta performance is abstract, fast and rhythmic aspect of the dance. The viewer is presented with pure movement, wherein the emphasis is the beauty in motion, form, speed, range and pattern. This part of the repertoire has no interpretative aspect, no telling of story. It is a technical performance, and aims to engage the senses (prakriti) of the audience.
- The Nritya is slower and expressive aspect of the dance that attempts to communicate feelings, storyline particularly with spiritual themes in Hindu dance traditions. In a nritya, the dance-acting expands to include silent expression of words through gestures and body motion set to musical notes. The actor articulates a legend or a spiritual message. This part of the repertoire is more than sensory enjoyment, it aims to engage the emotions and mind of the viewer.
- The Natyam is a play, typically a team performance, but can be acted out by a solo performer where the dancer uses certain standardized body movements to indicate a new character in the underlying story. A Natya incorporates the elements of a Nritya.

Q.163) Consider the following pairs:

(Dance-drama or folk theatre) :: (Associated region)

1. Bhavai :: Gujarat
2. Tamasha :: Maharashtra
3. Theyyam :: Tamil Nadu

Identify from above which pairs is/are correct?

- a) 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 2 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.163) Solution (c)

The folk music and dances of agricultural communities celebrate the rhythms of daily life, the turn of the seasons, the highlights of the agricultural calendar, religious festivals and

important events that punctuate the flow of life, such as births and marriages. While folk music and dance share common themes and concerns, there is a wide variety of forms.

- Along the **entire Himalayan region**, from **Kashmir to Darjeeling**, folk dancers link arms and sway gracefully in undulating movements, celebrate the sowing of the wheat crop; few can resist the infectious beat of the **dholak**, the two-sided drum, and pairs of dancers take turns to execute complex acrobatic movements in the centre of a circle of abandoned dancers. Women perform the **Giddha**, also characterised by its spontaneous energy.
- **Rajsthani** women, their faces covered with flowing veils, are swirls of colour as they pirouette in the **Ghoomar** dance, while their counterparts in **Gujarat** perform the famous **Garba**, dancing in a circle with batons. Their men perform the **Dandiya Ras**, a more vigorous version of the same dance, leaping and crouching in twirling patterns.
- In the fishing communities of **Maharashtra**, men and women link arms and dance together and the women climb on to the men's shoulders to form pyramids. The women's **Lavani dance** from this area is notable for its unabashed sensuality.

There are also several forms of dance-drama or folk theatre, such as the

- **Nautanki** of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar,
- the **Bhavai** of Gujarat,
- the irreverent **Tamasha** of Maharashtra ,
- the Bengali **Jatra**,
- the spectacular **Yakshagana** of Karnataka and
- **Theyyam** of Kerala.

All of which narrate legends of local heroes, kings and deities.

Q.164) Chakiarkoothu, Koodiyattam, Krishnattam and Ramanattam are few of the ritual performing arts that has or had a direct influence on which among the below dance form and technique?

- a) Bharatnatyam
- b) Kathakali
- c) Mohiniyattam
- d) Kuchipudi

Q.164) Solution (b)

Kathakali Dance

Kerala is the home of several traditional dance and dance - drama forms, the most notable being Kathakali.

Kathakali, as a dance form popular today, is considered to be of comparatively recent origin. However, it is an art which has evolved from many social and religious theatrical forms which existed in the southern region in ancient times.

Chakiarkoothu, Koodiyattam, Krishnattam and Ramanattam are few of the ritual performing arts of Kerala which have had a **direct influence on Kathakali** in its form and technique.

Do you know?

Kathakali is a blend of dance, music and acting and dramatizes stories, which are mostly adapted from the Indian epics. It is a stylised art form, the four aspects of abhinaya - angika, aharya, vachika, satvika and the nritya, nritya and natya aspects are combined perfectly. The dancer expresses himself through codified hastamudras and facial expressions, closely following the verses (padams) that are sung. Kathakali derives its textual sanction from Balarama Bharatam and Hastalakshana Deepika.

The attakathas or stories are selected from the epics and myths and are written in a highly Sanskritised verse form in Malayalam. Many Malayalam writers have also contributed to the vast repertoire of Kathakali literature.

Q.165) What is performed today as Carnatic music is derived most immediately from three outstanding composers of the eighteenth century, known collectively as the Trinity. Identify from below which composer was not part of this Trinity:

- a) Thyagaraja
- b) Swami Shastri
- c) Dikshitar
- d) Annamacharya

Q.165) Solution (d)

Three outstanding composers of the eighteenth century Carnatic music, known collectively as the Trinity include –

- Thyagaraja (1759-1847);
- Swami Shastri (1763-1827) and

- Dikshitar (1775-1835).



The Trinity, although not themselves patronized by the courts, spent most of their lives within a few miles radius of Tanjore, which became the focal point of musical patronage in the south after the fall of Vijayanagar (1585).

Do you know?

Thyagaraja is revered both as the supreme artist and a saint, and epitomizes the ideal of musicianship in the south. Most of his immediate disciples were not professional musicians but devotees and it is only after the succeeding generation that professional musicians received Thyagaraja's compositions.

THINK!

- Difference between Hindustani Music and Carnatic Music

Q.166) Which among the following schools is/are true with regard to Hindustani Music?

1. Hindustani music is usually traced back by its practitioners to the Delhi Sultanate period with Amir Khusrau as one of the earliest historical personalities.
2. The Zenith of Hindustani music is associated with the great Tansen, one of the jewels of the court of the Mughal emperor, Akbar.
3. Dhrupad, Khayal and Thumri – are some of the styles under Hindustani vocal music.

Choose correct answer:

- a) 3 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.166) Solution (d)

Hindustani Music

- Hindustani music is usually traced back by its practitioners to the Delhi Sultanate period with **Amir Khusrau (1253-1325 A.D.)** as one of the earliest historical personalities. Although traditionally considered the inventor of the sitar and tabla, and as well as several ragas and other musical genres, the actual evidence for these assumptions is not clear.
- The Zenith of Hindustani music is associated with the great **Tansen**, one of the jewels of the court of the **Mughal emperor, Akbar**, (1556-1605). A vocalist and an instrumentalist, most Hindustani today trace their musical descent from Tansen.
- Hindustani musical performance is based on a composition which is set to a **meter (tal)** and from which extemporised variations are generated.
- The composition is usually a relatively short tune which is said to embody the essence of the rag (mode or melody type) in which it is composed.

Do you know?

Hindustani vocal music is performed in three major and several minor styles.

- The oldest and most austere is a four part composition known as **dhrupad**.
- The main classical vocal form today is the two part composition known as **khayal** (pers, imagination), usually followed at the end of a concert by a light classical form known as **thumri**.

Q.167) Indian dances differ significantly from Western Dance forms. Consider the below statements with regard to those differences and identify the incorrect statement –

- Western dancers are concerned more with space, and their dance movements involve moving around in space.
- Indian dancers do not concern themselves with spaces but with time.
- Indian dance forms do not feature any major leaps or other sudden changes in space.
- The central aim of Indian dance is to make movement appear free from gravity.

