

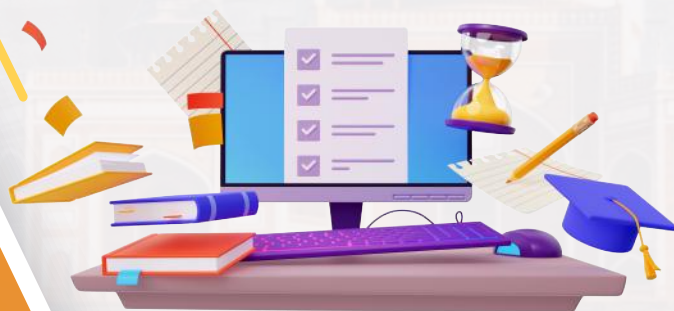


60 DAY RAPID REVISION (RARE) SERIES Prelims 2025

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History Part 1



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SYLLABUS**Modern History****1. India in the late Eighteenth Century**

- The Advent of the Europeans and British Conquest of India.
- British Government Structures, Economic, Social and Cultural Policies.
- Economic Consequences of Colonial Rule – Impact on Agriculture, Commercialization of Agriculture, Ruralisation, Irrigation, Famine, Capitalism, De-industrialisation, Railways etc.
- Various Settlement Policies, its significance and impact – Subsidiary alliance, Permanent Settlement, Ryotwari, Mahalwari system etc.
- Education policies, Impact of Press and Literature, Judicial system during British India.
- British extension: The Carnatic Wars, invasion of Bengal. Mysore and its confrontation to British expansion: The three Anglo-Maratha Wars. Regulating and Pitt's India Acts. Early composition of the British raj.
- Constitutional Developments (From Regulating Act of 1773 to 1857 revolt and post 1857 revolt till Independence Act of 1947)

2. Social and Religious Movements in 19th and 20th centuries

- Examples – Brahmo Samaj, Arya Samaj, Theosophical Society, Harijan Movement etc.
- Social reforms that had an impact on Education, Status of Women, Caste system of the society.
- Role of Christian Missionaries, Western Education, Indian intellectuals, Theosophical Society.

3. Various Resistance Movements against British Prior to 1857

- Examples – Bhil Uprisings, Ramosi uprising, Revolt in Sawantwadi, Revolt of the Raja of Vizianagaram, Revolt of the Poligars, The Wahabi Movement, Sepoy Mutinies etc.
- **Reform Movements in Southern India and Western India**
- **The revolt of 1857 and changes after 1857** - reasons, character, course and result.

4. Indian Freedom Struggle

- The Moderate Phase (1885-1905)
- The Extremist Phase (1905-1918)
- Partition of Bengal, Swadeshi Movement, 1909 Morley-Minto Reforms, Partition of Congress, Home Rule League Movement, Ghadar Party etc.
- Revolutionary Terrorism

5. World War I and its Consequences**6. Gandhi – Advent and Achievement**

- The Gandhian Politics (1917-1947)
- Satyagraha, Rowlatt act, Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, Montague Chelmsford Reforms
- Swaraj Party, Nehru Report and Simon Commission.
- Non-Cooperation - Khilafat Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement and Quit India Movement.
- The post -1945 developments.

7. Miscellaneous

- INA and RIN Mutiny Freedom with Partition
- Key Personalities of Freedom Struggle
- Governor-General/Viceroy
- Important Reports, Sessions, Acts, Committees setup during the British period
- Congress Sessions
- British Response and Negotiations
- Various Sections of Society and their Participation – Women, Peasants, Labours, Dalits, Youth, Tribals, Minorities etc.
- Various Ideologies and their impacts- Socialism, Communism, Communalism etc

Ancient History

1. Various pre-historic periods

Stone Age

- The Palaeolithic Age
- The Mesolithic Age
- The Neolithic Age
- The Chalcolithic Culture

Harappan or IVC – Social, Economic and Political condition

- The lifestyle of people during this period- Social, Economic (agriculture, trade and commerce), Religious and Cultural activities.
- Important Harappan sites and its significance. Example: Mohenjodaro, Harappa and others.
- Script and language used during IVC.
- Art and Crafts- seals, pottery etc.
- Why did the civilization decline?

Vedic and Later Vedic Age

- Advent of Aryans in India, Economic and Social life of Aryans
- Early Vedic Era - Social, Economic and Political condition
- Later Vedic Age (1000-600 B.C.)- Social, Economic and Political condition
- Society (people and their lifestyle)- family, marriage, status of women, caste system or social divisions.
- Economic Life and Political Organization
- Culture and Religion
- Literature during Vedic times – Vedas, Upanishads, Dharma Shastras, Puranas and Six systems of Philosophy.
- Important Gods worshipped and their significance to Vedic people.
- Differences between Early and Later Vedic Society and life styles followed.

2. Kingdoms/Empires during the Ancient Period

Pre Mauryans Age

- Sources of Mauryan History
- The Mahajanapadas

- The Age of Satavahanas
- Foreign Invasions during Pre Mauryan Age – Greek, Sakas, Kushans, Hunas
- Magadhan Empire
- Janapadas and Mahajanapadas

Mauryan Era - Social, Economic and Political condition

- Ashoka the Great
- Mauryan Dynasty
- Economy, Social Life, Art and Architecture in Mauryan Age
- The Mauryan Empire: Administration
- Mauryan Empire: Its Decline and Significance

Contemporary and Post-Mauryan Rulers

- Kanishka: The Kushan Dynasty
- Palas, Pratiharas and Rashtrakutas
- Sunga, Kanva and Chedi Dynasty
- Impact of Central Asian Contacts (During Shaka-Kushan age)

Gupta Empire

- Gupta Dynasty: Important Rulers
- List of the Titles adopted by Gupta Kings
- List of Taxes levied during Gupta Period

Post Gupta's Era

- Chola Kingdom: Administration, Art and Architecture
- Chola, Chera and Pandya Dynasties
- Delhi Sultanate: Balban (Slave Dynasty)
- Chola Empire: Medieval Cholas
- Gupta Empire: Trade, Art & Architecture and Literature
- Gupta Empire: Administration
- Economy, Social life and Temple Architecture in Post Gupta Era
- Chola Empire: Later Cholas
- Tripartite Struggle for Kannauj

Post Gupta Dynasties in Indian Peninsula

- The Harshavardhana Era
- Other ancient Indian Dynasties and their contributions - Vakataka Empire, Chalukyas, Pallavas

(Note)

- While studying these Kingdoms, you have to focus on the following aspects:
- The rise of the Empires – causes, impact.
- Important Rulers – Chandra Gupta Maurya, Ashoka (Ashoka's Dhamma, Edicts and important sites where they were found) and their contribution to the society, art and culture.
- The Economic and Social Conditions during the rule

- The Decline of the empires – causes

3. Religions of Ancient India

Buddhism and Jainism

- Buddhist Literature, Councils and Scholars
- Hinayana and Mahayana
- Bodhisattvas
- List of Jain Tirthankaras
- The origin of Buddhism and Jainism
- Jainism: Teaching of Mahavira and Spread of Jainism
- Buddhism: Teaching of Buddha, Buddhist Council and Causes of Decline

4. Sangam age

5. Bhakti and Sufi movements

6. Miscellaneous:

- List of the Ancient Indian Scholars and their Patrons
- List of Ancient Historical monuments in India and their builders
- List of the Poets in the Courts of the Kings in Ancient India
- Literature -Famous literary works – Kalidasa's 'Abhigyanashakuntalam' etc.
- Important Facts of Ancient India: Science & Technology– Aryabhatta's 'Suryasiddhanta' etc.
- Foreign travelers and their works

Q.1) What are the reasons for the English success over other European powers?

1. English company's private structure and shareholder influence have contributed to their adaptability and financial strength.
2. The industrial revolution reached other European nations late as compare to England.
3. Use of debt markets by England to fund its war.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

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

- The English East India Company, formed through amalgamation of several rival companies at home, was controlled by a board of directors whose members were elected annually. The shareholders of the company exercised considerable influence, as the votes could be bought and sold through purchase of shares. The trading companies of France and Portugal were largely owned by the State, and their nature was in many ways feudalistic. **(Hence statement 1 is correct).**
- The Industrial Revolution started in England in the early 18th century, with the invention of new machines like the spinning Jenny, steam engine, the power loom, and several others. These machines greatly improved production in the fields of textiles, metallurgy, steam power, and agriculture. The industrial revolution reached other European nations late, and this helped England to maintain its hegemony. **(Hence statement 2 is correct).**
- One of the major and innovative reasons why Britain succeeded between the mid-18th century and the mid-19th century, while other European nations fell, was that it used the debt markets to fund its wars. The world's first central bank— the Bank of England—was established to sell government debt to the money markets on the promise of a decent return on Britain's defeating rival countries like France and Spain. Britain was thus enabled to spend much more on its military than its rivals. Britain's rival France could not match the expenditure of the English; between 1694 and 1812, first under the monarchs, then under the revolutionary governments, and finally under Napoleon Bonaparte, France simply went bankrupt with its outdated ways of raising money. **(Hence statement 3 is correct).**

Q.2) With reference to the trade in India, consider the following statements.

1. Danish East India Company's principal settlement was at Calcutta.
2. English defeated the Danes in the Battle of Bedara.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Q.2) Solution (a)

Explanation:

- The Danish East India Company was established in 1616, and in 1620, they founded a factory at Tranquebar near Tanjore, on the eastern coast of India. Their principal settlement was at Serampore near Calcutta. **(Hence statement 1 is correct)**
- The Battle of Bedara or the Battle of Hooghly, was a military engagement which took place in 1759 near Chinsurah (then a Dutch outpost) during the Seven Years' War. It took place between a force of British troops mainly of the British East India Company and a force of the Dutch East India Company which had been invited by the Nawab of Bengal Mir Jafar to help him expel the British and establish themselves as the leading commercial company in Bengal. The English defeated the Dutch. **(Hence statement 2 is incorrect)**

Q.3) With reference to the Tipu Sultan, consider the following statements?

1. He disallowed local merchants from trading with the Company.
2. He introduced sericulture to the Mysore State.
3. He demolished Sringeri temple of Karnataka.

How many of the above statements are incorrect?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

Q.3) Solution (a)

Explanation:

- In 1785, Tipu Sultan stopped the export of sandalwood, pepper and cardamom through the ports of his kingdom, and disallowed local merchants from trading with the Company. **(Hence statement 1 is correct)**
- Tipu was a patron of science and technology. He is credited as the 'pioneer of rocket technology' in India. He wrote a military manual explaining the operation of rockets.

He was also a pioneer in introducing sericulture to the Mysore State. **(Hence statement 2 is correct)**

- He is reported to have demolished temples in Kerala when he conquered places there, Tipu is also known to have protected Hindu temples within his own kingdom. He sanctioned funds for the repair of the Sringeri Temple and installation of the idol of Goddess Sarada (the idol had been damaged during a Maratha raid in 1791). **(Hence statement 3 is incorrect)**

Q.4) With reference to the British Conquest of Bengal, consider the following statements.

1. Nearly 60 per cent of the British imports from Asia consisted of goods from Bengal.
2. Murshid Quli Khan was followed Sirajuddaulah as the Nawab of Bengal.
3. Alivardi Khan appointed Mohan Lal as the administrator.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Q.4) Solution (a)

Explanation:

- Exports from Bengal to Europe consisted of raw products such as saltpetre, rice, indigo, pepper, sugar, silk, cotton textiles, handicrafts, etc. The English East India Company had vital commercial interests in trading in Bengal, as nearly 60 per cent of the British imports from Asia consisted of goods from Bengal. **(Hence statement 1 is correct)**
- Murshid Quli Khan was followed by Alivardi Khan and then Sirajuddaulah as the Nawab of Bengal. In 1700, Murshid Quli Khan became the Dewan of Bengal and ruled till his death in 1727. He was succeeded by his son-in-law, Shujauddin, who ruled till 1739. After that, for a year (1739–40), Sarfaraz Khan, an incapable son of Murshid Quli Khan, became the ruler; he was killed by Alivardi Khan. Alivardi Khan ruled till 1756 and also stopped paying tributes to the Mughal emperor. But he died in April 1756 and was succeeded by his grandson, Siraj-ud-Daulah, the son of Alivardi's youngest daughter. **(Hence statement 2 is incorrect).**
- Siraj-ud-Daulah defeated Shaukat Jang and killed him in a battle, divested Ghasiti Begum of her treasures and secured her, and dismissed Mir Jafar, appointing Mir Madan in his place. A Kashmiri officer, Mohan Lal, was appointed as the overall administrator, and he acted almost like a prime minister. **(Hence statement 3 is incorrect).**

Q.5) With reference to the battle of Plassey, consider the following statements.

1. The battle was fought between English led by Robert Clive and Mir Jafar.
2. After Plassey, the English virtually monopolised the trade and commerce of Bengal.
3. After the battle, Mir Jafar gave zamindari of 24 parganas to the English.

How many of the above statements are incorrect?

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

Q.5) Solution (a)

Explanation:

- In 1757, Robert Clive led the Company's army against Sirajuddaulah at Plassey. Clive forged a secret alliance with the traitors of the nawab—Mir Jafar, Rai Durlabh, Jagat Seth (an influential banker of Bengal), and Omichand. One of the main reasons for the defeat of the Nawab was that the forces led by Mir Jafar, one of Sirajuddaulah's commanders, never fought the battle. Clive had managed to secure his support by promising to make him nawab after crushing Sirajuddaulah. **(Hence statement 1 is incorrect)**
- The Battle of Plassey placed at the disposal of the English vast resources of Bengal. After Plassey, the English virtually monopolised the trade and commerce of Bengal. **(Hence statement 2 is correct)**
- As a result of English victory in the battle of Plassey, Mir Jafar became the Nawab of Bengal. He gave large sums of money plus the zamindari of 24 parganas to the English. **(Hence statement 3 is correct)**

Q.6) With reference to the Farrukhsiyar, consider the following statements.

1. He adopted a pacific policy with the Marathas.
2. He introduced Izara system and abolished Jaziya.
3. He followed a policy of religious tolerance by abolishing pilgrimage tax.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Q.6) Solution (d)**Explanation:**

- Bahadur Shah I (ruled 1707–12) killed his brothers Muhammad Azam and Kam Bakhsh in the war of succession. Khafi Khan gave the title of 'Shahi-Bekhabar' to Bahadur Shah. He adopted a pacific policy with the Marathas, the Rajputs, and the Jats. Shahu, the Maratha prince, was released from Mughal captivity, and Rajput chiefs were confirmed in their respective states. **(Hence statement 1 is incorrect)**
- Jahandar Shah (ruled 1712–13) With the help of Zulfikar Khan, Jahandar Shah became the emperor. Zulfikar Khan was appointed prime minister; he introduced Izara system to improve the financial condition of the empire. Jahandar Shah abolished Jaziya. **(Hence statement 2 is incorrect)**
- Farrukhsiyar (ruled 1713–1719) After killing Jahandar Shah with the help of Sayyid brothers—Abdulla Khan and Hussain Ali, Farrukhsiyar became the new emperor. He followed a policy of religious tolerance by abolishing Jaziya and pilgrimage tax. **(Hence statement 3 is correct)**

Q.7) With reference to the Mughal emperors, consider the following statements?

