



# IASBABA

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**Q.1) Consider the following pairs:**

<b>Land Revenue System</b>	<b>Introduced by</b>
1. Ryotwari	Alexander Read
2. Mahalwari	Thomas Munro
3. Permanent Settlement	Lord Wellesley

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

- 1 and 2 only
- 3 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1, 2 and 3

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

<b>Pair 1</b>	<b>Pair 2</b>	<b>Pair 3</b>
<b>Correct</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>
Ryotwari System was introduced by <b>Thomas Munro and Alexander Read</b> in 1820. Major areas of introduction include Madras, Bombay, parts of Assam and Coorg provinces of British India.	Mahalwari system was introduced by <b>Holt Mackenzie and Robert Mertins Bird</b> in 1833 in North-West Frontier, Agra, Central Province, Gangetic Valley, Punjab, etc. It was introduced during the period of William Bentick.	Zamindari System or Permanent Settlement was introduced by <b>Lord Cornwallis</b> in 1793 through Permanent Settlement Act. It was introduced in provinces of Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Varanasi.

**Q.2) Factories at places like Bomlipatam, Chinsura, Balasore and Kasimbazar were established initially by?**

- The Dutch
- The English
- The Portuguese
- The French

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

<b>Portuguese factories</b>	Calicut (Kozhikode), Cochin, Cannanore (Kannur), Goa, Daman.
<b>English factories</b>	Surat (1613), Agra, Ahmedabad and Broach, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.
<b>French</b>	Surat, Masulipatnam, Pondicherry.

<b>factories</b>	
<b>Dutch factories</b>	Masulipatnam (1605), Pulicat (1610), Surat (1616), Bimlipatam (1641), Karikal (1645), Chinsurah (1653), Cassimbazar (Kasimbazar), Baranagore, Patna, Balasore, Nagapatam (1658) and Cochin (1663).

**Q.3) With Allahabad treaty, East India Company got a strong political footing in India. Which of the following statements is/are correct about Allahabad Treaty?**

1. Treaty was signed between Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II and Robert Clive as a result of the Battle of Plassey.
2. British were entitled to collect tax directly in lieu of Rs 26 lakhs tribute to be paid annually to the Mughal.
3. Dual System of Government was established in Madras with Nawab retained the judicial functions but the Company had the power to collect revenue.

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

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

**Q.3) Solution (b)**

- The Allahabad Treaty marked the political and constitutional involvement and the beginning of British rule in India.
- With this treaty, East India Company got a strong political footing in India. Before the treaty, the British only had a strong trading relation with Indian rulers.
- This treaty was one of the factors that made sure that they would rule India for two centuries.

<b>Statement 1</b>	<b>Statement 2</b>	<b>Statement 3</b>
<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Correct</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>
The Treaty of Allahabad was signed on August 12, 1765 between Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II and Robert Clive as a result of the <b>Battle of Buxar</b> .	The treaty gave the Company access to nearly 40,000 square kilometres of taxable fertile land. British were entitled to collect tax directly in lieu of Rs 26 lakhs tribute to be paid annually to the Mughal.	<b>Dual System of Government was established in Bengal</b> with Nawab of Bengal retained the judicial functions but the Company had the power to collect revenue.

**Q.4) British policies have led to de-industrialisation. Which among the following is *NOT* a consequence of it in India?**

- Agriculture efficiency reduced with overcrowding effect.
- With cheaper imports handicraft industry collapsed completely.
- Destroyed the Self-sufficient rural economy leading to high impoverishment.
- Increase in export of raw material from India and import of finished goods.

**Q.4) Solution (b)**

- India is not an industrial country in the true and modern sense of the term. But by the standards of the 17th and 18th centuries, i.e., before the advent of the Europeans in India, India was the 'industrial workshop' of the world.
- Further, India's traditional village economy was characterised by the **"blending of agriculture and handicrafts"**.
- This internal balance of the village economy had been systematically slaughtered by the British Government. In the process, traditional handicraft industries slipped away, from its pre-eminence and its decline started at the turn of the 18th century and proceeded rapidly almost to the beginning of the 19th century. This process came to be known as 'de-industrialisation'- a term opposite to industrialisation.
- Indian handicrafts faced a severe challenge from the foreign goods as there were high tariffs for Indian textiles and lower tariffs for finished apparels from Britain. All these led to decline of the handicraft industry. **However these policies could not uproot the traditional handicraft industry completely.** Here Option (b) is an extreme statement and hence incorrect.
- All other statements are the consequence of de-industrialisation in India.

**Q.5) 'Woods dispatch' of 1854 is called 'Magna Carta of English Education in India'. Consider the following recommendations of Woods dispatch:**

- It expanded the reach of education by promoting mass education.
- An education department to be set up in every district.
- The Indian natives should be given training in their mother tongue also.
- It recommended grant-in-aid system to encourage private enterprises to provide a free education.

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

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

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

- Charles Wood was a British Liberal politician and Member of Parliament. He served as Chancellor of the Exchequer from 1846 to 1852. Later he became the President of the Board of Control of the East India Company.
- In 1854 he sent the “Wood’s dispatch” to the Governor General Lord Dalhousie.
- Following are the recommendations of Woods dispatch
  - Establish Universities at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras with departments of English, Arabic, Sanskrit, Persian, Law and Civil engineering.
  - Grant-in-aid system to encourage private enterprises.
  - Promote women education by establishing girl schools.
  - Encourage professional education –medical, law and engineering
  - Establishment of teacher training schools in each of the provinces.

Statement 1 and 3	Statement 2	Statement 4
<b>Correct</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>
English as well as Indian languages should be used as media of instruction and Promote mass education by establishing colleges, schools were its recommendations.	To be <b>setup in every 5 provinces</b> (Bengal, Bombay, Madras, the Punjab and the North Western provinces) headed by a Director.	Grant-in-aid given for increasing the salaries teachers, school constructions, granting scholarships to students, improving conditions of literaries, opening of science department etc. Schools charged fees from students, <b>hence education was not free.</b>

**Q.6) With reference to advent of Europeans to India, consider the following statements:**

1. Dutch East India Company had all their trade centres along east coast.
2. Vasco da Gama and Zamorin had cordial relations after Calicut discovery.
3. From 1613, Bombay was the headquarters for the English East India Company on the west coast.

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

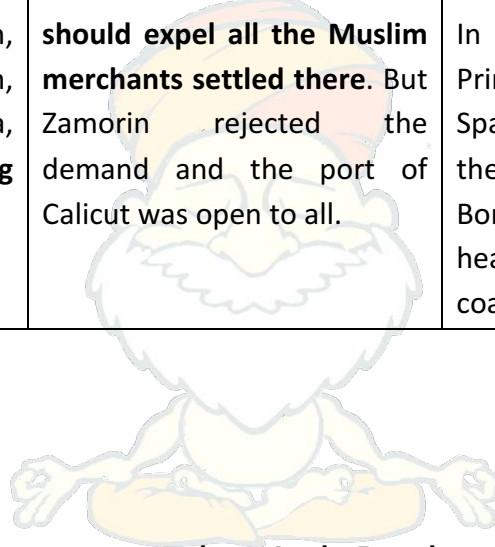
- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only



- c) 1, 2 and 3  
d) None of above

**Q.6) Solution (b)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Correct</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>
The <b>Dutch East India Company</b> was formed in 1602, but the main interest of the Dutch lay not in India, but in the Indonesian islands, where spices were produced. The Dutch also established trading depots in India at Surat, Broach, Cambay, Nagapatnam, Machilipatnam, Chinsura, Patna, and Agra i.e. <b>along both the coast of India.</b>	When Vasco da Gama landed in Calicut, he was cordially received by the Zamorin, and permitted to trade in spices, and to set up a factory (warehouse) on the coast. But, in 1502, <b>Vasco da Gama demanded that the Zamorin should expel all the Muslim merchants settled there.</b> But Zamorin rejected the demand and the port of Calicut was open to all.	<b>From 1613, Surat was the headquarters for the English East India Company on the west coast,</b> But on 1668, When Bombay (present Mumbai) was acquired by the English East India company from the British Government.( In 1662 Bombay was given to Prince Charles -II of England by Spain as Dowry in marriage of their princes Catharine). Bombay superseded Surat as headquarters of the west coast.

**Q.7) Consider the following statements about Anglo-French wars:**

1. In First Anglo-French war French were defeated and it ended with Paris treaty.
2. The Treaty of Pondicherry ended Second Anglo-French war.
3. The Third Anglo-French war was a decisive defeat for French and Aix-La-Chapelle ended this war in India.

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

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

**Q.7) Solution (c)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Correct</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>
<b>First Anglo-French war</b> – 1746 to 1748. Status quo maintained. <i>Aix-La-chapelle</i> ended the war.	<b>Second Anglo-French war</b> – from 1749 to 1754. Treaty of <i>Pondicherry</i> ended the war.	<b>Third Anglo-French war</b> – From 1758 to 1763. It was a decisive defeat of French. Paris treaty ended this war in India. Pondicherry was returned to the French.

**Q.8) The term 'Goyendas' is associated with which of the following?**

- Spy system
- Revenue collection
- Judicial system
- Zamindari system

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

- Under the Mughal rule there were the *Faujders* who helped in maintaining law and order, and *Amils* who were basically revenue collectors but had to contend with rebels, if any. The *kotwal* was responsible for maintenance of law and order in the cities.
- In 1774, Warren Hastings restored the institution of *faujders* and asked the zamindars to assist them in suppression of dacoits, violence and disorder.
- In 1808, Lord Mayo appointed a Superintendent of Police (SP) for each division helped by a number of spies (**goyendas**) but these spies committed depredations on local people.

**Q.9) Consider the following statements about Statutory Civil Service:**

- It was introduced in India by Lord Lytton.
- It consisted of one-third of covenanted posts to be filled by Indians through nominations.
- Later it was continued with reforms as recommended by Aitcheson Commission.

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

- 1 only
- 1 and 2 only
- 2 and 3 only

d) 1 and 3 only

### Q.9) Solution (a)

- Recommendations of **Aitchison Commission**:
  - The two-tier classification of civil services into covenanted and uncovenanted should be replaced by a three-tier classification (Imperial, provincial and subordinate civil services).
  - The maximum age for entry into civil services should be 23 years.
  - The statutory civil service system of recruitment should be abolished.
  - The competitive exam should not be held simultaneously in England and India
  - Certain percentage of posts in the imperial civil service should be filled by promotion of the members of provincial civil service.

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Incorrect
Lord Lytton introduced the Statutory Civil Service in 1878-79.	Statutory Civil Service consisted of <b>one-sixth of covenanted posts to be filled by Indians of high families through nominations</b> by local governments subject to approval by the secretary of State and the viceroy.	Members of Statutory Civil Service had lower status and lower salary and this became the subject to criticism. Aitchison Commission 1886 on Civil Services recommended for its abolition and <b>finally it was abolished in 1887-88.</b>

### Q.10) With reference to Indian press, consider the following statements:

1. Charles Metcalfe is called as 'liberator of press' in India.
2. Registration act of 1867 which replaced Press Act of 1835 is more of restrictive in nature.

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

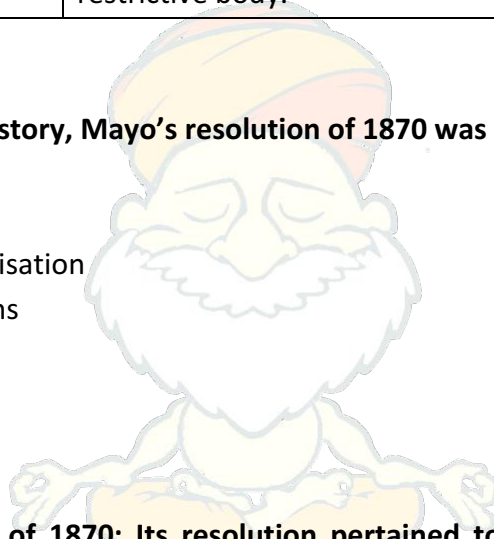
- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2



## Q.10) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2
<b>Correct</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>
The Indian press was freed of restrictions by <b>Charles Metcalfe</b> in 1835. He is called ' <b>Liberator of India Press</b> '. This step had been welcomed enthusiastically by the educated Indians. It was one of the reasons why they had for some time supported British rule in India.	The earliest surviving enactment specifically directed towards the press was passed in 1867, the <b>Press and Registration of Books Act (PRB Act) (XXV of 1867)</b> . The objective was however not to establish governmental control over the freedom of the Press. It was a regulatory law which enabled Government to regulate printing presses and newspapers by a system of registration and to preserve copies of books and other matter printed in India. This <b>act relaxed the restrictions put by Metcalf's Act of 1835</b> and hence states that Government acts as regulatory not restrictive body.

## Q.11) In Modern Indian history, Mayo's resolution of 1870 was related with

- 
- a) Police Reform
  - b) Financial Decentralisation
  - c) Educational Reforms
  - d) Vernacular Press

## Q.11) Solution (b)

- **Mayo's resolution of 1870: Its resolution pertained to financial decentralisation that was a legislative devolution** inaugurated by the Indian Council Act of 1861.
- Apart from the annual grant from imperial government, the provincial governments were authorised to resort to local taxation to balance their budgets. This was done in context of transfer of certain departments of administration such as medical services, education and roads to the control of provincial governments. This was the beginning of local finance.

## Q.12) With reference to The Charter Act of 1833, consider the following statements:

1. It ended the commercial activity of East India Company and reduced it to an administrative body.
2. It instructed the Government of British India to abolish slavery.

3. A sum of one lakh rupees was to be set aside for the revival, promotion and encouragement of literature, learning and science among the natives of India, every year.

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.12) Solution (a)**

- Some of the provisions of Charter Act of 1833 are:
  - No Indian citizen was to be denied employment under the Company on the basis of religion, colour, birth, descent etc.
  - A law member was added to the governor general council for professional advice on law making.
  - Indians laws were to be codified and consolidated.
  - All restrictions on European immigration and the acquisition of property in India were lifted.

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
The act ended the activities of the East India Company as a commercial body, which became a purely administrative body. It provided that the company's territories in India were held by it 'in trust for His Majesty, His heirs and successors	It ended the Company's monopoly over trade with China and in tea. It instructed the government of India to abolish slavery. But slavery was abolished in 1843.	A sum of one lakh rupees was to be set aside for the revival, promotion and encouragement of literature, learning and science among the natives of India, every year was the provision under The Charter Act of 1813.

**Q.13) By signing Subsidiary Alliance with East India Company, an India state had to agree to which of the following terms?**

1. Accept the permanent stationing of a British force within its territory.
2. Prior approval of the British was needed to employ any Europeans, which was not the case when it comes to negotiation with any other Indian ruler.

3. Posting of a British resident in Ruler's court.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**Q.13) Solution (b)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
<b>Correct</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Correct</b>
Under the system, the allying Indian state's ruler was compelled to <b>accept the permanent stationing of a British force within his territory</b> and to pay a subsidy for its maintenance.	Under the system, the Indian ruler could not employ any European in his service without the prior approval of the British. Nor could he negotiate with any other Indian ruler without consulting the governor-general. <b>The Indian state could also not enter into any political connection with another Indian state without British approval.</b>	A <b>British Resident was also stationed</b> in the Indian Court under the alliance. The British promised non-interference in internal affairs of the Indian state but this was rarely kept.

**Q.14) Consider the following pairs:**

	<b>Commission</b>	<b>Related with</b>
1.	Lord Welby	Police Reforms
2.	Fowler	Currency
3.	Richard Strachey	Famine

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

**Q.14) Solution (c)**

Pair 1	Pair 2	Pair 3
<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Correct</b>	<b>Correct</b>

In 1895, the <b>Royal Commission on the Administration of Expenditure</b> of India, commonly known as the <b>Welby Commission</b> , was set up to look into Indian expenditures.	The <b>Fowler Committee or Indian Currency Committee</b> was a government committee appointed by the British-run Government of India on 29 April 1898 to examine the currency situation in India.	<b>Richard Strachey Commission of 1880</b> was created to develop a general strategy and principles to deal with the <b>famines</b> . It was constituted during the period of Lord Lytton.
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**Q.15) Arrange the following wars in a chronological order:**

1. 1<sup>st</sup> Anglo – Afghan War
2. 2<sup>nd</sup> Anglo – Burmese War
3. 1<sup>st</sup> Anglo – Nepal War
4. 2<sup>nd</sup> Anglo – Sikh War

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

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

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

- The **Battle of Nalapani** was the first battle of the **Anglo-Nepalese War of 1814–1816**, fought between the forces of the British East India Company and Nepal, then ruled by the House of Gorkha.
- The **First Anglo-Afghan War** (also known by the British as the Disaster in Afghanistan) was fought between the British East India Company and the Emirate of Afghanistan from **1839 to 1842**.
- The **Second Anglo-Sikh War** was a military conflict between the Sikh Empire and the British East India Company that took place in **1848 and 1849**. It resulted in the fall of the Sikh Empire, and the annexation of the Punjab and what subsequently became the North-West Frontier Province, by the East India Company.
- The **Second Anglo-Burmese War** or the Second Burma War (**1851 to 1852**) was the second of the three wars fought between the Burmese and British forces during the 19th century, with the outcome of the gradual extinction of Burmese sovereignty and independence.

- Hence correct chronological order is 1<sup>st</sup> Anglo-Nepalese War (1814–1816) < First Anglo-Afghan War (1839 to 1842) < Second Anglo-Sikh War (1848 and 1849) < Second Anglo-Burmese War (1851 to 1852).

**Q.16) With reference to *Policy of Ring Fence*, consider the following statements:**

- It was followed by Robert Clive which made him conquer many Indian rulers.
- Under this policy East India Company would be forging an alliance with neighbouring rulers of French occupations in India.

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

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

**Q.16) Solution (d)**

Statement 1	Statement 2
<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>
Warren Hastings followed a policy of ring-fence which aimed at creating buffer zones to defend the Company's frontiers. Broadly speaking, it was the policy of defence of their neighbours' frontiers for safeguarding their own territories.	It was the <b>policy of defence of their neighbours' frontiers for safeguarding their own territories</b> . This policy of Warren Hastings was reflected in his war against the Marathas and Mysore. The states brought under the ring-fence system were assured of military assistance against external aggression—but at their own expense. In other words, these allies were required to maintain subsidiary forces which were to be organised, equipped and commanded by the officers of the Company who, in turn, were to be paid by the rulers of these states.

**Q.17) Consider the following statements about judicial reforms undertaken by British in India:**

- Warren Hastings separated the posts of the Civil Judge and the Collector.
- Circuit Courts were established by Lord Cornwallis.
- William Bentick promoted vernacular language in courts.

**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 (c)

- **Reforms under Warren Hastings (1772-1785 AD)**
  - Warren Hasting established, two court for resolving disputes –civil disputes for District Diwani Adalat and criminal disputes for District Fauzdari Adalats.
  - District Diwani Adalat: It was established in districts to resolve the civil disputes which were placed under the collector. In this court Hindu law was applicable for Hindus and Muslim law for Muslim. If people seek more justice then they can move to Sadar Diwani Adalat which was functioned under a president and two members of Supreme Council.
  - District Fauzdari Adalats: It was set up to resolved the criminal issues which were placed under an Indian officers assisted by Qazi and Muftis. The entire functioning of this court was administered by the collector. The Muslim law was administered in this court. But the approval of capital punishment and for the acquisition was given by the Sadar Nizamat Adalat which headed by a Deputy Nizam who was assisted by the chief Qazi and Chief Mufti.
- **Reforms under Cornwallis (1786-1793 AD)**
  - Under Cornwallis, the District Fauzadari Court was abolished and **Circuit Court was set at Calcutta, Decca, Murshidabad and Patna**. It acts as a court of appeal for civil as well as criminal cases which was functioned under the European judges. He shifted Sadar Nizamat Adalat to Calcutta and put it under the supervision of Governor-General and the members of Supreme Council who were assisted by Chief Qazi and Chief Mufti. The District Diwani Adalat was renamed as District, City or the Zila Court which was functioned under a district judge.
  - He also established gradation civil courts for both Hindu and Muslim such as Munsiff Court, Registrar Court, District Court, Sadar Diwani Adalat and King-in-Council. He is known for the establishment of sovereignty of law.
- **Reforms under William Bentinck (1828 to 1835)**
  - Under William Bentinck, the four Circuit Courts were abolished and transferred the functions of the abolished court to the collectors under the supervision of the commissioner of revenue and circuit.
  - Sadar Diwani Adalat and Sadar Nizamat Adalat were established at Allahabad.



- He made the **Persian and a Vernacular language for the court proceeding in lower court** and made English language as official language for Supreme Court proceeding.
- During his reign, Law commission was set up by Macaulay which codified the Indian laws. On the basis of this commission, a civil Procedure Code of 1859, an Indian Penal Code of 1860, and a Criminal Procedure Code of 1861 were prepared.

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Correct</b>	<b>Correct</b>
In each district Diwani Adalat, or civil court was established, presided over by the District Judge who belonged to the Civil Service. <b>Cornwallis thus separated the posts of the Civil Judge and the Collector.</b>	<b>Cornwallis introduced a system of circuit courts</b> with a superior court that met in Calcutta and had the power of review over circuit court decisions. Judges were drawn from the company's European employees.	<b>Bentinck ordered the use of vernacular language</b> in place of Persian. The suitor had the option to use Persian or a vernacular language, while in the Supreme Court, English language replaced Persian.

**Q.18) Which among the following Acts, marks the beginning of parliamentary control over the East India Company?**

- a) Charter Act of 1813
- b) Charter Act of 1833
- c) Pitts Act, 1784
- d) Regulating Act, 1773

**Q.18) Solution (d)**

- **The Regulating Act of 1773** holds a special significance in the legislative history of India because it marks the beginning of parliamentary control over the government of the Company.
- This Act is also said to have started the process of territorial integration and administrative centralization in India.
- It accorded supremacy to the Presidency of Bengal and the Governor of Bengal was appointed as the Governor – General. A Council consisting of four members was constituted to assist the Governor – General.

**Q.19) Consider the following statements:**

1. The Permanent Settlement system was introduced by the British to discourage investment in agriculture
2. The British expected the Permanent Settlement system would help the emergence of a class of farmers who would be loyal to the Company welfare.

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

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

**Q.19) Solution (b)**

- Then, Lord Cornwallis under directions from the then British PM, William Pitt, proposed the Permanent Settlement system in 1786. This came into effect in 1793, by the Permanent Settlement Act of 1793.
- Landlords or Zamindars were recognised as the owners of the land. They were given hereditary rights of succession of the lands under them.
- The Zamindars could sell or transfer the land as they wished.
- The Zamindars' proprietorship would stay as long as he paid the fixed revenue at the said date to the government. If they failed to pay, their rights would cease to exist and the land would be auctioned off.
- The amount to be paid by the landlords was fixed. It was agreed that this would not increase in future (permanent).
- The fixed amount was 10/11th portion of the revenue for the government and 1/10th was for the Zamindar. This tax rate was way higher than the prevailing rates in England.
- The Zamindar also had to give the tenant a patta which described the area of the land given to him and the rent he had to pay the landlord.

Statement 1	Statement 2
<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Correct</b>
In introducing the Permanent Settlement, British officials hoped to resolve the problems they had been facing since the conquest of Bengal. By the 1770s, the rural economy in Bengal was in crisis, with recurrent famines and declining agricultural output. Officials felt that agriculture, trade and the revenue resources of the <b>state could all be developed by encouraging investment in agriculture</b> . This could be done by securing rights of	The process, officials hoped, would lead to the emergence of a class of yeomen farmers and rich landowners who would have the capital and enterprise to improve agriculture. Nurtured by the British, this class would also be <b>loyal to the Company</b> .

property and permanently fixing the rates of revenue demand.	
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**Q.20) Which of the following were contributions of Lord Dalhousie to India?**

1. Railways
2. Modern postal system
3. Statistical Survey of India
4. Telegraph

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**Q.20) Solution (c)**

- The accession of Lord Dalhousie inaugurated a new chapter in the history of British India. He functioned as the Governor-General of India from 1848-1856.
- He introduced a number of reforms which paved the way for the modernisation of India and also earned the title, "Maker of the Modern India".
- **Telegraph:** In 1852, under superintendence of O'Shaughnessy 4000 miles of lines were laid down to connect Calcutta with Peshawar, Bombay and Madras.
- **Railway:**
  - Started "guarantee system" by which the railway companies were guaranteed a minimum interest of five percent on their investment
  - Government retained the right of buying the railway mainly for Defense, Commercial and Administrative reasons
  - 1st railway line – Bombay to Thane 1853. 2nd - Calcutta to Raniganj coal fields in 1854. 3<sup>rd</sup> - Madras to Arakkonam 1856.
- **Modern Postal System:** Laid down foundation of Modern postal system in 1854 with introduction of postal stamps. Postal system started in 1837.
- Other contributions includes, Ganges Canal declared open (1854); establishment of separate public works department in every province; Widow Remarriage Act (1856) passed; "Wood's Educational Despatch" of 1854 and opening of Anglo-vernacular schools and government colleges.

- In 1871, India's first census was taken by **Lord Mayo**. He organized the **Statistical Survey of India**. He introduced the State Railway system. Mayo's resolution of 1870 started the process of decentralization of finances.

**Q.21) With reference to the Educational institutions in India consider the following pairs:**

1. The Calcutta Madrasah - Lord Wellesley.
2. The Sanskrit College - Jonathan Duncan.
3. Fort William College - Warren Hastings.

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

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

**Q.21) Solution (b)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Correct</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>
The <b>Calcutta Madrasah</b> was established by <b>Warren Hastings</b> in 1781 for the study of Muslim law and related subjects.	The <b>Sanskrit College</b> was established by <b>Jonathan Duncan</b> , the resident, at Benaras in 1791 for study of Hindu law and philosophy.	<b>Fort William College</b> was set up by <b>Wellesley</b> in 1800 for training of civil servants of the Company in languages and customs of Indians (closed in 1802).

**Q.22) With reference to Narkelberia Uprising, consider the following statements:**

1. Mir Nisar Ali led the uprising mainly against Hindu landlords in Bengal.
2. The revolt later merged into the Pagal Panthis Movement.

**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)**

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
Syed Mir Nisar Ali, or <b>Titu Mir</b> is a peasant leader who led the <b>Narkelberia Uprising (1782-1831) against Zamindars and British colonial authorities in Bengal</b> . He constructed a fort of bamboo at Narkelberia and declared independence from the British administration. He also fought against Hindu landlords who imposed beard-tax on the Farizis.	Titu Mir inspired the Muslim tenants in West Bengal. <b>The revolt later merged into the Wahabi movement.</b>

**Q.23) Consider the following statements about initiatives taken to eradicate caste in India.**

1. Gandhiji founded the All India Harijan Sevak Sangh.
2. All India Depressed Classes Association was founded by Ambedkar.

