

**Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding the social and general conditions of the people under the Rajput dynasty?**

1. The society suffered because there was a great disparity in the standard of living of the people.
2. They did not believe in caste and creed systems.
3. The Rajput showed their glory with their Harems and number of servants that worked under them.

**Which of the statements given above are correct?**

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

**Q.1) Solution (c)**

- Wars, conquests and victories were the dominating feature of the Rajput culture and society.
- The society suffered also because there was a great disparity in the standard of living of the people. They believed in caste and creed systems.
- The ministers, officials, feudal chiefs belonged to the upper class so they enjoyed the privileges to accumulate wealth as they were entitled to live in luxury and splendor.
- They were indulged in costly clothes, jewels and ornaments of gold and silver. They lived in palace like houses of several storey.
- The Rajput showed their glory with their Harems and number of servants that worked under them.
- On the other hand the peasants were burdened with the land revenue and other taxes that were brutally taken by the feudal lords or else they had to render forced labor.

**Q.2) Consider the following statements regarding the education and science under the Rajput dynasty:**

1. Brahmins and some sections of upper classes were entitled to be educated.
2. Religion and philosophy were the popular subjects for study and discussion.

3. At this time only some Vaishnava centers of learning flourished in Kashmir.

**Which of the statements given above are correct?**

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

**Q.2) Solution (a)**

Under the rule of Rajput only Brahmans and some sections of upper classes were entitled to be educated.

The famous centre of higher learning was at Nalanda in Bihar and some other important centers were Vikramasila and Uddandapura. At this time only some Saiva centers of learning flourished in Kashmir.

Religion and philosophy were the popular subjects for study and discussion.

Yet during this time the overall, growth of the knowledge of science slowed down as the society became increasingly rigid, thinking was mostly confined to traditional philosophy also during this period Science did not get proper scope or opportunity to develop.

**Q.3) Consider the following statements with respect to the Pala Empire in northern India:**

- 1. The Pala Empire was a Buddhist supreme power in ancient India.
- 2. The Palas had introduced a time of soundness and thriving in the Bengal-Bihar region.
- 3. They made numerous extraordinary temples and works of art

**Which of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) 1 and 2 Only

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

**Q.3) Solution (d)**

The Pala Empire was a Buddhist supreme power in ancient India. The kingdom was focused around present-day Bangladesh and eastern India.

- The Palas had introduced a time of soundness and thriving in the Bengal-Bihar region.
- They were the supporters of the Mahayana and Vajrayana schools of Buddhism.
- They made numerous extraordinary temples and works of art, which also included the Somapura Mahavihara. The prestigious universities of Nalanda and Vikramashila prospered under their support.

**Q.4) Consider the following statements with respect to the Rashtrakutas's contribution in Art, Culture and Literature:**

1. The Rashtrakutas constructed surely understood Jain temples.
2. The Jain author Adikavi Pampa, broadly viewed as a standout amongst the most persuasive Kannada scholars

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**Q.4) Solution (a)**

The Rashtrakuta rulers supported the prominent religions of the day in the customary soul of religious resilience.

The Rashtrakutas constructed surely understood Jain temples at areas, for example, Lokapura in Bagalkot locale and their reliable feudatory, the Western Ganga Dynasty, assembled Jain landmarks at Shravanabelagola and Kambadahalli. Lord Amoghavarsha I was a follower of the Jain acharya Jinasena.

Lord Dantidurga performed the Hiranyagarbha (stallion penance) and the Sanjan and Cambay plates of King Govinda IV notice Brahmins performing such ceremonies as Rajasuya, Vajapeya and Asvamedha.

The Jain author Adikavi Pampa, broadly viewed as a standout amongst the most persuasive Kannada scholars, got to be well known for Adipurana (941 AD). It is the life history of the first Jain tirthankara Rishabhadeva.

**Q.5) With reference to the Medieval History of India, consider the following statements regarding to the Prithviraj Chauhan?**

1. Prithviraj Chauhan is one of the most remembered Hindu King of Lahore.
2. He had rivalry with Chalukyas of Gujarat and did not interfere in the battle between King of Gujarat and Ghori.
3. He defeated Ghori in first and second battle of Tarai but lost the third battle.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

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

**Q.5) Solution (c)**

Prithviraj Chauhan is one of the most remembered Hindu King of Ajmer.

He was an ambitious ruler, but had a rivalry with the Chalukyas of Gujarat. However, in the war between King of Gujarat and Mohammed Ghori, Prithviraj acted neutral. He wanted to escape

from the historic fight but it proved to be a wrong decision and the Kingdom of Gujarat was in the cruel hands of Muhammad Ghori, which gave birth to Muslim era in India.

Prithviraj realized his mistake and expounded his empire by winning over some of the areas of Chalukyan king.

In the end, he could not avoid the fight against Muhammad Ghori and had to face two battles known as Battles of Train in 1191 and 1192. Prithviraj Chauhan lost the second battle and later on he was assassinated by Muhammad Ghori in Ajmer.

**Q.6) Consider the following statements with respect to the religious changes and effects of the conquest of Sindh by Arabs?**

1. The alliances made by Muhammad Bin Qasim proved to be fruitful in later invasion of Islamic rulers
2. The views on Islam were changed as Arabs were not cruel.
3. Extra taxes were imposed on Hindus for believing in Hinduism which won their hearts and they embraced the Arabs with the open arms.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

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

**Q.6) Solution (a)**

Islam was established in Sind and Multan.

The attempt failed as Rajput's had a strong position in North. Initially, after the death of Muhammad bin Qasim, the Khalifah were shaken and the Islamic propagation was declined.

The alliances made by Muhammad Bin Qasim proved to be fruitful in later invasion of Islamic rulers.

The views on Islam were changed as Arabs were not cruel.

No extra taxes were imposed on Hindus for believing in Hinduism which won their hearts and they embraced the Arabs with the open arms.

**Q.7) Consider the following statements with respect to the Vijayanagara Empire:**

1. Exemplary literature in languages Kannada, Telugu, Sanskrit and Tamil was created.
2. An evolving Carnatic music that we cherish in its current form today grew to great prominence.
3. The era of Sangama dynasty (Vijayanagara Empire) can be equated as a golden age of literary growth

**Which of the statements given above are correct?**

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

**Q.7) Solution (d)**

The empire of Vijayanagara (named after the capital city) that prospered under the kingship of Harihara 1 who was succeeded by Bukka Raya 1 of Sangama Dynasty, showed great patronage to the literature, fine arts and architecture. The empire's benefaction towards these creative pursuits enabled an enriched cultural heritage to that era.

