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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?

- Pala Empire under Dharmapala extended upto Assam, Orissa and Nepal.
- Palas had close trade and cultural contacts with Roman Empire.
- 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:

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

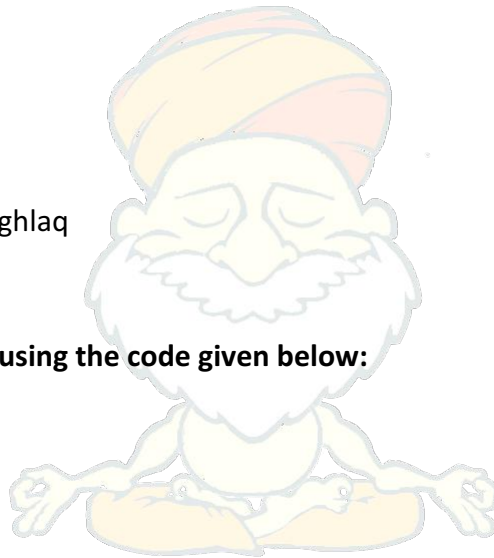
Q.4) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Correct
Alauddin Khilji, created separate	Muhammad bin	Firoz Shah Tughlaq developed

<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
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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)

- 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.

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)

- **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.

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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

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	He introduced the concept of Langar (a	Guru Nanak Dev (1469 – 1539 CE) was	He laid a great emphasis on the purity of character and conduct as the first

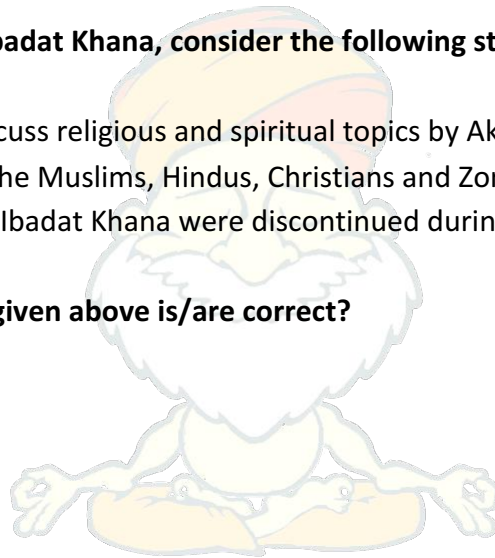
<p>Sikhism. He was a Nirguna Bhakti Saint and social reformer. He was born in 1469 at Talwandi Rai Bhoie (renamed later as Nankana Sahib) near Lahore. He was opposed to all distinctions of caste as well as the religious rivalries and rituals, and preached the unity of god and condemned the formalism and ritualism.</p>	<p>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).</p>	<p>the contemporary of the Mughal emperor Babur (1526 – 1530).</p>	<p>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.</p>
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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.

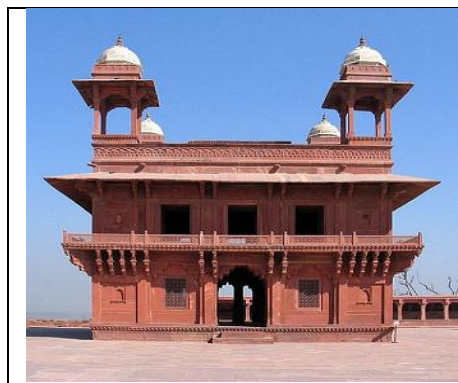
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 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
<p>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.</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>But due to disorder created by scholars of all religion and 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</p>



Zorastrians.

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.

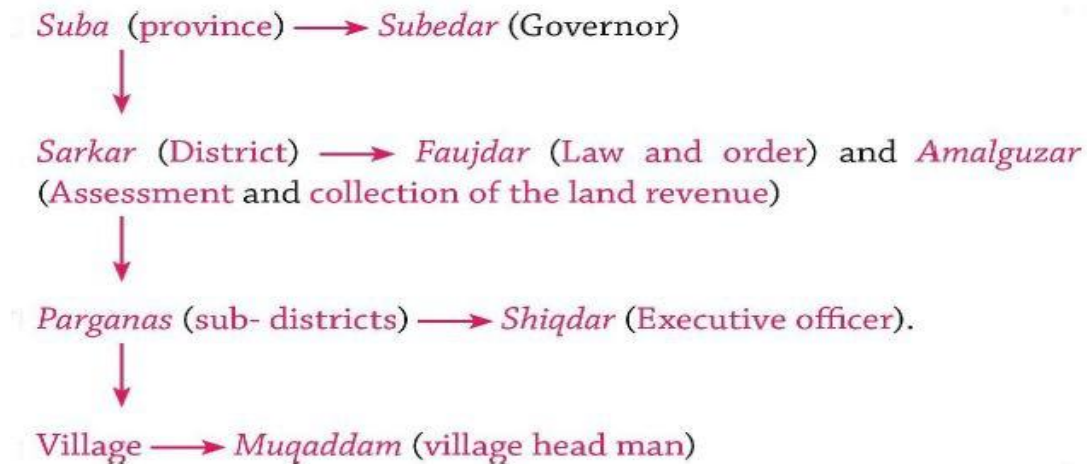
Q.12) Consider the following pairs:

Posts under Mughal Administration	Primary Function / Role
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 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.	At the level of <i>Pargana</i>, the <i>Shiqdar</i> was the executive 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.	<i>Muhtasibs</i> (censors of public morals) were also appointed by Akbar to ensure the general observance of the rules of morality.