Q.167) Solution (d)

Difference between Indian form of dance and Western form of dance**Western form of dance**

- Western dancers are concerned more with space, and their dance movements involve moving around in space. Hence they are characteristic by great leaps into the air, or the

rapid movement from one place to another.

- Western dancers create movement by reaching into space and carving out intricate movements in the air, and the central aim is to make movement appear free from gravity.

Indian form of dance

- Indian dancers on the other hand have a very different concept; they do not concern themselves with spaces but with time.
- The central aim of Indian dance is to make a pose so perfect that it appears timeless. Hence the movements take place in time and must be perfectly synchronized with the rhythm, in order to create a series of perfect poses.
- A perfect pose would be able to capture time for a moment, and in a limited space.
- As a result most Indian dances, except for certain movements in Kathakali, do not feature any major leaps or other sudden changes in space.

Q.168) 'Ras' and 'Sankirtana' are popular forms of which of the following classical dances?

- a) Sattriya
- b) Manipuri
- c) Kuchipudi
- d) Kathakali

Q.168) Solution (b)

Manipuri, one of the main styles of Indian Art or Classical Dances originated in the picturesque and secluded state of Manipur in the north-eastern corner of India. Because of its geographical location, the people of Manipur have been protected from outside influences, and this region has been able to retain its unique traditional culture.

The origin of Manipuri dance can be traced back to ancient times that go beyond recorded history. The dance in Manipur is associated with rituals and traditional festivals, there are legendary references to the dances of Shiva and Parvati and other gods and goddesses who created the universe.

Manipur dance has a large repertoire, however, the most popular forms are the **Ras**, the **Sankirtana** and the **Thang-Ta**. There are five principal Ras dances of which four are linked with specific seasons, while the fifth can be presented at any time of the year. In Manipuri Ras, the main characters are Radha, Krishna and the gopis.

The Kirtan form of congregational singing accompanies the dance which is known as Sankirtana in Manipur. The male dancers play the Pung and Kartal while dancing. The masculine aspect of dance - the Choloms are a part of the Sankirtana tradition. The Pung and Kartal choloms are performed at all social and religious festivals.

Do you know?

Raas

- Exhibits the transcendental love of Krishna and Radha and the Gopis' devotion to the Lord
- Theme - Pangs of separation of the gopis and Radha— from Krishna

Sankirtana

- Accompanied with congregational singing
- During all festivals and social functions

Q.169) Consider the following statements in regard to Thangka art:

1. Thangka is one of the Manipur's most ancient martial arts.
2. Thangka involves using a sword or sphere against one or more opponents.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both
- d) None

Q.169) Solution (d)

- Thangkas are typical paintings of Sikkim (as well as Tibet), originally a medium of reverence through which the highest ideals of Buddhism were evoked.
- Thangkas are created on cotton canvas and often framed with silk. They depict the images of different deities and philosophies related to Buddhism.
- Thangkas were traditionally made by Buddhist priests and monks and specific ethnic groups, the skills being passed from generation to generation. (Now Thangkas are an endangered art form which is on decline)
- The colours used in making a thangka are all vegetable or mineral dyes extracted from nature.

- Thang-ta is one of the Manipur's most ancient martial arts. Thang-ta involves using a sword or sphere against one or more opponents.

Q.170) Consider the following pairs about Sufi philosophy.

Philosophy	Meaning
1. Waḥdat al-wujūd	Unity of Existence
2. Waḥdat ash-shuhūd	Unity of appearance
3. Al-Wujūd Al-Munbaṣiṭ	Self-unfolding Being

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

- 1 only
- 1 and 2 only
- 1, 2 and 3
- 3 only

Q.170) Solution (c)

Major ideas in Sufi metaphysics have surrounded the concept of waḥdah meaning "unity", or in Arabic tawhid. Two main Sufi philosophies prevail on this topic. **waḥdat al-wujūd literally means the "Unity of Existence" or "Unity of Being"** but better translation would be Monotheism of Existence. Wujud (i.e. existence) here refers to Allah's Wujud - implication is Wahdat/Tawheed Of Wujud Of Allah. On the other hand, **waḥdat ash-shuhūd, meaning "Apparentism" or "Monotheism of Witness", holds that God and his creation are entirely separate.**

Al-Wujūd Al-Munbaṣiṭ (Self-unfolding Being)

Shah Waliullah Dehlawi tried to reconcile the two (apparently) contradictory doctrines of waḥdat al-wujūd (unity of being) of Ibn Arabi and waḥdat ash-shuhūd (unity in conscience) of Shaykh Ahmad Sirhindi. Shah Waliullah neatly resolved the conflict, calling these differences 'verbal controversies' which have come about because of ambiguous language. If we leave, he says, all the metaphors and similes used for the expression of ideas aside, the apparently opposite views of the two metaphysicians will agree.

Do you know?

- While orthodox Muslims emphasise external conduct, the Sufis lay stress on inner purity.
- While the orthodox believe in blind observance of rituals, the Sufis consider love and devotion as the only means of attaining salvation.
- According to Sufis one must have the guidance of a pir or guru, without which spiritual development is impossible.

- Sufism also inculcated a spirit of tolerance among its followers.

THINK!

- Types of Silsilah

Q.171) Consider the following statements.

1. Konark sun temple is known as 'BLACK PAGODA'.
2. The Jagannath Temple in Puri is called the "White Pagoda".

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

Q.171) Solution (c)

Konark Sun Temple is a 13th-century CE sun temple at Konark about 35 kilometres (22 mi) northeast from Puri on the coastline of Odisha, India. The temple is attributed to king Narasimhadeva I of the Eastern Ganga Dynasty about 1250 CE.

This temple was called the "Black Pagoda" in European sailor accounts as early as 1676 because its great tower appeared black. Similarly, the Jagannath Temple in Puri was called the "White Pagoda". Both temples served as important landmarks for sailors in the Bay of Bengal. The temple that exists today was partially restored by the conservation efforts of British India-era archaeological teams. Declared a UNESCO world heritage site in 1984, it remains a major pilgrimage site for Hindus, who gather here every year for the Chandrabhaga Mela around the month of February.

Do you know?

- Konark Dance Festival is a five day dance festival held every year in the month of December mostly from 1 to 5 in backdrop of the Sun temple in Konark, Odisha in India. It is one of the biggest dance festivals held in India.
- The exquisite 'Salamander' or the 'dancing hall' of this shrine is an architectural wonder. Every inch of its walls have been covered with fine artistic designs of the ancient times. Musicians playing drums, cymbals and other musical instruments adorn the sculptures in Odissi dance poses.

THINK!

- UNESCO World Heritage Sites of India.

Q.172) Consider the following statements about Nayanars and Alvars.

1. They drew upon the ideals of love and heroism as found in the Sangam literature (Tamil literature).
2. They were sharply critical of the Buddhists and Jainas.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

Q.172) Solution (c)

In South India 7th to 9th centuries saw the emergence of new religious movements, led by the Nayanars (saints devoted to Shiva) and Alvars (saints devoted to Vishnu) who came from all castes including those considered “untouchable” like the Pulaiyar and the Panars.

They were sharply critical of the Buddhists and Jainas.

They drew upon the ideals of love and heroism as found in the Sangam literature (Tamil literature).

