

IASbaba 60 Day Plan 2020 – Day 51 History

Q.1) With reference to the Rashtrakuta dynasty, which of the following statement is *NOT* correct?

- It was founded by Dantidurga who defeated Gurjaras.
- Under them, the Vesara style of temple architecture emerged for the first time.
- Krishna I of Rashtrakuta dynasty built the magnificent rock-cut monolithic Kailasa temple at Ellora.
- Amoghavarsha I of Rashtrakuta dynasty was often called “Ashoka of the South” because of his religious temperament.

Q.1) Solution (b)

- The Rashtrakutas were of Kannada origin and Kannada language was their mother tongue. **Dantidurga was the founder of the Rashtrakuta dynasty. He defeated the Gurjaras and captured Malwa from them.** Then he annexed the Chalukya kingdom by defeating Kirtivarman II. Thus, the Rashtrakutas became a paramount power in the Deccan.
- The **Chalukyas were great patrons of art. They developed the vesara style in the building of structural temples.** However, the vesara style reached its culmination only under the Rashtrakutas and the Hoysalas. **Hence option (b) is incorrect.**
- The art and architecture of the Rashtrakutas were found at Ellora and Elephanta. At Ellora, the most remarkable temple is the Kailasa temple. Krishna I defeated the Gangas and the eastern Chalukyas of Vengi. **Krishna I built the magnificent rock-cut monolithic Kailasa temple at Ellora.**
- Amoghavarsha I (c.814–878 CE)** was one of the most famous of the Rashtrakutas, who built a new capital city, that of Manyakheta (modern Malkhed). He defeated the invading Eastern Chalukyas at Vingavalli and assumed the title Viranarayana. He was a patron of literature and was an accomplished scholar in Kannada and Sanskrit himself. He wrote the Kavirajamarga – the earliest Kannada work on poetics and the Prashnottara Ratnamalika in Sanskrit. **Because of his religious temperament, his interest in the arts and literature and his peace-loving nature, he is often compared to emperor Ashoka and called “Ashoka of the South”,** and is also compared to Gupta king Vikramaditya in giving patronage to men of letters.

Q.2) Pala empire dominated Eastern India till middle of Ninth century. Which among the following statements is/are *NOT* correct about Pala Empire?

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1. Pala Empire under Dharmapala extended upto Assam, Orissa and Nepal.
2. Palas had close trade and cultural contacts with Roman Empire.
3. Pala rulers were great patrons of Buddhism as well as Jainism.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.2) Solution (d)

- The period from 750–1000 CE was marked by the growth of three important political powers, namely, the Gurjara–Pratiharas (who dominated the western India and the upper Gangetic valley till the middle of the 10th century), the Palas (who ruled over eastern India till the middle of the 9th century), and the Rashtrakutas (who dominated the Deccan and also controlled territories in north and south India).

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Incorrect	Incorrect
Devapala (810–850 CE) extended the Pala empire to include Pragyoitishpur /Kamarupa (Assam), parts of Orissa (Utkala) and modern Nepal. He claimed to have extracted tribute from the whole of northern India, from the Himalayas to the Vindhyas, and from the eastern to the western oceans.	In northern India, the period from c.750–1000 CE was considered to be period of stagnation and even of decline in terms of trade and commerce. This was primarily due to the collapse of the Roman Empire with which earlier India had flourishing trade relations. Palas had trade and cultural contacts with south-east Asia.	The Pala kings were the followers of Buddhism, especially Mahayana and Tantric schools of Buddhism. They greatly promoted this religion by making monasteries (viharas) and temples in eastern India. The Pala legacy is still reflected in Tibetan Buddhism. Pala rulers were great patrons of Buddhism only.

Q.3) Consider the following statements with reference to establishment of Muslim rule in India:

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1. The first Muslim kingdom was firmly established in India at Ajmer.
2. Kanauj was occupied by the Muslims in the second battle of Tarain.

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.3) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
The Hindu princes of north India formed a confederacy under the command of Prithviraj Chauhan. In the first Battle of Tarain near Delhi in 1191 A.D. Prithviraj defeated Muhammad Ghori. Ghori felt greatly humiliated by this defeat. In the ensuing Second Battle of Tarain in 1192, Muhammad Ghori thoroughly routed the army of Prithviraj, who was captured and killed. The second battle of Tarain was a decisive battle. It was a major disaster for the Rajputs. The first Muslim kingdom was thus firmly established in India at Ajmer and a new era in the history of India began.	In 1193 Qutb-uddin Aibak prepared the ground for another invasion by Muhammad Ghori. This invasion was directed against the Gahadavala ruler Jayachandra. Muhammad routed Jayachandra's forces. Kanauj was occupied by the Muslims after the Battle of Chandawar. The Battles of Tarain and Chandawar contributed to the establishment of Turkish rule in India.

Q.4) Consider the following pairs of departments under Delhi sultanate with their primary functions:

1. Diwani Riyasat - Department of Religious affairs.
2. Diwani Kohi - Department of Agriculture.
3. Diwani Bandagan - Department of Slaves.