Exemplary literature in languages Kannada, Telgu, Sanskrit and Tamil with an evolving Carnatic music that we cherish in its current form today grew to great prominence. On the other hand, architectural masterpieces in form of Hindu temples and many monuments (influenced by amalgamating cultural prevalence) that spread over the entire region of South India, shown as marveled structures.

The era of Sangama dynasty (Vijayanagara Empire) can be equated as a golden age of literature growth that involved scholars of Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Sanskrit to write marvelous works

on several aspects like religion, biographies, music, and poetics in the traditions like Jain, Virashaiya and Vishnavas.

**Q.8) Consider the following statements with respect to the Bahmani Kingdom:**

1. The first Independent Islamic Kingdom in South India was the Bahmani Sultanate or the Bahmani Kingdom
2. The Southern King Krishnadeva Raya defeated the last ruler of Bahmani Empire after which it got disintegrated into 5 states.
3. The Bahmani Sultanate was founded as a revolt against Alauddin Khilji of the Delhi Sultanate

**Which of the statements given above are correct?**

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

**Q.8) Solution (a)**

The first Independent Islamic Kingdom in South India was the Bahmani Sultanate or the Bahmani Kingdom.

One of the great medieval Indian kingdoms, the Bahmani Sultanate was founded as a revolt against Muhammad bin Tughlaq of the Delhi Sultanate by Zafar Khan, of Turkish origin.

Who took the title of Ala-ud-din Hassan Bahman Shah. Establishing a strong rule with nearly 18 kings for about 200 years, the Southern King Krishnadeva Raya defeated the last ruler of Bahmani Empire after which it got disintegrated into 5 states around 1518 AD,

Collectively known as Deccan Sultanates and individually as: Nizamshahi of Ahmadnagar, Qutubshahi of Golconda (Hyderabad), Baridshahis of Bidar, Imadshahi of Berar, Adilshahi of Bijapur.



**Q.9) Consider the following statements with respect to Sufism?**

1. Sufism highlighted the essentials of love and devotion as the effective means of the realization of God.
2. Sufis believed service to humanity was equal to service to God.
3. In Sufism, devotion to the god and study of religious texts is essential to gain knowledge of God with a sense of insight.

**Which of the statements given above are correct?**

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

**Q.9) Solution (a)**

Sufism highlighted the essentials of love and devotion as the effective means of the realization of God.

Sufis believed service to humanity was equal to service to God. According to the Sufis, Love of God meant Love of Humanity.

In Sufism, self-discipline is essential to gain knowledge of God with a sense of insight.

**Q.10) Consider the following statements with respect to the Bhakti Movement in the South India?**

1. The Alvars and Nayanars initiated a movement of protest against the caste system and the dominance of Brahmanas.
2. The Nalayira Divyaprabandham (“Four Thousand Sacred Compositions”) is one of the major anthologies of compositions of the 12 Alvars
3. Tevaram is a collection, compiled and classified in the 10th century on the basis of the music, of the songs of Appar, Sambandar, and Sundarar.



**Which of the statements given above are correct?**

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

Q.10) Solution (d)

The Alvars and Nayanars led some of the earliest bhakti movements (c. sixth century).

Alvars – those who were “immersed” in devotion to Vishnu

Nayanars – leaders who were devotees of Shiva

They travelled from place to place singing hymns in Tamil praising their gods.

The Alvars and Nayanars initiated a movement of protest against the caste system and the dominance of Brahmanas or at least attempted to reform the system. This is supported by the fact that bhaktas or disciples hailed from diverse social backgrounds ranging from Brahmanas to artisans and cultivators and even from castes considered “untouchable”

The Nalayira Divyaprabandham (“Four Thousand Sacred Compositions”) – one of the major anthologies of compositions of the 12 Alvars compiled by the 10th Century

It was frequently described as the Tamil Veda, thus claiming that the text was as significant as the four Vedas in Sanskrit that were cherished by the Brahmanas.

From a composition of an Alvar named Tondaradippodi a Brahmana mentions Chaturvedins – Are strangers and without faithfulness to your service.

Tevaram – a collection of compiled and classified in the 10th century on the basis of the music of the songs of Appar, Sambandar, and Sundarar.

**Q.11) Consider the following statements with respect to the Bhakthi Saint Ramananda?**

- 1. He was born at Allahabad.
- 2. Initially he was a follower of Ramanuja.

3. Later he founded his own sect and preached his principles in Hindi at Shravanbelagola, Lumbini and Patliputra.

**Which of the statements given above are correct?**

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

**Q.11) Solution (a)**

He was born at Allahabad.

Initially he was a follower of Ramanuja.

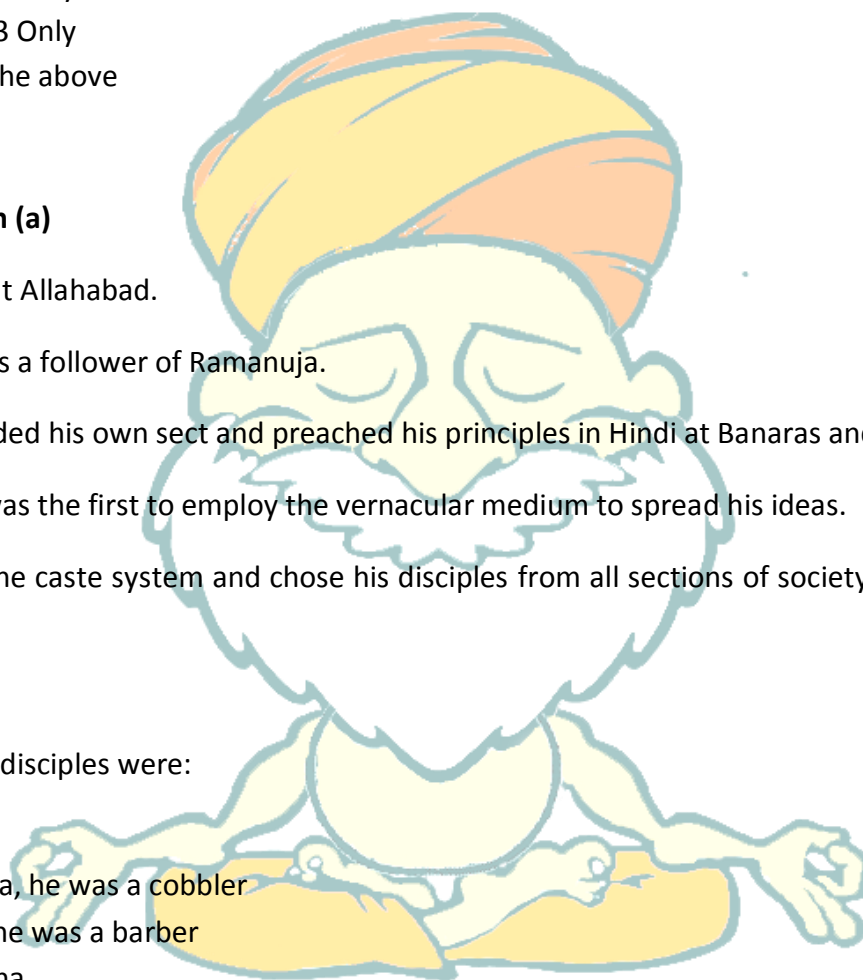
Later he founded his own sect and preached his principles in Hindi at Banaras and Agra.