1. Raushan Akhtar was given the title of 'Rangeela'.
2. Bahadur Shah II gave the title of 'Raja' to Rammohan Roy.
3. Alamgir II reign saw the third battle of Panipat and the battle of Buxar.
4. Shah Alam II issued a farman granting to the Company in perpetuity the Diwani of Bengal and Bihar.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) All four

Q.7) Solution (b)**Explanation:**

- Muhammad Shah also known as Raushan Akhtar ruled (1719–48) after the death of Rafi-ud-Daula. He became the choice of the Sayyid Brothers. Muhammad Shah, as he came to be known in history, was given the title of 'Rangeela' due to his luxurious lifestyle. **(Hence statement 1 is correct)**
- Akbar Shah II ruled from 1806–37 gave the title of 'Raja' to Rammohan Roy. During his regime, in 1835, the East India Company discontinued calling itself subject of the Mughal emperor, and stopped issuing coins in the name of the Mughal emperor. **(Hence statement 2 is incorrect)**

- Shah Alam II (ruled Oct. 1760–July 1788; Oct. 1788–Nov. 1806) His reign saw two decisive battles—the Third Battle of Panipat (1761) and the Battle of Buxar. **(Hence statement 3 is incorrect)**
- In 1765, according to the terms of Treaty of Allahabad (August 1765), Shah Alam II was taken under the East India Company's protection and resided at Allahabad. He also issued a farman granting to the Company in perpetuity the Diwani (the right to collect revenue) of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa. **(Hence statement 4 is correct)**

Q.8) Which of the following factors led to the downfall of the Mughals?

1. Failure of Deccan policy of Bahadur Shah I.
2. Invasion by Nadir Shah and Rafi-ud-Daula.
3. Rise of rebellion from regional groups.
4. Financial issues as expenditure of the state exceeded its income.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Q.8) Solution (c)

Explanation:

- Aurangzeb Deccan policy which caused the destruction of the best soldiers and undermined the Mughal prestige beyond repair, contributed materially to the downfall of his dynasty. He destroyed the Shia Kingdoms of Bijapur and Golconda and waged a long, endless war for extermination against the Marathas. This obliged the hardy Marathas to fight in self-defence and when success achieved they were encouraged to take up the offensive, cross the Narmada and invade the Mughal provinces in Northern India. **(Hence statement 1 is incorrect)**
- Nadir Shah, the Persian emperor, attacked India in 1738–39, conquered Lahore, and defeated the Mughal army at Karnal on February 13, 1739. Later, Muhammad Shah was captured, and Delhi was looted and devastated. Nadir Shah gained the strategically important Mughal territory to the west of the Indus including Kabul. Thus, India once again became vulnerable to the attacks from the north-west. Rafi-ud-daula was Mughal ruler who ruled from June 6–Sep. 17, 1719. The Sayyid brothers placed Rafi-ud-daula with the title Shah Jahan II on the throne **(Hence statement 2 is incorrect)**
- Aurangzeb's reign itself witnessed rebellions by regional groups like the Jats, Sikhs, and Marathas. They defied the authority of the Mughal state in their bid to create kingdoms of their own. They did not succeed in their efforts, but they influenced the future course of political events in their respective regions. Their continuous struggle

against the empire for political ascendancy weakened the empire considerably. **(Hence statement 3 is correct)**

- The number of amirs and their ranks or mansabs had increased sharply over time; there was little land left to be distributed among them as jagirs. Aurangzeb tried to solve the problem of acute shortage of jagirs by showing enhanced income from the jagirs on record. But this was a shortsighted measure as the amirs tried to recover the recorded income from their jagirs by pressurising the peasantry. So, both the amirs and the peasantry were antagonised. Then there were the wars, the luxurious lifestyles of the emperors and amirs alike, and the reduction in khalisa land, all of which burdened the state. The result was that the expenditure of the state much exceeded its income. (Hence statement 4 is correct)

Q.9) With reference to the Rise of Regional States in the Mughal empire, consider the following statements.

1. The new states such as Jats and Sikhs came into existence primarily due to the destabilisation of the Mughal control over the provinces.
2. Decline of Mughal empire saw emergence of Awadh and Bengal as the autonomous successor states.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Q.9) Solution (b)

Explanation:

The states that emerged as a result of the decline of the Mughal Empire can be classified into the following three broad categories:

- **Independent Kingdoms** states came into existence primarily due to the destabilisation of the Mughal control over the provinces, examples being Mysore and the Rajput states. **The New States** set up by the rebels against the Mughal empire, examples being the Maratha, the Sikh, and the Jat states. **(Hence statement 1 is incorrect)**
- **Successor States** were the Mughal provinces that turned into states after breaking away from the empire. Though they did not challenge the sovereignty of the Mughal ruler, the establishment of virtually independent and hereditary authority by their governors showed the emergence of autonomous polity in these territories. Some examples are Awadh, Bengal, and Hyderabad. **(Hence statement 2 is correct)**

Q.10) With reference to the regional kingdoms after the decline Mughal empire, consider the following statements.

1. Zulfikar Khan was the first person who conceived the idea of an independent state in the Deccan.
2. Saadat Khan, was the founder of the independent principality of Awadh.
3. The first major rebellion by the Jats against Mughal imperial forces occurred in Delhi.
4. Ranjit Singh brought under control the area extending from the Sutlej to the Jhelum.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Q.10) Solution (d)

Explanation:

- The founder of the Asaf-Jah house of Hyderabad was Kilich Khan, popularly known as Nizam-ul-Mulk. It was Zulfikar Khan who had first conceived the idea of an independent state in the Deccan. But with his death in 1713, the dream remained unfulfilled. Kilich Khan, disgusted with the Mughal emperor who had appointed Mubariz Khan as a full-fledged viceroy of the Deccan, decided to fight Mubariz Khan. He defeated and later killed Mubariz Khan in the Battle of Shakkhed (1724). He now assumed control of the Deccan. **(Hence statement 1 is correct)**
- The founder of the independent principality of Awadh was Saadat Khan, popularly known as Burhan-ul-Mulk. Saadat Khan was a Shia. He had joined in a conspiracy against the Sayyid brothers, which resulted in his being given an increased mansab. Later, driven out of the court, he was prompted to found a new independent state. **(Hence statement 2 is correct)**
- The agriculturist Jat settlers living around Delhi, Mathura, and Agra revolted against the oppressive policies of Aurangzeb. The first major rebellion by the Jats against Mughal imperial forces occurred in Mathura district in 1669. It was led by Gokula. **(Hence statement 3 is incorrect)**
- In 1675, Aurangzeb arrested and executed the ninth Sikh guru, Guru Tegh Bahadur, who had refused to embrace Islam. Guru Gobind Singh, who succeeded Guru Tegh Bahadur, openly rebelled against Aurangzeb. Banda Bahadur, who later assumed the leadership of the Sikhs in 1708, was defeated and killed. In the wake of the invasions of Nadir Shah and Ahmad Shah Abdali, the Sikhs once again asserted their authority. At this stage, they organised themselves into 12 misls or confederacies which exercised control over different parts of the kingdom. The credit for establishing a strong kingdom of Punjab goes to Ranjit Singh. He was the son of Mahan Singh, the leader of the Sukerchakia misl. Ranjit Singh brought under control the area extending from the

Sutlej to the Jhelum. He conquered Lahore in 1799 and Amritsar in 1802. **(Hence statement 4 is correct)**

Q.11) The arrival of the British into India during the 17th century led to:

1. The shift in India's foreign trade from the Arabian Sea to the Bay of Bengal.
2. The establishment of Presidency towns that became administrative and commercial centres.
3. The decline of India's traditional manufacturing industries.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.11) Solution (b)

Explanation:

- While the British presence did expand significantly in the Bay of Bengal region, particularly through Calcutta (modern Kolkata), the Arabian Sea ports, such as Bombay (Mumbai) and Surat, continued to be vital centers of trade. The shift was more about establishing control over new areas, but trade activities remained significant in both regions. **(Statement 1 is incorrect)**
- The British established three important Presidency towns—Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras—which became the centers of administration and trade in their respective regions. These towns played a crucial role in British governance and economic expansion during the colonial period. **(Statement 2 is correct)**
- The arrival and consolidation of British power in India led to the decline of traditional manufacturing industries, particularly textiles. British policies were designed to favour the export of raw materials from India and the import of finished goods from Britain, which crippled local industries such as handloom weaving. **(Statement 3 is correct)**

Q.12) After the first Portuguese mission, led by Vasco da Gama, in 1498, the second Portuguese mission was led by:

- a) Afonso de Albuquerque
- b) Francisco de Almeida
- c) João da Nova
- d) Pedro Álvares Cabral

Q.12) Solution (d)**Explanation:**

- Afonso de Albuquerque is a prominent figure in Portuguese history for his later role in the consolidation of Portuguese power in India. He became the second governor of Portuguese India and is famous for capturing Goa in 1510.
- Francisco de Almeida was the first viceroy of Portuguese India and was appointed in 1505. He is known for implementing the "Blue Water Policy" (aimed at maintaining Portuguese naval dominance).
- João da Nova was a Portuguese naval commander who participated in various voyages to India and the East African coast. He is credited with discovering Ascension Island and St. Helena.
- Pedro Álvares Cabral led the second Portuguese expedition to India in 1500. This mission is significant because, during the voyage, Cabral became the first European to reach Brazil before continuing on to India. His arrival in Calicut marked the continuation of Portuguese influence in India, establishing the foundation for further exploration and eventual colonization. **(Option (d) is correct)**

Q.13) Consider the following statements:

1. The British established their first factory outside Mughal empire at Masulipatnam.
2. The first Dutch factory was established at Masulipatnam before the British.
3. The trading system of Dutch company was based on Cartel system.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

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

- The British established their first factory at Masulipatnam in 1611, which was outside the Mughal Empire's territory. At the time, Masulipatnam was under the control of the Golconda Sultanate, not the Mughal Empire. This factory was significant for British trade in the southeastern part of India, especially for textiles. **(Statement 1 is correct)**
- The Dutch East India Company (VOC) established their first factory at Masulipatnam in 1605, before the British arrived. The Dutch were one of the earliest European powers to set up trading posts in India, and Masulipatnam was one of their key locations due to its strategic port on the Coromandel Coast. **(Statement 2 is correct)**

- The VOC indeed engaged in practices resembling a cartel system by seeking to monopolize the spice trade and control the supply of key commodities like pepper, cloves, nutmeg, and cinnamon. They regulated production, eliminated competitors (including other European powers and local traders), and restricted access to certain markets, allowing them to fix prices and maximize profits. This form of supply control is a cartel-like strategy, though it functioned through state-sponsored monopoly mechanisms rather than agreements with competitors. **(Statement 3 is correct)**

Q.14) With reference to Indian history, who of the following were known as "Factors" during the early British rule in India?

- a) Representatives of the British East India Company responsible for trade
- b) Indian middlemen facilitating trade between European merchants and local traders
- c) British military officers overseeing territorial expansion
- d) Missionaries spreading Christianity in British-controlled regions

Q.14) Solution (a)

Explanation:

- In the early days of British trade in India, "Factors" were the representatives or agents of the British East India Company. They were responsible for overseeing trading activities, managing the company's factories (trading posts), and negotiating with local rulers and merchants. The term "factory" during this period referred to a trading post rather than a place of production, and these factors played a key role in establishing and expanding British commercial interests. **(Option (a) is correct)**
- Indian merchants and brokers who facilitated trade between Europeans and local traders were known as banias or brokers.
- British military officers responsible for territorial expansion and defense in India were typically called officers, generals, or commanders.
- Missionaries, particularly those associated with Christian missionary activities in British-controlled India, were not known as "Factors." They were referred to as missionaries or clergy, and their role was to spread Christianity, not manage trade.

Q.15) With reference to the arrival of Europeans in India, consider the following statements:

1. The Portuguese were the first European power to establish a trading post in India.
2. The French established their first factory in India at Pondicherry.
3. The English East India Company established its first factory in Bengal during the reign of Jahangir.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.15) Solution (a)

Explanation:

- The Portuguese were the first European power to arrive in India, with Vasco da Gama landing at Calicut in 1498. They established their first trading post in Goa in 1510 and became the first European power to have a significant foothold in India. **(Statement 1 is correct)**
- The French East India Company first established a factory in Surat in 1668. Pondicherry became an important center for the French only after 1674 when they gained control of the town and later made it their main administrative center in India. **(Statement 2 is incorrect)**
- The English East India Company established its first factory in Bengal at Hugli in 1651 during the reign of Mughal Emperor Jahangir. This marked the beginning of British influence in Bengal, which would later grow significantly. **(Statement 3 is correct)**

Q.16) With reference to the arrival of the French in India, consider the following statements:

1. The French East India Company was established before the British East India Company.
2. The French were primarily interested in trade and never engaged in military or political conflicts with other European powers 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.16) Solution (d)

Explanation:

- The British East India Company was founded in 1600, while the French East India Company was established much later, in 1664.
- The British were one of the earliest European powers to formalize a trading company for India, preceding the French by over 60 years.

- The French were deeply involved in military and political conflicts, particularly with the British East India Company.
- The Carnatic Wars (1746–1763) are prime examples of military conflict between the French and the British in India, with significant political consequences for French ambitions in the region.
- The French eventually lost out to the British in these conflicts, reducing their influence in India. **(Option (d) is correct)**

Q.17) Consider the following factors:

1. The Austrian War of Succession in Europe.
2. Rivalry between the British and the French in India.
3. The support of the Nawab of Carnatic for the French.

Which of the above factors were the reasons for the First Carnatic War?