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

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

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

Q.4) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Correct
Alauddin Khilji , created separate department called Diwani Riyasat under an officer called <i>Naib-i-Riyasat</i> . The primary function of <i>Diwani Riyasat</i> was to implement the economic regulations issued by the Sultan and control the markets and prices. Every merchant was registered under the Market Department. <i>Diwan-i-Rasalat</i> was the department of religious affairs.	Muhammad bin Tughluq set up a new department of Agriculture, Diwani Kohi . He launched a scheme by which <i>takkavi</i> loans (loans for cultivation) were given to the farmers to buy seed and to extend cultivation.	Firoz Shah Tughlaq developed royal factories called <i>karkhanas</i> in which thousands of slaves were employed, organised under the Diwan-i-Bandagan (department of slaves). The officer-in-charge was the <i>Wakil-i-dar</i> . A new department called Diwan-i-Khairat (Department of Charity) was created to take care of orphans and widows.

Q.5) Which of the following Delhi Sultans did receive the *mansur*, the letter of permission, from the Caliph?

1. Iltutmish
2. Balban
3. Alauddin Khalji
4. Muhammad bin Tughlaq
5. Firoz Shah Tughlaq

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.5) Solution (c)

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- The Delhi Sultanate was an Islamic state with its religion Islam. The Sultans considered themselves as representatives of the Caliph. They included the name of the Caliph in the *khutba* or prayer and inscribed it on their coins.
- Although Balban called himself the shadow of God, he continued to practice of including the name of Caliph in the *khutba* and coins. **Iltutmish, Muhammad bin Tughlaq and Firoz Tughlaq obtained *mansur* or letter of permission from the Caliph.**
- Iltutmish was a great statesman. He received the mansur, the letter of recognition, from the Abbasid Caliph in 1229 by which he became the legal sovereign ruler of India.

Q.6) Consider of the following statements regarding contributions of Amir Khusrau:

1. He evolved a new style of light music known as *qwalis* by blending the Hindu and Iranian systems.
2. He created a new style of Persian poetry called *Sabaq-i-Hind*.
3. His work *Tughlaq Nama* deals with the rise of Ghyiasuddin Tughlaq.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.6) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Correct
Amir Khusrau (1252-1325) introduced many new <i>ragas</i> such as <i>ghora</i> and <i>sanam</i> . He evolved a new style of light music known as <i>qwalis</i> by blending the Hindu and Iranian systems. The invention of <i>sitar</i> was also attributed to him.	Amir Khusrau was the famous Persian writer and wrote a number of poems. He experimented with several poetical forms and created a new style of Persian poetry called <i>Sabaq-i-Hind</i> or the Indian style.	He also wrote some Hindi verses. Amir Khusrau's <i>Khazain-ul-Futuh</i> speaks about Alauddin's conquests. His famous work <i>Tughlaq Nama</i> deals with the rise of Ghyiasuddin Tughlaq.

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Q.7) With reference to the system of coinage during Delhi Sultanate, consider the following statements:

1. Balban introduced the Arabic coinage into India and the silver *tanka*.
2. Gold coins or *dinars* became popular during the reign of Alauddin Khalji.
3. Muhammad bin Tughlaq stopped minting gold coins and started token currency.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.7) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect
The system of coinage had also developed during the Delhi Sultanate. Itutmish introduced the Arabic coinage into India and the silver <i>tanka</i> weighing 175 grams became a standard coin in medieval India. One silver <i>tanka</i> was divided into 48 jitals during the Khalji rule and 50 jitals during the Tughlaq rule. The silver <i>tanka</i> remained the basis of the modern rupee.	Gold coins or <i>dinars</i> became popular during the reign of Alauddin Khalji after his South Indian conquests. Copper coins were less in number and dateless.	Muhammad bin Tughlaq had not only experimented with token currency but also issued several types of gold and silver coins. They were minted at eight different places. At least twenty five varieties of gold coins were issued by him.

Q.8) Which of the following statement about Sufism is *NOT* correct?

- a) Sufism was a liberal reform movement within Islam originated in Persia.
- b) Sufis believed service to humanity was tantamount to service to God.
- c) In Sufism, the guidance of a *pir* or *guru* was considered an essential condition to gain knowledge of God by sense of perception.
- d) Sufis consider love and devotion as the only means of attaining salvation.

Q.8) Solution (c)

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- **Sufism was a liberal reform movement within Islam. It had its origin in Persia** and spread into India in the eleventh century. The first Sufi saint Shaikh Ismail of Lahore started preaching his ideas. The most famous of the Sufi saints of India was Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti, who settled in Ajmer which became the centre of his activities.
- Sufism stressed the elements of love and devotion as effective means of the realisation of God. Love of God meant love of humanity and so the **Sufis believed service to humanity was tantamount to service to God.**
- **In Sufism, self discipline was considered an essential condition to gain knowledge of God by sense of perception.** According to them one must have the guidance of a pir or *guru*, without which spiritual development is impossible. Sufism also inculcated a spirit of tolerance among its followers. **Hence Option (c) is incorrect.**
- While orthodox Muslims emphasise external conduct, the Sufis lay stress on inner purity. While the orthodox believe in blind observance of rituals, the **Sufis consider love and devotion as the only means of attaining salvation.**
- These liberal and unorthodox features of Sufism had a profound influence on medieval Bhakti saints. When the Sufi movement was becoming popular in India, about the same time the Bhakti cult was gaining strength among the Hindus. The two parallel movements based on the doctrines of love and selfless devotion contributed a great deal to bringing the two communities closer together. However, this trend did not last long.