Ramananda was the first to employ the vernacular medium to spread his ideas.

He opposed the caste system and chose his disciples from all sections of society irrespective of caste.

Ramananda's disciples were:

- Kabir
- Raidasa, he was a cobbler
- Sena, he was a barber
- Sadhana
- Dhanna, he was from a Jat farmer
- Naraharai, he was a goldsmith
- Pipa, he was a Rajput prince



**Q.12) Consider the following statements with respect to the Nathpanthis, Siddhas, and Yogis of the Bhakthi Movement?**

1. They encouraged renunciation of the world.
2. These groups became particularly popular among higher castes.
3. To them, the path to salvation lay in meditation.

**Which of the statements given above are correct?**

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

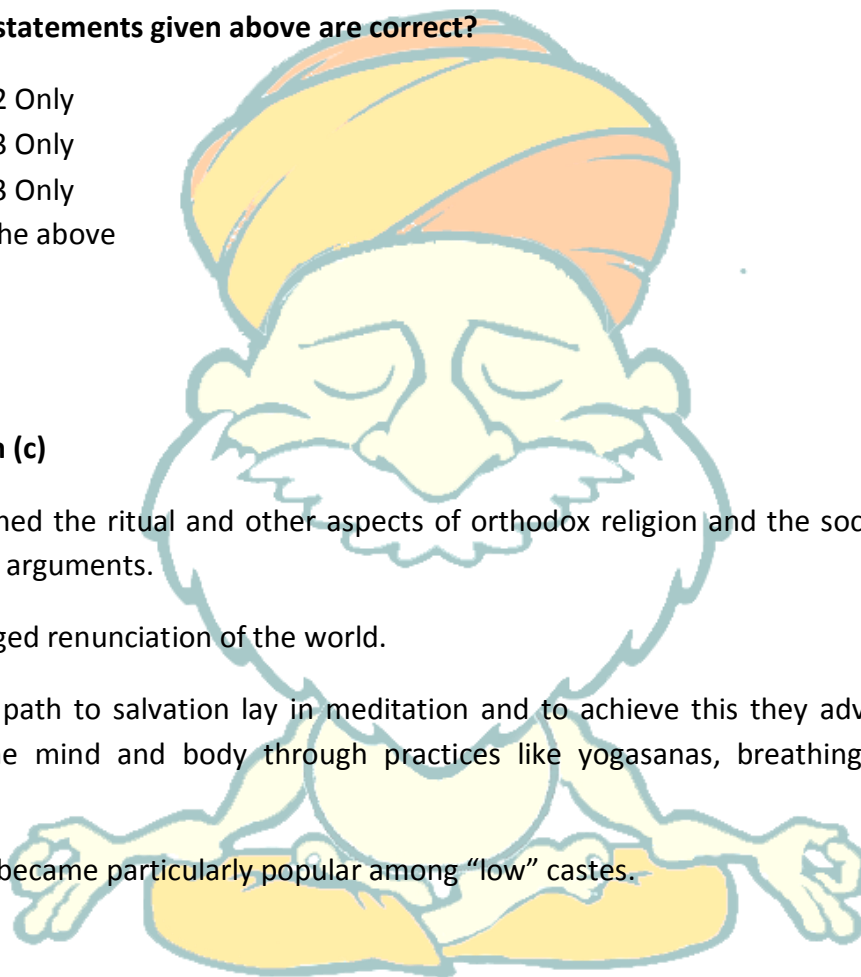
**Q.12) Solution (c)**

They condemned the ritual and other aspects of orthodox religion and the social order, using simple, logical arguments.

They encouraged renunciation of the world.

To them, the path to salvation lay in meditation and to achieve this they advocated intense training of the mind and body through practices like yogasanas, breathing exercises and meditation.

These groups became particularly popular among “low” castes.



**Q.13) Consider the following statements regarding to the Central Administration of the Marathas?**

1. Peshwa or the Chief Minister- looked after general administration.
2. Sumant or Dabir- looked after the recruitment, training and discipline of army.
3. Nyayadhish- Administration of Justice

**Which of the statements given above are correct?**

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

**Q.13) Solution (c)**

**Peshwa or the Chief Minister** - He looked after general administration.

**Amatya or Majumdar** - Accountant general, he later became revenue and finance minister.

**Sachiv or Surunavis**- Also called Chitnis; he looked after the Royal correspondence.

**Sumant or Dabir** - Foreign affairs and the master of Royal ceremonies.

**Senapati or Sari-i-Naubat** - Military commander. He looked after the recruitment, training and discipline of army.

**Mantri or Waqia Navis** - Personal safety of the king, he looked after the intelligence, post and household affairs.

**Nyayadhish** - Administration of Justice

**Pundit** - Looking after charitable and religious affairs of the state. He worked for the moral upliftment of the people.

**Q.14) Consider the following statements regarding to the successor of The Mughals - Shah Alam II?**

1. He was popularly known as 'Ali Gauhar' who was defeated in the Battle of Buxar in 1764.
2. He was the first Mughal ruler to become East India Company's Pensioner.
3. During his reign, the third Battle of Panipat took place.

**Which of the statements given above are correct?**

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

**Q.14) Solution (d)**

Shah Alam II (AD 1759-1806)

He was popularly known as 'Ali Gauhar' who was defeated in the Battle of Buxar in 1764.

During his reign, the third Battle of Panipat took place.

Till 1772, he gave all his Diwani rights of Bihar, Bengal and Orissa but after 1772 with the help of Mahaji Scindia, he gets back all his Diwani rights.

He was the first Mughal ruler who becomes East India Company Pensioner.