Q.13) With reference to the cultural history of India, 'Hamzanama' is related to

- Description of Mughal administration.
- Collection of miniature paintings.
- Autobiography of Humayun.
- 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:

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

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- 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

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,	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	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

Manohar, Govardhan and Ustad Mansur.	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> .	his last years in captivity), while the Jama Masjid at Delhi was built in red stone.
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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
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, Amukthamalyadha and Sanskrit works, Jambavati Kalyanam and Ushaparinayam.	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.

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 Vijaynagar 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*.

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.
- 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
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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 (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).	Murshid Quli Khan (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.	Saadat Khan (1722-39) was the founder 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.

Q.20) Which of the following privileges obtained by the East India Company was/were regarded as the Magna Carta of the Company?

- a) Permission granted to establish factories by the Mughal emperor Jahangir and ruler of Chandragiri.
- b) 'Golden Farman' issued to the Company by the Sultan of Golconda.
- c) The subahdar allowed to trade in Bengal in return for an annual payment of Rs 3,000, in lieu of all duties.
- d) 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.
 - 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) Consider the following statements about Indus Valley Civilization:

1. Cotton produced by Harappans was known as '*Sindon*' by the Greeks.
2. There was no metallic money in circulation and trade was conducted by means of barter.
3. The Harappans domesticated animals on a large scale.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

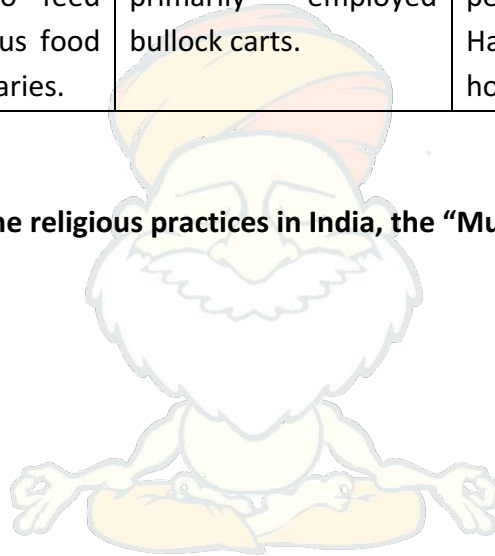
- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 3 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.21) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Correct
The Harappan civilisation was the earliest known civilisation to produce cotton. Known as 'Sindon' by the Greeks as from Sindh. In the Indus plain, people sowed seeds in the flood plains in November, when the flood water receded and reaped their harvests of wheat and barley in April, before the advent of the next flood. They produced sufficient food grains to feed themselves and the surplus food grains were stored in granaries.	The key aspects of Harappan trade networks and economy - They carried out internal and external trade. There was no metallic money in circulation and trade was conducted by means of barter. Inland transport primarily employed bullock carts.	The Harappans domesticated animals on a large scale. Besides cattle (oxen, buffaloes, goats, humped bulls, sheep, pigs, asses, camels), cats and dogs were also domesticated. Horse wasn't regular used but the Harappans were well acquainted with the elephant and the rhinoceros. It is pertinent to note that Harappan culture was not horse-centred.

Q.22) With reference to the religious practices in India, the "Murtipujaka" sect belongs to

- Buddhism
- Jainism
- Vaishnavism
- Shaivism



Q.22) Solution (b)

- **The Jain religion** is one of the oldest religions in the world. The Jain religion was also known as Shraman Dharma, Nirgranth Dharma, etc. It is not an offshoot of any other religion but is an independent religion recognized by these various names during different time periods.
- It has been taught by Tirthankaras also called Jina. A follower of a Jina is called a Jain and the religion followed by Jains is called Jainism. Each Tirthankara revitalizes the Jain order. The Jain Order is known as the Jain Sangh. The current Jain Sangh was reestablished by Lord Mahāvira, who was the 24th and last Tirthankar of the current time period.
- Jain order had divided into two major sects - The Digambara sect and The Svetambar sect.
- The Digambara sect, in recent centuries, has been divided into the following sub-sects:

Major sub-sects:

1. Bisapantha
2. Terapantha
3. Taranapantha or Samaiyapantha

Minor sub-sects:

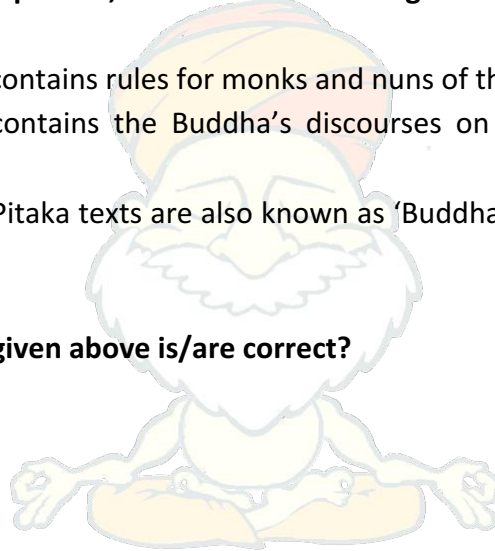
1. Gumanapantha
 2. Totapantha
- Like the Digambara sect, the Svetambara sect has also been split into three main sub-sects:
 1. **Murtipujaka**,
 2. Sthanakvasi, and
 3. Terapanthi

Q.23) With reference to Tripitakas, consider the following statements:

1. The Vinaya Pitaka contains rules for monks and nuns of the Sangha.
2. The Sutta pitaka contains the Buddha's discourses on various doctrinal issues in dialogue form.
3. The Abhidhamma Pitaka texts are also known as 'Buddhavacana' or 'the word of the Buddha'.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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



Q.23) Solution (a)

- All branches of Buddhism have the Tripitaka as part of their core scriptures, which comprises three books — the Sutta (conventional teaching), the Vinaya (disciplinary code), and the Abhidhamma (moral psychology).

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
The Vinaya Pitaka (Discipline Basket): This contains rules for monks and nuns of the monastic order (Sangha) . It	The Sutta Pitaka (Sutra/Basket of Discourses): This contains the Buddha's discourses on various doctrinal issues in dialogue form .	The Abhidhamma Pitaka (Basket of Higher Teachings): This contains a

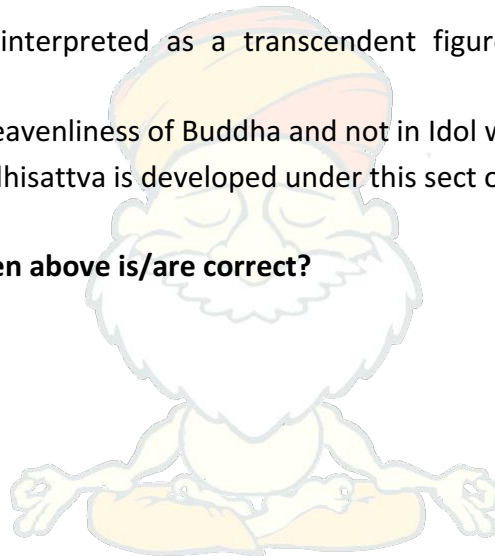
includes the Patimokka – a list of transgressions against monastic discipline and atonements for these. Apart from monastic rules, the Vinaya texts also include doctrinal expositions, ritual texts, biographical stories, and some elements of the ‘Jatakas’ or ‘birth stories’.	These texts are also known as ‘ Buddhavacana ’ or ‘ the word of the Buddha ’, as it refers to texts that are supposed to contain what the Buddha himself said. With the exception of few sutras, the authority of this text is accepted by all Buddhist schools. These discourses were arranged on the basis of the manner in which they were delivered.	thorough study and systemization of the teachings of the Sutta Pitaka through summaries, questions and answers, lists, etc.
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Q.24) Consider the following features of Mahayana Buddhism:

1. The Buddha was interpreted as a transcendent figure who all could aspire to become.
2. It believes in the heavenliness of Buddha and not in Idol worship of Buddha.
3. The concept of Bodhisattva is developed under this sect of Buddhism.

Which of the features given above is/are correct?

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



Q.24) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Correct
Mahayana is a philosophical movement that proclaimed the possibility of universal salvation, offering assistance to practitioners in the form of compassionate beings called bodhisattvas. The goal was to open up the possibility of buddhahood (becoming a Buddha) to all sentient beings.	Mahayana or “great vehicle” believes in the heavenliness of Buddha and Idol worship of Buddhas and Bodhisattvas embodying Buddha Nature.	Central to Mahayana ideology is the idea of the bodhisattva, one who seeks to become a Buddha. In contrast to the dominant thinking in non-Mahayana Buddhism, which limits the designation of bodhisattva to the Buddha before his awakening (bodhi), or enlightenment, Mahayana teaches that anyone

The Buddha ceased to be simply a historical figure, but rather was interpreted as a transcendent figure who all could aspire to become.

can aspire to achieve awakening and thereby become a bodhisattva. The concept of Bodhisattva is developed under the Mahayana sect of Buddhism.

Q.25) The famous Sultanganj Buddha belongs to which of the following schools of Indian sculpture?

