

History

Q.1) Consider the following statements with reference to ancient history of India

1. The early traces of ash which confirms the use of fire are found in Kurnool caves.
2. The cave paintings on the rock walls show wild animals, drawn with great accuracy and skill.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

Q.1) Solution (c)

Traces of ash have been found Kurnool caves. This suggests that people were familiar with the use of fire. Fire could have been used for many things: as a source of light, to roast meat, and to scare away animals.

Many of the caves in which the early people lived have paintings on the walls. Some of the best examples are from Madhya Pradesh and southern Uttar Pradesh. These paintings show wild animals, drawn with great accuracy and skill.

Q.2) Which of the following are correctly matched?

Places	Significance
1. Mehrgarh	A) First evidence of agriculture
2. Burzahom	B) Pit-houses
3. Maski and Brahmagiri	C) Both Neolithic and chalcolithic tools are found

Choose the correct code

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

Q.2) Solution (d)

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Archaeologists have found traces of huts or houses at some sites. For instance, in Burzahom (in present-day Kashmir) people built pit-houses, which were dug into the ground, with steps leading into them. These may have provided shelter in cold weather. Archaeologists have also found cooking hearths both inside and outside the huts, which suggests that, depending on the weather; people could cook food either indoors or outdoors.

Mehrgarh is located in a fertile plain, near the Bolan Pass, which is one of the most important routes into Iran. First evidence of agriculture is found at Mehrgarh (Wheat and Barley; 7000 – 6000 BC). Mehrgarh was probably one of the places where women and men learnt to grow barley and wheat, and rear sheep and goats for the first time in this area. It is one of the earliest villages that we know about.

Maski and Brahmagiri – Karnataka (Both Neolithic and chalcolithic tools are found)

Q.3) Consider the following statements about the Harappan cities

1. The part of the city to the west was smaller but higher which was known as lower town
2. The part of the city to the east was larger but lower and was known as citadel
3. Different parts of the city were fortified with walls made of baked bricks

Choose the correct code

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

Q.3) Solution (c)

Many of the Harappan cities were divided into two or more parts. Usually, the part to the west was smaller but higher. Archaeologists describe **this as the citadel**. Generally, **the part to the east was larger but lower. This is called the lower town. Very often walls of baked brick were built around each part.**

The bricks were so well baked that they have lasted for thousands of years. The bricks were laid in an interlocking pattern and that made the walls strong. In some cities, special buildings were constructed on the citadel. For example, in Mohenjo-Daro, a very special tank, which archaeologists call the Great Bath, was built in this area.

This was lined with bricks, coated with plaster, and made water-tight with a layer of natural tar. There were steps leading down to it from two sides, while there were rooms on all sides. Water

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was probably brought in from a well, and drained out after use. Perhaps important people took a dip in this tank on special occasions.

Q.4) Which of the following are the important findings at Mohenjo-Daro?

1. A great Bath which is completely made up of burnt bricks
2. A large granary indicating surplus food production
3. A brass statue of Dancing girl
4. Seals made of steatite

Choose the correct code

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

Q.4) Solution (c)

Important findings at Mohenjo-Daro

Great Bath: A great Bath i.e. a large bath tub was found in the city. Its dimensions are 11.88*7.01*2.43 m. it is completely made up of burnt bricks of standard size. It is believed that it might have been used for some ritual or holy bath.

Great Granary: A large granary is found, showing surplus food production. It also shows that there was a proper civic administration, storage facilities, and trade and commerce.

Dancing Girl: A **bronze** statue of dancing girl was found. Apart from wearing necklace and bangles, it is naked. It shows that dance was practiced. It also shows the artistic and metallurgical capability of the civilization.

Largest number of Seals was found and they were made of steatite (hard clay) and were probably used as currency (although barter system prevailed) or as mark of authority for trade.

Q.5) Consider the following statements about later Vedic practices

1. The system of Varna became prevalent which was based on the performance of different functions
2. Both the Kshatriyas and the Vaishyas were allowed to perform sacrifices

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3. The position of women deteriorated as they were grouped with shudras and were considered untouchables

Choose the correct code

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

Q.5) Solution (b)

The priests divided people into four groups, called varnas. According to them, each Varna had a different set of functions.

The first Varna was that of the Brahmin. Brahmins were expected to study (and teach) the Vedas, perform sacrifices and receive gifts.

In the second place were the rulers, also known as Kshatriyas. They were expected to fight battles and protect people.

Third were the vish or the Vaishyas. They were expected to be farmers, herders, and traders. **Both the Kshatriyas and the Vaishyas could perform sacrifices.**

Last were the shudras, who had to serve the other three groups and could not perform any rituals. Often, women were also grouped with the shudras. Both women and shudras were not allowed to study the Vedas.

The priests also said that these groups were decided on the basis of birth. For example, if one's father and mother were Brahmins one would automatically become a Brahmin, and so on. **Later, they classified some people as untouchable. These included some crafts persons, hunters and gatherers, as well as people who helped perform burials and cremations.** The priests said that contact with these groups was polluting

Note-Although women were considered as shudras they were not included in the category of untouchables.

Q.6) Consider the following statements

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1. Terracotta figurines of women found from Harappa shows that Harappan people were a matriarchal society
2. There is no evidence of temples in Harappa's culture
3. The Harappan trade was well advanced and they used metal money in place of today's coins and notes for trading

Choose the correct code

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

Q.6) Solution (b)

Granaries at Harappa, Mohenjo-Daro and Lothal, numerous seals, uniform scripts, regulated weights and measures suggest importance of trade in Harappan civilization.

Money system – **Today we have notes and coins but Harappans were not having any metal money.** Most probably they were having barter system, in which they procure metals in exchange of food grains.

While Egypt and Mesopotamia was having temples **there is no evidence of temples in Harappa's culture.** In Lothal there are evidences of practicing of fire cult but evidences of temples are missing.

Numerous terracotta figurines of women have been found from Harappa. In one of the figurine a plant is growing out of the embryo of women representing earth goddess. This goddess was connected with the origin and growth of plants.

But **we are not sure that Harappa's like Egyptians were matriarchal or not.** In Egypt daughter inherits the throne or property, but in Harappa who inherits this, we have no knowledge about this.

Q.7) What according to Arthashastra are the eligibility conditions for a person to become a king?

1. He should belong to a noble family.
2. He must have the knowledge of economics (artha) and war (shastra)
3. He should be married to a royal girl.
4. He should have a son.

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Which of the above statements are correct?

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

Q.7) Solution (b)

According to Arthashastra, conditions required for becoming a King are:

- 1. Must belong to a noble family.
- 2. Must have the knowledge of Artha (Economics) and Shastra (war).

Q.8) Consider the following statements:

- 1. Santhara is a process of conversion of a person into a Jain monk.
- 2. Chandragupta Maurya went Shraavanbelagola to perform Santhara.

Which of the above statements are incorrect?

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

Q.8) Solution (a)

Note: Incorrect options have been asked.

Santhara is a voluntary Jain practice of fast unto death. A person stops eating and drinking till his death. The aim is to remove all karma from once life to attain Nirvana from the life cycles.

According to a legend, Chandragupta Maurya went to South (Karnataka), Shraavanbelagola with a Jain monk Bhadrabahu. There he performed Santhara.

Santhara is a kind of suicide and is banned in India. Recently it was in the news as a girl tried to perform Santhara. It again started a debate for Euthanasia (voluntary death).

Q.9) Which of the following statements regarding 'Stupa' are correct:

- 1. They are pre Buddhist structures.

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2. They are built on the relics of Buddha.
3. They are built as objects of devotion by Buddhist monasteries.
4. They are built to commemorate important events in Buddha's life

Select the correct code from the following:

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

Q.9) Solution (a)

Stupas originated as pre-Buddhist tumuli in which śramaṇas were buried in a seated position called chaitya. After the parinirvana of the Buddha, his remains were cremated and the ashes divided and buried under eight mounds with two further mounds encasing the urn and the embers. The earliest archaeological evidence for the presence of Buddhist stupas dates to the late 4th century BCE in India.

Q.10) Consider the following statements regarding Rig Vedic Society:

1. Rig vedic Aryans were pastoral people and their main occupation was cattle rearing.
2. Iron plough was used for agriculture.
3. They made large temples to worship natural forces like Prithvi, Agni, Varun etc.
4. Elaborate rituals were followed during worship.

Which of the above statements is/are INCORRECT?

- a) 2 and 3
- b) 1 and 4
- c) 2,3 and 4
- d) None of the above

Q.10) Solution (a)

Wooden plough was used for agriculture.

There were no temples and no idol worship during the early Vedic period. Prayers were offered to the gods in the expectation of rewards. Ghee, milk and grain were given as offerings. Elaborate rituals were followed during the worship.

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Q.11) Which of the following Yajnas are correctly matched with the reasons for which they were performed?

1. Rajasuya Yajna For Coronation of King
2. Ashwamedha yajna To show the strength of the king
3. Vajpayee Yajna To gain divine strength of the King
4. Putreshthi yajna For birth of a son

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.11) Solution (d)

Religion and Faith of Rig Vedic Society:

- They believed in One God as evident from Rig Veda – Eva Eka Dvitya (He is one and not two)
- Also they believed in a formless God – Na Pratima Asti (He has no image).
- Overall 33 other Gods and Goddesses are mentioned in Rig Veda.

