

**Q.1) 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.1) 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.2) 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.2) 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.3) 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.3) 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 Bahamani Kingdom

**Q.4) 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.4) 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.5) Who among the following was not disciple of Ramanand?**

- a) Kabir
- b) Sadhana
- c) Surdas
- d) Narahari

**Q.5) 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.6) 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?**

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

**Q.6) 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.7) 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.7) 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 wrote 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.8) 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.8) 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.9) 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.9) 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.10) 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.10) 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.11) Who took the Peacock throne from Delhi to Persia?**

- a) Timur
- b) Ahmad Shah Abdali
- c) Muhammad Ghor
- d) Nadir Shah

**Q.11) 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.12) 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 is based on the design of Taj Mahal.

**Q.12) 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.13) 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.13) 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.14) Chachnama was written by Ali Kufi. It deals with history of**

- a) Delhi Sultanate
- b) Sind
- c) Kashmir
- d) Bahmani Kingdom

**Q.14) 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.15) 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.15) 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.16) 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.16) 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.17) 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.17) 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 too the outbreak of second Anglo-Maratha war.

**Q.18) 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.18) 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.19) 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.19) 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.20) 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.20) 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.21) With reference to Satavahanas, consider the following:**

1. Nasik inscription mentions about Gautamiputra Satakarni.
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.21) 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 throw 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.

**Q.22) Global Forest Fund has been established by**

- a) Foundation for Environmental Education
- b) World Bank
- c) United Nations Forum on Forests
- d) Global Forest Coalition

**Q.22) Solution (a)**

The Global Forest Fund has been established by the Foundation for Environmental Education to offset CO2 emissions from travel. This non-profit fund is managed by the International LEAF Director. The fund invests 90% of its income directly into tree planting and other CO2 compensation efforts that are combined with environmental education activities.

**Q.23) Aapravasi Ghat is an Immigration Depot set up by the British in 1849 to receive indentured labourers from India. It is located in**

- a) Comoros
- b) Mauritius
- c) Maldives
- d) Seychelles

**Q.23) Solution (b)**

In the district of Port Louis, lies the 1,640 m<sup>2</sup> site where the modern indentured labour diaspora began. In 1834, the British Government selected the island of Mauritius to be the first site for what it called 'the great experiment' in the use of 'free' labour to replace slaves. Between 1834 and 1920, almost half a million indentured labourers arrived from India at Aapravasi Ghat to work in the sugar plantations of Mauritius, or to be transferred to Reunion Island, Australia, southern and eastern Africa or the Caribbean. The buildings of Aapravasi Ghat are among the earliest explicit manifestations of what was to become a global economic system and one of the greatest migrations in history.

It was declared a World Heritage Site in 2006.

**Q.24) Which of the following are benefits of 'Coated Fertilizers'?**

1. Prolonged supply of nutrients
2. Uniform plant nutrition
3. Decreased leaching

**Select the correct code:**

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

**Q.24) Solution (d)**

**News:** Boron and Zinc coated fertilizers will attract an additional per tonne subsidy to encourage their application along with primary nutrients.

The composition and thickness of the fertilizer coating is carefully adjusted to control the nutrient release rate (It can vary from several weeks to many months). Therefore they provide a prolonged supply of nutrients.

Sustained nutrient release also decrease leaching and gaseous losses.

Prolonged nutrient release may provide more uniform plant nutrition, better growth and improved plant performance.

**Q.25) Consider the following statements about Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs)**



1. They are aimed at addressing the mismatch of renewable energy resources in the States and their Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) requirements
2. They are traded on the Indian Energy Exchange (IEX) and the Power Exchange of India Ltd (PXIL)

**Select the correct statements**

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

**Q.25) Solution (c)**

**Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO)**

- It is a mechanism by which the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions are obliged to purchase a certain percentage of power from renewable energy sources.
- RPO is being implemented throughout the country to create demand for renewable energy.
- RPOs make it compulsory for all large consumers of energy to ensure that a certain percentage of that energy mix is from renewable sources such as wind and solar.
- RPO is of two categories – (a) Non Solar & (b) Solar.

**Renewable Energy Certification (REC)**

- RECs are aimed at addressing the mismatch of renewable energy resources in the States and their RPO requirements. Obligated entities can fulfill their RPOs by purchasing RECs.
- RECs are traded on the Indian Energy Exchange (IEX) and the Power Exchange of India Ltd (PXIL)
- In line with RPOs there are two categories of RECs – Solar & Non-Solar

**Q.26) Consider the following statements about Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)**

1. It offers a renewable one year accidental death cum disability cover to all subscribing bank account holders in the age group of 18 to 70 years
2. A premium of Rs.12/- per annum per subscriber is to be auto debited from subscriber's bank account

**Select the correct statements**

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

**Q.26) Solution (d)**

**Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)**

- These Schemes are offered/administered through both Public and Private Sector Insurance companies, in tie-up with scheduled commercial banks, Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks.
- PMJJBY and PMSBY provide insurance cover to common people, especially poor and the under-privileged sections of the society.

**PMJJBY**

- It offers a renewable one year term life cover of Rupees Two Lakh to all subscribing bank account holders in the age group of 18 to 50 years, covering death due to any reason, for a premium of Rs.330/- per annum per subscriber, to be auto debited from subscriber's bank account.

**PMSBY**

- It offers a renewable one year accidental death cum disability cover to all subscribing bank account holders in the age group of 18 to 70 years for a premium of Rs.12/- per annum per subscriber to be auto debited from subscriber's bank account.
- The scheme provides a cover of Rs. two Lakh for accidental death or total permanent disability and Rs One Lakh in case of permanent partial disability.