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IRP History Final Compilation



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5B, Pusa Road, Karol
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Croma Store)
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#1737/37, MRCR Layout, Vijaynagar
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560040. PH: 09035077800 /
7353277800



support@iasbaba.com



www.iasbaba.com

Q.1) Consider the following statements

1. Harappan Civilization is named so because Harappa is the largest site of Indus Valley Civilization.
2. The Harappan Seal is made of Carnelian.

Which of the statements given above is/are NOT correct?

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

Q.1) Solution (c)

The Indus Valley Civilization (IVC) is also called the Harappan civilization, because it is the first site of IVC to be discovered.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Harappan seal is made of a stone called Steatite.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.2) Consider the following statements

1. Citadel found in Mohenjodaro is much larger compared to that of Lower Town.
2. While Citadel is walled, the Lower Town remained uncovered.

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.2) Solution (d)

Citadel found in Mohenjodaro is much smaller compared to that of Lower Town. However, Citadel is located relatively higher compared to the Lower Town.

The Citadel owes its height to the fact that buildings were constructed on mud brick platforms.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Citadel and Lower Town are both walled.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.3) Consider the following statements regarding Buddhist Stupas

1. In the structure of Stupa, Andapa was located above the Harmika.
2. Yashti is a balcony-like structure that represented the abode of the gods.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.3) Solution (d)

The stupa originated as a simple semi-circular mound of earth, later called Anda.

In the structure of Stupa, Harmikawas located above the Anda.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Harmikais a balcony like structure that represented the abode of the gods.

Arising from the harmika was a mast called the yashti, often surmounted by a chhatra or umbrella. Around the mound was a railing, separating the sacred space from the secular world.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.4) Consider the following statements:

1. In Buddhist Sculpture, the empty Seat was meant to represent the mahaparinibbana.
2. The symbol of Wheel stood for the first sermon of the Buddha.

Which of the statements given above is/are NOT correct?

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

Q.4) Solution (a)

In Buddhist Sculpture, the empty Seat was meant to indicate the meditation of Buddha and the Stupa was meant to represent the mahaparinibbana.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

The symbol of Wheel stood for the first sermon of the Buddha delivered at Sarnath.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.5) Consider the following statements:

1. Mahastupa of Thotlakonda is located in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
2. DhamekStupa is located in the State of Gujarat.

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.5) Solution (d)

Mahastupa of Thotlakonda is located in Thotlakonda Hills of Andhra Pradesh.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

DhamekStupa is located in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.6) Consider the following statements:

1. Rock cut temples in India were introduced by the Pallavas.

2. Panchpandava Ratha temples are monolithic temples representing five different styles.
3. Mahendravarman I was the pioneer of Rock-cut Architecture amongst the Pallavas.

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

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

Q.6) Solution (d)

- The Pallavas introduced the art of excavating temples from the rock.
- The Dravidian style of temple architecture began with the Pallava rule.
- Mahendravarman I introduced the rock-cut temples.
- The five rathas, popularly called as the Panchapanadava rathas, signifies five different styles of temple architecture.

Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding Nagara style temple and Dravidan style temple?

1. Nagara temples have a Garbha griha while Dravidan temples do not.
2. Both Nagara and Dravidan temples have mandaps.

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.7) Solution (b)

- Dravidan temples have elaborate gates called Gopurams while Nagara Temples do not have them.
- Shikhar of Nagara temples are curved while Vimana of Dravidan temples have pyramidal shape.
- Both nagara and Dravidan temples have Garbhagriha where the idol of the Chief deity is placed.
- Both Nagara and Dravidan temples have mandaps.

Q.8) Consider the following statements regarding Indo-Islamic architecture

1. Muslim architecture forbids replication of any living forms on any surface.
2. Qutub Minar has been constructed by Qutub-ud-din Aibak, Iltutmish and Firozshah Tughlaq

Which of the statements given above is/are NOT correct?

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

Q.8) Solution (d)

- Unlike Hindus who conceived manifestation of god everywhere in multiple forms as part of their religious faith, Muslims forbade to replicate living forms on any surface.
- In 1200 AD, Qutub al-Din Aibak, the founder of the Delhi Sultanate started construction of the Qutub Minar. In 1220, Aibak's successor Iltutmish added three storeys to the tower. In 1369, Firoz Shah Tughlaq carried out restoration work and completed it.

Q.9) Which of the Following pairs are correctly matched:

Temple	:	Place
1. Dilwara Temples	:	Uttarakhand
2. Tungnath Temple	:	Rajasthan
3. Mahabalipuram Temples	:	Tamil Nadu
4. Mundeshwari Devi Temple	:	Bihar

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

Q.9) Solution (c)

1. Dilwara Temples	:	Rajasthan
2. Tungnath Temple	:	Uttarakhand
3. Mahabalipuram Temples	:	Tamil Nadu
4. Mundeshwari Devi Temple	:	Bihar

Q.10) Consider the following statements regarding Vesara style of architecture:

1. It is a combination of the 'Nagara' and 'Dravida' styles.
2. The Hoysala temples at Belur and Halebidu are the examples of the Vesara 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.10) Solution (c)

- Vesara style of architecture is essentially a combination of the 'nagara' and 'dravida' styles which are typical of North India and the South India respectively.
- The Hoysala temples at Belur, Halebidu and Somnathpura are leading examples of the Vesara style.

Q.11) Consider the following statements

1. Gandhara School became the first to make the faces and figures of the Buddha.
2. The Buddha image at Mathura is modelled on the lines of Yaksha images.

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

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

Q.11) Solution (a)

The Mathura School became the first to make the faces and figures of the Buddha.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

The Buddha image at Mathura is modelled on the lines of Yaksha images whereas in Gandhara it has Hellenistic features.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.12) Consider the following statements

1. The Mughal school of painting reached its zenith under Aurangzeb.
2. Madhubani folk art is the traditional art of Gujarat.

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.12) Solution (d)

The Mughal school of painting reached its zenith under Jahangir.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Mithila painting also known as Madhubani folk art is the traditional art of the Mithila region of Bihar. They are produced by village women who make three dimensional images using vegetable colour with few earthen colours and finished in black lines on cow dung treated paper.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.13) Consider the following statements

1. In the earliest tradition of Indian music may be traced to Yajur Veda.
2. The earliest text dealing exclusively with performing arts is Matanga's Brihaddesi

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.13) Solution (d)

The earliest tradition of Indian music may be traced to Sama Veda which contained the slokas that were put to music.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

The earliest text dealing exclusively with performing arts is Bharata's Natyashashtra (compiled between second century BC and second century AD) which has six chapters on music.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.14) Consider the following statements:

1. Dhamar, Thumri, Tappa are different styles of Carnatic music.
2. The musicians of Hindustani classical music are usually associated to a gharana.

Which of the statements given above is/are NOT correct?

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

Q.14) Solution (a)

Different styles of Hindustani music are Dhrupad, Dhamar, Thumri, Khayal and Tappa.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

The musicians of Hindustani classical music are usually associated to a gharana or a particular style of music. Gharanas refer to hereditary linkages of musicians which represent the core of the style and distinguish them from the other. The gharanas function in gurushishya parampara.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.15) Which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched:

Drama

Writer

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Satya Harish Chandra | Banabhatta |
| 2. Padmavati | Bharatendu |
| 3. Neel Devi | Jai Shankar Prasad |

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- 1 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1 and 2 only
- None

Q.15) Solution (d)

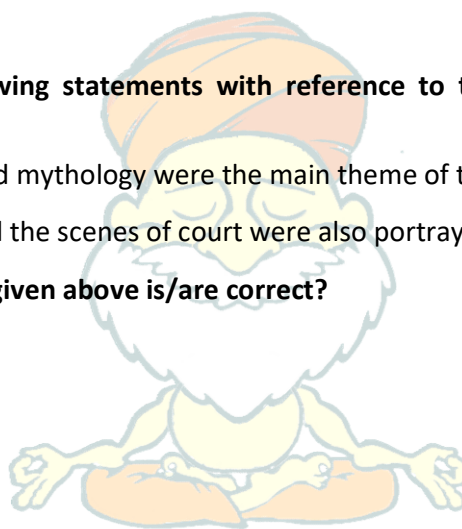
- | Drama | Writer |
|-------------------------|------------|
| 1. Satya Harish Chandra | Bharatendu |
| 2. Padmavati | Madhusudan |
| 3. Neel Devi | Bharatendu |
| 4. Meghadutam | Kalidasa |
| 5. Harshacharitam | Banabhatta |

Q.16) Consider the following statements with reference to the Miniature Paintings of Mughal era:

- Religious rituals and mythology were the main theme of these miniatures
- Hunting scenes and the scenes of court were also portrayed in these paintings

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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



Q.16) Solution (b)

The Miniatures were ruler oriented; Glorification of the ruler was the main themes in these paintings.

Hence statement 1 is incorrect.

The scenes from the court, the hunting scenes are also portrayed.

Hence statement 2 is correct.

Q.17) Which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched:

Folk Theatre : Place

1. Bhand Pahter : Jammu and Kashmir
2. Larite : Maharashtra
3. Jatra : West Bengal
4. Swang : Assam

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.17) Solution (c)

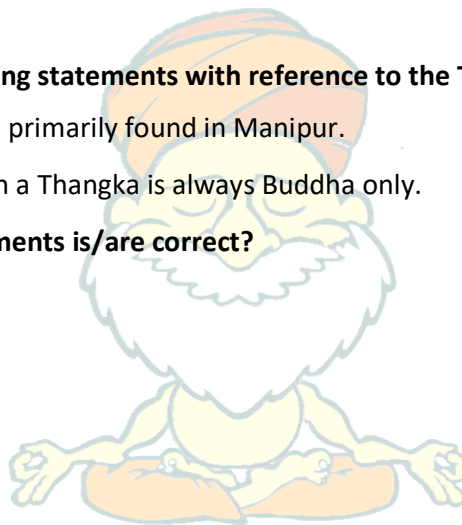
Swang is a folk theatre of Rajasthan, Haryana, UP.

Q.18) Consider the following statements with reference to the Thangka Paintings:

1. These paintings are primarily found in Manipur.
2. The central figure in a Thangka is always Buddha only.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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



Q.18) Solution (d)

- Thangkas are typical paintings of Sikkim
- Thankas/Thangkas are religious scrolls found hanging in monasteries and in Sikkimese homes.
- The central figure in a Thanka is always a Buddha or any other deity or bodhisattva of Mahayana Buddhism

Hence both the statements are incorrect.

Q.19) Kundhei, Bommallattam are an example of

- a) Theatre form of Kerala.
- b) Form of String puppetry.
- c) Theatre form combining dance and music.

- d) Folk dance of Karnataka.

Q.19) Solution (b)

Kundhei, Bommalattam, Gombeyatta, Kathputli etc are an example of String Puppetry.

Q.20) Consider the following statements regarding 'Chau Dance' of India:

1. It is one of the classical dances of India.
2. It is performed in Jharkhand and West Bengal only.
3. It is performed during the spring festival of Chaitra Parva.

Which of the above statements are *NOT* correct?

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

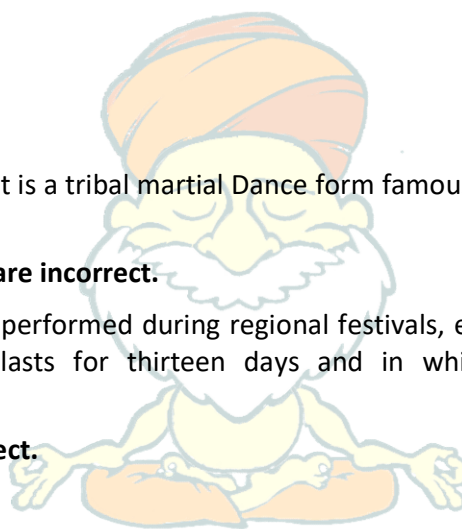
Q.20) Solution (c)

It is not a classical Dance. It is a tribal martial Dance form famous in West Bengal, Jharkhand and Odisha.