Name	Power
Indra	Rain + Destroyer of Forts. Weapon – Thunder bolt.
Agni	God of fire. An intermediary between man and supreme one God.
Varuna	God of water/Cosmos and God of Rita (moral Order)
Soma	God of Plants – An intoxicating drink named after him.
Prithvi	Goddess of Earth
Usha	Godess of morning/Dawn
Aditi	Mother Goddess
Vishnu	Sun God

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- None of these Gods have been mentioned as supreme to each other. However, Indra has been mentioned most number of times in Rig Veda followed by Agni and Varuna.
- There is no sign of a temple like structure but a ritual called 'Yajna' is mentioned where sacrifices were made near the fire altars.
- Some important Yajnas are:
 - Raj Suya Yajna:** It was held during coronation of a king and to commemorate the coronation every year.
 - Ashwamedha Yajna:** It was done to show the strength of the king. A horse was taken to mark the king's territory. Any other king either surrendered and let the horse go or blocked the way of the horse and fought with the king doing Ashwamedha Yajna. Once the horse completes its successful journey, the Chief queen had to lie with the horse for one day and then the horse was sacrificed.
 - Vajpayee Yajna:** It was done to gain Strength (Divine Power) for the king. A chariot race used to take place where the royal chariot was made to win against his kinsmen.
- In Each yajna, hundreds of cattle were sacrificed.
- Sixteen priestly classes are mentioned in Rig Veda. Brahmins, Hotras, Udgatras etc. In later Vedic period, as the number of Yajnas and sacrifices increased, the other 15 classes were sidelined and Brahmins dominated as only a Brahmin could supervise a Yajna.

Q.12) Consider the following statements

1. Ashoka was the first ruler who tried to take his message to the people through inscriptions
2. Most of the Ashoka's inscriptions were in Pali and were written in the Brahmi script

Choose the correct code

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

Q.12) Solution (a)

The most famous Mauryan ruler was Ashoka. **He was the first ruler who tried to take his message to the people through inscriptions.** Most of Ashoka's inscriptions **were in Prakrit and were written in the Brahmi script.**

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Kalinga is the ancient name of coastal Orissa. Ashoka fought a war to conquer Kalinga. However, he was so horrified when he saw the violence and bloodshed that he decided not to fight any more wars. He is the only king in the history of the world who gave up conquest after winning a war.

Q.13) Which of the following are correctly matched?

Name of the Pillar	Description
1) Sanchi pillar	A) four lions
2) Rampurva pillar	B) single bull
3) Vaishali pillar	C) single lion

Choose the correct code

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

Q.13) Solution (d)

Some of the famous Pillar inscriptions

- 1) Sarnath Pillar Inscription near Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh - four lions
- 2) Sanchi near Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh - four lions
- 3) Rampurva, Champaran, Bihar - single bull
- 4) Vaishali, Bihar - single lion, with no inscription

Q.14) Consider the following statements about Sarnath lion capital

- 1. The four lions in the Sarnath pillar inscription symbolises that Buddha's message is spreading in every direction.
- 2. Elephant symbolises the conceiving Buddha
- 3. The horse depicts the sun sign of Buddha

Choose the correct code

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

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d) 1 and 3 only

Q.14) Solution (b)

4 lions: Lion is a symbol of power (Kshatriyahood of Buddha) and 4 heads in every direction showing that Buddha's message is spreading in every direction.

Horse: depicting leaving of the house of Buddha – Mahabhinishkraman.

Bull: Sun sign of Buddha – Taurus

Elephant: Conceiving Buddha.

Wheel: Dharma chakra Parivartan.

Q.15) Which of the following dynasty rulers were known as lords of the dakshinapatha?

- a) Satavahana dynasty
- b) Gupta dynasty
- c) Cholas
- d) Pandyas

Q.15) Solution (a)

Around 200 years later a dynasty known as the Satavahanas became powerful in western India. The most important ruler of the Satavahanas was Gautamiputra Shri Satakarni. We know about him from an inscription composed on behalf of his mother, Gautami Balashri. **He and other Satavahana rulers were known as lords of the dakshinapatha, literally the route leading to the south**, which was also used as a name for the entire southern region. He sent his army to the eastern, western and southern coasts.

Q.16) which of the following statements correctly distinguishes between Hinayana and Mahayana sects of Buddhism?

1. Buddha's presence was shown in sculpture by using certain signs in Mahayana Buddhism whereas Hinayana sect represented it through the statues of Buddha
2. Bodhisattvas after attaining enlightenment were supposed to leave in complete isolation and meditate in peace as per Hinayana sect but Mahayana sect allowed them to remain in the world to teach and help other people.

Choose the correct code

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

Q.16) Solution (b)

The most famous Kushana ruler was Kanishka, who ruled around 1900 years ago. He organised a Buddhist council, where scholars met and discussed important matters. Ashvaghosha, a poet who composed a biography of the Buddha, the *Buddhacharita*, lived in his court. Ashvaghosha and other Buddhist scholars now began writing in Sanskrit.

A new form of Buddhism, known as Mahayana Buddhism, now developed. This had two distinct features. Earlier, the Buddha's presence was shown in sculpture by using certain signs. For instance, his attainment of enlightenment was shown by sculptures of the peepal tree.

Now, statues of the Buddha were made. Many of these were made in Mathura, while others were made in Taxila.

The second change was a belief in Bodhisattvas. These were supposed to be persons who had attained enlightenment. Once they attained enlightenment, they could live in complete isolation and meditate in peace. However, instead of doing that, they remained in the world to teach and help other people. The worship of Bodhisattvas became very popular, and spread throughout Central Asia, China, and later to Korea and Japan.

Q.17) Which of the following rulers stopped the advancement of king Harshavardhan's expedition in the south?

- a) Pulakeshin II
- b) Raja raja chola
- c) Chandragupta II
- d) Rajendra chola

Q.17) Solution (a)

While we can learn about the Gupta rulers from their inscriptions and coins, we can find out about some kings from biographies. Harshavardhana, who ruled nearly 1400 years ago, was one such ruler. His court poet, **Bana Bhatta**, wrote his biography, the *Harshacharita*, in **Sanskrit**. This gives us the genealogy of Harsha, and ends with his becoming king. Xuan Zang, also spent a lot of time at Harsha's court and left a detailed account of what he saw. Although he was successful in the east, and conquered both Magadha and Bengal, he was not as successful

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elsewhere. He tried to cross the Narmada to march into the Deccan, but **was stopped by a ruler belonging to the Chalukya dynasty, Pulakeshin II**

Q.18) Given below are the different local assemblies during Pallavas. Which of them are correctly matched?

Name	Description
1) Sabha	A) assembly of Brahmin land owners
2) Ur	B) organisation of merchants
3) Nagaram	C) assembly of non-Brahmin land owners

Choose the correct code

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

Q.18) Solution (c)

The inscriptions of the Pallavas mention a number of local assemblies. These included the **sabha, which was an assembly of brahmin land owners**. This assembly functioned through subcommittees, which looked after irrigation, agricultural operations, making roads, local temples, etc.

The **ur was a village assembly found in areas where the land owners were not Brahmins**. And the **nagaram was an organisation of merchants**. It is likely that these assemblies were controlled by rich and powerful landowners and merchants. Many of these local assemblies continued to function for centuries.

Q.19) Which of the following are rock cut monolithic temples?

- 1. Varaha Cave Temple at Mamallapuram
- 2. Guntupalle Buddhist Site, Andhra Pradesh
- 3. The Kailash Temple at Ellora
- 4. Pancha Rathas at Mamallapuram

Choose the correct code

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

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

Q.19) Solution (d)

The Pallava architects started the carving of rock for the creation of monolithic copies of structural temples. A feature of the rock-cut cave temple distribution until the time of the early Pallavas is that they did not move further south than Arakandanallur, with the solitary exception of Tiruchitrapalli on the south bank of the Kaveri River, the traditional southern boundary between north and south. Also, good granite exposures for rock-cut structures were generally not available south of the river.

A rock cut temple is carved from a large rock and excavated and cut to imitate a wooden or masonry temple with wall decorations and works of art. Pancha Rathas is an example of monolith Indian rock cut architecture dating from the late 7th century located at Mamallapuram, a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Ellora cave temple 16, the Kailash Temple, is singular in that it was excavated from the top down rather than by the usual practice of carving into the scarp of a hillside.

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.

Varaha Cave Temple at Mamallapuram is another example of monolithic temple

Q.20) Consider the following statements about Indo-Greeks

1. Indo-Greeks were the first to use gold coins in India
2. Gandhara school of sculptural art also known as Hellenistic Art was developed by them
3. They introduced the concept of 'Kshatrapa' system which is a military governorship appointed by the king

Choose the correct code

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

Q.20) Solution (a)

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Indo-Greeks came in 2nd C BC and got settled in Northwestern India (Afghanistan) and made Taxila their Capital.

Their greatest king was Menander, known as Milind in Indian literature. In his period, a great Buddhist scholar Nagasena, also called Nagarjuna, wrote a book 'Milindpanho' in Sanskrit.

They were the first to use gold coins in India. They were also the first to use date and images on coins. They developed Gandhara school of sculptural art also known as Hellenistic Art.

The concept of 'Kshatrapa' system which is a military governorship appointed by the king was introduced **by Shakas**

Q.21) Consider the following statements

1. Junagarh inscription gives information about Rudradhaman
2. Takht – e – Bahi inscription tells about Parthians
3. Charak Samhita is the first scientific book on medicine in India.

Choose the correct code

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

Q.21) Solution (d)

Rudhradaman was the greatest king of Shakas in 2nd C AD. Junagarh inscription gives information about him.

- 1.The inscription is in Chaste Sanskrit.
- 2.It informs about a dam repaired by Rudradaman on Sudarshan lake in Kathiawar Region.
- 3.This dam was originally built under the rule of Chandragupta Maurya in 4th C BC.
- 4.Rudradaman performed an Ashwamegha yajna.

Takht – e – Bahi inscription tells about Parthians

Charak Samhita is the first scientific book on medicine in India. It describes in detail the symptoms, causes, and cure of the diseases.

Many surgical process and instruments are also mentioned in the book.

The book is known as the encyclopedia of medicine in India.

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Q.22) Consider the following statements

1. This society was matriarchal as their names were prefixed by the names of their mother
2. They were the first in India who gave land grants to priest class both Brahmins and Buddhist
3. They patronized Amravati school of Art

Which of the following is being referred to here?