**Q.15) With reference to the Medieval History of India, consider the following statements with respect to the Decline of Mughal Empire?**

1. It was not possible to rule over area without any cooperative federalism.
2. Prolong war of succession fractured the administrative unit of Mughal's.
3. Mughal's noble were well known for their loyalty but war of successor degenerated the nobility.

**Which of the statements given above are correct?**

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

**Q.15) Solution (d)**

### Causes of Mughal's Decline

The decline of Mughal Empire was not sudden but gradual process of fused administrative action. The following were the main causes of decline:

- The Vastness of the Empire: It was not possible to rule over area without any cooperative federalism. Hence, the Empire began to sink due to its own reason.
- Centralized Administration: The vast Empire cannot be rule without decentralization and their coordination.
- Responsibility of Aurangzeb: His religious policy, Rajput Policy, and Deccan Policy led disappointments to his subjects who made way of disintegration.
- Wars of Succession: Prolong war of succession fractured the administrative unit of Mughal's.
- Weakness of the Nobility: Mughal's noble were well known for their loyalty but war of successor degenerated the nobility.

**Q.16) With reference to Advent of the Europeans, consider the following statements regarding to the rise of Portuguese power in India?**

1. Francisco de Almeida was appointed as the first Portuguese governor in India.
2. Alfonso de Albuquerque who replaced Almeida as the governor in 1509 AD,
3. Daman and Diu subsequently became the headquarters of the Portuguese settlements in India.

**Which of the statements given above are correct?**

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

**Q.16) Solution (a)**

In 1505 AD, Francisco de Almeida was appointed as the first Portuguese governor in India.

His policy being centric to controlling the Indian Ocean was known as the Blue Water Policy.

Alfonso de Albuquerque who replaced Almeida as the governor in 1509 AD, and captured Goa from the Sultan of Bijapur in 1510 AD is considered the real founder of the Portuguese power in India.

Goa subsequently became the headquarters of the Portuguese settlements in India. Portuguese hold over the coastal areas and superiority in naval power helped them significantly.

By the end of the 16th century, the Portuguese captured not only Goa, Daman, Diu, and Salsette but also a vast stretches along the Indian coast.

**Q.17) With reference to Advent of the Europeans, consider the following statements regarding to the decline of Dutch Power:**

1. The rise of the British power in the Eastern trade posed serious challenge to the commercial interest of the Dutch.
2. The brutal killing of Dutch traders by the English in Amboyna in 1623 further aggravated the situation.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

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

**Q.17) Solution (a)**

Dutch presence on the Indian subcontinent lasted from 1605 AD to 1825 AD.

The rise of the British power in the Eastern trade posed serious challenge to the commercial interest of the Dutch leading to bloody warfare between them in which British were the clear winners owing to huge resources at their disposal.

The brutal killing of some English traders by the Dutch in Amboyna in 1623 further aggravated the situation.

The Britishers one after another captured Dutch strongholds.



**Q.18) Consider the following statements regarding to the French Political motives and ambitions in India:**

1. Dupleix was extremely talented and took advantage of the rivalries among local rulers.
2. Robert Clive -a British officer -arrived in India in 1744 AD, and decisively defeated Dupleix.
3. After getting defeated by English, Dupleix was stayed in India till 1754 AD.

**Which of the statements given above are correct?**

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

**Q.18) Solution (a)**

As the time passed, there came a change in their motives and they began to consider India as their colony.

The appointment of Joseph Francois Dupleix as the Governor of the French East India Company in 1741 AD was the first step towards this realization and goal during whose tenure political motives began to clearly surface and even overshadow their commercial objectives.

Dupleix was extremely talented took advantage of the rivalries among local rulers and saw it as god send opportunity to establish French empire in India.

He was diplomatic and intriguing par excellence, which earned him respectable position in the Indian political scenario.

But it was the British who challenged French under Dupleix and subsequently both powers had a face-off.

Dupleix's army under the Marquis de Bussy-Castelneau captured the areas between Hyderabad and Cape Comorin.

Robert Clive -a British officer -arrived in India in 1744 AD, and decisively defeated Duplex. After this defeat, Duplex was recalled to France in 1754 AD.

**Q.19) Consider the following statements regarding to the Establishment of English Supremacy in India:**

1. The victory in Carnatic war prepared the ground for the British to establish their supremacy in India.
2. With the victory of Wandiwash the British East India Company had no European rival left in India.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

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

**Q.19) Solution (c)**

The victory in Carnatic war prepared the ground for the British to establish their supremacy in India and the French dream of an Indian empire disappeared for ever.

With the victory of Wandiwash the British East India Company had no European rival left in India.

The British became the master of this great country. Besides having skilled leaders like Sir Eyre Coote, Major Stringer Lawrence.

Robert Clive on their side the British was also a strong naval power which was a decisive factor with them to become credible rulers of India.

**Q.20) With reference to Advent of the Europeans, consider the following statements regarding to the factors Responsible for the British to Emerge as Ruling Power in India:**

1. The loss of central authority in India after the decline of the Mughal Empire with the death of Akbar in 1707 AD.
2. The prevailing political disunity among the Indian rulers, for instance, they often sought assistance from the British for their own security

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

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

**Q.20) Solution (b)**

The major reasons that helped the British to be established as ruling power during next two hundred years in India can be described as –

The loss of central authority in India after the decline of the Mughal empire with the death of Aurangzeb in 1707 AD and.

The prevailing political disunity among the Indian rulers, for instance, they often sought assistance from the British for their own security, which gave a golden opportunity to the foreigners to increasingly meddle in their internal affairs and take advantage of their weaknesses

**Q.21) Regarding Sadler commission which of the following statements are true?**

1. It was formed to study on the problems Calcutta University.
2. It recommended for centralized functioning of universities, unitary residential-teaching autonomous body.
3. It recommended extend facilities only for applied western education.

**Select the correct answer using the code given below:**

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

**Q.21) Solution (a)**

**Sadler Commission**

- It was formed to study on the problems Calcutta University and their recommendations were applicable to other universities also.