Hence statement 1 and 2 are incorrect.

The Chau dance is mainly performed during regional festivals, especially the spring festival of Chaitra Parva which lasts for thirteen days and in which the whole community participates.

Hence statement 3 is correct.



Q.21) Consider the following statements

1. Lalitavistara is the most sacred Hinayana text.
2. Mahavastu is one of the most important works of Mahayana.

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

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

Q.21) Solution (c)

Lalitavistara is the most sacred Mahayana text which supplied literary material for the Buddhacarita of Asvaghosa.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

The most important work of the Hinayana school is the Mahavastu which is a storehouse of stories.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.22) Consider the following statements

1. Ashtadiggajas adorned the court of Gautamiputra Satakarni.
2. Swapna Vasavadattam is written by Shudraka.

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 (d)

Ashtadiggajas (Eight Telugu literary luminaries) adorned the court of Krishnadevaraya (Emperor of Vijayanagara).

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Swapna Vasavadattam is written by Bhasa.

Mricchakatika is written by Shudraka.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.23) Consider the following statements

1. Urdu has its origin in old Brahmi
2. Iqbal's Sarejahan se achcha is originally written in Urdu.

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 (b)

The studies have indicated that all the scripts of present northern Indian languages, except that of Urdu, have had their origin in old Brahmi.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Iqbal's Urdu poetry is available in his collection called Bang-i - dara. His Sarejahan se achcha Hindostan hamara is written in Urdu.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.24) Consider the following statements:

1. Adi Granth contains poetry of Guru Nana only.
2. Tuzek-e-Babari is written by Mughal Emperor Baber.

Which of the statements given above is/are NOT correct?

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

Q.24) Solution (a)

Adi Granth contains poetry of many Sikh Gurus like, Guru Angad, Guru Tegh Bahadur.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Baber was himself a great scholar of Persian. He wrote a book known as Tuzek-e-Babari which is highly esteemed by the Turkish Literature.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.25) Consider the following statements:

1. Aryabhatta is of the view that our Planet Earth is Achala.
2. Charak Samhita gives a description of 101 instruments used in surgery.

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.25) Solution (d)

Disregarding the popular view that our planet earth is 'Achala' (immovable), Aryabhatta stated his theory that 'earth is round and rotates on its own axis'

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Charak Samhita is a remarkable book on medicine. It has the description of a large number of diseases and gives methods of identifying their causes as well as the method of their treatment.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.26) Consider the following statements with reference to the Bengal School of Art:

1. It was associated with Indian nationalism and led by Rabindranath Tagore.
2. The Bengal school's influence in India declined with the spread of modernist ideas in the 1920s.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.26) Solution (b)

The Bengal School of Art was associated with Indian nationalism (swadeshi) and led by Abanindranath Tagore.

Hence statement 1 is incorrect.

The Bengal school's influence in India declined with the spread of modernist ideas in the 1920s.

Hence statement 2 is correct.

Q.27) Consider the following in regard to how Sangam texts are different from the (Rig) Vedic texts:

1. Sangam texts do not constitute religious literature. Thus they were secular in nature.
2. The Sangama literature is a collection of long and short stories.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.27) Solution (a)

Sangam texts do not constitute religious literature. The short and long poems were composed by numerous poets in praise of numerous heroes and heroines. Thus they are secular in nature.

Hence statement 1 is correct.

The Sangama literature is a collection of long and short poems composed by various poets in praise of numerous heroes and heroines.

Hence statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.28) Which of the following pairs is/are *NOT* correctly matched:

Literary works	:	Written by
1) Harshacharita	:	Banabhatta
2) Ramacharita	:	Sandhyakara Nandi
3) Vikramanakadevacharita	:	Kalhana
4) Mushika Vamsa	:	Bilhana

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.28) Solution (b)

- Vikramanakadevacharita is written by Bilhana.
- Mushika Vamsa is written by Atula.
- Rajatarangini or 'The Stream of Kings' is written by Kalhana.

Q.29) Which of the following statements with respect to the teachings of Kabir is *INCORRECT*?

- 1) He condemned caste and religious distinctions.
- 2) He believed in unity and formlessness of god.
- 3) He suggested asceticism to find true knowledge and salvation.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.29) Solution (b)

He pleaded for Hindu-Muslim unity and peaceful co-existence.

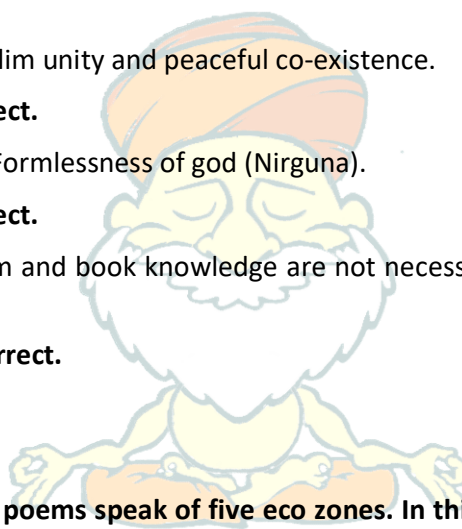
Hence statement 1 is correct.

He emphasized unity and Formlessness of god (Nirguna).

Hence statement 2 is correct.

He believed that asceticism and book knowledge are not necessary for true knowledge and salvation.

Hence statement 3 is incorrect.



Q.30) Early Sangam Tamil poems speak of five eco zones. In this context 'Marutam' refers to:

- a) Hill and forests
- b) Pasture land with low hills and thin forests
- c) Fertile agricultural plains
- d) Sea coasts

Q.30) Solution (c)

Five eco zones mentioned are

- 'Kurinji' - Hill and forests
- 'Mullai' - Pasture land with low hills and thin forests
- 'Marutam' - Fertile agricultural plains
- 'Neytal' – sea coasts

- 'Palai' – arid zones

Q.31) Consider the following statements

1. The first English Factory was set up in India on the banks of River Hugli in 1651.
2. Aurangzeb issued a Farman to East India Company granting the right to trade duty free.

Which of the statements given above is/are NOT correct?

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

Q.31) Solution (d)

The first English Factory was set up in India on the banks of River Hugli in 1651.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

Aurangzeb issued a Farman to East India Company granting the right to trade duty free.

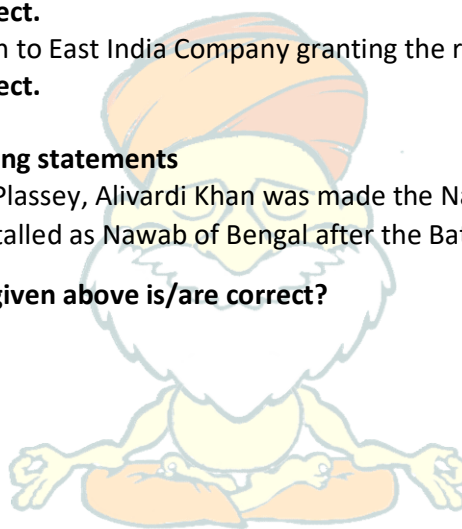
Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.32) Consider the following statements

1. After the battle of Plassey, Alivardi Khan was made the Nawab of Bengal.
2. Mir Jafar was reinstalled as Nawab of Bengal after the Battle of Buxar.

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.32) Solution (b)

After the defeat at Plassey, Sirajuddaulah was assassinated and Mir Jafar made the nawab.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Mir Qasim complained was defeated in a battle fought at Buxar (1764), and Mir Jafar was reinstalled as Nawab of Bengal.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.33) Consider the following statements

1. After the Second Anglo-Maratha War, the Peshwa was removed and sent to Kanpur with a pension.
2. Lord Hastings initiated the policy of Paramountcy.

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.33) Solution (b)

The Third Anglo-Maratha War of 1817-19 crushed Maratha power. The Peshwa was removed and sent away to Bithur near Kanpur with a pension.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Under Lord Hastings (Governor-General from 1813 to 1823) a new policy of “paramountcy” was initiated.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.34) Consider the following statements:

1. Doctrine of Lapse will be applicable to a Kingdom despite the presence of a female heir to the Kingdom.
2. Sind was annexed by the Company using the Doctrine of Lapse.

Which of the statements given above is/are NOT correct?

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

Q.34) Solution (b)

The Doctrine of Lapse declared that if an Indian ruler died without a male heir his kingdom would lapse. So, even if there is a female heir to the Kingdom, the Doctrine of Lapse can be applied.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

Sind was annexed by the Company in 1843 and it was not annexed under the Doctrine of Lapse.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.35) Consider the following statements:

1. In 1770's Faujdari Adalat was the term used for Civil Court in a District.
2. Even under Permanent Settlement the rent is revised once in every three years.

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.35) Solution (d)

In 1770's Faujdari Adalat was the term used for Criminal Court in a District. Diwani Adalat is the term used for Civil Court.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

The amount to be paid under Permanent Settlement was fixed permanently, that is, it was not to be increased ever in future.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.36) Consider the following statements regarding the Regulating Act of 1773.

1. Supreme Court was constituted in Calcutta.
2. It appointed the First Governor-General of India.
3. It prohibited the Company servants from receiving gifts and bribes.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.36) Solution (c)

Provisions of the Regulating act of 1773:

A Supreme Court was constituted in Calcutta

Hence statement 1 is correct.

The office of Governor General of Bengal was made with a council of four to help.

Hence statement 2 is incorrect.

It prohibited the servants of the company from receiving any presents, gifts and bribes.

Hence statement 3 is correct.

Q.37) Which of the following statements regarding The Ilbert Bill is/are *NOT* correct?

- 1) European nationals could be judged by Indian Magistrates.
- 2) Imposition of restrictions on newspapers and magazines published in Indian languages.
- 3) Imposition of restrictions on carrying arms by Indians.
- 4) Imposition of additional tax on the land revenue during Famine.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.37) Solution (c)

- The 'Ilbert Bill' was a bill introduced in 1883.
- According to the said Act, Indian judges could try a European accused.

Q.38) With reference to Ryotwari System, consider the following statements.

- 1) Ryotwari System in Madras was introduced during the Governorship of William Bentinck.
- 2) Land revenue was collected directly from the peasant or ryot.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.38) Solution (b)

Ryotwari System of land revenue was instituted in the late 18th century by Sir Thomas Munro, Governor of Madras in 1820. This was practised in the Madras and Bombay areas, as well as Assam and Coorg provinces.

Hence statement 1 is incorrect.

Land revenue was collected directly from the peasant or ryot.

Hence statement 2 is correct.

Q.39) Consider the following statements with reference to the Third Carnatic War:

- 1) It was an extension of Seven Year's War being fought in Europe.
- 2) The French government sent a powerful army under the command of Sir Eyre Coote.
- 3) The war ended with signing of the Treaty of Paris.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.39) Solution (c)

In 1756, Seven Years War in Europe, the two nations began to fight in India also. In India it was considered the Third Carnatic War.

The French government sent a powerful army under the command of Count de Lally.

He was forced to retire to Pondicherry and was defeated by Sir Eyre Coote in the battle of Wandiwash in 1760.

The French lost the possession to the British and also other territories.

The war came to an end with the Signing of the Treaty of Paris.

Q.40) Consider the following statements with reference to the Third Anglo-Mysore War

- 1) It was fought between the Tippu Sultan, Marathas and Nizam on one side and the British on the other
- 2) The attack on British by Tippu became the immediate cause of the war.
- 3) The war ended with the signing of the Treaty of Mysore.