- a) Kushanas
- b) Indo-Greeks
- c) Shakas
- d) Satavahanas

Q.22) Solution (d)

Satavahanas

- 1) They ruled in the modern day Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh from 1st C BC to 3rd C AD.
- 2) They claimed that they were Brahmins.
- 3) Gautamiputra Satkarni was their greatest ruler in 2nd C AD. This society was probably matriarchal as their names were prefixed by the names of their mother. Gautamiputra means son of Gautami.
- 4) Capital – Pratisthan/ Paithan
- 5) Official language was Prakrit and they followed Vedic Religion.
- 6) They were the first in India who gave land grants to priest class – both Brahmins and Buddhist.
- 7) They patronized Amravati school of Arts.
- 8) Two seaports were developed during their reign – Sopara (Maharashtra) and Baruch (Gujarat).

Q.23) Consider the following statements about Mathura school of art

1. It is related to all the three contemporary religions namely Buddhism, Jainism and Hinduism.
2. Buddha is depicted with hair locks and better facial expressions.
3. Buddha and Bodhisatva were the most important themes of this school.

Choose the correct code

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

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d) All of the above

Q.23) Solution (b)

Mathura school of art

- 1) A sculptural art.
- 2) The evidences came from Mathura and Kankalitila.
- 3) The sculptures were mostly made of mud and red sandstone.
- 4) Buddha is depicted with hairlocks and better facial expressions.
- 5) Jain tirthankars – 23rd (Parsavnath) and 24th (Mahavira) are found regularly. Related to all the three contemporary religions – Buddhism, Jainism and Hinduism
- 6) Vaishnavite deities were represented more than the Shaivite – Vishnu, surya and Kuber are found regularly.
- 7) The life of common people, costumes, flora and fauna have been depicted in a better way in Mathura school of Art.

Buddha and Bodhisatva were the most important themes of Amaravathi school of art

Q.24) Which of the following rulers information is inscribed on the Prayag Prashasti also known as Allahabad pillar inscription?

1. Ashoka
2. Samudragupta
3. Harshavardhana
4. Jahangir

Choose the correct code

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

Q.24) Solution (c)

Prayag Prashasti is of great historical importance as details of three kings are engraved on it. It is written on an Ashokan pillar. The Allahabad pillar is an Ashoka Stambha, one of the pillars of Ashoka, an emperor of the Maurya dynasty who reigned in the 3rd century BCE. While it is one of the few extant pillars that carry his edicts, it is particularly notable for containing later inscriptions attributed to the **Gupta emperor, Samudragupta (4th century CE)**. **Also engraved on the stone are inscriptions by the Mughal emperor, Jahangir**, from the 17th century

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Q.25) Which of the following Varnas were classified as 'Niravasita' and 'Aniravasita'?

- a) Brahmanas
- b) Kshatriyas
- c) Vaishyas
- d) Shudras

Q.25) Solution (d)

Shudras included many out castes with whom dining was prohibited as a regular social contract. Shudras were classified as Niravasita – whos touch was polluting and if they eat in a vessel, that vessel has to be discarded forever.

Aniravasita were non polluting shudras whos touch was not defiling.

Q.26) Which of the following literary sources are correctly matched with authors?

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. Panini | Dharmashastra |
| 2. Manu | Ashtadhyay |
| 3. Bana | Harshacharita |
| 4. Kautilya | Arthashastra |

Select the code from following:

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

Q.26) Solution (b)

Panini – Ashtadhyay

Manu – Dharmashastra

The *Dharmashastra* is a collection of ancient Sanskrit texts which give the codes of conduct and moral principles (*dharma*) for Hindus.

The Dharmashastra texts were written in poetic verses. Unlike the *Vedas*, they are not considered to be the direct outcome of revelations from the Divine and, as such, are not regarded as perfect. They are *smriti*, not *shruti*.

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The main texts that comprise the Dharmasastra include the following:

- The "*Manusmriti*" (from about the 2nd to 3rd century C.E.) is the text most often studied from the Dharmasastra by Hindus. It has particular influence on medieval Buddhism and Hinduism in Cambodia and Indonesia.
- The "*Yajnavalkya Smriti*" (from about the 4th to 5th century C.E.) is considered the best crafted text of the Dharmasastra tradition
- The "*Naradasmriti*" (from about the 5th to 6th century C.E.) is a juridical text as opposed to a text about righteous conduct
- The "*Visnusmriti*" (from about the 7th century C.E.) details the *bhakti* tradition rather than dharma directly

Q.27) In which of the following approved forms of marriage was a bride given in marriage to a priest?

- a) Asura Vivaha
- b) Daiva Vivaha
- c) Brahma Vivaha
- d) Prajapatya Vivaha

Q.27) Solution (b)

According to "*Manusmriti*" ("Laws of Manu"), there are 8 types of Hindu marriages.

1. Brahma Vivah

Brahma vivah is considered the best marriage. In this the boy and girl belonging to good families and the same varna get married. The boy should have completed his Brahmacharya Ashram (studenthood). There is no dowry involved and the girl enters the boy's house with two sets of clothes and some ornaments. In this marriage, the boy's family approaches the girl's family. "Kanyadaan", which is the handing of the bride by her father to the groom, is an important ritual of the Brahma Vivah.

2. Daiva Vivah

In this type of Hindu marriage, the girl's family looks for a groom. If a girl has not been able to get a suitable husband for a period of time, her family look to marry her to a priest who officiates over sacrifices.

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3. Arsha Vivah

Here the groom gives a gift (a cow and a pair of bulls) to the girl's family. This usually takes place when the girl's parents can not afford to meet the expense of the marriage. This is not considered an ideal marriage because there is a monetary consideration involved in this wedding.

4. Prajapatya Vivah

Somewhat similar to the Brahma Vivah, except in this case the girl's family looks for a groom and the ritual of Kanyadaan is not followed. Instead of "Kanyadaan", the bride's father hands over protection of his daughter to the groom during the "Panigrahan" ritual. The actual wedding takes place after "Panigrahan".

5. Gandharva Vivah

This is a love marriage, where the bride and groom marry of their own free will. Usually the consent of the parents is not taken or is not available because either or both parents are against the marriage.

6. Asura Vivah

Somewhat similar to the "Arsha Vivah" where the groom gives presents to the bride's family in order to get their approval for the marriage. Usually the groom is not of the same stature as the bride.

7. Rakshasa Vivah

In this Hindu wedding, the bride is ready to marry groom, but the bride's family is against the marriage. In such cases, if the groom's family forcibly takes away the bride, it is a "Rakshasa Vivah".

8. Paishacha Vivah

This type of marriage is not allowed. In this marriage, a girl, who is not in her senses (she may not be of sound mind or intoxicated or drugged, etc) is forcibly married off. The girl has not consented to this marriage.

History

Q.28) Which of the following Sangam rulers started the 'Pattini Cult' i.e. worship of Kannagi as an ideal wife?

- a) Karikala – Chola ruler
- b) Nedunjelian – Pandya Ruler
- c) Senguttuvan – Chera Ruler
- d) Nedunjeral Adan – Chera Ruler

Q.28) Solution (c)

Kannagi was a character in Sangam epic Silapaddikaram. She is considered to be the goddess of chastity.

Pattini cult was started by Senguttuvan which started worship of Kannagi as an ideal wife.

Q.29) Which of the following Sangam texts is known as Bible of the Tamil land?

- a) Ettutugai
- b) Paddupattu
- c) Tirukkular
- d) Manimekalai

Q.29) Solution (c)

The **Tirukkural**, or shortly **the Kural**, is a classic Tamil text consisting of 1,330 couplets or Kurals, dealing with the everyday virtues of an individual. It is one of the two oldest works now extant in Tamil Literature in their entirety, the other being the Tolkappiyam. Considered one of the greatest works ever written on ethics and morality, chiefly secular ethics, it is known for its universality and non-denominational nature. It was authored by Valluvar, also known in full as Thiruvalluvar.

Q.30) 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 Hinayana 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

History

Select the correct code from the following:

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

Q.30) Solution (c)

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.

Q.31) Consider the following statements about the society in Chola kingdom:

1. Both Shaivism and Vaishnavism continued to flourish during Chola period.
2. The inscriptions of later Chola period mentions about two major divisions of caste.
3. Practice of 'Sati' was absent in royal families.
4. Temples remained important centers of economic activity.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

Q.31) Solution (c)

Caste system was widely prevalent during the Chola period. Brahmins and Kshatriyas enjoyed special privileges. The inscriptions of the later period of the Chola rule mention about two major divisions among the castes – *Valangai* and *Idangai* castes. However, there was

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cooperation among various castes and sub-castes in social and religious life. The position of women did not improve. The practice of 'sati' was prevalent among the royal families. The *devadasi* system or dancing girls attached to temples emerged during this period.

Both Saivism and Vaishnavism continued to flourish during the Chola period. A number of temples were built with the patronage of Chola kings and queens.

Q.32) Consider the following statements

1. The Huns (Central Asian tribe) made their first attack in India during the reign of Samudragupta
2. Samudragupta claimed he was the avatar of Vishnu on earth
3. Junagarh inscription informs us of the victory of Skandagupta over the Huns

Choose the correct code

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

Q.32) Solution (b)

During Kumaragupta's period, the Huns (Central Asian tribe) made their first attack in India and also the famous Nalanda Buddhist monastery and University was built. He donated one village to it.

Junagarh inscription informs us of the victory of Skandagupta over the Huns.

Gupta kings adapted pompous titles such as paramesvara, maharajadhiraja and paramabhattacharaka. This signifies that they ruled over lesser kings in their empire.

King was considered as divine. In ancient time, this theory was accepted in China and Persia as well. **Samudragupta claimed he was the avatar of Vishnu on earth.**

Q.33) Which of the following are correctly matched?