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

Q.17) Solution (a)

Explanation:

- The First Carnatic War (1746-1748) was largely a spillover of the Austrian War of Succession (1740-1748) in Europe. The conflict between Britain and France in Europe extended to their colonial possessions, including India, where both powers had established trading posts and sought dominance.
- The British East India Company and the French East India Company were locked in fierce competition for trade and influence in India. This rivalry was a key factor in the First Carnatic War, with both powers vying for control over strategic locations in southern India, particularly along the Coromandel Coast. **(Option (a) is correct)**
- In fact, the Nawab of Carnatic, Anwaruddin Khan, supported the British, not the French. He attempted to remain neutral at first but was drawn into the conflict when the British sought his help after being attacked by the French. This led to the Battle of St. Thome in 1746, where the Nawab's forces were defeated by the French under Dupleix, but this was not a factor that directly started the war.
- The First Carnatic War (1746-1748) was primarily a result of the global conflict between Britain and France during the Austrian War of Succession. The war in India began when the French, under Dupleix, captured Madras from the British. The war ended in 1748 with the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, which restored Madras to the British and effectively ended hostilities, but the broader Anglo-French rivalry in India persisted.

Q.18) Consider the following statements:

1. The Regulating Act of 1773 was the first attempt by the British government to regulate the affairs of the East India Company.
2. The Pitt's India Act of 1784 established a dual system of control over the East India Company's administration in India.
3. The Charter Act of 1813 ended the East India Company's monopoly over trade with China.

How many of the statements above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

Q.18) Solution (b)

Explanation:

- The Regulating Act of 1773 was indeed the first major legislative measure passed by the British Parliament to regulate the affairs of the East India Company in India. It introduced changes in the administration of the Company, especially in Bengal, and laid the foundation for subsequent reforms by establishing a Governor-General with supervisory authority over other provinces.
- The Pitt's India Act of 1784 created a dual system of control, where the British government, through a newly created Board of Control, exercised ultimate authority over the East India Company's policies in India, while the Court of Directors retained control over commercial matters. This act aimed to curb corruption and inefficiency in the administration. **(Option (b) is correct)**
- The Charter Act of 1813 ended the East India Company's monopoly over trade in India, but it did not end the Company's monopoly over trade with China. The monopoly on China trade continued until the Charter Act of 1833, which abolished it completely.

Q.19) With reference to the consolidation of British rule in India, Henry Lawrence, John Lawrence, James Outram, and Charles Napier were associated with:

- a) The development of the Indian Civil Service (ICS)
- b) Annexation of princely states and frontier policy
- c) Establishment of railways and telegraph lines
- d) Legal reforms and codification of Indian laws

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

- These British officials played key roles in expanding British control over Indian princely states and in managing frontier conflicts:
 - **Henry Lawrence** and **John Lawrence** were deeply involved in British governance in the Punjab and the North-West Frontier.
 - **James Outram** was instrumental in the annexation of **Awadh**.
 - **Charles Napier** was responsible for the conquest of **Sindh**.
- They were key actors in British territorial expansion, particularly under the **Doctrine of Lapse** and policies aimed at consolidating British authority in strategic regions. **(Option (b) is correct)**
- Legal reforms and the codification of Indian laws, such as the Indian Penal Code and civil laws, were driven by figures like Lord Macaulay and other legal administrators, rather than military leaders like the ones mentioned in the question.

Q.20) With reference to the various personalities, consider the following:

1. Arthur Wellesley
2. Haider Ali
3. Yashwantrao Holkar
4. Lord Ripon

Arrange the above personalities, from earliest to latest, with respect to their service in India:

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

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

- Haider Ali was the Sultan of Mysore and played a key role in resisting British forces in South India during the mid to late 18th century. His tenure as a military and political leader began in the 1760s. He notably fought in the First and Second Anglo-Mysore Wars (1767–1769 and 1780–1784).
- Later known as the Duke of Wellington, Arthur Wellesley served in India during the early 19th century. He played a prominent role in the Second Anglo-Maratha War (1803–1805) and achieved significant victories such as the Battle of Assaye (1803). His tenure in India marked an important period of British expansion.
- Yashwantrao Holkar was the ruler of the Holkar dynasty in Indore and a prominent leader in the Maratha Confederacy. He led resistance against British expansion during

the Second Anglo-Maratha War (1803–1805) and continued his opposition until his death in 1811.

- Lord Ripon served as the Viceroy of India from 1880 to 1884. He is best known for his liberal policies, including the introduction of local self-government and the repeal of the controversial Vernacular Press Act. He also sought to introduce education reforms and supported the Ilbert Bill. **(Option (b) is correct)**

3 km/hr = 78.75 km/hr Hence, option (d) is the right answer.

Q.21) With reference to Sanyasi Rebellion, consider the following statements:

1. It was also known as Fakir Rebellion.
2. The rebellion witnessed equal participation of Hindus and Muslims.
3. The novel Anandmath by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, is based on the Sanyasi Revolt.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

Q.21) Solution (c)

Explanation:

- Sannyasi rebellion commenced in the mid-1760s. It took the Company state almost four decades to quell the 'disturbances' they caused and the 'violence' they perpetuated on the countryside of Bengal. It was also known as Fakir Rebellion. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- The Sannyasi rebellion was a revolt by sannyasis, sadhus (Hindu ascetics) and faqirs in Bengal, India in the late 18th century. It witnessed equal participation of Hindus and Muslims. Some historians refer to it as an early war for India's independence from foreign rule, since the right to collect tax had been given to the British East India Company after the Battle of Buxar in 1764. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- Anandamath, a semi-historical novel by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, is based on the Sanyasi Revolt. Bankim Chandra also wrote a novel, Devi Chaudhurani, as he saw the importance of women too taking up the struggle against an alien rule that posed a threat to traditional Indian values. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

Q.22) Consider the following statements about Paika Rebellion:

1. It took place in West Bengal during 1920s.

2. The Paika were the traditional landed militia and enjoyed rent free land tenures for their military service.
3. The Paika rebellion was led by Bakshi Jagabandhu.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

Q.22) Solution (b)

Explanation:

- The Paika Rebellion, also called the Paika Bidroha was an early armed rebellion against Company rule in India in 1817. It took place in Odisha because the English Company's conquest of Odisha in 1803, and the dethronement of the Raja of Khurda had greatly reduced the power and prestige of the Paiks. **Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**
- The Paiks of Odisha were the traditional landed militia ('foot soldiers' literally) of the Gajapati rulers of Odisha. They enjoyed rent free land tenures for their military service and policing functions on a hereditary basis. They were organised into three ranks distinguished by their occupation and the weapons they wielded. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- The Paikas rose in rebellion under their leader Bakshi Jagabandhu and projecting Lord Jagannath as the symbol of Odia unity, the rebellion quickly spread across most of Odisha before being put down by the Company's forces. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

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

1. The Wahabi Movement was an Islamic revivalist movement.
2. It was founded by Syed Ahmed of Rai Bareilly who was inspired by the teachings of Abdul Wahab.
3. It condemned the western influence on Islam and advocated a return to pure Islam as it was in the Arabia of the Prophet's time.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

Q.23) Solution (d)**Explanation:**

- The Wahabi Movement was essentially an Islamic revivalist movement. It emphasized strict adherence to the Quran and hadith and advocates the use of ijtihad (independent reasoning). It tried to purify Islam by eliminating all the un-Islamic practices. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- It was founded by Syed Ahmed of Rai Bareilly who was inspired by the teachings of Abdul Wahab (1703-87) of Saudi Arabia and Shah Waliullah of Delhi. It emerged in the 18th century under the influence of Muhammad ibn Abd al-Wahhab, a Najdi cleric from Arabia. It spread to India through trade and missionary activities. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- It condemned the western influence on Islam and advocated a return to pure Islam and society as it was in the Arabia of the Prophet's time. The Wahabis played an important role in spreading anti-British sentiments. A series of military operations by the British in the 1860s on the Wahabi base in Sithana and various court cases of sedition on the Wahabis weakened the Wahabi resistance, although sporadic encounters with the authorities continued into the 1880s and 1890s. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

Q.24) Consider the following statements about Kuka Movement:

1. The Kuka Movement took place in 19th century in the state of Gujarat.
2. It got transformed from a religious purification campaign to a political campaign.
3. One of the major leaders of the movement was Baba Ram Singh, who also founded the Namdhari Sikh sect.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

Q.24) Solution (c)**Explanation:**

- The Kuka Movement was founded in 1840 by Bhagat Jawahar Mal (also called Sian Saheb) in western Punjab. Its basic tenets were abolition of caste and similar discriminations among Sikhs, discouraging the consumption of meat and alcohol and drugs, permission for intermarriages, widow remarriage, and encouraging women to step out of seclusion. **Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**

- After the British took Punjab, the movement got transformed from a religious purification campaign to a political campaign. On the political side, the Kukas wanted to remove the British and restore Sikh rule over Punjab; they advocated wearing hand-woven clothes and boycott of English laws and education and products. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- A major leader of the movement after him was Baba Ram Singh (He founded the Namdhari Sikh sect). It marked the first major reaction of the people in Punjab to the new political order initiated by the British after 1849. The Namdhari Movement, of which the Kuka Movement was the most important phase, aimed at overthrowing the British rule. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

Q.25) Consider the following revolts/rebellions:

1. Kol mutiny
2. Santhal rebellion
3. Chuar uprising
4. Kharwar rebellion

Arrange the above revolts/rebellions in chronological order:

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

Q.25) Solution (c)

Explanation:

- The Chuar uprising was a series of peasant rebellions against the East India Company that took place between 1771 and 1809 in the areas of Midnapore, Bankura, and Manbhum in West Bengal. The Kol rebellion occurred in the late 19th century between 1831 and 1832 in the Chhota Nagpur region of present-day Jharkhand. Santhal revolt began in 1855 under the leadership of two brothers, Sidhu and Kanhu, who rallied the Santhal community against the unjust policies and excessive taxation imposed on them. Kharwar Movement, also known as Safa Hor Movement, was one of the non-violent tribal struggles against British rule which was initiated by the Santhal tribal community in 1868 in Bihar (Chota Nagpur region) under the leadership of Bhagirath Manjhi. **Hence, option c is the correct answer.**

Q.26) Consider the following statements about Santhal Revolt:

1. Santhal Revolt took place in the area of Rajmahal hills of present-day Jharkhand.
2. It took place soon after the Revolt of 1857.

3. It was led by Siddhu and Kanhu.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

Q.26) Solution (b)

Explanation:

- The Santal rebellion (also known as the Santhal Hool), was a rebellion in present-day Jharkhand and West Bengal against the East India Company (EIC) and zamindari system by the Santhals. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- It started on June 30, 1855, and on November 10, 1855, martial law was proclaimed by the East India Company which lasted until January 3, 1856, when martial law was suspended and the rebellion was eventually suppressed by the presidency armies. It means that the Santhal revolt took place soon after the Revolt of 1857. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**
- The rebellion was led by the four brothers- Sidhu, Kanhu, Chand, and Bhairav and their two sisters Phoolo and Jhano, who sacrificed their lives for the cause. Particularly under the leadership of Sidhu and Kanhu, the Santhals proclaimed an end to Company rule, and declared the area between Bhagalpur and Rajmahal as autonomous. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

Q.27) Consider the following statements:

- 1. The revolt of 1857 at Bihar was led by Kunwar Singh.
- 2. Kunwar Singh was the youngest leader of 1857 revolt.

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)**Explanation:**

- In Bihar, the revolt was led by Kunwar Singh, the zamindar of Jagdishpur. He belonged to a royal Ujjainiya (Panwar) Rajput house of Jagdispur, currently a part of Bhojpur district, Bihar, India. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- An old man in his seventies, Kunwar Singh nursed a grudge against the British who had deprived him of his estates. He was perhaps the oldest leader of the revolt when he unhesitatingly joined the sepoys when they reached Arrah from Dinapore (Danapur). **Hence, statement 2 is not correct**

Q.28) 'Kundara Proclamation' is associated with which of the following?

- a) Diwan Velu Thampi's Revolt
- b) Revolt of Moamarias
- c) Civil Rebellion in Awadh
- d) Poligars' Revolt

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

The East India Company's harsh conditions imposed on the state of Travancore, after both of them agreed to a subsidiary alliance arrangement under Wellesley in 1805, caused deep resentment in the region. The high-handed attitude of the Company compelled Prime Minister (or Dalawa) Velu Thampi to rise against the Company, assisted by the Nair troops. Velu Thampi addressed a gathering in Kundara, openly calling for taking up arms against the British to oust them from the native soil. This was later known as the Kundara Proclamation. **Hence, option a is the correct answer**

Q.29) The Wagon tragedy in the context of Indian history is related to?

- a) Faraizi Revolt
- b) Ahom Revolt
- c) Waghara Rising
- d) Moplah Uprising

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

The wagon tragedy, also known as wagon massacre, was an incident which occurred during the Moplah uprising against British colonial rule in India that led to the deaths of 70 Indian prisoners. The Moplah uprising, also known as the Moplah Riots of 1921 was the culmination of a series of riots by Mappila Muslims of Kerala in the 19th and early 20th centuries against the British and the Hindu landlords in Malabar (Northern Kerala). It was led by Variyamkunnath Kunjahammed Haji. **Hence, option d is the correct answer**

Q.30) Which of the following was/were features of Revolt of 1857?