Its recommendations were as follows:

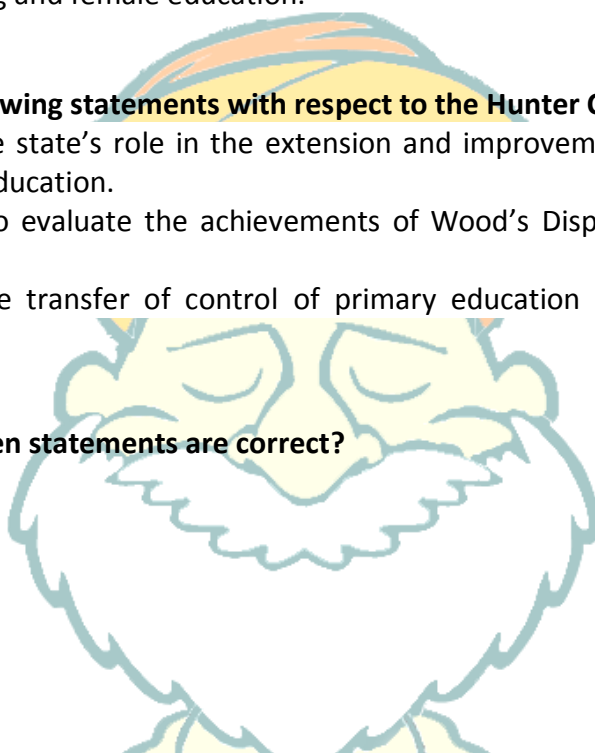
- 12-year school course
- 3-years degree after the intermediate stage.
- Centralized functioning of universities, unitary residential-teaching autonomous body.
- Recommended extended facilities for applied scientific and technological education, teacher's training and female education.

**Q.22) Consider the following statements with respect to the Hunter Commission:**

1. It underlined the state's role in the extension and improvement of primary education and secondary education.
2. It was formed to evaluate the achievements of Wood's Dispatch of 1854 under W.W Hunter in 1900.
3. It underlined the transfer of control of primary education to district and municipal boards.

**Which of the above given statements are correct?**

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



**Q.22) Solution (c)**

**Hunter Commission (1882-83)**

- It was formed to evaluate the achievements of Wood Dispatch of 1854 under W.W Hunter in 1882.
- It underlined the state's role in the extension and improvement of primary education and secondary education.
- It underlined the transfer of control to district and municipal boards.
- It recommended two division of secondary education- Literary up to university; Vocational for commercial career.

**Q.23) Consider the following pairs:**

- | Festival                 | State  |
|--------------------------|--------|
| 1. Makravilakku festival | Kerala |

2. Hornbill Festival            Nagaland
3. Dwijing Festival            Manipur

**Which of the pairs given above is/are NOT correct?**

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

**Q.23) Solution (c)**



**Makaravilakku festival**

- The hill shrine of Lord Ayyappa in Kerala was opened for the 21 day-long Makaravilakku festival season, marking the concluding phase of the annual pilgrimage season.
- Makaravilakku is an annual festival held on Makar Sankranti in Kerala, at the shrine of Sabarimala.
- The festival includes the Thiruvabharanam (sacred ornaments of Ayyappan) procession and a congregation at the hill shrine of Sabarimala.

**Hornbill Festival**

- Nagas celebrate this festival to revive, protect, sustain and promote the richness of the Naga heritage and traditions.
- It occurs during 1 – 10 December on an annual basis. o It is also called the “Festival of Festivals”.
- The festival pays tribute to Hornbill; the most admired and revered bird for the Nagas for its qualities of alertness and grandeur. It is organized by State Tourism and Art & Culture Departments and also supported by Union Government. o Hornbill Festival was established on 1st December 1963 and was inaugurated by the then President Dr. S Radhakrishnan.

**Dwijing Festival**

- An annual river festival was held on the bank of River Aie in Assam.
- About Dwijing Festival
- Dwijing Festival is an annual river festival celebrated in the Bodoland Territorial Area Districts (BTAD) region of Assam.
- The festival provides a platform of earning for the people in the region by putting in to focus the business activities for the better economy generation through rural tourism.
- The festival also aims to provide help to the flood victim families through charity generation and distribution.

- About River Aie: River Aie originates from the Himalayan Mountains of Bhutan and flows through the Chirang and Bongaigaon districts of Assam before joining the river Brahmaputra.

**Q.24) Consider the following statements with respect to the Montagu-Chelmsford reform:**

1. 2018 marks the 100th year of the publication of the Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms known as the Montagu-Chelmsford Report (MCR).
2. Montagu-Chelmsford reform claims the title of the Magna Carta of Modern India.
3. It relaxed the central control over the provinces by demarcating and separating the central and provincial subjects.

**Which of the above given statements are correct?**

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

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

- 2018 marks the 100th year of the publication of the 'Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms', commonly known as the Montagu-Chelmsford Report (MCR).
- Edwin Montagu was the Secretary of State for India. Lord Chelmsford was the Viceroy of India.

**Features of the Act:**

- It relaxed the central control over the provinces by demarcating and separating the central and provincial subjects.
- It further divided the provincial subjects into two parts—transferred and reserved.
- The transferred subjects were to be administered by the governor with the aid of ministers responsible to the legislative Council.
- The reserved subjects, on the other hand, were to be administered by the governor and his executive council without being responsible to the legislative Council.
- This dual scheme of governance was known as 'diarchy'—a term derived from the Greek word di-arche which means double rule. However, this experiment was largely unsuccessful.
- It introduced, for the first time, bicameralism.
- Thus, the Indian Legislative Council was replaced by a bicameral legislature consisting of an Upper House (Council of State) and a Lower House (Legislative Assembly).

- It required that the three of the six members of the Viceroy's executive Council (other than the commander-in-chief) were to be Indian.
- It extended the principle of communal representation by providing separate electorates for Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians and Europeans. It granted franchise to a limited number of people on the basis of property, tax or education.
- It created a new office of the High Commissioner for India in London and transferred to him some of the functions hitherto performed by the Secretary of State for India.
- It provided for the establishment of a public service commission. Hence, a Central Public Service Commission was set up in 1926 for recruiting civil servants.
- It separated, for the first time, provincial budgets from the Central budget and authorized the provincial legislatures to enact their budgets.
- It provided for the appointment of a statutory commission to inquire into and report on its working after ten years of its coming into force.

**Q.25) Consider the following statements with respect to the Indian International Cherry Blossom festival:**

1. The aim of the festival is to celebrate the unique autumn flowering of Himalayan Cherry Blossoms.
2. This festival is the world's only autumn cherry blossom festival.
3. The festival is organized by Government of Assam's Forest & Environment Department

**Which of the above given statements are correct?**

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

**Q.25) Solution (a)**

- **India International Cherry Blossom festival** was held in Shillong, Meghalaya
- Significance: This festival is the world's only autumn cherry blossom festival.
- The festival is organized by Government of Meghalaya's Forest & Environment Department as well as by the Institute of Bioresources & Sustainable Development (IBSD) in collaboration with Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR).
- Aim: The aim of the festival is to celebrate the unique autumn flowering of Himalayan Cherry Blossoms. The Cherry Blossom tree flowers only for a short period in a year.
- The festival will showcase full pink and white cherry blossoms found all along the roadside of the famous Ward Lake.