**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.23) Solution (a)**

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
<b>Gandhiji</b> always had in mind the objective of eradicating untouchability by root and branch. His ideas were based on the grounds of humanism and reason. He argued that the Shastras did not sanction untouchability and, even if they did, they should be ignored since truth cannot be confined within the covers of a book. <b>In 1932, he founded the All India Harijan Sevak Sangh.</b>	<b>Babasaheb Ambedkar</b> , who had experienced the worse form of casteist discrimination during his childhood, fought against upper caste tyranny throughout his life. He organised the <b>All India Scheduled Castes Federation</b> , while several other leaders of the depressed classes founded the All India Depressed Classes Association. <b>The All India Depressed Classes Assocation was formed in Nagpur in 1926 with M.C Rajah</b> as its first elected president.

**Q.24) Consider the following statements regarding Sir Syed Ahmed Khan who started Aligarh Movement:**

1. He was member of the judicial service of the British government.

2. He held western education high over Quran.
3. Political activity by Muslims was supported by him.

Which of the statements given above is/are INCORRECT?

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

Q.24) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Incorrect
<b>Syed Ahmed Khan (1817-1898)</b> , born in a respectable Muslim family, was a <b>loyalist member of the judicial service of the British government</b> . After retirement in 1876, he became a member of the Imperial Legislative Council in 1878.	He wanted to reconcile Western scientific education with the teachings of the Quran which were to be interpreted in the light of contemporary rationalism and science even though <b>he also held the Quran to be the ultimate authority</b> .	Active participation in politics at that point, he felt, would invite hostility of the government towards the Muslim masses. Therefore, <b>he opposed political activity by the Muslims</b> .

Q.25) The Portfolio system in India was introduced by

- a) John Lawrence
- b) Lord Hardinge I
- c) Lord Lytton
- d) Lord Canning

Q.25) Solution (d)

- **Lord Canning**, who was the Governor-General (1856-57) and Viceroy (1858-62) at the time, introduced the portfolio system. In this system, each member was assigned a portfolio of a particular department.
- Under **Indian Councils Act of 1861** the viceroy was empowered to make rules and orders for the more convenient transaction of business in the council, which gave recognition to the 'portfolio system' that was introduced by Lord Canning in 1859.



- According to portfolio system a member of the Viceroy's council was made in-charge of one or more departments of the government and was authorised to issue final orders on behalf of the council on matters of his department(s).

**Q.26) Which of the following is/are the features of The Act for the Better Government of India, 1858?**

1. India was to be governed by and in the name of the Crown through a Secretary of State and Executive council headed by Secretary of State.
2. It ended the system of double government by abolishing the Board of Control and Court of Directors.
3. Governor-General of India became ex-officio Secretary of State.

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

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

**Q.26) Solution (b)**

- Provisions of the Government of India Act 1858.
  - It provided that India henceforth was to be governed by, and in the name of, Her Majesty.
  - It changed the designation of the Governor-General of India to that of Viceroy of India. He (viceroy) was the direct representative of the British Crown in India. Lord Canning thus became the first Viceroy of India. The Viceroy was to be assisted with an Executive Council.
  - It created a new office, Secretary of State for India, vested with complete authority and control over Indian administration.
  - It established a 15-member Council of India to assist the secretary of state for India. The council was an advisory body. The secretary of state was made the chairman of the council.
  - It constituted the secretary of state-in-council as a body corporate, capable of suing and being sued in India and in England.
  - He was also the channel of communication between the British government in Britain and the Indian administration. He also had the power to send secret despatches to India without consulting his council.

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
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Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect
India was to be governed by and in the name of the Crown through a Secretary of State <b>assisted by 15 members Council of India</b> . Executive Council was headed by Viceroy in India.	Act <b>ended the system of double government</b> by abolishing the Board of Control and Court of Directors.	<b>The secretary of state was a member of the British cabinet</b> and was responsible ultimately to the British Parliament.

**Q.27) Which of the following act, for the first time separated the legislative and executive functions of the Governor-General's council?**

- The Charter Act of 1813
- The Charter Act of 1833
- The Charter Act of 1853
- Indian Council's Act of 1861

**Q.27) Solution (c)**

Features of the Charter Act of 1853:

- **It separated, for the first time, the legislative and executive functions of the Governor-General's council.** It provided for addition of six new members called legislative councilors to the council.
- In other words, it established a separate Governor-General's legislative council which came to be known as the Indian (Central) Legislative Council. This legislative wing of the council functioned as a mini-Parliament, adopting the same procedures as the British Parliament. Thus, legislation, for the first time, was treated as a special function of the government, requiring special machinery and special process.
- It introduced an open competition system of selection and recruitment of civil servants. The covenanted civil service was thus thrown open to the Indians also. Accordingly, the Macaulay Committee (the Committee on the Indian Civil Service) was appointed in 1854.
- It extended the Company's rule and allowed it to retain the possession of Indian territories on trust for the British Crown.
- It introduced, for the first time, local representation in the Indian (Central) Legislative Council.

**Q.28) Consider the following pairs:**

	<b><i>Movements</i></b>	<b><i>Led By</i></b>
1.	Vaikom Satyagraha	K.P. Kesava
2.	Aruvippuram movement	Sri Narayana Guru
3.	Justice movement	E.V.Ramaswamy Naicker

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

**Q.28) Solution (a)**

Pair 1	Pair 2	Pair 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
In 1924, the <b>Vaikom Satyagraha led by K.P. Kesava</b> , was launched in Kerala demanding the throwing open of Hindu temples and roads to the untouchables. K. Kelappan also played a dominant role in the famous <b>Vaikom Satyagraha</b> and was the <b>leader</b> of the <b>Guruvayur Satyagraha</b> in 1932.	<b>Aravipuram Movement</b> was launched by Sri Narayana Guru on Shivaratri day of 1888. On that day, <b>Sri Narayana Guru</b> defied the religious restrictions traditionally placed on the Ezhava community, and consecrated an idol of Shiva at Aravipuram. This drew the famous poet Kumaran Asan as a disciple of Narayana Guru.	<b>Justice Movement</b> in Madras Presidency was started by <b>C.N. Mudaliar, T.M. Nair and P. Tyagaraja</b> to secure jobs and representation for the non-brahmins in the legislature.

**Q.29) Which of the following statements is/are correct with respect to Theosophical Society?**

1. They recognized the doctrine of the transmigration of the soul.
2. It was founded by Madame Blavatsky and Colonel H.S. Olcott in New York in 1875.
3. It established the headquarters of the Society at Adyar near Pune.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**Q.29) Solution (a)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect

<p>The Theosophists advocated the revival and strengthening of the ancient religions of Hinduism, Zoroastrianism, and Buddhism. They recognized the doctrine of the transmigration of the soul and they also preached the universal brotherhood of man.</p>	<p>The Theosophical Society was founded by Madame Blavatsky and Col. Olcott in New York in 1875. In 1888, Mrs. Annie Besant joined the Society in England. Her membership proved an asset of greatest value to the Society.</p>	<p>The founders arrived in India in January 1879, and established the headquarters of the <b>Society at Adyar near Madras.</b></p>
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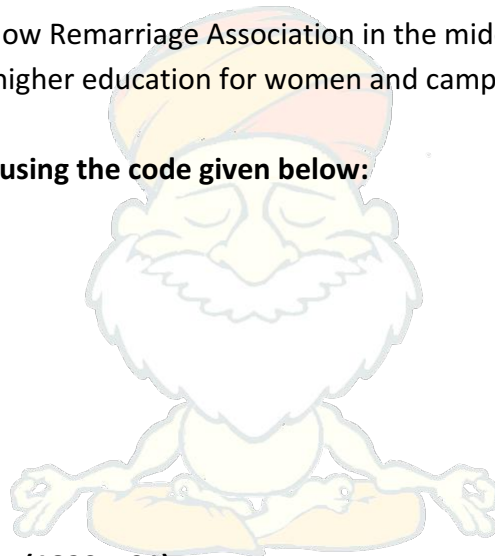
**Q.30) Which of the following statements about Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar is/are correct?**

1. As a principal, he opened the gates of Sanskrit college to Western thought as well as non-Brahman students.
2. He established Widow Remarriage Association in the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
3. He also promoted higher education for women and campaigned against polygamy.

**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.30) Solution (c)**



**Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar (1820 – 91)**

- He was born as Ishwar Chandra Bandyopadhyay.
- He was an Indian Bengali polymath and a key figure of the Bengal Renaissance.
- He was a philosopher, academic educator, writer, translator, printer, publisher, entrepreneur, reformer, and philanthropist.
- His quest for knowledge was so intense that he used to study under a street light as it was not possible for him to afford a gas lamp at home.
- In the year 1839, Vidyasagar successfully cleared his Law examination.
- In 1841, at the age of twenty one years, Ishwar Chandra joined Fort William College as a head of the Sanskrit department.
- He introduced the practice of widow remarriage and pushed for the Widow Remarriage Act XV of 1856.
- He reconstructed the Bengali alphabet and reformed Bengali typography into an alphabet of twelve vowels and forty consonants.

- He received the title of 'Vidyasagar' which means Ocean of Knowledge from Sanskrit College, Calcutta (from where he graduated), due to his excellent performance in Sanskrit studies and philosophy.
- He authored many books like **Bahubibaha** and **Bidhaba Bidaha**. He also started Bengali newspaper **Shome Prakash**.

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Correct
Though a Sanskrit scholar, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was also a happy blend of Eastern and Western thought. As a Principal of the Sanskrit College, he opened the gates of Sanskrit college to Western thought as well as non-Brahman students.	The <b>founder of the Widow Remarriage Association in the 19th century was Vishnu Shastri Pandit</b> . The main aim of the association was to encourage widows to get remarried. As a result, he was very active in the Widow Marriage Movement.	Vidyasagar also <b>promoted higher education for women</b> . As Secretary of the Bethune School, he led the movement for women's education. He also struggled <b>against child marriage and polygamy</b> .

**Q.31) Which of the following are the reasons for the failure of 1857 revolt?**

1. Lack of planning and co-ordination among sepoys.
2. British army was superior in organisation.
3. All sections of society did not participate in the revolt.

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

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

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

Reasons for Failure of 1857 Revolt:

- **There was no planning among the rebels**. Different groups pulled in different directions. The principal rebel leaders – Nana Saheb, Tantia Tope, Kunwar Singh, Rani Laxmibai were no match to their British opponents in generalship.
- Weak Leadership of the 1857 Mutiny.
- **The Indian rebels had limited military supplies**, they lacked the sophisticated arms and ammunition of the British army.

- **Most of the Princely rulers and big Zamindars did not support** the 1857 Revolt and actively sided with the British. Their dominions remained free of any anti-colonial uprisings. The educated middle and upper classes were mostly critical of the rebels.
- The 1857 Revolt remained concentrated in the Central India and some parts of north-Western India. It did not spread to South India and most of Eastern and Western India. Madras, Bombay, Bengal and the Western Punjab remained undisturbed.

**Q.32) Consider the following statements with regard to peasant movements:**

1. Digambar and Bishu Biswas are associated with Pabna agrarian leagues.
2. Deccan Riots resulted in social boycott movement.
3. Tebhaga movement was against the recommendations of Flood commission.

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

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

**Q.32) Solution (b)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Correct</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>
<b>Indigo revolt</b> —The anger of the peasants exploded in 1859 when, led by <b>Digambar Biswas and Bishnu Biswas</b> of Nadia district, they decided not to grow indigo under duress and resisted the physical pressure of the planters and their lathiyals (retainers) backed by police and the courts.	The Ryots of Deccan region of western India suffered heavy taxation under the Ryotwari system. In 1874, the growing tension between the moneylenders and the peasants <b>resulted in a social boycott movement</b> organised by the ryots against the “outsider” moneylenders.	Tebhaga Movement—In September 1946, the Bengal Provincial Kisan Sabha gave a call to implement, through mass struggle, the Flood Commission recommendations of tebhaga—two-thirds’ share—to the bargardars, the share-croppers also known as bagchasi or adhyar, instead of the one-half share.

**Q.33) Which of the following statements given below is NOT CORRECT regarding Raja Rammohun Roy?**



- a) He was awarded the title 'Raja' by Akbar II.
- b) He possessed great love and respect for the traditional philosophic system of the east.
- c) He also wanted the introduction of modern capitalism and industry in the country.
- a) He established Hindu college in Calcutta.

**Q.33) Solution (d)**

- **Raja Ram Mohan Roy (1772 – 1833)** is known as the '**Father of Modern India**' or '**Father of the Bengal Renaissance**'.
- He was opposed to Sati, polygamy, child marriage, idolatry, the caste system, and propagated widow remarriage and stressed on rationalism and modern scientific approach.
- He started many schools to educate Indians in Western scientific education in English.
- He was against the perceived polytheism of Hinduism. He advocated monotheism as given in the scriptures. He studied Christianity and Islam as well.
- He translated the Vedas and five of the Upanishads into Bengali. He started the Sambad Kaumudi, a Bengali weekly newspaper which regularly denounced Sati as barbaric and against the tenets of Hinduism.
- In 1828, he founded the Brahma Sabha which was later renamed Brahma Samaj. He had also founded the Atmiya Sabha. Brahma Samaj's chief aim was worship of the eternal god. It was against priesthood, rituals and sacrifices. It focused on prayers, meditation and reading of the scriptures.
- He visited England as an ambassador of the Mughal king Akbar Shah II (father of Bahadur Shah) where he died of a disease. **He was awarded the title 'Raja' by Akbar II.**
- His efforts led to the abolition of Sati in 1829 by Lord William Bentinck, the then Governor-General of India.
- **He possessed great love and respect for the traditional philosophic system of the east;** but, at the same time, he believed that modern culture alone would help regenerate Indian society. In particular, he wanted his countrymen to accept the rational and scientific approach and the principle of human dignity and social equality of all men and women.
- **He also wanted the introduction of modern capitalism and industry in the country.**
- Rammohan Roy did much to disseminate the benefits of modern education to his countrymen. **He supported David Hare's efforts to found the Hindu College in 1817.**

**Q.34) Which of the following organisation was renamed as 'Brahmo Samaj of South India'?**

- a) Manav Dharma Sabha
- b) Veda Samaj
- c) Deccan Education Society
- d) Sadharan Brahmo Samaj

**Q.34) Solution (b)**

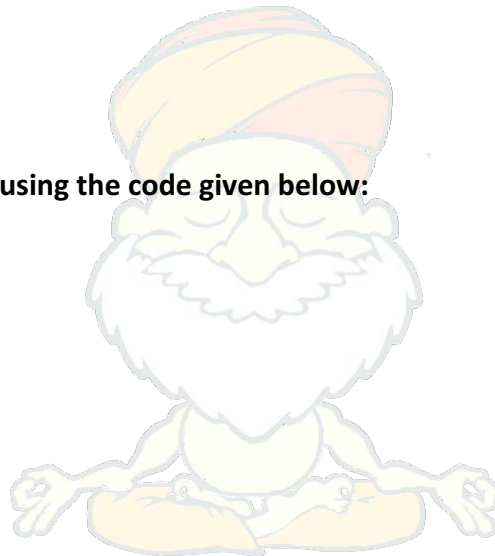
- **Veda Samaj** was established by Keshab Chandra Sen and K. Sridharalu Naidu when the former visited Madras in 1864.
- K. Sridharalu Naidu later visited Calcutta to study the Brahmo Samaj movement and when he returned, he **renamed the Veda Samaj as Brahmo Samaj of Southern India** in 1871.

**Q.35) Which of the following Uprisings occurred prior to 1857?**

1. Kol Uprising
2. Rampa Rebellion
3. Santhal Rebellion

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**Q.35) Solution (b)**

- The **Kol uprising**, also known in British Indian records as the **Kol mutiny** was a revolt of the indigenous Kol people of Chhota Nagpur during **1829-1839** as a reaction to unfair treatment brought on by the systems of land tenure and administration that had been introduced by British powers in the area.
- The **Santhal Hul (rebellion)** occurred in the regions of present-day Jharkhand, Odisha and West Bengal against the British as well the Zamindari system from **1855 until 1856** when the movement was crushed by the British. The first rebellion occurred in 1854 led by Bir Singh of Sasan in Lachimpur. The second rebellion started in June 1855 when two brothers Sidhu and Kanhu organised 10000 Santhals and declared a revolt.
- **Rampa rebellion of 1879** (also known as the First Rampa rebellion to distinguish it from the Rampa Rebellion of 1922-24) was an insurrection by the hill tribes in the Rampa region of the [Vizagapatam Hill Tracts Agency](#) of Vizagapatam District against the British government of the [Madras Presidency](#).

- The **Rampa Rebellion of 1922**, also known as the Manyam Rebellion, was a tribal uprising, led by Alluri Sitarama Raju in Godavari Agency of Madras Presidency, British India. It began in August 1922 and lasted until the capture and killing of Raju in May 1924.

**Q.36) India's First School for Widows was setup by**

- Savitribhai Phule
- Ramabai Ranade
- Parvatibai Athavale
- Maharishi Karve

**Q.36) Solution (d)**

- **Dhondo Keshav Karve** was a renowned Indian social reformer who devoted his life in the field of women's welfare. Due to this, he earned the honorific '**Maharishi**', meaning great saint, and came to be known as **Maharishi Karve**.
- In 1896, he **established the first school for widows**. Hindu Widows' Home Association was a shelter and a school for widows. His 20 year old widowed sister-in-law Parvatibai Athvale was the first student of the school.
- The school was located in the remote village of Hingane, outside the city of Pune. The remote location was chosen because the orthodox Brahmin community in Pune had banished him for supporting widow remarriage and education. Moreover, he also had the courage at that time to marry a widow.
- The Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Women's University, the first Women's University in India, started on July 2, 1916, with the enrollment of five students. It was established by Dr Dhondo Keshav Karve, with the objective of educating more women.

**Q.37) Consider the following pairs:**

	<b>Place of 1857 Revolt</b>	<b>Spearheaded by</b>
1.	Kanpur	Kunwar Singh
2.	Lucknow	Begum Hazrat Mahal
3.	Bihar	Khan Bahadur Khan
4.	Baghpat	Shah Mal

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

- 2 and 4 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1 and 4 only

d) 1, 2 and 3 only

**Q.37) Solution (a)**

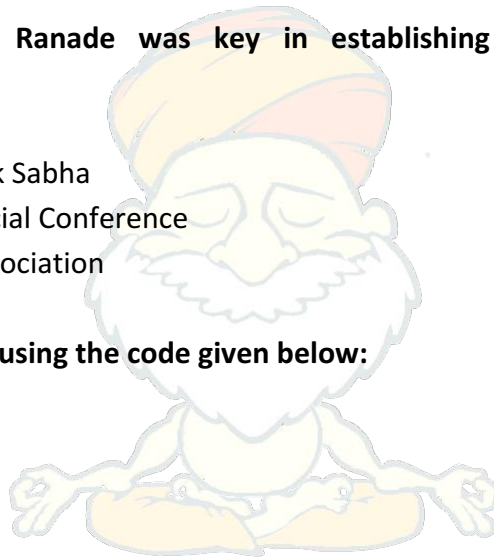
- At **Kanpur**, the natural choice was **Nana Saheb**, the adopted son of the last peshwa, Baji Rao II. He was refused the family title and banished from Poona, and was living near Kanpur.
- **Begum Hazrat Mahal** took over the reigns at **Lucknow** where the rebellion broke out on June 4, 1857 and popular sympathy was overwhelmingly in favour of the deposed nawab.
- In **Bihar**, the revolt was led by **Kunwar Singh**, the zamindar of Jagdishpur.
- The name of **Shah Mal**, a local villager in Pargana Baraut (**Baghpat**, Uttar Pradesh), is most notable. He organised the headmen and peasants of 84 villages (referred as chaurasi desh), marching at night from village to village, urging people to rebel against the British hegemony.

**Q.38) Mahadev Govind Ranade was key in establishing which of the following organisations?**

1. Poona Sarvanjanik Sabha
2. Indian National Social Conference
3. Indian National Association

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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



**Q.38) Solution (b)**

- **Mahadev Govind Ranade**, an eminent lawyer and scholar from the Bombay Presidency was also a keen social reformer. He played a major part in the formation of the **Poona Sarvajanik Sabha** in 1870 at Poona.
- **Indian (National) Social Conference** was founded by M.G. Ranade and Raghunath Rao. It was virtually the social reform cell of the Indian National Congress. Its first session was held in Madras in December 1887.
- The Conference met annually as a subsidiary convention of the Indian National Congress, at the same venue, and focused attention on social reform. The Conference advocated intercaste marriages and opposed kulinism and polygamy. It launched the famous “Pledge Movement” to inspire people to take an oath to prohibit child marriage.

- The **Indian National Association** also known as Indian Association was the first avowed nationalist organization founded in British India by Surendranath Banerjee and Ananda Mohan Bose in 1876.

**Q.39) Consider the following Education Commissions setup during British Rule:**

1. Hunter Education Commission
2. Raleigh Commission
3. Saddler University Commission

**Which of the above gave recommendations with respect primary or/secondary education?**

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

**Q.39) Solution (c)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
<b>Correct</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Correct</b>
In 1882, the Government appointed a commission under the chairmanship of <b>W.W. Hunter</b> to review the progress of education in the country since the Despatch of 1854. The Hunter Commission mostly confined its recommendations to primary and secondary education.	In 1902, <b>Raleigh Commission</b> was set up to go into conditions and prospects of universities in India and to suggest measures for improvement in their constitution and working. <b>The commission precluded from reporting on primary or secondary education.</b>	<b>Saddler University Commission</b> (1917-19) was set up to study and report on problems of Calcutta University but its recommendations were applicable more or less to other universities also. It reviewed the entire field from school education to university education. It held the view that, for the improvement of university education, improvement of secondary education was a necessary pre-condition.

**Q.40) Consider the following statements with respect to socio-religious movements:**

1. Wahabhi movement was reformist in its approach.
2. Faraizi movement aimed at promoting social innovation current among Muslims.
3. The Deoband School opposed to Aligarh movement and its principles.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.40) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Correct</b>
The <b>Wahabi movement</b> was a <b>revivalist movement</b> which tried to purify Islam by eliminating all the un-Islamic practices which had crept into Muslim society through the ages. It offered the most serious and well-planned challenge to British supremacy in India from 1830's to 1860's	The <b>Faraizi movement</b> , also called the Fara'idi Movement because of its emphasis on the Islamic pillars of faith, was founded by Haji Shariatullah in 1818. Its scene of action was East Bengal, and it <b>aimed at the eradication of social innovations or un-Islamic practices current among the Muslims</b> of the region and draw their attention to their duties as Muslims.	The <b>Deoband school</b> welcomed the formation of the Indian National Congress and in 1888 <b>issued a fatwa (religious decree) against Syed Ahmed Khan's organisations</b> , the United Patriotic Association and the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental Association.

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Q.41) Consider the following pairs:

Organisation	Leader
1. Madras Mahajan Sabha	P Ananda Charlu
2. Bombay Presidency Association	K T Telang
3. All India National Conference	Anand Mohan Bose

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?



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

**Q.41) Solution (d)**

Pair 1	Pair 2	Pair 3
<b>Correct</b>	<b>Correct</b>	<b>Correct</b>
<b>Madras Mahajan Sabha</b> was formed in 1884 by a group of younger nationalists of Madras such as M Viraraghavachariar, G Subramaniya Iyer and <b>P Ananda Charlu.</b>	<b>Bombay Presidency Association</b> was formed in 1885 by popularly called brothers-in-law – Pherozeshah Mehta, <b>K T Telang</b> and Badruddin Tyabji.	The <b>Indian National Association</b> also known as Indian Association was the first avowed nationalist organization founded in British India by Surendranath Banerjee and <b>Ananda Mohan Bose</b> in 1876.

**Q.42) Consider the following statements:**

1. The first meeting of the Indian National Congress was organized by W. C. Banarjee in Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College of Bombay.
2. A resolution was passed in the first meeting of Congress demanding expansion of Indian Council of the Secretary of State for India to include Indians.

**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.42) Solution (d)**

Statement 1	Statement 2
<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>
The first meeting of the Indian National Congress was organized by <b>A. O. Hume</b> . It was held in Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College of Bombay in 1885. It was	Total 9 resolutions were passed. One of them <b>demanded abolition of Indian Council of the Secretary of State for India</b> . Other important resolutions passed were - Appointment of a

presided by W. C. Banarjee. 72 delegates had participated and most of them belonged to a background of lawyers, and there weren't any women in this session.

commission to enquire into the working of the Indian Administration; The creation of legislative councils for the North West Frontier Province (NWFP), Sindh and Awadh; Reduction of Military Expenditure and Civil Services Reform.

**Q.43) Which among the following was NOT the demand of the Congress under the moderates?**

- Removal of poverty by the rapid development of agriculture and modern industries
- Complete Independence from British.
- Spread of primary education among the masses.
- Freedom of speech and press for the defence of their civil rights.

**Q.43) Solution (b)**

#### **Political demands of the Moderates**

- Expansion of Legislative councils with more powers and more representation of Indians in them
- Separation of judiciary from the executive work to protect people from arbitrary acts of bureaucracy and police
- Formation of provincial councils and abolition of Indian Council
- Holding the ICS exam in India along with England to allow more Indians the opportunity to take part in the administration
- End of aggressive foreign policy against India's neighbours

#### **Economic demands of the Moderates**

- End of economic drain
- **Removal of poverty by the rapid development of agriculture and modern industries**
- Reduction of land revenue and abolition of salt tax
- Development of agriculture banks to end the atrocities of moneylenders
- Introduction of Permanent Settlement in other parts of the country

#### **Military Demands of the Moderates**

- Repeal of Arms Act
- Reduction in military expenditure
- Appointment of Indians to commissioned ranks in the army

#### **Social Demands of the Moderates**

- More expenditure on welfare activities – education, health, sanitation
- **Freedom of speech and press for the defence of their civil rights**
- **Education of the masses and organising public opinion, make people aware of their rights.**
- Freedom to form associations
- Basic human rights for Indian workers in South Africa and elsewhere in the Empire
- Improvement in the condition of plantation labourers

**Q.44) With reference to United Patriotic Association, consider the following statements:**

1. Raja Shiv Prasad Singh of Banaras was one of the co-founders of the United Patriotic Association.
2. It was organised to counter Indian National Congress propaganda.
3. It aimed at developing close ties between the Muslim community and Hindu nationalists.

**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.44) Solution (a)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
<b>Correct</b>	<b>Correct</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>
The United Patriotic Association was a political organisation founded in 1888 by sir Syed Ahmed Khan the founder of the Aligarh Muslim University and <b>Raja Shiv Prasad Singh of Banaras.</b>	The United Patriotic Association was <b>organized to counter Indian National Congress propaganda.</b>	Opposed to the Indian National Congress, the <b>group aimed to develop close ties between the Muslim community and the British Raj.</b>

**Q.45) Consider the following statements:**

1. All the sections within the Congress, ‘moderates’ and ‘extremists’, were united against the partition of Bengal.

2. Following the annulation of partition of Bengal, the 'extremists' started functioning separately outside the Congress.

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.45) Solution (a)**

Statement 1	Statement 2
<b>Correct</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>
The agitation against the partition and the spread of Swadeshi and Boycott movements influenced the policies of the Congress. <b>All the sections within the Congress, 'moderates' and 'extremists', were united against the partition of Bengal.</b> However the differences like extending the scope of boycott etc were persisted between the two groups.	The 'moderates' and 'extremists' could not remain united. At the Congress session of 1907, held at Surat, the two groups came to clash. The Congress came completely under the domination of moderate leaders and the <b>the 'extremists' started functioning separately outside the Congress (following Surat Split).</b> It was nine years later in 1916, that the two groups were re united. In 1911, an imperial Darbar was held at Delhi annulation of partition of Bengal was announced.