Q.9) Consider the following statements about Guru Nanak:

1. He was a *Nirguna* Bhakti Saint and social reformer.
2. He compiled the *Adi Granth*, the holy religious book of Sikhism.
3. He was the contemporary of Mughal Emperor Babur.
4. He advocated a middle path in which spiritual life could be combined with the duties of the householder.

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

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

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Q.9) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4
Correct	Incorrect	Correct	Correct
Guru Nanak Dev (1469 – 1539 CE) was the first Sikh Guru and founder of the Sikhism. He was a Nirguna Bhakti Saint and social reformer. He was born in 1469 at Talwandi Rai Bhoie (renamed later as Nankana Sahib) near Lahore. He was opposed to all distinctions of caste as well as the religious rivalries and rituals, and preached the unity of god and condemned the formalism and ritualism.	He introduced the concept of Langar (a community kitchen). Adi Granth i.e., <i>Guru Granth Sahib</i> is the holy religious book of Sikhism compiled by Guru Arjun Dev (5th Sikh Guru).	Guru Nanak Dev (1469 – 1539 CE) was the contemporary of the Mughal emperor Babur (1526 – 1530).	He laid a great emphasis on the purity of character and conduct as the first condition of approaching, God, and the need of a guru for guidance. Like Kabir, he advocated a middle path in which spiritual life could be combined with the duties of the householder. His idea of liberation was not that of a state of inert bliss but rather the pursuit of active life with a strong sense of social commitment.

Q.10) With reference to Ibadat Khana, consider the following statements:

1. It was set up to discuss religious and spiritual topics by Akbar.
2. It was opened for the Muslims, Hindus, Christians and Zoroastrians.
3. The debates in the Ibadat Khana were discontinued during the reign of Aurangzeb.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.10) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect

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In 1575, **Akbar** built a hall of prayer called **Ibadat Khana at Fatehpur Sikri**. He called only selected scholars and theologians **for debating religious and spiritual topics**.



Initially only **Muslim** mullahs were invited for debate but disorder created by them disgusted Emperor Akbar. Later on he opened it for **Hindus** belonging to various sects, **Christians** and **Zorastrians**.

But due to disorder created by scholars of all religion Akbar thought that debates had not led to the better understanding between different religion, but to great bitterness, as representatives of each religion denounced the others and tried to prove their religion was superior to others. **Hence, in 1582, Akbar discontinued the debates in the Ibadat Khana.**

Q.11) Who among the following translated the Bhagavat Gita and Upanishads into the Persian language?

- a) Abul Faizi
- b) Abdul Hamid Lahori
- c) Dara Shikoh
- d) Inayat Khan

Q.11) Solution (c)

- **Dara Shikoh**, was the eldest son of Mughal emperor Shah Jahan, who in 1642, formally confirmed Dara Shikoh as his heir, granting him the title of Shahzada-e-Buland Iqbal.
- He was killed after losing the war of succession against his brother Aurangzeb.
- He **translated the Bhagavad Gita as well as Upanishads from their original Sanskrit into Persian** in 1657 so that they could be studied by Muslim scholars.
- The translation of Mahabharata into the Persian language was done under Abul Faizi supervision.
- Abdul Hamid Lahori, author of Padshah Nama and Inayat Khan wrote Shah Jahan Nama.

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Q.12) Consider the following pairs:

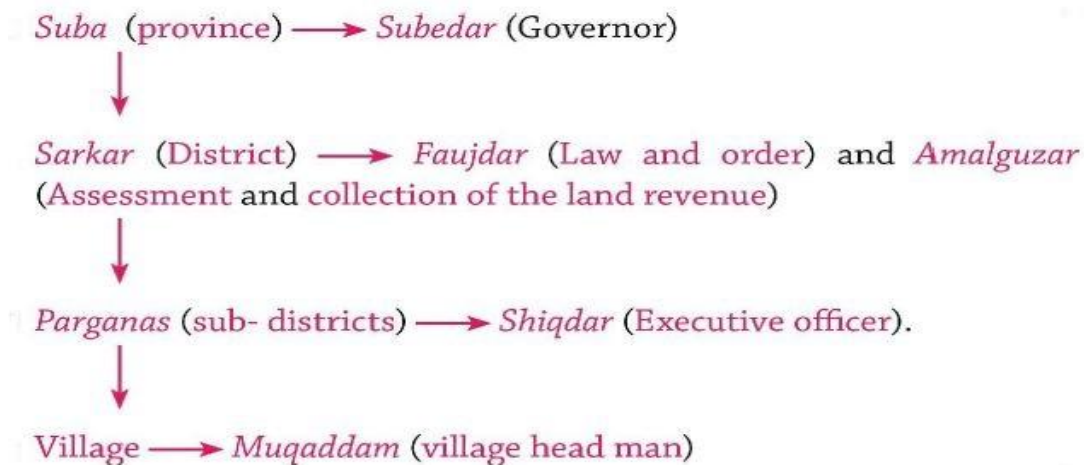
<i>Posts under Mughal Administration</i>	<i>Primary Function / Role</i>
1. <i>Mutasaddi</i>	Governor of the port
2. <i>Shiqdar</i>	Executive officer at the lever of Sarkar
3. <i>Muhtasibs</i>	Watch over the conduct of people

Which of the pairs given above are *incorrectly* matched?