Work	Author
1) Daridracharudatta	A) Bhasa
2) Devichandraguptam	B) Vishakhadutta
3) Mrichchakatikam	C) Shudrak

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4) Kumarsambhav

D) Kalidas

Choose the correct code

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

Q.33) Solution (d)

Dramas

- 1) Daridracharudatta – By Bhasa (It is the oldest drama written in India)
- 2) Mrichchakatikam (A little clay cart) – by Shudrak
- 3) Devichandraguptam – by Vishakhadutta
- 4) Mudrarakshas – by Vishakhadutta

Kalidas epics include Raghuvansham and Kumarsambhav

Q.34) Consider the following statements about Guptas

- 1. Their period is referred to as Golden age of India as the economy was flourishing at an unprecedented pace
- 2. Bhitargaon's temple built during this period is credited to be the first brick temple of India
- 3. They issued the largest number of Gold coins in India

Choose the correct code

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

Q.34) Solution (b)

The age of Guptas is known as the Golden age of India, but it is not true in economic field because towns were declining.

Guptas possessed a large amount of gold and issued the largest number of gold coins.

History

Art of temple making started during this time. There are few temples made of brick in Uttar Pradesh and a stone temple. These are brick temples of Bhitargaon in Kanpur, Bhitari in Ghazipur and Deogarh in Jhansi.

Bhitargaon's temple: It is the first brick temple of India.

Q.35) Arabic Text, Silsilat Al Tawarikh called which of the following dynasties as one of the four Principle empires of the World?

- a) Rashtrakutas
- b) Khiljis
- c) Palas
- d) Cholas

Q.35) Solution (a)

Ancient Account of India and China has been documented by two Arab travelers – Sulaiman and Abu Zeidal under the title – Silsilat Al Tawarikh.

According to an Arabic text, Silsilat al-Tawarikh (851), the Rastrakutas were regarded as one of the four principal empires of the world.

Q.36) What does the term "Vetti" refers to in the context of medieval history?

- a) It is a system of tax collected during the period of Cholas in the form of cash
- b) It is a system of tax collected during the period of Cholas in the form of forced labour
- c) It is a system of tax collected during the period of Pallavas in the form of cash
- d) It is a system of land revenue collected during the period of Pallavas in the form of cash

Q.36) Solution (b)

The inscriptions of the Cholas who ruled in Tamil Nadu refer to more than 400 terms for different kinds of taxes.

The most frequently mentioned tax is **vetti, taken not in cash but in the form of forced labour, and kadamai, or land revenue**. There were also taxes on thatching the house, the use of a ladder to climb palm trees, a cess on succession to family property, etc

History

Q.37) The conflict between which of the following dynasties is famously regarded as tripartite struggle in the course of Indian history?

1. Gurjara pratiharas
2. Rashtrakutas
3. Cholas
4. Palas

Choose the correct code

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

Q.37) Solution (c)

The Tripartite Struggle for control of northern India took place in the ninth century. The struggle was between **the Pratihara Empire, the Pala Empire and the Rashtrakuta Empire.**

Towards the end of the successor of Nagabhata II of the Gurjara-Pratihara dynasty, successfully attacked Kanauj and established control there. This was short-lived as he was soon after defeated by the Rastrakuta ruler, Govinda III. However, the Rastrakutas also formed a matrimonial relationship with the Gangas and defeated the kingdom of Vengi. By the end of the 9th Century, the power of the Rastrakutas started to decline along with the Palas. This was seen as an ideal opportunity by the feudal king Taila II who defeated the Rastrakuta ruler and declared his kingdom there. This came to be known the Later Chalukya dynasty.

Q.38) Consider the following statements

1. The Kitab ul-Hind, a Persian work written by Al-Biruni gives an account of the subcontinent.
2. Vijayalaya from Chola dynasty built the town of Thanjavur and a temple for goddess Nishumbhasudini.

Choose the correct code

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

History

Q.38) Solution (b)

Sultan Mahmud was interested in finding out more about the people he conquered, and entrusted a scholar named Al-Biruni to write an account of the subcontinent. **This Arabic work, known as the Kitab ul-Hind, remains an important source for historians.** He consulted Sanskrit scholars to prepare this account.

A minor chiefly family known as the Muttaraiyar held power in the Kaveri delta. They were subordinate to the Pallava kings of Kanchipuram. Vijayalaya, who belonged to the ancient chiefly family of the Cholas from Uraiyur, captured the delta from the Muttaraiyar in the middle of the ninth century. He built the town of Thanjavur and a temple for goddess Nishumbhasudini there.

Q.39) Arrange the following rulers of Delhi in their chronological order

1. Chauhans
2. Khalji dynasty
3. Sayyid dynasty
4. Tughlaq dynasty

Choose the correct code

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

Q.39) Solution (b)

RAJPUT DYNASTIES

Tomaras Early twelfth century-1165

Ananga Pala 1130-1145

Chauhans 1165-1192

Prithviraj Chauhan 1175-1192

EARLY TURKISH RULERS 1206-1290

Qutbuddin Aybak 1206-1210

Shamsuddin Iltutmish 1210-1236

Raziyya 1236-1240

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Ghiyasuddin Balban 1266-1287

KHALJI DYNASTY 1290-1320

Jalaluddin Khalji 1290-1296

Alauddin Khalji 1296-1316

TUGHLUQ DYNASTY 1320-1414

Ghiyasuddin Tughluq 1320-1324

Muhammad Tughluq 1324-1351

Firuz Shah Tughluq 1351-1388

SAYYID DYNASTY 1414-1451

Khizr Khan 1414-1421

LODI DYNASTY 1451-1526

Bahlul Lodi 1451-1489

Q.40) What does the term bandagan refers to in the context of medieval Indian history?

- a) It is a Persian term used for special slaves who are purchased for military service during Delhi sultanate period
- b) It is a Persian term used for special slaves who are purchased for military service during Mughal period
- c) It is a Persian term which refers to the landed chieftains who were appointed as governors during Delhi sultanate period
- d) It is a Persian term which refers to the zamindars who were appointed for collecting taxes during Delhi sultanate

Q.40) Solution (a)

The consolidation of a kingdom as vast as the Delhi Sultanate needed reliable governors and administrators. Rather than appointing aristocrats and landed chieftains as governors, the early Delhi Sultans, especially Iltutmish, favoured their special slaves purchased for military service, called bandagan in Persian. They were carefully trained to man some of the most important political offices in the kingdom. Since they were totally dependent upon their master, the Sultan could trust and rely upon them.

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Q.41) Consider the following statements about Council of forty

1. Council of forty or Turkan-i-Chihalgani is a form of sharing power between the highest nobles and the king.
2. It was introduced by Balban to gain the confidence of nobles who were becoming increasingly resistant to the authority
3. It was later dissolved by Iltutmish

Choose the correct code

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

Q.41) Solution (b)

The Slave Dynasty: Iltutmish (1210-1236 AD) was the third ruler of the Mamluk dynasty of Delhi of Turkic origin. He constituted a corp of 40 loyal slaves Amirs Known as Turkan-i-Chihalgani, a form of sharing power between the highest nobles and the king. Balban dissolved this system and strengthend his rule by adopting espionage and counter-espionage system and his personal secret police, called barids.

Q.42) Consider the following statements

1. The first battle of Tarain fought between Prithviraj Chauhan and Mahmud of Ghori resulted in the establishment of Muslim empire in India
2. The second battle of Tarain saw Prithviraj Chauhan avenging his defeat by killing Mahmud Ghori

Choose the correct code

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

Q.42) Solution (d)

In 1175 Mhamud of Ghori captured Multan and occupied whole of Sind

1186 - attacked and captured Punjab from Khusru Malik and annexed it to his dominions.

History

The annexation of Punjab carried his dominion eastward to the Sutlej and led his invasion of the Chauhan kingdom.

As soon as the north Indian kingdoms get to know about conquest of Punjab they formed a confederacy under command of Prithviraj Chauhan.

1191 - Prithviraj Chauhan defeated Ghori in the battle of Tarain near Delhi.

Muhammad Ghori felt greatly humiliated and to avenge this defeat he gathered an army of 1,20,000 men.

1192 – In Second Battle of Tarain, Muhammad Ghori thoroughly routed the army of Prithviraj, who was captured and killed.

Q.43) Consider the following statements

1. Kharaj is a type of individual Islamic tax on agricultural land and its produce imposed on the people who were recent converts to Islam
2. Jizya or jizyah is a per capita yearly tax historically levied on non-Muslim subjects, called the dhimma

Choose the correct code

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

Q.43) Solution (c)

Kharaj is a special Islamic fiscal imposition that was demanded from recent converts to Islam in the 7th and 8th centuries.

The origin of the concept of the Kharaj is closely linked to changes in the status of non-Muslims and of recent converts to Islam in newly conquered Islamic territories. Those individuals who preferred not to convert were required to pay a special tribute, usually in the form of a poll tax or head tax known as the Jizyah. But those who chose to convert, in theory, would be placed on an equal fiscal footing with other Muslims.

In India, Islamic rulers imposed Jizya on non-Muslims starting with the 11th century. The taxation practice included Jizya and Kharaj taxes. These terms were sometimes used interchangeably to mean poll tax and collective tribute, or just called kharaj-o-jizya.

History

Jizya expanded with Delhi Sultanate. Ala al-Din Khalji, a Sultan of the Khalji dynasty who ruled over most of North, West and parts of Eastern India, from 1296 to 1316 AD, legalized the enslavement of the Jizya and kharaj defaulters.

Q.44) Which of the following are correctly matched?

Structures	Speciality
1. Rajarajeshvara temple, Thanjavur	A) Tallest shikhara
2. Quwwat al-Islam mosque, Delhi	B) Chahar bagh
3. Humayun's tomb, Delhi	C) Corbelled technique
4. Govind deva temple, Vrindavan	D) Combination of western, Hindu and Muslim architectural elements

Choose the correct code

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

Q.44) Solution (c)

The **Rajarajeshvara temple at Thanjavur had the tallest shikhara** amongst temples of its time.