**Q.46) Which of the following resolutions was/were passed by Calcutta Session of Indian National Congress in 1906?**

- 1. Swadeshi
- 2. Swaraj
- 3. Boycott
- 4. National Education

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**Q.46) Solution (d)**

- The **Calcutta Session of INC** was held in the background of Anti Partition Movement and Swadeshi Movement.
- In 1906, the session at Calcutta was presided by **Dada Bhai Naoroji**. The moderates chose Dada Bhai Naoroji to preside the Congress.
- The congress was compelled by the extremists to adopt following resolutions which were accepted by the moderates with half heart. These were
  1. Resolution on **Swadeshi**
  2. Resolution on Self Government (**Swaraj**)
  3. Resolution on **Boycott**
  4. Resolution on **National Education Council**
- Dada Bhai Naoroji in his presidential address, declared 'Swaraj' as the goal of the Indian National Congress.

**Q.47) Consider the following statements with regard to Indian Universities Act of 1904:**

1. It was based on the recommendations made by the Hunter Commission on Education.
2. It increased Government's control over the universities.
3. It introduced the principle of election in the constitution of the Senate of the Universities along with fixing the minimum and maximum number of seats in Senate.

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

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

**Q.47) Solution (a)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Correct</b>	<b>Correct</b>
To bring the Universities under control, Lord Curzon appointed <b>Raleigh Commission</b> under Sir Thomas Raleigh. This commission submitted its	The <b>Act increased Government's control over the universities.</b> It could veto the regulations passed by the Senate of the University. It allowed the	Prior to this Act, the <b>number of the seats in the Senate of the Universities</b> was not fixed and the Government used to make life-long nominations. Under this Act, the <b>number was fixed.</b>

report in 1902 and this followed introduction of a Bill called Raleigh Bill. The Raleigh Bill when became an act, it was called Indian Universities Act 1904.	Government to appoint a majority of the fellows in a university. The Governor General was now empowered to decide a University's territorial limits.	The minimum number was 50 and the maximum number was 100. Their term was determined for five years. The <b>Act introduced the principle of election in the constitution of the Senate.</b> According to this Act, 20 fellows are to be elected in the Universities of Madras, Calcutta and Bombay and 15 in other Universities.
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#### Other provisions of Indian Universities Act, 1904

- Universities were given the right of teaching along with the right of conducting examination.
- Universities had the right to make provision for promotion of study and research, to appoint university professors and lecturers, set up university laboratories and libraries and undertake direct instruction of students.
- Act laid down that the number of Fellows of a university shall not be less than fifty or more than a hundred and a Fellow should normally hold office for a period of six years instead of for life.
- The Indian Universities Act, 1904 gave statutory recognition to Syndicates and made provision for the adequate representation of university teachers in the university Senate.
- The rules in regard to granting recognition were made stricter. In order to raise the standards of education, the Syndicate could call for the inspection of colleges imparting higher education. The private colleges were required to keep a proper standard of efficiency. The Government approval was necessary for grant of affiliation or disaffiliation of colleges.

#### Q.48) Consider the following statements:

1. In his famous book Hind Swaraj, Bal Gangadhar Tilak declared that British rule was established in India with the cooperation of Indians and has survived only because of their cooperation.
2. According to the book, if Indian refused to cooperate, British rule in India would collapse within a year and Swaraj would come.

**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.48) Solution (b)**

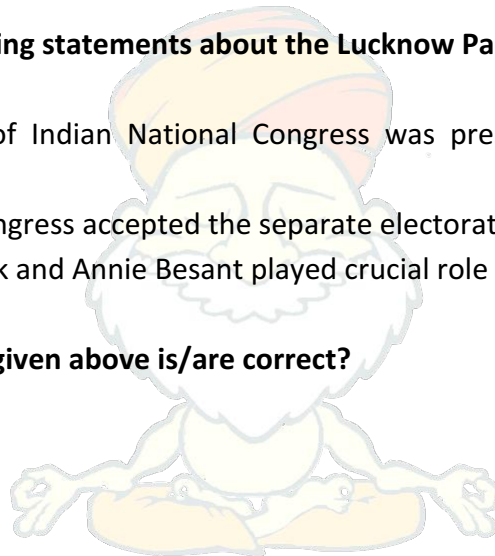
Statement 1	Statement 2
<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Correct</b>
In his famous book <b>Hind Swaraj</b> , <b>Gandhi declared</b> that British rule was established in India with the cooperation of Indians and has survived only because of their cooperation.	According to the book, if Indians refused to cooperate, British rule in India would collapse within a year and Swaraj would come.

**Q.49) Consider the following statements about the Lucknow Pact of 1916:**

1. Lucknow session of Indian National Congress was presided over by Rash Behari Ghosh.
2. Indian National Congress accepted the separate electorate for Muslims.
3. Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Annie Besant played crucial role in this agreement.

**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.49) Solution (c)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Correct</b>	<b>Correct</b>
The Congress-League Pact also known as the Lucknow Pact, was a pact signed between Congress and Muslim League. The Lucknow session of the Indian National Congress was presided over by a Moderate, <b>Ambika Charan Majumdar.</b>	The <b>acceptance of the principle of separate electorates by the Congress</b> implied that the Congress and the League came together as separate political entities.	Lucknow Pact was made possible with the <b>joint efforts of Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Annie Besant</b> , much against the wishes of important leaders like Madan Mohan Malviya.



**Q.50) Which of the following was/were the components of 'Home Charges' during British Rule?**

1. Pensions of civil and military British officials
2. Interest on foreign capital investments
3. Expenses on India Office establishment in London

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

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

**Q.50) Solution (b)**

- **Home Charges** refer to the expenditure incurred in England by the Secretary of State on behalf of India. The main constituents were:
  - Dividend to the shareholders of the East India Company
  - Interest on Public Debt raised abroad.
  - **Expenses on India Office establishment in London**
  - Payments to the British war office
  - Store purchases in England
  - **Pensions and furloughs payments of British officers** in the Civil and Military departments in India
- The term 'economic drain' refers to a portion of national product of India which was not available for consumption of its peoples, but was being drained away to Britain for political reasons and India was not getting adequate economic or material returns for it.
- The drain theory was put forward by Dadabhai Naoroji in his book Poverty and Un-British Rule in India.
- Whereas, **Economic drain** mainly consists of
  1. All the Home Charges
  2. **Interests and profits on Foreign Capital Investments**
  3. Payments with regard to banking, insurance and shipping services in India

**Q.51) With reference to Indian modern history, consider the following events:**

1. Komagata Maru incident
2. Pacific Coast Hindustan Association founded
3. Gandhi returned to India from South Africa

**What is the correct chronological sequence of the above events?**

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

**Q.51) Solution (a)**

- **1913:** In November 1913, **Pacific Coast Hindustan Association** was founded by Lala Hardayal with Sohan Singh Bhakna as its president, which was called **Ghadar Party**.
- **1914:** On May 23, 1914, a crowded Japanese steamship (**Komagata Maru**) from Hong Kong carrying 376 passengers, most being immigrants from Punjab, British India, arrived in Vancouver's Burrard Inlet on the west coast of the Dominion of Canada.
- The passengers, all British subjects, were challenging the Continuous Passage regulation. As a result, the Komagata Maru was denied docking by the authorities and only twenty returning residents, and the ship's doctor and his family were eventually granted admission to Canada.
- Following a two month stalemate, the ship was escorted out of the harbour by the Canadian military on July 23, 1914 and forced to sail back to Budge-Budge, India where nineteen of the passengers were killed by gunfire upon disembarking and many others imprisoned.
- **1915:** At the request of Gopal Krishna Gokhale, conveyed to him by C. F. Andrews, **Gandhi returned to India** from South Africa in January 9, 1915.

**Q.52) Deccan Sabha as a rival organisation to Poona Sarvajanik Sabha was founded by**

- a) Dadabhai Naoroji
- b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- d) Bipin Chandra Pal

**Q.52) Solution (c)**

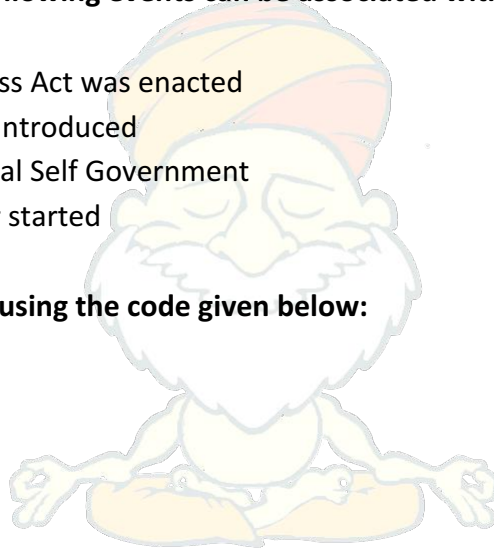
- Gopal Krishna Gokhale’s one major difference with B G Tilak centred around one of his pet issues, the Age of Consent Bill introduced by the British Imperial Government, in 1891–92.
- The bill however became law in the Bombay Presidency. The two leaders also vied for the control of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha. Tilak captured the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha in 1895.
- **Gokhale** with the guidance of his mentor, M G Ranade **started the Deccan Sabha in 1896 as a rival organisation to Poona Sarvajanik Sabha.**
- **In 1905**, when Gokhale was elected president of the Indian National Congress and was at the height of his political power, he founded the **Servants of India Society** to specifically further one of the causes dearest to his heart: the expansion of Indian education.

**Q.53) Which among the following events can be associated with Lord Ripon’s tenure?**

1. The Vernacular Press Act was enacted
2. The Illbert Bill was introduced
3. A resolution on Local Self Government
4. Second Afghan war started

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

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



**Q.53) Solution (b)**

**Lord Ripon (1880-1884)**

- **Repeal of the Vernacular Press Act (1882)**
- The first Factory Act (1881) to improve labour conditions.
- Continuation of financial decentralisation
- **Government resolution on local self-government (1882)** hence Lord Ripon is known as Father of Local self-government in India
- Appointment of Education Commission under chairmanship of Sir William Hunter (1882)
- **The Ilbert Bill controversy (1883-84)**
- Rendition of Mysore in 1881.

**Lord Lytton (1876-1880)**

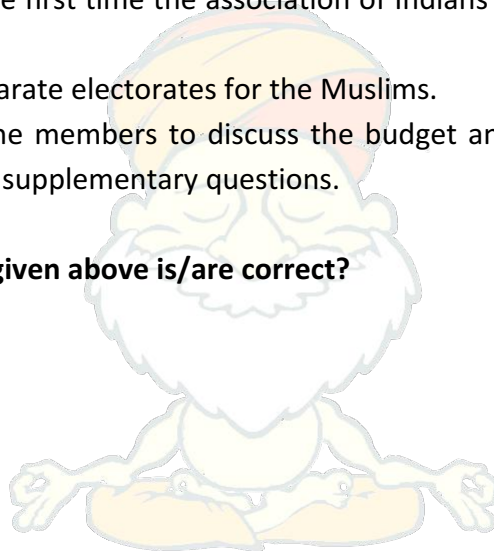
- Famine of 1876-78 affecting Madras, Bombay, Mysore, Hyderabad, parts of central India and Punjab
- Appointment of Famine Commission under the presidency of Richard Strachey (1878)
- Royal Titles Act (1876), Queen Victoria assuming the title of 'Kaiser-i-Hind' or Queen Empress of India
- **The Vernacular Press Act was enacted in 1878**
- The Arms Act (1878)
- **The Second Afghan War (1878-80)**

**Q.54) With reference to Indian Councils Act of 1909, consider the following statements:**

1. Act provided for the first time the association of Indians with the executive Councils of the Viceroy.
2. Act introduced separate electorates for the Muslims.
3. Act provided for the members to discuss the budget and matter of public interest without asking any supplementary questions.

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

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



**Q.54) Solution (a)**

- The **Indian Councils Act of 1909** is also known as **Morley-Minto Reforms** (Lord Morley was the then Secretary of State for India and Lord Minto was the then Viceroy of India)
- Major provisions were as follow:
  - It considerably increased the size of the legislative councils, both Central and provincial. The number of members in the Central Legislative Council was raised from 16 to 60. The number of members in the provincial legislative councils was not uniform.
  - It **retained official majority in the Central Legislative Council** but allowed the provincial legislative councils to have non-official majority.

- It enlarged the deliberative functions of the legislative councils at both the levels. For example, members were allowed to ask supplementary questions, move resolutions on the budget, and so on.
- The elected members were elected indirectly. The local bodies elected an electoral college who would elect members of the provincial legislative councils. These members would, in turn, elect the members of the Central legislative council.
- The elected members were from the local bodies, the chambers of commerce, landlords, universities, traders' communities and Muslims.
- It **provided (for the first time) for the association of Indians with the executive Councils of the Viceroy and Governors.** Satyendra Prasad Sinha became the first Indian to join the Viceroy's Executive Council. He was appointed as the law member.
- It **introduced a system of communal representation for Muslims by accepting the concept of 'separate electorate'.** Under this, the Muslim members were to be elected only by Muslim voters. Thus, the Act 'legalised communalism' and Lord Minto came to be known as the Father of Communal Electorate.
- The **members could discuss the budget and move resolutions.** They could also discuss matters of public interest and **also ask supplementary questions.**
- It also provided for the separate representation of presidency corporations, chambers of commerce, universities and zamindars.

**Q.55) Consider the following pairs:**

<i>Newspaper/Journal</i>	<i>Associated Personality</i>
1. Amrita Bazar Patrika	Moti Lal Ghosh
2. Darpan	Gopal Hari Deshmukh
3. Swadeshi Mitran	S. Subramanian Iyer

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

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

**Q.55) Solution (c)**

- **Amrita Bazar Patrika**, a Bengali newspaper started by Sisir Kumar Ghosh and Motilal Ghosh in 1868.

- **Bal Shastri Jambekar** is also known as Father of Marathi journalism for his efforts in starting journalism in Marathi language with the first newspaper in the language named '**Darpan**' in 1832.
- **Swadesamitran** (1882) was one of the earliest Tamil newspapers founded by Indian nationalist **G. Subramania Iyer** four years after he had started The Hindu (1878).

**Q.56) Which of the following statements about revolutionaries is NOT correct?**

- a) Shyamji Krishnavarma founded India Home Rule Society in London.
- b) Provisional Government of free India in Kabul was proclaimed with M. Barkatulla as its President.
- c) Madam Bhikaji Cama unfurled the Indian National flag at the International Socialist Conference in Germany.
- d) All the above statements are correct.

**Q.56) Solution (b)**

- **Indian Home Rule Society (IHRS)** was founded in February 1905 by **Shyamji Krishna Varma** along with other notable expatriate Indians such as Bhikaji Cama, S.R. Rana and Lala Lajpat Rai to serve as a rival organisation to the British Committee of Congress.
- A group of revolutionaries in **Kabul**, Afghanistan on December 1, 1915 proclaimed a **Provisional Government of free India** with **Raja Mahendra Pratap** as **President** and M. Barkatulla as Prime Minister.
- **Madam Bhikaji Cama unfurled the first version of the Indian national flag**—a tricolour of green, saffron, and red stripes at International Socialist Conference in Stuttgart, Germany on August 21, 1907.

**Q.57) With reference to Home Rule Movement in India, consider the following statements:**

1. Outbreak of World War I was one of the factors leading to the rise of Home Rule Movement in India.
2. Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Annie Besant separately launched Home Rule Leagues in India.
3. Both these leagues had the common objective of achieving self-government in India.

**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.57) Solution (d)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
<b>Correct</b>	<b>Correct</b>	<b>Correct</b>
The Home Rule Movement <b>began in the background of the First World War</b> , when a section of nationalists believed that “Britain’s difficulty is India’s opportunity”. Hence WW I was a factor leading to rise of the Home Rule Movement in India.	There were two home rule leagues <b>launched separately by Tilak and Annie Besant</b> . Tilak launched the Indian Home Rule League in April 1916 at Belgaum. Annie Besant launched the Home Rule League in September 1916 at Madras.	They had the common objective of achieving self-government in India.

- Tilak’s league worked in Maharashtra (except Bombay), Karnataka, Berar and the Central Provinces. Besant’s league worked in the rest of the country.
- Other objectives of Home Rule Movement were:
  - To promote political education and discussion to set up agitation for self-government;
  - To build confidence among Indians to speak against the government’s suppression;
  - To demand a larger political representation for Indians from the British government;
  - To revive political activity in India while maintaining the principles of the Congress Party

**Q.58) Which of the following pairs about associations and the personalities involved in its formation are correctly matched?**

1. Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company - Gazulu Lakshminarasu Chetty
2. Swadesh Bandhab Samiti – Bipin Chandra Pal
3. Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works Ltd - Prafulla Chandra Ray

Select the correct answer using the code given below:



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

**Q.58) Solution (b)**

- **V. O. Chidambaram Pillai** spread the Swadeshi movement to Madras and organised the strike of the Tuticorin Coral Mill. He founded the **Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company** in Tuticorin.
- **Ashwini Kumar Dutta (1856 - 1923)** was a Bengali educationist, social reformer and a nationalist. He founded the **Swadesh Bandhab Samiti** to promote the consumption of indigenous products and boycott foreign goods during Swadeshi Movement.
- **Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works Ltd. (BCPW)** established in Kolkata, West Bengal in 1901 by **Prafulla Chandra Ray**, it is India's first pharmaceutical company.
- Lokamanya Tilak opened cooperative stores and headed the Swadeshi Wastu Pracharini Sabha.

**Q.59) Who among the following revolutionaries shot dead Col. William Curzon Wylie, political aide-de-camp to the secretary of State for India?**

- a) Madan Lal Dhingra
- b) Bhupendranath Dutta
- c) Sohan Singh Bhakna
- d) Kartar Singh Sarabha

**Q.59) Solution (a)**

- **Madan Lal Dhingra (1883-1909)** was a revolutionary independence activist. Dhingra left for England in 1905 for studies and came in contact with independence activists like Shyamaji Krishna Verma and V D Savarkar.
- On 1<sup>st</sup> July **1909**, London, **Madan Lal Dhingra shot dead Col. William Curzon Wylie**, political aide-de-camp to the secretary of State for India. Following the assassination, Madan Lal Dhingra was caught and hanged.

**Q.60) Consider the following statements about August declaration of 1917:**

1. It was declared by the Edwin Samuel Montagu, Viceroy of India.

2. The declaration promised a policy of gradual development of responsible government in India.
3. It was well accepted by the leaders of the Home Rule Movement without any objections.

**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.60) Solution (b)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Correct</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>
The <b>Secretary of State for India, Edwin Samuel Montagu</b> , made a statement on August 20, 1917 in the British House of Commons in what has come to be known as the <b>August Declaration of 1917</b> .	The statement said: “The government policy is of an increasing participation of Indians in every branch of administration and gradual development of self governing institutions with a view to the <b>progressive realization of responsible government in India</b> as an integral part of the British Empire.”	The <b>nationalists criticized it</b> , as it lacked their legitimate expectations. The declaration was criticized in the December 1917 Calcutta session, in which Annie Besant as president, pleaded for establishment of Self Government in India. Tilak characterized the Montague reforms as “unworthy and disappointing- a sunless dawn”.

- From now onwards, the demand by nationalists for self government or home rule could not be termed as seditious since attainment of self-government for Indians now became a government policy, unlike Morley’s statement in 1909 that the reforms were not intended to give self-government to India.
- The objections of the Indian leaders to Montagu’s statement were two-fold—
  - No specific time frame was given.
  - The government alone was to decide the nature and the timing of advance towards a responsible government, and the Indians were resentful that the British would decide what was good and what was bad for Indians.

**Q.61) Consider the following statements about Jallianwala Bagh massacre:**

1. Massacre took place when many villagers gathered in the park to peacefully protest the arrest of Satyapal and Saifuddin Kitchlew.
2. Rabindranath Tagore and S Subramenian Iyer renounced their knighthood in protest to massacre.
3. Government of India formed Buttler Committee to investigate the tragedy.

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

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

**Q.61) Solution (c)**

- The Jallianwala Bagh massacre, also known as the Amritsar massacre, took place on 13 April 1919, when Acting Brigadier-General Reginald Dyer ordered troops of the British Indian Army to fire their rifles into a crowd of unarmed Indian civilians in Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar, Punjab, killing at least 400 people including men and women. Over 1,000 people were injured.

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
<b>Correct</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>
Massacre took place when many villagers gathered in the park for the celebration of Baisakhi day and also <b>peacefully protest the arrest and deportation of two national leaders, Satyapal and Saifuddin Kitchlew.</b>	<b>Rabindranath Tagore renounced his knighthood in protest.</b> Gandhi gave up the title of Kaiser-i-Hind. <b>S Subramaniam Iyer had renounced Knighthood in 1917 on arrest of Annie Besant.</b>	Edwin Montagu, ordered that a committee of inquiry be formed to investigate the matter. So, on October 14, 1919, the Government of India announced the formation of the Disorders Inquiry Committee, which came to be more widely known as the <b>Hunter Committee/Commission.</b>

**Q.62) Montego Chelmsford Reforms of 1919 introduced which of the following changes into Provincial Governments?**

1. Authorisation to present separate budget
2. Bicameral legislature
3. Subjects were divided into Transferred and Reserve List

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**Q.62) Solution (b)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
<b>Correct</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Correct</b>
The <b>Act separated for the first time the provincial and central budgets, with provincial legislatures</b> being authorised to make their budgets.	Under the 1919 Act, the <b>Indian Legislative Council at the Centre was replaced by a bicameral system</b> consisting of a Council of State (Upper House) and a Legislative Assembly (Lower House). Government of India Act, 1935 introduced bicameralism in six out of eleven provinces.	1919 Act <b>divided the provincial subjects into two parts - transferred and reserved.</b> The transferred subjects were to be administered by the governor with the aid of ministers responsible to the legislative Council. The reserved subjects, on the other hand, were to be administered by the governor and his executive council without being responsible to the legislative Council.

- Other important provisions of Government of India Act 1919 or Montego Chelmsford Reforms:
  - Under 1919 Act, **Dyarchy was introduced in the provinces** to meet two main aims. Firstly, to give responsibility to popular representatives, and secondly, to meet the condition of political backwardness and administrative inexperience of the Indian people.
  - The principle of communal representation was extended with separate electorates for Sikhs, Christians and Anglo-Indians, besides Muslims.
  - A High Commissioner for India was appointed with some of the functions hitherto performed by the Secretary of State for India were transferred to the high commissioner.
  - The Secretary of State for India who used to get his pay from the Indian revenue was now to be paid by the British Exchequer.
  - It provided that a Royal Commission would be appointed ten years after the Act to report on its working.

**Q.63) Match the following political agitations by Gandhi with the techniques:**

1. Champaran Satyagraha	A. First Hunger strike
2. Ahmadabad Mill Strike	B. First Mass strike
3. Kheda Satyagraha	C. First Civil Disobedience
4. Rowlet Satyagraha	D. First Non Cooperation

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) 1-B; 2-D; 3-A; 4-C
- b) 1-C; 2-A; 3-D; 4-B
- c) 1-D; 2-C; 3-A; 4-B
- d) 1-C; 2-D; 3-B; 4-A

**Q.63) Solution (b)**

- Gandhi's first political agitations in India involved Champaran, Ahmadabad and Kheda struggles. All these were local level agitations and gave Gandhi the reputation of a man who works at the grass root level.
- These agitations also successfully tested his techniques in Indian soil.
  - Champaran Satyagraha of 1917 – 1st Civil Disobedience.
  - Ahmadabad Mill Strike of 1918 – 1st Hunger Strike.
  - Kheda Satyagraha of 1918 – 1st Non Cooperation.
  - Rowlatt Satyagraha of 1919 – 1st Mass strike.

**Q.64) In response to which of the following incidents did Mahatma Gandhi withdrew the Non-Cooperation Movement?**

- a) All India Khilafat Committee formation
- b) Moplah Rebellion
- c) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
- d) Chauri Chaura outrage

**Q.64) Solution (d)**

- **Chauri Chaura outrage** in Gorakhpur district of U.P. on 5 **February 1922** was the **main reason for Mahatma Gandhi's withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement.**
- Irritated by the behaviour of some policemen, a section of the crowd attacked the police. The police opened fire. At this, the entire procession attacked the police and when the latter hide inside the police station, set fire to the building. Policemen who

tried to escape were hacked to pieces and thrown into the fire. In all 22 policemen were killed.

- On hearing of the incident, Gandhiji decided to withdraw the movement. He also persuaded the
- Congress Working Committee to ratify his decision. Thus on 12 February 1922, by passing Bardoli Resolution Congress Working Committee endorsed the withdrawal of Non-Cooperation Movement.

**Q.65) Who among the following leaders proposed to adopt Complete Independence as the goal of the Congress in the Ahmadabad Session of 1921.**

- a) Hakim Ajmal Khan
- b) Lala Lajpat Rai
- c) Chittaranjan Das
- d) Hasrat Mohani

**Q.65) Solution (d)**

- **Hasrat Mohani** (1878 - 1951) was an Indian activist, Freedom Fighter in the Indian independence movement, leader of Communist Party of India and a noted poet of the Urdu language.
- He coined the notable slogan Inquilab Zindabad in 1921.
- He was a member of All India Khilafat Committee.
- Together with Swami Kumaranand, he was regarded as **the first person to demand complete independence for India in 1921** at the Ahmadabad Session of the Indian National Congress.
- Ahmadabad Congress Session was presided over by Chittaranjan Das. While CR Das still in Jail, Hakim Ajmal Khan was the acting President.

**Q.66) Who among the following were the Swarajists?**

1. Motilal Nehru
2. Vithalbahi Patel
3. M A Ansari
4. Jawaharlal Nehru
5. Subhash Chandra Bose

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

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

**Q.66) Solution (a)**

- Those advocating entry into legislative councils came to be known as the 'Swarajists', while the other school of thought led by C. Rajagopalachari, Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad, **Jawaharlal Nehru** and **M.A. Ansari** came to be known as the 'No-changers'.
- The 'No-changers' opposed council entry, advocated concentration on constructive work, and continuation of boycott and non-cooperation, and quiet preparation for resumption of the suspended civil disobedience programme.
- C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru resigned from the Congress in 1923 and announced the formation of Congress-Khilafat Swarajya Party or Swarajist Party, with C.R. Das as the president and Motilal Nehru as one of the secretaries.
- The 'Pro Changers' or 'Swarajists' included C R Das, **Motilal Nehru**, Ajmal Khan, NC Kelkar, **Subhas Chandra Bose**, **Vithalbahi Patel** and Hussain Shaheed Suhrawady.

**Q.67) Consider the following statements about Nehru Report:**

1. It was a response by Indian leaders to Birkenhead challenge.
2. The report demanded the Poorna Swaraj for India.
3. It recommended for universal adult suffrage and equal rights for women.