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



Q.12) Solution (b)



- The primary duty of the *Faujdar* was to maintain law and order and safeguard the life and property of the residents of the areas under his jurisdiction. He also assisted in the timely collection of revenue whenever force was required.
- The *Amalguzar* or *Amil* was the revenue collector. His duty was to assess and supervise the revenue collection.

Pair 1	Pair 2	Pair 3
Correct	Incorrect	Correct
The port administration was independent of the provincial	At the level of <i>Pargana</i>, the <i>Shiqdar</i> was the executive	<i>Muhtasibs</i> (censors of public morals) were

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authority. The governor of the port was called <i>Mutasaddi</i> who was directly appointed by the Emperor. The <i>Mutasaddi</i> collected taxes on merchandise and maintained a customs house. He also supervised the mint house at the port.	officer. He assisted the <i>Amil</i> in the task of revenue collection. The <i>Quanungo</i> kept all the records of land in the <i>Pargana</i> . The <i>Kotwals</i> were appointed mainly in towns by the imperial government and were in charge of law and order.	also appointed by Akbar to ensure the general observance of the rules of morality.
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Q.13) With reference to the cultural history of India, 'Hamzanama' is related to

- a) Description of Mughal administration.
- b) Collection of miniature paintings.
- c) Autobiography of Humayun.
- d) Royal orders issued by Mughal kings.

Q.13) Solution (b)

- The ***Hamzanama*** is a collection of **1200 miniature paintings** and was one of the earliest important commissions by the third Mughal emperor Akbar.
- It tells the story of the adventures of Amir Hamza, the uncle of the Prophet Muhammad. These were painted on cotton cloth rather than paper. In this miniature one can observe that the architecture is Indo-Persian, the tree types are mainly derived from the Deccani painting and female types are adapted from the earlier Rajasthani paintings, Women are wearing four cornered pointed skirts and transparent muslim veils. Turbans worn by men are small and tight, typical of the Akbar period.
- The Mughal style was further influenced by the European paintings which came in the Mughal court, and absorbed some of the Western techniques like shading and perspective. Their production was an enormous undertaking for Akbar's atelier, which employed several eminent Persian artists, including Abd al-Samad and Mir Sayyid Ali.

Q.14) Consider the following statements about Tomb of Itimad Ud Daulah:


1. It was constructed by the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan at Agra.
2. It is famous for being the first tomb in India to be built entirely of white marble.

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

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

Q.14) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
The Tomb of Itimad Ud Daulah was constructed by the Mughal queen Nur Jahan between 1622 and 1628 where her father Itimad Ud Daulah was buried. Itimad Ud Daulah or Mirza Ghiyas-ud-din or Ghiyas Beg was the father of Nur Jahan, the Mughal empress and wife of Jahangir.	It is famous for being the first tomb in the entirety of India to be built entirely of white marble. It is a perfect example of Islamic architecture; the tomb is characterized by arched entrances, octagonal shaped towers or minarets, use of exquisitely carved floral patterns, intricate marble-screen work and inlay work. 

Q.15) Consider of the following statements:

1. Mughal paintings reached its climax during the reign of Jahangir.
2. The climax of fort-building reached during the reign of Akbar.
3. Mosque-building reached its peak during Shah Jahan's reign.

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) 1, 2 and 3

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Q.15) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Correct
Mughal paintings reached its climax during the reign of Jahangir. He employed a number of painters like Abul Hasan, Bishan Das, Madhu, Anant, Manohar, Govardhan and Ustad Mansur.	The climax of fort-building reached during the reign of Shah Jahan. The famous Red Fort at Delhi with its Rang Mahal, Diwan-i-Am, and Diwan-i-Khas was his creation. He also built the Jama Masjid in Delhi, Shalimar Bagh in Lahore, and the city of Shahjahanabad. He also got Bebadal Khan to build the Peacock Throne, on which is inscribed the Amir Khusrao couplet: <i>“If there is a paradise on earth, it is here”</i> .	Mosque-building reached its peak during Shah Jahan’s reign. He built the Taj Mahal and Moti Masjid at Agra (built entirely in white marble), the Sheesh Mahal and Mussaman Burj at Agra (where he spent his last years in captivity), while the Jama Masjid at Delhi was built in red stone.