- a) Mathura School
- b) Gandhara School
- c) Amravati School
- d) Sarnath School

Q.25) Solution (d)

- A noteworthy example of Sarnath school of sculpture is Sultanganj Buddha (Near Bhagalpur in Bihar).
- Buddha images in Sarnath have plain transparent drapery covering both shoulders. Halo around the head has very little ornamentation.



Q.26) With reference to medieval history of India, the terms *Jaribana* and *Muhasilana* refers to which of the following?

- a) Cesses paid by peasants in Sher Shah Suri's administration.
- b) Land grants given to Sufi saints by Mughals.
- c) Types of slaves that existed during Mughal times.

d) Custom duties paid by traders during Alaudin Khaliji's reign.

Q.26) Solution (a)

- She Shah for the first time introduced a schedule of crop rates (*ray*). He improved land revenue system by adopting *Zabti-i-har-sal* (land assessment every year) and classified all cultivable lands into three heads (good, middle, bad).
- *Amils* used to oversee the measurement of land under cultivation for determining state share. The state's share was one third of the average produce and it was paid in cash or crop.
- The peasants were given a *patta* (title deed) and a *qabuliyat* (deed of agreement) which fixed the peasant rights and taxes.
- In addition to the land revenue, the cultivators were also required to pay certain **additional cesses such as *jaribana* or 'the surveyor's fee' and *muhasilana* or the 'tax collector's fee'** at the rate of 2.5 and 5 per cent of the land revenue respectively.

Q.27) With reference to the '*amara-nayaka*' system of Vijayanagar Empire, which of the following statement is/are correct?

1. The *nayakas* were military commanders who were given territories to govern.
2. The *nayaka* was responsible for expanding agricultural activities in his *amaram*.
3. The *nayakas* were empowered to collect taxes from the peasants only.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

Q.27) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
One of the important characteristics of the Vijayanagar administration was the <i>amara-nayaka</i> system. The top-grade officers of the army were known as <i>Nayaks</i> or <i>Palaiyagars</i> or	The <i>nayaka</i> was responsible for expanding agricultural activities in his <i>amaram</i> (area). He collected taxes in his area and with this income	The amara-nayakas were allowed to collect taxes and other dues from peasants, craftspersons and traders in the area. Some of the revenue was

<p>Poligars. Interestingly, these officers were granted land (called <i>amaram</i>) in lieu of their services while soldiers were usually paid in cash.</p>	<p>maintained his army, horses, elephants, and weapons of warfare that he had to supply to the <i>raya</i> or the Vijayanagar ruler.</p>	<p>also used for the maintenance of temples and irrigation works. The <i>nayaka</i> was also the commander of the forts.</p>
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Q.28) In which of the following caves, the sculpture of Nataraja, surrounded by larger-than-life-size depictions of the Saptamatrikas were found?

- a) Aihole caves
- b) Guntapalle caves
- c) Pitalkhora caves
- d) Badami caves

Q.28) Solution (a)

- Saptamatrikas are a group of seven female deities worshipped in Hinduism as personifying the energy of their respective consorts.
- **One of the most important sculptures at the Ravana Phadi cave at Aihole (Karnataka) is of Nataraja, surrounded by larger-than-life-size depictions of the saptamatrikas.**
- **Saptamatrikas:** three to Shiva's left and four to his right. The figures are characterised by graceful, slim bodies, long, oval faces topped with extremely tall cylindrical crowns and shown to wear short dhotis marked by fine incised striations indicating pleating.



Q.29) Consider the following pairs:

<i>Theatre form</i>	<i>State</i>
1. Swang	Bihar
2. Bhaona	Assam
3. Bhavai	Madhya Pradesh

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

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

Q.29) Solution (c)

Pair 1	Pair 1	Pair 1
Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect
Swangs are another popular source of entertainment in the region of Punjab and Haryana . They are mainly musical dramas, sung through verses, accompanied by the music of ektara, harmonium, sarangi, dholak and khartal.	Bhaona is a folk theatre of Assam , especially the Majuli Island. The idea is to spread religious and moral messages to people through entertainment and drama. It is a presentation of Ankia Naat and Vaishnavite themes are common. Sutradhar (Narrator) narrates the play and sings verses from holy texts. Songs and music are	Bhavai is a popular folk theatre form of Gujarat and Rajasthan , mainly in the regions of Kutchh and Kathiawar. This form incorporates an extensive use of dance to narrate a series of small plays, known as Vasha or Swanga, each with its own plot. The theme of the play is generally romantic . The play is accompanied by a semi-classical music, played in a distinct folk style with instruments such as Bhungala,



also a part of it.



Jhanjha and tabla. The *sutradhara* is known as *Nayaka* in the Bhavai theatre.