Between 10th and 12th centuries the Chola and Pandya kings built elaborate temples around many of the shrines visited by the saint-poets, strengthening the links between the bhakti tradition and temple worship.

Do you know?

Nathpanthis, Siddhas, and Yogis

- Criticized the ritual and other aspects of conventional religion and the social order, using simple, logical arguments.
- They advocated renunciation of the world.
- To them, the path to salvation lay in meditation on the formless Ultimate Reality and the realization of oneness with it.
- To achieve this they advocated intense training of the mind and body through practices like yogasanas, breathing exercises and meditation.
- These groups became particularly popular among “low” castes.

THINK!

- Basavanna and Lingayat

Q.173) Which of the following pairs correctly matched?

Tradition	Type of Sannyasi
1. Advaita Vedanta tradition	Dashanami Sannyasi
2. Shaivism	Trishuldhari Sannyasi
3. Vaishnava	Tridandi Sannyāsis

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 1, 2 and 3 only
- d) 2 only

Q.173) Solution (c)

Adi Shankara or Shankara, was an early 8th century Indian philosopher and theologian who consolidated the doctrine of Advaita Vedanta. He is credited with unifying and establishing the main currents of thought in Hinduism.

Adi Shankara is believed to be the organiser of the **Dashanami monastic** order and unified the **Shanmata tradition of worship**.

Dashanami Sanyasi (IAST Daśanāmi Saṃpradāya "Tradition of Ten Names") is a Hindu monastic tradition of "**single-staff renunciation**" (**ēkaḍḍisannyāsi**) generally associated with the Advaita Vedanta tradition.

Single-staff renunciates are distinct in their practices from **Shaiva trishuldhari** or "**trident-wielding renunciates**" and **Vaishnava traditions of Tridandi sannyāsis**.

Do you know?

- Shanmata (IAST Ṣaṇmata) **meaning "Six Religions" in Sanskrit**, has its origins in the hoary past. While these Six Religions initially had separate followers, theologian Adi Shankara, the 8th century CE Hindu philosopher, worked to join the adherents of the Six Religions into one through spreading his Advaita Vedanta philosophy.
- Adi Sankara's followers worship one divine power, Brahman in all its six manifestations. It centers around the worship of the Six of the supreme Deities of the Vedic Religion, **Shiva, Vishnu, Shakti, Ganesha, Surya and Skanda as One**. This is based on the belief in the essential oneness of all deities, the unity of Godhead, the one divine power, Brahman.

THINK!

- Smartism

Q.174) Arrange the administrative divisions of Vijayanagar Empire from grama (village) to Empire.

1. Empire
2. Nadus
3. Mandalams
4. Sthalas
5. Grama

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- a) 5-4-3-2-1
- b) 5-4-2-3-1
- c) 5-2-3-4-1
- d) 5-3-2-4-1

Q.174) Solution (d)

Vijaynagar empire was divided in to Mandalams (Headed by Mandaleshwara / nayaks), which was further divided into Nadus, which was further divided into Sthalas & finally into Gramas

Empire --- Mandalams --- Nadus --- Sthalas --- Gram

Do you know?**Literature**

- Pedanna wrote Manucharitam, Harikatha saram (both in Telegu)
- Krishnadeva Raya wrote : Amukhamaldaya (Telegu), Jambavti kalyanam + Ushaparinayam (Sanskrit)

THINK!

- Srirangam Copper Plate inscription.

Q.175) With regard to social stratification during Vijayanagar rule, consider the following pairs.

Caste/varna	Meaning
1. Viprulu	Merchants
2. Matikaratalu	Brahmins
3. Nalavajativaru	Agriculturists
4. Rajulu	Ruling dynasty

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

- 1, 2 and 3 only
- 1 and 2 only
- 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
- 3 and 4 only

Q.175) Solution (d)

Society and Economy under Vijayanagara Empire

Allasani Peddana, in his **Manucharitam**, mentions the four castes that existed in the Vijayanagar society.

- **Viprulu or Brahmins** followed the traditional profession of teachers and priests. They sometimes also performed duties of soldiers and administrators. This is confirmed from the narration of Domingo Paes.
- **Rajulu or Rachavaru was generally associated with the ruling dynasty.** The rulers as well as generals were actually Sudras, but called rachavaru on account of their position. As in the case of other parts of South India, the Kshatriya Varna seems to be absent here.
- **Matikaratalu or Vaishyas were the same as merchants** who carried on trade and commerce.
- **Nalavajativaru or Sudras were mainly agriculturists**, but some of them carried on several other professions. They were not segregated, although considered inferior.

Do you know?

- The Vijayanagar emperors issued a large number of gold coins, called Varahas or Pagodas (Varahas because the most common symbol was Varaha-the Boar incarnation of Vishnu).
- Harihara I and Bukka I used the Hanuman symbol in their coins.
- Krishna Deva Raya's coins had the figures of Venkatesh and Balkrishna.
- Achyuta Raya used Garuda while Tirumala maintained the original Varaha.

THINK!

- Foreign travelers who visited Vijayanagar empire

Q.176) Consider the following statements about Gol Gumbaz

1. It is built of Marble and decorated plaster work.
2. The dome is famous for whispering gallery.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

Q.176) Solution (b)

Gumbad is a square building topped with a circular drum over which rests a majestic dome, giving the building its nomenclature.

It is built of dark grey basalt and decorated plaster work.

The building has an amazing acoustical system. Along with the drum of the dome, there is a **whispering gallery** where sounds get magnified and echoed many times over.

Gol Gumbad is a fine convergence of many styles located in medieval India.

Do you know?

The Hindola Mahal, Mandu

- It looks like a railway viaduct bridge with its disproportionately large buttresses supporting the walls.
- This was the audience hall of the Sultan and the place where he showed himself to his subjects.
- Batter was used very effectively to give an impression of swinging (Hindola) walls.

THINK!

- Golconda fort

Q.177) Who of the following personalities gave the term 'Harijans' for lower castes?

- a) Mahatma Gandhi
- b) Narsinh Mehta
- c) Dr. B R Ambedkar
- d) Jyotiba phule

Q.177) Solution (b)**Narsinh Mehta**

Narsinh Mehta, also known as Narsi Mehta or Narsi Bhagat (1414–1481), was a poet-saint of Gujarat, India, notable as a bhakta, an exponent of Vaishnava poetry. He is especially revered in Gujarati literature, where he is acclaimed as its Adi Kavi (Sanskrit for "first among poets"). **His bhajan Vaishnav Jan To was Mahatma Gandhi's favourite and has become synonymous to him.**

In Junagadh, Mehta lived in poverty with his wife and two children, a son named Shamaldas, and a daughter for whom he had special affection, Kunwarbai. He revelled in devotion to his heart's content along with sadhus, saints, and all those people who were Lord Hari's subjects – Harijans – irrespective of their caste, class or sex. It also seems that he must have fallen into a somewhat ill repute amongst the Nagars following incidents like accepting invitation to sing glories of Lord Krishna in association of devotees belonging to lower social strata.

The term coined by Narsinh Mehta, **Harijan**, was popularized by Mahatma Gandhi.