1. Absence of all-India participation of people
2. Uncoordinated and Poorly Organised
3. Presence of unified ideology

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

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

- One of the important reasons behind the failure of revolt of 1857 was limited territorial spread of the revolt. There was no all-India veneer about the revolt. The eastern, southern and western parts of India remained more or less unaffected. This was probably because the earlier uprisings in those regions had been brutally suppressed by the Company. **Hence, option 1 is correct.**
- The revolt was poorly organised with no coordination or central leadership. The principal rebel leaders—Nana Saheb, Tantia Tope, Kunwar Singh, Laxmibai—were no match to their British opponents in generalship. On the other hand, the East India Company was fortunate in having the services of men of exceptional abilities in the Lawrence brothers, John Nicholson, James Outram, Henry Havelock, etc. **Hence, option 2 is correct.**
- The mutineers lacked a clear understanding of colonial rule; nor did they have a forward-looking programme, a coherent ideology, a political perspective or a societal alternative. The rebels represented diverse elements with differing grievances and thus lacked a unified ideology. **Hence, option 3 is not correct.**

Q.31) Consider the following statements:

1. Raja Rammohan Roy is also called the father of Indian Renaissance.
2. Satyarth Prakash was written by Raja Rammohan Roy.
3. He set up the Atmiya Sabha in Calcutta to propagate the monotheistic ideals of the Vedanta.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

Q.31) Solution (b)

Explanation:

- Raja Rammohan Roy (1772-1833), often called the father of Indian Renaissance and the maker of Modern India, was a man of versatile genius. Rammohan Roy believed in the modern scientific approach and principles of human dignity and social equality. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- Raja Rammohan Roy put his faith in monotheism. He wrote Gift to Monotheists (1809) and translated into Bengali the Vedas and the five Upanishads to prove his conviction that ancient Hindu texts support monotheism. Satyarth Prakash was written by Dayananda Saraswati. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**
- In 1814, Raja Rammohan Roy set up the Atmiya Sabha (or Society of Friends) in Calcutta to propagate the monotheistic ideals of the Vedanta and to campaign against idolatry, caste rigidities and meaningless rituals. Strongly influenced by rationalist ideas, he declared that Vedanta is based on reason and that, if reason demanded it, even a departure from the scriptures is justified. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

Q.32) With reference to Young Bengal Movement, consider the following statements:

1. It was a radical, intellectual trend among the youth in Bengal.
2. It was launched under the leadership of Keshab Chandra Sen.
3. The movement was inspired from the French Revolution and oppose decadent customs and traditions.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

Q.32) Solution (c)**Explanation:**

- During the late 1820s and early 1830s, there emerged a radical, intellectual trend among the youth in Bengal, which came to be known as the 'Young Bengal Movement'. It peripherally included Christians such as Reverend Alexander Duff who founded the General Assembly's Institution, and his students like Lal Behari Dey, who went on to renounce Hinduism. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- A young Anglo-Indian, Henry Vivian Derozio (1809-31), who taught at the Hindu College from 1826 to 1831, was the leader and inspirer of this progressive trend. He was a radical thinker of his time and one of the first Indian educators to disseminate Western learning and science among the young men of Bengal. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**

Q.33) Consider the following statements about Jyotiba Phule:

1. He belonged to the mali (gardener) community and organised a powerful movement against brahminical supremacy.
2. He founded the Truth Seekers' Society, also known as Satyashodhak Samaj.
3. He was awarded the title 'Mahatma' for his social reform work.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

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

- Jyotiba Phule (1827-1890), born in Satara, Maharashtra, belonged to the mali (gardener) community and organised a powerful movement against upper caste domination and brahminical supremacy. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- Phule founded the Satyashodhak Samaj (Truth Seekers' Society) in 1873, with the leadership of the samaj coming from the backward classes, malis, telis, kunbis, saris and dhangars. The main aims of the movement were social service, and spread of education among women and lower caste people. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- Phule, a firm believer in gender equality, was a pioneer in women's education; he with the help of his wife, Savitribai, opened a girls' school at Poona; he was a pioneer of widow remarriage movement in Maharashtra and also opened a home for widows in 1854. Phule was awarded the title 'Mahatma' for his social reform work. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

Q.34) Consider the following statements about Arya Samaj:

1. The Arya Samaj Movement was revivalist in nature.
2. It was founded by Dayananda Saraswati.
3. The Arya Samaj fixed the minimum marriageable age at 25 years for boys and 16 years for girls.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

Q.34) Solution (d)

Explanation:

- The Arya Samaj Movement, revivalist in form though not in content, was the result of a reaction to Western influences. The first Arya Samaj unit was formally set up at Bombay in 1875 and later the headquarters of the Samaj were established at Lahore. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- Its founder, Dayananda Saraswati or Mulshankar (1824-1883) was born in the old Morvi state in Gujarat in a brahmin family. He wandered as an ascetic for fifteen years (1845-60) in search of truth. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- The Arya Samaj fixed the minimum marriageable age at twenty-five years for boys and sixteen years for girls. Swami Dayananda once lamented the Hindu race as 'the children of children.' **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

Q.35) With reference to Social Service League, consider the following statements:

1. It was founded by Ramakrishna Paramahansa.
2. It aimed to secure for the masses better and reasonable conditions of life and work.

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.35) Solution (b)**Explanation:**

- A follower of Gokhale, Narayan Malhar Joshi founded the Social Service League in Bombay. The league organised many schools, libraries, reading rooms, day nurseries and cooperative societies. **Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**
- It was founded with an aim to secure for the masses better and reasonable conditions of life and work. The activities of the league included police court agents' work, legal aid and advice to the poor and illiterate, excursions for slum dwellers, facilities for gymnasia and theatrical performances, sanitary work, medical relief and boys' clubs and scout corps. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**

Q.36) Consider the following statements about Self-respect movement:

1. This movement was started by E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker.
2. It sought to undermine the position of brahmin priests by formalising weddings without brahmin priests.

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.36) Solution (c)**Explanation:**

- This movement was started by E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker, a Balija Naidu, in the mid-1920s. He was revered by his followers as Periyar or Thanthai Periyar. Since 2021, the Indian state of Tamil Nadu celebrates his birth anniversary as 'Social Justice Day.' **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- The movement aimed at nothing short of a rejection of the brahmanical religion and culture which Naicker felt was the prime instrument of exploitation of the lower castes. It sought to undermine the position of brahmin priests by formalising weddings without brahmin priests. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**

Q.37) Consider the following statements about Radhaswami Movement:

1. It was founded by Tulsi Ram, also known as Shiv Dayal Saheb.
2. The Radhaswamis consider all religions to be true.
3. The Radhaswamis believe in renunciation of the worldly life for spiritual attainment.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

Q.37) Solution (a)

Explanation:

- Tulsi Ram, a banker from Agra, also known as Shiv Dayal Saheb, founded Radhaswami movement in 1861. He was influenced by the teachings of Tulsi Sahib, who taught Surat Shabd Yog; guru bhakti (devotion to the master); and high moral living, including a strict lacto-vegetarian diet. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- The Radhaswamis believe in one supreme being, supremacy of the guru, a company of pious people (satsang), and a simple social life. They consider all religions to be true. While the sect has no belief in temples, shrines and sacred places, it considers as necessary duties, works of faith and charity, service and prayer. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- Spiritual attainment, they believe, does not call for renunciation of the worldly life. The movement does not promote celibacy, and most of the masters in its various lineages have been married. The teachings seem to be related to forms of 18th and 19th century esoteric mysticism that were circulating at the time in northern India. **Hence, statement 3 is not correct.**

Q.38) With reference to Indian Social Conference, consider the following statements:

1. It was founded by Gopal Krishna Gokhale.
2. It advocated inter-caste marriages, opposed polygamy and kulinism.
3. It was also known as the social reform cell of the Indian National Congress.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

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

- Indian Social Conference was founded by M.G. Ranade and Raghunath Rao. Mahadev Govind Ranade was an Indian scholar, social reformer, judge and author. He was a social activist whose activities were deeply influenced by western culture and the colonial state. **Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**
- The Indian Social Conference met annually from its first session in Madras in 1887 at the same time and venue as the Indian National Congress. It focussed attention on the social issues of importance; and it was also known as the social reform cell of the Indian National Congress. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- The conference advocated inter-caste marriages, opposed polygamy. polygamy is the practice of marrying multiple spouses. When a man is married to more than one wife at the same time, it is called polygyny. When a woman is married to more than one husband at the same time, it is called polyandry. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**
- It drew inspiration from French Revolution and taught to question all authority, love liberty, equality and freedom, and oppose decadent customs and traditions. It also supported women's rights and education. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

Q.39) Consider the following statements about Prarthana Samaj:

1. Prarthana Samaj was founded by Debendranath Tagore.
2. It relied on education and persuasion and not on confrontation with Hindu orthodoxy.

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.39) Solution (b)**Explanation:**

- In 1867, Keshab Chandra Sen helped Atmaram Pandurang found the Prarthana Samaj in Bombay. Mahadeo Govind Ranade joined the samaj in 1870, and much of the popularity of and work done by the society was due to his efforts. His efforts made the samaj gain an all-India character. **Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**
- The Prarthana Sabha was very attached to the bhakti cult of Maharashtra. The samaj relied on education and persuasion and not on confrontation with Hindu orthodoxy. The emphasis was on monotheism, but on the whole, the samaj was more concerned with social reforms than with religion. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**

Q.40) Consider the following statements about Justice Movement:

1. The Justice Movement was launched by C.N. Mudaliar, T.M. Nair and P. Tyagaraja.
2. It was started to secure jobs and representation for the non-brahmins in the legislature.

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.40) Solution (c)

Explanation:

- The Justice Movement was launched by C.N. Mudaliar, T.M. Nair and P. Tyagaraja. The movement's roots lie in the formation of the South Indian Liberal Federation (SILF), commonly known as the Justice Party, in 1916. This was the first organised political effort to challenge the Brahmins' monopoly over power in the Madras Presidency. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- It was started to secure jobs and representation for the non-brahmins in the legislature. In 1917, Madras Presidency Association was formed which demanded separate representation for the lower castes in the legislature. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**

Q.41) Consider the following statements regarding the Anushilan Samiti:

1. The Anushilan Samiti was formed on the lines of the secret societies of Russia and Italy.
2. Promotha Mitter founded the Calcutta Anushilan Samiti.
3. Yugantar was founded by the members of the Anushilan Samiti.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

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

- The Anushilan Samiti was founded by Promotha Mitter in 1902. The samiti was supported by Jatindranath Banerjee, Barindra Kumar Ghosh and others. The Anushilan Samiti was formed and organized on the lines of the secret societies of Russia and Italy. But, their activities were limited to giving physical and moral training to the members and remained insignificant till 1907-08. The immediate events triggering the members of the samiti were the unpopular educational reforms of Lord Curzon and the Partition of Bengal (1905). **Hence Statements 1 and 2 correct.**
- In April 1906, an inner circle within Anushilan (Barindra Kumar Ghosh, Bhupendranath Dutta) started the weekly Yugantar and conducted a few abortive 'actions'. **Hence Statement 3 is correct.**

Q.42) Who among the following renounced his knighthood in response to the arrest of Annie Besant in the Home Rule League Movement?

- a) G.S. Khaparde
- b) Joseph Baptista
- c) S. Subramania Iyer
- d) Muhammad Ali Jinnah

Q.42) Solution (c)**Explanation:**

- The Home Rule Movement was the Indian response to the First World War in a less charged but more effective way than the response of Indians living abroad which took the form of the Ghadar adventure.
- Lokmanya Tilak, Annie Besant, G.S. Khaparde, Sir S. Subramania Iyer, Joseph Baptista, and Muhammad Ali Jinnah were some of the prominent leaders of the Home Rule League Movement.
- Sir S. Subramania Iyer surrendered his knighthood as a protest against the confinement of Dr Besant and her colleagues by the Madras Government. Hence option c is correct.
- He acted as the legal adviser of The Theosophical Society and worked in this capacity till his last days.

Hence Option (c) is the correct answer.

Q.43) Consider the following Statements about Shyamji Krishna Verma:

1. He taught Sanskrit at Oxford University.
2. He was the first President of Bombay Arya Samaj.

3. His revolutionary activities were based in Germany.

Which of the statements given above are Correct?

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

Q.43) Solution (a)

Explanation:

- Shyamji Krishna Varma was born in 1857 in modern-day Gujarat. He completed his education in India, before moving on to teach Sanskrit at the Oxford University. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- He became the first President of Bombay Arya Samaj. He was an admirer of Dayanand Saraswati, and he inspired Veer Savarkar who was a member of India House in London. He also served as the Diwan of a number of states in India. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- His revolutionary activities were based in Britain. In 1905 an Indian Home Rule Society 'India House' was established as a Centre for Indian students. A journal 'The Indian Sociologist' was also established by him in 1905. **Hence statement 3 is incorrect.**

Q.44) Consider the following Statements regarding the Ghadr Party:

- 1. The first President of Ghadr party was Lala Hardayal.
- 2. The first issue of Ghadr Paper was in Urdu.
- 3. The revolutionaries of Ghadr included mainly ex-soldiers and peasants.
- 4. The Ghadr activities were largely based on religious lines.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) All four

Q.44) Solution (b)

Explanation:

- Baba Sohan Singh Bhakna was elected the President, Lala Har Dayal the General Secretary and Pandit Kanshi Ram Maroli the Treasurer at the first meeting of the Ghadr

Party, which was also attended by others including Bhai Parmanand and Harnam Singh 'Tundilat'. Ghadar ideology was also strongly egalitarian and democratic in content. Their aim was to set up an independent republic in India. **Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.**

- The paper Ghadar was launched on the first of November, 1913. The first issue was in Urdu language followed by the Gurmukhi version, a month later. **Hence Statement 2 is correct.**
- The revolutionaries included mainly ex-soldiers and peasants who had migrated from the Punjab to the USA and Canada in search of better employment opportunities. **Hence Statement 3 is correct.**
- Ghadar ideology was strongly egalitarian and democratic in their content. Their aim was to set up an independent republic in India. The most important achievement of the Ghadarites was that despite the fact that the vast majority of their followers were recruited from amongst Punjabi Sikh immigrants, they were strongly secular in their

Q.45) Consider the following statements:

Statement I: There was a temporary break in the revolutionary activities after the First World War.

Statement II: The coming together of the Muslim League and the Congress under the Lucknow Pact.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the statements given above?

- Both statement -I and statement -II are correct and statement -II is the correct explanation for statement -I.
- Both statement -I and statement -II are correct and statement -II is not the correct explanation for statement -I.
- Statement -I is correct but statement -II is incorrect.
- Statement -I is incorrect but statement -II is correct.

Q.45) Solution (b)

Explanation:

- There was a temporary respite in revolutionary activity after the First World War because the release of prisoners held under the Defence of India Rules cooled down passions a bit. There was an atmosphere of conciliation after Montagu's August 1917 statement and the talk of constitutional reforms and the coming of Gandhi on the scene with the programme of nonviolent non-cooperation promised new hope. **Hence Statement I is correct.**
- In Lucknow session of INC (1916) Muslim League and the Congress came together and presented common demands to the government. **Hence Statement II is correct, but this is not the correct reason for Statement I**

Q.46) With reference to the provisions of Government of India Act of 1919, consider the following statements:

1. Introduction of dyarchy in the provinces.
2. Agriculture was included in the Reserved list.
3. It clearly defined the jurisdiction of the central and provincial governments.
4. Provincial and Central budget got separated.

Which of the above are the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1919?