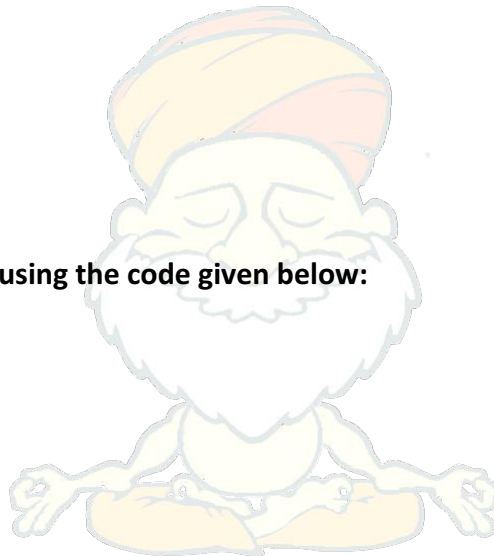


Q.30) Which of the following are included in the UNESCO list of Intangible Culture Heritage of India?

1. Kalbelia
2. Sankirtana
3. Yakshagana
4. Kathakali
5. Nawrouz festival

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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



Q.30) Solution (b)

UNESCO List of Intangible Cultural Heritage

- The list is made up of those intangible heritage elements that help demonstrate diversity of cultural heritage and raise awareness about its importance.
- The list was established **in 2008** when Convention for Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage came into effect.
- UNESCO maintains **three lists** under its Intangible Cultural Heritage banner:
 - The list of intangible cultural heritage in **need of urgent safeguarding**.
 - The list of the intangible **cultural heritage of humanity**.
 - Register of **good safeguarding practices**.

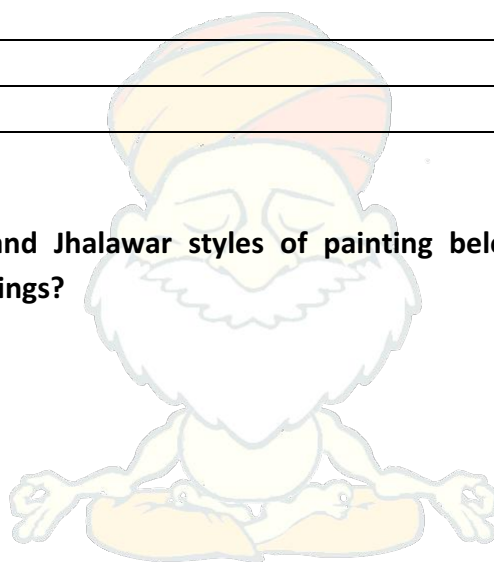
UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritages from India:

S.No.	Intangible Cultural Heritages	Year of Inscription
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1	Tradition of Vedic chanting	2008
2	Ramlila, the traditional performance of the Ramayana	2008
3	Kutiyattam, Sanskrit theatre	2008
4	Ramman, religious festival and ritual theatre of the Garhwal Himalayas	2009
5	Mudiyettu, ritual theatre and dance drama of Kerala	2010
6	Kalbelia folk songs and dances of Rajasthan	2010
7	Chhau dance	2010
8	Buddhist chanting of Ladakh: recitation of sacred Buddhist texts in the trans-Himalayan Ladakh region, Jammu and Kashmir, India	2012
9	Sankirtana , ritual singing, drumming and dancing of Manipur	2013
10	Traditional brass and copper craft of utensil making among the Thatheras of Jandiala Guru, Punjab, India	2014
11	Yoga	2016
12	Nawrouz festival	2016
13	Kumbh Mela	2017

Q.31) The Kota, Bundi and Jhalawar styles of painting belongs to the which of the following Schools of Paintings?

- Mewar School
- Marwar School
- Hadoti school
- Dhundar school



Q.31) Solution (c)

Schools of Paintings in Rajasthan:

- In the preceding decades of sixteenth Century, the Rajput schools of art began to expand characteristic styles joining aboriginal as well as distant authorities into exclusive styles.
- Rajsthani painting comprises of 4 major schools (Mewar, Marwar, Hadoti and Dhundar) that have numerous imaginative styles within them that can be outlined to the different princely states that utilized these artists.

School	Styles	Features
Mewar School	Nathdwara, Chavand, Udaipur, Sawar and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distinguished by simple vivid colour and straight poignant appeal.

	Devgarh styles of painting	
Marwar School	Kishangarh, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Pali, Nagaur and Ghanerao styles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imitated the Mughal sway and nobles on durbar and horses scenes • Festivals, paintings, elephant fights, hunting expeditions and ceremonies are normally depicted. • The themes also incorporate scenes collected from the life of Lord Krishna.
Hadoti school	Kota, Bundi and Jhalawar styles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commenced under Rao Chattar Shal (He was made the Governor of Delhi by the ruler, Shah Jahan.) • The Hadoti region was a treasury of art. The Hadoti paintings are looked upon as one of the uppermost superiority of paintings in Rajput style.
Dhundar school	Amber, Jaipur, Shekhawati and Uniara styles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greatly admired for its elite folk paintings. • The paintings are outstanding creations and characteristically portraying gorgeous women with large eyes, round faces, pointed nose and long neck.