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

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

**Q.67) Solution (c)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Correct
The Motilal Nehru Report 1928 was a report by a committee	The <b>Nehru report demanded Dominion Status as the form of government desired by India.</b> It	The Report also recommended a federal form of government with residual powers with the



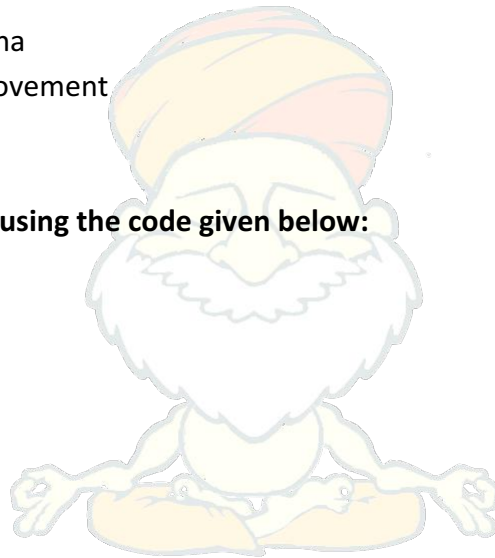
<p>headed by Pt. Motilal Nehru. <b>This committee was created when Lord Birkenhead</b>, Secretary of State of India asked the Indian leaders to draft a constitution for the country (known as Birkenhead challenge).</p>	<p>rejected the principle of separate communal electorates on which previous constitutional reforms had been based. Seats would be reserved for Muslims at the Centre and in provinces in which they were in a minority, but not in those where they had a numerical majority.</p>	<p>centre. There would be a bicameral legislature at the centre. The ministry would be responsible to the legislature. <b>Also recommended for a universal adult suffrage, equal rights for women</b>, freedom to form unions, and dissociation of the state from religion in any form.</p>
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**Q.68) Which of the following events was/were a part of the Civil Disobedience Movement?**

1. Dharsana Satyagraha
2. Servants of God Movement
3. Sholapur Upsurge

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

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



**Q.68) Solution (d)**

- Apart from Salt satyagraha many other events occurred in different parts of the country as a part of the Civil Disobedience Movement. These includes Dharsana Satyagraha, Peshawar upsurge following the arrest of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, Forest Satyagraha, Anti-Chowkidari Tax movement in Zamindari areas, Anti-cunningham circular agitation in Assam, Sholapur upsurge etc.
- **Dharsana Satyagraha:** On 21<sup>st</sup> May 1930, Sarojini Naidu, Imam Saheb and Gandhiji's son Manilal led a band of 200 satyagrahis to defy salt laws at the Dharsana Salt Works in Gujarat.
- **The Khudai Khidmatgar (Servants of God) Movement:** On 23 April 1930, the arrest of Congress leaders in the North West Frontier Province led to a mass demonstration of unprecedented magnitude in Peshawar. Khudai Khidmatgars movement, led by Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, non-violently mobilized to oppose the British in India's

Northwest Frontier Province. Members of the movement were known as “Red Shirts” or “Surkho Posh” because of the red uniform they wore.

- **Sholapur Upsurge:** The most massive demonstrations took place on 7<sup>th</sup> May 1930 in the industrial city of Sholapur (Maharashtra). The textile workers who dominated the town went on strike, burnt liquor shops and attacked all symbols of government authority.

**Q.69) Which of the following leaders was/were associated with the phase of Underground activity during the Quit India movement, 1942?**

1. Jayaprakash Narayan
2. Aruna Asaf Ali
3. Ramnandan Misra
4. Usha Mehta

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**Q.69) Solution (d)**

- The most remarkable trend of the Quit India movement was the emergence of underground networks. Unable to function in the open due to brutal government repressions, underground networks began to emerge in various parts of the country.
- On 9th November 1942, **Jayaprakash Narayan** and **Ramnandan Misra** escaped from Hazaribagh jail to Nepal border and organized an underground movement from there.
- The participants in these activities were the Socialists, Forward Bloc members, Gandhi ashramites, revolutionary nationalists and local organisations in Bombay, Poona, Satara, Baroda and other parts of Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Andhra, United Provinces, Bihar and Delhi.
- The other main personalities taking up underground activity were Rammanohar Lohia, **Aruna Asaf Ali**, **Usha Mehta**, Biju Patnaik, Chhotubhai Puranik, Achyut Patwardhan, Sucheta Kripalani and R.P. Goenka. Usha Mehta started an underground radio in Bombay.

**Q.70) Consider the following statements:**

1. 'August Offer' made by the Lord Linlithgow proposed for setting up of Constituent Assembly after the Second World War.
2. Indian National Congress rejected the August offer and launched mass Civil Disobedience Movement.

**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.70) Solution (a)**

Statement 1	Statement 2
<b>Correct</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>
During the course of the 2 <sup>nd</sup> World War, in order to secure the cooperation of the Indians, the Viceroy <b>Lord Linlithgow</b> made an announcement on 8 August 1940, which came to be known as the ' <b>August Offer</b> '. It proposed Dominion status as the objective for India; Expansion of viceroy's executive council and <b>setting up of a constituent assembly after the war consisting of Indians.</b>	The <b>INC rejected this offer</b> at its meeting at Wardha in August 1940. It demanded complete freedom from colonial rule. Jawaharlal Nehru remarked that the dominion status concept was as dead as a doornail. After this, Mahatma <b>Gandhi initiated the Individual Satyagraha</b> to affirm the right to free speech. <b>He avoided a mass satyagraha</b> because he did not want violence.

**Q.71) Consider the following events:**

1. Bardoli Satyagraha
2. Vaikom Satyagraha
3. Flag Satyagraha

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

- e) 2 – 1 – 3
- f) 3 – 1 – 2
- g) 2 – 3 – 1

h) 3 – 2 – 1

**Q.71) Solution (d)**

- Correct order: Flag Satyagraha (1923) – Vaikom Satyagraha (1924-25) – Bardoli Satyagraha (1928).
- **1923: Nagpur / Flag Satyagraha** - Organized against the prohibition on use of Congress Flag in certain areas of the city of Nagpur. It did not exhibit much vigour and ended in a compromise.
- **1924 - 25: Vaikom Satyagraha** - a satyagraha (social protest) in erstwhile Travancore against untouchability and caste discrimination in Hindu society of Kerala. Carried on under the leadership of T.K. Madhavan and K. Kelappan.
- **1928: Bardoli Satyagraha** - Organized by Vallabhbhai Patel at Bardoli (Gujarat) against the 30% increase over the existing land revenue (Later reduced to 21.97%). Resulted in the reduction of land revenue to 6.3%.

**Q.72) Consider the following statements about The Trade Union Act, 1926 and Trade Dispute Act, 1929.**

1. Act recognised trade unions as legal associations.
2. Act liberalised trade union political activities.
3. Act made the strikes in public utility services like posts, railways, water and electricity illegal under all circumstances.

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

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

**Q.72) Solution (a)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Incorrect
<b>The Trade Union Act, 1926 recognised trade unions as legal associations and laid down conditions for</b>	The Trade Union Act, 1926 secured immunity, both civil and criminal, for trade unions from prosecution for legitimate activities, <b>but put</b>	Trade Disputes Act (TDA), 1929 <b>made illegal the strikes in public utility services like posts, railways, water and electricity, unless each individual worker planning to go</b>

registration and regulation of trade union activities.	<b>some restrictions on their political activities.</b>	<b>on strike gave an advance notice of one month to the administration; Forbade trade union activity of coercive or purely political nature and even sympathetic strikes.</b>
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**Q.73) Consider the following pairs:**

<i>Commission</i>	<i>Related with</i>
1. Linlithgow Commission	Working of Dyarchy
2. Lee Commission	Civil Service Reforms
3. Whitley Commission	Agriculture

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

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

**Q.73) Solution (b)**

- The **Linlithgow Commission** of 1926 was a Royal Commission on Agriculture in India.
- The **Lee Commission** was formed in 1923 under the chairmanship of Lord Lee for studying the ethnic composition of the superior public service of the government of India. It gave its report in 1924 and recommended for immediate establishment of a Public Service Commission.
- The Royal Commission on Labour or the **Whitley Commission on Labour** was set up in 1929 to inquire into the existing conditions of labour in industrial undertakings and plantations in India. The Commission was chaired by John Henry Whitley. The commission submitted its report in 1931.
- The **Muddiman Committee** or the Reforms Enquiry Committee (1924) organized to meet the demands of Indian leaders in the context of Indians new Purna Swaraj declaration (India's Independence). This committee would aid in investigating the diarchy issue on the Constitution as set up in 1921 under the Indian Council Act of 1919.

**Q.74) Which of the following statements about Indian National Congress (INC) session during Freedom struggle was correct?**

1. Only session of INC presided by the Mahatma Gandhi was held in Belgaum in 1924.
2. Annie Besant and Sarojini Naidu were the only two women Presidents of INC before independence.
3. The largest session of INC presided over by the Chakravarti Vijayaraghavachariar.
4. Abul Kalam Azad was the President of INC at the time of Indian Independence.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**Q.74) Solution (c)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4
Correct	Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect
<b>1924 Session in Belgaum</b> (Karnataka) was the <b>only</b> session of Indian National Congress (INC) which was presided over by the <b>Mahatma Gandhi</b> .	Before independence, there were <b>only 3 women INC presidents</b> – Annie Besant (1917, Calcutta), Sarojini Naidu (1925, Kanpur) and Nelli Sengupta (1933, Calcutta).	The largest session of INC was held in Nagpur in 1920, which was presided by the <b>Chakravarti Vijayaraghavachariar</b> .	<b>Jivatram Bhagwandas Kripalani</b> was the President of INC at the time of Indian Independence (1947).

**Q.75) Who sang Vande Mataram in the Independence Session of the Constituent Assembly on 14<sup>th</sup> August 1947?**

- a) Sucheta Kripalani
- b) Manmohini Sahgal
- c) Usha Mehta
- d) Aruna Asaf Ali

**Q.75) Solution (a)**

- **Sucheta Kripalani** came to the forefront during the Quit India Movement. She later worked closely with Mahatma Gandhi during the Partition riots. She accompanied him to Noakhali in 1946.



- She was one of the few women who were elected to the Constituent Assembly of India. She was elected as the first woman CM of state of Uttar Pradesh and was part of the subcommittee that drafted the Indian Constitution.
- On 14 August 1947, she sang *Vande Mataram* in the Independence Session of the Constituent Assembly a few minutes before Nehru delivered his famous "Tryst with Destiny" speech.
- She was also the founder of the All India Mahilla Congress, established in 1940.

**Q.76) With reference to Indian National Movement, consider the following pairs:**

<i>Person</i>	<i>Position held</i>
1. Balwant Rai Mehta	Secretary, All India State's people's Conference
2. Lala Lajpat Rai	President, All India Trade Union Congress
3. M. R. Jayakar	Chairman, Indian Road Development Committee

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

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

**Q.76) Solution (d)**

<b>Pair 1</b>	<b>Pair 2</b>	<b>Pair 3</b>
<b>Correct</b>	<b>Correct</b>	<b>Correct</b>
The organisations of the people of the States came together in 1927 and formed an all India organisation called the <b>All India State's people's Conference. Balwant Rai Mehta</b> who founded the Praja Mandal in Bhavnagar in Gujarat, <b>became the secretary of this organisation.</b>	All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC), the oldest trade union federation in India was set up in 1920. It was founded by Lala Lajpat Rai, Joseph Baptista, N.M Joshi and Diwan Chaman Lall. <b>Lala Lajpat Rai was elected the first president of AITUC.</b>	Government of India appointed a committee called <b>Road Development Committee with M.R. Jayakar as the chairman</b> in 1927. He was elected to the Constituent Assembly on a Congress ticket from Bombay. However after a brief stint in the Assembly, he gave up his seat which Dr. B. R. Ambedkar then occupied.

**Q.77) Which of the following statements is/are NOT correct regarding the Communal Award announced by the British Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald?**

1. The Award declared the depressed classes also to be minorities, and entitled them to separate electorates.
2. Lord Irwin was the Viceroy of India during the announcement.
3. Poona Pact and Gandhi – Irwin pact were the consequence of the Communal Award announcements.

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

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

**Q.77) Solution (c)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
<b>Correct</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>
The Communal Award of 1932 was yet another expression of British policy of divide and rule. The Muslims, Sikhs and Christians had already been recognised as minorities. <b>The Communal Award of 1932 declared the depressed classes also to be minorities, and entitled them to 'separate electorates'.</b>	<b>Lord Willingdon (1931-1936) was the Viceroy of India during the Communal Award announced by the British Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald.</b>	An agreement was reached between Dr Ambedkar and Gandhi, Known as the <b>Poona Pact as a consequence of Communal award</b> . Accordingly, seats reserved for the depressed classes were increased from 71 to 147 in provincial legislatures and 18 % of the total in the central legislature. The ' <b>Gandhi-Irwin Pact</b> ' was a political agreement signed by Gandhi and Lord Irwin, on 5 March 1931 <b>before the second Round Table Conference</b> in London.

**Q.78) Consider the following pairs:**

<b>Women Organisation</b>	<b>Founder</b>
1. All India Women's Conference	Annie Besant
2. Women's Indian Association	Sarojini Naidu
3. Bharat Stree Mahamandal	Kamla Devi Chattopadhyay

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

- 1 and 2 only
- 3 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1, 2 and 3

**Q.78) Solution (d)**

Pair 1	Pair 2	Pair 3
<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>
The <b>All India Women's Conference (AIWC)</b> was founded in 1927 by <b>Margaret Cousins</b> in order to improve educational efforts for women and children.	<b>Women's Indian Association</b> was founded in 1917 by <b>Annie Besant</b> at Adyar, near Madras.	<b>Bharat Stree Mahamandal</b> was the first women's organisation in India founded by <b>Sarala Devi Chaudhurani</b> in Allahabad in 1910.

**Q.79) With reference to Indian Modern History, arrange the following events in a chronologically order.**

- Cabinet Mission
- Dickie Bird Plan
- Cripps Mission
- Wavell Plan and Shimla Conference

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- 1 – 3 – 4 – 2
- 3 – 4 – 2 – 1
- 3 – 1 – 4 – 2
- 1 – 3 – 2 – 4

**Q.79) Solution (c)**

- Correct order: Cripps Mission (1942) – Wavell Plan and Shimla Conference (1945) – Cabinet Mission (1946) – Dickie Bird Plan (1947)
- 1942: Cripps Mission** was sent by the British Government in March 1942 to India with key objective to secure Indian cooperation and support for British War Efforts.

Headed by Sir Stafford Cripps, this mission sought to negotiate an agreement with Indian leaders.

- **1945:** The Conservative government in Britain led by Churchill was keen to reach a solution on the constitutional question in India. The viceroy, Lord Wavell was permitted to start negotiations with Indian leaders. Lord Wavell invited 21 political leaders including Mahatma Gandhi and M A Jinnah to Shimla, the summer capital of British India to discuss the **Wavell Plan** on June 25th, 1945.
- **1946:** The Attlee government announced in February 1946 the decision to send a high-powered mission (**Cabinet Mission**) of three British cabinet members (Pethick Lawrence, Stafford Cripps, and A.V. Alexander) to India to find out ways and means for a negotiated, peaceful transfer of power to India. (Pethick Lawrence was the chairman of the mission).
- **1947: Mountbatten Plan** of June 3rd in 1947 was also known as Balkan Plan, **Dickie Bird Plan** as it was intended to balkanize India into small parts to suit British imperialist designs.

**Q.80) Who among the following was a member of Imperial War Cabinet of Winston Churchill and later become the first President of UN Economic and Social Council?**

- a) Rettaimalai Srinivasan
- b) Madurai Pillai
- c) S Subramaniam Iyer
- d) Arcot Ramaswamy Mudaliar

**Q.80) Solution (d)**

- Diwan Bahadur **Arcot Ramaswamy Mudaliar** (14 October 1887 – 17 July 1976)
  - He was a lawyer, diplomat and statesman.
  - He as a leader of Justice Party represented the Party in 1st RTC (Round Table Conference). Attended 3rd RTC.
  - He served as a member of **Imperial War Cabinet of W. Churchill during 1942 to 1945.**
  - He was the Indian representative in the Pacific War Council.
  - He served as the **first president of UN Economic and Social Council** during 23 January 1946 – 23 January 1947 period.
  - He also served as the last Diwan of Mysore kingdom and occupied the seat from 1946 to 1949.

**Q.81) Consider the following pairs:**

<i>Period/Age</i>	<i>Characteristic Feature</i>
1. Palaeolithic Age	Microliths
2. Mesolithic Age	Invention of pottery
3. Neolithic Age	Discovery of fire

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

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

**Q.81) Solution (d)**

- The Indian Stone Age is classified primarily into three types:
  - Palaeolithic Age (5,00,000–10,000 BCE) - Hunters and Food Gatherers
  - Mesolithic Age (10,000–6000 BCE) - Hunters and Herders
  - Neolithic Age (6,000–1000 BCE) – food producing stage.
- During the **Palaeolithic Age** man had no knowledge of agriculture, house building, pottery, or any metal. It was only in later stages that they attained the **knowledge of fire**. Man, during this period, used tools of unpolished, undressed rough stones — mainly hand axes, cleavers, choppers, blades, burin, and scrapers.
- The characteristic tools of **Mesolithic age** were **microliths** (miniature stone tools usually made of crypto-crystalline silica, chalcedony, or chert, both of geometrical and non-geometrical shapes). They were not only used as tools in themselves but also to make composite tools, spearheads, arrowheads, and sickles after hafting them on wooden or bone handles.
- The **Neolithic era** communities **first made pottery by hand** and then with the help of the potter's wheel. Their pottery included black burnished ware, grey ware, and mat-impressed ware.

**Q.82) In which of the following pre-historic sites the presence of a three-fold Neolithic, Chalcolithic and Iron Age settlements were found?**

- a) Piklihal
- b) Koldihwa
- c) Burzahom
- d) Paiyampalli

**Q.82) Solution (b)**

Some of the important excavated Neolithic Sites along with their unique aspects are as follows:

- Burzahom (unique rectangular chopper, domestic dogs buried with their masters in graves) and Gufkraal in Jammu and Kashmir (famous for pit dwelling, stone tools, and graveyards located within households)
- Maski, Brahmagiri, Piklihal (proof of cattle herding), Budihal (community food preparation and feasting), and Tekkalakota in Karnataka.
- Paiyampalli in Tamil Nadu and Utnur in Andhra Pradesh
- Garo Hills in Meghalaya, Chirand in Bihar (considerable use of bone implements, especially those made of antlers)
- Saraikhola, near Taxila on Potwar plateau, Amri, Kotdiji and Mehrgarh (the earliest Neolithic site known as the Breadbasket of Baluchistan, a province of Pakistan)
- **Koldihwa, in Belan valley (unique in terms of the presence of a three-fold Neolithic, Chalcolithic and Iron Age settlements)**, Koldihwa and Mahagara, south of Allahabad (many strata of circular huts along with crude hand-made pottery; earliest evidence of rice cultivation in the world)
- Chopani – Mando, Belan valley (earliest evidence of use of pottery)
- Belan Valley, on the northern spurs of the Vindhya, and the middle part of the Narmada valley (evidence of all the three phases of Paleolithic settlement, followed by Mesolithic and Neolithic settlements)

**Q.83) Consider the following pairs:**

<i>Harappan site</i>	<i>River</i>
1. Mahenjadar	Indus
2. Kalibangan	Sindh
3. Alamgirpur	Hindon
4. Harappa	Sutlej
5. Lothal	Bhogava

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

- 1, 3 and 4 only
- 1, 2 and 5 only
- 1, 3 and 5 only
- 2, 4 and 5 only

**Q.83) Solution (c)**

Some of the important Harappan sites along with rivers on which it is located are:

- **Indus – Mahenjadar**o (Pakistan), Chanhudaro (Pakistan).
- **Ravi – Harappa** (Pakistan).
- **Ghaggar – Kalibangan** (Rajasthan).
- Sutlej – Ropar (Punjab).
- Sindh – Kot Diji (Pakistan), Amri (Pakistan).
- Rangoi – Banawali (Haryana).
- **Hindon – Alamgirpur** (Uttar Pradesh).
- **Bhogava** (Tributary of Sabarmati) – **Lothal** (Gujarat).

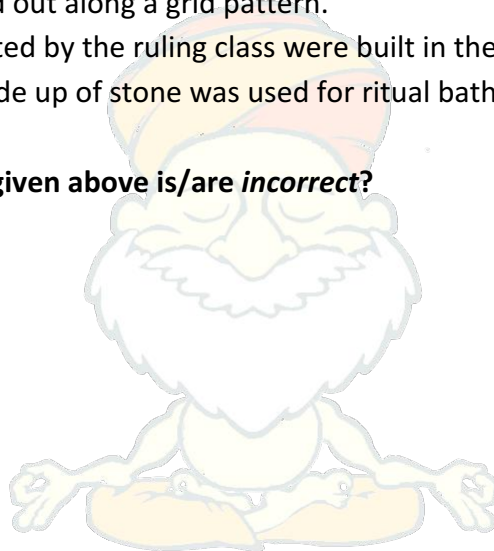
**Q.84) With reference to Harappan Civilization, consider the following statements:**

1. The roads were laid out along a grid pattern.
2. The citadels inhabited by the ruling class were built in the east part of the city.
3. The Great Bath made up of stone was used for ritual bathing.

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

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

**Q.84) Solution (d)**



Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
<b>Correct</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>
One of the most distinctive features of Harappan cities was the carefully planned drainage system. <b>Roads and streets were laid out along an approximate 'grid' pattern</b> , intersecting at right angles.	The <b>Citadels or Acropolis in Harappan civilization were built in the west part of the city. It was occupied by the members of the ruling class.</b> Below the citadel in each city lay a lower town containing brick houses, which were inhabited by the common people.	<b>Great Bath</b> was situated in the citadel mound and it served ritual bathing. It <b>was built of burnt bricks.</b>

**Q.85) Which among the following animals are identified on the Pashupati Seal of Indus Valley Civilization?**



1. Elephant
2. Rhinoceros
3. Lion
4. Buffalo
5. Antelope

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**Q.85) Solution (c)**

- Pashupati seal with buffalo-horned figure almost unanimously identified as Shiva in his form as Pashupati, Lord of animals - is the best known and most widely contextual Harappan seal.
- He has been portrayed as seated cross-legged, that is, in Yogic 'padmasana', and wide-armed. The arms of the image pointing towards the earth, the Yogic nature of the wide - lapped stance and the curved horns, transmit power and establish equilibrium.
- An **elephant** and a **tiger** are depicted to the right side of the seated figure, while on the left a **rhinoceros** and a **buffalo** are seen. In addition to these animals **two antelopes** are shown below the seat.

**Q.86) With reference to socio-economic life during Rig Vedic period, consider the following statements:**

1. The society was clearly divided into four *varnas* - Brahmanas, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras.
2. Agriculture was the dominant economic activity.
3. The unit of currency was *niskha*, which was made of gold.

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

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

d) 1, 2 and 3

**Q.86) Solution (c)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Correct</b>
The social divisions were not rigid during the Rig Vedic or Early Vedic period (1500 – 1000 B.C.). One of the most important changes from the Rig Vedic society was the rise and growth of social differentiation in the form of the <i>varna</i> system. The <b>Later Vedic society was clearly divided into four <i>varnas</i>: Brahmanas, Rajanyas or Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras.</b>	<b>Since the Rig Vedic society was a pastoral society, cattle rearing was their dominant activity.</b> The chief measure of wealth was cattle and a wealthy man was known as <i>Gomat</i> , that is to say, one who owned many cattle. Agriculture became the chief occupation during the later Vedic Period (1000 – 600 B.C.).	Evidence of trade and commerce is meagre during the Rig Vedic period, and trade was conducted on barter system. The clan as a whole enjoyed rights over the resources. <b>The unit of currency was <i>niskha</i>, which was made of gold.</b>

**Q.87) With reference to *Sabha* and *Samiti*, two popular political organisations during Vedic Culture, consider the following statements:**

1. The *Sabha* was a council of elders while *Samiti* was a general assembly of the entire people.
2. The *Sabha* and *Samiti* lost their importance during the later Vedic period.

**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.87) Solution (c)**

Statement 1	Statement 2
<b>Correct</b>	<b>Correct</b>
There were two popular bodies called the <i>Sabha</i> and <i>Samiti</i> . The <b><i>Sabha</i> was a</b>	In the later Vedic period, a large number of new officials were involved in the administration in addition to the existing <i>purohita</i> , <i>senani</i> and <i>gramini</i> . At the lower levels,

<b>council of elders. The <i>Samiti</i> was a general assembly of the entire people.</b>	the administration was carried on by the village assemblies. <b>The importance of the <i>Sabha</i> and <i>Samiti</i> had diminished during the later Vedic period.</b>
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**Q.88) Consider the following statements about Bimbisara:**

1. He belonged to the Saisunaga dynasty of Magadha Kingdom.
2. He consolidated his position by matrimonial alliances.
3. He was a contemporary of both Vardhamana Mahavira and Gautham Buddha.

**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.88) Solution (c)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Correct</b>	<b>Correct</b>
<b>Bimbisara (546–494 BCE) belonged to the Haryanka dynasty of Magadha Kingdom. Capital at Rajgriha (Girivraja), which was an impressive city and almost impregnable as surrounded by five hills, the openings in which were closed by stone walls on all sides.</b>	<b>He strengthened his position by three matrimonial alliances.</b> Marriage relations with the different princely families gave enormous diplomatic prestige and paved the way for expansion of Magadha westward and northward. His first wife was from Kosala named Mahakoshala (sister of Prasenjit), who brought in dowry the territory of Kashi, which yielded a revenue of 1,00,000 coins. He married Chellana, Lichchhavi Princess from Vaishali.	<b>He was a contemporary of both Gautham Buddha and Vardhamana Mahavira.</b> However, both religions claim him as their supporter and devotee.

**Q.89) Arrange the following 'Mahajanapadas' from east to west.**

1. Anga
2. Avanti
3. Kosala

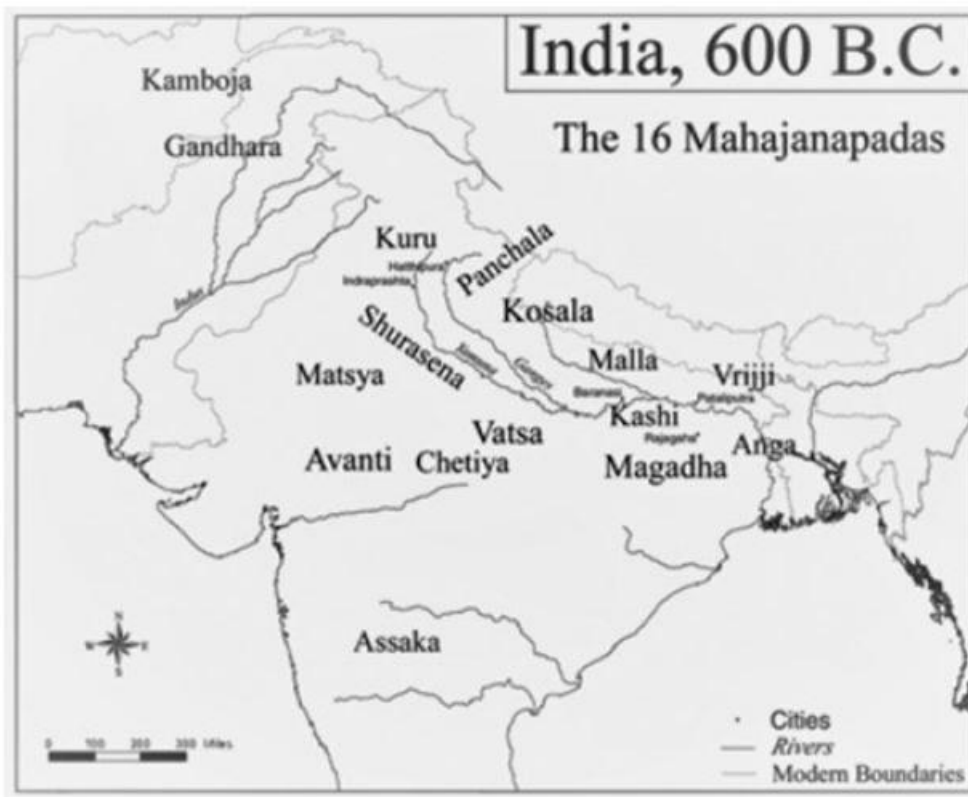
## 4. Magadha

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

## Q.89) Solution (c)

- Correct order (East to West): Anga – Magadha – Kosala – Avanti.