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

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

Q.40) Solution (d)

- The Third Anglo-Mysore war was fought between the troops of Tippu Sultan on one side and the Combined armies of the Marathas, The British and the Nawab on the other.
- Tippu's campaign against the Raja of Travancore became the immediate cause for the war, and the British quickly took the Raja's side.
- Tippu was defeated and the war ended with the Signing of Treaty of Srirangapatna.

Q.41) Consider the following statements

1. Age of Consent Act, 1891 raised the age of consent for sexual intercourse for all girls to 14 years.
2. Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 raised the minimum age of girl at the time of marriage to 16 years.

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

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

Q.41) Solution (c)

Age of Consent Act, 1891 raised the age of consent for sexual intercourse for all girls to 12 years.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 (Sarda Act) pushed up the marriage age to 18 and 14 for boys and girls, respectively.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.42) Consider the following statements

1. Wood's despatch supported English education, but completely neglected female education.
2. The Indian Women's University set up by Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar in 1916.

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)

Charles Wood's Despatch on Education (1854) stressed on the need for female education.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

The Indian Women's University was set up by Professor D.K. Karve in 1916.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.43) Consider the following statements

1. Sarojini Naidu convened the first meeting of Bharat Stree Mahamandal in 1910.
2. Pandita Ramabai Saraswati started the Bharat Mahila Parishad under National Social Conference.

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.43) Solution (d)

In 1910, Sarla Devi Chaudhurani convened the first meeting of the Bharat Stree Mahamandal in Allahabad.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Ramabai Ranade started the Bharat Mahila Parishad under National Social Conference.

Pandita Ramabai Saraswati founded the Arya Mahila Samaj to serve the cause of women.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.44) Consider the following statements:

1. E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker has coined the slogan "one religion, one caste, one God for mankind".
2. E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker started the Harijan Sevak Sangh.

Which of the statements given above is/are NOT correct?

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

Q.44) Solution (c)

Sri Narayana Guru has coined the slogan "one religion, one caste, one God for mankind".

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Mahatma Gandhi started the Harijan Sevak Sangh.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.45) Consider the following statements:

1. Mahad Satyagraha was led by Mahadev Govind Ranade.
2. Dr Ambedkar established the Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha in 1924.

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 (b)

Dr Bhimrao Ambedkar led the Mahad Satyagraha in March 1927 to challenge the regressive customs of the caste Hindus.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

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

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.46) Consider the following statements about ideals of Brahmo Samaj established by Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

- 1) The Samaj was open for all caste and creeds.
- 2) Idol, image, statue, painting, sacrifice and religious rituals inside the Samaj building was not allowed.
- 3) The worship was performed through prayers and mediation and readings from Upanishads.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.46) Solution (d)

The Samaj was open for all caste and creeds.

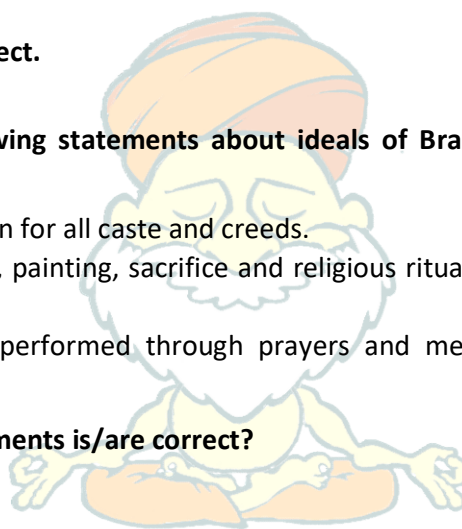
Hence statement 1 is correct.

Idol, image, statue, painting, sacrifice and religious rituals inside the Samaj building was not allowed.

Hence statement 2 is correct.

The worship was performed through prayers and mediation and readings from Upanishads.

Hence statement 3 is correct.



Q.47) Consider the following statements with reference to Mrs. Annie Besant

- 1) She was the first Woman President of the Indian National Congress.
- 2) In 1917 she started the Women's Indian Association.
- 3) She founded a weekly newspaper known as Commonweal.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.47) Solution (d)

Annie Besant joined the Theosophical Society in May 1889

On August 1917, she was made the President of the Calcutta Session of the Indian National Congress.

Hence statement 1 is correct.

In 1917 she started the Women's Indian Association to which she gave her powerful support. In 1924 the Association had 51 branches. In 1927 the first All India Women's Conference was held in Poona and it became a permanent and powerful body.

Hence statement 2 is correct.

She founded a weekly newspaper 'Commonweal' in January 1914 for her political work. In June 1914 she purchased the 'Madras Standard' and renamed it 'New India'.

Hence statement 3 is correct.

Q.48) Consider the following statements with respect to the teachings of Ramakrishna Mission and Arya Samaj:

- 1) Both believed in Oneness of GOD.
- 2) They supported proselytization as evident from Shuddhi Movement to reconvert to the Hindu Fold
- 3) Unlike Ramakrishna Mission, the Arya Samaj recognises the utility and value of image worship.

Which of the above statements is/are NOT CORRECT?

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

Q.48) Solution (a)

Both believed in Oneness of GOD.

Hence statement 1 is correct.

Ramakrishna Mission founded by Vivekananda was deeply a religious body, but it was not a proselytizing body.

Hence statement 2 is incorrect.

Unlike Arya Samaj, the Ramakrishna Mission recognises the utility and value of image worship in developing spiritual fervor and worship of the eternal omnipotent God, although it emphasises the essential spirit and not the symbols or rituals.

Hence statement 3 is incorrect.

Q.49) Consider the following Statements about Jyotiba Phule

- 1) He criticized caste system and Brahmanical supremacy.
- 2) He founded the Satyashodak Samaj.
- 3) He worked for the Women education.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.49) Solution (d)

Jyotiba Phule was born in low caste and waged a life-long war against Caste system and Brahmanical supremacy.

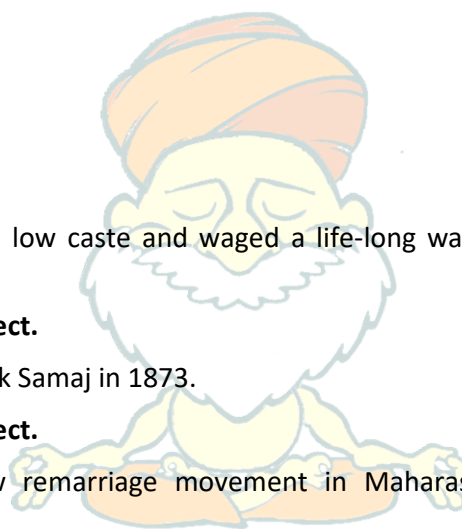
Hence statement 1 is correct.

He founded the Satyashodk Samaj in 1873.

Hence statement 2 is correct.

He pioneered the widow remarriage movement in Maharashtra and worked for the education of women.

Hence statement 3 is correct.



Q.50) Which of the following is true regarding 1857 revolt?

- 1) There was no unity between Hindus and Muslims in this revolt.
- 2) Revolt was spread to all over India.
- 3) Rebels directly marched to Delhi from Meerut to restore the pre-British world of eighteenth century.

Select the correct answer from the code given below.

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

Q.50) Solution (c)

Much of the strength of 1857 revolt lay in Hindu-Muslim unity. The Hindu and the Muslim rebels and sepoys respected each other's sentiments.

Hence statement 1 is incorrect.

Revolt did not spread to south India and most of eastern and western India because these regions had repeatedly rebelled earlier.

Hence statement 2 is incorrect.

Rebels wanted to restore the pre-British world of eighteenth century. This was evident from the fact that rebels directly marched to Delhi from Meerut and appealed to Mughal emperor to accept the leadership of the revolt.

Hence statement 3 is correct.

Q.51) Consider the following statements regarding Paika Rebellion

1. Bakshi Jagabandhu Bidyadhar had been the Raja of Khurda.
2. The Paiks of Odisha were the traditional landed militia.

Which of the statements given above is/are NOT correct?

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

Q.51) Solution (a)

Bakshi Jagabandhu Bidyadhar had been the military chief of the forces of the Raja of Khurda.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

The Paiks of Odisha were the traditional landed militia ('foot soldiers' literally) and enjoyed rent free land tenures for their military service and policing functions on a hereditary basis.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.52) Consider the following statements

1. Wahabi movement was an Islamic revivalist movement.
2. Wahabi's were supporting the English rule in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.52) Solution (a)

The Wahabi Movement was essentially an Islamic revivalist movement founded by Syed Ahmed of Rai Bareilly who was inspired by the teachings of Abdul Wahab.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

After the defeat of the Sikh ruler and incorporation of Punjab into the East India Company's dominion in 1849, the English dominion in India became the sole target of the Wahabis' attacks.

The Wahabis played an important role in spreading anti- British sentiments.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.53) Consider the following statements about 1857 revolt

1. General Bakht Khan led the revolt in Kanpur.
2. Begum Hazrat Mahal took over the reins of Lucknow when the rebellion broke out.

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.53) Solution (b)

General Bakht Khan had led the revolt of Bareilly troops and brought them to Delhi.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Begum Hazrat Mahal took over the reins at Lucknow where the rebellion broke out on June 4, 1857.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.54) Consider the following statements:

1. V.D.Savarkar called the 1857 revolt as first war of Indian independence.
2. Dr R.C. Majumdar does not consider 1857 revolt as the first war of Indian independence.

Which of the statements given above is/are NOT correct?

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

Q.54) Solution (d)

V.D. Savarkar in his book, The Indian War of Independence (1857), called the 1857 revolt as the first war of Indian independence.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

Dr R.C. Majumdar, however, considers it as neither the first, nor national, nor a war of independence as large parts of the country remained unaffected and many sections of the people took no part in the upsurge.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.55) Consider the following statements regarding Army Amalgamation Scheme 1861:

1. It moved the Company's European troops to the services of the Crown.
2. All higher posts in the army and the artillery departments were reserved for the Europeans.

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.55) Solution (c)

The Army Amalgamation Scheme, 1861 moved the Company's European troops to the services of the Crown.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

All higher posts in the army and the artillery departments were reserved for the Europeans. Till the first decade of the twentieth century, no Indian was thought fit to deserve the king's commission.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.56) Who among the following was the founder of the Indian Home Rule Society (India House), London established in 1904?

- a) Veer Savarkar
- b) Tarak Nath Das
- c) Shyamji Krishna Verma
- d) Lala Hardayal

Q.56) Solution (c)

Shyamji Krishna Verma

Shyamji Krishna Verma, an Indian revolutionary fighter, was the founder of Indian Home Rule Society, India House and The Indian Sociologist in London. **Hence option c is correct.**

Savarkar's revolutionary activities began while studying in India and England, where he was associated with the India House and founded student societies including Abhinav Bharat Society and the Free India Society.

Q.57) Abhinav Bharat Society was one of the most significant of the secret societies of Maharashtra. Consider the following statements regarding Abhinava Bharat society:

1. It was initially started by Savarkar Brothers as Mitra Mela in Nasik.
2. It believed in overthrow of British government through armed rebellion.
3. It was involved in the killing of A.M.T. Jackson, the district magistrate of Nasik, the case popularly known as 'The Nasik Conspiracy case'.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.57) Solution (d)

Vinayak Savarkar and Ganesh Savarkar started Mitra Mela, a revolutionary secret society in Nasik in 1903.

Hence statement 1 is correct.

It was one among several such melas (revolutionary societies) functioning in Maharashtra at that time, which believed in the overthrow of British rule through armed rebellion.