Q.178) Who of the following Bhakti Saints of Maharashtra is considered to be spiritual guru of Shivaji?

- a) Gyandev
- b) Namdev
- c) Tukaram
- d) Samarth Ramdas

Q.178) Solution (d)**Shree Samarth Ramdas**

Shree Samarth Ramdas was a noted 17th-century saint and spiritual poet of Maharashtra. He is most remembered for his Advaita Vedantist text, the Dasbodh. Ramdas was a devotee of Hanuman and Rama

Samarth Guru Ramdas was an inimitable saint of India who had created a religious awareness as well as started the movement of national and cultural awareness and was the guru and guide of Chhatrapati Shivaji.

Q.179) Surdas was follower of Krishna and one of the foremost saint of Saguna Bhakti order. Which of the following statements are correct regarding Surdas?

1. It is believed that he was blind by birth.
2. His collection of Dohas is called 'Sur Sagar' written in Awadhi.
3. He stayed at Mathura and made it a popular religious center.

Select the code from following:

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the above

Q.179) Solution (c)

Surdas

Sur was a 16th-century blind Hindu devotional poet and singer, who was known for his lyrics written in praise of Krishna. They are written in Braj Bhasa.

Sur is best known for his composition the *Sur Sagar*. Sursagar in its 16th century form contain descriptions of Krishna and Radha as lovers; the longing of Radha and the gopis for Krishna when he is absent and vice versa. In addition, poems of Sur's own personal bhakti are prominent, and episodes from the Ramayana and Mahabharata also appear. The Sursagar's modern reputation focuses on descriptions of Krishna as a lovable child, usually drawn from the perspective of one of the cowherding gopis of Braj.

Think

- Saguna Saints

Q.180) It is believed that Adi Shankaracharya had established four Mathas. In which of the following places has he not established a Muth?

- a) Badrinath
- b) Puri
- c) Dwarka
- d) Shravanbelagola

Q.180) Solution (d)

Adi Sankaracharya, during his travels across the length and breadth of India, founded four mathas (monasteries) as seats of Hindu religion at these four places- the Sringeri matha on the Sringeri hills in the south, the Sharada matha on the Dwaraka coast in the west, the Jyotir matha at Badrinath in the north, the Govardhan matha at Puri in the east.

Note: Don't get confused with 4 dhams. In south the fourth Dham is Rameshwaram.

Q.181) Urs is celebrated annually at the Dargah of a Sufi Saint. Urs is celebrated to commemorate which of the following events in Saints life?

- a) The death anniversary of Saint
- b) The birth anniversary of Saint
- c) The date of coronation of a Saint
- d) The date of building of saint's Dargah

Q.181) Solution (a)**Urs**

Urs is the death anniversary of a Sufi saint in South Asia, usually held at the saint's dargah (shrine or tomb). In most Sufi orders such as Naqshbandiyyah, Suhrawardiyya, Chishtiyya, Qadiriyya, etc. the concept of Urs exists and is celebrated with enthusiasm. The devotees refer to their saints as lovers of God, the beloved.

Urs rituals are generally performed by the custodians of the shrine or the existing Shaikh of the silsila. The celebration of Urs ranges from Hamd to Naat and in many cases includes the singing of religious music such as qawwali. The celebration also features food samples, bazaar, and various kinds of shops.

The Urs of Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti at Dargah Sharif in Ajmer attracts more than 400,000 devotees each year and is regarded as one of the most famous urs festivals around the world.

Q.182) Dwarasamudra was the capital of which of the following Kingdoms?

- a) Rashtrakutas
- b) Vijayanagara
- c) Hoysala

d) Chalukya

Q.182) Solution (c)

Halebidu is a town located in Hassan District, Karnataka, India.

Halebidu (which used to be called Dorasamudra or Dwarasamudra) was the regal capital of the Hoysala Empire in the 12th century. It is home to some of the best examples of Hoysala architecture. Most notable are the ornate Hoysaleswara and Kedareshwara temples.

- Rashtrakuta Capital – Manyakheta
- Vijayanagara Capital – Hampi
- Chalukya Capital – Badami

Q.183) Who of the following kings was given the title 'Zinda Peer'?

- a) Babur
- b) Dara Shikoh
- c) Akbar
- d) Aurangzeb

Q.183) Solution (d)

Aurangzeb was given the title 'Zinda Peer' for the following reasons:

- He compiled Fatwa-Al-Alamgiri. Which was a digest of Muslim law. It was special because for the First time all the teachings of Sharia Law were compiled in one book.
- He banned music and singing, despite being accomplished in both.
- He banned alcohol, gambling, dancing, castration, drugs, unjust taxes, and bowing to the King because these things were un-Islamic
- Aurangzeb completely memorized Quran (He was a Hafiz)
- Aurangzeb ruled his empire according to Islamic Law (Sharia)
- Aurangzeb did not spend a penny from royal treasury. Unlike his predecessors
- Aurangzeb used to earn money by sewing Islamic Caps and copying Quran.
- Aurangzeb led a simple life. He wore simple clothes.
- His grave was also simple at the time of his death. It was modified later by the British

Q.184) With reference to the reign of Muhammad Bin Tughlaq, consider the following statements:

1. He maintained diplomatic relations with far off countries like Egypt, China and Iran.
2. He issued silver coins instead of copper coins due to shortage of copper.
3. He set up a separate department for agriculture, 'diwan-i-kohi'.
4. He abolished the excessive and arbitrary tax that was imposed in the doab region by his father.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 3 only
- c) 2, 3 and 4 only
- d) 1, 2 and 4 only

Q.184) Solution (b)

Statement 1 is correct as Muhammad Bin Tughlaq maintained diplomatic relations with far off countries like Egypt, China and Iran.

Statement 2 is incorrect as Tughlaq issued copper coins instead of silver coins due to shortage of silver.

He set up a separate department for agriculture, 'diwan-i-kohi'.

Muhammad bin Tughlaq's reign was from 1325 to 1351. Ghiyas-ud-din had reduced the land revenue to one-tenth, but when Mohammed Bin Tughlaq succeeded Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq, Mohammed tried to raise the revenue once again.

Unfortunately, that very year the rains failed and the doab region (between Yamuna and Ganga) came under the grip of famine. The farmers therefore could not pay the taxes. Many of the farmers were caught and punished while others left their lands and ran off to the jungles to escape the tyranny of the Sultan's officers.

When Mohammed realized this, he ordered his officers to spare the farmers and sanctioned financial help to them. But it was too late as the families of many farmers had already died of starvation and lands had also become barren. Hence, statement 4 is wrong.

Q.185) Consider the following statements with reference to Sufism in medieval India:

1. They followed strict observance of the Sharia.

2. They followed self-discipline, meditation, good actions, repentance for sins, performance of prayers and pilgrimages, fasting, charity and suppression of passions.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.185) Solution (b)

Sufism promotes tolerance and acceptance of other religions and points of view. Sufism stressed the elements of love and devotion as effective means of the realization of God. Love of God meant love of humanity and so the Sufis believed service to humanity was equal to service to God.