**Q.90) Who among the following was chief of Revenue department and in charge of the collection of all revenues of the Empire in the Mauryan Administration?**

- a) Yuktas
- b) Samharta
- c) Rajukas
- d) Nikayas

## Q.90) Solution (b)

- The Maurya period was marked by innovative administrative changes and an elaborate administration.
- The king appointed a council of ministers to assist him in day-to-day administration called *Mantriparishad*.
- *Amatyas* (all high officials, counsellors, and executive heads of departments/ministers) were the civil servants to look after day-to-day administration.
- There were also bodies of ***Nikayas*** (trained officials) who looked after the ordinary affairs of the realm.
- Among all the executive officials, ***Samahartri or Samharta*** (chief collector of revenue) was the most important and **his responsibility involved maintaining accounts and collection of taxes from all types of sources.**
- Most of the superintendents mentioned above functioned on his orders.
- The provinces were further divided into divisions headed by *Pradeshikas*, who had no advisory council. Divisions were divided into districts under officials called ***Rajukas***. He was assisted by ***Yuktas*** (clerks) in accounting, secretarial, and other miscellaneous works.
- Districts were in turn divided into groups of 5 or 10 villages headed by *Sthanikas* (who collected taxes), and were assisted by *Gopas* (who maintained proper records and accounts).
- The lowest administrative unit was the village, headed by *Gramini/Gramika* on the consultation of *Gramavridhas* (village elders).

**Q.91) Which of the following are the literary sources of Mauryan history?**

1. Megasthenes Indica
2. Hemachandra's Parishishtaparvan
3. Jataka Stories
4. Vishakhadatta's Mudrarakshasa

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

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

**Q.91) Solution (d)**

- The Maurya period is a remarkable period in the early history of Indian subcontinent. It marks the establishment of the first subcontinental empire.
- The sources of the Maurya period are more varied and considered more authentic than the earlier periods. The literary sources like **Arthashastra of Kautilya**, **Indica of Megasthenes**, and the Junagarh Inscription of Rudradaman I, which attributes to the beginning of construction of a Sudarshana lake during Chandragupta's reign), and edicts issued by Ashoka that throw a clearer light on the history of this period.
- The other major literary sources for the period include **Hemachandra's Parishishtaparvan** (establishing Chandragupta's connections with Jainism); **Vishakhadatta's Mudrarakshasa** from the 5th century (a historical drama describing the clever machinations of Chanakya against Chandragupta's enemies); Dandin's Dashakumaracharita; Banabhatta's Kadambari.
- The trinity of Buddhist texts that give us an account of Chandragupta's life, namely, the Mahavamsa, Milindapanho, and Mahabhashya; the Buddhist Dipavamsa, Ashokavadana, Divyavadana (these three texts, as well as the Mahavamsa, give us an account of Ashoka); the Vamsatthapakasini (a 10th century commentary on the legend of Chanakya and Chandragupta); as well as Mamulanar's reference to the southward expansion of the Mauryas.
- Apart from these texts, the Puranas and the **Buddhist literature such as Jatakas** provide information on the Mauryas.

**Q.92) Consider the following statements with regard to edicts of Ashoka:**

1. They were written either in Prakrit or Pali only.
2. They deal with Ashoka's Dhamma and also give instructions to his official.
3. The XII rock edict gives details about his war with Kalinga.

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

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

**Q.92) Solution (a)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Correct</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>
The inscriptions of Ashoka were first deciphered by James Prinsep in 1837.	There are fourteen major rock edicts. The <b>XIII (13th)</b>	The <b>Pillar edict VII (7th)</b> edict gives a

They were written in <b>Pali</b> language and in some places <b>Prakrit</b> was used. In parts like Kandhar, Greek and <b>Aramaic</b> languages are used as well.	<b>rock edict gives details about his war with Kalinga.</b>	<b>summary of his efforts to promote the dhamma within his kingdom.</b>
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**Q.93) Consider the following pairs:**

<b>System or Practice</b>	<b>Introduced or started by</b>
1. Military Governorship	Indo - Greeks
2. 'Satrap' System of Government	Kushanas
3. Giving royal grants of land to Brahmanas and Buddhist monks	Sakas

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

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

**Q.93) Solution (b)**

- The Indo-Greeks were the first rulers in India to issue coins (gold, silver, copper, and nickel) which can be definitely attributed to any dynasty and were also the first to issue gold coins in India (which increased in number under the Kushanas).
- Sakas were the first to introduce Satrap System
- The Central Asian conquerors introduced new styles in administration. For instance, the **Indo-Greeks introduced the practice of military governorship** wherein they appointed military governors called *strategos* while the **Kushanas introduced the 'Satrap' system of government**, under which the empire was divided into numerous *satrapis* and each *satrapi* was placed under the rule of a *satrap*. These systems led to the development of a feudatory organisation wherein these Central Asian conquerors established their supremacy over numerous small princes who regularly paid tributes to them.
- The **Satavahanas** assumed the title of *Dakshinapathapati* (*Lord of the Dakshinapatha*). The Satavahanas are also known in history **for starting the practice of giving royal grants of land to Brahmanas and Buddhist monks**, including those associated with tax exemptions. It is mentioned in one of the inscriptions of Gautamiputra Satkarni that *the* land gifted to the Brahmanas was not to be entered or disturbed by the royal troops, was not to be dug for salt, was free from the



control of state officials, and was to enjoy all sorts of pariharas (immunities). They also promoted Buddhism by granting land to the monks.

**Q.94) Which of the following statements about Satavahana is/are correct?**

1. The ruler, Gautamiputra Satakarni issued coins on which the image of ships was inscribed.
2. The greatest port of the Satavahanas was 'Kalyani' on the west Deccan.

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

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

**Q.94) Solution (b)**

Statement 1	Statement 2
<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Correct</b>
Gautamiputra Satakarni was succeeded by his son <b>Vashishtaputra Pulamayi</b> . Pulamayi extended the Satavahana power up to the mouth of the Krishna river. He <b>issued coins on which the image of ships was inscribed</b> . They reveal the naval power and maritime trade of the Satavahanas.	The <b>greatest port of the Satavahanas was 'Kalyani' on the west Deccan</b> . Gandakasela and Ganjam on the east coast were the other important seaports.

**Q.95) Match the following titles with respective Gupta rulers:**

1. Rajadhiraja	A. Chandragupta - I
2. Sakari	B. Ghatotkacha
3. Maharajadhiraja	C. Chandragupta - II
4. Nepolian of India	D. Samudragupta

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

- a) 1 – B; 2 – C; 3 – A; 4 – D
- b) 1 – B; 2 – A; 3 – C; 4 – D
- c) 1 – D; 2 – C; 3 – A; 4 – B

d) 1 – D; 2 – A; 3 – C; 4 – B

**Q.95) Solution (a)**

- The founder of the Gupta dynasty was Sri Gupta. He was succeeded by **Ghatotkacha**. These two were called **Maharajas**.
- **Chandragupta - I** (320 – 330 A.D.): First important king of the Gupta Dynasty; laid the foundations of the Gupta empire and claimed the title of **maharajadhiraja** (king of kings). He started Gupta era in 319–20 CE, which presumably marks his accession date.
- **Samudragupta** (330 – 380 A.D.) son of Chandragupta I, who followed a policy of war and conquest and enormously enlarged his kingdom. His rule was one of expansion marked first by the conquest of his immediate neighbours and then by campaigns to the east and the south, where chiefdoms and kingdoms were subdued and forced to pay tribute to him. Due to this policy of his, the historian V. A. Smith has called him the '**Napoleon of India**'.
- The peak of the territorial expansion of the Gupta empire was reached during **Chandragupta - II's** reign, who extended the limits of his empire by conquests and marital alliances with other royal dynasties of the period. He took the title of Vikramaditya, that is, the one who is as powerful as the sun, and Simhavikrama. After the victory over Saka satraps of western India, he performed the horse sacrifice and assumed the title **Sakari**, meaning the destroyer of Sakas.

**Q.96) With reference to the judicial system during Guptas, consider the following statements:**

1. Civil and criminal laws were clearly demarcated for the first time.
2. The office of *mahanadanyaka*, who functioned as chief justice held the supreme judicial power.
3. The guild of artisans was governed by their own laws.

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

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

**Q.96) Solution (b)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
<b>Correct</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Correct</b>
The judicial system was far more developed under the Gupta rulers than in earlier times. <b>For the first time, civil and criminal laws were clearly demarcated.</b> Theft and adultery were subjects treated under criminal law. Disputes regarding various types of property formed the body of civil law. Elaborate laws were laid down about inheritance.	However, like earlier periods, laws were based on the varna hierarchy. <b>The supreme judicial power rested with King and he tried cases with the help of the brahmana priests.</b> There was the office of <i>mahanadanyaka</i> , who probably functioned as chief justice. <i>Uparikas</i> and <i>Vishyapatis</i> in their respective territorial jurisdiction dispensed the judicial function.	The <b>guilds of merchants and artisans were governed by their own laws</b> and capital punishment was not at all given (as reported by Fa-Hien).

**Q.97) A plough tax imposed during Gupta period is known as**

- a) Uparikara
- b) Udranga
- c) Vata-bhuta tax
- d) Halirakara

**Q.97) Solution (d)**

- The Gupta king collected taxes varying from one-fourth to one-sixth of the produce. Two new agricultural taxes that appear in Gupta inscriptions are ***uparikara*** (probably a tax imposed on temporary tenants) and ***udranga*** (its exact nature is not clear, but might be water tax or a sort of police tax).
- There is also mention of ***vata-bhuta tax***, which probably refers to cesses for the maintenance of rites performed for the winds and spirits, and ***halirakara***, **probably plough tax**. In addition to these taxes, peasants were also subjected to vishti (forced labour) for serving the royal army and officials.
- Vakataka inscriptions mention of ***klipta*** (purchase tax or sales tax) and ***upaklipta*** (additional minor tax).

**Q.98) Who among the following Pallava king constructed the port of Mamallapuram?**

- a) Mahendravarman I
- b) Narasimhavarman I

- c) Mahendravarman II
- d) Narasimhavarman II

**Q.98) Solution (b)**

- **Narasimhavarman I/Mahamalla** (630–668 CE) avenged his father's defeat and not only defeated Pulkeshin II but also invaded the Western Chalukyan kingdom and captured Badami with the help of the Sri Lankan prince, Manavarma and assumed the title 'Vatapikonda'.
- He laimed to have won over not only the Chalukyas but also the Cholas, Cheras and the Kalabhras.
- Dispatched two naval expeditions to help his friend Manavarma, but subsequently Manavarma was defeated and he had to seek political refuge at his court.
- Enthusiastic patron of architecture and along with **constructing the port of Mamallapuram**, he also ordered the construction of the rathas at Mahabalipuram. It is in honour of Narasimhavarman I that Mahabalipuram is also known as Mamallapuram.

**Q.99) With reference to Chola village administration, the term 'erivariya' refers to**

- a) Assembly of artisans and traders.
- b) Gatherings of adult male members in the agraharas
- c) Tank committee which looked after the distribution of water
- d) Wasteland converted to cultivated land

**Q.99) Solution (c)**

- The Cholas were famous for their local self-government model, which can be considered as one of the earliest examples of the Panchayati Raj System.
- Ur is the general assembly of the local residents of non *brahmadeya* villages (or *vellanvagai* villages) to discuss matters without any formal rule or procedure.
- Exclusive assembly of *Brahmans*/gatherings of the adult male members in the *agraharas*, that is, rent free *brahmadeya* villages which enjoyed a large measure of autonomy is known as Sabha or Mahasabha.
- The affairs of the village were managed by an executive committee to which educated persons owning property were elected either by drawing lots or by rotation. These members had to retire every three years. There were different committees which looked after different activities like law and order, justice, **tank committee known as erivariya (which looked after the distribution of water to the fields).**

**Q.100) The Chinese traveler, Hiuen Tsang visited the Courts of which of the following?**

1. Narasimhavarman I of Pallava
2. Pulakeshi II of Western Chalukyas
3. Harshavardhana

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

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

**Q.100) Solution (d)**

- The **Chinese Buddhist pilgrim, Hiuen Tsang visited India during Harsha's reign (606 - 647 A.D.)**. He has left a lengthy account of his travels. He explained the values of Mahayana doctrine and established its superiority over others. He visited the Nalanda University and remained as a student for some time.
- During **Narasimhavarman I (630-668 A.D.) reign**, Hiuen Tsang visited the Pallava capital Kanchipuram.
- The most important event in the reign of **Pulakesin II (608-642 A.D.)** was the visit of Hiuen Tsang to his kingdom.

**Q.101) Consider the following pairs:**

<i>Vedic literature</i>	<i>Deals with</i>
1. Brahmanas	Philosophical knowledge and spiritual learning
2. Aryankas	Mysticism and symbolism
3. Upanishads	Sacrifices and rituals

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

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

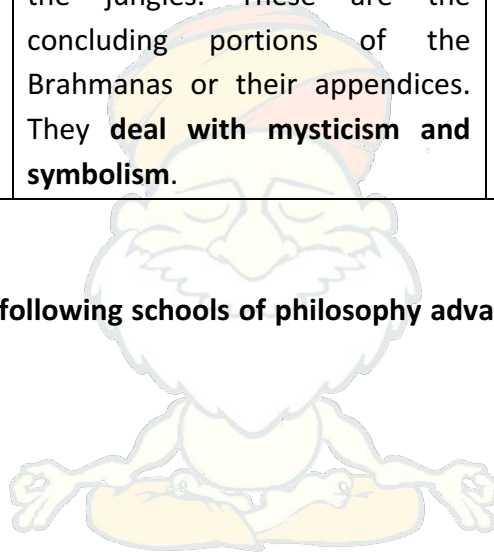
**Q.101) Solution (b)**

- The term 'Vedic literature' simply means literature based on or derived from the Vedas. The texts which constitute the Vedic literature are:
  - I. The four Vedas i.e. Samhitas
  - II. The Brahmanas attached to each of the Samhitas
  - III. The Aranyakas, and
  - IV. The Upanishads

Pair 1	Pair 2	Pair 3
Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect
The <b>Brahmanas explain the hymns of the Vedas.</b> They are written in prose and they elaborately describe the various sacrifices and rituals, along with their mystic meanings.	The word <b>Aranyaka</b> means 'the forest' and these are called 'forest books' written mainly for the hermits and students living in the jungles. These are the concluding portions of the Brahmanas or their appendices. They <b>deal with mysticism and symbolism.</b>	The word <b>Upanishad</b> has been derived from the root Upanisad that means 'to sit down near someone'. These are <b>associated with philosophical knowledge and spiritual learning.</b>

**Q.102) Which among the following schools of philosophy advanced the materialistic view of life?**

1. Samkhya
2. Nyaya
3. Vaisheshika
4. Mimansa



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

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

**Q.102) Solution (c)**

- According to **Samkhya** world owes its creation and evolution more to nature or prakriti than to God or divinity. This was a materialistic world view.

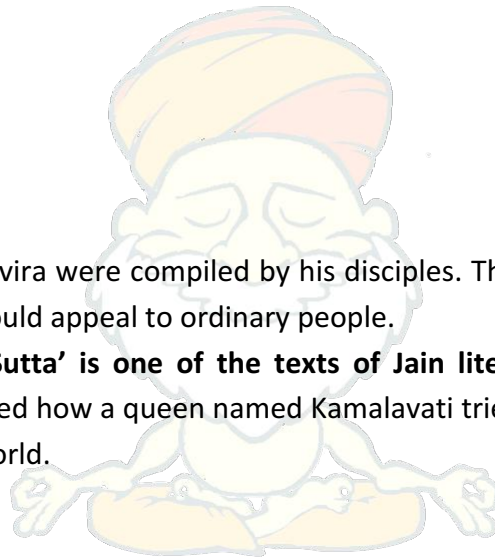
- Similarly, **Vaisheshika** school gave importance to the discussion of material elements and thus had a materialistic orientation.
- However, **Yoga, Nyaya, Mimansa and Vedanta had non-materialistic outlook.**
- Yoga propounds meditation as way to get salvation. Nyaya calls for use of logic to get knowledge and hence the salvation. Mimansa focused on use of logic to justify Vedic rituals in order to get salvation.
- Lastly Vedanta propounds that only brahma or soul is the reality and everything else is unreal or maya, therefore knowledge of brahma is the way to salvation.

**Q.103) With reference to religious texts in India, the ‘Uttaradhyayana Sutta’ text belongs to**

- Jainism
- Buddhism
- Vaishnavism
- Shaivism

**Q.103) Solution (a)**

- Teachings of Mahavira were compiled by his disciples. These were often in the form of stories, which could appeal to ordinary people.
- **‘Uttaradhyayana Sutta’ is one of the texts of Jain literature** that was written in Prakrit and described how a queen named Kamalavati tried to persuade her husband to renounce the world.



**Q.104) Consider the following pairs:**

<b>Schools of Indian Philosophy</b>	<b>Founder</b>
1. Lokayata	Makkhali Gosala
2. Ajivikas	Charvaka
3. Jainism	Mahavira

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

- 1 and 2 only
- 3 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1, 2 and 3

**Q.104) Solution (d)**



Pair 1	Pair 2	Pair 3
<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>
<b>Charvaka or Lokayata</b> founded by <b>Charvaka</b> , is characterised as a materialistic and atheistic school of thought. Lokayata refers to ideas derived from common people and it underlines the importance of intimate contact with the world (loka), while showing a lack of belief in the other world. Charvaka insists on joyful living and is opposed to the quest for spiritual salvation.	The <b>Ajivikas</b> or 'Followers of the way of life,' were an ascetic order that started at the time of Buddha and Mahavira, and lasted until the 14th century. Ajivika was founded by <b>Makkhali Gosala</b> . Ajivikas were very popular in Magadha in the third century BCE and Mauryan kings donated several caves in the honour of Ajivika monks.	The <b>first founder Tirthankara Rishabhadeva</b> (symbol - bull), whose reference is also found in Rig Veda and Vayu Purana. Vardhamana Mahavira was the 24th Tirthankara of the Jain tradition. He was born at Kundagrama near Vaisali to Kshatriya parents Siddhartha and Trisala.

**Q.105) With reference to the religious history of India, consider the following statements:**

1. Mahayana believes in universal liberation from suffering for all beings.
2. Stharvivada is a Hinayana sect.
3. Sanskrit was the language used by the Mahayana scholars.

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

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

**Q.105) Solution (d)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
<b>Correct</b>	<b>Correct</b>	<b>Correct</b>
<b>Mahayana</b> or " <b>great vehicle</b> " is a school of Buddhism which treats Buddha as god and worships idols of Buddhas and Bodhisattvas embodying	Hinayana, the lesser vehicle, believes in the original teaching of Buddha or Doctrine of Elders. It does not believe in Idol worship and tries to attain individual salvation through self-discipline and meditation. Ultimate aim of	Ultimate aim of Mahayana is "spiritual upliftment". It allows salvation to be alternatively obtained through the grace of the Amitabha Buddha by

Buddha Nature. <b>Mahayana believes in universal liberation from suffering for all beings</b> (hence the 'Great Vehicle').	Hinayana is thus nirvana. <b>Stharvivada or Thervada is a Hinayana sect.</b> Asoka Patronized Hinayana. Pali, the language of masses was used by the Hinayana scholars.	having faith and devoting oneself to mindfulness of the Buddha. <b>Language of Mahayana was predominantly Sanskrit.</b>
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**Q.106) The Jatakas, stories of the previous births of the Buddha is a part of which of the following?**

- Digha Nikaya
- Anguttara Nikaya
- Khuddaka Nikaya
- Majjhima Nikaya

**Q.106) Solution (c)**

- The three Pitakas are divided into Nikayas (books).** For instance, the Sutta Pitaka consists of five Nikayas: Digha Nikaya (collection of long discourses), Majjhima Nikaya (collection of medium-length discourses), Samyutta Nikaya (collection of kindred sayings), Anguttara Nikaya (collection of discourses arranged in accordance with number), and Khuddaka Nikaya (smaller collection).
- The Khuddaka Nikaya is further subdivided into fifteen books, the prominent among them being the Jatakas (stories of the previous births of the Buddha),** Dhammapada (verses dealing with ethical sayings), Niddesa (expositions), Buddhavamsa (the history of Buddha), Patisambhida (analytical knowledge), the Theragatha and Therigatha (songs of Buddhist monks and nuns).

**Q.107) Which of the following comprises the "Triratna" of Jainism?**

- Right Knowledge
- Right Thought
- Right Action
- Right Faith
- Right Speech

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

- 1, 2 and 4 only

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

**Q.107) Solution (c)**

- In Jainism the three jewels (also referred to as ratnatraya) are understood as **samyagdarshana ('right faith'), samyagnana ('right knowledge'), and samyakcharitra ('right action')**.
- One of the three cannot exist exclusive of the others, and all are required for spiritual liberation i.e. attainment of freedom from worldly bonds can be done through Right Knowledge, Right Faith and Right Action.
- In Buddhism the Triratna comprises the Buddha, the dharma (doctrine, or teaching), and the sangha (the monastic order, or community). One becomes a Buddhist by saying the words 'I go to the Buddha for refuge, I go to the Doctrine for refuge, I go to the Order for refuge.'

**Q.108) With reference to the similarities between Jainism and Buddhism, which of the following statements are correct?**

1. Both rejected the authority of Vedas and emphasised on human effort as the means of obtaining salvation.
2. Both focused on the superiority of the Kshatriya varna over all other varnas including Brahmanas.
3. Both welcomed people of all castes and social backgrounds.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**Q.108) Solution (d)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Correct
Both Buddhism and Jainism rejected the authority of Vedas, emphasised on	Both Jainism and Buddhism focused on the superiority of the Kshatriya varna over all	Like Buddhism monastic order, people of all castes and social backgrounds

<p>renunciation and human effort as the means of obtaining salvation, and established a monastic order for both men and women. Like Buddhism, Jainism is fundamentally atheistic; though it recognises the existence of gods, yet it refuses to give them importance in the universal scheme of themes and places the gods lower than Jina (the conqueror).</p>	<p>other varnas including Brahmanas. They both attempted to give a new connotation to the meaning of Brahmana, shifting the emphasis from an ascribed status to one achieved by good deeds. They use the word 'Brahmana' in the sense of acknowledging a wise person who possesses true knowledge and lives an exemplary life.</p>	<p>were welcomed in Jainism. There are frequent mentions of a learned Jaina monk named Harikeshiya who belonged to a Chandala family. Brahmana varna was represented by Bhadrabahu, Divakara, Jinasena, and Haribhadra. Similarly, Jainism opened its doors to women mendicants who were addressed as aryika or sadhvi.</p>
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**Q.109) Which of the edicts mention about Ashoka's conversion to Buddhism?**

- Hathigumpa edict
- Bhabra Edict
- Khalsi Edict
- Rummindei Edict

**Q.109) Solution (b)**

- **Bhabra edict** says that Ashoka became a Buddhist under the influence of Upagupta.
- Rummindei Edict describes about Lumbini, birthplace of Buddha.
- Khalsi edict is the only edict of Ashoka in North India. It is located in Dehradun.

**Q.110) With reference to Buddhist Councils, which of the following statement is NOT correct?**

- The first Buddhist Council was held at Rajagraha under the chairmanship of Mahakassappa.
- Vasumitra presided over the second Buddhist Council held at Vaishali.
- The third Buddhist Council was held at Pataliputra under the patronage of Asoka.
- The fourth Buddhist Council was convened in Kashmir by Kanishka.

**Q.110) Solution (b)**

Buddhist Council	Place	Ruler	President
First (483 BCE)	Rajgriha	Ajatashatru	Mahakassappa
Second (383 BCE)	Vaishali	Kalasoka	Sabbakami
Third (250 BCE)	Patliputra	Ashoka	Mogaliputta Tissa
Fourth (1st Century CE)	Kashmir	Kanishka	Vasumitra

- Sabbakami presided over the second Buddhist Council held at Vaishali. Hence Option (b) is incorrect.

**Q.111) The three ‘Sangam’ or ‘meeting together’ of Tamil poets, are convened under the patronage of the which of the following?**

- Cheras
- Cholas
- Pandyas
- Pallavas

**Q.111) Solution (c)**

- The Sangam age refers to that period in the early history of south India, when large numbers of poems in Tamil were composed by a number of authors. The term ‘Sangam’ refers to an assembly or ‘meeting together’ of Tamil poets.
- Traditionally, **three Sangams or assemblies are believed to have been convened one after the other at different places under the patronage of the Pandya kings of Madurai.**
- The poems were modeled on the bardic songs of older times, and were orally transmitted for an indefinite period before they were finally written down by poets.

Sangam	Place of organisation	Chairman	Outcome/Relevant fact
First	Thenmadurai	Agastya	Its works did not survive.
Second	Kapatapuram	Agastya Tolkappiyar (a disciple of Agastaya)	Only the Tolkappiyam (a Tamil grammar) by Tolkappiyar survives.
Third	Madurai	Nakkirar	Forms the entire corpus of existing Sangam Literature.

**Q.112) Consider the following pairs:**

Philosophy	Founder
1. Dvaita	Shankaracharya
2. Visishtadvaita	Ramanuja
3. Suddhadvaita	Nimbarka
4. Dvaitadvaita	Vallabhacharya

Which of the pairs given above are incorrectly matched?