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

Q.46) Solution (c)

Explanation:

- The Government of India Act, 1919 introduced dyarchy in the provinces. The Act divided the provincial subjects into two parts—transferred and reserved. The transferred subjects were to be administered by the Governor with the aid of Ministers responsible to the legislative council. The reserved subjects, on the other hand, were to be administered by the Governor and his executive council without being responsible to the legislative council. This dual scheme of governance was known as 'dyarchy'—a term derived from the Greek word di-arche which means double rule. However, this experiment was largely unsuccessful. **Hence Statement 1 is correct.**
- Agriculture was included as transferred subject in GOI act 1919. **Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.**
- The Government of India Act of 1919 clearly defined the jurisdiction of the central and provincial governments. It provided for the demarcation and separation of subjects between centre and provinces. The central and provincial legislatures were authorised to make laws on their respective list of subjects. However, the structure of government continued to be centralised and unitary. **Hence Statement 3 is correct.**
- Government of India act 1919, separated for the first time the provincial and central budgets, with provincial legislatures being authorised to make their budgets. **Hence Statement 4 is correct.**

Q.47) Indian Revolutionary, Bhagat Singh was tried under different legal cases as he was involved in various conspiracies against the British government. In this context, consider the following famous cases:

1. Lahore Conspiracy Case, 1928
2. Meerut Conspiracy Case, 1929
3. Central Assembly Bomb Case, 1929

4. Kanpur Conspiracy Case, 1923

In how many of the above legal cases was Bhagat Singh tried?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) All four

Q.48) Solution (b)

Explanation:

- Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru were given death sentence under the Lahore conspiracy case of 1928. In December 1928, Singh and Rajguru had shot dead a 21-year-old British officer, John P Saunders, in Lahore, in case of mistaken identity. The plan was to kill senior British superintendent James Scott for his role in the death of Lala Lajpat Rai. **Hence Option 1 is correct.**
- In 1929 government arrested thirty-two radical political and trade union activists, including three British Communists — Philip Spratt, Ben Bradley and Lester Hutchinson under the Meerut conspiracy case. Bhagat Singh was not tried in this case. **Hence Option 2 is incorrect.**
- Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt were tried under the Central Assembly Bomb Case, 1929. On April 8, 1929, Bhagat Singh and B.K. Dutt threw bomb in Central Assembly in Delhi and offered to be arrested after throwing harmless bombs to 'make the deaf hear.' **Hence Option 3 is correct.**
- The Kanpur Conspiracy Case began in 1923 with the arrest of prominent leaders like Muzaffar Ahmad, S. Chettiar, S.A. Dange, Ghulam Hussain among others. The Charge on them was "to deprive the King-Emperor of his sovereignty of British India, by complete separation of India from imperialistic Britain by a violent revolution." Bhagat Singh was not tried in this case. **Hence Option 4 is incorrect.**

Q.48) With reference to Home Rule Leagues of Tilak and Besant, consider the following statements:

1. Tilak's league was restricted to Maharashtra whereas Besant's League covered the rest of India.
2. Besant's League was loosely organised as compared to Tilak's league.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.48) Solution (b)**Explanation:**

- Tilak and Besant had set up their separate leagues. Tilak set up his Indian Home Rule League in April 1916. Annie Besant set up her All-India Home Rule League in September 1916.
- Tilak's league was restricted to Maharashtra (excluding Bombay city), Karnataka, Central Provinces, and Berar. It had six branches. Annie Besant's league was set up as All-India Home Rule League and it covered the rest of India (including Bombay city). Its headquarter was in Madras and had 200 branches. **Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.**
- Annie Besant's League was loosely organised as compared to Tilak's league. In her league- three members could form a branch whereas in case of Tilak's League each of the six branches had a clearly defined area and activities. Also, there was no organized method for passing the instructions in Besant's league. **Hence Statement 2 is correct.**

Q.49) With reference to the colonial period of India, the Unionist Party:

1. was primarily active in United Province.
2. was founded by Fazli Hussain and Sikandar Hayat Khan.
3. was a secular party bringing together Muslims, Hindus, Sikhs and other communities.

How many of the above given statements are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

Q.49) Solution (b)**Explanation:**

- The Unionist party was formed by leaders of Punjab in 1920s. The party was particularly powerful in Punjab during the period 1923-47. **Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.**
- Unionist Party was founded by Sir Fazli Husain, Sir Chotu Ram and Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan in 1923 and basically represented the interests of Punjabi zamindar (rural/agrarian). **Hence Statement 2 is correct.**
- It was not a communal party. It was secular in nature and believed in a strong and united Punjabi entity, bringing together Muslims, Hindus, Sikhs and other communities. **Hence Statement 3 is correct.**

Q.50) Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding the Hindustan Republican Association/Army (HRA)?

- a) It was founded by Bhagat Singh and Sukhdev in Lahore.
- b) It wanted to establish a Federal Republic of United States of India based on the Universal adult franchise.
- c) Its leaders were hanged by the British under the Kakori Robbery Case.
- d) It was against the passage of the Public Safety Bill.

Q.50) Solution (a)

Explanation:

- The Hindustan Republican Association/Army or HRA (later renamed Hindustan Socialist Republican Association or HSRA) was founded in October 1924 in Kanpur by Ramprasad Bismil, Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee and Sachin Sanyal. **Hence Statement a is incorrect.**
- It proposed the overthrow of British colonial rule and its replacement with what it termed a Federal Republic of the United States of India. In addition, it sought universal suffrage and the socialist-oriented aim of the abolition of all systems which make any kind of exploitation of man by man possible. **Hence Statement b is correct.**
- The Kakori Train robbery was a train robbery that took place at Kakori, a village near Lucknow in 1925. It was organised by Hindustan Republican Association (HRA). Ram Prasad Bismil, Roshan Singh and Rajendra Nath Lahiri were hanged. Chandrashekar Azad remained at large. He reorganised the HRA in 1928 and operated it till his death in 1931. **Hence Statement c is correct.**
- Bhagat Singh and B.K.Dutt were asked by HSRA to throw a bomb in the central legislative assembly on 1929 against the passage of the Public Safety Bill and Trade Disputes bill which would reduce the civil liberties of citizens in general and workers in particular. **Hence Statement d is correct.**

Q.51) In the context of modern history, consider the following pairs:

Conspiracy	Related Issue
Kanpur Bolshevik Conspiracy	To achieve complete separation of India from imperialistic Britain through violent revolution.
Muzaffarpur Conspiracy	To kill the Chief Presidency Magistrate Kingsford of Muzaffarpur.
Meerut Conspiracy	It was a train robbery against the British Indian Government.

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

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

Q.51) Solution (a)

Explanation:

- Kanpur Bolshevik Conspiracy case: On 17 March 1924, S.A. Dange, M.N. Roy, Muzaffar Ahmed, Nalini Bhushan Dasgupta, Shaukat Usmani, Singaravelu Chettiar, Ghulam Hussain and others were charged that they as communists were seeking "to deprive the King Emperor of his sovereignty of British India, by complete separation of India from imperialistic Britain by a violent revolution" in what was called the Cawnpore (now spelt Kanpur) Bolshevik Conspiracy case. **Hence Pair 1 is correct.**
- Muzaffarpur Conspiracy Case (1908 AD): It was a revolutionary conspiracy by the Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki to kill the Chief Presidency Magistrate DH Kingsford of Muzaffarpur. They threw bombs on a vehicle of DH Kingsford but he escaped the attack and unfortunately, two British women were killed. Prafulla Chaki committed suicide when he was about to be arrested by the Police. Khudiram Bose was the youngest Indian who was hanged by the British. **Hence Pair 2 is correct.**
- Meerut Conspiracy Case (1929 AD): This was the immense political significance for the Indian working-class movement because it was a conspiracy of British Government against the rise of Communism in India. During this case, 31 labor leaders included three Englishmen were arrested on the charge of conspiracy. Muzaffar Ahmed, S.A. Dange, S.V. Ghate, Dr. G. Adhikari, P.C. Joshi, S.S. Mirajkar, Shaukat Usmani, Philip Stratt etc. were arrested on the charge of conspiracy to overthrow the British Government of India through strikes and other militant methods. **Hence Pair 3 is incorrect.**
- Kakori train robbery or Kakori Case was a train robbery against the British Indian Government. It was organized by a revolutionary organization i.e., Hindustan Republican Association (HRA) under the leadership of Ram Prasad Bismil and supported by Ashfaqulla Khan, Rajendra Lahiri, Chandrashekhar Azad.

Q.52) With regarding the reasons for the Surat Split of the Indian National Congress, consider the following statements:

1. Unlike Moderates, Extremists intended to expand the Swadeshi Movement outside the Bengal.
2. Extremists sought complete independence, while Moderates supported swaraj or self-government.
3. The Extremists sought Rashbehari Ghosh as president of Congress in 1907, while the Moderates suggested for Dadabhai Naoroji.

Select the correct answer using the code below:

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

Q.52) Solution (a)

Explanation:

- The extremists planned to expand the Boycott and Swadeshi Movement beyond Bengal and to incorporate all types of associations (such as government service, law courts, legislative councils, and so on) in the boycott program, thereby launching a nationwide mass movement. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- The Extremists issued a call for widespread passive resistance and a boycott of universities, legislative bodies, local governments, courts, and other institutions after being inspired by the proceedings at the Calcutta session.
- The Extremists made no demand for complete independence.
- The goal of the Indian National Congress was characterized as 'swarajya or self-government, similar to the United Kingdom or the colonies of Australia and Canada. **Hence statement 2 is incorrect.**
- The extremists desired that the 1907 session be held in Nagpur (Central Provinces), with Tilak or Lajpat Rai as president, and that the swadeshi, boycott, and national education motions be reiterated. However, the Moderates wanted the session to be held in Surat. Instead, they wanted Rashbehari Ghosh as president. **Hence statement 3 is incorrect.**

Q.53) In the context of the growth of modern nationalism in colonial India, consider the following statements:

1. The eradication of caste discrimination by socio-religious movements gave new impetus to national consciousness among the masses.
2. The administrative uniformity brought out by the British played a major role in promoting national feeling among Indians.
3. The English policy of promoting a free press enabled the growth of modern nationalism among Indians.
4. The development of modern transport and communication enabled leaders to better spread their ideas across India.

Which of the above are the correct reasons for the growth of modern nationalism in India?

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

d) 2 and 4 only

Q.53) Solution (d)

Explanation:

- The socio-religious movements played a major role in promoting national consciousness among people by advocating against oppressive practices such as caste discrimination but it did not eradicate caste discrimination. **Hence statement 1 is incorrect.**
- The administrative uniformity brought out by the British played a major role in promoting national feeling among Indians. For example, almost every peasant in India felt the burden of the British's land revenue policy and the educated felt the brunt of the racial superiority policy in terms of associating Indians with administration. This encouraged Indians to come in unity to oppose colonial rule. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- The press played a significant role in promoting national feeling among Indians by politically educating the masses. The British had their own suspicion against the press in India and so they often restricted the liberty of the press through acts like the Vernacular Press Act of 1877 that greatly curbed the freedom of the press. **Hence statement 3 is incorrect.**
- The development of modern transport and communication enabled leaders to better spread their ideas across India. This brought a lot of peasants and labourers for the first time under the programme of national struggle against the British. **Hence statement 4 is correct.**

Q.54) He was the first general secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress (AITUC). He represented workers' interests at the first Round Table Conference. He served as a member of the Central Legislative Assembly and he also served as a member of the Constituent Assembly.

The above paragraph refers to who among the following personality?

- a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- b) Diwan Chaman Lall
- c) Lala Lajpat Rai
- d) Joseph Baptista

Q.54) Solution (b)**Explanation:**

Dewan Chaman Lall (1892 -1973) was elected as the first general secretary of the All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC). He also represented workers' interests at the first Round Table Conference in 1930-31 and served as a member of the Central Legislative Assembly. He was elected to the Constituent Assembly from East Punjab representing the All-India Trade Union Congress party in 1946. **Hence option b is correct.**

Q.55) In the context of the Indian Freedom Struggle, consider the following statements with respect to differences between Moderates and Extremists:

1. While moderates found their support base in the educated middle class, extremists found it in Zamindars.
2. The moderates advocated constitutional means of struggle, but the extremists favoured extra-constitutional measures.
3. Unlike Extremists, the Moderate leaders believed that political connections with Britain were in India's interest.

How many of the above statement/s is/are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

Q.55) Solution (b)**Explanation:**

- Moderates found their support base in the Zamindars and the upper-middle-class while the extremists found their support bases among the educated middle class and lower classes. **Hence statement 1 is incorrect.**
- Moderates limited their struggle to constitutional means. Extremists often used extra-constitutional methods like boycotts and passive resistance to achieve their objectives. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- Moderates believed that political connections with Britain were in India's social, political, and cultural interests. Whereas Extremists believed that political connections with Britain would perpetuate British exploitation of India. **Hence statement 3 is correct.**

Q.56) With reference to the Alipore Conspiracy Case, consider the following statements:

1. Aurobindo Ghosh and Barindra Kumar Ghosh are associated with the Alipore conspiracy case.
2. It is associated with the bomb attack on Viceroy Hardinge while he was entering the new capital of Delhi.
3. Gopal Krishna Gokhale successfully defended the convicts in the Alipore conspiracy trials.

Select the correct answer using the code below:

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

Q.56) Solution (a)

Explanation:

- Prafulla Chaki and Khudiram Bose are associated with the Alipore Conspiracy Case, which involved an attempt to murder a white judge, Kingsford, in Muzaffarpur in 1908. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- The whole Anushilan group was arrested in the event, including the Ghosh brothers, Aurobindo and Barindra, who were tried in the Alipore conspiracy case, variously called Manicktolla bomb conspiracy or Muraripukur conspiracy.
- Delhi conspiracy is associated with the bomb attack on Viceroy Hardinge while he was making his official entry into the new capital of Delhi in a procession through Chandni Chowk in December 1912. **Hence statement 2 is incorrect.**
- Chittaranjan Das defended Aurobindo. Aurobindo was acquitted of all charges, with the judge condemning the flimsy nature of the evidence against him. **Hence statement 3 is incorrect.**
- Barindra Ghosh, the head of Anushilan Samiti, as the maker of the bombs, was given the death penalty, which was later commuted to life in prison.

Q.57) Consider the following statements regarding the reasons behind the downfall of the Swadeshi Movement:

1. It faced severe repression from the government.
2. The majority of upper-class Muslims stayed away from the Swadeshi Movement.
3. The movement completely lacked support outside Bengal.
4. It lacked an effective organizational structure and a party structure.

Select the correct answer using the code below:

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

Q.57) Solution (c)

Explanation:

- The Swadeshi and Boycott Movement fizzled out by 1908 due to government repression, lack of coordination, and effective organizational structure.
- The government reacted harshly by recognizing the revolutionary potential of the Swadeshi movement. Between 1907 and 1908, the majority of the movement's key leaders were either imprisoned or deported. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- Some Muslims participated, including Barrister Abdul Rasul, Liaqat Hussain, Guznavi, and Maulana Azad (who joined one of the revolutionary terrorist groups).
- However, the majority of upper and middle-class Muslims stayed away or supported the partition, led by Nawab Salimullah of Dacca, because it would give them a Muslim-majority East Bengal. Hindus and Muslims were separated by status, with the former as landowners and the latter as peasants. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- In several parts of the country, movements in favour of Bengal's unity and the Swadeshi and boycott agitation were organized.
- Tilak, who was instrumental in spreading the movement outside of Bengal, saw this as the beginning of a new chapter in the history of the national struggle. As a result, the movement spread beyond Bengal to the rest of the country. **Hence statement 3 is incorrect.**
- The Swadeshi movement was unable to establish an effective organization or party structure. **Hence statement 4 is correct.**
- It introduced a slew of techniques associated with Gandhian politics, such as non-cooperation, passive resistance, filling British jails, social reform, and constructive work, but it failed to give these techniques a disciplined focus.