In Sufism, self-discipline was considered an essential condition to gain knowledge of God by sense of perception. While orthodox Muslims emphasize external conduct, the Sufis lay stress on inner purity. While the orthodox believe in blind observance of rigid rituals, the Sufis consider love and devotion as the only means of attaining salvation.

According to them one must have the guidance of a pir or guru, without which spiritual development is impossible. Sufism also inculcated a spirit of tolerance among its followers. Other ideas emphasized by Sufism are meditation, good actions, repentance for sins, performance of prayers and pilgrimages, fasting, charity and suppression of passions.

Q.186) With reference to economic history of medieval India, the term 'Takkavi' refers to

- a) Land assigned to officials
- b) Agricultural loan
- c) Rest house
- d) Token currency

Q.186) Solution (b)

Delhi Sultans introduced many reforms in Agriculture. They encouraged farmers to cultivate superior crop like wheat instead of barley.

Sultans like Muhammad bin Tughlaq and Firoz Tughlaq took efforts to enhance agricultural production by providing irrigation facilities and by providing 'takkavi loans'.

Muhammad bin Tughlaq also created a separate Agricultural department, 'diwan-i-kohi'.

Q.187) In the medieval India, 'Jizya' means

- a) Land revenue
- b) Silver coin
- c) Tax levied on non Muslims
- d) Tax on houses

Q.187) Solution (c)

Jizya was tax levied on non-Muslims and non followers of Islam. Ghari was tax on Houses. In India, Islamic ruler Qutb-ud-din Aibak imposed jizya on non-Muslims first time which was called called kharaj-o-jizya.

Note: This Jizya tax was not a torture. It was collected just for the protection of non-Muslims and the tax was fixed by understanding the payment level of the people. The poor won't pay the same tax what the rich pays.

Do you know?

Jizya was abolished by the third Mughal emperor Akbar, in 1564. It was finally abolished in 1579. However, Aurangzeb, the sixth emperor, re-introduced and levied jizya on non-Muslims in 1679. His goal was to promote Islam and weaken the Hindu religion.

Q.188) Which of the following is/are true about Sangam Literature?

1. Tolkappiyam deals with Tamil grammar.
2. Silappathigaram provides information on political condition of the Sangam period.

Choose the correct answer:

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

Q.188) Solution (c)

Sangam literature which combines idealism with realism and classic grace with indigenous industry and strength is rightly regarded as constituting the Augustan age of Tamil literature. It deals with secular matter relating to public and social activity like government, war, charity, trade, worship, agriculture etc.

Sangam literature consists of the earliest Tamil works (such as the Tolkappiyam), the ten poems (Pattupattu), the eight anthologies (Ettutogai) and the eighteen minor works (Padinenkilkanakku), and the three epics.

Tolkappiyam is the earliest Tamil literature authored by Tolkappiyar. It is the work on Tamil Grammar.

Silappadikaram was written by Ilango Adigal (grandson of Karikala, the great Chola King). It is a tragic story of a merchant, Kovalan of Puhar who falls in love with a dancer Madhavi, neglecting his own wife, Kannagi, who in the end revenges the death of her husband at the hands of the Pandyan King and becomes a goddess. It also provides valuable information on Sangam polity and society.

Q.189) Consider the below pairs:

(Bhakti saint) : : (Associated Place)

1. Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti : : Punjab
2. Qutbuddin Bhaktiyar Kaki : : Delhi
3. Tukaram : : Maharashtra
4. Surdas : : Uttar Pradesh

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 3 and 4 only
- c) 2, 3 and 4 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3 only

Q.189) Solution (c)

Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti, was a Sufi, preacher, ascetic, religious scholar, and philosopher from Sistan (**Afghanistan**), who eventually ended up settling in the **Rajasthan** and **Ajmer** was his main centre of work and he established the famous Chishti Order of Sufism.

Qutbuddin Bakhtiar Kaki was a Muslim Sufi mystic, saint and scholar of the Chishti Order from **Delhi**, in what is now India. He was the disciple and the spiritual successor of Moinuddin Chishti as head of the Chishti order, and the person to whom the Qutb Minar, Delhi is dedicated.

Tukaram was a Bhakti saint from **Maharashtra** and contemporary of Sivaji and a great devotee of Vitthal of Pandharpur(Maharashtra). Also, he was responsible for creating a background for Maratha nationalism.

Surdas (1483-1563) was born in **UP**. He was the disciple of Vallabhacharya of south India. He popularized the Krishna cult by singing songs glorifying Krishna's childhood. He was the author of the Sur Sagar, Sur Sarawali etc.

Q.190) The land grants to religious functionaries in Gupta period were called:

- a) Vishyas
- b) Peth
- c) Agrahara
- d) Brahmadeya

Q.190) Solution (c)

Agrahara was a tax free land grants given to Brahmins in Gupta period and were allowed to collect taxes from peasants.

Vishyas are districts of Gupta provinces and Peth are sub-districts.

Brahmadeya (given to Brahmin) was tax free land gift either in form of single plot or whole villages donated to Brahmins in the early medieval India.

Q.191) With regard to administration of Delhi Sultanate consider the following pairs.

Official	Function/role
1. Wazir	Head of the finance department.
2. Ariz-i-Mumalik	He was the chief of military staff.
3. Sadr-us-Sudur	He was the head of the ecclesiastical department.
4. Qazi-ul-Quzal	He was the head of judicial department.

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

- a) 1 and 4 only
- b) 1, 3 and 4 only
- c) 1, 2 and 3 only
- d) All the above

Q.191) Solution (d)

There was a **council of Ministers Majlis-i-Khalwat to assist the Sultan**. The entire bureaucracy acted under his control and supervision. He was assisted by a number of officials, chief: –

Deputy Sultan or Naib: Appointment to this post was generally made only when a ruler was weak or minor. The Naib enjoyed practically all the powers of the Sultan on his behalf and exercised a general control over the various departments of the governments.

Wazir: He was the head of the finance department and next to the Sultan was the highest dignitary of the state. But if there was a Naib Sultan, he ranked above the Wazir. The department of the Wazir was called Diwan-i-Wazarat. He had a number of powerful assistants, three among whom deserve particular mention-NaibWazir (chief's deputy), Mushrif-i-Mumalik (Accountant General) and MustaufiMumalik (Auditor General).

Ariz-i-Mumalik: He was the chief of military staff and was responsible for the organisation, maintenance and control over the armed forces of the state. His department was called Diwan-i-Arz. He was not the ex-officio commander-in-chief of the forces.

Sadr-us-Sudur: He was the head of the ecclesiastical department. He was in charge of public charities and was also responsible for enforcing conformity to Islam. It was he who made grants in cash or land for the construction and maintenance of mosques, tombs, khanqahs, Madarsas and Maktabas.

Qazi-ul-Quzal: He was the head of judicial department and usually the post of the chief Sadr and the chief Qazi were combined in a single person.

Do you know?

- **Dabir-i-Khas or Amir Munshi:** He was the head of the records department, which was called Diwan-I-Insha. The Farmans of the Sultan were issued from his department also while all high-level correspondence passed through his hands.
- **Barid-i-Mumalik:** He was the head of the information and intelligence department. Dakchaukis or news outposts were also under his control.

THINK!