Q.16) Consider the following statements about the Krishna Dev Raya of Vijayanagar kingdom:

1. There were nine eminent luminaries in literature known as Navratans at his court.
2. He himself authored a Sanskrit work, Amuktamalyada and a Telugu work, Jambavati Kalyanam.
3. Apart from building large number of Rayagopurams, he also built a new city called Nagalapuram.

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

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

Q.16) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Incorrect	Correct

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Though a Vaishnavite, Krishna Dev Raya (1509 – 1530) respected all religions. He was a great patron of literature and art and he was known as Andhra Bhoja. Eight eminent scholars known as Ashtadiggajas were at his royal court. The nine Navratans were in Akbar's court and not in Krishna Dev Raya's court.	Allasani Peddanna was the greatest and he was called Andhrakavita Pitamaga. His important works include <i>Manucharitam</i> and <i>Harikathasaram</i> . Pingali Suranna and Tenali Ramakrishna were other important scholars. Krishna Deva Raya himself authored a Telugu work, <i>Amukthamalyadha</i> and Sanskrit works, <i>Jambavati Kalyanam</i> and <i>Ushaparinayam</i>.	He repaired most of the temples of south India. He also built the famous Vittalaswamy and Hazara Ramaswamy temples at Vijayanagar. He also built a new city called Nagalapuram in memory of his queen Nagaladevi. Besides, he built a large number of Rayagopurams.
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Q.17) With reference to administration under the Vijayanagar kingdom, consider the following statements:

1. The provincial governors had a large measure of autonomy.
2. Land revenue was fixed at generally one sixth of the produce.
3. Chola traditions of village self-government were considerably weakened under the Vijayanagar rulers.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.17) Solution (d)

- There was a well-organised administration under the Vijayanagar kingdom. The *Rayas* (king) enjoyed absolute authority in executive, judicial and legislative matters. He was the highest court of appeal. In the matter of justice, harsh punishments such as mutilation and throwing to elephants were given. The king was assisted by a council of ministers in his day-to-day administration.
- The kingdom was divided into different administrative units called *Mandalams*, *Nadus*, *sthalas*, and finally into *gramas*.

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Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Correct
The governors of the provinces were royal princes at first. Later, persons belonging to vassals of the ruling families and nobles were also appointed as governors. The provincial governors had a large measure of autonomy as they held their own courts, appointed their own officers, and maintained their own armies. At times, they even issued their own coins (though in small denominations).	Besides land revenue, tributes, and gifts from vassals and feudal chiefs, customs collected at the ports, taxes on various professions, were other sources of income to the government. Land revenue was fixed at generally one sixth of the produce.	The governor of the Mandalam was called Mandaleswara or Nayak. Vijayanagar rulers gave full powers to the local authorities in the administration. It is pertinent to note that the Chola traditions of village self-government were considerably weakened under the Vijaynagar rulers. The growth of hereditary <i>nayakships</i> tended to curb their freedom and initiative.

Q.18) Which of the following statements is *NOT* correct about Peshwa Baji Rao I?

- He was the greatest exponent of guerrilla tactics after Shivaji.
- He initiated the system of confederacy among the Maratha chiefs.
- During his reign, the supreme power from Chhatrapati was transferred to the Peshwa.
- He captured Salsette and Bassein from the Portuguese.

Q.18) Solution (c)

- Baji Rao I (c.1720–1740 CE)** was the eldest Son of Balaji Vishwanath who succeeded him as Peshwa. **He was the greatest exponent of guerrilla tactics after Shivaji.** During his lifetime, he never lost a battle and the Maratha power reached its zenith under him. He formulated the policy of Northward expansion.
- He preached and popularised the idea of Hindu-padpadshahi (Hindu Empire) to secure the support of the Hindu chiefs against the common enemy, the Mughals. His arch rival in Deccan was Nizam-ul-Mulk, who continuously plotted intrigues with the Raja of Kolhapur against Baji Rao and Shahu. Baji Rao, however, defeated the Nizam on both occasions when they fought at Palkhed and Bhopal, and compelled him to grant chauth and sardeshmukhi of the six provinces of Deccan.

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- In c.1722 CE, he captured Salsette and Bassein from the Portuguese. He shifted the administrative capital from Satara to Pune in c.1728 CE.
- He initiated the system of confederacy among the Maratha chiefs. Under this system, each Maratha chief was assigned a territory that could be administered autonomously. As a result, many Maratha families became prominent and established their authority in different parts of India. They were the Gaekwads at Baroda, the Bhonsles at Nagpur, the Holkars at Indore, the Scindias at Gwalior, and the Peshwas at Poona.
- During the reign of Balaji Baji Rao I/ Nana Sahib I (c.1740–61 CE), the Raja Ram executed the Sangola Agreement (also known as constitutional revolution of 1750), which the supreme power was transferred from Chhatrapati to the Peshwa. Hence option (c) is incorrect.

Q.19) Consider the following pairs:

Successor States	Founded by
1. Hyderabad	Chin Qilich Khan
2. Awadh	Saadatullah Khan
3. Bengal	Murshid Quli Khan

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

Q.19) Solution (a)

- After the decline of the Mughal Empire, the 18th century saw rise of the successor States. They broke away from Mughal Empire and arose as a result of assertion of autonomy by Governors of Mughal provinces. These were Hyderabad, Bengal and Awadh.