Q.58) Which among the following can be considered a drawback of the Moderate Leadership of the Indian National Congress?

- a) Moderates could not effectively inculcate the feeling of belonging to one nation among the Indians.
- b) Moderates failed to widen their democratic base and the scope of their demands.
- c) The political work of the moderates was far from the hard realities of the then-Indian society.
- d) Moderates could not expose the exploitative character of colonial rule.

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

Moderates were able to create a wide national awakening of all Indians having common interests, the need to rally around a common programme against a common enemy, and above all, the feeling of belonging to one nation.

Moderates failed to widen their democratic base and the scope of their demands mainly because of a limited social base, disbelief in the masses, adoption of methods like prayer, petitioning, and protest, etc. **Hence option b is correct.**

The political work by moderates was based on hard realities, and not on shallow sentiments, religion, etc.

Moderates exposed the exploitative character of colonial rule, thus undermining its moral foundations.

Q.59) Consider the following statements:

Statement I: Most of the revolutionary nationalists refrained from participating in the Non-Cooperation Movement.

Statement II: Because they believed that a violent mass revolution would free India from colonial rule.

Which one of the following is correct with respect to the above statements?

- a) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II is the correct explanation for Statement I
- b) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II is not the correct explanation for Statement I
- c) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
- d) Statement I is incorrect Statement II is correct

Q.59) Solution (d)**Explanation:**

- The activities of revolutionary heroism started as a byproduct of the growth of militant nationalism.
- Most of the major leaders of revolutionary policies had been enthusiastic participants in the Non-Cooperation Movement.
- Revolutionary nationalists such as Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee, Surya Sen, Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, Chandrasekhar Azad, Shiv Verma, Bhagwaticharan Vohra, Jaidev Kapur and Jatin Das participated in the Non-Cooperation Movement. **Hence statement 1 is incorrect.**

- The revolutionary nationalists believed that creating a violent mass revolution throughout the country would free Indians from colonial rule. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**

However, they did not find it practical at that stage to implement violent mass struggle, hence engaged in individual heroic actions, such as organizing assassinations of unpopular officials which they believed would arouse people and remove the fear of authority from their minds and contribute to mass revolution at a later stage.

Q.60) He was inspired by the ideas of Italian patriot Mazzini. He organized Mitra Mela, a secret society in Bengal that later merged with Abhinav Bharat. He lived in the India House in London while studying law and led revolutionary activities against the British. He was the president of Hindu Mahasabha from 1937 to 1943. His famous books include 'The History of the War of Indian Independence' and 'Hindutva: who is Hindu?'. He was arrested in 1909 on charges of plotting an armed revolt against the Morley-Minto reform (Indian Councils Act 1909) and in 1910 for his connections with the revolutionary group India House.

The above paragraph describes who among the following personality?

- Ram Prasad Bismil
- Shyamji Krishna Varma
- V D Savarkar
- Chandra Shekhar Azad

Q.60) Solution (c)

Explanation:

V D Savarkar was inspired by the ideas of Mazzini. V D Savarkar and his brother organized Mitra Mela, a secret society, in 1899 which merged with Abhinav Bharat. He was associated with India House and other important leaders associated with the house were Bhikaji Cama, V.N. Chatterjee, Lala Har Dayal, etc. He was the president of Hindu Mahasabha from 1937 to 1943. His famous books include 'The History of the War of Indian Independence' and 'Hindutva: who is Hindu?'. He was arrested in 1909 on charges of plotting an armed revolt against the Morley-Minto reform (Indian Councils Act 1909) and in 1910 for his connections with the revolutionary group India House. **Hence option c is correct.**

Note:

The India House in London was a hostel for Indian students studying in Britain, founded by prominent freedom fighter Shyamji Krishna Varma in 1905. Veer Savarkar lived there while studying law and led revolutionary activities against the British.

Q.61) Consider the following statements:

1. A period when there was no language or the written words is called the prehistoric period.
2. The prehistoric period in the early development of human beings is commonly known as the Old Stone Age or the Paleolithic Age.
3. Painting and drawings were the oldest art forms practiced by human beings during this period.
4. The proliferation of artistic activities happened only during the lower Paleolithic times.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) All four

Q.61) Solution (c)

Explanation:

- When there was no paper or language or the written word, there no books or written documents, this period is called prehistory. **Hence statement 1 is correct**
- The prehistoric period in the early development of human beings is commonly known as the Old Stone Age or the Paleolithic Age. **Hence statement 2 is correct**
- Painting and drawing were the oldest art forms practised by human beings to express themselves, using the cave walls as their canvas. **Hence statement 3 is correct**
- We do not know exactly if Lower Paleolithic people ever produced any art objects. But by the Upper Paleolithic times, we see a proliferation of artistic activities. **Hence statement 4 is incorrect**

Q.62) Consider the following statements:

1. Puranas provided the dynastic history only up to the beginning of the Mauryan rule.
2. The authors of Puranas were not aware of the idea of change.
3. The Puranas speak of four ages called krita, treta, dvapara and kali.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

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

Q.62) Solution (d)**Explanation:**

- The Puranas provide accounts of dynastic history, including the genealogies of various dynasties up to beginning of the Gupta rule. **Hence statement 1 is incorrect**
- The Puranas are aware of the concept of cyclical time and the change of ages (yugas), indicating an understanding of change over time. **Hence statement 2 is incorrect**
- The Puranas describe the four Yugas: Krita (or Satya), Treta, Dvapara, and Kali, each representing different epochs within a cyclical concept of time. **Hence statement 3 is correct**

Q.63) Which of the following sources of history does numismatists study?

- a) Inscriptions
- b) Literary sources
- c) Burials
- d) Coins

Q.63) Solution (d)**Explanation:**

Numismatists focus on the study of coins, which are valuable sources of historical information. In their research, they analyse various aspects of coins, such as their design, production methods, and the historical context they provide. The imagery and symbols on coins, including portraits of rulers, deities, and various emblems, offer insights into the cultural, religious, and political milieu of the era. For example, the coins from the Gupta period in India often feature detailed images of kings performing rituals, which reflect the religious practices and royal iconography of that time.

Q.64) It is a species of extinct human that lived in India during the Middle and Late Pleistocene. It is the first fossil of early men in India which was found in 1982. Which of the following options does "It" refers to? Identify the correct answer:

- a) Ghagghar Man
- b) Narmada Man
- c) Burzoham Man
- d) Kurnool Man

Q.64) Solution (b)**Explanation:**

- The Narmada Man refers to the **hominin fossils** discovered in the Narmada Valley in central India. The fossil remains were first discovered in 1982 by a team led by geologist Arun Sonakia.
 - This discovery is significant because it represents the first fossil evidence of early humans in India.
- The fossils are dated to the Middle and Late Pleistocene epoch, which spans from about 781,000 to 126,000 years ago.
- **The Narmada Man** includes a partial skull (calvarium) which has been classified as belonging to Homo erectus, a species of early humans that lived throughout Asia and Africa.

Q.65) Consider the following statements:

1. The first discovery of rock paintings in India was made in Bhimbetka by eminent archaeologist V.S. Wakankar.
2. The themes of paintings found here are of great variety, ranging from mundane events of daily life in those times to sacred and royal images.
3. The drawings and paintings can be categorised into seven historical periods starting from the Upper Palaeolithic.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

Q.65) Solution (b)**Explanation:**

- The first discovery of rock paintings was made in India in 1867–68 by an archaeologist, Archibold Carlleyle in the Sohagighat, Mirzapur district.
- The caves of Bhimbetka were discovered in 1957–58 by eminent archaeologist V.S. Wakankar and later on many more were discovered. **Hence statement 1 is incorrect**
 - Wakankar spent several years in surveying these inaccessible hills and jungles to study these paintings.
- The themes of paintings found here are of great variety, ranging from mundane events of daily life in those times to sacred and royal images. These include hunting, dancing, music, horse and elephant riders, animal fighting, honey collection, decoration of bodies, and other household scenes. **Hence statement 2 is correct**

- The drawings and paintings can be categorized into seven historical periods. Period I, Upper Paleolithic; Period II, Mesolithic; and Period III, Chalcolithic. After Period III there are four successive periods. **Hence statement 3 is correct**

Q.66) Consider the following statements with respect to the Great Bath of Mohenjo-Daro:

- The floor of the structure was made from dried bricks which was visible in most of the Harappan cities.
- The Bath was used as a public place of bath for the daily needs of the population.
- A temple was present at the northern face of the Great Bath.

How many of the above statements is/are Incorrect?

- Only one
- Only two
- All three
- None

Q.66) Solution (c)

Explanation:

- The floor of the Great Bath was made of tightly fitted burnt bricks set in gypsum mortar and made waterproof using layers of bitumen, not dried bricks. **Hence statement 1 is incorrect**
- The Great Bath is believed to have been used for ritual bathing and special ceremonies, not for the daily bathing needs of the general population. **Hence statement 2 is incorrect**
- There is no evidence of a temple at the northern face of the Great Bath. The structures surrounding the Great Bath have not been definitively identified as temples. Temples were not present during the Harappan civilisation. **Hence statement 3 is incorrect**

Q.67) Consider the following pairs:

Sites	State Associated
Lothal	Gujarat
Dholavira	Rajasthan
Rakhigarhi	Haryana
Kalibangan	Madhya Pradesh

How many of the above pairs related to Indus Valley civilisation sites are correctly matched?

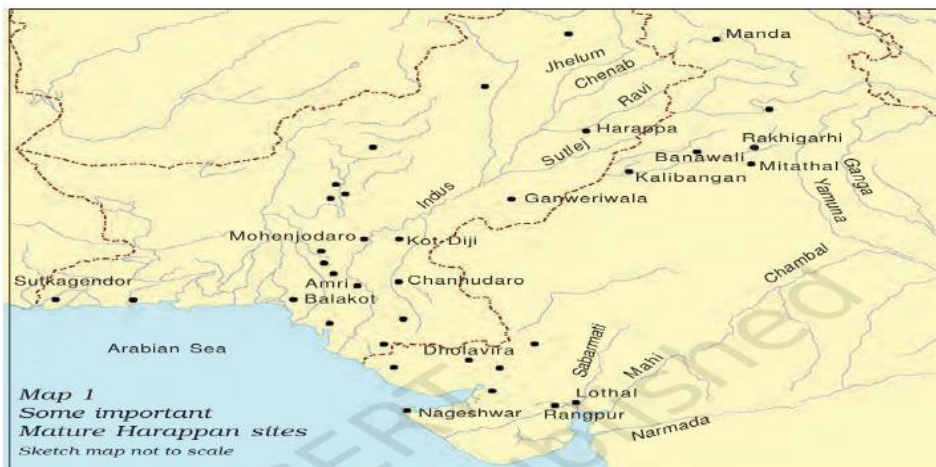
- Only one
- Only two

- c) Only three
- d) All four

Q.67) Solution (b)

Explanation:

- While Harappa and Mohenjodaro are situated in Pakistan, the important sites excavated in India are **Lothal and Dholavira in Gujarat**.
- Rakhigarhi in Haryana, Ropar in Punjab, **Kalibangan in Rajasthan. (Hence pair 1 and 3 are correct)**



Q.68) Consider the following statements:

1. Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro each had their own Citadel where the ruling class resided.
2. Harappan civilization covered parts of Rajasthan and the whole of Uttar Pradesh.
3. Kalibangan was a Harappan city in Southern Rajasthan

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

Q.68) Solution (a)

Explanation:

- Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro each had a citadel area where the ruling class and important public buildings were located. **Hence statement 1 is correct**

- While the Harappan civilization did cover parts of Rajasthan, it did not cover the whole of Uttar Pradesh. The Harappan sites in Uttar Pradesh are few and located mainly in the western part of the state. **Hence statement 2 is incorrect**
- Kalibangan is a Harappan site in Rajasthan, but it is located in **northern Rajasthan**, not southern. The name "Kalibangan" is derived from the local language and means "black bangles," referring to the numerous black bangle fragments found at the site **Hence statement 3 is incorrect**

Q.69) Consider the following statements with respect to the Harappan Civilization:

1. The decline of Chalcolithic culture led to the rise of the Harappan culture.
2. Its origin can be traced to the northwestern part of the Indian subcontinent.
3. The name Harappa is derived from a Special pottery named Harappa found across the cities/towns in the Civilization.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

Q.69) Solution (a)

Explanation:

- The Harappan (Indus Valley) Civilization is older in Indian history as compared to more recent many Chalcolithic (Copper Age) cultures. **Hence statement 1 is incorrect**
- The Harappan Civilization arose in the northwestern part of the Indian subcontinent, primarily in present-day Pakistan and northwest India. **Hence statement 2 is correct**
- The Harappan Civilization is named after the site of Harappa, one of its major urban centers, not because of a specific type of pottery **Hence statement 3 is incorrect**

Q.70) Consider the following pairs:

MahaJanapada	Capital city
Kosala	Shravasti
Magadha	Taxila
Avanti	Ujjain

How many of the above pairs given above are correctly matched?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two

- c) All three
- d) None

Q.70) Solution (b)

Explanation:

- State polities emerged around the 6th Century BCE, in a belt stretching from Gandhara in the northwest to Anga in eastern India and to the Malwa region in the south.
- The most powerful states were Magadha, Kosala, Vatsa, and Avanti.
- Capitals of these manajanpadas
 - Magadha : Rajgriha
 - Kosala: Shravasti
 - Avanti: Ujjain
- The relations among the states fluctuated over time causing warfare, truce, military alliances and marriage alliances.
- **Anguttara Nikaya**, a Buddhist text enlists Mahajanapadas:
 - Anga – Champa,
 - Vajji – Vaishali,
 - Kashi – Varanasi,
 - Vatsa – Kausambi,
 - Chedi – Sotthivatinagara,
 - Panchala – Ahichchhatra,
 - Matsya – Mathura,
 - Gandhara – Taxila,
 - Malla – Kushinagar
 - Kuru – Hastinapur. **(Hence option b is correct)**

Q.71) Identify the Incorrect statement from those given below in the context of the Stone Age and early man in India:

- a) The Palaeolithic age came to an end with the end of the Ice Age around 9000 B.C.
- b) The characteristic tools of the Mesolithic are known as microliths.
- c) The people of the Neolithic age used tools that were polished.
- d) Mesolithic settlers were the earliest settled farming communities

Q.71) Solution (d)

Explanation:

- The Palaeolithic age, also known as the Old Stone Age, ended around the same time as the last Ice Age, roughly around 9000 B.C., transitioning into the Mesolithic period.
Hence statement (a) is correct