Q.32) Arrange the following organisations chronologically as per their formation.

1. Indian League
2. Bangbhasha Prakashika Sabha
3. Poona Sarvajanik Sabha
4. East India Association

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.32) Solution (b)

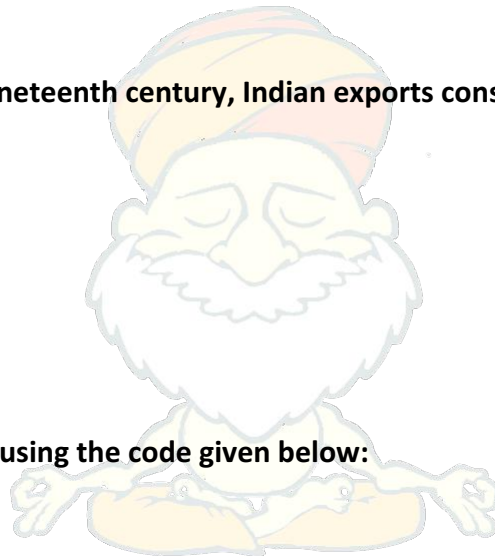
- **1836:** The **Bangbhasha Prakashika Sabha** was a political association formed by the associates of Raja Rammohun Roy in 1836 with the aim of discussing government policy and seeking redressal through petitions and memorandums.
- **1866:** The **East Indian Association** was organised by Dadabhai Naoroji in 1866 in London to discuss the Indian question and to influence British public men to promote Indian welfare.
- **1870:** **Poona Sarvajanik Sabha** was formed in Poona by M G Ranade, Ganesh Vasudeo Joshi and S H Chiplunkar with the aim of serving as a bridge between the government and people.
- **1875:** **The Indian League** was founded by Sisir Kumar Ghosh with the object of “stimulating the sense of nationalism amongst the people” and of encouraging political education.
- Hence correct order is Bangbhasha Prakashika Sabha - East Indian Association - Poona Sarvajanik Sabha - The Indian League.

Q.33) By the end of the nineteenth century, Indian exports consisted primarily of

1. Raw cotton
2. Jute and Silk
3. Oilseeds
4. Wheat
5. Indigo

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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



Q.33) Solution (d)

- Instead of exporting manufactures, India was forced to export raw materials like raw cotton and raw silk which British industries needed urgently, or plantation products like indigo and tea, or food grains which were in short supply in Britain.
- In 1856, India exported £4,300,000 worth of raw cotton, only £810,000 worth of cotton manufactures, £2,900,000 worth of food grains, £1,730,000 worth of indigo, and £770,000 worth of raw silk.
- **By the end of the nineteenth century, Indian exports consisted primarily of raw cotton, jute and silk, oilseeds, wheat, hides and skins, indigo and tea.**

- British policies in the 19th century encouraged the cultivation of commercial crops like cotton, jute, groundnut, oilseeds, sugarcane, tobacco, etc., which were more remunerative than food grains leading to commercialization of agriculture.

Q.34) Who among the following was the author of books 'Shrimadh Bhagavad Gita Rahasya' and 'The Arctic Home in the Vedas'?

- a) Aurobindo Ghosh
- b) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
- c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- d) Annie Besant

Q.34) Solution (c)

- **Bal Gangadhar Tilak** was an Indian nationalist and an independence activist who was born on July 22, 1856 in Ratnagiri, a small coastal town in south-western Maharashtra. The British colonial authorities called him “The father of the Indian unrest.”
- Tilak He started the Deccan Educational Society with college batchmates, Vishnu Shastry Chiplunkar and Gopal Ganesh Agarkar for the purpose of inspiring nationalist education among Indian students.
- Parallel to his teaching activities, Tilak founded two newspapers ‘Kesari’ in Marathi and ‘Mahratta’ in English.
- Gangadhar Tilak joined the Indian National Congress in 1890. He was part of the extremist faction of the INC and was a proponent of boycott and Swadeshi movements.
- He was one of the founders of the All India Home Rule League, along with Annie Besant.
- In 1903, he wrote the book ‘**The Arctic Home in the Vedas**’. In it, he argued that the Vedas could only have been composed in the Arctics, and the Aryan bards brought them south after the onset of the last ice age. He proposed a new way to determine the exact time of the Vedas.
- Tilak wrote “**Shrimadh Bhagavad Gita Rahasya**” in prison at Mandalay – the analysis of ‘Karma Yoga’ in the Bhagavad Gita, which is known to be a gift of the Vedas and the Upanishads.
- He was conferred with the title of “Lokmanya”, which means “accepted by the people (as their leader)”. Mahatma Gandhi called him “The Maker of Modern India”. Tilak was one of the first and strongest advocates of Swaraj.
- He is known for his quote in Marathi: “Swarajya is my birthright and I shall have it”.