In 1904, in a meeting attended by 200 members from various towns in Maharashtra, Vinayak Savarkar renamed it Abhinav Bharat, taking after Giuseppe Mazzini's Young Italy.

Hence statement 2 is correct.

A. M. T. Jackson, the district magistrate of Nasik, was assassinated in India by Anant Laxman Kanhare in 1909 in the historic "Nasik Conspiracy Case".

Hence statement 3 is correct.

Q.58) Consider the following statements:

1. Lucknow Pact refers to an agreement between The Indian National Congress and The Muslim League.
2. Jinnah, member of Congress as well as league, was the mastermind and architect of this pact.

Which of the above statements is/are NOT CORRECT?

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

Q.58) Solution (d)

Congress and All India Muslim League signed the historic Lucknow Pact. The idea was that such joint demand would give an impression of Hindu-Muslim unity.

Hence statement 1 is correct.

Jinnah, member of Congress as well as league, was the mastermind and architect of this pact.

Hence statement 2 is correct.

Q.59) Consider the following Statements regarding Morley-Minto Reforms:

1. The income qualification for Muslim voters was kept lower than that for Hindus.
2. One Indian was to be appointed to the viceroy's executive council.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.59) Solution (c)

The income qualification for Muslim voters was kept lower than that for Hindus.

Hence statement 1 is correct.

One Indian was to be appointed to the viceroy's executive council (Satyendra Sinha was the first Indian to be appointed in 1909).

Hence statement 2 is correct.

Q.60) First Factory Act was introduced by Lord Ripon in 1881 to improve the condition of factory workers in India. Which of the following were not the provisions of this Act?

1. The Act banned the appointment of children below 10 years of age.
2. The working hours for women were reduced to 8 hours a day.
3. It made compulsory for all dangerous machines in the factories to be properly fenced to ensure security to the workers.

Select the correct answer from the code given below.

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

Q.60) Solution (a)

Lord Ripon introduced the Factory Act of 1881 to improve the service condition of the factory workers in India. The Act banned the appointment of children below the age of seven in factories. It reduced the working hours for children.

Hence statement 1 is incorrect.

Read Factories Act II as well. The first bill focused on children while the second bill focused on the working condition of women.

Hence statement 2 is incorrect.

It made compulsory for all dangerous machines in the factories to be properly fenced to ensure security to the workers.

Hence statement 3 is correct.

Q.61) Consider the following statements regarding Montagu Chelmsford Reforms

1. The Governor-General retained full control over the reserved subjects in the provinces.
2. The governor-general could certify bills rejected by the central legislature.

Which of the statements given above is/are NOT correct?

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

d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.61) Solution (d)

The Governor-General retained full control over the reserved subjects in the provinces.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

The governor-general could restore cuts in grants, certify bills rejected by the central legislature and issue ordinances.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.62) Consider the following statements

1. Gandhi started the newspaper Indian Opinion in the year 1916.
2. Gandhi applies Civil Disobedience during Champaran Satyagraha for the first time in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.62) Solution (b)

Gandhi started the newspaper Indian Opinion in the year 1903 in South Africa.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Gandhi applies Civil Disobedience during Champaran Satyagraha for the first time in India.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.63) Consider the following statements

1. The unfulfilled demand of remission of taxes of farmers due to plague in Gujarat led to Kheda Satyagraha.
2. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is one of the important leaders of Ahmedabad Mill Strike.

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.63) Solution (d)

Because of drought in 1918, the crops failed in Kheda district of Gujarat.

The unfulfilled demand of remission of taxes of farmers due to drought led to Kheda Satyagraha.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is one of the important leaders of Kheda Satyagraha.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.64) Consider the following statements:

1. All the elected Indian members of the Imperial Legislative Council voted against Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Bill.(1919)

2. The Judicial panel formed under Rowlatt Act, could even accept evidence not acceptable under the Indian Evidences Act.

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

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

Q.64) Solution (d)

Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act was popularly known as the Rowlatt Act.

All the elected Indian members of the Imperial Legislative Council voted against Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Bill.(1919).

However, they were overruled by the official nominees. All the elected Indian members—who included Mohammed Ali Jinnah, Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mazhar Ul Haq – resigned in protest.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

The Judicial panel formed under Rowlatt Act, could even accept evidence not acceptable under the Indian Evidences Act.

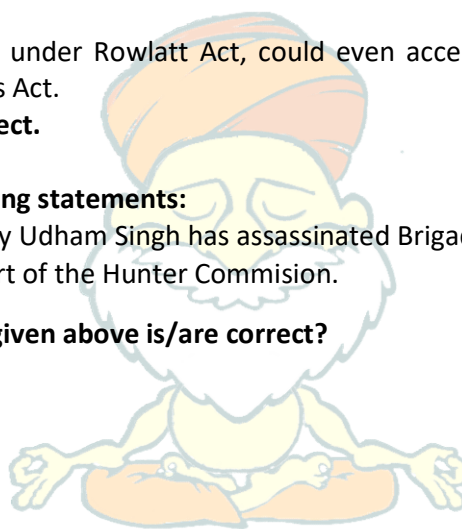
Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.65) Consider the following statements:

1. Indian revolutionary Udham Singh has assassinated Brigadier General Reginald Dyer.
2. No Indian was a part of the Hunter Commission.

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.65) Solution (d)

Indian revolutionary Udham Singh has assassinated Lieutenant-Governor Michael O'Dwyer.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

There were three Indians among the members of Hunter Commission.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.66) Consider the following statements:

1. Kaiser I Hind medal was awarded by the Indian Government for exceptional Public service.
2. Mahatma Gandhi was awarded Kaiser I Hind for recruiting volunteers for British Indian Army during World War I.
3. Mahatma Gandhi returned his award to protest against the draconian Rowlatt Act.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only

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

Q.66) Solution (d)

Kaiser I hind was awarded by British Monarch for exceptional public service.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Mahatma Gandhi got this award for his ambulance service in South Africa during Boer War.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

He returned his medal to protest against Jalianwala Bagh Massacre.

Hence Statement 3 is incorrect.

Q.67) Consider the following statements about Hindustan Republic Association (HRA)?

1. It was organized by Chandra Shekhar Azad and Bhagat Singh.
2. The aim was to establish “Federal Republic of the United States of India” by violent revolution.
3. The manifesto of HRA was called “The Revolutionary”.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.67) Solution (c)

Sachindra Sanyal, Narendra Mohan Sen and Pratul Ganguly organized HRA in East Bengal.

The name was chosen as Hindustan Republican Association on the lines of Irish Republican Army.

Hence statement 1 is incorrect.

The Objective of the HRA was to establish “Federal Republic of the United States of India” through an organized armed revolution”.

Hence statement 2 is correct.

The manifesto of this revolutionary organization was “The Revolutionary”.

Hence statement 3 is correct.

Q.68) Which of the following political entities supported the Quit India Movement?

1. Muslim League
2. Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh
3. Hindu Mahasabha
4. Communist Party of India

5. Princely States

Select the correct code from the following:

- a) 4 only
- b) 3 and 4 only
- c) 1,2 and 5 only
- d) None of the above

Q.68) Solution (d)

The Muslim League opposed the Quit India Movement as it was of the view that if the British left India in its current state, Muslims as a minority would be oppressed by the Hindu majority.

Hindu nationalist parties like the Hindu Mahasabha openly opposed the call for the Quit India Movement and boycotted it officially.

The RSS, under M.S. Golwalkar refused to join in the Quit India Movement as well.

The Communist Party of India was banned at that time by the British government. In order to get the ban lifted, as well as to assist the Soviet Union in its war against Nazi Germany, it supported the British war effort, despite support for Quit India by many industrial workers.

Q.69) Consider the following Statements regarding Bardoli Satyagraha:

1. The taluka Bardoli in Gujrat had suffered huge loss due to floods and famine. Despite this fact, the Bombay presidency raised the tax by 30%.
2. The Satyagraha was led by Congress under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.
3. The farmers refused the payment of taxes. In retaliation, government forcefully ceased all the property including cattle.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.69) Solution (b)

Bardoli Satyagraha was led by Vallabh Bhai Patel. Gandhi and Patel agreed that neither the Congress nor Gandhi would directly involve themselves, and the struggle left entirely to the people of Bardoli taluka.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.70) Consider the following statements regarding Ahmedabad Mill strike:

1. There was a conflict between the mill owners and the workers on the issue of plague bonus and wage hike.
2. This was the first time Mahatma Gandhi went on a 'Hunger Strike' in India.
3. The workers wanted a wage hike of 50% while Gandhi asked them to settle at 35%.

Select the correct answer from the code given below.

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

Q.70) Solution (d)

There was a conflict between the mill owners and the workers on the issue of plague bonus and wage hike.

Hence statement 1 is correct.

This was the first time Mahatma Gandhi went on a 'Hunger Strike' in India.

Hence statement 2 is correct.

The workers wanted a wage hike of 50% while owners are only willing for a 20% hike. Gandhiji asked them to settle at 35%.

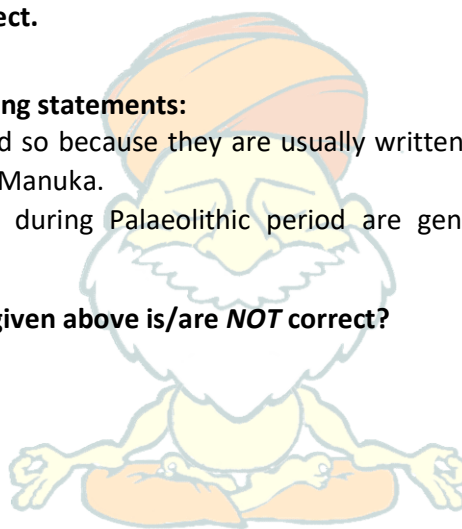
Hence statement 3 is correct.

Q.71) Consider the following statements:

1. Manuscript is called so because they are usually written on specially prepared bark of a tree known as Manuka.
2. Stone tools found during Palaeolithic period are generally tiny, and are called microliths.

Which of the statements given above is/are NOT correct?

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



Q.71) Solution (c)

Manuscripts are called so because they were written by hand (this comes from the Latin word 'manu', meaning hand). These were usually written on palm leaf, or on the specially prepared bark of a tree known as the birch, which grows in the Himalayas.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Stone tools found during Mesolithic period are generally tiny, and are called microliths.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.72) Consider the following statements

1. Mehrgarh is a site on the hills near the Brahmaputra Valley, close to routes leading into China and Myanmar.
2. Burzahom archaeological site is located in present day Pakistan.

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.72) Solution (d)

Daojali Hading is a site on the hills near the Brahmaputra Valley, close to routes leading into China and Myanmar.

Mehargarh is located in a fertile plain, near the Bolan Pass, which is one of the most important routes into Iran.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Burzahom archaeological site is located in present day Jammu and Kashmir.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.73) Consider the following statements

1. Inscriptions are writings engraved on hard surfaces such as stone.
2. Ganas or Sanghas were oligarchies.

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.73) Solution (c)

Inscriptions are writings engraved on hard surfaces such as stone, metal or pottery.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

While most mahajanapadas were ruled by kings, some, known as ganas or sanghas, were oligarchies, where power was shared by a number of men, often collectively called rajas.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.74) Consider the following statements:

1. Sanskrit texts use the term kula for the larger network of kinfolk.
2. According to Brahmanical texts, members of the same gotra could not marry.

Which of the statements given above is/are NOT correct?

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

Q.74) Solution (a)

Sanskrit texts use the term kula to designate families and jnati for the larger network of kinfolk.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Each gotra was named after a Vedic seer, and all those who belonged to the same gotra were regarded as his descendants.

Members of the same gotra could not marry.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.75) Which of the following cities of Harappan Civilisation are not in modern day India.