- The Mesolithic period is characterized by the use of microliths, which are small, finely worked stone tools. **Hence statement (b) is correct**
- During the Neolithic period, also known as the New Stone Age, people used polished stone tools, which were more advanced than the flaked tools of the earlier periods. **Hence statement (c) is correct**
- While the Mesolithic period saw the beginnings of settled life and some experimentation with cultivation, it was during the Neolithic period that farming and agriculture became well-established and widespread. Neolithic communities are known for being the first to practice systematic farming and animal domestication. **Hence statement (d) is incorrect**

Q.72) Consider the following statements:

1. The Mauryan dynasty was founded by Chanakya.
2. Mudrarakshasha is a drama written in the Ninth century about the tactics of Chanakya against the enemies of Chandragupta Maurya.
3. Chandragupta Maurya liberated northwestern India from the thralldom of Seleucus.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

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

Q.72) Solution (b)

Explanation:

Chandragupta Maurya founded the Mauryan dynasty with the help of his advisor Chanakya (also known as Kautilya), who was a Brahmin. **Hence statement 1 is incorrect**

"Mudrarakshasha" is a Sanskrit drama written by Vishakhadatta, in 9th century which depicts the cunning tactics employed by Chanakya (Kautilya) to defeat the enemies of Chandragupta Maurya. **Hence statement 2 is correct**

Chandragupta Maurya defeated Seleucus I Nicator, a successor of Alexander the Great, and established control over northwestern India. **Hence statement 3 is correct**

Q.73) Consider the following statements regarding Megasthenes:

1. He was a Greek ambassador sent by Seleucus I Nicator to the court of Ashoka.
2. He lived in the Mauryan capital of Pataliputra
3. His writings survived through a compilation known as Indika.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

Q.73) Solution (b)

Explanation:

- Megasthenes was a Greek ambassador sent by Seleucus I Nicator to the court of Chandragupta Maurya, not Ashoka. Ashoka was Chandragupta's grandson. **Hence statement 1 is incorrect**
- Megasthenes lived in Pataliputra, the capital of the Maurya Empire. He wrote in detail about the city as well as the whole empire. **Hence statement 2 is correct**
- Megasthenes wrote an account of his observations but these observations didn't survive rather various fragments have remained which after compilation are as called "Indika. **Hence statement 3 is Correct.**

Q.74) Consider the following statements:

1. Gramini was a title used for the village headmen during the pre-Mauryan times.
2. Balisadhakas were the officers appointed for the collection of Bali, a compulsory payment.
3. Bhandagarika was an administrative post for a commander general.

How many of the above-given statements are correct in the context of the Pre-Mauryan Age?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

Q.74) Solution (b)

Explanation:

- The term "Gramini" was used for village headmen during the pre-Mauryan period. **Hence statement 1 is correct**
- The term "Bali" referred to a form of tax or tribute, and a specific title for tax collectors like Balisadhakas was given in this period. **Hence statement 2 is correct**

- "Bhandagarika" refers to an official in charge of the treasury or the storehouse, not a commander general. **Hence statement 3 is incorrect**

Q.75) Which of the following ancient texts gives a reasoning for the emergence of Kingship and the origination of state?

- Digha Nayaka
- Buddhacharita
- Prayag Prashasthi
- Eran Inscription

Q.75) Solution (a)

Explanation:

The "**Digha Nikaya**" is a collection of long discourses of the Buddha in the Sutta Pitaka of the Pali Canon. One of the texts in the Digha Nikaya, the "Aggañña Sutta," provides an explanation for the emergence of kingship and the origination of the state. In this discourse, the Buddha explains the origin of the world and society, including how humans transitioned from a state of equality and simplicity to a more complex society where the need for a ruler (king) arose. This discourse outlines the social contract theory, where people come together to appoint a king to maintain order and justice.

Q.76) Consider the following dynasties:

- Haryanka
- Maurya
- Nandas
- Shishunagas

Arrange the following dynasties in chronological order in which they ruled over Magadha.

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

Q.76) Solution (b)

Explanation:

Haryanka Dynasty (c. 544 BCE - 413 BCE): The Haryanka dynasty was founded by Bimbisara. This period saw the expansion of Magadha under rulers like Bimbisara and his son Ajatashatru.

Shishunaga Dynasty (c. 413 BCE - 345 BCE): The Shishunaga dynasty succeeded the Haryanka dynasty. Shishunaga, its founder, and his successors played a crucial role in further consolidating Magadha.

Nanda Dynasty (c. 345 BCE - 321 BCE): The Nanda dynasty came after the Shishunaga dynasty. The Nandas, especially under Dhana Nanda, are known for their wealth and administrative efficiency. Their rule ended when Chandragupta Maurya overthrew Dhana Nanda.

Maurya Dynasty (c. 321 BCE - 185 BCE): The Maurya dynasty was established by Chandragupta Maurya after he defeated the Nandas. This dynasty saw the rise of one of India's greatest empires under the reigns of Chandragupta Maurya, Bindusara, and Ashoka

So, the correct chronological order with timelines is: b) 1-4-3-2

Q.77) Consider the following statements:

1. The term used for war during the Rigvedic period was duhitri
2. The term used for daughter during the Rigvedic period was gavishtthi

Which of the above-given statements are correct?

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

Q.77) Solution (d)

Explanation:

- The term used for war in the Rigvedic period was "Gavishtthi," which literally means "search for cows" or "cattle raid," indicating the conflicts and battles often centered around cattle raids. **Hence statement 1 is incorrect**
- The term used for daughter in the Rigvedic period was "Duhitri," which is derived from the root word "duh," meaning "to milk," indicating the daughter's role in milking cows. **Hence statement 2 is incorrect**

Q.78) Consider the following statements:

1. Harappans were very well acquainted with the manufacture and use of bronze.
2. Both copper and tin used to make bronze were readily available to the Harappans.
3. The bronze tools and weapons recovered from the Harappan sites contain a smaller percentage of tin.

How many of the above-given statements are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

Q.78) Solution (b)

Explanation:

- The Harappans were skilled in metallurgy and were familiar with the manufacture and use of bronze. **Hence statement 1 is correct**
- While copper was relatively more accessible to the Harappans, tin was not readily available in the region and had to be imported from distant areas. **Hence statement 2 is incorrect**
- The analysis of bronze artifacts from Harappan sites indicates a lower percentage of tin, suggesting that the alloying process was known but tin was used sparingly, likely due to its scarcity. **Hence statement 3 is correct**

Q.79) Consider the following statements about Ashoka:

1. Ashoka's 'dear to the gods' title was translated into Tamil and adopted by the Chiefs in Sangam texts.
2. Ashoka made gifts to Buddhist, non-Buddhist and even anti-Buddhist sects.
3. Ashoka was Governor of Gandhara before becoming king.
4. Ashoka introduced a rotation of officers to give relief to people.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) All four

Q.79) Solution (d)

Explanation:

- Ashoka was a great missionary ruler in the history of the ancient world. He worked with great zeal and devotion to his mission and achieved a lot, both at home: and abroad.

- Ashoka brought about the political unification of the country. He bound it further by one dharma, one language and practically one script called Brahmi which was used in most of his inscriptions.
- Ashoka called himself 'dear to the gods', a title which was translated into Tamil and adopted by the chiefs mentioned in the Sangam texts. **Hence statement 1 is correct**
- In unifying the country he respected such scripts as Brahmi, Kharoshthi, Aramaic and Greek. Evidently, he also accommodated such languages as Greek, Prakrit and Sanskrit and various religious sects.
- Ashoka followed a tolerant religious policy. He did not try to foist his Buddhist faith on his subjects.
- On the other hand he made gifts to non-Buddhist and even anti-Buddhist sects. **Hence statement 2 is correct**
- In the reign of Bindusara the citizens of Taxila bitterly complained against the misrule of wicked bureaucrats (dushtamatyas). Their **grievance was redressed by the appointment of Ashoka**. But when Ashoka became emperor, a similar complaint was lodged by the same city. **Hence statement 3 is correct**
- The Kalinga edicts show that Ashoka felt very much concerned about oppression in the provinces and, therefore, asked the mahamatras not to torture townsmen without due cause.
- For this purpose he introduced rotation of officers in Tosali (in Kalinga), Ujjain and Taxila. **(Hence statement 4 is correct)**
- Ashoka was fired with zeal for missionary activities. He deputed officials in the far-flung parts of the empire. This helped the cause of administration and also promoted cultural contacts between the developed Gangetic basin and the backward distant provinces.
- The material culture, typical of the heart of the empire, spread to Kalinga and the lower Deccan and northern Bengal.
- Above all Ashoka is important in history for his policy of peace, non-aggression and cultural conquest.
- He had no model in early Indian history for pursuing such a policy; nor did such an example exist in any country except Egypt where Akhnaton had pursued a pacific policy in the fourteenth century B.C. But it is obvious that Ashoka was not aware of his Egyptian predecessor.
- According to Ashokan inscriptions, all the three last peoples together with the Satyaputras and the people of Tamraparni or Sri Lanka lived on the borders of the Maurya empire. They were, therefore, familiar with the Maurya state.
- The Pandyas were known to Megasthenes who visited the Maurya capital.

Q.80) Consider the following statements:

1. Megasthenes states that slaves were employed in agricultural operations.
2. Arthashastra of Kautilya states that there were no slaves in India.
3. It is well-accepted that domestic slaves were found in India since Vedic times.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

Q.80) Solution (a)

Explanation:

- Megasthenes states that he did not notice any slaves in India. **Hence statement 1 is incorrect**
- According to the Arthashastra of Kautilya, a striking social development of the Maurya period was the employment of slaves in agricultural operations. **Hence statement 2 is incorrect**
- But there is no doubt that domestic slaves were found in India from Vedic times onwards. **Hence statement 3 is correct**
- It seems that in the Maurya period, slaves were engaged in agricultural work on a large scale.
- The state maintained farms, on which numerous slaves and hired labourers were employed. 150,000 war captives brought, by Ashoka from Kalinga to Pataliputra may have been engaged in agriculture, but the number one and a half lakhs seems to be exaggerated.
- However, ancient Indian society was not a slave society. What the slaves did in Greece and Rome was done by the Shudras in India. The shudras were regarded as the collective property of the three higher varnas. They were compelled to serve them as slaves, artisans, agricultural labourers, and domestic servants.

Q.81) Consider the following statements about Buddhism:

1. Debtors were not permitted to be members of the sangha, which consequently benefitted moneylenders.
2. Slaves could not join the sangha, which helped the slave owners.

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.81) Solution (c)**Explanation:**

- Although Buddhism tried to mitigate the evils resulting from the new material life in the sixth century B.C., it also tried to consolidate the changes in the social and economic life of the people.
- The rule that debtors were not permitted to be members of the sangha naturally helped the moneylenders and richer sections of society from whose clutches the debtors could not be saved. **Hence statement 1 is correct**
- Similarly, the rule that slaves could not join the sangha helped the slave owners. **Hence statement 2 is correct**
- Thus the rules and teachings of Gautama Buddha took full account of the new changes in the material life and strengthened them ideologically.

Q.82) Buddhism resembled Brahmanism in several ways. Which of the following ways were emphasized by both of them?

1. The virtue of carrying out family obligations
2. Protecting private property
3. Respecting political authority
4. Social order based on classes though the meaning of classes differed for them

Select the correct code:

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

Q.82) Solution (d)**Explanation:**

- Although the Buddhist monks had renounced the world and repeatedly criticized the greedy Brahmanas, in several ways they resembled the Brahmanas.
- Both of them did not participate directly in production and lived on the alms and gifts given by the society.
- Both of them emphasized the virtues of family obligations. **Hence statement 1 is correct**
- Protecting private property and respecting political authority. **(Hence statements 2 and 3 are correct)**

- Both of them supported social order based on classes; **for the Buddhist monks, the varna was based on action and attributes** but for brahmanas, it was based on birth. **Hence statement 4 is correct.**

Q.83) Consider the following statements about Jainism:

- Jainism recognized the existence of the gods but placed them lower than the Jina.
- Jainism did not condemn the varna system.
- According to Mahavira, a person born in a high or lower varna is a consequence of the sins or the virtues acquired by him in the previous birth.
- Mahavira believed, through rituals members of the lower castes can attain liberation.

How many of the statements is/are correct?

- Only one
- Only two
- Only three
- All four

Q.83) Solution (c)

Explanation:

- Jainism recognized the existence of the gods but placed them lower than the Jina. **Hence statement 1 is correct**
- It did not condemn the varna system, as Buddhism did. **Hence statement 2 is correct**
- According to Mahavira, a person born in a high or lower varna is a consequence of the sins or the virtues acquired by him in the previous birth. Mahavira looks for human values even in a chandala. **Hence statement 3 is correct**
- In his opinion, through pure and meritorious life members of the lower castes can attain liberation. Jainism mainly aims at the attainment of freedom from worldly bonds.
- No ritual is required to acquire such liberation. It can be obtained through the right knowledge, right faith and right action. Hence statement 4 is incorrect**
- These three are considered to be the Three Jewels or Triratna of Jainism.
- Jainism prohibited the practice of war and even agriculture for its followers because both involve the killing of living beings.
- Eventually, the Jains mainly confined themselves to trade and mercantile activities.

Q.84) Consider the following statements about the contribution of Jainism:

- Jains adopted the Pali language of the common people to preach their doctrines.
- Jain religious literature is written in Apabhramsha.

3. Many regional languages developed, particularly Shauraseni, out of which grew the Marathi language.
4. They contributed to the growth of Tamil, in which they wrote extensively.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) All four

Q.84) Solution (a)

Explanation:

- Jains adopted the Prakrit language of the common people to preach their doctrines. **Hence statement 1 is incorrect**
- Their religious literature was written in Ardhamagadhi, and the texts were finally compiled in the sixth century A.D. in Gujarat at a place called Valabhi, a great centre of education. **Hence statement 2 is incorrect**
- The adoption of Prakrit by the Jains helped the growth of this language and its literature. Many regional languages developed out of Prakrit languages, particularly Shauraseni, out of which grew the Marathi language. **Hence statement 3 is correct**
- They contributed to the growth of Kannada (and not Tamil), in which they wrote extensively. **Hence statement 4 is incorrect**
- The Jainas composed the earliest important works in Apabhramsha and prepared its first grammar.
- The Jaina literature contains epics, Puranas, novels and drama.
- A large portion of the Jaina writing is still in the form of manuscripts, which have not been published and which are found in the Jaina shrines of Gujarat and Rajasthan.
- In early medieval times, the Jainas also made good use of Sanskrit and wrote many texts in it.

Q.85) Consider the following statements with reference to the philosophy of Jainas:

Statement-I: The cycle of birth and rebirth is shaped through karma.