<https://cherryblossomfestival.in/>

**Q.26) with reference to Veer Surendra Sai, consider the following statements:**

1. Veer Surendra Sai who is well-known freedom fighter and a tribal leader of Odisha
2. The Union Cabinet has approved renaming of Jharsuguda Airport in Odisha as Veer Surendra Sai Airport.

**Which of the above given statements is/are correct?**

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

**Q.26) Solution (c)**

- The Union Cabinet has approved renaming of Jharsuguda Airport in Odisha as “Veer Surendra Sai Airport, Jharsuguda”.
- Veer Surendra Sai who is well-known freedom fighter and a tribal leader of Odisha.
- Born in 1809 in Khinda in Sambalpur, he was direct descendant of Madhukar Sai and was legally entitled to be crowned as king of Sambalpur after demise of King Maharaja Sai in 1827. But he was not acceptable to British power and ignored his claim for succession.
- He revolted against the British for throne after it allowed widow of Madhukar Sai Rani Mohan Kumari to succeed him and then followed by succession of Narayan Singh, a descendant of royal family but born of low caste as king of Sambalpur.
- The aim of Surendra Sai's revolt was to drive the British out of Sambalpur. His revolution against the British commenced from 1827 when he was only 18 years of age and continued till 1862 when he surrendered and even after that, until he was finally arrested in 1864.

**Q.27) Consider the following statements with respect to Paika rebellion:**

1. A valiant uprising of soldiers led by Buxi Jagabandhu (Bidyadhar Mohapatra) took place in Khurda of Odisha.
2. The Paikas were the traditional land-owning militia of Odisha and served as warriors
3. After the surrender of Jagabandhu, all Paik leaders were given clemency and a region to administer.

**Which of the above given statements is/are correct?**

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

**Q.27) Solution (a)**

- Two-hundred years ago in 1817, a valiant uprising of soldiers led by Buxi Jagabandhu (Bidyadhar Mohapatra) took place in Khurda of Odisha.
- This is known as Paika rebellion. The Paikas were the traditional land-owning militia of Odisha and served as warriors.
- When armies of the East India Company overran most of Odisha in 1803, the Raja of Khurda lost his primacy and the power and prestige of the Paikas went on a decline.
- The British were not comfortable with these aggressive, warlike new subjects and set up a commission under Walter Ewer to look into the issue.
- The commission recommended that the hereditary rent-free lands granted to the Paikas be taken over by the British administration and this recommendation was zealously adhered to. They revolted against the British.
- However, the rebellion had several other underlying causes – like the rise in the price of salt, abolition of the cowrie currency for payment of taxes and an overtly extortionist land revenue policy.
- Although initially the Company struggled to respond they managed to put down the rebellion by May 1817. Many of the Paik leaders were hung or deported. Jagabandhu surrendered in 1825.

**Q.28) Consider the following statements with respect to the Quit India Movement:**

1. It is also known as the India August Movement or August Kranti.
2. The Quit India Resolution was passed by the Congress Working Committee on 8 August 1942 in Bengal.
3. Mahatma Gandhi gave the slogan of 'Do or Die' during this movement.

**Which of the above given statements are correct?**

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

**Q.28) Solution (c)**

- 76th anniversary of Quit India movement was observed on August 8th, 2018.
- Also known as the India August Movement or August Kranti.
- It was officially launched by the Indian National Congress (INC) led by Mahatma Gandhi on 9 August 1942.
- The movement gave the slogans 'Quit India' or 'Bharat Chodo'. Gandhi gave the slogan to the people – 'Do or die'.
- In line with the Congress ideology, it was supposed to be a peaceful non-violent movement aimed at urging the British to grant India independence.
- The Quit India Resolution was passed by the Congress Working Committee on 8 August 1942 in Bombay. Gandhi was named the movement's leader.

**The resolution stated the provisions of the movement as:**

- Immediate end to British rule over India.
- Declaration of the commitment of free India to defend itself against all kinds of imperialism and fascism.
- Formation of a provisional government of India after British withdrawal.
- Sanctioning a civil disobedience movement against British rule.

**Q.29) Consider the following statements with respect to the Kheda Satyagraha:**

1. People from all castes and ethnicities of the district lend their support to the movement.
2. 1918 was a year of failed crops in the Kheda district of Gujarat due to droughts.
3. As per law, the farmers were entitled to remission if the produce was less than a quarter of the normal output.

**Which of the above given statements are correct?**

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

**Q.29) Solution (d)**

- 1918 was a year of failed crops in the Kheda district of Gujarat due to droughts.
- As per law, the farmers were entitled to remission if the produce was less than a quarter of the normal output.
- But the government refused any remission from paying land revenue.

- Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, under Gandhi's guidance, led the farmers in protest against the collection of taxes in the wake of the famine.
- People from all castes and ethnicities of the district lend their support to the movement.
- The protest was peaceful and people showed remarkable courage even in the face of adversities like confiscation of personal property and arrest.
- Finally, the authorities gave in and gave some concessions to the farmers.

**Q.30) Consider the following pairs:**

Monuments	State
1. Neemrana Bori	Rajasthan
2. Haveli of Agha Khan	Uttarpradesh
3. Old High court building	Gujarat

**Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?**

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

**Q.30) Solution (b)**

- The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) recently declared that it has added six structures to the list of monuments of national importance, taking the total number to 3,693.
- With 506 monuments under its belt, Karnataka continues to top the list in South India, followed by Tamil Nadu (413). Nationally too, Karnataka is in the second place after Uttar Pradesh, which has 745 such monuments.

**The six monuments declared as Monuments of national importance in 2018 are:**

- Old High Court Building in Nagpur, Maharashtra.
- Haveli of Agha Khan in Agra.
- Haveli of Hathi Khana in Agra.
- Neemrana Baori in Rajasthan's Alwar district.
- Group of Temples at Ranipur Jharail in Odisha's Bolangir district.
- Vishnu Temple in Kotali, Pithoragarh district, Uttarkhand.

**Q.31) Consider the following statements regarding the effects of Doctrine of Lapse:**

1. Many Indian states lost their sovereignty and became British territories.
2. This led to a lot of unrest among the Indian princes.
3. A lot of people were unhappy with the 'illegal' nature of this doctrine and this was one of the causes of the Indian Revolt of 1857.