- 1 and 4 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1, 2 and 3 only
- 1, 3 and 4 only

**Q.112) Solution (d)**

- In the ninth century **Sankaracharya** started a Hindu revivalist movement giving a new orientation to Hinduism. He was born in Kaladi in Kerala. His doctrine of **Advaita** or Monism was too abstract to appeal to the common man. Moreover, there was a reaction against the Advaita concept of Nirgunabrahman (God without attributes) with the emergence of the idea of Sagunabrahman (God with attributes).
- In the twelfth century, **Ramanuja**, who was born at Sriperumbudur near modern Chennai, preached **Visishtadvaita**. According to him God is Sagunabrahman. The creative process and all the objects in creation are real but not illusory as was held by Sankaracharya. Therefore, God, soul, matter are real. But God is inner substance and the rest are his attributes.
- In the thirteenth century, **Madhava** from Kannada region propagated Dvaita or dualism of Jivatma and Paramatma. According to his philosophy, the world is not an illusion but a reality. God, soul, matter are unique in nature.
- Dvaitadvaita of Nimbarka**: Dvaitadvaita means dualistic monism. According to this philosophy God transformed himself into world and soul. This world and soul are different from God (Brahman). They could survive with the support of God only. They are separate but dependent.
- Suddhadvaita of Vallabhacharya**: Vallabhacharya wrote commentaries on Vedanta Sutra and Bhagavad Gita. For him Brahman (God) was Sri Krishna who manifested himself as souls and matter. God and soul are not distinct, but one. The stress was on pure non-dualism. His philosophy came to be known as Pushtimarga (the path of grace) and the school was called Rudrasampradaya.

**Q.113) With reference to the growth of Sufi Movements in the religious history of medieval India, consider the following statements:**

1. It rose in protest against the growing materialism of the Caliphate.
2. Sufis were critical of the dogmatic interpretation of Quran by the theologians.
3. Sufis of all order defied 'sharia' laws.

**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.113) Solution (a)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
<b>Correct</b>	<b>Correct</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>
In the early centuries of Islam, a group of religious minded people called the 'Sufis' turned into ascetism and mysticism <b>in protest against the growing materialism</b> of the Caliphate as a religious and political institution.	The <b>Sufis were critical of the dogmatic definitions</b> and scholastic methods of interpreting the Quran and 'Sunna' (traditions of Prophet) adopted by the theologians. Instead they laid emphasis on seeking salvation through intense devotion & love for God.	Some Sufis initiated movements against radical interpretations of sufi ideals. They ignored rituals & practised extreme ascetism, observed celibacy, etc. they were known by different names like - 'Qalandars', 'Madaris', 'Malangs', ' Haidaris', etc. Because of their <b>deliberate defiance of sharia they were known as 'be-sharia', in contrast to those Sufis who complied with the sharia (ba-sharias).</b>

**Q.114) Consider the following terms of Sangam period:**

<i>Term</i>	<i>Refers to</i>
1. Palai	Desert land
2. Panar	Singing bard
3. Pattinappalai	Custom officials

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

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



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

**Q.114) Solution (d)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
<b>Correct</b>	<b>Correct</b>	<b>Correct</b>
Tolkappiyam refers to the five-fold division of lands – Kurinji (hilly tracks), Mullai (pastoral), Marudam (agricultural), Neydal (coastal) and Palai (desert).	Poetry, music and dancing were popular among the people of the Sangam age. The royal courts were crowded with singing bards called <b>Panar and Viraliyar</b> . They were <b>experts in folk songs and folk dances</b> .	Land revenue was the chief source of state's income while custom duty was also imposed on foreign trade. The <b>Pattinappalai refers to the custom officials employed in the seaport of Puhar</b> .

**Q.115) Consider the following statements:**

1. The oldest datable evidence of the decimal place value system can be found in Chhandasutra of Pingala.
2. Varahamihira's Panchsiddhanta was the earliest datable text to use zero both as a symbol and a number.
3. Ashtangasamgraha was one of the first texts on astronomy.

**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.115) Solution (b)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Correct</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>
The Shulvasutras were the manuals for the preparation of the site where Vedic sacrificial rituals were to be performed and they laid the foundations of	But an even earlier work, the Chhandasutra of Pingala, mentions the zero symbol as a dot used in metrics.	In the field of medicine, Vagbhata lived during this period. He was the last of the great medical trio of ancient India. The other two scholars

geometry. The ganita shastra (mathematics) was far more advanced as <b>the oldest datable evidence of the decimal place value system can be found</b> in a 3 <sup>rd</sup> century work on astrology called the <b>Yavanajataka</b> by <b>Sphujidhvaja</b> (which however, does not mention zero).	<b>Varahamihira's Panchsiddhanta, which belonged to the Gupta period, was the earliest dateable text to use zero both as a symbol and a number.</b>	Charaka and Susruta lived before the Gupta age. Vagbhata was the author <b>Ashtangasamgraha (Summary of the eight branches of medicine)</b> . The Sushruta Samhita of Sushruta deals with surgery.
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**Q.116) *Abhidharmakosa*, is still considered an important encyclopaedia of Buddhism was written by which of the following?**

- Buddhaghosa
- Dharmakirti
- Vasubandhu
- Asvaghosha

**Q.116) Solution (c)**

- Asanga and Vasubandhu were the two brothers who flourished in the Punjab region in the fourth century CE.
- Asanga was the most important teacher of Yogachara or Vijnanavada school founded by his guru, Maitreyanatha.
- Vasubandhu's greatest work, '*Abhidharmakosa*', is still considered an important encyclopaedia of Buddhism.**
- Asvaghosha is the author of the '*Buddhacharita*' in Sanskrit.
- Buddhaghosa who lived in the fifth century was a great Pali scholar. His best-known work is the *Visuddhimagga* 'Path of Purification', a comprehensive summary and analysis of the *Theravada* understanding of the Buddha's path to liberation.
- Dinnaga was well known as the founder of the Buddhist logic. The Dharmakirti who lived in the seventh century AD was another great Buddhist logician, a subtle philosophical thinker and dialectician.

**Q.117) Consider the following pairs:**

<b>Literary work</b>	<b>Author</b>
1. Raghuvamsa	Kalidasa
2. Devichandraguptam	Dandin

3. Mrichchakatika	Sudraka
4. Panchatantra stories	Visakadatta
5. Kritisarjuniya	Bharavi

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

- 1, 2 and 4 only
- 3, 4 and 5 only
- 1, 3 and 5 only
- 1, 2, 3 and 4 only

**Q.117) Solution (c)**

- The Sanskrit language became prominent during the Gupta period. Nagari script had evolved from the Brahmi script.
- The court of Chandragupta II was adorned by the celebrated Navratnas. **Kalidasa** remain the foremost among them. His master-piece was the Sanskrit drama Shakuntala. It is considered one among the 'hundred best books of the world'. He wrote two other plays - the Malavikagnimitra and Vikramorvasiya. His two well-known epics are **Raghuvamsa** and Kumarasambhava. Ritusamhara and Meghaduta are his two lyrics.
- Visakadatta** was another celebrated author of this period. He was the author of two Sanskrit dramas, Mudrarakshasa and **Devichandraguptam**.
- Sudraka** was a renowned poet of this age and his book **Mrichchakatika** is rich in humour and pathos.
- Bharavi's Kritisarjuniya** is the story of the conflict between Arjuna and Siva. Dandin was the author of Kavyadarsa and Dasakumaracharita.
- Another important work of this period was Vasavadatta written by Subhandhu. The **Panchatantra stories were composed by Vishnusarma** during the Gupta period. The Buddhist author Amarasimha compiled a lexicon called Amarakosa.

**Q.118) Who among the following foreign traveler referred the Gangetic valley as the 'land of Brahmanism'?**

- Magasthenes
- Marco Polo
- Ptolemy
- Fa Hien

**Q.118) Solution (d)**

- The famous **Chinese pilgrim, Fa Hien** visited India during the reign of Chandragupta II. Out of his nine years stay in India, he spent six years in the Gupta Empire. Fa Hien provides valuable information on the religious, social and economic condition of the Gupta Empire.
- According to him, Buddhism was in a flourishing condition in the northwestern India but in the Gangetic valley it was in a state of neglect. He **refers to the Gangetic valley as the 'land of Brahmanism'**. Fahien mentions the unsatisfactory state of some of the Buddhist holy places like Kapilavastu and Kusinagara. According to him the economic condition of the empire was prosperous.

**Q.119) Which of the following great scholars and eminent personalities were patronized by the King Kanishka?**

1. Agesilaus
2. Nagarjuna
3. Matanga Divakara
4. Charaka

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

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



**Q.119) Solution (b)**

- The most important ruler of the Kushana dynasty, **Kanishka (78 – 120 A.D.)** patronised great scholars and eminent personalities of that era such as:
- **Ashvagoshha:** A Buddhist scholar who wrote the hagiographic *Buddhacharita* (the sacred biography of the Buddha) and composed the *Saundarananda* (a Sanskrit *kavya*).
- **Charaka:** He is known as the father of Ayurveda who wrote a book on medicine called *Charaksamhita* and also wrote the *Sasruta*.
- **Vasumitra:** An eminent philosopher who authored the encyclopaedia of Buddhist philosophy called *Mahavibhasa*.
- **Nagarjuna:** He is often termed an Indian Einstein who proposed the Theory of Relativity in his time in the form of a *Sutra*, the *Prajna Parimata Sutra*. He was also a great exponent of the Mahayana doctrine and propounded the *Madhyamaka* (also known as *Sunyavada* School) which focuses on *sunyata* or *emptiness*
- **Mathara:** He was a minister who was noted for his unusual Intelligence.

- **Agesilaus**: A Greek engineer under whose guidance, it is believed, the great *stupa* of Purushapura was built.
- Harshavardhana (606 – 647 A.D.) was a great patron of learning. His biographer Banabhatta adorned his royal court. Besides *Harshacharita*, he wrote *Kadambari*. Other literary figures in Harsha's court were **Matanga Divakara** and the famous Barthrihari, who was the poet, philosopher and grammarian.

**Q.120) Consider the following statements about Ibn Battuta, a foreign traveler:**

1. He was an Italian traveler.
2. He came to India during the reign of Muhammad Bin Tughlaq.
3. His book of travels is called 'Kitab-ul-Hind'.

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

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

**Q.120) Solution (b)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Correct</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>
<b>Ibn Battuta</b> , a foreign traveler from <b>Morocco</b> reached the Sind in 1333.	He had <b>heard about Muhammad bin Tughlaq</b> , the Sultan of Delhi, and lured by his reputation as a generous patron of arts and letters, set off for Delhi, passing through Multan and Uch. The <b>Sultan was impressed by his scholarship, and appointed him the qazi or judge of Delhi.</b>	He wrote <b>Kitab-ul-Rihla</b> , a <b>book on travels in Arabic</b> . 'Kitab-ul-Hind' was written by Al-Beruni from Persia.

**Q.121) Which of the following statement about Lakhudiyar rock paintings is/are correct?**

1. The paintings depicted of man, animal and geometric patterns are in white, black and red ochre.
2. Hand-linked dancing human figures without superimposition are striking feature of these paintings.
3. Wavy lines, rectangle-filled geometric designs, and groups of dots can also be seen here.

**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.121) Solution (c)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
<b>Correct</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Correct</b>
Lakhudiyar rock shelters on banks of the River Suyal at Lakhudiyar, Uttarakhand bear prehistoric paintings. Lakhudiyar literally means one lakh caves. The paintings here can be divided into three categories: <b>man, animal and geometric patterns in white, black and red ochre.</b>	Humans are represented in stick-like forms. One of the interesting scenes depicted here is of <b>hand-linked dancing human figures. There is some superimposition of paintings.</b> The earliest are in black; over these are red ochre paintings and the last group comprises white paintings.	A long-snouted animal, a fox and a multiple legged lizard are the main animal motifs. <b>Wavy lines, rectangle-filled geometric designs, and groups of dots can also be seen here.</b>

**Q.122) Match the following pairs:**

<i>Arts of The Indus Valley</i>	<i>Material used</i>
1. Dancing Girl	A. Terracotta
2. Bearded Priest	B. Bronze
3. Male Torso	C. Sandstone
4. Mother Goddess	D. Steatite

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) 1 – A ; 2 – D ; 3 – C ; 4 – B
- b) 1 – A ; 2 – C ; 3 – D ; 4 – B
- c) 1 – B ; 2 – D ; 3 – C ; 4 – A
- d) 1 – B ; 2 – C ; 3 – D ; 4 – A

**Q.122) Solution (c)**

Arts of The Indus Valley	Found At	Material used
Dancing Girl	Mohenjo-Daro	Bronze

<b>Bearded Priest</b>	Mohenjo-Daro	Soapstone/steatite
<b>Male Torso</b>	Harappa	Red sandstone
<b>Mother Goddess</b>	Mohenjo-Daro.	Terracotta

**Q.123) With reference to potteries of Indus Valley Civilisation, consider the following statements:**

1. Pottery consists chiefly of very fine handmade wares, very few being wheel made.
2. Polychrome pottery was rare.
3. Incised ware was common and the incised decoration was confined to the bases of the pans.

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

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

**Q.123) Solution (c)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Correct</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>
<b>The Indus Valley pottery consists chiefly of very fine wheel made wares, very few being handmade.</b> Plain pottery is more common than painted ware. Plain pottery is generally of red clay, with or without a fine red or grey slip. It includes knobbed ware, ornamented with rows of knobs. The black painted ware has a fine coating of red slip on which geometric and animal designs are executed in glossy black paint.	<b>Polychrome pottery is rare</b> and mainly comprises small vases decorated with geometric patterns in red, black, and green, rarely white and yellow.	<b>Incised ware is also rare and the incised decoration was confined to the bases of the pans,</b> always inside and to the dishes of offering stands.

**Q.124) Consider the following pairs:**

<b>Stupa Site</b>	<b>State</b>
1. Jagayyapetta	Andhra Pradesh
2. Bairat	Madhya Pradesh



3. Devnimori

Karnataka

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

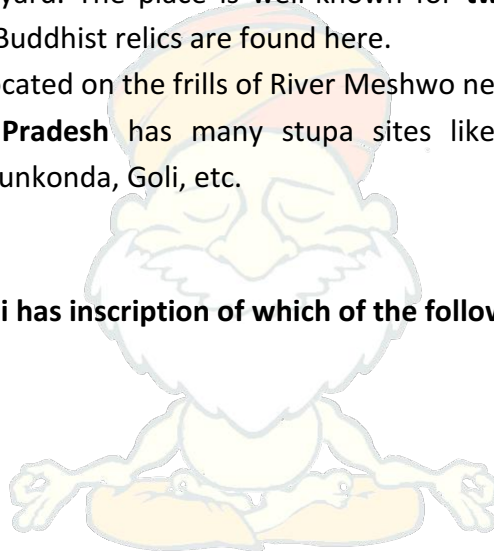
- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 3 only
- d) 2 and 3 only

**Q.124) Solution (d)**

- **Bairat Stupa** in **Rajasthan** is a Mauryan circular stupa-shrine (by Ashoka) made of lime-plastered panels of brickwork alternating with twenty-six octagonal pillars of wood, preceded by monastic remains with a double row of cells arranged around an open square courtyard. The place is well-known for **two Asokan inscriptions** and important ancient Buddhist relics are found here.
- **Devnimori stupa** located on the frills of River Meshwo near Shamlaji in **Gujarat**.
- Vengi in **Andhra Pradesh** has many stupa sites like **Jagayyapetta**, Amaravati, Bhattiprolu, Nagarjunkonda, Goli, etc.

**Q.125) The Prayag Prasasti has inscription of which of the following rulers?**

- 1. Ashoka
- 2. Samudragupta
- 3. Jahangir



Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

**Q.125) Solution (d)**

- The **Allahabad Pillar inscription or Prayag Prasasti** is one of the most important epigraphic evidences.
- It was first erected by **Ashoka** for the purpose of inscribing his edicts regarding the propagation of Buddhism.

- It is particularly notable for containing later inscriptions attributed to the Gupta emperor, **Samudragupta** (4th century CE).
- Also engraved on the stone are inscriptions by the Mughal emperor, **Jahangir**, from the 17th century.

**Q.126) With reference to Amravati school of Art, consider the following statements:**

1. It was developed indigenously and not influenced by external cultures.
2. The sculptures of Amaravati School were made using white marbles.
3. The sculptures of this school made excessive use of the Tribhanga posture, i.e. the body with three bends.

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

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

**Q.126) Solution (d)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
<b>Correct</b>	<b>Correct</b>	<b>Correct</b>
In the southern parts of India, the Amaravati School developed on the banks of Krishna river, under the patronage of the Satvahana rulers. Prominent places where this style developed are Amravati, Nagarjunikonda, Goli, Ghantasala	<b>The material used in Amravati stupas is a distinctive white marble</b> and Amaravati sculptures have a sense of movement and energy with profound and quiet naturalism in human, animal and floral	While the Mathura and Gandhara schools focused on single images, Amaravati School put more emphasis on the use of dynamic images or narrative art. <b>The sculptures of this school</b>

and Vengi. It was developed indigenously and not influenced by external cultures.	forms.	made excessive use of the Tribhanga posture, i.e. the body with three bends.
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Q.127) Consider the following pairs:

Temple	Style of Temple Architecture
1. Sun Temple, Konark	Nagara
2. Hoysala temple, Karnataka	Dravida
3. Markandeshwar temple, Maharashtra	Vesara

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

- 1 and 3 only
- 2 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1 and 2 only

Q.127) Solution (c)

- Two broad orders of temples in the country are known - **Nagara** in the north and **Dravida** in the south. At times, the **Vesara style** of temples as an independent style created through the selective mixing of the Nagara and Dravida orders is mentioned by some scholars.
- Some of the **best examples of the north Indian style (Nagara style)** of temple architecture are the Khajuraho Group of temples, **Sun temple, Konark, Sun temple at Modhera, Gujarat** etc.
- The **Hoysala temples at Belur, Halebidu and Somnathpura** are leading examples of the **Vesara style**. Hence Pair 2 is incorrect.
- Markandeshwar or Markandadeo temple** in the Gadchiroli district of Maharashtra. They are famously known as the 'mini Khajuraho' or 'Khajuraho of Vidarbha'. They belong to saiva, vaishnava and sakti faith. The temples belong to the **Nagara group of temples** of North India. Hence Pair 3 is incorrect.

Q.128) The largest number of caves excavated from which of these places?

- Ajanta
- Junnar
- Ellora

d) Kanheri

**Q.128) Solution (b)**

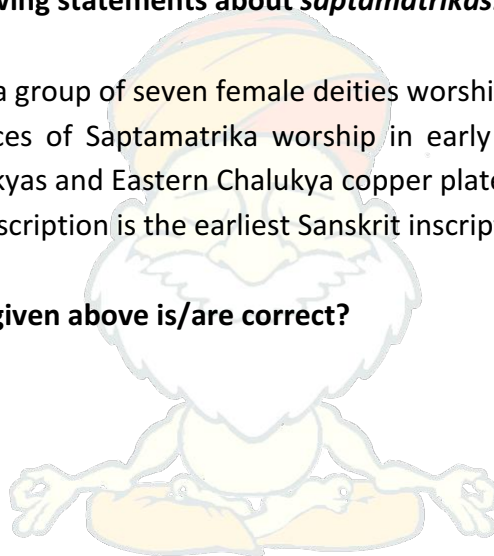
- **Junnar has the largest cave excavations**— more than two hundred caves whereas Kanheri in Mumbai has a hundred and eight excavated caves.
- In total there are more than 220 individual rock-cut caves located in four hills around Junnar. Junnar has the largest and longest cave excavations in India. The most famous among the caves is the Lenyadri complex. It represents a series of about 30 rock-cut mostly Buddhist caves.
- The Ajanta has twenty-nine caves.
- Ellora has thirty-four Buddhist, Brahmanical and Jain caves.

**Q.129) Consider the following statements about *saptamatrikas*:**

1. Saptamatrikas are a group of seven female deities worshipped in Buddhism.
2. There are references of Saptamatrika worship in early Kadamba copper plates as well as early Chalukyas and Eastern Chalukya copper plates.
3. Nagarjunakonda inscription is the earliest Sanskrit inscription in South India.

**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.129) Solution (b)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Correct</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>
<b>Saptamatrikas are a group of seven female deities worshipped in Hinduism</b> as personifying the energy of their respective consorts. They are Brahmani (wife of Brahma), Maheshvari (wife of Shiva), Kaumari (wife of Kumara), Vaishnavi (wife of Vishnu), Varahi (wife of Varaha,	<b>There are references of Saptamatrika worship in early Kadamba copper plates as well as early Chalukyas and Eastern Chalukya</b>	All the available records proved that the <b>Chebrolu inscription in Andhra Pradesh of Satavahana king Vijaya issued in 207 A.D. is the earliest datable Sanskrit inscription from South India so far.</b> So far the Nagarjunakonda inscription of Ikshavaku king Ehavala Chantamula issued in 4th

or the boar, an avatar [incarnation] of Vishnu), Indrani (wife of Indra), and Chamunda, or Yami (wife of Yama).	<b>copper plates.</b>	century A.D. was considered the earliest Sanskrit inscription in South India.
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**Q.130) Which of these are known examples of Cave paintings of the Gupta period in Ancient India?**

1. Bagh
2. Karle
3. Ajanta
4. Bhaja
5. Ellora

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

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

**Q.130) Solution (a)**

- **Gupta period of ancient India witnessed only two known examples of Cave Paintings.** Cave paintings are to be found in the **Bagh Caves** in Madhya Pradesh and the **Ajanta caves** in Maharashtra.

**Q.131) Consider the following pairs:**

<b>Temples of South India</b>	<b>Built By</b>
1. Meenakshi Temple, Madurai	Pandya
2. Shore Temple, Mahabalipuram	Pallavas
3. Virupaksha Temple, Pattadkal	Rashtrakutas

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

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

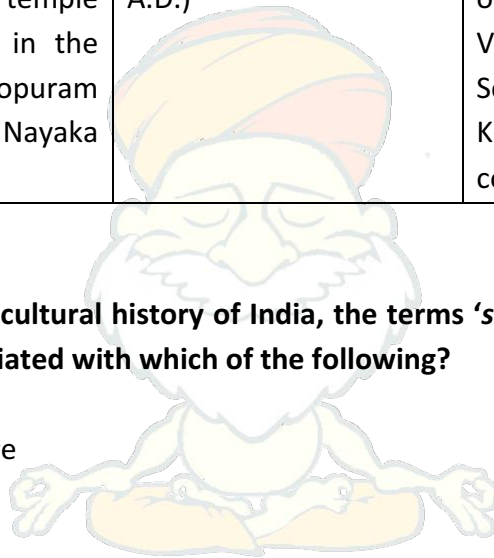
d) 1, 2 and 3

**Q.131) Solution (a)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
<b>Correct</b>	<b>Correct</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>
<p><b>Meenakshi Temple</b> or Meenakshi-Sundareshwara Temple, is a historic Hindu temple located on the southern bank of the Vaigai River in the temple city of Madurai, Tamil Nadu. The Meenakshi temple was built by King <b>Kulasekara Pandya</b> (1190-1216 CE). The Meenakshi temple has the tallest gopuram in the world. The art of gopuram reached its climax in the Nayaka style.</p>	<p>The <b>Shore temple at Mamallapuram</b> and the Kailasanatha temple at Kanchipuram were built during the reign of <b>Pallava</b> King Narasimhavarman II or Rajasimha (695 -722 A.D.)</p>	<p>The <b>Virupaksha temple</b> and the Sangamesvara temple in <b>Pattadakal</b> are famous for their Dravidian style. The Virupaksha temple is built on the model of the Kailasanatha temple at Kanchipuram. It was built by one of the queens of Vikramaditya II of <b>Chalukyas</b>. Sculptors brought from Kanchi were employed in its construction.</p>

**Q.132) With reference to cultural history of India, the terms '*sandhara*', '*nirandhara*' and '*sarvatobhadra*' are associated with which of the following?**

- a) Temple Architecture
- b) Buddhist literature
- c) Rock-cut caves
- d) Classical Music



**Q.132) Solution (a)**

- Early brahminical temple had a principal image of a god. The **shrines of the temples** were of three kinds - **sandhara** type (without pradikshinapatha), **nirandhara** type (with pradakshinapatha), and **sarvatobhadra** (which can be accessed from all sides).
- Some of the important early temple sites are Deogarh in Uttar Pradesh, Eran, Nachna-Kuthara and Udaygiri near Vidisha in Madhya Pradesh. These temples are simple structures consisting of a veranda, a hall and a shrine at the rear.

**Q.133) Which among the following are examples of Mauryan sculptural tradition?**

1. Lion Capital at Sarnath
2. Seated Buddha at Sarnath
3. Didarganj Yakshini

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**Q.133) Solution (b)**

- The **Mauryan pillar capital found at Sarnath** popularly known as the **Lion Capital** is the finest example of Mauryan sculptural tradition. It is also our national emblem. It is carved with considerable care—voluminous roaring lion figures firmly standing on a circular abacus which is carved with the figures of a horse, a bull, a lion and an elephant in vigorous movement, executed with precision, showing considerable mastery in the sculptural techniques. This pillar capital symbolising *Dhammachakrapravartana* (the first sermon by the Buddha) has become a standard symbol of this great historical event in the life of the Buddha.
- The **life-size standing image of a Yakshini** holding a *chauri* (flywhisk) from **Didargunj** near modern Patna is another good example of the sculptural tradition of the Mauryan Period. Kept in Patna Museum, it is a tall, well-proportioned, free-standing sculpture in round made in sandstone with a polished surface.
- The image of the **seated Buddha from Sarnath** belonging to the late **fifth century CE** is housed in the site museum at Sarnath. It has been made in Chunar sandstone. The Buddha is shown seated on a throne in the *padmasana*. It is a fine example of the Sarnath school of sculpture which emerged during Gupta Period.

**Q.134) Consider the following pairs:**

<b><i>Sculpture</i></b>	<b><i>Caves</i></b>
1. Gajasura Shiva	Ellora
2. Mara Vijaya	Ajanta
3. Maheshmurthi	Elephanta

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

- a) 1 and 2 only



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

**Q.134) Solution (d)**

- **Gajasar Shiva** sculpture in Cave No.15, **Ellora**.
- The theme of **Mara Vijaya** has been painted in the caves of **Ajanta**. This is the only sculptural representation sculpted on the right wall of Cave No. 26.
- The image of **Maheshmurti** at **Elephanta** dates back to the early sixth century CE. It is located in the main cave shrine. In the tradition of western Deccan sculpting it is one of the best examples of qualitative achievement in sculpting images in rockcut caves.

**Q.135) Consider the following pairs:**

<b>Structures</b>	<b>Meant for</b>
1. Hammams	Giving religious instructions
2. Sarais	Traveller's lodge
3. Naqqar Khana	Drum House
4. Khanqahs	Watch towers

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

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

**Q.135) Solution (a)**

- **Hammams** - A Turkish bath is a place of public bathing.
- **Sarais** - *Sarais* were largely built on a simple square or rectangular plan and were meant to provide temporary accommodation to Indian and foreign travellers, pilgrims, merchants, traders, etc.
- **Naqqar Khana** - Drum house from where ceremonial music was played which was usually situated over the gate. It was a popular feature in Mughal palace-complexes.
- **Khanqahs** or Ribat - is a building designed specifically for gatherings of a Sufi brotherhood or tariqa and is a place for spiritual retreat and character reformation.

**Q.136) With reference to Nayaka paintings, consider the following statements:**

1. It is an extension of the Vijayanagara style with minor regional modifications and incorporations.
2. The painting of Dakshinamurthy at Lepakshi is a good example of this style.