Q.35) Which among the following event happened the earliest?

- Day of Deliverance
- National Humiliation Day
- Day of Unity and Solidarity
- Day of Independence

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Q.35) Solution (c)

Day of Unity and Solidarity	Oct 16 th 1905	Observed by Rabindranath Tagore after Bengal Partition.
National Humiliation Day	April 6 th 1919	By Gandhi when Rowlett Act, a 'black act' was passed.
Day of Independence	Jan 26 th 1930	After Lahore Session resolution of Poorna Swaraj.
Day of Deliverance	Dec 22 nd 1939	Jinnah led Muslim League after Congress Legislators resigned.
Direct Action Day/Great Calcutta Killings	Aug 16 th 1946	By Muslim League to show Muslim strength as separate Pakistan was denied under Cabinet Mission.

Q.36) He was a great philanthropist; He started Ayurvedic Hospitals in Triplicane, Nungambakkam and Nellore; He was conferred the title 'Dharmamurthi' by Annie Besant and 'Rao Bahadur' by the British Government for his service to society. He was

- a) Veeresalingam Pantulu
- b) Calavala Cunnan Chetty
- c) Rettaimalai Srinivasan
- d) C.P. Ramaswamy Iyer

Q.36) Solution (b)

- India Post has released a commemorative postage stamp on Calavala Cunnan Chetty on 24th August 2019. **Calavala Cunnan Chetty was a great philanthropist.** He dedicated himself for the upliftment of the society. He was born into the Calavala family in the year 1869.
- **Annie Besant has conferred the title 'Dharmamurthi'** on Sri Cunnan Chetty posthumously. **The citation "Rao Bahadur" was conferred by the British Government for his service to society.**
- During his life time, he established two schools at Tiruvallur and Perambur and founded a Sanskrit College, Primary School for Girls, Middle School at Chintadripet, and gave financial aid to many schools in and around Chennai.
- **He started Ayurvedic Hospitals in Triplicane, Nungambakkam and Nellore.** He was instrumental in starting evening schools for adults in economically backward areas.

Q.37) In the context of freedom struggle, the 'Delhi Chalo Movement' is related to which of the following?

- a) Protest against Simon Commission
- b) Civil Disobedience Movement
- c) Individual Satyagraha
- d) Quit India Movement

Q.37) Solution (c)

- **Individual Satyagraha:** In 1940, in response to August Offer, Gandhiji decided to initiate a limited Satyagraha on an individual basis by a few selected individuals in every locality, that is, Individual Satyagraha.
- The demand of the Satyagrahi would be the freedom of speech against the war through an anti-war declaration. If the Government did not arrest the Satyagrahi, he or she would not only repeat it but move into villages and start a march towards Delhi, thus precipitating a movement which came to be known as the "**Delhi Chalo Movement**".
- Vinoba Bhave was the first to offer the Satyagraha and Nehru, the second.

Q.38) In the context of modern history, consider the following resolutions:

1. Fundamental Rights
2. National Council of Education
3. National Economic Programme

Which of the following resolutions was/were adopted at a special session of the Congress held at Karachi in 1931?

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

Q.38) Solution (d)

- In March 1931, a special session of the Congress was held at Karachi (presided over by Sardar Patel) to endorse the Gandhi-Irwin Pact.

Congress Resolutions at Karachi:

1. While disapproving of and dissociating itself from political violence, the Congress admired the 'bravery' and 'sacrifice' of the three martyrs.
 2. The Delhi Pact or Gandhi-Irwin Pact was endorsed.
 3. The goal of purna swaraj was reiterated.
 4. Two resolutions were adopted—one on **Fundamental Rights** and the other on **National Economic Programme**, which made the session particularly memorable.
- The **Resolution on Fundamental Rights** guaranteed -
 - Free speech and free press, Right to form associations, right to assemble
 - Universal adult franchise, Equal legal rights irrespective of caste, creed and sex
 - Neutrality of state in religious matters
 - Free and compulsory primary education
 - Protection to culture, language, script of minorities and linguistic groups
 - The **Resolution on National Economic Programme** included -
 - Substantial reduction in rent and revenue in the case of landholders and peasants
 - Exemption from rent for uneconomic holdings relief from agricultural indebtedness
 - Better conditions of work including a living wage, limited hours of work and protection of women workers in the industrial sector