Pair 1	Pair 2	Pair 3
Correct	Correct	Correct
Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah	Murshid Quli Khan	Saadat Khan (1722-39) was the founder

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<p>(1724-48): The state of Hyderabad was founded in 1724 by a powerful noble of the Turani group at the imperial court, Qamar-ud-din-Siddiqi. He is also known by his titles Chin Qilich Khan (awarded by the Emperor Aurangzeb), Nizam-ul-Mulk (awarded by the Farrukhsiyar) and Asaf Jah (awarded by Mohammad Shah).</p>	<p>(1717-27): The independent state of Bengal was founded by Murshid Quli Khan, also known as Mohammad Hadi. Murshid Quli's trust with Bengal began in 1700, when Aurangzeb sent him to Bengal as Diwan where he proved to be successful revenue administrator.</p>	<p>of independent kingdom of Awadh. In 1722 he was appointed Governor of Awadh by Mughal Emperor. He was given the difficult charge of subduing rebellious zamindars who had sprung up everywhere in the province. They had refused to pay land tax and behaved like autonomous chiefs with their forts and armies. He was successful in this task within a year and in appreciation, the Emperor Mohammad Shah conferred on him the title of Burhan-ul-Mulk. Saadatullah Khan was a Nawab of Carnatic.</p>
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Q.20) Which of the following privileges obtained by the East India Company was/were regarded as the Magna Carta of the Company?

- Permission granted to establish factories by the Mughal emperor Jahangir and ruler of Chandragiri.
- 'Golden Farman' issued to the Company by the Sultan of Golconda.
- The subahdar allowed to trade in Bengal in return for an annual payment of Rs 3,000, in lieu of all duties.
- Three *farmans* secured from the Mughal emperor Farrukhsiyar.

Q.20) Solution (d)

- In 1715, an English mission led by John Surman to the court of the Mughal emperor **Farrukhsiyar** secured three famous *farmans*, giving the Company many valuable privileges in Bengal, Gujarat and Hyderabad. The farmans thus obtained **were regarded the Magna Carta of the Company**.
- Their important terms were :
 - In Bengal, the Company's imports and exports were exempted from additional customs duties excepting the annual payment of 3,000 rupees as settled earlier.
 - The Company was permitted to issue dastaks (passes) for the transportation of such goods.
 - The Company was permitted to rent more lands around Calcutta.

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- In Hyderabad, the Company retained its existing privilege of freedom from duties in trade and had to pay the prevailing rent only for Madras.
- In Surat, for an annual payment of 10,000 rupees, the East India Company was exempted from the levy of all duties.
- It was decreed that the coins of the Company minted at Bombay were to have currency throughout the Mughal Empire.

Q.21) Arrange the four southernmost islands of the Kuril Islands starting from north to south:

1. Habomai Island
2. Shikotan Island
3. Etorofu Island
4. Kunashiri Island

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.21) Solution (b)

- The four southernmost islands of the Kuril chain - Etorofu, Kunashiri, Shikotan and Habomai and - have been disputed between Moscow and Tokyo since the end of World War II.
- It stretches approximately 1,300 km (810 mi) northeast from Hokkaido, Japan to Kamchatka, Russia, separating the Sea of Okhotsk from the north Pacific Ocean.
- All the islands are under Russian administration.
- Japan claims the four southernmost islands, including two of the three largest ones (Etorofu and Kunashir), as part of its territory as well as Shikotan and the Habomai islands, which has led to the ongoing Kuril Islands dispute.
- The disputed islands are known in Japan as the country's "Northern Territories"

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Q.22) Consider the following statements:

1. A Government Security (G-Sec) is a tradable instrument issued by the Central Government or the State Governments.
2. Central Government and State Governments issues both treasury bills and bonds or dated securities.

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.22) Solution (a)

- The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has introduced a separate channel called “Fully Accessible Route (FAR)” to enable non-residents to invest in specified Government of India dated securities.
- ‘Specified securities’ shall mean Government Securities as periodically notified by the Reserve Bank for investment under the FAR route.
- The RBI has said that all new issuances of Government securities (G-secs) of 5-year, 10-year, and 30-year tenors will be eligible for investment as specified securities.
- Non Resident investors can invest in specified government securities without being subject to any investment ceilings.

Benefits of the Scheme:

- This would facilitate inflow of stable foreign investment in government bonds.

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- Being part of the global bond indices would help Indian G-secs attract large funds from major global investors
- This will ease the access of non-residents to Indian Government Securities Markets.
- **A G-Sec is a tradable instrument issued by the Central Government or the State Governments.**
- It acknowledges the Government's debt obligation.
- Such securities are short term (usually called treasury bills, with original maturities of less than one year- presently issued in three tenors, namely, 91 day, 182 day and 364 day) or long term (usually called Government bonds or dated securities with original maturity of one year or more).
- In India, the Central Government issues both treasury bills and bonds or dated securities while **the State Governments issue only bonds or dated securities**, which are called the State Development Loans (SDLs).