**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.136) Solution (a)**

- Paintings of the Nayaka dynasty in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries are seen in Thiruparakunram, Sreerangam and Tiruvarur in Tamil Nadu. In Thiruparakunram, paintings are found of two different periods—of the fourteenth and the seventeenth century. Early paintings depict scenes from the life of Vardhaman Mahavira.
- The Nayaka paintings depict episodes from the Mahabharata and the Ramayana and also scenes from Krishna-leela.
- In Tiruvarur, there is a panel narrating the story of Muchukunda. In Chidambaram, there are panels of paintings narrating stories related to Shiva and Vishnu - Shiva as Bhikshatana Murti, Vishnu as Mohini, etc.
- In the Sri Krishna temple at Chengam in Arcot District there are 60 panels narrating the story of the Ramayana which represent the late phase of Nayaka paintings.
- **The examples cited above suggest that Nayaka paintings were more or less an extension of the Vijayanagara style with minor regional modifications and incorporations.** Hence Statement 1 is correct.
- The figures, mostly in profile, are set against a flat background. Male figures are shown slim-waisted but with less heavy abdomen as compared to those in Vijayanagara. The artist, as in the previous centuries and following traditions, has tried to infuse movement and make the space dynamic. **The painting of Nataraja at Tiruvalanjuli is a good example.**
- In Lepakshi, in Andhra Pradesh, there are glorious examples of Vijayanagara paintings on the walls of the Shiva temple – Shiva with Bow and Arrow Shooting the Boar, Dakshinamurthy paintings etc. **Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.**

**Q.137) Which of the following is/are the decorative style used in Indo-Saracenic Architecture?**

1. High and low relief carving
2. Tessellation
3. Calligraphy and use of Jalis
4. Depiction of living forms on the surface of wall
5. Arabesque

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

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

**Q.137) Solution (b)**

**Decorative forms used in Indo-Saracenic or Indo-Islamic Architecture**

- These forms included designing on plaster through incision or stucco. The designs were either left plain or covered with colours.
- Motifs were also painted on or carved in stone. These motifs included varieties of flowers, both from the sub-continent and places outside, particularly Iran. The lotus bud fringe was used to great advantage in the inner curves of the arches.
- Walls were also decorated with cypress, chinar and other trees as also with flower vases. Many complex designs of flower motifs decorating the ceilings were also to be found on textiles and carpets.
- In the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries tiles were also used to surface the walls and the domes. Popular colours were blue, turquoise, green and yellow.
- Subsequently the **techniques of tessellation (mosaic designs) and pietra dura** were made use of for surface decoration particularly in the dado panels of the walls. At times lapis lazuli was used in the interior walls or on canopies.
- Other decorations included **arabesque, calligraphy and high and low relief carving and a profuse use of jalis**. The high relief carving has a three- dimensional look. The arches were plain and squat and sometimes high and pointed.
- From the sixteenth century onwards arches were designed with trefoil or multiple foliations. Spandrels of the arches were decorated with medallions or bosses.
- The roof was a mix of the central dome and other smaller domes, chatris and tiny minarets. The central dome was topped with an inverted lotus flower motif and a metal or stone pinnacle.

- While Hindus as part of their religious faith decorated sculptures and paintings, **Islam forbidden to replicate living forms on any surface**, developed their religious art and architecture consisting of the arts of arabesque, geometrical patterns and calligraphy on plaster and stone.

**Q.138) Consider the following statements about Nandalal Bose, an artist:**

1. He was one of the notable painters of Bengal school of Art.
2. He is known to have beautified the original manuscript of the Constitution of India.
3. He was the first artist to be elected as Fellow of the Lalit Kala Akademi.

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

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

**Q.138) Solution (a)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
<b>Correct</b>	<b>Correct</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>
The <b>Bengal school</b> is supposed to have a reactionary approach to the existing styles of paintings in the 1940–1960. The idea of the Bengal school came up with the works of Abhanindranath Tagore in early 20th century. <b>Nandalal Bose</b> (1882 – 1966) was a disciple of Abanindranath Tagore, <b>was a notable painter of this school.</b>	Bose created a black on white linocut print of Gandhi walking with a staff which became the iconic image for the non-violence movement. He was also asked by Jawaharlal Nehru to sketch the emblems for the Government of India's awards, including the Bharat Ratna and the Padma Shri. He is also known to have taken up the task of <b>beautifying the original manuscript of the Constitution of India.</b>	<b>He became the second artist to be elected as Fellow of the Lalit Kala Akademi, India's National Academy of Art in the year 1956.</b> Jamini Roy of Bengal School of Art was the first artist to be elected as Fellow in 1955.

**Q.139) With reference to Pattachitra paintings, consider the following statements:**

1. It is a traditional wall-based scroll painting from Odisha.
2. The artists use a pencil or charcoal for the preliminary drawings.
3. The materials used in the paint are from vegetable, earth, and mineral sources.

**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.139) Solution (b)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Correct</b>
<b>Pattachitra paintings is a traditional cloth-based scroll painting from Odisha,</b> which derives its unique place because of its pictorial conception, technique of painting, line formation and colour scheme. These paintings were traditionally drawn by the mahapatras, an original artiste caste in Odisha.	<b>The artist does not use a pencil or charcoal for the preliminary drawings.</b> In Pattachitra, it is a tradition to complete the borders of the painting first. When the painting is completed it is held over a charcoal fire and lacquer is applied to the surface. This makes the painting water resistant and durable, besides giving it a shining finish.	Depiction of temple of Lord Jagannath, his brother Balram and sister Subhadra, Krishna Lila, incarnations of Lord Vishnu, mythological and folk stories from the Panchatantra, Puranas, Ramayana-Mahabharata and the Geet Govind. <b>The materials used in the paint are from vegetable, earth, and mineral sources.</b> The gum of the kaitha tree is the chief ingredient, and is used as a base for making different pigments.

**Q.140) Consider the following pairs:**

1. Cherial paintings – Madhya Pradesh
2. Mandana paintings - Rajasthan
3. Paitkar paintings - Jharkhand

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

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

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

**Q.140) Solution (b)**

- **Mandana paintings are wall and floor paintings of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh, India.** Mandana are drawn to protect home and hearth, welcome gods into the house and as a mark of celebrations on festive occasions. Village women in the Sawai Madhopur area of Rajasthan possess skill for developing designs of perfect symmetry and accuracy. The ground is prepared with cow dung mixed with rati, a local clay, and red ochre. Lime or chalk powder is used for making the motif. Tools employed are a piece of cotton, a tuft of hair, or a rudimentary brush made out of a date stick. The design may show Ganesha, peacocks, women at work, tigers, floral motifs, etc
- The village Amadubi situated in the Eastern part of Jharkhand is also called the village of Paitkar. 'Paitkar' is the traditional painting of this village, an art form which is present in the village from ancient times. The **Paitkar paintings are also popularly known as the scroll paintings of Jharkhand.** This painting form is popular in West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and other adjacent states of India. The tribal artists in Jharkhand have fostered this art of scroll painting that has long been used in storytelling performances and in socio-religious customs. The paintings that belong to this form have a common subject of what happens to human life after death. This scroll painting also mirrors the Bengali and Jharkhandi daily life. The historical lineage of the Paitkar painting can be traced to the culture associated with the state of West Bengal, but now the art is practiced only in Amadubi village. Paitkar painting may be considered as the variable of Pata painting.
- **Cheriyal Scroll Painting** is a stylized version of Nakashi art, rich in the local motifs peculiar to the **Telangana.** They are at present made only in Hyderabad, Telangana, India.

**Q.141) Consider the following pairs:**

<b><i>Regional Music</i></b>	<b><i>Region or State</i></b>
1. Chhakri	Kashmir
2. Laman	Uttarakhand
3. Pandavani	Chhattisgarh



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

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



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

**Q.141) Solution (c)**

Pair 1	Pair 2	Pair 3
<b>Correct</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Correct</b>
<p><b>Chhakri, Kashmir:</b> Chhakri is a group song which is the most popular form of Kashmir's folk music. It is sung to the accompaniment of the noot (earthen pot) rababs, sarangi and tumbaknari (an earthen pot with high neck).</p> 	<p><b>Laman, Himachal Pradesh:</b> In Laman a group of girls sing a stanza and a group of boys give reply in the song. This continues for hours. Interesting is that the girls singing on one of the peaks of the hill seldom see the faces of the boys singing on another peak. In between is the hill which echoes their love song. Most of these songs are sung especially in Kullu Valley.</p>	<p><b>Pandavani, Chhattisgarh:</b> In Pandavani, tales from Mahabharata are sung as a ballad and one or two episodes are chosen for the night's performance. The main singer continuously sits throughout the performance and with powerful singing and symbolic gestures he assumes all the characters of the episode one after another.</p> 

**Q.142) Consider the following:**

1. Javali
2. Tappa
3. Dhamar
4. Kirtanam
5. Tillana

**Which of these are musical forms of Carnatic Music?**

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



**Q.142) Solution (b)****Musical forms of Carnatic Music:**

- **Gitam:** It is the simplest type of composition with an easy and melodious flow of raga.
- **Suladi:** The Suladi is a talamalika, the sections being in different talas.
- **Svarajati:** It consists of three sections, called Pallavi, Anupallavi and Charanam. The theme is either devotional, heroic or amorous.
- **Jatisavaram:** It is noted for the use of rhythmical excellence and the Jati pattern.
- **Varnam:** It is the only form which does not find a counterpart in Hindustani music. This form is called a Varnam because many of the Svara group patterns called 'Varnas' in ancient music are interwoven in its texture.
- **Kirtanam:** It is valued for the devotional content or Bhakti Bhava of the Sahitya.
- **Kriti:** It developed from the Kirtanam. It is a highly evolved musical form.
- **Pada:** Padas are scholarly compositions in Telegu and Tamil and are composed mainly as dance forms.
- **Tillana:** It corresponding to the Tarana of Hindustani music, is a short and crisp form. It is mainly a dance form, but on account of its brisk and attractive music.
- **Javali:** A javali is a composition belonging to the sphere of light classical music. Sung both in concert programmes and dance concerts, the javalis are popular because of the attractive melodies in which they are composed.
- **Pallavi:** This is the most important branch of creative music. It allows improvisation.
- There are ten main styles of singing in **Hindustani music** like the Dhrupad, Khayal, **Tappa**, Chaturanga, Tarana, Sargam, Thumri and Ragasagar, Hori and **Dhamar**.

**Q.143) With reference to Kutiyattam art, which of the following statements are correct?**

1. It is a traditional Sanskrit performing art dance form of Kerala.
2. Nangiar Koothu is the solo section of male performance in Kutiyattam.
3. It is recognized by UNESCO as a 'Masterpiece of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity.'

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

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

## Q.143) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Correct
<p><b>Kutiyattam is one of the oldest traditional theatre forms of Kerala and is based on Sanskrit theatre traditions.</b> In its stylized and codified theatrical language, netra abhinaya (eye expression) and hasta abhinaya (the language of gestures) are prominent. They focus on the thoughts and feelings of the main character.</p>	<p>It is traditionally performed in theatres called Kuttampalams, which are located in the Hindu temples. Kutiyattam is performed by a community of male actors called Chakyars and female performers called Nangiar, assisted by drummers called Nambiar. Pakarnattam is an aspect of Kutiyattam that involves embodying and emoting male and female roles. <b>Nangiar Koothu is the solo section of female performance in Kutiyattam.</b></p>	<p><b>It is recognized by UNESCO as a 'Masterpiece of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity.'</b></p>



## Q.144) Consider the following calendar types:

1. Vikram Samvat
2. Saka Samvat
3. Hijri Calendar
4. Gregorian Calendar

Which of these calendars are of solar calendar?

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

**Q.144) Solution (a)**

**In India, four types of calendars are followed:**

- **Vikram Samvat:** The Vikram era started 56 years before the Christian era, i.e. around **56 BC** and is in force in almost all of India except the region of Bengal. This era as historians believe, is said to have been established by King Vikramaditya of Ujjain to commemorate his victory over the Saka rulers. It is a **lunar calendar** based on ancient Hindu calendar.
- **Saka Samvat:** This calendar form was initiated by King Shalivahan in **78 AD**. It was also known as the Saka era as it is to this tribe that Shalivahan belonged. The Saka Calendar is **Luni-solar** with lunar months and solar year.
- **Hijri Calendar:** This calendar has *Arabic* origin. Previously termed as *Amulfil*, it changed to Hijri or hejira after the death of Prophet Mohammed to commemorate his hijrat, from Mecca to Madina, which took place in the 52nd year of his life in **622 A.D.** This year became the *zero year* for the hijri era. A year under this calendar is **lunar** and is divided into 12 months, having 354 days in a year.
- **Gregorian Calendar:** This calendar is based on the birthday of the founder of Christianity, Jesus Christ. It is a **solar year** commencing from the first day of January and consists of 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes and 46 seconds.




**Q.145) Consider the following pairs:**

<b>Block Printing Techniques</b>	<b>Heritage of</b>
1. Bagru	Rajasthan
2. Bagh	Madhya Pradesh
3. Ajrakh	Maharashtra

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

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

**Q.145) Solution (a)**

Pair 1	Pair 2	Pair 3
<b>Correct</b>	<b>Correct</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>
<p><b>Bagru Block printing</b> is a traditional technique of printing with natural colour done by the Chipka community in Bagru village of <b>Rajsthan</b>. Traditionally, motifs printed at Bagru are large with bold lines.</p> 	<p><b>Bagh print</b> is a traditional Indian handicraft originating in Bagh, Dhar district of <b>Madhya Pradesh</b>. The process is characterised by hand printed wood block relief prints with naturally sourced pigments and dyes.</p> 	<p><b>Ajrakh</b> is a block-printed textile that is resist-dyed using natural dyes including indigo and madder. It is made by Khatri community in Kutch, <b>Gujarat</b> and is distinguished by its color- blue with red - and its complex geometric &amp; floral patterns.</p> 

**Q.146) Consider the followings statements on contribution of women writers in different languages:**

1. Lal Ded was the creator of the style of mystic poetry called 'vatsun or Vakhs' in Sanskrit.
2. Meera Bai wrote in three languages i.e. Gujarati, Rajasthani and Hindi.
3. Akkamahadevi wrote in Kannada and Avvayyar wrote in Telugu.

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

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

**Q.146) Solution (b)**

- The contribution of women writers in different languages during that period deserves special attention. Women writers like Ghosha, Lopamudra, Gargi, Maitreyi,

Apala, Romasha Brahnavadini, etc., right from the days of the Vedas (6000 B.C. – 4000 B.C.), focused on the image of women in mainstream Sanskrit literature.

- The songs of Buddhist nuns (6th century B.C.) like Mutta and Ubbiri and Mettika in Pali express the torment of feelings for the life left behind. The Alwar women poets (6th century A.D.), like Andal and others, gave expression to their love for the divine.
- **Lal Ded (1320-1384), the Muslim poetess from Kashmir was the creator of the style of mystic poetry called vatsun or Vakhs, literally "speech" (Voice). Known as Lal Vakhs, her verses are the earliest compositions in the Kashmiri language and are an important part in the history of modern Kashmiri literature. Hence statement 1 is incorrect.**
- **Meera Bai, in Gujarati, Rajasthani and Hindi (she wrote in three languages), Avvayyar, in Tamil, and Akkamahadevi in Kannada, are well known for their sheer lyrical intensity and concentrated emotional appeal. Statement 3 is incorrect as Avvayyar contributed to Tamil literature.**

**Q.147) Consider the following statements:**

1. Hindustani music originated in the Vedic period, while Carnatic music originated during the Bhakti movement.
2. Hindustani music is raga based while Carnatic music is kriti-based.
3. Hindustani music has homogenous and Carnatic music has a heterogeneous Indian tradition.

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

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

**Q.147) Solution (c)**

**Difference between Carnatic and Hindustani Music**

- Carnatic music originated in South India whereas Hindustani music in North India. **Hindustani music originated in the Vedic period, while Carnatic music originated during the Bhakti movement.** Thus both are having great association with religion.
- **Hindustani music is raga based while Carnatic is kriti-based.** Hindustani stresses pure notes versus the gamaka-based Carnatic ragas.



- It is believed that the music of India was more or less uniform before the 13th century. Hindustani synthesises with Vedic, Islamic and Persian traditions. Carnatic is comparatively untouched and developed on the original lines.
- **Carnatic music has homogenous and Hindustani music has a heterogeneous Indian tradition.** Hence **Statement 3 is incorrect.**
- Carnatic music has a restrained and intellectual character as compared with the more secular Hindustani traditions.

**Q.148) Which of the following criteria are to be met to declare a language as ‘Classical Language’ in India?**

1. It must have recorded history over a period of 2500 years.
2. The literary tradition must be original and not borrowed from another speech community.
3. Its ancient texts considered a valuable heritage by generations of speakers.

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

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

**Q.148) Solution (c)**

- As per Ministry of Culture, following criteria were laid down to determine the eligibility of languages to be considered for classification as a Classical Language:
  - i. **High antiquity of its early texts/recorded history over a period of 1500-2000 years;** Hence **Statement 1 is incorrect.**
  - ii. A body of ancient literature/texts, which is considered a valuable heritage by generations of speakers;
  - iii. The **literary tradition be original and not borrowed from another speech community;**
  - iv. The classical language and literature being distinct from modern, there may also be a discontinuity between the classical language and its later forms or its offshoots.”
- Benefits accrued to a classical language are:
  - i. A Centre of Excellence for studies in Classical Languages is set up.

- ii. The University Grant Commission (UGC) awards research projects for promoting these languages and create a certain number of Professional Chairs for the Classical Languages in the Central Universities.
- iii. Two major annual international awards for scholars of eminence in classical Indian languages are given.
- Currently, six languages enjoy the ‘Classical’ status: Tamil (declared in 2004), Sanskrit (2005), Kannada (2008), Telugu (2008), Malayalam (2013), and Odia (2014).

**Q.149) Which of the following classical dance form is also known as ‘Mobile Sculpture’?**

- a) Kuchipudi
- b) Odissi
- c) Kathakali
- d) Sattriya

**Q.149) Solution (b)**

- The caves of Udayagiri-Khandagiri provide some of the earliest examples of Odissi dance. The dance form derives its name from the ‘Odra nritya’ mentioned in Natya Shastra.
- It was primarily practiced by the ‘maharis’ and patronised by the Jain king Kheravela. With the advent of Vaishnavism in the region, the Mahari system became defunct. Instead, young boys were recruited and dressed as females to continue the art form. They came to be known as ‘Gotipuas’. Another variant of this art, ‘Nartala’ continued to be practised at the royal courts.
- Some of the features of Odissi are:
  - It is similar to Bharatnatyam in the use of Mudras and postures to express emotions.
  - The ‘tribhanga’ and ‘Chowk’ are two basic postures.
  - During the dance, the lower body remains largely static and there is movement of the torso. Hand gestures play an important role to convey expressions during Nritya part.
  - Odissi dance form is unique in its representation of gracefulness, sensuality and beauty.
  - **The dancers create intricate geometrical shapes and patterns with her body. Hence, it is known as ‘mobile sculpture’.**



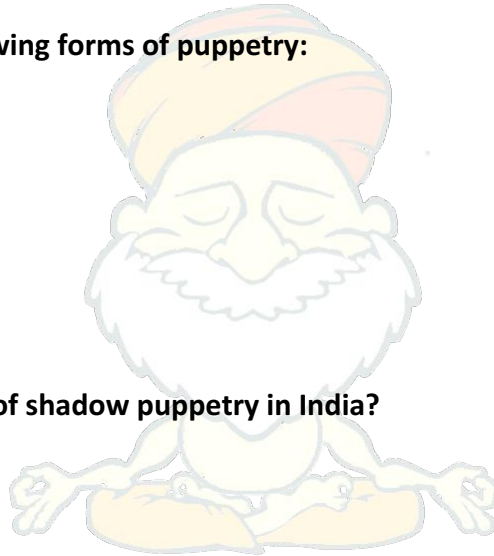


**Q.150) Consider the following forms of puppetry:**

1. Yampuri
2. Tholpavakoothu
3. Ravanachaya
4. Putul Nauch
5. Togalu Gombeyata

**Which of these are types of shadow puppetry in India?**

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




**Q.150) Solution (b)**

**Different Puppetry forms:**

<b>String Puppetry</b>	<b>Shadow Puppetry</b>
Gombeyata (Karnataka)	<b>Togalu Gombeyata</b> (Karnataka)
Bommalattam (Tamil Nadu)	Tholu Bommalata (Andhra Pradesh)
Kuthputli (Rajasthan)	<b>Tholpavakoothu</b> (Kerala)
Kundhei (Odisha)	<b>Ravanachaya</b> (Odisha)
<b>Rod Puppetry</b>	<b>Glove Puppetry</b>

Putul Nauch (West Bengal)	Paavakoothu (Kerala)
Yampuri (Bihar)	

**Shadow Puppetry Forms**

<b>Togalu Gombeyata (Karnataka)</b>	<b>Tholu Bommalata (Andhra Pradesh)</b>
	
<b>Tholpavakoothu (Kerala)</b>	<b>Ravanachaya (Odisha)</b>
	

Q.151) Consider the following pairs:

<b>Folk Arts</b>	<b>Heritage of</b>
1. Kalamakari	Tamil Nadu
2. Gramiya Kalai	Andhra Pradesh
3. Aipan	Uttarakhand

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

Q.151) Solution (b)

<b>Pair 1</b>	<b>Pair 2</b>	<b>Pair 3</b>
<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Correct</b>
Kalamkari is an ancient style	Gramiya Kalai is a folk art from	Aipan is one of the

of hand painting done on cotton or silk fabric with a tamarind pen, using natural dyes in the states of **Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.**



**Tamil Nadu.**



traditional art (painting form) of Kumaon, **Uttarakhand.** It has great social, cultural and religious significance.





**Q.152) Match the following martial arts of India with its origin:**

1. Kalaripayattu	A. Tamil Nadu
2. Silambam	B. Kerala
3. Cheibi Gad-ga	C. Bihar
4. Pari-khanda	D. Manipur

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) 1 – A ; 2 – B ; 3 – C ; 4 – D
- b) 1 – A ; 2 – B ; 3 – D ; 4 – C
- c) 1 – B ; 2 – A ; 3 – C ; 4 – D
- d) 1 – B ; 2 – A ; 3 – D ; 4 – C

**Q.152) Solution (d)**

<b>Kalaripayattu, Kerala</b>	<b>Silambam, Tamil Nadu</b>
	
<b>Cheibi Gad-ga, Manipur</b>	<b>Pari-khanda, Bihar</b>





- **Kalaripayattu** also known simply as Kalari, is an Indian martial art and fighting style that originated in modern-day Kerala.
- **Silambam** is a weapon-based Indian martial art originating in modern-day Tamil Nadu in the Indian subcontinent and is estimated to have originated in approximately 1000 BCE. This ancient fighting style is mentioned in Tamil Sangam literature 400 BCE.
- One of the most ancient martial arts of Manipur, **Cheibi Gad-ga** involves fighting using a sword and a shield. It has now been modified to a stick encased in soft leather in place of a sword and a leather shield.
- **Pari-khanda**, created by Rajputs, is a form of martial art from Bihar. It involves fighting using sword and shield. Still practiced in many parts of Bihar, its steps and techniques are widely used in Chhau dance. In fact this martial art forms the basis of Chhau dance in which all its elements are absorbed. The name of this martial art consists of two words, 'Pari' that means shield while 'khanda' refers to sword, thus the use of both sword and shield in this art.

**Q.153) Consider the following pairs:**




<b>Folk dance</b>	<b>Heritage of</b>
1. Kaksar	Odisha
2. Raas	Gujarat
3. Koli	Maharashtra

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

- 1 only
- 1 and 2 only
- 3 only
- None of these

**Q.153) Solution (a)**

- Folk dances in India represent the culture and tradition of the community from where it originated.
- Folk dances are usually performed during the respective community's celebration- childbirth, festivals, weddings, etc.

Pair 1	Pair 2	Pair 3
<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Correct</b>	<b>Correct</b>
<p><b>Kaksar folk Dance:</b> It is performed by Abhujmaria tribe in <b>Bastar region of Chhattisgarh</b>, to invoke the blessings of the deity and to enjoy a rich harvest. It allows the dancers to choose their life partners from the same dance troupe.</p> 	<p><b>Raas</b>, popularly known as <b>dandiya raas</b> is one of the most popular folk dances of <b>Gujarat</b>. Associated with agricultural activities, it can be termed as occupational dancing of farmers. Dandiya raas takes its name from dandiya, a pair of wooden sticks, used to mark time.</p> 	<p><b>Koli</b> is one of the most popular <b>dance forms</b> of <b>Maharashtra</b> that derives its name from the fisher folk of Maharashtra - Kolis. These fishermen are famous for their distinct identity and lively dances. Their dances consists elements from their occupation that is fishing.</p> 

Q.154) Consider the following pairs:




<i>Festivals of North East</i>	<i>Tribal Group</i>
1. Myoko	Mishmi
2. Wangala	Garo
3. Moatsu Mong	Rengma

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

- 1 and 3 only
- 2 only
- 2 and 3 only

d) 1, 2 and 3

**Q.154) Solution (b)**

Pair 1	Pair 2	Pair 3
<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Correct</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>
<p><b>Myoko festival</b> is celebrated by the many tribes residing in the <b>Apatani</b> villages. It is all about upholding the spirit of togetherness and friendship between these villages. Myoko festival is celebrated on a rotational basis by eight Apatani villages.</p> 	<p>The dominant <b>Garo Tribe</b> primarily celebrates the <b>Wangala festival</b> in <b>Meghalaya</b>. The festival indicates the beginning of winter and is celebrated as a nod to the post harvest season.</p> 	<p><b>Moatsu Mong</b> festival of the <b>Ao tribe</b> in <b>Nagaland</b> marks the completion of the sowing season. It is a three-day event that is celebrated from May 1 to 3 each year. Moatsu Mong is a very colourful event and also is also the icon of the rich Naga culture.</p> 

**Q.155) Which of the following statements about Rani-Ki-Vaav is/are correct?**

1. It is a palace built by Queen Udayamati as a memorial to King Bhimdev I of the Solanki dynasty.
2. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site, located on the banks of Saraswati, Patan, Gujarat.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**Q.155) Solution (b)**

Statement 1	Statement 2
<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Correct</b>
<b>Rani-ki-Vav is built by Queen Udayamati as a memorial to King Bhimdev I of the Solanki dynasty. It is the 11th century stepwell (not a palace) and is one of the finest examples of stepwells in Gujarat. It is of seven storeys with five exist and there are more than 800 elaborate sculptures which are survived.</b>	It is located on the banks of Saraswati, Patan, Gujarat. This is a protected monument under the Archeological Survey of India and is <b>listed under UNESCO's List of Tangible World Heritage Sites In India as cultural site.</b>

**Q.156) With reference to 'Mohiniyattam', consider the following statements:**

1. It traces its origin to the temples of Tamil Nadu.
2. It is a classical solo dance, performed by women only.
3. It lays emphasis on hand gestures and *mukhabhinaya* with subtle facial expressions.