**Which of the above given statements is/are correct?**

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

**Q.31) Solution (d)**

- Many Indian states lost their sovereignty and became British territories.
- This led to a lot of unrest among the Indian princes.
- A lot of people were unhappy with the 'illegal' nature of this doctrine and this was one of the causes of the Indian Revolt of 1857.
- Nana Sahib and the Rani of Jhansi had grievances against the British because the former's pension was stopped by the British after his foster father died, and the Rani's adopted son was denied the throne under the doctrine of lapse.
- Dalhousie returned to Britain in 1856. After the Indian Revolt broke out in 1857, his governance was widely criticized as one of the causes of the rebellion.

**Q.32) with reference to the modern Indian history of India, consider the following statements regarding to the recommendations of Muddiman Committee:**

1. It condemned Diarchy and recommended minor changes in the duties of non-official Indians.
2. It recommended fundamental changes in the structure of the Government of India Act of 1909.

**Which of the above given statements is/are correct?**

- a) 1 Only
- b) 2 Only
- c) Both 1 and 2

d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Q.32) Solution (a)**

- The British Government had set up a committee under Sir Alexander Muddiman which was popularly known as Muddiman Committee to meet the demand of the Indian Leaders and in view of the resolution adopted by Swaraj Party in early 1920s. The Committee was consisting four Indian members other than British members.

**Indian members of the Committee**

- Sir Sivaswami Aiyar
- Dr. R P Paranjape
- Sir Tejbahadur Sapru
- Mohammad Ali Jinnah
- The concept behind the appointment of the committee for making an investigation on diarchy issue on the Constitution into the working of the Constitution as set up in 1921 under the Indian Council Act of 1919. The report was submitted in 1925 that consisted of two parts- Majority and Minority Report.
- **The Majority Report:** It consisting of officials and loyalists declared that Dyarchy had not been established. They also felt that the system had not been given a fair trial and hence recommended only minor changes.
- **The Minority Report:** It consisting of only Non-Official Indian stated that the Act of 1919 had failed. It also opined that what was needed was a Constitution framed on a permanent basis with a provision for automatic progress in the future.
- **Recommendations of Muddiman Committee**
- Condemned Diarchy and recommended minor changes in the duties of non- official Indians.
- Recommended fundamental changes in the structure of the Government of India Act of 1919.

**Q.33) Consider the following statements regarding the Battle of Haifa:**

1. The Indian Army commemorates September 23 every year as Haifa Day to pay its respects to the three Indian Cavalry Regiments – Bengal, Maratha, and Madras.
2. The northern Israeli coastal city of Haifa, on September 6<sup>th</sup> celebrated the centenary year of its liberation from Ottoman rule during World War I.

**Which of the above given statements is/are correct?**

- a) 1 Only
- b) 2 Only
- c) Both 1 and 2



d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Q.33) Solution (b)**

- The northern Israeli coastal city of Haifa, on September 6th, celebrated the centenary year of its liberation from Ottoman rule during World War I, honoring the brave Indian soldiers who laid down their lives in what is considered “the last great cavalry campaign in history”.
- The Indian Army commemorates September 23 every year as Haifa Day to pay its respects to the three Indian Cavalry Regiments – Mysore, Hyderabad and Jodhpur Lancers, that helped liberate Haifa following a dashing cavalry action by the 15th Imperial Service Cavalry Brigade of the then British Indian Army at the Battle of Haifa in 1918.
- Owing to its rail and harbor, Israeli port city of Haifa was a strategic supply base. In addition to Haifa, the Allied Forces also engineered a plan to annex Nazareth and Damascus in present-day Israel and Syria
- On September 23, 1918, the 15th (Imperial Service) Cavalry Brigade comprising lancers from the regiments of princely states of Jodhpur and Mysore inflicted heavy assault on positions held by Ottoman Turks in and around the city of Haifa.
- Eventually, the Indian cavalry brigades fighting under the leadership of British General Edmund Allenby helped liberate Haifa from the clutches of the Turkish-German forces
- The victory was even more special as the Indian soldiers were armed only with lances (a kind of spear) and swords while the Turks had in their possession advance artillery and machine guns. The Indian troops displayed exemplary cavalry skills and valour during what was considered to be the last major cavalry campaign in military history

**Q.34) Consider the following statements related to Mappila Rebellion:**

1. Mappila uprising was sequences of rebellions by the Mappila Muslims of Malabar region of Kerala.
2. The revolt turned into a Hindu-Muslim riot.
3. The 1921 uprising was a manifestation of long-lasting agrarian dissatisfaction, which was only strengthened by the religious and ethnic uniqueness and by their political alienation.

**Which of the above given statements are correct?**

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



d) All of the above

**Q.34) Solution (d)**

**Mappila Rebellion in Malabar (1841-1920)**

- Mappila uprising was sequences of rebellions by the Mappila Muslims of Malabar region of Kerala.
- The main causes were, increase in land tax, security of tenure and exploitation of the poor peasantry by the landlords.
- The revolt goes fell into the trap of Hindu-Muslim riot.
- During this period there was Khilafat movement was raised for the fulfillment of freedom for Muslims.
- The 1921 uprising was a manifestation of long-lasting agrarian dissatisfaction, which was only strengthened by the religious and ethnic uniqueness and by their political alienation.

**Q.35) Consider the following statements with respect to the Sadharan Brahmo Samaj (SBS):**

1. The Sadharan Brahmo Samaj was formed in 1878.
2. Debendranath Tagore, father of Rabindranath Tagore was actively involved with the organization.
3. It regarded the relation between God and men to be indirect and not immediate.

**Which of the above given statements are correct?**

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

**Q.35) Solution (a)**

- Sadharan Brahmo Samaj (SBS), the party funded by Rabindranath Tagore's father in the initial years, has entered into a legal battle with the West Bengal State government over its decision to dissolve the governing bodies of eight colleges in Kolkata run by the organization.
- Sadharan Brahmo Samaj: The Sadharan Brahmo Samaj was formed in May 1878.

- Mr. Ananda mohan Bose was appointed the first President, Mr. Shib Chandra Deb the first Secretary and Mr. Umesh Chandra Dutta the Assistant Secretary. It was formed as a result of schisms in the Brahmo Samaj.
- Debendranath Tagore, father of Rabindranath Tagore was actively involved with the organization.
- The Samaj had faith in a Supreme Being and believed that existence after Death is natural to man. It regarded the relation between God and men to be direct and immediate. It did not believe in the infallibility of any man or any scripture.

**Q.36) Consider the following statements, regarding to the Tagore Award of Cultural Harmony:**

1. The annual award was instituted by the Government of India during the commemoration of 150th Birth Anniversary of Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore.
2. The award carries an amount of Rs. 5 crore, a citation in a scroll, a plaque as well as an exquisite traditional handicraft/ handloom item.
3. Awardees are selected by a jury headed by the Prime Minister of India.