Between the seventh and tenth centuries architects started adding more rooms, doors and windows to buildings. Roofs, doors and windows were still made by placing a horizontal beam across two vertical columns, a style of architecture called "trabeate" or "corbelled" **Corbelled technique used in the construction of the screen the Quwwat al-Islam mosque, Delhi.**

The central towering dome and the tall gateway (pishtaq) became important aspects of Mughal architecture, first visible in Humayun's tomb. **The tomb was placed in the centre of a huge formal chahar bagh and built in the tradition known as "eight paradises" or hasht bihisht** – a central hall surrounded by eight rooms. The building was constructed with red sandstone, edged with white marble.

Govind Dev Temple is one of the most sought after holy places in Vrindavan on account of its unique architecture. It was constructed in 1590 by King Man Singh of Amer, at a cost of ten million rupees. The architecture of the temple is **different from those of conventional temples. It is on a raised plinth and one has to climb a flight of stairs to reach the main hall.** It was once a magnificent seven storeyed structure built in the form of a Greek cross. The temple has an impressive altar of marble and silver. **The temple combines western, Hindu and Muslim architectural elements in its structure.**

History

Q.45) Consider the following statements

1. Qutbuddin Aibak was called as “Lakh Baksh or giver of lakhs” because he gave liberal donations to Muslim writers.
2. Iltutmish started the hereditary succession to Delhi Sultanate
3. Iltutmish introduced the silver tanka and the copper jital-the two basic coins of the Sultanate period

Choose the correct code

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

Q.45) Solution (d)

Qutbuddin Aibak broke all connections with the kingdom of Ghori and thus founded the Slave dynasty as well as the Delhi Sultanate. He assumed the title Sultan and made Lahore his capital. He was called as “Lakh Baksh or giver of lakhs” because he gave liberal donations to Muslim writers

Iltutmish was a great statesman. He received the mansur, the letter of recognition, from the Abbasid Caliph in 1229, which bestowed him the title of Sultan of Hindustan. He nominated his daughter Raziya as his successor. Thus the hereditary succession to Delhi Sultanate was initiated by Iltutmish.

Iltutmish introduced the silver tanka and the copper jital-the two basic coins of the Sultanate period, with a standard weight of 175 grains. The silver tanka remained the basis of the modern rupee.

Q.46) Consider the following statements

1. Laila Majnu and Tughlaq Nama are the famous works of Amir Khusru
2. Zia-ud-din Barani who wrote Tarikh-i-Firozshahi was patronized by Sultan Firuz Shah Tughluq
3. Firuz Shah Tughluq wrote his autobiography by the name Tughlaqnama

Choose the correct code

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

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

Q.46) Solution (a)

Alauddin Khalji patronized poets like Amir Khusrau and Amir Hasan. Amir Khusru is known as the 'Parrot of India'

He is also considered as the father of Urdu language and the inventor of Sitar.

Laila Majnu and Tughlaq Nama are the famous works of Amir Khusru.

Among historians of the period of the Sultanate, Al-Beruni, Hasan Nizami who wrote Taj-ul-Maasir, Minhaj-ud-din Siraz, the author of Tabqat-i-Nasiri, Zia-ud-din Barani who wrote Tarikh-i-Firozshahi and the Fatwah-i-Jahandari, Shams-i-Siraj Afif, the author of another Tarikh-i-Firozshahi, Yahya-bin- Ahmad, the author of Tarikh-i-Mubarakshahi and Khawaji Abu Malik Isami who wrote Futuh-us-Salatin have been regarded as the most famous ones. Translation of certain Sanskrit books was also done in Persian language during this period.

Tughlaqnama is also another famous work of Amir Khusru.

Firuz shah Tughluq wrote his autobiography by the name Fatuhat-i-Firozshahi

Q.47) Which of the following are attributed to Amir Khusru?

1. He introduced many new ragas such as ghora and sanam.
2. He evolved a new style of light music known as qwalis by blending the Hindu and Iranian systems
3. He is known to be the inventor of sitar

Choose the correct code

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

Q.47) Solution (d)

He was an iconic figure in the cultural history of the Indian subcontinent. He was a mystic and a spiritual disciple of Nizamuddin Auliya of Delhi. He wrote poetry primarily in Persian, but also in Hindavi. Khusru is sometimes referred to as the "voice of India" (Tuti-e-Hind), and has been called the "father of Urdu literature."

History

Khusru 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 used 11 metrical schemes with 35 distinct divisions. He wrote in many verse forms including ghazal, masnavi, qata, rubai, do-baiti and tarkib-band.

Amir Khusrau introduced many new ragas such as ghora and sanam. He evolved a new style of light music known as qwalis by blending the Hindu and Iranian systems. The invention of sitar was also attributed to him.

Q.48) Consider the following statements about the impact of Bhakti movement

1. It provided an impetus for the development of regional languages such as Hindi, Marathi, Bengali, Kannada etc
2. The importance of women in society was unaffected because it focussed more on spiritual progress of the people rather than societal progress
3. The lower classes were raised to a position of great importance

Choose the correct code

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

Q.48) Solution (c)

Importance of the Bhakti Movement

- 1) Most preachers spoke and wrote in the regional languages. So, it provided an impetus for the development of regional languages such as Hindi, Marathi, Bengali, Kannada, etc. Through these languages they made direct appeal to the masses.
- 2) As the caste system was condemned by the Bhakti saints, the lower classes were raised to a position of great importance.
- 3) The importance of women in society was also increased because it gave equal importance to them.
- 4) It gave to the people a simple religion, without complicated rituals. They were required to show sincere devotion to God. The new idea of a life of charity and service to fellow people developed.

Q.49) Consider the following statements

History

1. Allasani Peddanna was honoured with title Andhra Kavita Pitamaha by Krishnadevaraya
2. Pingali Suranna and Tenali Ramakrishna were contemporaries

Choose the correct code

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

Q.49) Solution (c)

Allasani Peddanna was a famous Telugu poet and was ranked as the foremost of the Ashtadiggajalu, the title for the group of eight poets in the court of King Krishnadevaraya, He wrote the first major Prabandha, a form of fictional poetry in Telugu, and for this reason, he is revered as Andhra Kavita Pitamahudu (the grand father of Telugu poetry). It is believed that he was also a minister in the king's court and is hence sometimes referred as Peddanaamaatyudu He dedicated his works to king Krishnadevarayalu.

Ashtadiggajas is the collective title given to the eight Telugu poets in the court of the emperor Sri Krishna Deva Raya who ruled the Vijayanagara Empire from 1509 until his death in 1529. During his reign, Telugu literature and culture reached its zenith. In his court, eight poets were regarded as the eight pillars of his literary assembly.

Pingali Suranna and Tenali Ramakrishna were included in this group so they both were contemporaries.

Q.50) Which of the following characteristics of India were written by Babur in his autobiography?

1. There is abundance of gold and silver in the country.
2. There is lack of aqueducts and canals.
3. Indians have an amazing sense of dressing and common people wear elaborate dresses.

Select the code from following:

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

Q.50) Solution (a)

History

Babur's observations about India in the Tuzuk are very important. He briefly dwells upon the political condition at the time of his invasion, and also gives a minute account of the flora and fauna of Hindustan. He mentions about mountains, rivers, jungles, and streams and about various kinds of foodstuffs, fruits and vegetables. He says that in India they have no aqueducts or canals in their gardens or palaces, their peasants and people of lower classes all go almost naked and use only a langoti to cover their nakedness. He says that the excellence of Hindustan consists in the fact that there is abundance of gold and silver in the country. The climate of India is pleasant, there is no dearth of workmen in any profession or trade, but their occupations are mostly hereditary, and for particular kinds of works particular groups of people are reserved.

Q.51) Which of the following reasons can be considered to be valid for exploration of sea route to India by Europeans?

1. Europeans wanted to find an alternative route to India as the route through Red sea was controlled by Arabs
2. They were influenced by the spirit of renaissance which compelled them to explore new routes.
3. Advances in ship building and navigation encouraged them to undertake adventurous sea voyages to reach unknown places in the east.

Choose the correct code

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

Q.51) Solution (d)

After the decline of the Roman Empire in the seventh century, the Arabs had established their domination in Egypt and Persia. Direct contact between the Europeans and India declined and, with that, the easy accessibility to the Indian commodities like spices, calicoes, silk, and various precious stones that were greatly in demand was affected.

In 1453, Constantinople fell to the Ottoman Turks, who were on the ascendant. Merchandise from India went to the European markets through Arab Muslim intermediaries. **The Red Sea trade route was a state monopoly from which Islamic rulers** earned tremendous revenues. The land routes to India were also controlled by the Arabs. In the circumstances, the Europeans were keen to find a direct sea route to India. Fifteenth-century Europe was **gripped by the spirit**

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of the Renaissance with its call for exploration. At the same time, Europe made **great advances in the art of ship-building and navigation.** Hence, there was eagerness all over Europe for adventurous sea voyages to reach the unknown corners of the East.

Q.52) Who among the following adopted the Blue water policy?

- a) Vasco da Gama
- b) Alfonso de Albuquerque
- c) Francisco de Almeida
- d) Nino da Cunha

Q.52) Solution (c)

In 1505, the King of Portugal appointed a governor in India for a three-year term and equipped the incumbent with sufficient force to protect the Portuguese interests.

Francisco De Almeida, the newly appointed governor, was asked to consolidate the position of the Portuguese in India and to destroy Muslim trade by seizing Aden, Ormuz and Malacca.

He was also advised to build **fortresses at Anjadiva, Cochin, Cannanore and Kilwa.** What Almeida, however, encountered along with the opposition of the Zamorin, was a threat from the Mameluke Sultan of Egypt. Encouraged by the merchants of Venice whose lucrative commerce was now at risk due to the Portuguese interference, the Egyptians raised a fleet in the Red Sea to stop the advance of the Portuguese.