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

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

**Q.156) Solution (c)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Correct</b>
Mohiniyattam literally interpreted as the dance of 'Mohini', the celestial enchantress of the Hindu mythology. According to a Puranic story, Lord Vishnu took on the guise of a 'Mohini' to seduce the Asuras, both in connection with churning of the ocean and episode of the slaying of Bhasmasura. <b>It traces its origin to the temples of Kerala.</b>	It is the classical solo dance form of Kerala, <b>performed by both male and female.</b> There are evidences to prove the existence of a community of female temple dancers who assisted the temple rituals by adding expressive gestures to the mantras chanted by the temple priests.	Mohiniyattam is characterized by graceful, swaying body movements with no abrupt jerks or sudden leaps. It belongs to the lasya style which is feminine, tender and graceful. The foot work is not terse and is rendered softly. <b>Importance is given to the hand gestures and Mukhabhinaya with subtle facial expressions.</b>



- Other Salient Features of Mohiniyattam Dance are
  - The movements are emphasized by the glides and the up and down movement on toes, like the waves of the sea and the swaying of the coconut, palm trees and the paddy fields.
  - Movements have been borrowed from Nangiar Koothu and female folk dances Kaikottikali and the Tiruvatirakali.
  - Mohiniyattam lays emphasis on acting. The dancer identifies herself with the character and sentiments existing in the compositions like the Padams and Pada Varnams which give ample opportunity for facial expressions.






Q.157) Consider the following pairs:

<b>Crafts</b>	<b>Heritage of</b>
1. Tawlhlohpuan	Meghalaya
2. Aranmula kannadi	Karnataka
3. Kandangi Sarees	Kerala

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

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

Q.157) Solution (d)

Pair 1	Pair 2	Pair 3
<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>
<p><b>Tawlhlohpuan</b> is a medium to heavy, compactly woven, good quality fabric from <b>Mizoram</b> and is known for warp yarns, warping, weaving &amp; intricate designs that are made by hand.</p> 	<p><b>Aranmula kannadi</b>, (Aranmula mirror) is a handmade metal-alloy mirror, made in Aranmula, a small town in Pathanamthitta, <b>Kerala</b>.</p> 	<p><b>Kandangi Sarees</b> are handwoven cotton sarees manufactured in <b>Tamil Nadu</b>.</p> 

**Q.158) A tribal art originated from the Western Ghats which mainly uses circles, triangles and squares to form numerous shapes and depict daily life activities like fishing, hunting, festivals, dance and more. What sets it apart is the human shape: a circle and two triangles.**

The above passage describes which of the following art form?

- Phad painting
- Saura Painting
- Pithora Painting
- Warli painting

**Q.158) Solution (d)**

- Warli Painting: The name of the painting comes from the people who have been carrying the painting tradition that goes back to 2500-3000 BC.
- They are called the Warlis, indigenous people that occupy mainly the Gujarat-Maharashtra border. These paintings have close resemblance to the mural paintings of Bhimbetka in Madhya Pradesh that date back to the pre-historic period.
- These ritualistic paintings have a central motif of a chaukat or chauk, which is surrounded by scenes portraying fishing, hunting, farming, dances, animals, trees and festivals.

- Traditionally, the paintings are done on the walls using very basic graphic vocabulary, including a **triangle, a circle and a square**.
- These shapes are inspired from nature, i.e. circle from sun or moon, triangle from conical shaped trees or mountains and square from sacred enclosure or piece of land. To represent a human or animal, two triangles are joined at the tip, with circles acting like their head.
- The base is made of a mixture of mud, branches and cow dung that gives it a red ochre colour. For painting only white pigment is used, which is made of a mixture of gum and rice powder.



Q.159) Consider the following pairs:




<i>Embroidary Traditions</i>	<i>State</i>
1. Kashida	Kashmiri
2. Kasuti	Karnataka
3. Kalabattu	Uttar Pradesh

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

- 1 and 2 only
- 2 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1, 2 and 3



## Q.159) Solution (d)

Pair 1	Pair 2	Pair 3
<b>Correct</b>	<b>Correct</b>	<b>Correct</b>
<p><b>Kashida</b> is a popular <b>Kashmiri</b> needlework technique, traditionally used on garments such as stoles, woollen pherans and rugs.</p> 	<p><b>Kasuti</b> is a traditional form of folk embroidery practised in the state of <b>Karnataka</b>, India. Kasuti work which is very intricate sometimes involves putting up to 5,000 stitches by hand and is traditionally made on dresswear like Ilkal sarees.</p> 	<p><b>Zardozi or Zari or Kalabattu</b> is an embroidery work done in metal wires. Varanasi, Lucknow, Surat, Ajmer, Bhopal and Hyderabad are important centres for zari work. In this work, metal ingots are melted and pressed through perforated steel sheets.</p> 

## Q.160) Consider the following pairs:

<i>Cities in UNESCO's Creative Cities Network</i>	<i>Creative Fields</i>
1. Jaipur	Crafts and Folk Arts
2. Hyderabad	Films
3. Chennai	Media arts
4. Mumbai	Design
5. Varanasi	Music

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

## Q.160) Solution (c)

- UNESCO’s Creative Cities Network (UCCN) created in 2004 aims towards a common objective of placing creativity and cultural industries at the heart of their development plans at the local level and cooperating actively at the international level and to achieve Sustainable Development Goals through innovative thinking and action.
- Network covers seven creative fields: crafts and folk arts, media arts, film, design, gastronomy, literature and music.
- Indian cities in UNESCO’s Creative Cities Network are
  - **Mumbai (Films Creative)**
  - **Hyderabad (Gastronomy)**
  - **Chennai and Varanasi (Music)**
  - **Jaipur (Crafts and Folk Arts)**

**Q.161) With reference to the Rashtrakuta dynasty, which of the following statement is NOT correct?**

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

**Q.161) 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.162) Pala empire dominated Eastern India till middle of Ninth century. Which among the following statements is/are *NOT* correct about Pala Empire?**

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.162) 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
<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>
<b>Devapala (810–850 CE) extended the Pala empire to include Pragyoitishpur /Kamarupa (Assam), parts of Orissa (Utkala) and modern Nepal.</b> He claimed to have extracted tribute from the whole of northern India, from the Himalayas to the Vindhyas, and from the	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. <b>Palas had</b>	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. <b>Pala</b>

eastern to the western oceans.	<b>trade and cultural contacts with south-east Asia.</b>	<b>rulers were great patrons of Buddhism only.</b>
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**Q.163) 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.163) Solution (a)**

<b>Statement 1</b>	<b>Statement 2</b>
<b>Correct</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>
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. <b>The first Muslim kingdom was thus firmly established in India at Ajmer</b> 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. <b>Kanauj was occupied by the Muslims after the Battle of Chandawar.</b> The Battles of Tarain and Chandawar contributed to the establishment of Turkish rule in India.

**Q.164) 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.164) Solution (c)

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

Q.165) 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.165) Solution (c)**

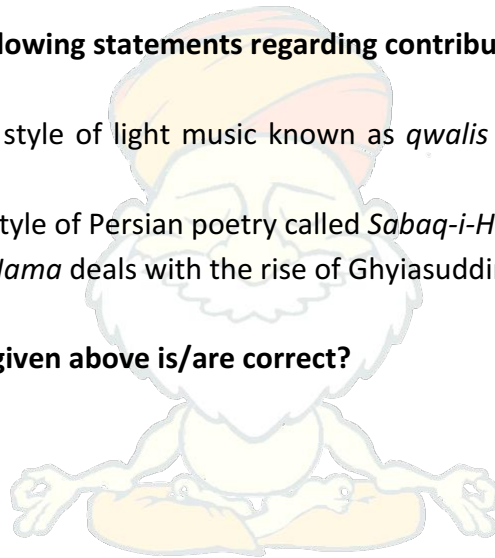
- The Delhi Sultanate was an Islamic state with its religion Islam. The Sultans considered themselves as representatives of the Caliph. They included the name of the Caliph in the *khutba* or prayer and inscribed it on their coins.
- Although Balban called himself the shadow of God, he continued to practice of including the name of Caliph in the *khutba* and coins. **Ilutmish, Muhammad bin Tughlaq and Firoz Tughlaq obtained *mansur* or letter of permission from the Caliph.**
- Ilutmish 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.166) 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.166) Solution (d)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
<b>Correct</b>	<b>Correct</b>	<b>Correct</b>
<b>Amir Khusrau (1252-1325) introduced many new ragas 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</b>	<b>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.</b>	<b>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.</b>

attributed to him.		
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**Q.167) 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.167) Solution (b)**

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

**Q.168) 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.168) 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.

## Q.169) 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.169) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4
<b>Correct</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Correct</b>	<b>Correct</b>
<b>Guru Nanak Dev (1469 – 1539 CE)</b> was the first Sikh Guru and founder of the Sikhism. <b>He was a Nirguna Bhakti Saint and social reformer.</b> He was born in 1469 at Talwandi Rai Bhoi (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). <b>Adi Granth</b> i.e., <i>Guru Granth Sahib</i> is the holy religious book of Sikhism <b>compiled by Guru Arjun Dev (5<sup>th</sup> Sikh Guru).</b>	<b>Guru Nanak Dev (1469 – 1539 CE) was the contemporary of the Mughal emperor Babur (1526 – 1530).</b>	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. <b>Like Kabir, he advocated a middle path in which spiritual life could be combined with the duties of the householder.</b> 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.170) 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.

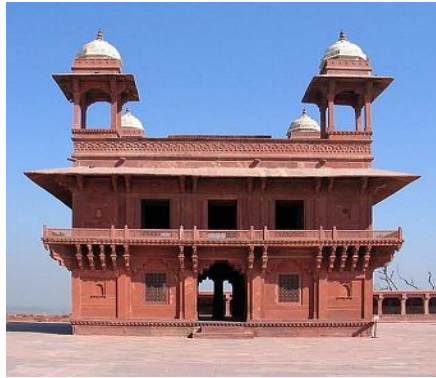
**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

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

**Q.170) Solution (a)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
<b>Correct</b>	<b>Correct</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>
In 1575, <b>Akbar</b> built a hall of prayer called <b>Ibadat Khana at Fatehpur Sikri.</b> He called only selected scholars and theologians	Initially only <b>Muslim</b> mullahs were invited for debate but disorder created by them	But due to disorder created by scholars of all religion and Akbar thought that debates had not led to

for debating religious and spiritual topics.



disgusted Emperor Akbar. Later on he opened it for **Hindus** belonging to various sects, **Christians** and **Zorastrians**.

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.171) 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.171) 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.172) Consider the following pairs:**

<b>Posts under Mughal Administration</b>	<b>Primary Function / Role</b>
1. <i>Mutasaddi</i>	Governor of the port
2. <i>Shiqdar</i>	Executive officer at the lever of Sarkar



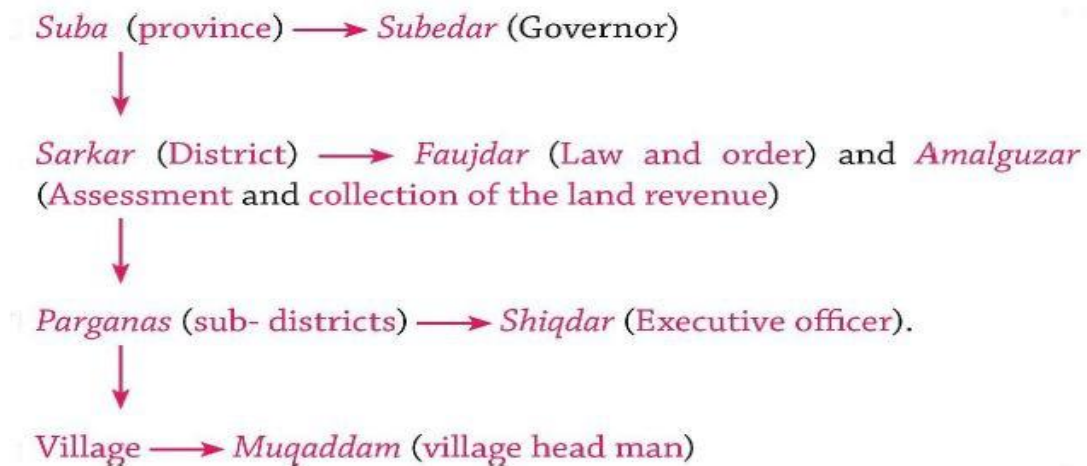
3. *Muhtasibs*

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.172) 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. <b>The governor of the port was called <i>Mutasaddi</i></b> 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.	<b>At the level of <i>Pargana</i>, the <i>Shiqdar</i> was the executive officer.</b> 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.	<b><i>Muhtasibs</i> (censors of public morals)</b> were also appointed by Akbar to ensure the general observance of the rules of morality.

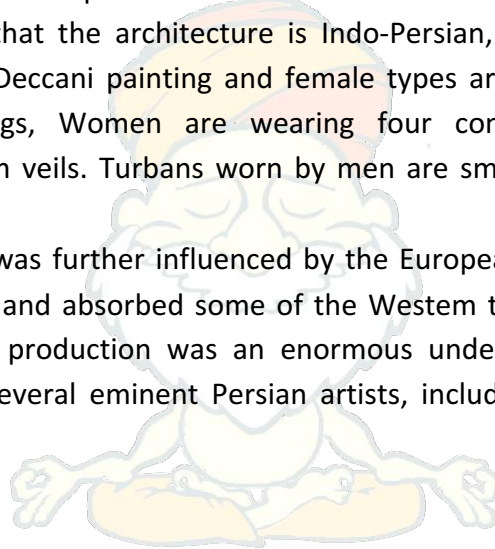


**Q.173) With reference to the cultural history of India, '*Hamzanama*' is related to**

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

**Q.173) 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.174) 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.

**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.174) Solution (a)**

Statement 1	Statement 2
<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Correct</b>
<p><b>The Tomb of Itimad Ud Daulah was constructed by the Mughal queen Nur Jahan</b> 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.</p>	<p><b>It is famous for being the first tomb in the entirety of India to be built entirely of white marble.</b> 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.</p> 

**Q.175) 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.175) Solution (c)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
<b>Correct</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Correct</b>
<p><b>Mughal paintings reached its climax during the reign of Jahangir.</b> He employed a number of painters like Abul</p>	<p><b>The climax of fort-building reached during the reign of Shah Jahan.</b> 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</p>	<p><b>Mosque-building reached its peak during Shah Jahan's reign.</b> He built the Taj Mahal and Moti Masjid at Agra (built entirely in white marble), the Sheesh</p>

Hasan, Bishan Das, Madhu, Anant, Manohar, Govardhan and Ustad Mansur.	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> .	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.
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**Q.176) 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.176) Solution (b)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Correct</b>
Though a Vaishnavite, <b>Krishna Dev Raya (1509 – 1530)</b> respected all religions. He was a great patron of literature and art and he was known as Andhra Bhoja. <b>Eight eminent scholars known as Ashtadiggajas were at his royal court.</b> 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. <b>Krishna Deva Raya himself authored a Telugu work, Amukthamalyadha and Sanskrit works, Jambavati Kalyanam and Ushaparinayam.</b>	He repaired most of the temples of south India. He also built the famous Vittalawamy and Hazara Ramaswamy temples at Vijayanagar. <b>He also built a new city called Nagalapuram</b> in memory of his queen Nagaladevi. Besides, <b>he built a large number of Rayagopurams.</b>

**Q.177) 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.177) 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
<b>Correct</b>	<b>Correct</b>	<b>Correct</b>
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. <b>The provincial governors had a large measure of autonomy as they held their own courts, appointed their own officers, and maintained their own armies.</b> At times, they even issued their own coins	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. <b>Land revenue was fixed at generally one sixth of</b>	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 <b>Chola traditions of village self-government were considerably weakened under the Vijaynagar rulers.</b> The growth of hereditary

(though in small denominations).	<b>the produce.</b>	<i>nayakships</i> tended to curb their freedom and initiative.
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**Q.178) 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.178) 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.179) Consider the following pairs:**

<b>Successor States</b>	<b>Founded by</b>
-------------------------	-------------------

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.179) Solution (a)**

- After the decline of the Mughal Empire, the 18<sup>th</sup> 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
<b>Correct</b>	<b>Correct</b>	<b>Correct</b>
<b>Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah (1724-48): The state of Hyderabad was founded in 1724</b> by a powerful noble of the Turani group at the imperial court, Qamar-ud-din-Siddiqi. He is also known by his titles <b>Chin Qilich Khan</b> (awarded by the Emperor Aurangzeb), Nizam-ul-Mulk (awarded by the Farrukhsiyar) and Asaf Jah (awarded by Mohammad Shah).	Murshid Quli Khan (1717-27): <b>The independent state of Bengal was founded by Murshid Quli Khan</b> , 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.	<b>Saadat Khan (1722-39) was the founder of independent kingdom of Awadh.</b> 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 <b>Burhan-ul-Mulk</b> . Saadatullah Khan was a Nawab of Carnatic.

**Q.180) 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.180) 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.181) 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?**

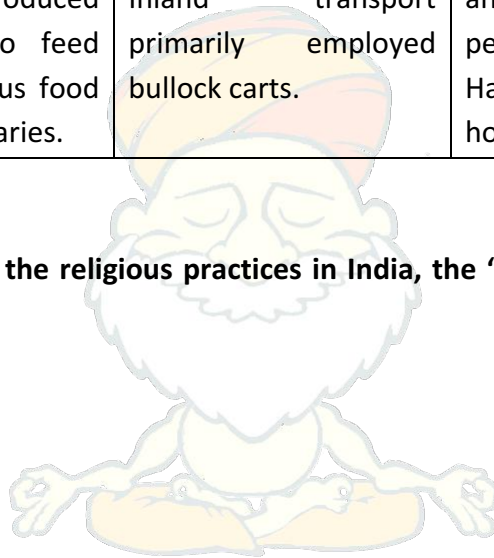
- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 3 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

## Q.181) 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. <b>There was no metallic money in circulation and trade was conducted by means of barter.</b> Inland transport primarily employed bullock carts.	<b>The Harappans domesticated animals on a large scale.</b> 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.182) With reference to the religious practices in India, the "Murtipujaka" sect belongs to

- Buddhism
- Jainism
- Vaishnavism
- Shaivism



## Q.182) 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.183) 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.183) 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
<b>Correct</b>	<b>Correct</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>
The Vinaya Pitaka (Discipline Basket): This <b>contains rules</b>	The <b>Sutta Pitaka</b> (Sutra/Basket of Discourses): This <b>contains the</b>	The Abhidhamma Pitaka (Basket of

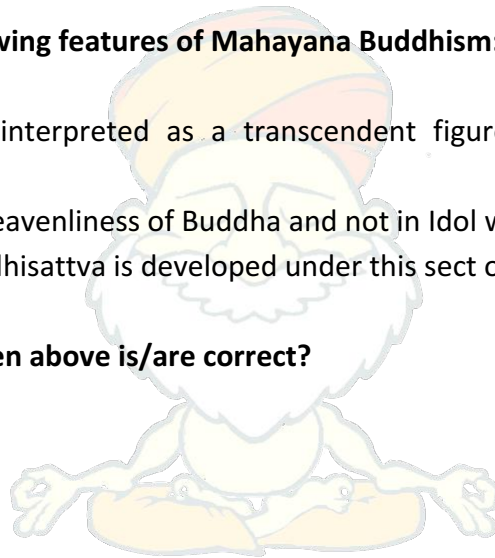
<p><b>for monks and nuns of the monastic order (Sangha).</b> It includes the Patimokka – a list of transgressions against monastic discipline and atonements for these. Apart from monastic rules, the Vinaya texts also include doctrinal expositions, ritual texts, biographical stories, and some elements of the ‘Jatakas’ or ‘birth stories’.</p>	<p><b>Buddha’s discourses on various doctrinal issues in dialogue form.</b> These texts <b>are also known as ‘Buddhavacana’ or ‘the word of the Buddha’</b>, 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.</p>	<p>Higher Teachings): This contains a thorough study and systemization of the teachings of the Sutta Pitaka through summaries, questions and answers, lists, etc.</p>
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**Q.184) 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.184) Solution (c)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
<b>Correct</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Correct</b>
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	Mahayana or “great vehicle” <b>believes in the heavenliness of Buddha and Idol worship of Buddhas</b> and Bodhisattvas embodying Buddha	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

<p>buddhahood (becoming a Buddha) to all sentient beings. <b>The Buddha</b> ceased to be simply a historical figure, but rather was <b>interpreted as a transcendent figure who all could aspire to become.</b></p>	<p>Nature.</p>	<p>(bodhi), or enlightenment, Mahayana teaches that anyone can aspire to achieve awakening and thereby become a bodhisattva. <b>The concept of Bodhisattva is developed under the Mahayana sect of Buddhism.</b></p>
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**Q.185) The famous Sultanganj Buddha belongs to which of the following schools of Indian sculpture?**

- Mathura School
- Gandhara School
- Amravati School
- Sarnath School

**Q.185) 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.**



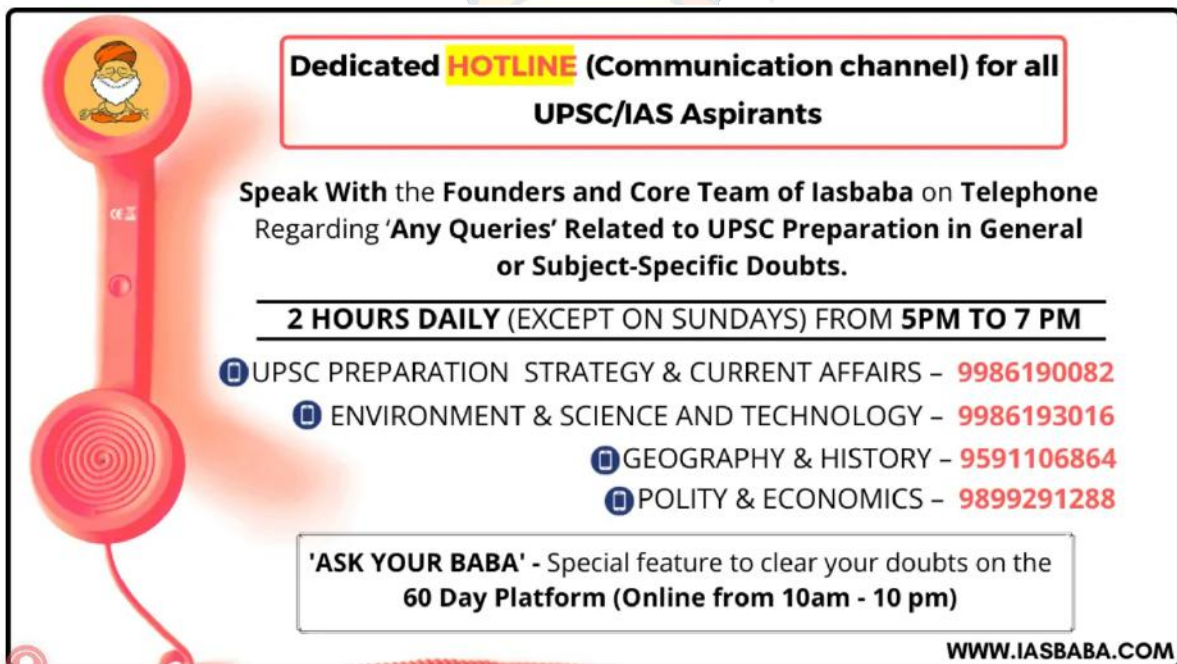
**Q.186) With reference to medieval history of India, the terms *Jaribana* and *Muhasilana* refers to which of the following?**

- 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.186) 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.



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**Q.187) 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.187) Solution (a)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
<b>Correct</b>	<b>Correct</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>
One of the important characteristics of the Vijayanagar administration was the <i>amara-nayaka</i> system. <b>The top-grade officers of the army were known as <i>Nayaks</i> or <i>Palaiyagars</i> or <i>Poligars</i>. Interestingly, these officers were granted land (called <i>amaram</i>) in lieu of their services while soldiers were usually paid in cash.</b>	<b>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 maintained his army, horses, elephants, and weapons of warfare that he had to supply to the <i>raya</i> or the Vijayanagar ruler.</b>	<b>The amara-nayakas were allowed to collect taxes and other dues from peasants, craftspersons and traders in the area. Some of the revenue was also used for the maintenance of temples and irrigation works. The <i>nayaka</i> was also the commander of the forts.</b>

**Q.188) 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.188) 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.**

- **Saptamatikas:** 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.189) 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?**

- 1 and 2 only
- 3 only
- 1 and 3 only
- 2 and 3 only

**Q.189) Solution (c)**

Pair 1	Pair 1	Pair 1
<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Correct</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>
<b>Swangs</b> are another popular source of entertainment in the region of <b>Punjab and Haryana</b> . They are mainly musical dramas, sung through verses,	<b>Bhaona</b> is a folk theatre of <b>Assam</b> , 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	<b>Bhavai</b> is a popular folk theatre form of <b>Gujarat and Rajasthan</b> , 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 Vешa or Swanga, each with its own

accompanied by the music of ektara, harmonium, sarangi, dholak and khartal.



Naat and Vaishnavite themes are common. Sutradhar (Narrator) narrates the play and sings verses from holy texts. Songs and music are also a part of it.



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



**Q.190) 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.190) 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
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	<b>Kalbelia folk songs and dances</b> 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	<b>Sankirtana</b> , 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	<b>Nawrouz festival</b>	2016
13	Kumbh Mela	2017

**Q.191) The Kota, Bundi and Jhalawar styles of painting belongs to the which of the following Schools of Paintings?**

- a) Mewar School
- b) Marwar School
- c) Hadoti school
- d) Dhundar school

**Q.191) 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.
- Rajasthan 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
<b>Mewar School</b>	Nathdwara, Chavand, Udaipur, Sawar and Devgarh styles of painting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distinguished by simple vivid colour and straight poignant appeal.</li> </ul>
<b>Marwar School</b>	Kishangarh, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Pali, Nagaur and Ghanerao styles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Imitated the Mughal sway and nobles on durbar and horses scenes</li> <li>• Festivals, paintings, elephant fights, hunting expeditions and ceremonies are normally depicted.</li> <li>• The themes also incorporate scenes collected from the life of Lord Krishna.</li> </ul>
<b>Hadoti school</b>	<b>Kota, Bundi and Jhalawar styles</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commenced under Rao Chattar Shal (He was made the Governor of Delhi by the ruler, Shah Jahan.)</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Dhunder school</b>	Amber, Jaipur, Shekhawati and Uniara styles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greatly admired for its elite folk paintings.</li> <li>• The paintings are outstanding creations and characteristically portraying gorgeous women with large eyes, round faces, pointed nose and long neck.</li> </ul>

**Q.192) 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:**

- i) 2 – 4 – 1 – 3
- j) 2 – 4 – 3 – 1
- k) 4 – 2 – 1 – 3
- l) 4 – 2 – 3 – 1

**Q.192) 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.193) 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.193) 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.194) 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.194) 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.195) Which among the following event happened the earliest?**

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

**Q.195) Solution (c)**

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

**Q.196) 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**

- Veerasingam Pantulu
- Calavala Cunnan Chetty
- Rettaimalai Srinivasan
- C.P. Ramaswamy Iyer

**Q.196) Solution (b)**

- India Post has released a commemorative postage stamp on Calavala Cunnan Chetty on 24<sup>th</sup> 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.197) 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.197) 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.198) 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.198) 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.199) 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.199) 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.200) 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.200) 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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