1. Harappa
2. Mohenjo-daro
3. Chanhudaro
4. Alamgirpur
5. Banawali

Select the code from the below:

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

Q.75) Solution (a)

Harappa, Mohenjo-daro, Chanhudaro are part of present day Pakistan.

Q.76) Consider the following statements regarding Early Vedic Society.

- 1) Early Vedic Society was tribal society in which social relations were based on kinship ties.
- 2) Importance given to the male member is reflected in the hymns of Rigveda.
- 3) Women were educated and they had access to the assemblies.

Which of the above statement/s is/are correct?

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

Q.76) Solution (d)

Early Vedic Society was tribal society in which social relations were based on kinship ties.

Hence statement 1 is correct.

Importance given to the male member is reflected in the hymns of Rigveda.

Hence statement 2 is correct.

Early Vedic Society was patriarchal. Even though Society was patriarchal, Women were educated and they had access to the assemblies. There are instances where women composed hymns.

Hence statement 3 is correct.

Q.77) Which of the following statement is/are correct regarding Harappan pottery?

- 1) Harappan pottery represents blending of ceramic tradition of Baluchistan and the cultures of east of Indus system.

- 2) Painted decoration on pottery consists of horizontal lines of varied thickness, palm, birds, animals, papal tree etc.

Select the correct answer from the code given below.

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

Q.77) Solution (c)

Harappan pottery represents blending of ceramic tradition of Baluchistan and the cultures of east of Indus system.

Hence statement 1 is correct.

Painted decoration on pottery consists of horizontal lines of varied thickness, palm, birds, animals, papal tree etc.

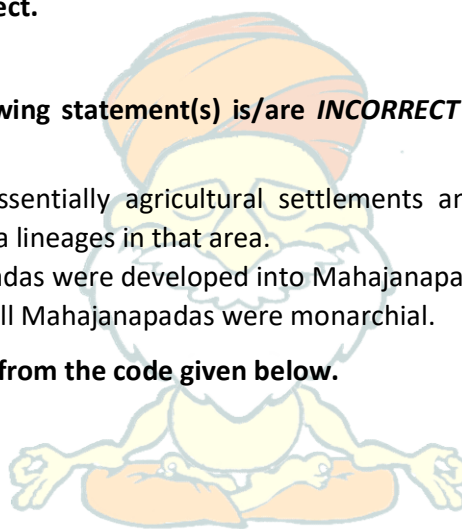
Hence statement 2 is correct.

Q.78) Which of the following statement(s) is/are *INCORRECT* regarding 'Janapadas' and 'Mahajanapadas'?

- 1) Janapadas were essentially agricultural settlements and were essentially named after main kshatriya lineages in that area.
- 2) Some of the Janapadas were developed into Mahajanapadas in sixth century B.C.
- 3) Political setups of all Mahajanapadas were monarchical.

Select the correct answer from the code given below.

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



Q.78) Solution (d)

Janapadas were essentially agricultural settlements and were essentially named after main kshatriya lineages in that area.

Hence statement 1 is correct.

Some of the Janapadas were developed into Mahajanapadas in sixth century B.C.

Hence statement 1 is correct.

Q.79) Which of the following Puranas refers to a detailed procedure related to the art of painting?

- a) Vishnu Dharmottara Purana
- b) Vishnu Purana
- c) Markandeya Purana

d) Vayu Purana

Q.79) Solution (a)

Vishnu dharmottara puran depicts about wall paintings and iconometry.

Vayu puran mentions about geography of Indian culture and about prominent Indian dynasties like Nanda, Maurya, Sunga, Satvahana and Gupta.

Vayu and Vishnu Puran mention India's geography.

The Markandeya text is probably one of the oldest Puranas in Hinduism. It deals with socio-cultural information and symbolism for Vedic ideas and metaphysical thought.

Hence statement a is correct.

Q.80) Consider the following statements regarding Early Vedic Period:

- 1) Aryans referred to Indus people as Dasyus.
- 2) Early Aryans made large wooden castles to protect themselves from foreign attacks.
- 3) They owned both cattle and land as wealth.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.80) Solution (a)

Aryans referred to Indus people as Dasyus.

Hence statement 1 is correct.

Early Aryans were nomads and did not make permanent settlements.

Hence statement 2 is incorrect.

Wealth was owned in terms of cattle and not land.

Hence statement 3 is incorrect.

Q.81) Consider the following statements:

1. The inscriptions of Ashoka were first deciphered by Alexander Cunningham in 1837.
2. The X Rock Edict gives details about Ashoka's war with Kalinga

Which of the statements given above is/are NOT correct?

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

Q.81) Solution (c)

The inscriptions of Ashoka were first deciphered by James Prinsep in 1837

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

The XIII Rock Edict gives details about Ashoka's war with Kalinga

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.82) Consider the following statements

1. Ashoka received Deimachus as ambassador from the Syrian king Antiochus I.
2. Ashoka convened the Second Buddhist Council at Pataliputra in 240 B.C.

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.82) Solution (d)

Bindusara received Deimachus as ambassador from the Syrian king Antiochus I

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Ashoka convened the Third Buddhist Council at Pataliputra in 240 B.C. in order to strengthen the Sangha. It was presided over by Moggaliputta Tissa.

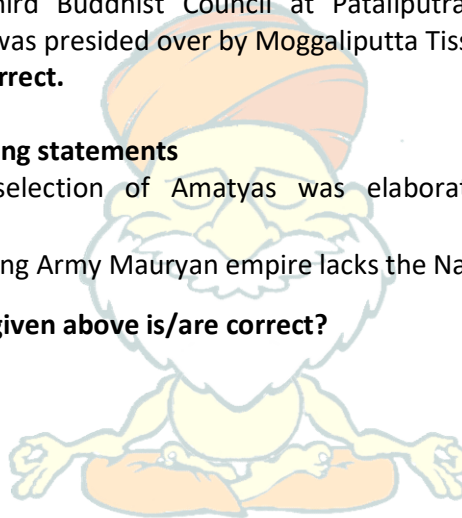
Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.83) Consider the following statements

1. The method of selection of Amatyas was elaborately given by Kautilya in Arthashastra.
2. Despite having strong Army Mauryan empire lacks the Navy wing.

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.83) Solution (a)

The method of selection of Amatyas was elaborately given by Kautilya in Arthashastra.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

According to Greek author Pliny, the Mauryan army consisted of six lakh infantry, thirty thousand cavalry, nine thousand elephants and eight thousand chariots. In addition to these four wings, there were the Navy and Transport and Supply wings.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.84) Consider the following statements:

1. Menander/Milinda has made Pataliputra his capital by defeating Sungas.
2. Kanishka was considered the founder of both Vikrama Era and Saka era.

Which of the statements given above is/are NOT correct?

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

d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.84) Solution (c)

Menander had his capital at Sakala (modern Sialkot, Punjab). He in fact was stopped by Vasumitra from occupying Pataliputra.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Kanishka was the founder of Saka Era and not the Vikrama Era.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.85) Consider the following statements:

1. Buddhist scholar Nagarjuna adorned the court of Kanishka.
2. Kanishka had held the fourth Buddhist Council under the presidency of Ashvagosha.

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.85) Solution (a)

Kanishka patronized Nagarjuna, Ashvagosha, Charaka, Vasumitra and many other famous philosophers.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

Kanishka had held the fourth Buddhist Council at Kundalavana (near Srinagar) under the presidency of Vasumitra.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.86) Consider the following statements about the society in Chola kingdom:

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

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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

Q.86) Solution (b)

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

Hence statement 1 is correct.

The practice of 'sati' was prevalent among the royal families.

Hence statement 2 is incorrect.

The inscriptions of the later period of the Chola rule mention about two major divisions among the castes – Valangai and Idangai castes.

Hence statement 3 is correct.

Q.87) Consider the following statements:

1. Rock cut temples in India were introduced by the Pallavas.
2. Panchpandava Ratha temples are monolithic temples representing five different styles.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.87) Solution (c)

The Pallavas introduced the art of excavating temples from the rock. In fact, the Dravidian style of temple architecture began with the Pallava rule.

Hence statement 1 is correct.

The five rathas, popularly called as the Panchapanadava rathas, signifies five different styles of temple architecture.

Hence statement 2 is correct.

Q.88) Pulakesin II is considered to be one of the most important rulers of Chalukyas. Which of the following statements about him are *NOT CORRECT*:

1. Aihole inscription was issued by him, which describes his reign.
2. He was defeated by Harshavardhan on the banks of river Narmada.

Select the correct answer from the code given below.

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

Q.88) Solution (b)

Harshavardhan was defeated by Pulakeshin II at the banks of Narmada.

Hence statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.89) Narasimhavarman I is considered to be one of the greatest rulers of the Pallava Dynasty.

Consider the following statements regarding Narsimhavarman I:

1. He was defeated by the army of the Chalukyan ruler Pulakesin II.
2. He was the founder of the city Mamallapuram and monolithic temples were erected during his reign.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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

Q.89) Solution (b)

Narasimhavarman I was also known as Mamalla, which means 'great wrestler'. He wanted to take revenge the defeat of his father at the hands of Chalukyan ruler Pulakesin II. His victory over Pulakesin II in the Battle of Manimangalam near Kanchi is mentioned in Kuram copper plates.

Hence statement 1 is incorrect.

He was the founder of the city Mamallapuram and monolithic temples were erected during his reign.

Hence statement 2 is correct.

Q.90) Consider the following statements:

1. Rashtrakutas widely patronized Sanskrit Literature and Kannada Literature saw its beginning during their time.
2. Rashtrakuta Ruler, Amoghavarsha I, wrote the first poetic work in Kannada Language.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.90) Solution (c)

The Rashtrakutas widely patronized the Sanskrit literature. There were many scholars in the Rashtrakuta court.

The Kannada literature saw its beginning during the period of the Rashtrakutas.

Hence statement 1 is correct.

Amogavarsha's Kavirajamarga was the first poetic work in Kannada language.

Hence statement 2 is correct.

Q.91) Consider the following statements:

1. The Allahabad Pillar Inscription provides a detailed account of Chandragupta I.

2. Fahien visited India during the reign of Chandragupta I.

Which of the statements given above is/are NOT correct?

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

Q.91) Solution (c)

The Allahabad Pillar Inscription provides a detailed account of Samudragupta.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Fahien visited India during the reign of Chandragupta II.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.92) Consider the following statements

- 1. Sandivigraha in Gupta period is the name of the official who collects taxes from farmers.
- 2. Provincial Governors in Gupta period are called Bhuktis.

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.92) Solution (d)

Sandivigraha was mentioned in the Gupta inscriptions is the minister for foreign affairs.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Provinces in the Gupta Empire were known as Bhuktis and provincial governors as Uparikas.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.93) Consider the following statements

- 1. Harshavardhana's period saw a tremendous growth in the economy compared to the Gupta period.
- 2. Novel Kadambari was written by Harshavardhana.

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.93) Solution (d)

There was a sharp economic decline in Harshavardhana's period as compared to the economy of the Gupta period.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Novel Kadambari was written by Banabhatta and the work is completed by his son Bhusanabhatta.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.94) Consider the following statements:

1. Harshavardha is the founder of the Nalanda University.
2. Subjects based on Religion were not allowed to be taught in Nalanda University.

Which of the statements given above is/are NOT correct?

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

Q.94) Solution (c)

Nalanda University was founded by Kumaragupta I during the Gupta period. It was patronised by his successors and later by Harsha.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Different religious subjects like the Vedas, Hinayana doctrine, Mahayana Doctrine, Sankhya and Yoga philosophies were taught in Nalanda University. In addition to that, general subjects like logic, grammar, astronomy, medicine and art were in the syllabus

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.95) Consider the following statements:

1. Tripartite struggle is the name given to a century long tussle between Gurjar Pratiharas, Palas and Pallavas to control the north.
2. The struggle was to gain control over the city of Kannauj and Ganga-Yamuna Doab region.