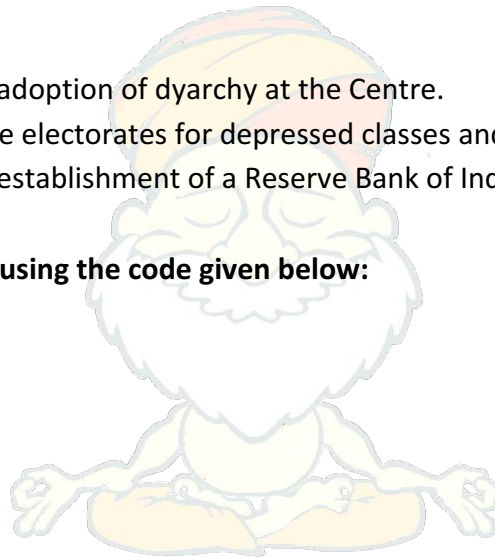
- Right to workers and peasants to form unions
- State ownership and control of key industries, mines and means of transport
- This was the first time the Congress spelt out what swaraj would mean for the masses- “in order to end exploitation of masses, political freedom must include economic freedom of starving millions.”
- The Karachi Resolution was to remain, in essence, the basic political and economic programme of the Congress in later years.
- The National Council of Education was an organization founded by Indian nationalists in Bengal. In 1906, Calcutta session of the INC (presided over by Dadabhai Naoroji), four resolutions on Swaraj, Swadeshi, Boycott and National Education was passed. Hence statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.39) Which of the following is/are the principal feature(s) of the Government of India Act, 1935?

1. It provided for the adoption of dyarchy at the Centre.
2. It provided separate electorates for depressed classes and women.
3. It provided for the establishment of a Reserve Bank of India.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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



Q.39) Solution (d)

- The **Government of India Act, 1935** marked a milestone towards a completely responsible government in India. It was a lengthy and detailed document having 321 Sections and 10 Schedules.

Features of the Act:

1. It provided for the establishment of an All-India Federation consisting of provinces and princely states as units. The Act divided the powers between the Centre and units in terms of three lists—Federal List (for Centre, with 59 items), Provincial List (for provinces, with 54 items) and the Concurrent List (for both, with 36 items). Residuary powers were given to the Viceroy. However, the federation never came into being as the princely states did not join it.
2. It abolished dyarchy in the provinces and introduced 'provincial autonomy' in its place. The provinces were allowed to act as autonomous units of administration in

their defined spheres. Moreover, the Act introduced responsible governments in provinces, that is, the governor was required to act with the advice of ministers responsible to the provincial legislature. This came into effect in 1937 and was discontinued in 1939.

3. **It provided for the adoption of dyarchy at the Centre.** Consequently, the federal subjects were divided into reserved subjects and transferred subjects. However, this provision of the Act did not come into operation at all.
4. It introduced bicameralism in six out of eleven provinces. Thus, the legislatures of Bengal, Bombay, Madras, Bihar, Assam and the United Provinces were made bicameral consisting of a legislative council (upper house) and a legislative assembly (lower house). However, many restrictions were placed on them.
5. **It further extended the principle of communal representation by providing separate electorates for depressed classes (scheduled castes), women and labour (workers).**
6. It abolished the Council of India, established by the Government of India Act of 1858. The secretary of state for India was provided with a team of advisors.
7. It extended franchise. About 10 per cent of the total population got the voting right.
8. **It provided for the establishment of a Reserve Bank of India** to control the currency and credit of the country.
9. It provided for the establishment of not only a Federal Public Service Commission but also a Provincial Public Service Commission and Joint Public Service Commission for two or more provinces.
10. It provided for the establishment of a Federal Court, which was set up in 1937.
11. New provinces of Sind and Orissa were created.

Q.40) Consider the following events:

1. The Bhilai steel plant was set up with the help of the former Soviet Union.
2. The First Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) was held.
3. The Constitution was amended to remove legal obstacles for abolition of 'privy purse'.
4. The bilingual state of Bombay was divided into separate states for Marathi and Gujarat speakers.

Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence of the above events?

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

Q.40) Solution (b)

- **The Bhilai steel plant was set up with the help of the former Soviet Union in 1959.** Located in the backward rural area of Chhattisgarh, it came to be seen as an important sign of the development of modern India after Independence.
- After the creation of Andhra on 1 October 1953, other linguistic communities also demanded their own separate states. A States Reorganisation Commission was set up, which submitted its report in 1956, recommending the redrawing of district and provincial boundaries to form compact provinces of Assamese, Bengali, Oriya, Tamil, Malayalam, Kannada and Telugu speakers respectively. **In 1960, the bilingual state of Bombay was divided into separate states for Marathi and Gujarat speakers.**
- The Afro-Asian conference held in the Indonesian city of Bandung in 1955, commonly known as the Bandung Conference, marked the zenith of India's engagement with the newly independent Asian and African nations. The Bandung Conference later led to the establishment of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM). **The First Summit of the NAM was held in Belgrade in September 1961.** Nehru was a co-founder of the NAM.
- Following Indira Gandhi's massive victory in the **1971** election, **the Constitution was amended to remove legal obstacles for abolition of 'privy purse'**. The 26th Amendment Act, 1971 abolished the privy purses and privileges of the former rulers of princely states.
- Hence Option (b) is the correct sequence.

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