- Provincial and Local Government of Delhi Sultanate

Q.192) Consider the following statements about taxation system of Delhi Sultanate.

1. Jizya was levied on non-Muslims in return for the protection of life and property and exemption from military services.
2. Women, children, indigent and the Brahmanas were exempted from Jizya

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

Q.192) Solution (c)

The fiscal policy of Turkish Sultans of India was modeled on the theory of finances of the “Hanafi School” of Sunni Jurists”.

Zakat: The religious taxes were collectively known as the Zakat. This was realized from well to do Muslims amounting at the rate of 1/40th of one’s property.

Jizya: It was levied on non-Muslims in return for the protection of life and property and exemption from military services. Women, children, indigent and the Brahmanas were exempted from it.

Kharaj: It was the land tax realized from non-Muslims.

Khums: It was the tax on mines, treasure trove and share in war booty.

Sharaf: It was the irrigation tax charged at the rate of 1/10th of the produce. This was imposed by Firuz Tughlaq.

Abwafs: It was the extra taxes like housing tax, grazing tax, etc.

Do you know?

- The art and architecture of the Delhi Sultanate period was distinct from the Indian style.
- The Turks introduced arches, domes, lofty towers or minarets and decorations using the Arabic script. They used the skill of the Indian stone cutters.
- They also added colour to their buildings by using marbles, red and yellow sand stones.

THINK!

- ALBERUNI's observation of Indian Society.

Q.193) With regard to Administration of Bahmani Kingdom consider the following statements.

1. The kingdom was divided into many provinces called Tarafs.
2. The governor who controlled the Taraf was called as Nizam.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

Q.193) Solution (a)

The Bahmani Kingdom followed a Feudal type of administration.

- Tarafs – The kingdom was divided into many provinces called Tarafs
- Tarafdar or Amir – Governor who controlled the Taraf.

Do you know?

- Hasan Gangu Bahmani was the founder of Bahmani Kingdom.
- He was a Turkish officer of Devagiri.
- in 1347 A.D. he established the independent Bahmani kingdom.

THINK!

- Art and Architecture of Bahmani Kingdom

Q.194) Consider the following statements about Alvars and Nayanars.

1. Andal and Karaikkal Ammaiyar, both are Alvars.
2. Nalayira Divyaprabandham was frequently described as the Tamil Veda.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

Q.194) Solution (b)

Andal, A woman Alvar the compositions of Andal were widely sung (and continue to be sung to date). Andal saw herself as the beloved of Vishnu; her verses express her love for the deity.

Karaikkal Ammaiyar, another woman, Karaikkal Ammaiyar, **a devotee of Shiva**, adopted the path of extreme asceticism in order to attain her goal.

The Nalayira Divyaprabandham ("Four Thousand Sacred Compositions") – one of the major anthologies of compositions of the 12 Alvars compiled by the 10th Century

It was frequently described as the Tamil Veda, thus claiming that the text was as significant as the four Vedas in Sanskrit that were cherished by the Brahmanas.

Do you know?

- Sankara started a Hindu restoration movement giving a new placement to Hinduism.
- He was born in Kaladi in Kerala.
- His doctrine of **Advaita or Monism** was too abstract to appeal to the common man.
- The **Advaita Concept of Nirgunabrahman (God without attributes)** received contradictory reaction with the emergence of the idea of Sagunabrahman (God with attributes).

THINK!

- Mira bai

Q.195) Who among the following was not disciple of Ramanand?

- a) Kabir
- b) Sadhana
- c) Surdas
- d) Narahari

Q.195) Solution (c)

Ramananda's disciples were:

- Kabir
- Raidasa, he was a cobbler
- Sena, he was a barber

- Sadhana
- Dhanna, he was from a Jat farmer
- Naraharai, he was a goldsmith
- Pipa, he was a Rajput prince

Surdas was the disciple of Vallabhacharya. He popularized Krishna cult in north India.

Do you know?

- Guru Arjan was the 5th Guru. He compiled the writings of the three successors of Guru Angad who wrote under the name of "Nana". He was executed by Jehangir in 1604.

THINK!

- Ekanath

Q.196) Consider the following pairs about literature works during Vijayanagar Empire.

Scholar	Book
1. Krishnadeva Raya	Jambavati Kalyanam
2. Allasani Peddana	Manucharitam
3. Narahari	Torve Ramayan

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

- 1 only
- 1 and 2 only
- 1, 2 and 3
- 1 and 3 only

Q.196) Solution (c)

Krishnadeva Raya wrote 'Amuktamalyada', a book on polity in Telugu and also a Sanskrit drama 'Jambavati Kalyanam'.

Allasani Peddana (Andhrakavi Pitamaha) wrote Manucharitam and Harikathasarammsamu.

Tenaliramakrishna wrote Pandura-ngamahatyam.

Dharajati wrote Kalahastimahatyam.

Madayya wrote Rajasekharacharitam.

Narahari (Kumaravalmiki) composed a popular version of Ramayana called Torve Ramayan.

Do you know?

- Vijayanagar period is known for origin of Carnatic music under Purandhar Das period known for origin of Rudraveens.

THINK!

- Art during Vijayanagara empire

Q.197) With regard to Tuti-nama consider the following statements.

1. It is an illustrated compilation of stories in miniature paintings.
2. The work was commissioned by Akbar.
3. The themes and stories are derived from the 12th century Sanskrit anthology titled Śukasaptati.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 1, 2 and 3
- d) 1 only

Q.197) Solution (c)

Tuti-nama is considered to be the first work of the Mughal School. Tuti-Nama literally means the “Tales of a Parrot”. It is an illustrated **compilation of 52 stories in 250 miniature paintings.** The work was commissioned by Akbar. **The themes and stories are derived from the 12th century Sanskrit anthology titled Śukasaptati or “Seventy Tales of Parrot”.** The parrot tells the 52 stories in the consecutive 52 nights and in these stories he teaches some moral stories to his owner. The work was completed in a span of five years **under Mir Sayyid Ali and Abdus Samad.** The text was written by **Nakhshabi,** an ethnic Persian physician and a Sufi saint who had migrated to Badayun. It was written in Persian.

Do you know?

- Hamza-nama, which contains the illustrations on cloth, originally consisting of 1400 leaves in seventeen volumes. Each leaf measured about 27”x20”. These paintings were based upon a Persian Hamzanama or Dastan-e-Amir Hamza.

THINK!

- Ustad Mansur
- Bishandas

Q.198) Which of the following statements are correct regarding Army reforms of Alauddin Khilji?

1. He was the first king to maintain a standing army of 3.5 lakh.
2. He paid salaries in cash.
3. He organized his armies in decimal pattern.
4. He introduced the concept of 'Dagh' (Brandishing of horse) and 'Chehra' (identification features of army personnel).

Select the code from following:

- a) 1 and 4
- b) 2,3 and 4
- c) 1,2 and 3
- d) All of the above

Q.198) Solution (d)

Military Reforms

1. Alauddin Khilji maintained a strong and huge standing army to safeguard his empire.
2. He introduced the system of branding of horses (dagh) and maintenance of descriptive register of soldiers to prevent false musters and corrupt practices.
3. Alauddin abolished the Jagir system and paid the salaries in cash.
4. He fixed the pay of soldiers at 234 *tankas* a year, with an additional 78 *tankas* for a soldier maintaining two horses.
5. Ariz-i-Mumalik was in charge of the appointment of soldiers.