Q.23) With reference to *whale shark*, Consider the following statements:

1. The whale sharks are the biggest fish and shark in the world.
2. Like human fingerprints, each whale shark has its own individual spot pattern, no two are exactly alike.
3. The whale sharks are notorious for attacking humans.

Which of the statements given above is/are Correct?

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

Q.23) Solution (b)

- The whale shark is the biggest fish and shark in the world and is graceful and **harmless**. The Whale sharks eat tiny plankton and fish eggs, which they filter feed as they swim slowly along with their giant mouths wide open. They are one of only three species of filter feeding sharks.
- Whale sharks are docile fish and sometimes allow swimmers to hitch a ride.

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- Like human fingerprints, whale sharks have a unique pattern of spots which allow individual sharks to be identified.
- Whale sharks are highly valued on international markets. Demand for their meat, fins and oil remains a threat to the species.
- Whale sharks tend to like warmer areas and are found in tropical waters all over the world.
- Most whale sharks — 75 percent — are found in the Indian and Pacific oceans; 25 percent in the Atlantic, according to IUCN. Whale sharks are classified as endangered.
- The whale shark is not thought to be able to breach at all, unlike the basking shark.

Q.24) Which of the following countries is/are not the part of regional network of South Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network (SAWEN)?

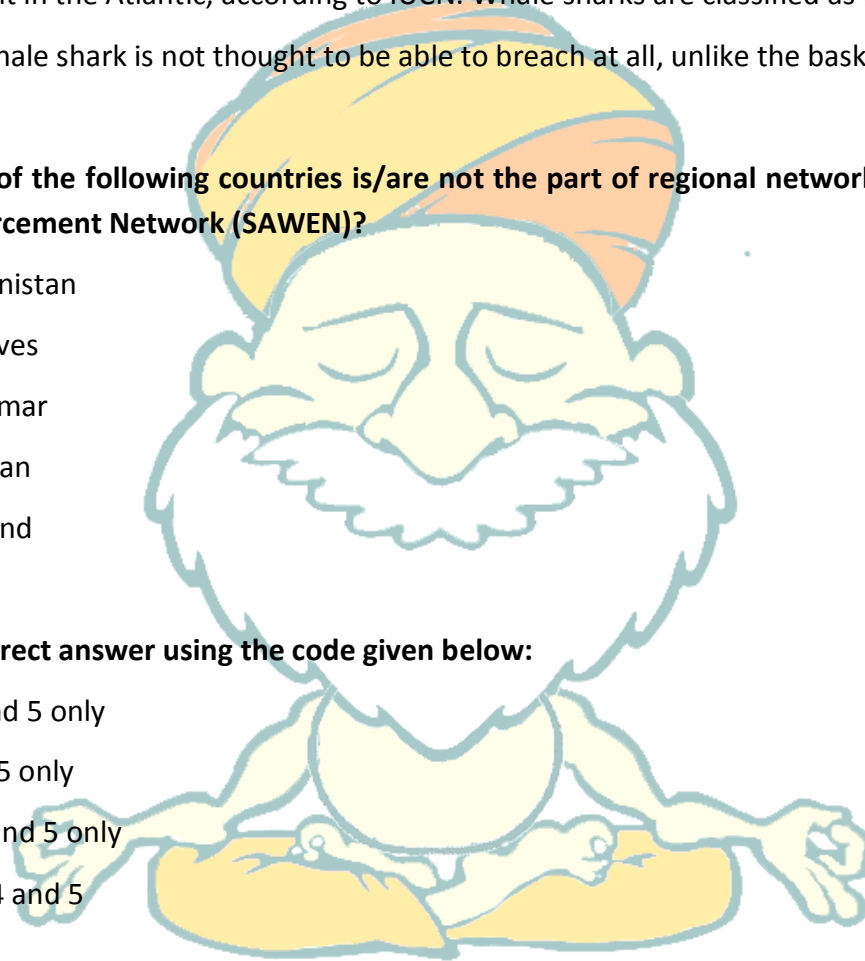
1. Afghanistan
2. Maldives
3. Myanmar
4. Pakistan
5. Thailand

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.24) Solution (b)

- South Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network (SAWEN), a Regional network is comprised of eight countries in South Asia: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.



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- SAWEN is regional inter-governmental wildlife law enforcement support body of South Asian Countries. It was launched in January, 2011 in Paro, Bhutan. Its secretariat is in Kathmandu, Nepal.
- It aims at working as a strong regional inter-governmental body for combating wildlife crime by attempting common goals and approaches for combating illegal trade in the region.

Q.25) Consider the following statement based on the Pollution Index developed by MoEFCC for industrial sectors:

1. Industrial Sectors having Pollution Index score of 60 and above are categorized under Red category
2. No Red category of industries shall be permitted in the ecologically fragile area / protected area.
3. Industries like milk & dairy products are included in the White category.

Which of the statements given above is/are Correct?

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

Q.25) Solution (a)

- The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) has developed the criteria of categorization of industrial sectors based on the Pollution Index which is a function of the emissions (air pollutants), effluents (water pollutants), hazardous wastes generated and consumption of resources.