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.95) Solution (b)

The tripartite struggle was between Gurjar Pratiharas, Palas and Rashtrakutas.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

The struggle was to gain control over the city of Kannauj and Ganga-Yamuna Doab region.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.96) Consider the following statements:

1. The shore temple in Mamallapuram was built by Narasimhavarman II.
2. Narasimhavarman II has written the Sanskrit play Mattavilasaprahasanam.
3. In Pallava period land grants given to the Buddhist Vihara's are known as Devadhana.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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

Q.96) Solution (a)

The shore temple in Mamallapuram was built by Narasimhavarman II (Rajasimha).

Hence statement 1 is correct.

Mahendravarman I has written the Sanskrit play Mattavilasaprahasanam.

Hence statement 2 is incorrect.

In Pallava period land grants given to the Temples are known as Devadhana.

Hence statement 3 is incorrect.

Q.97) Consider the following statements:

1. According to Fa-Hien punishments in Gupta period were very severe.
2. Fa-Hien mentions that Chandalas were segregated from the society during Gupta period.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.97) Solution (b)

According to Fa-Hien, Punishments were not severe in Gupta period. Imposing a fine was a common punishment.

Hence statement 1 is incorrect.

Fa-Hien mentions that Chandalas were segregated from the society during Gupta period.

Hence statement 2 is correct.

Q.98) Consider the following statements:

1. The Chalukya administration was highly decentralized unlike that of the Pallavas and the Cholas.
2. The Badami Chalukyas were Brahmanical Hindus.

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.98) Solution (b)

The Chalukya administration was highly centralized unlike that of the Pallavas and the Cholas.

Hence statement 1 is incorrect.

The Badami Chalukyas were Brahmanical Hindus.

Hence statement 1 is correct.

Q.99) Consider the following statements

1. The vesara style reached its culmination under the Chalukyas.
2. The Hindu sects of Vaishnavism and Saivism flourished during the period of Rashtrakutas.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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

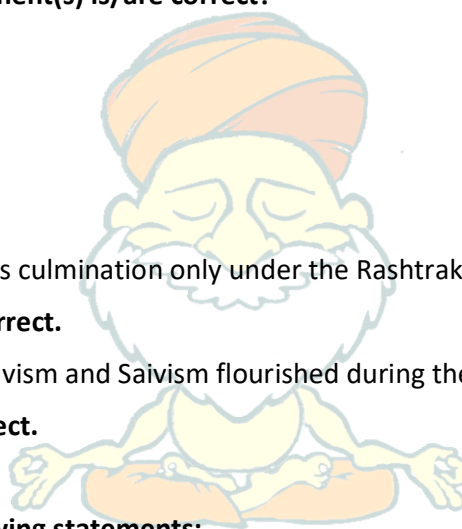
Q.99) Solution (b)

The vesara style reached its culmination only under the Rashtrakutas and the Hoysalas.

Hence statement 1 is incorrect.

The Hindu sects of Vaishnavism and Saivism flourished during the period of Rashtrakutas.

Hence statement 2 is correct.



Q.100) Consider the following statements:

1. Mahinda V was successful in regaining Sri Lanka during the period of Rajendra Chola I.
2. Gangaikondacholapuram was founded by Rajendra Chola I to commemorate his victory against Jayasimha II (Western Chalukya King)

Which of the above statements is/are NOT CORRECT?

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

Q.100) Solution (c)

Mahinda V, the king of Sri Lanka attempted to recover from the Cholas the northern part of Ceylon. Rajendra defeated him and seized the southern Sri Lanka. Thus the whole of Sri Lanka was made part of the Chola Empire.

Hence statement 1 is incorrect.

Gangaikondacholapuram was founded by Rajendra Chola I to commemorate his victory against Mahipala I (Pala King)

Hence statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.101) Sangam poems mention the muvendar. This is a Tamil word meaning three chiefs, used for the heads of three ruling families. These three ruling families are

- a) Cholas, Rashtrakutas and Chalukyas
- b) Cholas, Cheras and Rashtrakutas
- c) Cholas, Chalukyas and Satavahanas
- d) Cholas, Cheras and Pandyas

Q.101) Solution (d)

Sangam poems mention the muvendar. This is a Tamil word meaning three chiefs, used for the heads of three ruling families, the **Cholas, Cheras, and Pandyas**. They became powerful in south India around 2300 years ago.

Each of the three chiefs had two centres of power:

- 1. Inland
- 2. On the coast.

Of these six cities, two were very important: Puhar or Kaveripattinam, the port of the Cholas, and Madurai, the capital of the Pandyas.

Hence option d is correct.

Q.102) After Kalinga war, Emperor Ashoka had gave up war for his lifetime and started to execute Dhamma. Ashoka's Dhamma includes

- a) Worship of a god but not performance of a sacrifice
- b) Both worship of God and performance of a sacrifice
- c) Performance of a sacrifice and not worship of a God
- d) His Dhamma did not involve both worship of God and performance of a sacrifice

Q.102) Solution (d)

After Kalinga war, Emperor Ashoka had gave up war for his lifetime and started to execute Dhamma. Ashoka's dhamma did not involve worship of a god, or performance of a sacrifice. He felt it is his duty to instruct his subjects through teachings of the Budhha.

He appointed officials, known as the dhammamahamatta who went from place to place teaching people about dhamma.

Besides, Ashoka got his messages inscribed on rocks and pillars, instructing his officials to read his message to those who could not read it themselves.

Hence option d is correct.

Q.103) Consider the following statements regarding the Silappadikaram and the Manimekalai

1. Silappadikaram was written by Ilango Adigal and Manimekalai was written by Buddhist poet Sithalai Sathanar
2. Silappadikaram was written after 4 centuries of writing of Manimekalai

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 or 2

Q.103) Solution (a)

Silappadikaram was written by Ilango Adigal in the second century A.D.

Manimekalai was written by Buddhist poet Sithalai Sathanar during the 5th century.

Silappadikaram and Manimekalai are called the 'twin epics' because they form a continuous story narrating the story of a single family – Kovalan (the rich merchant prince of Puhar),

Kannagi (Kovalan's chaste wife), Madhavi (the dancer) with whom Kovalan lived in wedlock and Manimekalai, the child of this wedlock.

Hence Statement 1 is correct and 2 is incorrect

Q.104) Consider the following statements

1. First Buddhist council was held after the mahaparinirvana of the Buddha under the patronage of king Ajatshatru
2. The second Buddhist Council was held at Vaishali under the patronage of King Kalasoka
3. The third Buddhist Council was held at Pataliputra under the patronage of emperor Asoka
4. In the fourth Buddhist council, the Buddhism was divided into Mahayana and Hinayana Buddhism

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, 3 and 4

Q.104) Solution (d)

First Buddhist Council

It was held after the mahaparinirvana of the Buddha. It was held under the patronage of king Ajatashatru with the monk Mahakasyapa presiding at Rajgriha.

Second Buddhist Council

It was held in 386 BC at Vaishali under the patronage of King Kalasoka and the presidency of Sabakami.

Third Buddhist Council

Third Buddhist council was held in 250 BC at Pataliputra under the patronage of King Asoka and under the presidency of Moggaliputta Tissa.

Fourth Buddhist Council

The Fourth Buddhist Council was held at Kundalvana, Kashmir in 72 AD under the patronage of Kushan king Kanishka and the president of this council was Vasumitra, with Ásvaghosa as his deputy. This council distinctly divided the Buddhism into 2 sects Mahayana & Hinayana.

Hence all the statements are correct

Q.105) Consider the following statements regarding Harappan Civilization and their Objects of Worship

1. The Lord Siva seems to be an important Harappan God
2. The female deities were absent in Harappan religious objects
3. Trees also seem to be worshipped by Harappans
4. No animals were worshipped by the Harappans

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.105) Solution (c)

The evidence for the objects of worship comes from the study of Harappan seals and terracotta figurines. Amongst the evidences that come from the seals, the most famous is a deity who has been identified as proto-Siva.

Moreover in some Harappan settlements the phallic emblem of Siva (Lingam) has been found. All these evidences have led scholars to believe that Siva was the most important male god of the Harappans. Perhaps the temples were dedicated to the same god.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

Mother Goddess

The Harappan settlements have yielded a very large number of terracotta figurines. Among them are the representations of females adorned with a wide girdle, loin cloth and necklaces. They wear a fan-shaped head dress. Sometimes they are shown with an infant. The general notion of fertility is indicated by many representations of pregnancy. These evidences indicate the prevalence of cults of fertility and mother goddess worship.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

The Harappans also seem to have worshipped tree spirits. several seals depict the Pipal tree.

Hence Statement 3 is correct.

A large number of animals also seem to have been worshipped. Again, our information comes from their representation on seals and sealings and in . terracotta.

Hence Statement 4 is incorrect.

Q.106) Consider the following about HINAYANA:

1. Believed in individual salvation.
2. Worshipped Buddha in human form

Which of the statement given above is/are correct?

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

Q.106) Solution (a)

Hinayana Buddhism emphasized upon the individual salvation.

Hence statement 1 is correct.

Hinayana Buddhism opposed idolatry and did not worship Buddha in human form.

Hence statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.107) Which of the statements given below is *NOT CORRECT*?

- a) Mahavira, the 24th Tirthankara is considered to be the founder of Jainism
- b) Mahavira was associated with Makari Gosala Putta for 6 years, but later departed due to serious philosophical differences
- c) Then Mahavira joined Nigrantha sect, while Makari Gosala Putta started Ajivika religion.
- d) After Mahavira, Jainism came under the control of 11 disciples of Mahavira, namely Ganadharas.

Q.107) Solution (a)

Parsvanatha, the 23rd Tirthankara is considered to be the founder of Jainism.

Hence statement a is incorrect.

Q.108) Consider the following statements:

1. During Asoka's regime, Sanskrit served as the lingua franca of the country.
2. Pali acquired the same position and served as the state language, especially in the post-Gupta 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.108) Solution (d)

During Asoka's regime (3rd century BC), Prakrit (not Sanskrit) served as the lingua franca of the country.

Hence statement 1 is incorrect.

Later Sanskrit (not Pali) acquired the same position and served as the state language in the remotest parts of the country. The process became prominent in the Gupta period in the fourth century A.D.

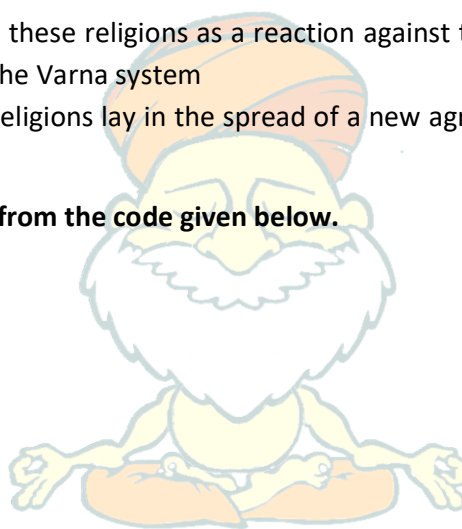
Hence statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.109) What were the reasons for the rise of new religions such as Jainism and Buddhism?

1. Kshatriyas founded these religions as a reaction against the ritualistic domination of the brahmanas or the Varna system
2. Rise of these new religions lay in the spread of a new agricultural economy in north-eastern India

Select the correct answer from the code given below.