Revenue Reforms

1. Alauddin Khilji introduced scientific method of measurement of land for the assessment of land revenue.
2. He imposed heavy taxes on the Sardars, Jagidars and Ulemas.
3. Jazia was imposed on non-Muslims. They had to pay it along with other taxes like pilgrim tax, octroi etc.
4. He increased the salaries of revenue officials to check bribery and corruption.
5. The post of a special officer called "Mustakhraj" was created to collect land revenue from peasants.
6. He took steps to safeguard the peasants from the demands of corrupt revenue officials by imposing strict punishments even for petty offences.

Economic Reforms (Market Regulations)

Alauddin Khilji introduced the market regulations to help soldiers and to make ends meet. Prices of all articles of common use were fixed. Separate department and special officers were appointed to regulate the market. The price fixed in the capital was applicable to all towns.

Price List

1. Wheat per mana 7 1/2 jitals
2. Rice per mana 5 jitals
3. Pulses per mana 5 jitals
4. Barley per mana 4 jitals
5. Sesamum per mana 3 sers 1 jital
6. Ghee per 2 1/2 sers 1 jital
7. Sugar per 1 1/2 sers 1 1/2 jitals
8. One horse 100 to 200 tankas
9. One cow 4 to 5 tankas
10. Male slave 100 to 200 tankas
11. Female slave 40 to 50 tankas

Grains were stored in government granaries. The storage was meant for emergencies like times of scarcity and famine. Any trader or vendor who cheated in weights and measurements were punished with cutting of an equal weight of flesh from his body (thighs).

Q.199) Which of the following Sufi Saints has famously said 'Hanooz dilli Doorast'?

- a) Kwaja Salim Chisti
- b) Nizam uddin Auliya
- c) Chiragh Dilli
- d) Qutub uddin Bakhtiyar kaki

Q.199) Solution (b)

As the legend goes, Sultan Ghyasuddin Tughlaq, during his campaign in Bengal, sent a message to the saint, threatening to take his life on his return to Delhi. The saint remained undeterred, smiled and pronounced in Persian, "Hunooz Dilli door ast" — "Delhi is a long

way off." As fate would have it, the sultan died in an accident on the other side of the Yamuna just before he could reach Delhi.

Q.200) Ibn Batuttah was a traveler who visited the court of Mohammad bin Tughlaq. Which of the following statements regarding Ibn Batuttah are correct?

1. He came to India from Saudi Arabia.
2. He was made Qazi (judge) of Delhi.
3. He was sent to China as an ambassador of Muhammad bin Tughlaq.
4. He wrote his travelogue under the name 'Kitab ul Rehla'.

Select the code from following:

- a) 1,2 and 3
- b) 2,3 and 4
- c) 1,3 and 4
- d) All the best

Q.200) Solution (b)

Ibn Battuta

Ibn Battuta (1304 – 1368 or 1369) was a Moroccan explorer. He is known for the account of his journeys called the Rihla ("Voyage"). He travelled for nearly 30 years and covered most of the Islamic world. He also explored West Africa, Southern and Eastern Europe, South Asia, Central Asia, Southeast Asia and China.

Muhammad ibn Tughluq, lived up to Ibn Battūṭah's expectations of wealth and generosity, and the traveler was received with honours and gifts and later appointed grand qadi of Delhi, a sinecure that he held for several years. He was appointed the sultan's envoy to the Chinese emperor in 1342.

Q.201) Who took the Peacock throne from Delhi to Persia?

- a) Timur
- b) Ahmad Shah Abdali
- c) Muhammad Ghori
- d) Nadir Shah

Q.201) Solution (d)**Invasion of Nadir Shah**

Nader had asked Muhammad Shah to close the Mughal frontiers around Kabul so that the Afghan rebels he was fighting against, may not seek refuge in Kabul. Even though the Emperor agreed, he practically took no action. Nader seized upon this as a pretext for war. Together with his Georgian subject Erekle II (Heraclius II), who took part in the expedition as a commander leading a contingent of Georgian troops, the long march had begun. He defeated his Afghan enemies fleeing into the Hindu Kush and also seized major cities such as Ghazni, Kabul and Peshawar before advancing onto the Punjab and capturing Lahore. Nader advanced to the river Indus before the end of year as the Mughals mustered their army against him.

At the Battle of Karnal on 24 February 1739, Nader led his army to victory over the Mughals, Muhammad Shah surrendered and both entered Delhi together. The keys to the capital of Delhi were surrendered to Nader. He entered the city on 20 March 1739 and occupied Shah Jehan's imperial suite in the Red Fort. Coins were struck, and prayers said, in his name in the Jama Masjid and other Delhi mosques. The next day, the Shah held a great durbar in the capital.

The city was sacked for several days. An enormous fine of 20 million rupees was levied on the people of Delhi. Muhammad Shah handed over the keys to the royal treasury, and lost the Peacock Throne, to Nadir Shah, which thereafter served as a symbol of Persian imperial might. Amongst a treasure trove of other fabulous jewels, Nadir also gained the Koh-i-Noor and Darya-i-Noor ("Mountain of Light" and "Sea of Light," respectively) diamonds; they are now part of the British and Iranian Crown Jewels, respectively. Nader and his Afsharid troops left Delhi at the beginning of May 1739, but before they left, he ceded back all territories to the east of the Indus which he had overrun to Muhammad Shah.

Q.202) Which of the following statements is NOT correct regarding Mughal buildings?

- a) Shah Jehan's tomb, like Akbar's, does not have a central dome.
- b) Humayun's tomb is the first Mughal structure to have a Marble double dome.
- c) Tomb of Itimad ud Daulah is the first complete structure made of marble.
- d) Tomb of Aurangzeb's wife is based on the design of Taj Mahal.

Q.202) Solution (a)

Shah Jehan's tomb is Taj Mahal (Just in case you guys forgot what Taj Mahal actually is.)

Note: Akbar's tomb in Agra and Jehangir's tomb in Lahore does not have a central dome.

Think

- Tomb of Itimad ud Daulah

Q.203) Which of the following statements are correct regarding the Ratha Temples of Mahabalipuram.

1. They are rock cut temples made by Pallava rulers.
2. There are five rathas, one each for five pandavas.
3. It is part of the UNESCO World Heritage site inscribed by UNESCO as Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram.

Select the code from following:

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the above

Q.203) Solution (c)

Pancha Rathas

Pancha Rathas (also known as Five Rathas or Pandava Rathas) is a monument complex at Mahabalipuram, on the Coromandel Coast of the Bay of Bengal, in the Kancheepuram district of the state of Tamil Nadu, India. Pancha Rathas is an example of monolithic Indian rock-cut architecture. Dating from the late 7th century, it is attributed to the reign of King Mahendravarman I and his son Narasimhavarman I (630–680 AD; also called Mamalla, or "great warrior") of the Pallava Kingdom. An innovation of Narasimhavarman, the structures are without any precedent in Indian architecture. The complex is under the auspices of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) and is part of the UNESCO World Heritage site inscribed by UNESCO as Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram.