Statement-II: Asceticism and penance by renouncing the world are required to free oneself from the cycle of karma.

Which one is correct regarding the above statements?

- a) Both are correct, and Statement-II explains Statement-I.
- b) Both are correct, but Statement-II doesn't explain Statement-I.
- c) Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect.
- d) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct.

Q.85) Solution (a)**Explanation:**

- 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 Jain philosophy.
- The principle of ahimsa, emphasised within Jainism, has left its mark on Indian thinking as a whole.
- According to Jain teachings, the cycle of birth and rebirth is shaped through karma.
- 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 option a is correct)**
- Jaina monks and nuns took five vows: to abstain from killing, stealing and lying; to observe celibacy; and to abstain from possessing property.

Q.86) Consider the following statements:

1. The Buddha's foster mother, Mahapajapati Gotami was the first woman to be ordained as a bhikkhuni.
2. Many women who entered the sangha became teachers of dhamma.
3. Theris were respected women who had attained liberation.
4. Therigatha is part of Abhidhamma Pitika which is a collection of verses composed by Bhikkunis.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) All four

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

- The Buddha's foster mother, Mahapajapati Gotami was the first woman to be ordained as a bhikkhuni. **Hence statement 1 is correct**
- Many women who entered the sangha became teachers of dhamma and went on to become theris, or respected women who had attained liberation. **(Hence statements 2 and 3 are correct)**
- Therigatha is a unique Buddhist text, part of the Sutta Pitaka, and is a collection of verses composed by bhikkhunis. It provides an insight into women's social and spiritual experiences. **Hence statement 4 is incorrect**

Q.87) Consider the following statements:

1. The tradition of erecting stupas is pre-Buddhist.
2. Stupas at Bharhut, Sanchi and Sarnath has been built even before the Buddhist era.
3. According to a Buddhist text known as the Ashokavadana, Asoka distributed portions of the Buddha's relics to construct Stupas.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

Q.87) Solution (b)

Explanation:

- The tradition of erecting stupas may have been pre-Buddhist, but they came to be associated with Buddhism. Since they contained relics regarded as sacred, the entire stupa came to be venerated as an emblem of both the Buddha and Buddhism. **Hence statement 1 is correct**
- According to a Buddhist text known as the Ashokavadana, Asoka distributed portions of the Buddha's relics to every important town and ordered the construction of stupas over them. **Hence statement 3 is correct**
- By the second century BCE a number of stupas, including those at Bharhut, Sanchi and Sarnath had been built. **Hence statement 2 is incorrect**

Q.88) 'Buddhacharita', a biography of the Buddha, and 'Saundarananda', a Sanskrit kavya were composed by:

- a) Gondophernes
- b) Asvaghosha
- c) Vasudeva
- d) Rudradaman I

Q.88) Solution (b)

Explanation:

Buddhacharita', a biography of the Buddha, and 'Saundarananda', a Sanskrit kavya were composed by Asvaghosha. He enjoyed the patronage of the Kushans. **Hence option b is correct.**

Q.89) Consider the following statements:

1. Makkhali Gosala was from the tradition of the Ajivikas.
2. Ajivikas have often been described as fatalists, who believe that everything is predetermined.
3. Ajivikas believed in the philosophy of Lokayat.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

Q.89) Solution (b)

Explanation:

- Makkhali Gosala was from the tradition of the Ajivikas. **Hence statement 1 is correct**
- They have often been described as fatalists. Those who believe that everything is predetermined. Pleasure and pain, measured out as it were, cannot be altered in the course of samsara (transmigration). It can neither be lessened nor increased. The fool and wise alike will take their course and make an end of sorrow. **Hence statement 2 is correct**
- Ajita Kesakambalin belonged to the tradition of the Lokayatas, usually described as materialists. **Hence statement 3 is incorrect**
- A human being is made up of the four elements. When he dies the earthy in him returns to the earth, the fluid to water, the heat to fire, the windy to air, and his senses pass into space. The talk of gifts is a doctrine of fools, an empty lie. Fools and wise alike are cut off and perish. They do not survive after death.
- Texts from these traditions have not survived, so we know about them only from the works of other traditions.

Q.90) Consider the following statements regarding the Sangam Literature:

1. Manimekalai was composed by Ilango Adigal.
2. Silappadikaram was composed by Chithalai Chathanar.
3. Thirukkural and Tolkappiyam were composed by Thiruvalluvar.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three

d) None

Q.90) Solution (d)

Explanation:

- Manimekalai was composed by Chithalai Chathanar. **Hence statement 1 is incorrect.**
- It is a sequel to Silappadikaram.
- The author aimed to propagate Buddhism in South India as the work espouses the values of Buddhism over other religions of the time.
- Silappadikaram was composed by Ilango Adigal. **Hence statement 2 is incorrect.**
- The story revolves around an anklet. The name means the tale of an anklet.
- Author Ilango Adikal is supposed to be an ascetic prince and the younger brother of Cheran King Senguttuvan.
- A chief character is Kannagi, who seeks revenge on the Pandya kingdom for her husband who was wrongly put to death. The poem gives a lot of insight into contemporary Tamil society, polity, values, and social life of the people.
- Thirukkural was composed by Thiruvalluvar.
- It is the first Dravidian work for ethics.
- It comprises of 1330 couplets. It discusses epics, love, polity, and governance.
- It has been translated into many languages including foreign languages.
- Tolkappiyam was composed by Tolkappiyar. **Hence statement 3 is incorrect.**
- It is the oldest extant Tamil work to date. It is dated between 4th and 5th century CE.
- It offers information on social life, human psychology, and political and economic conditions during the Sangam Age. It also discusses Tamil grammar.

Q.91) Uttaramerur inscription is a famous Tamil inscription dating to the 10th century AD. It deals with:

- a) Sacrificial ceremonies to be performed in the Chola kingdom.
- b) Describing Separation of the law-making bodies and executive bodies.
- c) Rights and inheritances of women.
- d) Qualification of candidates standing for elections.

Q.91) Solution (d)

Explanation:

Uttaramerur Inscription, dated around 920 A.D. in the reign of Parantaka Chola [907-955 A.D.], is an outstanding document in the history of India. It is a veritable written constitution of the village assembly that functioned 1,000 years ago, The inscription gives astonishing details about the constitution of wards, the qualification of candidates standing for elections, the disqualification norms, the mode of election, the constitution of committees with elected

members, the functions of those committees, the power to remove the wrongdoer, etc. **Hence option d is correct.**

Q.92) The famous Chinese traveler, Hiuen Tsang, visited Kashmir during the reign of:

- a) Chandragupta Maurya
- b) Dhruvasena-II
- c) Anantadeva
- d) Durlabhvardhana

Q.92) Solution (d)

Explanation:

The Chinese pilgrim Hiuen Tsang came to India during the reign of Harshavardhana. Hiuen Tsang travelled to India between 629 and 644 CE. He wrote the Si-Yu-Ki and is commonly referred to as the "Prince of Travelers". He won Harsha's friendship and left a vivid description of Kannauj's beauty, majesty, and prosperity. He provided a detailed account of a grand assembly that took place at Kannauj in 643 CE. attended by representatives of Buddhism, Jainism, and Hinduism. He travelled to Kashmir under the reign of Durlabhvardhana, where he spent about two years studying Hindu and Sanskrit scriptures. **Hence option d is correct.**

Q.93) Who among the following poets composed the famous 'Prayag Prashasti'?

- a) Ravikriti
- b) Ashvaghosha
- c) Harisena
- d) Banabhatta

Q.93) Solution (c)

Explanation:

The Prayag Prashasti, or the Allahabad Pillar Inscription, was composed by Harisena, who was a court poet and minister of the Gupta emperor Samudragupta. This inscription is a eulogy that details the conquests and achievements of Samudragupta, highlighting his military prowess, diplomatic skills, and patronage of the arts and culture. **Hence option c is correct.**

Q.94) Consider the following statements about Kalidasa:

1. He was one of the Navratanas in the court of Chandragupta II.
2. His play Malavikagnimitra is about the son of the founder of the Shunga Dynasty.

3. His poem Kumarasambhava is about the marriage of the gods Shiva and Parvati.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

Q.94) Solution (c)

Explanation:

- Kalidasa was a Classical Sanskrit author who is often considered ancient India's greatest poet and playwright. His plays and poetry are primarily based on Hindu Puranas and philosophy.
- Chandragupta II (Gupta period) had nine jewels or navaratnas. These nine eminent people were from various fields of art, literature, and science. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- This included the great Sanskrit poet Kalidasa, the Sanskrit scholar Harisena, the lexicographer Amarasingha, and the physician Dhanvantari.
- The play MalavikaAganimitra of Kalidasa is about King Aganimitra, son of Pushyamitra. Pushyamitra took the kingship of northern India from the Mauryan king Brihadratha about 185 B.C. and established the Shunga Dynasty which held power for more than a century. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- Kalidasa had written two long epic poems, the Kumarasambhava (Birth of Kumara) and the Raghuvamsha (Dynasty of Raghu).
- The Kumarasambhava is concerned with the events that lead to the marriage of the god Shiva and Parvati. **Hence statement 3 is correct.**

Q.95) Consider the following statements regarding the Bhakti movement in South India:

- 1. It believed in the concept of freedom from the cycle of life and death.
- 2. It was critical of other religions such as Buddhism and Jainism.
- 3. While Alvars were ardent followers of Shaivism, Nayanars were ardent followers of Vaishnavism.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

Q.95) Solution (b)**Explanation:**

- The Bhakti movement sought to bring religious reforms to all sections of society by adopting the method of devotion to achieve salvation.
- The Bhakti movement indeed believed in the concept of freedom from the cycle of life and death. To attain salvation (freedom from the cycle of life and death, they advocated personal devotion and surrendering oneself to God. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- They were against the elaborate religious rituals and sacrifices associated with traditional Hinduism.
- The Bhakti movement was critical of Buddhism and Jainism and this also led to a fight for royal patronage. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- The Bhakti literature such as Tirmumrai and Nalayira Divyaprabandam consists of hymns that articulate their criticism towards Jainism and Buddhism.
- Bhakti literature includes the writings of the Alvars and Nayanars.
- Alvars were ardent followers of Vaishnavism. They wrote Naalayira Divya Prabandham which is a collection of 4,000 Tamil verses in praise of Vishnu.
- On the other hand, Navanars were ardent followers of Shaivism. They wrote Thirumurawhich is a collection of songs or hymns in praise of Shiva. **Hence statement 3 is incorrect.**

Q.96) Which of the following dynasty patronized Ravikirti as their court poet?

- a) Cholas
- b) Cheras
- c) Chalukyas
- d) Pallavas

Q.96) Solution (c)**Explanation:**

- Ravikirti was the court poet of King Pulakesin II of the Chalukya Dynasty. **Hence option c is correct.**
- Pulakeshin II was the most famous ruler of the Chalukya dynasty who reigned from 610 to 642 CE.
- The most notable military achievement of Pulakeshin II was his victory over the powerful emperor Harshavardhana, who ruled over much of Northern India.
- The famous Aihole inscription written in classical Sanskrit was composed by Ravikirti.

Q.97) How many of the following books were written by Harshavardhana?

1. Priyadarshika
2. Ratnavali
3. Nagananda
4. Kadambari

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) All four

Q.97) Solution (c)

Explanation:

- Harsha was a patron of both art and education. He was an author and wrote three Sanskrit plays, Nagananda, Ratnavali, and Priyadarshika. **Hence option c is correct.**
- Kādambari is a romantic novel in Sanskrit. It was substantially composed by Bāṇabhaṭṭa in the first half of the 7th century CE, who did not survive to see it through to completion. The novel was completed by Banabhatta's son Bhushanabhatta, according to the plan laid out by his late father.

Q.98) The Jain philosophy holds that the world is created and maintained by:

- a) Universal law
- b) Universal Truth
- c) Universal Faith
- d) Universal Soul

Q.98) Solution (a)

Explanation:

Jain philosophy holds that the world is created and maintained by Universal laws. Jainism does not support belief in the creator deity. According to Jain doctrine, the universe and its constituents (soul, matter, space, time and motion) have always existed. The first Jain Tirthankara was Rishabhdeva. Mahavira was the twenty-fourth and last Tirthankara. Jainism did not condemn the concept of the varna system. Jainism believes in the theory of Karma. Both the idea of reincarnation and the universal soul are accepted in Jainism. Jainism rejects the idea of a creator god. The universe and all of its elements, including soul, matter, space, time, and motion, have existed forever, in accordance with Jain theology. To break free from

the circle of karma and reach salvation, Jainism teaches that one must lead a life of extreme austerity and penance. Jainism holds to the “theory of Karma” and the “transmigration of the soul.”

Anekantavada: Stresses that there are many different facets to the ultimate truth and reality, or the “theory of plurality.” Syadavada: Literally, means the procedure of analysing various probability. Five Doctrines Of Jainism: Ahimsa, Satya, Asteya, Aparigraha, Brahmacharya. **Hence correct answer is option A.**

Q.99) “Souls are not only the property of animal and plant life, but also of rocks, running water and many other natural objects not looked on as living by other religious sects.” The above statement reflects one of the core beliefs of which one of the following religious sects of ancient India?

- a) Buddhism
- b) Jainism
- c) Shaivism
- d) Vaishnavism

Q.99) Solution (b)

Explanation:

The core principle of Jainism revolves around non violence with no other religion placing as great an emphasis on this value. Jains hold the belief that souls inhabit plants, animals, and even certain non-living entities such as air and water, similar to humans. The doctrine of non-violence encompasses refraining from causing harm to humans, plants, animals, and the natural world. **Hence correct answer is option B.**

Q.100) Consider the following w.r.t similarities between Jainism and Buddhism:

1. Both Buddha and Mahavira felt that only those who left their homes could gain true knowledge.
2. Both advocated isolation from normal social life.

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.100) Solution (a)**Explanation:**

- Both Mahavira and Buddha believed that only those who left their homes could attain true knowledge. And they formed sanghas or groups of those who left their homes. The rules for Buddhist sanghas were written down in the Vinaya Pitaka. All men could join the sanghas, but children had to take permission from their parents.
- Also, slaves had to be permitted by their owners and women by their husbands. Even debtors had to take permissions from their creditors, and the royal workers from the king. Men and women in the sanghas led simple lives, meditated, and begged for food. So, they were also called bhikkus (beggars) and bhikkunis.
- They taught others, helped one another, and had meetings to settle quarrels within the sangha. People from all parts of society, including brahmins, kshatriyas, vaishyas, and shudras joined those sanghas. Many also wrote down the teachings of the Buddha, while others composed beautiful poems. **Hence correct answer is option A.**