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

**Q.109) Solution (c)**

Both the statements were the reasons for the rise of new religions such as Jainism and Buddhism

Q.110) Consider the following statements:

1. Rashtrakutas patronized Jainism.
2. Rashtrakutas widely patronized Sanskrit Literature and Kannada Literature.
3. Rashtrakuta Ruler, Amoghavarsha I, wrote Kavirajamarga in the Kannada Language.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.110) Solution (d)

Rashtrakutas patronized Jainism and played an important role in establishing Jainism in Deccan.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

Rashtrakutas widely patronized Sanskrit Literature and Kannada Literature saw its beginning during their time.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Amoghavarsha I, wrote Kavirajamarga which is a landmark literary work in Kannada Language.

Hence Statement 3 is correct.

Q.111) Consider the following statements regarding the Buddha and his teachings

1. The Buddha taught his disciples orally – through discussion and debate
2. None of the Buddha's speeches were written down during his lifetime
3. After Buddha's death his teachings were compiled by his disciples at a council of "elders" or senior monks at Vesali and these compilations were known as Tipitaka

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.111) Solution (d)

- The Buddha (and other teachers) taught orally – through discussion and debate.
- Men and women (perhaps children as well) attended these discourses and discussed what they heard.
- None of the Buddha's speeches were written down during his lifetime. After his death (c. fifth-fourth century BCE) his teachings were compiled by his disciples at a council of "elders" or senior monks at Vesali (Pali for Vaishali in present-day Bihar). These compilations were known as Tipitaka – literally, three baskets to hold different types of texts.
- They were first transmitted orally and then written and classified according to length as well as subject matter.

Hence all the statements are correct.

Q.112) Consider the following statements regarding Jaina Philosophy

1. The most important idea in Jainism is that the entire world is inanimated

2. According to Jaina teachings, the cycle of birth and rebirth is shaped through karma
3. Jainism believes that asceticism and penance are required to free oneself from the cycle of karma

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.112) Solution (b)

The basic philosophy of the Jainas was already in existence in north India before the birth of Vardhamana, who came to be known as Mahavira, in the sixth century BCE.

According to Jaina tradition, Mahavira was preceded by 23 other teachers or tirthankaras – literally, those who guide men and women across the river of existence.

The most important idea in Jainism is that **the entire world is animated**: even stones, rocks and water have life. Non-injury to living beings, especially to humans, animals, plants and insects, is central to Jaina philosophy.

Hence statement 1 is incorrect.

In fact the principle of ahimsa, emphasised within Jainism, has left its mark on Indian thinking as a whole.

According to Jaina teachings, **the cycle of birth and rebirth is shaped through karma.**

Hence statement 2 is correct.

Asceticism and penance are required to free oneself from the cycle of karma. This can be achieved only by renouncing the world; therefore, monastic existence is a necessary condition of salvation.

Hence statement 3 is correct.

Q.113) Consider the following statements:

1. Hagiography is a biography of a saint or religious leader
2. Epigraphy is the study of inscriptions.
3. An agrahara was land granted to a Brahmana, who was usually exempted from paying land revenue and other dues to the king, and was often given the right to collect these dues from the local people.
4. Numismatics is the study of coins, including visual elements such as scripts and images, metallurgical analysis and the contexts in which they have been found.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Q.113) Solution (d)

Hagiography is a biography of a saint or religious leader. Hagiographies often praise the saint's achievements, and may not always be literally accurate. They are important because they tell us about the beliefs of the followers of that particular tradition.

Epigraphy is the study of inscriptions.

An aghara was land granted to a Brahmana, who was usually exempted from paying land revenue and other dues to the king, and was often given the right to collect these dues from the local people.

Numismatics is the study of coins, including visual elements such as scripts and images, metallurgical analysis and the contexts in which they have been found.

Hence all the statements are correct.

Q.114) Consider the following statements regarding the Buddhist Tipitakas

1. The Vinaya Pitaka included rules and regulations for those who joined the sangha or monastic order
2. The Buddha's teachings were included in the Sutta Pitaka
3. The Abhidhamma Pitaka dealt with philosophical matters

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.114) Solution (d)

The Vinaya Pitaka included rules and regulations for those who joined the sangha or monastic order; the Buddha's teachings were included in the Sutta Pitaka; and the Abhidhamma Pitaka dealt with philosophical matters. Each pitaka comprised a number of individual texts. Later, commentaries were written on these texts by Buddhist scholars.

Hence all the statements are correct

Q.115) Consider the following statements:

1. Guru Nanak preached his ideas much in the same way as Kabir and other monotheists.
2. Guru Nanak's teachings makes him an integral part of the monotheistic movement.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

d) Neither 1 or 2

Q.115) Solution (c)

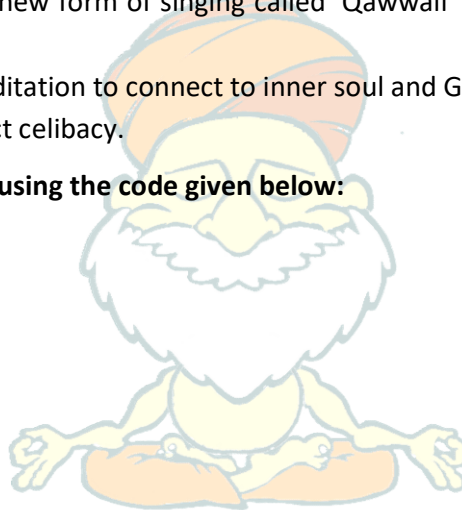
Guru Nanak ji (1469-1539) preached his ideas much in the same way as saint Kabir and other monotheists, but due to various developments later his teachings led to the emergence of a mass religion, Sikhism. The basic similarity of his teachings with those of saint Kabir and other saints and the basic ideological agreement between them makes him an integral part of the monotheistic movement. Guru Nanak ji belonged to a caste of traders called Khatri and was born in a village in Punjab now known as Nankana Sahib. In his later life he travelled widely to preach his ideas. Eventually he settled in a place in Punjab now known as Dera Baba Nanak. There he attracted large number of disciples. The hymns composed by him were incorporated in the Adl Granth .by the fifth Sikh Guru Arjan in 1604.

Q.116) Sufism as a thought originated in Persia and spread to India by 11th century. Which of the following statements are correct about Sufism?

1. They believed service to humanity equals service to God.
2. They introduced a new form of singing called 'Qawwali' where rhythm is given with claps of hand.
3. They preached meditation to connect to inner soul and God.
4. They observed strict celibacy.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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



Q.116) Solution (c)

They believed service to humanity equals service to God.

They introduced a new form of singing called 'Qawwali' where rhythm is given with claps of hand.

They preached meditation to connect to inner soul and God.

Sufis did not believe in Celibacy.

Hence statement 4 is incorrect.

Q.117) Which of the following statements are correct about 'Pancha Siddhanta'?

1. It was written by Aryabhata.
2. It is a detailed account of Greek and Roman Astrology.

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.117) Solution (d)

Panchasiddhanta was written by Vrahamihira.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

It is a treatise on mathematical astronomy.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.118) Consider the following statements—

1. This dance form has been introduced by Mahapurusha Sankaradeva.
2. The musical compositions accompanying the dance form are called borgeets.
3. The costumes used are made up of pat.

Identify the dance-form from the following options:

- a) Mohiniyattam
- b) Thang Ta
- c) Sattriya
- d) Kuchipudi

Q.118) Solution (c)

Mahapurusha Sankaradeva: A great Vaishnava saint and reformer of Assam. He is known for introducing the dance form Sattriya. Sattriya is centered around Vaishnavism.

Pat:

A silk produced in Assam

Derived from the mulberry plant

Q.119) Consider the following statements regarding 'Mudrarakshasa':

1. It is a historical play written by Kalidasa that narrates the ascent of king Chandragupta Maurya to power in India.
2. Mudrarakshasa is written in Sanskrit.

Which of the above statements are *NOT CORRECT*?

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

Q.119) Solution (a)

Mudrarakshasa is a Sanskrit Language Play written by Vishakhadatta that narrates the ascent of king Chandragupta Maurya to power in India.

Hence statement 1 is incorrect.

Q.120) Which of the following statements are correct about the Ajivikas?

1. Ajivika was one of the 'Nastika' school of Indian philosophy.
2. It was founded by Makkhali Gosala.
3. Ajivikas do not believe in Karma philosophy and believe that whatever happens is preordained by the cosmic order.
4. Bindusara was a follower of Ajivika Sect.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.120) Solution (d)

Ajivika was one of the 'Nastika' school of Indian philosophy.

It was founded by Makkhali Gosala.

Ajivikas do not believe in Karma philosophy and believe that whatever happens is preordained by the cosmic order.

Bindusara was a follower of Ajivika Sect.

Hence all the statements are correct.

Q.121) Cholas inscriptions mention several categories of the Land. Consider the following statements in this regard

1. Vellanvagai is the land of non-Brahmana peasant proprietors
2. Brahmadeya is the land gifted to Brahmanas
3. Shalabhoga is the Land for the maintenance of a school
4. Pallichchandam is the Land donated to Jaina institutions

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.121) Solution (d)

Chola inscriptions mention several categories of land.

1. Vellanvagai is the land of non-Brahmana peasant proprietors
2. Brahmadeya is the land gifted to Brahmanas
3. Shalabhoga is the Land for the maintenance of a school
4. Pallichchandam is the Land donated to Jaina institutions

Hence all the statements are correct.

Q.122) Which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched:

Authors	Books
1. Ashvaghosha	Buddha Charita
2. Vatsyayana	Kama sutra
3. Nagasena	Milinda Panha

Select the correct answer using the code given below

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

Q.122) Solution (d)

- Ashvaghosha authored Buddha Charita.
- Vatsyayana authored Kamasutra.
- Nagasena authored Milinda Panha.

Hence all the pairs are correct.

Q.123) Consider the following statements regarding Rampa Rebellion 1922 - 1924

1. It was lead by Alluri Sitaramaraju
2. This Rebellion was against the British in the Visakha Agency area

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 or 2

Q.123) Solution (c)

It was lead by Alluri Sitaramaraju.

Hence statement 1 is correct.

This Rebellion was against the British in the Visakha Agency area.

Hence statement 2 is correct.

Q.124) Consider the following statements regarding Carnatic Wars

1. The Austrian war of succession was triggered by the First Carnatic War.
2. The battle of Wandiwash ended the French threat to British in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 or 2

Q.124) Solution (b)

The First Carnatic War (1744-48) was triggered by the War of the Austrian Succession.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect

The battle of Wandiwash ended the French threat to British in India.

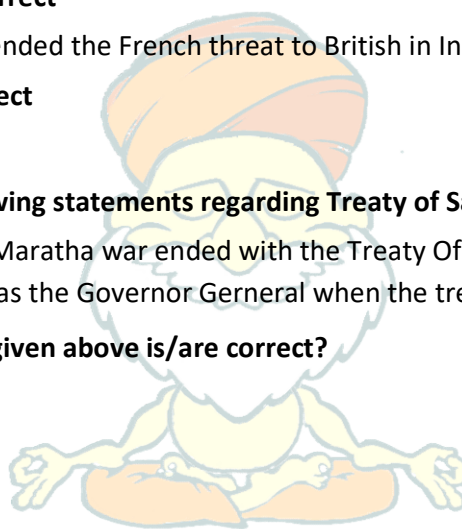
Hence Statement 2 is correct

Q.125) Consider the following statements regarding Treaty of Salbai 1782

1. The second Anglo-Maratha war ended with the Treaty Of Salbai.
2. Warren Hastings was the Governor General when the treaty was signed.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 or 2



Q.125) Solution (b)

The first Anglo-Maratha war ended with the Treaty Of Salbai.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect

Warren Hastings was the Governor General when the treaty was signed.