Each of the five monuments in the Pancha Rathas complex resembles a chariot (ratha), and each is carved over a single, long stone or monolith, of granite which slopes in north-south direction with a slight incline. Though sometimes mistakenly referred to as temples, the structures were never consecrated because they were never completed following the death of Narasimhavarman I. The structures are named after the Pancha Pandavas and their

common wife Draupadi, of epic Mahabharata fame. In order of their size, they include the Dharmaraja Ratha, Bhima Ratha, Arjuna Ratha, Nakula Sahadeva Ratha, and Draupadi Ratha.

Note: Second statement is wrong because there are four Rathas for 5 pandavas and one Ratha for Draupadi.

Q.204) Chachnama was written by Ali Kufi. It deals with history of

- a) Delhi Sultanate
- b) Sind
- c) Kashmir
- d) Bahmani Kingdom

Q.204) Solution (b)

Chach Nama

The **Chach Nama** is one of the main historical sources for the history of Sindh in the seventh to eighth centuries CE, written in Persian.

The text, with the stories of early 8th-century conquests of Muhammad bin Qasim, has been long considered to be a 13th-century translation into Persian by `Ali Kufi of an undated, original but unavailable Arabic text.

Note: King Dahir of sind, who was defeated by Mohammad bin Qasim, belonged to Chach Dynasty.

Q.205) Consider the following about the Mughals. Which of the following is correct?

- a) Mughals were descendents of Mongols.
- b) Mughals were descendents of Turks.
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

Q.205) Solution (c)

The Mughals were descendants of two great lineages of rulers.

- From their mother's side they were descendants of Genghis Khan (died 1227), ruler of the Mongol tribes, China and Central Asia.
- From their father's side they were the successors of Timur (died 1404), the ruler of Iran, Iraq and modern-day Turkey.

Q.206) With reference to Scripts of ancient India, which of the following is/or written from right to left?

- a) Brahmi
- b) Sharada
- c) Kharoshti
- d) Devnagari

Q.206) Solution (c)

In the ancient India most of the inscriptions were in Brahmi script which is written from left to right.

The Kharoshti script found on Ashokan inscription were written from right to left.

Q.207) Match the List I (Wars) with List II (Treaties) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List I (Wars)

1. Second Carnatic War
2. Second Anglo-Mysore War
3. Third Anglo-Mysore War
4. First Anglo-Maratha War

List II (Treaties)

- A. Salbai
- B. Bassein
- C. Pondicherry
- D. Srirangapatnam
- E. Mangalore

Codes:

1 – 2 – 3 – 4

- a) D – A – B – E
- b) C – E – D – A
- c) D – E – B – A
- d) C – A – D – E

Q.207) Solution (b)

Second Carnatic War (1749-1754) was fought between Nasir Jung on one side, supported by the English, and on the other was Chanda Sahib and Muzaffar Jung, supported by French, vying to become the Nawab of Arcot. The war ended with the Treaty of Pondicherry, signed in 1754 which recognised Muhammad Ali Khan Walajah as the Nawab of Carnatic

The second Anglo Mysore war was a conflict between the kingdom of Mysore and the British East India Company from 1780 to 1784. The war ended on 11 March 1784 with the signing of Treaty of Mangalore at which both sides agreed to restore the others lands. The treaty is an important document in the history of India, because it was the last occasion when an Indian power dictated terms to the Company

Treaty of Seringapatam, ended Third Anglo Mysore War. Its signatories included Lord Cornwallis on behalf of the British East India Company, representatives of Nizam of Hyderabad and Tipu Sultan, the ruler of Mysore

The Treaty of Salbai was signed on May 17 1782, by the representatives of the Maratha Empire and the British East India Company. The treaty resulted in a period of relative peace between the Maratha Empire and the British east India Company till the outbreak of second Anglo-Maratha war.

Q.208) Consider the following statements related to the land administrative system during Mughals:

1. Milkiyat lands were cultivated for the private use of 'muqaddam or mandal', often with the help of mixed-caste villages.
2. Diwan-i-tan was responsible for supervising the fiscal system and to collect revenue from the land.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.208) Solution (d)

The Milkiyat lands were cultivated for the private use of zamindars, often with the help of hired or servile labour.

The administrative apparatus to collect revenue from the land in the Mughal Empire included the office (daftar) of the diwan who was responsible for supervising the fiscal system of the empire. (DIWAN-I-TAN – The office responsible for payment of salaries)

Q.209) Consider the following about Sulh-i-kul. Which of the following is correct?

- a) It is an idea of universal peace in Akbar's governance.
- b) It is unique system of painting in Jehangir's court.
- c) It was a form of architecture imported from Persia.
- d) None of the above.

Q.209) Solution (a)

Sulh-i kul is an Arabic term literally meaning "peace with all," "universal peace," or "absolute peace," drawn from a Sufi mystic principle. As applied by the third Mughal Emperor of India, Akbar (who reigned 1556-1605), it described a peaceful and harmonious relationship among different religions.

In keeping with efforts to mesh the diverse populations of his realm, Akbar proposed unity and peace among all human beings – sulh-i kul. The concept implies not just tolerance, but also the sorts of balance, civility, respect, and compromise required to maintain harmony among a diverse population.

Q.210) Amir Kusrau has been regarded as the greatest Persian poet of the period of Delhi Sultanate. Which among the following about him?

1. He introduced the Ghazal.
2. He is the father of Qawwali.
3. He introduced Khayal and Tarana styles of music.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 3 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.210) Solution (d)

Khusrau is regarded as the "Father of Qawwali" (a devotional music form of the Sufis in the Indian subcontinent), and introduced the ghazal style of song into India, both of which still exist widely in India and Pakistan. He is also credited with introducing Persian, Arabic and Turkish elements into Indian classical music and was the originator of the khayal and tarana styles of music.

Q.211) With reference to Satavahanas, consider the following:

1. Nasik inscription mentions about Gautamiputra Satakarani.
2. They patronized Buddhism and Brahmanism.
3. They patronized Prakrit literature.
4. They built the Amravati Stupa.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- b) 1 and 4 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Q.211) Solution (a)

The Satavahanas were also called the Andhra dynasty, which has led to the assumption that they originated in the Andhra region, the delta of the Krishna and Godavari rivers on the east coast, from where they moved westwards up the Godavari river, finally establishing their power in the west during the general political confusion on the breaking up of the Mauryan empire.

The earliest of the Satavahana kings to receive wide recognition was Satakarni I, and this was due to his policy of military expansion in all directions. He is the Lord of the west who defied Kharavela of Kalinga (mentions him in the Hathigumpha inscription).

The Nasik inscription throws much light on the reign of Gautamiputra Satakarni.

Though Satavahanas were Brahmins they also patronized Buddhism. They also patronized Prakrit Language and literature.

Amravati Stupa was probably founded in the third century BCE in the time of Asoka but there is no decisive evidence for the foundation. The earliest inscription from the site belongs to the early centuries BCE but it cannot be assign to Aśoka with certainty. Vashishtaputra Pulamayi repaired the old Amravati Stupa.

All the best

IASbaba