In 1507, **the Portuguese squadron was defeated in a naval battle off Diu** by the combined **Egyptian and Gujarat navies,** and Almeida's son was killed. Next year, Almeida avenged his defeat by totally crushing the two navies. Almeida's vision was to **make the Portuguese the master of the Indian Ocean. His policy was known as the Blue Water Policy (cartaze system).**

Q.53) Who among the following introduced tobacco and cashew nut crops in India?

- a) The Portuguese
- b) The Dutch
- c) The English
- d) The French

Q.53) Solution (a)

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The Portuguese men who had come on the voyages and stayed back in India were, from Albuquerque's day, encouraged to take local wives.

In Goa and the Province of the North they established themselves as village landlords, often building new roads and irrigation works, **introducing new crops like tobacco and cashew nut, or better plantation varieties of coconut besides planting large groves of coconut** to meet the need for coir rigging and cordage.

In the cities, such as Goa and Cochin, they settled as artisans and master-craftsmen, besides being traders.

Q.54) Consider the following statements regarding the British in India.

1. British were granted permission by Jahangir, to establish their first factory at Surat.
2. The golden Farman was given to them by Jahangir to trade free of cost at the Indian ports.

Choose the correct code

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

Q.54) Solution (a)

On December 31, 1600, **Queen Elizabeth I** issued a charter with rights of exclusive trading to the company named the '**Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies**'. Initially, a monopoly of fifteen years was granted, which in May 1609 was extended indefinitely by a fresh charter. Captain Hawkins arrived in the court of Jahangir in April 1609 itself. But the mission to establish a factory at Surat didn't succeed due to opposition from the Portuguese, and Hawkins left Agra in November 1611.

In 1611, the English had started trading at Masulipatnam on the south-eastern coast of India and **later established a factory there in 1616**.

It was in 1612 that Captain Thomas Best defeated the Portuguese in the sea off Surat; an impressed Jahangir granted permission to the **English in early 1613 to establish a factory at Surat under Thomas Aldworth**. The English Company's position was improved by the '**Golden Farman**' issued to them by the **Sultan of Golconda** in 1632. On a payment of 500 pagodas a year, they earned the privilege of trading freely in the ports of Golconda.

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Do you know?

A member of the Masulipatnam council, the British merchant Francis Day, in 1639 received from the ruler of Chandragiri permission to build a **fortified factory at Madras which later became the Fort St. George and replaced Masulipatnam as the headquarters of the English settlements in south India.**

Q.55) Consider the following statements regarding the Carnatic wars

1. All Carnatic war were the extension of Anglo-French rivalry in Europe caused by the Austrian war of succession
2. Treaty of Aix -La Chapelle is related to second Carnatic war.
3. Battle of Wandiwash is related to third Carnatic war.

Choose the correct code

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

Q.55) Solution (c)

Carnatic was the **name given by the Europeans to the Coromandel coast and its hinterland.** The **First Carnatic War(1740-1748) was an extension of the Anglo-French War in Europe which was caused by the Austrian War of Succession.**

The First Carnatic War ended in 1748 when the **Treaty of Aix-La Chapelle** was signed bringing the Austrian War of Succession to a conclusion. Under the terms of this treaty, Madras was handed back to the English, and the French, in turn, got their territories in North America.

Second Carnatic War (1749-1754)

The background for the Second Carnatic War was provided by rivalry in India. Dupleix, the French governor who had successfully led the French forces in the First Carnatic War, sought to increase his power and French political influence in southern India by interfering in local dynastic disputes to defeat the English.

The French authorities, annoyed at the heavy financial losses that Dupleix's policy involved, decided to recall him in 1754. Godeheu succeeded Dupleix as the French Governor-General in India. **Godeheu adopted a policy of negotiations with the English and concluded a treaty with**

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them. The English and the French agreed not to interfere in the quarrels of native princes. Also, each party was left in possession of the territories actually occupied by them at the time of the treaty.

Third Carnatic war (1758-1763)

In Europe, when Austria wanted to recover Silesia in 1756, the Seven Years War (1756-63) started. Britain and France were once again on opposite sides. In 1758, the French army under Count de Lally captured the English forts of St. David and Vizianagaram in 1758. Now, the English became offensive and inflicted heavy losses on the French fleet under Admiral D'Ache at Masulipatnam.

Battle of Wandiwash The decisive battle of the Third Carnatic War was won by the English on **January 22, 1760 at Wandiwash (or Vandavasi) in Tamil Nadu.** General Eyre Coote of the English totally routed the French army under Count Thomas Arthur de Lally and took Bussy as prisoner.

Q.56) Which of the following can be cited as the reasons for English dominance over French in India?

1. The English company being a private enterprise could take instant decisions than the French company which was controlled and regulated by the French government
2. The English navy was superior to French navy
3. The English subordinated their commercial interest to territorial ambition, which made the English company short of funds.

Choose the correct code

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

Q.56) Solution (a)

The English company was a private enterprise—this created a sense of enthusiasm and self-confidence among the people. With less governmental control over it, this company could take instant decisions when needed without waiting for the approval of the government. The French

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company, on the other hand, was a State concern. It was controlled and regulated by the French government and was hemmed in by government policies and delays in decision-making.

The English navy was superior to the French navy; it helped to cut off the vital sea link between the French possessions in India and France.

The English held three important places, namely, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras whereas the French had only Pondicherry.

The French subordinated their commercial interest to territorial ambition, which made the French company short of funds.

In spite of their imperialistic motives, the British never neglected their commercial interests. So they always had the funds and the consequent sound financial condition to help them significantly in the wars against their rivals.

A major factor in the success of the English in India was the superiority of the commanders in the British camp. In comparison to the long list of leaders on the English side —Sir Eyre Coote, Major Stringer Lawrence, Robert Clive and many others—there was only Dupleix on the French side.

Q.57) Consider the following statements about the states that emerged as a result of the decline of the Mughal empire.

1. Successor states were those Mughal provinces which turned into states after breaking away from the empire.
2. New states are those which came into existence primarily due to the destabilisation of the Mughal control over the provinces.
3. Independent states were the states which were set up by the rebels against the Mughal Empire.

Choose the correct code

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

Q.57) Solution (d)

History

The states that emerged as a result of the decline of the Mughal Empire can be classified into the following three broad categories:

Successor States: These were the Mughal provinces that turned into states after breaking away from the empire. Though they did not challenge the sovereignty of the Mughal ruler, the establishment of virtually independent and hereditary authority by their governors showed the emergence of autonomous polity in these territories. **Some examples are Awadh, Bengal and Hyderabad.**

Independent Kingdoms: These states came into existence primarily due to the destabilisation of the Mughal control over the provinces, examples being **Mysore, Kerala and the Rajput states.**

The New States: These were the states set up by the rebels against the Mughal empire, examples being the **Maratha, the Sikh and the Jat states.**

Q.58) Who among the following is related to the famous black hole tragedy in the history of modern India?

- a) Siraj-ud-daula
- b) Shuja-ud-daula
- c) Mir jafar
- d) Robert Clive

Q.58) Solution (a)

'Black Hole Tragedy'- Siraj-ud-daula is believed to have imprisoned 146 English persons who were lodged in a very tiny room due to which 123 of them died of suffocation.

However, historians either do not believe this story, or say that the number of victims must have been much smaller.

Q.59) Which of the following were found to be the appropriate reasons for the downfall of Mughal Empire?

1. Aurangzeb's Religious and Deccan Policies antagonised various rulers.
2. Endless wars, stagnation in agriculture, and decline in trade and industry emptied the royal treasury.
3. The vast empire became a difficult task for weak rulers to administer efficiently.

History

Choose the correct code

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

Q.59) Solution (d)

Reasons for the decline of Mughal Empire

Weak Successors- The Mughal Empire was a personal despotism and its success depended upon a strong and capable monarch.

Absence of Definite Law of Succession- Continuous wars of succession (absence of law of primogeniture) fostered partisanship at the cost of patriotism.

Aurangzeb's Religious and Deccan Policies- The religious policy antagonised the Rajputs, Sikhs, Jats and Marathas; Deccan policy kept the emperor away from the capital for a long duration.

Degeneration of Rulers and Nobles

Deterioration of Army

Too Vast an Empire- The vast empire became a difficult task for weak rulers to administer efficiently.

External Invasions- Invasions of Irani and Durrani kingdoms (Nadir Shah, Ahmad Shah Abdali) gave a death-blow.

Economic Decline- Endless wars, stagnation in agriculture, and decline in trade and industry emptied the royal treasury.

Advent of Europeans- European companies interfered in native politics, hastening the disintegration of empire.

Shifting Allegiance of Zamindars.

Jagirdari Crisis.

Rise of Regional Aspirations- Rise and establishment of Awadh, Bengal, Hyderabad, Mysore, Kerala, Rajput states and Jat states accelerated the process of disintegration.

History

Q.60) Consider the following statements about dual system of government.

1. It was introduced by Robert Clive immediately after the battle of Plassey.
2. The company exercise diwani rights as the diwan whereas the nizamat function was exercised by the nawab.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

Q.60) Solution (d)

After **the battle of Buxar**, the East India Company became the real masters of Bengal. **Robert Clive introduced the dual system of government**, i.e., the **rule of the two—the Company and the Nawab—in Bengal** in which both the diwani, i.e., collecting revenues, and nizamat, i.e., police and judicial functions, **came under the control of the Company**.

The Company exercised **diwani rights as the diwan and the nizamat rights through its right to nominate the deputy subahdar**. The Company acquired the diwani functions from the emperor and nizamat functions from the subahdar of Bengal.

Do you know?

The system held a **great advantage for the Company**. It left the appearance of authority to the puppet Indian ruler while keeping the sovereign power in the hands of the Company. The **nawab was responsible for maintaining peace and order**, but he depended both for funds and forces upon the Company because the latter controlled the army and revenues.