Hence Statement 2 is correct

Q.126) The legend says that some of the Rajput clans were born from the Fire Altar (Agnikund). Which of the following clans are Agnikula?

1. Chauhans
2. Chalukyas
3. Pratihars

4. Parmars

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

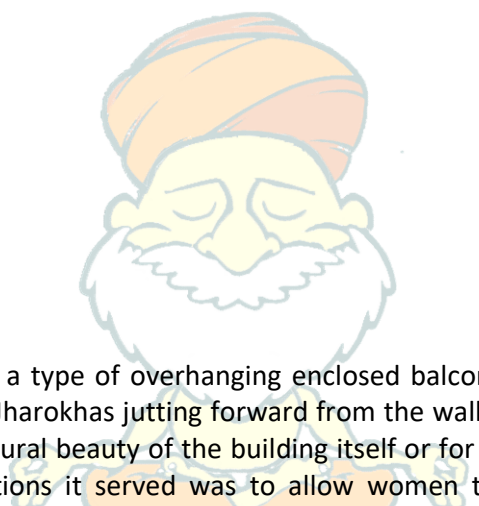
- a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- b) 3 only
- c) 2, 3 and 4 only
- d) 1,2,3 and 4

Q.126) Solution (d)

The four Rajput clans from Agnikunda are Chauhans, Chalukyas, Parmaras and Pratiharas.

Q.127) The construction of Hanging Balcony is associated with which of the following style of architecture

- a) Mughal style
- b) Jaunpur style
- c) Rajput style
- d) Bijapur style



Q.127) Solution (c)

A Jharokha (or jharoka) is a type of overhanging enclosed balcony used in Architecture of Rajput style in Rajasthan. Jharokhas jutting forward from the wall plane could be used both for adding to the architectural beauty of the building itself or for a specific purpose. One of the most important functions it served was to allow women to see the events outside without being seen themselves. Alternatively, these windows could also be used to position archers and spies.

Q.128) Which of the following Sultanates of Delhi was the first to use Red Sandstone widely for construction

- a) Slave dynasty
- b) Khilji Dynasty
- c) Lodhi Dynasty
- d) Sayyid dynasty

Q.128) Solution (b)

The architecture during Khilji dynasty was in the formative stage of building art that made a little progress in the last years of the thirteenth century in India. Khiljis were the second

Muslim dynasty and ruled the Delhi Sultanate from 1290 to 1320. Under the reign of Ala-ud-din Khilji, who ascended the throne of Delhi in 1296, a crucial development in the field of architecture took place. He was considered as a great patron of Islamic architecture. This ruler's most important building projects were the extension of the Qutb mosque and the construction of Siri Fort in Delhi.

Q.129) Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding Qutub-ud- din Aibak:

1. Qutub-ud- Din Aibak was the founder of first independent Turkish kingdom in Northern India.
2. According to Minhaj-us- Siraj, Aibak has been given the title of 'Lakh Baksh' or 'giver of lakhs'.
3. Quwat-ul- Islam mosque was constructed by him.

Choose the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

Q.129) Solution (d)

Qutub-ud- Din Aibak was the founder of the Mamluk dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate, and was thus the first sultan of the sultanate.

Hence statement 1 is correct.

According to Minhaj-us- Siraj, Aibak has been given the title of 'Lakh Baksh' or 'giver of lakhs'.

Hence statement 2 is correct.

He built the Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque in Delhi and the Adhai Din Ka Jhonpra in Ajmer. He started the construction of Qutb Minar in memory of sufi saint Qutbuddin Bakhtiar Kaki, which was completed by his successor, Iltutmish.

Hence statement 3 is correct.

Q.130) Which of the following sultans of Delhi Sultanate established a Famine Code to relieve the victims of Famine?

- a) Mohammad Tughlaq
- b) Bahlol Lodhi
- c) Alauddin Khilji
- d) Balban

Q.130) Solution (a)

Mohammad Tughlaq created a department of Agriculture named as “Diwan-i-Koh”. He established a “Famine Code” to relieve the victims of Famine.

Q.131) Consider the following statements regarding Subsidiary Alliance system of the British

1. It was devised by Lord Wellesley in 1849
2. All those who entered into this alliance had to provide the resources for maintaining British armed contingent that was stationed at ally's territory
3. The ally could enter into agreements with other rulers or engage in warfare only with the permission of the British

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.131) Solution (b)

Subsidiary Alliance was a system devised by Lord Wellesley in 1798.

Hence statement 1 is incorrect.

All those who entered into such an alliance with the British had to accept certain terms and conditions: (a) The British would be responsible for protecting their ally from external and internal threats to their power.

(b) In the territory of the ally, a British armed contingent would be stationed.

(c) The ally would have to provide the resources for maintaining this contingent.

(d) The ally could enter into agreements with other rulers or engage in warfare only with the permission of the British.

Hence the statements 2 and 3 are correct.

Q.132) Consider the following statements regarding Mansabdari system

1. It is an administrative System of the Mughal Empire Introduced by Akbar in 1571
2. Under this system, every officer was assigned a rank (Mansab)

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

d) Neither 1 or 2

Q.132) Solution (c)

Administrative System of the Mughal Empire Introduced by Akbar in 1571.

Under this system, every officer was assigned a rank (Mansab).

Hence both the statements are correct.

Q.133) Arrange the following events in chronological order

1. Nadir Shah invades India and destroys Delhi
2. Babur defeats Ibrahim Lodi, the Delhi Sultan, at Panipat, becomes the first Mughal emperor
3. Ahmad Shah Abdali defeats the Marathas in the third battle of Panipat
4. The diwani of Bengal transferred to the East India Company

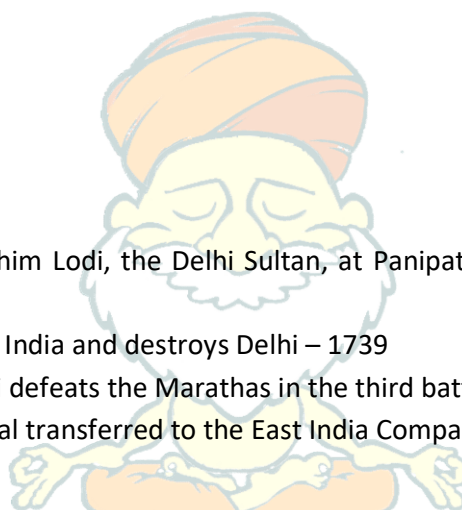
Choose the correct order from the below options?

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

Q.133) Solution (b)

1. Babur defeats Ibrahim Lodi, the Delhi Sultan, at Panipat, becomes the first Mughal emperor – 1526
2. Nadir Shah invades India and destroys Delhi – 1739
3. Ahmad Shah Abdali defeats the Marathas in the third battle of Panipat - 1761
4. The diwani of Bengal transferred to the East India Company - 1765

Hence option b is correct.



Q.134) Consider the following statements regarding Jamdani weave [early twentieth century]

1. Jamdani is a fine muslin on which decorative motifs are woven on the loom, typically in grey and white
2. The most important centres of jamdani weaving were Dacca in Bengal and Lucknow in the United Provinces.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 or 2

Q.134) Solution (c)

Jamdani is a fine muslin on which decorative motifs are woven on the loom, typically in grey and white. Often a mixture of cotton and gold thread was used, as in the cloth in this picture. The most important centres of jamdani weaving were Dacca in Bengal and Lucknow in the United Provinces.

Hence both the statements are correct

Q.135) During the Mughal period, the term Parwana refer to

- a) Orders issued by higher authorities
- b) The Land given to Mansabdar
- c) Order of a member of the royal family
- d) None of the above

Q.135) Solution (a)

During the Mughal period, the term Parwana refer to orders issued by higher authorities

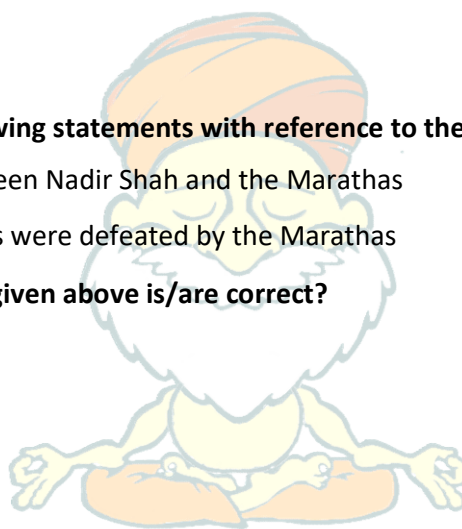
Hence option a correct

Q.136) Consider the following statements with reference to the Third battle of Panipat.

- 1. It was fought between Nadir Shah and the Marathas
- 2. Nadir Shah's troops were defeated by the Marathas

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 or 2



Q.136) Solution (d)

The Third Battle of Panipat fought on January 14, 1761 between the Marathas and forces of the Afghan ruler Ahmad Shah Abdali and his allies.

Marathas lacked effective leadership and did not possess enough experience with the guns. They relied heavily on the Cavalry. This battle crushed the Maratha dream of ruling over the whole of India.

Hence Statement 1 and Statement 2 are incorrect.

Q.137) Which of the following were brought by the Portuguese to India?

- 1. Cotton and Banana
- 2. Tobacco

3. Assessment of land revenue on the basis of nature of the soil
4. Pineapples and Cashew nuts

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

Q.137) Solution (d)

The Portuguese introduced into India the following agricultural products: cashew nut, tobacco, the custard apple, guava, the pineapple, and the papaya, and an improved variety of coconut seeds.

Todarmal introduced a system of land reforms, the essence of which was an assessment of the land revenue according to the extent of cultivation, the nature of the soil and the quality of crops.

Q.138) Consider the following statements about the Tagai Loans

1. These were low interest loans granted by Mughal king to the artisans
2. These were the low interest loans given by the Marathas to the farmers
3. The aim of the loans was to protect the cultivators from the money lenders

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.138) Solution (b)

Agricultural taxes were the main source of revenue for the Maratha administration, as such they took various measures to expand and promote agriculture.

Waste or barren land that was brought into cultivation was given to the cultivator as the Inam land, and Tagai loans were given to the farmers, these were the low interest loans given by the state to the cultivators, the primary aim was to protect the farmers from the clutches of the moneylenders.

Q.139) Consider the following statements with reference to the Third Anglo-Mysore War

1. It was fought between the Tippu Sultan, Marathas and Nizam on one side and the British on the other
2. The attack on Travancore by Tippu became the immediate cause of the war
3. The war ended with the signing of the Treaty of Mangalore

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

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

Q.139) Solution (c)

The Third Anglo-Mysore war was fought between the troops of Tippu Sultan on one side and the Combined armies of the Marathas, The British and the Nizam on the other.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Tippu's campaign against the Raja of Travancore became the immediate cause for the war, and the British quickly took the Raja's side.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Tippu was defeated and the war ended with the Signing of Treaty of Srirangapatna. The terms of the treaty laid the seeds of Fourth Anglo-Mysore War

Hence Statement 3 is incorrect.

Q.140) Consider the following statements regarding the Regulating Act of 1773.

1. It changed the constitution of Court of Directors and subjected their actions to the British Government.
2. It prohibited the Company servants from receiving gifts and bribes.

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.140) Solution (c)

Provisions of the Regulating act of 1773:

Changed the constitution of the Court of Directors, eligibility and right to vote and made their actions accountable to the British Government. The office of Governor General of Bengal was made with a council of four to help. A Supreme Court was constituted in Calcutta with Elijha Impey as the Chief Justice. It prohibited the servants of the company from receiving any presents, gifts and bribes.