The following are the four category:

1. Industrial Sectors having Pollution Index score of 60 and above - Red category
2. Industrial Sectors having Pollution Index score of 41 to 59 – Orange category
3. Industrial Sectors having Pollution Index score of 21 to 40 – Green category
4. Industrial Sectors having Pollution Index score including & upto 20 - White category

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- No Red category of industries shall normally be permitted in the ecologically fragile area / protected area.
- White' category industries will not require environmental clearance.
- The purpose of the categorization is to ensure that the industry is established in a manner which is consistent with the environmental objectives.
- Industries falling under 'White' category include LED and CFL bulb assembly, power generation using solar photovoltaic technology, wind power generating units, hydel units less than 25 MW, products made from rolled PVC sheets using automatic vacuum forming machines, cotton and woolen hosiers using dry processes etc.
- Industries like integrated automobile manufacturing, airports and commercial air strips, and milk & dairy products are included in the 'Red' category.

What is Pollution Index?

- Pollution Index (PI) measures the level of 'emissions' that cause air pollution, 'effluents' that contaminate water, 'hazardous wastes' which includes dangerous chemicals and 'consumption of resources' which excessively use natural resources.

Q.26) Consider the following statements with respect to 'PM CARES Fund'.

1. The fund consists entirely of voluntary contributions from individuals/organizations and does not get any budgetary support.
2. Donations to PM CARES Fund does not qualify to be counted as Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenditure under the Companies Act, 2013.
3. Donations to PM CARES Fund would qualify for 80G benefits for 100% exemption under the Income Tax Act, 1961.
4. PM CARES Fund cannot accept donations and contributions from individuals and organizations based in foreign countries.

Select the correct statements

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

Q.26) Solution (c)

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Prime Minister is the ex-officio Chairman of the PM CARES Fund and Minister of Defence, Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Finance, Government of India are ex-officio Trustees of the Fund.

The Chairperson of the Board of Trustees (Prime Minister) shall have the power to nominate three trustees to the Board of Trustees who shall be eminent persons in the field of research, health, science, social work, law, public administration and philanthropy. Any person appointed a Trustee shall act in a pro bono capacity.

The fund consists entirely of voluntary contributions from individuals/organizations and does not get any budgetary support.

Donations to PM CARES Fund would qualify for 80G benefits for 100% exemption under the Income Tax Act, 1961. Donations to PM CARES Fund will also qualify to be counted as Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenditure under the Companies Act, 2013

PM CARES Fund has also got exemption under the FCRA and a separate account for receiving foreign donations has been opened. This enables PM CARES Fund to accept donations and contributions from individuals and organizations based in foreign countries. This is consistent with respect to Prime Minister's National Relief Fund (PMNRF). PMNRF has also received foreign contributions as a public trust since 2011.

Q.27) Consider the following statements with respect to 'Kr00k'.

1. It is a security vulnerability that allows some WPA2 encrypted WiFi traffic to be decrypted.
2. It only affects wearable devices.

Select the correct statements

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

Q.27) Solution (a)

Kr00k is a security vulnerability that allows some WPA2 encrypted WiFi traffic to be decrypted.

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It was discovered while the firm called EEST was conducting research into KRACK, a series of attacks on WiFi devices that was detected last year.

WiFi chips manufactured by Broadcom and Cypress are vulnerable to attack, as long as the device is connected to a WiFi network and the hacker is within the range of the same network.

Read More - <https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/technology/slovak-firm-spots-vulnerability-in-16-devices/article30965469.ece>

Q.28) The 'SEIR model' which was in news recently is associated with

- a) Infectious Diseases
- b) Price Deficiency Payment Mechanism
- c) Aquaponics and Hydroponics
- d) Quantum Computing

Q.28) Solution (a)

SEIR is a model, a technique, fundamental to the science of epidemiology—the branch of medicine that investigates the start, spread and control of diseases. It's medicine, but not a clinical pursuit like surgery or ophthalmology; instead, it delves into the data about a disease and looks for patterns. Epidemiologists do this by mathematically modelling the disease. One way to do so is to "compartmentalize" the population that's been affected by the disease. The idea is that each compartment has similar characteristics as far as the disease is concerned, and we can draw conclusions about each one, as well as about how they relate to the others.

Q.29) Which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched?

- 1. Sukhna Lake – Himachal Pradesh
- 2. Otteri Lake – Tamil Nadu
- 3. Vellayani Lake – Kerala

Select the correct statements

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

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Q.29) Solution (b)

Sukhna Lake – Chandigarh

Otteri Lake – Tamil Nadu

Vellayani Lake – Kerala

Q.30) The ‘Bonphool’ brand which was in news recently is associated with

- a) Honey
- b) Jaggery
- c) Rice
- d) Milk

Q.30) Solution (a)

The West Bengal Forest Department has created a separate brand for selling this honey named Bonphool (Flower of the Forest). The honey extracted from mangrove forest will be called Bonphool Wild Honey — harvested from traditional honey collectors from mangrove forest of Sunderbans.