Q.61) Which of the following were the reasons for failure of Revolt of 1857?

1. Different groups had different ideologies and they were not fighting for the same cause.
2. British had superior arms and resources as compared to Indians.
3. British had faster communication system.
4. During the revolt British were fighting many wars in the neighbouring countries like China, Burma and Afghanistan so they couldn't concentrate on India only.

Select the code from below:

- a) 1,2 and 3

History

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

Q.61) Solution (a)

Causes of Failure of the Revolt:

- The resources of the British Government were far superior to those of the rebels. Luckily, for the British, the Crimean and the Chinese wars had been concluded by 1856 that helped the British Government to concentrate the entire energy on India.
- Electric telegram improved the communication channel of the British and information could be communicated very quickly.
- The people of India could not be inspired by the spirit of nationalism to resist the foreign soldiers for a long period. No doubt the princes joined the revolution to regain their lost prestige, the taluqdars joined it to get back their privileges, and the peasants fought in it for their economic discontent yet in a positive sense there was no great ideal to unite all Indians in a common platform.
- The revolt thus could not be prolonged. The rebels could not organize a united military front against the British army. They fought in separate groups. In moments of need, they could not combine all their forces which worked as strength to their enemies.
- Lack of able and genius leaders to guide the destiny of the country resulted in a negative result of the nation-wide revolt. The revolt was spontaneous, the rebels were many in number but unfortunately the leaders were no great military generals. They fought desperately with their limited capacities.
- The sudden out-break of the revolt created an uncertain situation in the country for which the people were not mentally prepared. They were quite ignorant about their role in that emergency.

Q.62) Who of the following did not participate in the revolt of 1857?

1. Sikh Regiment
2. Nizam of Hyderabad
3. Raja of Mysore
4. King of Nepal
5. Western educated Middle class Indians

Select the code from following:

History

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

Q.62) Solution (d)

The British Government did not allow the fire of revolt to spread in a large part of India.

Punjab and Bombay presidency was untouched. Sikh Regiment played an important role in the suppression of revolt.

The Nizam of Hyderabad, the Bengum of Bhopal, the King of Nepal and the Maratha leader Sindhia extended their helping hands to the British.

The modern educated Indians looked at the revolt as backward looking. They had faith in the British Government and believed that they can bring about a change in society and modernize it. Because of this they did not support the revolt.

New Zamindars also supported British in their endeavours as their legitimacy was based on the British rule.

Q.63) The *Regulating Act 1773* was an Act of the Parliament of Great Britain intended to overhaul the management of the East India Company's rule in India. Which of the following statements regarding this Act are correct?

1. It established the Supremacy of Bengal over the other presidencies.
2. It disallowed all Presidencies in India to give orders to commence hostilities or sign peace treaties.
3. It established a Supreme Court at Fort William, Calcutta.

Select the code from following:

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

Q.63) Solution (c)

History

The Act of 1773 recognized the political functions of the company, because it asserted for the first time right of the parliament to dictate the form of government. It was the first attempt of British government to centralize the administrative machinery in India. The act set up a written constitution for the British possession in India in place of arbitrary rule of the company. A system was introduced to prevent the Governor-General from becoming autocratic.

This act unequivocally established the supremacy of the Presidency of Bengal over the others. In matters of foreign policy, the Regulating Act of 1773 made the presidencies of Bombay and Madras, subordinate to the Governor General and his council. Now, no other presidency could give orders for commencing hostilities with the Indian Princes, declare a war or negotiate a treaty. It established a supreme court at Fort William, Calcutta and India's modern Constitutional History began.

Q.64) Which of the following were the features of Doctrine of Lapse Policy?

1. As per policy an adopted son of a ruler could not be proclaimed as the heir to the throne.
2. An adopted son will not inherit the personal property and estates of his foster father.
3. An adopted son would not be entitled to any pension given to his father by the British Government.

Select the code from following:

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

Q.64) Solution (c)

Features of Doctrine of Lapse

- According to this, any princely state under the direct or indirect (as a vassal) control of the East India Company where the ruler did not have a legal male heir would be annexed by the company.
- This was not introduced by Lord Dalhousie even though it was he who documented it, and used it widely to acquire territories for the British.
- As per this, any adopted son of the Indian ruler could not be proclaimed as heir to the kingdom. The adopted son would only inherit his foster father's personal property and estates.

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- The adopted son would also not be entitled to any pension that his father had been receiving or to any of his father's titles.
- This challenged the Indian ruler's long-held authority to appoint an heir of their choice.

Q.65) Which of the following was distributed during the revolt of 1857 to create awareness?

- a) Sindoor and leaves
- b) Chapati and Lotus
- c) Red and Green cloth
- d) Broken sticks

Q.65) Solution (b)

Chapati and Lotus became symbol of revolt of 1857.

Chapatis were distributed in villages over night to create awareness. People exchanged chapattis. This created an environment of fear in the British ranks.

Lotus flower were thrown in the cantonment areas to gather support from other sepoys. Also a message was sent – 'Sab laal ho jayega' i.e. everything will turn red.

Q.66) Which of the following statements are the correct reasons of Vellore Mutiny?

1. There was a racial prejudice and Indian sepoys were considered inferior.
2. Wearing ear rings and caste marks were prohibited.
3. The sepoys were asked to shave the chin and trim the moustache.
4. It was a popular belief that all the soldiers would be slowly converted to Christianity.

Select the code from the following:

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

Q.66) Solution (d)

Several causes are attributed to the Vellore Mutiny (1806). Indian sepoys had to experience numerous difficulties when they went to serve in the Company's army. The sepoys were forced

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to serve under the Company since their earlier patrons (the native chieftains) were all disappearing from the scene.

The strict discipline, practice, new weapons, new methods and uniforms were all new to the sepoys. Anything new appears to be difficult and wrong for a man who is well-settled in the old way of life for a long-time. Sir John Cradock, the commander-in-chief, with the approval of Lord-William Bentinck, the Governor of Madras, introduced a new form of turban, resembling a European hat. Wearing ear rings and caste marks were also prohibited.

The sepoys were asked to shave the chin and to trim the moustache. The sepoys felt that these were designed to insult them and their religious and social traditions. There was also a popular belief that this was the beginning of a process by which all of them would be converted to Christianity. The English treated the Indian sepoys as their inferior. There was the racial prejudice.

Q.67) Battle of Plassey between The Nawab of Bengal 'Siraj ud Daulah' and English East India company made company a major contender of political power in India. Consider the following statements:

1. Siraj ud Daulah was defeated treacherously and there was hardly any fight in Battle of Plassey.
2. British put Mir Jafar as a puppet nawab in place of Siraj ud Daulah.
3. Mir Jafar was an able administrator who tried to maintain public discipline and tried to free himself from the influence of the British.

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.67) Solution (a)

British put Mir Jafar as the Puppet nawab. However, Mir Jafar was not able to satisfy the greed of his new British bosses. Mir Jafar was humiliated several times by the British and then finally removed from the throne and a new Nawab Mir Qasim was made to sit there.

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Mir Qasim was an able administrator and tried to free himself from the influence of British. This finally culminated in the battle of Buxar.

Q.68) Fourth Anglo-Mysore war was a decisive war between British and Mysore. Tipu sultan was killed defending the city. Which of the following statements are correct about fourth Anglo-Mysore war?

1. Mysore was attacked from all four sides by British, Marathas and the Nizam of Hyderabad.
2. Tipu's troops were outnumbered 4:1.
3. British annexed almost all of Mysore. The core area was restored to the eldest son of Tipu whose ancestors ruled till 1947.

Select the correct code from the following:

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

Q.68) Solution (a)

The Fourth Anglo-Mysore War (1799) saw the death of Tipu Sultan and further reductions in Mysorean territory. Mysore's alliance with the French was seen as a threat to the East India Company and Mysore was attacked from all four sides. Tipu's troops were outnumbered 4:1 in this war. Mysore had 35,000 soldiers, whereas the British commanded 60,000 troops. The Nizam of Hyderabad and the Marathas launched an invasion from the north. The British won a decisive victory at the Siege of Seringapatam (1799). Tipu was killed during the defence of the city. Much of the remaining Mysorean territory was annexed by the British, the Nizam and the Marathas. The remaining core, around Mysore and Srirangapattana, was restored to the Indian prince belonging to the Wodeyar dynasty, whose forefathers had been the actual rulers before Hyder Ali became the de facto ruler. The Wodeyars ruled the remnant state of Mysore until 1947, when it joined the Union of India.

Q.69) Consider the following statements regarding Permanent Settlement method of land revenue:

1. It was introduced in Bengal and Bihar by Warren Hastings.

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2. The zamindars were made owners of the land and ownership was made hereditary and transferrable.
3. Cultivators were reduced to low status of mere tenants.
4. Zamindars were to give 50% of the rental they derived to the state, keeping 50% to themselves.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

Q.69) Solution (a)

The Permanent Settlement of Bengal was brought into effect by the East India Company headed by the Governor-General Lord Cornwallis in 1793. This was basically an agreement between the company and the Zamindars to fix the land revenue. First enacted in Bengal, Bihar and Odisha, this was later followed in northern Madras Presidency and the district of Varanasi. Cornwallis thought of this system inspired by the prevailing system of land revenue in England where the landlords were the permanent masters of their holdings and they collected revenue from the peasants and looked after their interests. He envisaged the creation of a hereditary class of landlords in India. This system was also called the Zamindari System.

Zamindars were to give 10/11 of the rental they derived from the peasantry to the state, keeping 1/11 for them.

Q.70) The revolt of 1857 came as a bitter shock to the British empire. Since it started as an army revolt, key changes were made in the Army to avoid such a situation again. Which of the following statements are correct regarding the changes made in the Indian Army?