**Which of the above given statements are correct?**

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

**Q.36) Solution (c)**

- The Tagore Award for Cultural Harmony for the years 2014, 2015 & 2016 is being conferred on the doyen of Manipuri dance Sh. Rajkumar Singhajit Singh; Chhayanaut (a cultural organization of Bangladesh) and on one of India's greatest sculptors, Sh. Ram Vanji Sutar, respectively.

**About the Tagore award:**

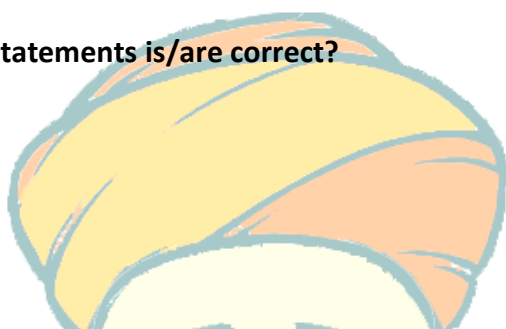
- The annual award was instituted by the Government of India during the commemoration of 150th Birth Anniversary of Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore.
- The first Tagore Award was conferred on Pt. Ravi Shankar, the Indian Sitar Maestro in 2012 and second was conferred on Shri Zubin Mehta in 2013.
- The award carries an amount of Rs. 1 crore, a citation in a scroll, a plaque as well as an exquisite traditional handicraft/ handloom item.
- The award is open to all persons regardless of nationality, race, language, caste, creed or sex.
- Awardees are selected by a jury headed by the Prime Minister of India

**Q.37) With respect to the Individual Satyagraha, consider the following statements:**

1. This was movement for not to seek independence but to affirm the right of Speech.
2. Acharya Vinoba Bhave, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and Brahma Dutt were the first, second and third the selected Satyagrahi respectively.
3. The objective was to show that nationalist patience was not due to weakness and they were against war.

**Which of the above given statements is/are correct?**

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



**Q.37) Solution (d)**

- Individual Satyagrah was the resultant of August offer. It was started with the mass Civil Disobedience Movement but M.K Gandhi on Individual Satyagrah. This was movement for not to seek independence but also to affirm the right of Speech. The Congress once again asked Gandhi to take command towards the end of 1940 and that was lead to a mass struggle with broad strategic perspective.

**Aims of individual Satyagraha**

- To show that nationalist patience was not due to weakness
- To express people's feeling that they were not interested in the war and that they made no distinction between Nazism and the double autocracy that ruled India.
- To give another opportunity to the Government to accept Congress's demands peacefully.
- The demand of the Satyagrahi was using freedom of Speech against the war through an anti-war declaration. If government did not arrest the Satyagrahi, he or she will move repeating it in villages and start march towards Delhi ("**Delhi Chalo Movement**").
- The centrepiece of Individual Satyagraha was non-violence which could be achieved only selecting the Satyagrahis. Acharya Vinoba Bhave, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and Brahma Dutt were the first, second and third the selected Satyagrahi respectively.

**Q.38) Consider the following statements with regarding to the spread of Jainism:**

1. Mahavira spread his teaching through Sagha that consisted of women and Men.
2. First Jain Council was convened at Patliputra presided by Bhadrabahu who was the leader of Digambar

3. Second Jain Council was held at Valabhi under the chairmanship of Devardhi.

**Which of the above given statements are correct?**

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

**Q.38) Solution (c)**

**Spread of Jainism**

- Through Sangha, Mahavira spread his teaching that consists of women & Men in the organized sangha.
- Under the patronage of Chandragupta Maurya, Kharaveli of Kalinga and the royal dynasties of south India such as the Gangas, the Kadambas, the Chalukyas and the Rashtrakutas.
- There are two sect of Jainism- Svetambar (White Clad) and Digambar (Sky clad or Naked).
- First Jain Council was convened at Patliputra presided by Sthaulabhadra who was the leader of Shwetambar during 3rd century BC. It resulted in the compilation of 12 **Angas** replacing the lost 14 Purvas.
- Second Council - Second Jain Council was held at Vallabhi under the chairmanship of Devardhi in 521 A.D.

**Q.39) Consider the following pairs:**

- | <b>Mathematician</b> | <b>Importance</b>   |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Baudhayana        | Pythagorean Theorem |
| 2. Katyayana         | Vyakarana           |
| 3. Pingala           | Pancha Sidhhantika  |

**Which of the pairs given above is/are correct?**

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

**Q.39) Solution (b)**

- **Baudhyana** - Approximation of the square root of 2 and the statement of a version of the Pythagorean Theorem.
- **Katyayana** - Varttika, Vyakarana, later Sulba Sutras
- **Pingala** - Matrameru, binary numeral system, arithmetical triangle
- **Aryabhata** - Aryabhatiya, Arya-siddhanta
- **Varahamihira** - Pancha-Siddhantikā, Brihat-Samhita, Brihat Jataka

**Q.40) Consider the following statements with respect to the course of Dandi March:**

1. Gandhiji pre - informed Lord Irwin of his plan of Dandi March.
2. He would lead a group of people from his Ashram at Sabarmati on 12<sup>th</sup> March 1930 and walk through the villages of Gujarat.
3. Gandhiji talked to foreign journalists and wrote articles for newspapers on the way which made him more popular in the west.

**Which of the above given statements are correct?**

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

**Q.40) Solution (d)**

- The course of the Dandi March
- Gandhiji informed Lord Irwin of his plan on 2nd March 1930.
- He would lead a group of people from his Ashram at Sabarmati on **12th March 1930** and walk through the villages of Gujarat.
- On reaching the coastal village of Dandi, he would make salt from seawater thereby breaking the salt act. Gandhiji started the march as planned with 80 of his followers. They were given strict instructions not to resort to any kind of violence.
- Thousands of people thronged the path from Sabarmati Ashram to Ahmadabad to witness the historic event.
- At the end of every day, Gandhiji would address thousands of people and attack the government in his speeches.
- Gandhiji talked to foreign journalists and wrote articles for newspapers on the way. This pushed the Indian independence movement into the forefront of world media. Gandhiji became a household name in the West.
- Sarojini Naidu joined him on the way. Every day more and more people joined him and on 5th April, 1930, they reached Dandi.
- At this time, there were about 50,000 people participating in the march.

- On the morning of **6th April 1930**, Gandhiji broke the salt law by making salt. Thousands of people followed suit.