1. The proportion of Europeans to Indians in the army was increased.
2. European troops were kept in key geographical and military positions.
3. Policy of 'divide and rule' was implemented by making battalions on the basis of caste and religion.
4. The older policy of excluding Indians from officer corps was abandoned and loyal Indians were given higher posts.

Select the code from the following:

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

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

Q.70) Solution (b)

4th option is wrong because the older policy of excluding Indians from officer corps was strictly continued and not Indian could rise over the position of subedar.

Q.71) Consider the following statements about Tattvabodhini Sabha:

1. It was founded by Rabindranath Tagore.
2. The objective of Tattvabodhini Sabha was to encourage religious inquiries and disseminate the essence of Upanishads.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

Q.71) Solution (b)

It was founded by Debendranath Tagore in 1838. The Sabha was formed to propagate the ideas of Raja Rammohun Roy. It was initially known as Adi Brahma Samaj. The objective of Tattvabodhini Sabha was to encourage religious inquiries and disseminate the essence of Upanishads.

Q.72) Paika rebellion has been recently recognized by the Indian government as the first war of Independence. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the rebellion?

1. Paikas were peasant militias of the Odisha rulers which rendered military service to the throne during war.
2. Paikas rebelled peacefully against the British rule using the constitutional methods of requests and petitions against discriminatory policies.

Select the code from below:

- a) 1 only

History

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

Q.72) Solution (a)

Paika Rebellion of Odisha

Pre-dating what has been popularly regarded as the first war of independence in 1857, the Paika Bidroha (Paika Rebellion) of 1817 in Odisha briefly shook the foundations of British rule in the eastern part of India. Paikas were essentially the peasant militias of the Gajapati rulers of Odisha who rendered military service to the king during times of war while taking up cultivation during times of peace. They unfurled the banner of rebellion against the British under the leadership of Baxi Jagandhu Bidyadhara as early as 1817 to throw off the British yoke.

Rulers of Khurda were traditionally the custodians of Jagannath Temple and ruled as the deputy of lord Jagannath on earth. They symbolised the political and cultural freedom of the people of Odisha. The British, having established their sway over Bengal Province and Madras Province to the north and south of Odisha, occupied it in 1803. The Gajapati King of Odisha Mukunda Deva-II was a minor then and initial resistance by Jai Rajguru, the custodian of Mukunda Deva-II, was put down brutally and Jai Rajguru was torn apart alive. A few years later, it was the Paikas under Baxi Jagabandhu, the hereditary chief of the militia army of the Gajapati King, who rose in rebellion, taking support of tribals and other sections of society. The rebellion started in March 1817 and spread quickly. Though Paikas played a larger role in the rebellion against the British, it was by no means a rebellion by a small group of people belonging to a particular class. The tribals of Ghumusar (part of present day Ganjam and Kandhmal Districts) and other sections of the population actively took part in it. In fact, the Paika Bidroha got the opportune moment to spread when 400 tribals of Ghumsar entered Khurda protesting against the British rule. The Paikas attacked British symbols of power, setting ablaze police stations, administrative offices and the treasury during their march towards Khurda, from where the British fled.

Q.73) Who among the following founded Bharat Mahila Parishad?

- a) Sarala devi Chaudhurani
- b) Ramabai Ranade
- c) Pandita Ramabai Sarasvati
- d) Tarabai Premchand

Q.73) Solution (b)

History

Ramabai Ranade founded the Ladies Social Conference (Bharat Mahila Parishad), under the parent organisation National Social Conference, in 1904 in Bombay.

Q.74) Which of the following factors were responsible for the growth of modern nationalism?

1. The growth of press helped in spreading modern ideas of self-government, democracy, civil rights and industrialisation.
2. Middle class intelligentsia provided effective leadership to the Indian political associations.
3. Socio-religious reform movements served a great deal in bringing the different sections together.

Choose the correct code

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

Q.74) Solution (d)

Factors responsible for the growth of Modern Nationalism

- 1) Understanding of contradictions in Indian and colonial interests
- 2) Political, administrative and economic unification of the country
- 3) Western thought and education
- 4) Role of press and literature
- 5) Rediscovery of India's past—historical researches
- 6) Rise of middle class intelligentsia
- 7) Impact of contemporary movements worldwide
- 8) Reactionary policies and racial arrogance of rulers

Q.75) Consider the following organisations

1. All India scheduled castes federation
2. All India depressed classes league
3. All India depressed classes association
4. Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was associated with which of the above organisations?

- a) 1,2 and 3 only

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

Q.75) Solution (c)

Babasaheb Ambedkar, who had experienced the worst form of casteist discrimination during his childhood, fought against upper caste tyranny throughout his life. He organised the All India Scheduled Castes Federation, while several other leaders of the depressed classes founded the All India Depressed Classes Association.

Dr Ambedkar established the Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha in 1924 to highlight the difficulties and grievances of the Dalits before the government. Its motto was: 'Educate, Agitate and Organise'

All India depressed classes league was founded by Babu Jagjivan Ram.

Q.76) Consider the following statements regarding social reform organisations.

1. The Prarthana Samaj relied on education and persuasion and not on confrontation with Hindu orthodoxy.
2. The young Bengal movement drew inspiration from the great French Revolution.
3. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar introduced Western thought in Sanskrit College to break the self-imposed isolation of Sanskrit learning.

Choose the incorrect code

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

Q.76) Solution (d)

In 1867, Keshab Chandra Sen helped Atmaram Pandurang found the Prarthana Samaj in Bombay. The Prarthana Sabha was very attached to the bhakti cult of Maharashtra. The Samaj relied on education and persuasion and not on confrontation with Hindu orthodoxy. There was a four-point social agenda also: (i) disapproval of caste system, (ii) women's education, (iii) widow remarriage, and (iv) raising the age of marriage for both males and females.

During the late 1820s and early 1830s, there emerged a radical, intellectual trend among the youth in Bengal, which came to be known as the 'Young Bengal Movement'. Drawing inspiration from **the great French Revolution**, Derozio inspired his pupils to think freely and

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rationality, question all authority, love liberty, equality and freedom, and oppose decadent customs and traditions.

The great scholar and reformer, Vidyasagar's ideas were a happy blend of Indian and Western thought. He was determined to break the priestly monopoly of scriptural knowledge, and for this he opened the Sanskrit College to non-Brahmins. He introduced Western thought in Sanskrit College to break the self-imposed isolation of Sanskrit learning.

Q.77) Which of the following statements regarding The Ilbert Bill is correct?

- a) European nationals could be judged by Indian Magistrates.
- b) Imposition of restrictions on newspapers and magazines published in Indian languages.
- c) Imposition restrictions the Indians of certain to carry arms by Indians.
- d) Imposition of additional tax on the land revenue during Famine.

Q.77) Solution (a)

Ilbert Bill

The 'Ilbert Bill' was a bill introduced in 1883 under the reign of the Viceroy Lord Ripon (who earned the epithet Ripon-The good) which was written by Sir C.P Ilbert (The law member of the Viceroy's Council). According to the said Act, Indian judges could try a European accused.

This led to organised lobbying and opposition by all Europeans in India. And an amendment was brought as a compromise. As per amendment- Indian judges could preside over cases involving Europeans BUT the Europeans got right to demand trial by jury, where atleast half of the jury would be White Europeans.

This completely defeated the purpose of the original Ilbert Bill. Though the educated Indians had also protested against the amendments, but they realized that to pressurise the government, all India organisation and more coordination amongst Indians to press for equal treatment. This is why Ilbert Bill controversy is seen as an important precursor to the formation of the INC.

Q.78) Which of the following political associations were started in Bengal?

- 1. The Zamindari Association
- 2. The British Indian Association
- 3. Indian National Association
- 4. The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha

Choose the correct code

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

Q.78) Solution (a)

The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha was founded in 1867 by Mahadeo Govind Ranade and others in Bombay with the object of serving as a bridge between the government and the people.

Q.79) Consider the following statements about the Deccan Riots of 1875.

1. The riots occurred in tribal regions of Madras Province.
2. It was a peasant uprising against the Marwari and Gujrati money lenders.
3. The rioters' specific purpose was to obtain and destroy the bonds, decrees, and other documents in the possession of the moneylenders.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.79) Solution (b)

In May and June 1875, peasants of Maharashtra in some parts of Pune, Satara and Ahmednagar districts revolted against increasing agrarian distress. The Deccan Riots of 1875 targeted conditions of debt peonage (kamiuti) to moneylenders. The rioters' specific purpose was to obtain and destroy the bonds, decrees, and other documents in the possession of the moneylenders.

The Deccan riots of 1875 were directed mainly against the Marwari and Gujrati moneylenders.

A combination of excess land revenue demands by the government and the world cotton prices slump due to the American Civil War had pushed the peasants into deep indebtedness. The Moneylenders had confiscated the lands of the local peasants. The Rioting peasants targeted the Bonds they had signed with the moneylenders, the entire Poona district was ablaze in June 1875. The government had to call in the army to control the situation.

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Q.80) "Home Charges" constituted a major thread in the economic critique of the British government. Which of the following funds constituted "Home Charges"?

1. Funds used to support the India office in London.
2. Funds used to pay salaries and pensions of British personnel engaged in India.
3. Funds used for waging wars outside India by the British.

Select the code from following:

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

Q.80) Solution (a)

It is clear from **Economic History of India** by RC Datt: " The Indian Tribute whether weighted in the scales of justice or viewed in the light of our interest, will be found to be at variance with humanity, with the commonsense and with the received maxims of economical science. It would be true wisdom then to provide for the future payment of such of the Home Charges of the Indian Government as really from the tribute out of Indian Exchequer. These charges would be probably found to be the dividends on East India Stock, interest in Home debt, the salaries of the officers, establishments of the and building connected with the Home Department of Indian Government, furlough and retired pay to members of the Indian Military and Civil Services when at Home, Charges of all descriptions paid in this country connected with the British troops serving in India and portion of the cost of transporting the British troops to and from India".

