

UPSC CSE PRELIMS 2025 TEST SERIES

SECTIONAL TEST - 01

INDIAN HISTORY AND CULTURE

Key with Explanation

Q1. C

Raleigh Commission: In 1902, the Commission was set up to go into conditions and prospects of universities in India and to suggest measures for improvement in their constitution and working. The commission was precluded from reporting on primary or secondary education. Based on its recommendations, the Indian Universities Act was passed in 1904. As per the act,

- Universities were to give more attention to study and research.
- The number of fellows of a university and their period in office were reduced and most fellows were to be nominated by the Government.
- Government was to have powers to veto universities' senate regulations and could amend these regulations or pass regulations on its own. Statement 1 is correct.
- Five lakh rupees were to be sanctioned per annum for five years for improvement of higher education and universities.
- Conditions were to be made stricter for affiliation of private colleges.

Hartog Committee (1929): An increase in the number of schools and colleges had led to the deterioration of education standards. The Hartog Committee was set up by the Simon Commission as an auxiliary committee under the chairmanship of Phillip Hartog to prepare a report on education.

The report of the Hartog Committee was effective to an extent in improving the quality of primary education. Secondary school education improved. The number of affiliated colleges also increased. Statement 2 is correct.

Sergeant Plan (1944): Sir John Sargent, the Educational Advisor to the Government of India, was deputed memorandum for the development of Indian education after the Second World War. His memorandum was submitted to the Central Advisory Board of Education in 1944. The main recommendation made in the report was:

- There should be free pre-primary education for children between the years of 3 and 6, the objective being to give the children social experience. The teachers in these nursery schools should be women adequately trained for the work. Statement 3 is correct.

Q2. D

Telangana Movement (1946-51):

It was an armed revolt of peasants under the leadership of the Communist Party of India against oppressive landlordism patronized by the autocratic rule of the Nizam of Hyderabad. It was started by a group of peasants in late 1945, against the prevalent jagirdari system where power to collect revenue and govern certain landholdings was installed in certain officers. Statement 1 is correct.

Represented by the Comrades Association, who were affiliated with the Communist Party of India, the rebellion turned violent and clashed with the Razakars, a militia headed by Kasim Rizvi.

The movement had many positive achievements to its credit as follows:

- In the villages controlled by guerrillas, vethi and forced labour disappeared.

- Agricultural wages were raised.
- Illegally seized lands were restored.
- **Steps were taken to fix ceilings and redistribute lands.** Statement 2 is correct.
- Measures were taken to improve irrigation and fight cholera.
- An improvement in the condition of women was witnessed.
- The autocratic-feudal regime of India's biggest princely state was shaken up, clearing the way for the formation of Andhra Pradesh on linguistic lines and realizing another aim of the national movement in this region.

Q3. B

Trade Union Act of 1926: It recognized trade unions as legal associations. It laid down conditions for registration and regulation of trade union activities. **It also secured immunity, both civil and criminal, for trade unions from prosecution for legitimate activities but put some restrictions on their political activities.** Statement 1 is incorrect.

Trade Disputes Act, 1929: It made:

- compulsory the appointment of Courts of Inquiry and Consultation Boards for settling industrial disputes;
- illegal the strikes in public utility services like posts, railways, water and electricity, unless each individual worker planning to go on strike gave advance notice of one month to the administration;
- **forbade trade union activity of coercive or purely political nature and even sympathetic strikes.** Statement 2 is correct.

Q4. C

The Kisan Manifesto was a document that outlined the demands and aspirations of the farmers of India in the pre-independence era. It was created by the All-India Kisan Congress, a peasant organization that was affiliated with the Indian National Congress (INC). It was drafted at the All-India Kisan Committee session in Bombay in 1936. Some of the main provisions of the Kisan Manifesto were:

- **Reduction of land tax and rent by 50% (did not demand the abolition of land tax).** Statement 1 is incorrect.
- Recognition of peasant unions and their right to bargain collectively.
- **Abolition of feudal levies and intermediaries.** Statement 2 is correct.
- Security of tenure and ownership for tenants and sharecroppers.
- **Provision of cheap credit, irrigation, seeds, fertilizers, and agricultural implements.** Statement 3 is correct.
- Protection of farmers from natural calamities and crop failures.
- **Establishment of cooperative societies and marketing boards.** Statement 4 is correct.
- Promotion of rural education, health, and sanitation.
- **Minimum wage for agricultural workers.** Statement 5 is correct.

Q5. C

On November 2, 1929, a conference of prominent national leaders issued a 'Delhi Manifesto', which put forward certain conditions as follows for attending the Round Table Conferences:

- The purpose of the Round Table Conference should be not to determine whether or when dominion status was to be reached but to formulate a constitution for implementation of the dominion status (thus acting as a constituent assembly) and the basic principle of dominion status should be immediately accepted. **Statement 1 is correct.**
- A general amnesty for political prisoners. This demand was made on humanitarian grounds. The Congress argued that political prisoners should be released so that they could participate in the Round Table Conference. **Statement 2 is correct.**
- The Congress should have a majority of the delegates at the conference. The Congress argued that, as the largest political party in India, it should have a majority of the delegates at the conference. **Statement 3 is incorrect.**
- Establishment of a policy of arbitration to resolve communal differences. This demand was made in response to the growing communal tensions in India. The policy of arbitration would help to resolve these tensions and create a united India. **Statement 4 is correct.**

Q6. B

Rani Gaidinliu, born on January 26, 1915, was a spiritual and political leader from the Rongmei tribe in the Manipur village of Luangkao. She connected with freedom fighter and spiritual leader Haipou Jadonang at the age of 13 and joined his social, religious and political movement as his lieutenant.

Heraka movement: It was initiated by Haipou Jadonang, a cousin of Gaidinliu, during the 1920s. It was started to resist the infiltration of Christian missionaries as well as the reforms imposed by the British government. **Statement 1 is incorrect.**

- Jadonang had fought against the forced labour and high revenue that the British imposed on the people. Once he had enough supporters to wage a full-fledged rebellion, the colonial administration became fearful and imprisoned him and eventually executed him 1933.

Rani Gaidinliu was one of the few women political leaders who exhibited outstanding courage during the colonial period, despite limitations. **She orchestrated for the need of an armed movement against colonial rule. She openly rebelled against British rule by telling the Zeliangrong people not to pay taxes.** **Statement 2 is correct.**

- Zeliangrong people are one of the major indigenous Naga communities living in the tri-junction region of Nagaland, Manipur and Assam.

Q7. B

<i>Uprisings/Movements</i>	<i>Reasons</i>
1. <i>Khond Uprisings</i>	<i>Protest against British forest laws and missionary activities.</i>
2. <i>Tamar Revolt</i>	<i>Resistance to feudal exploitation by landlords and moneylenders.</i>
3. <i>Kol Mutiny</i>	<i>Rebellion against displacement due to British policies.</i>
4. <i>Tana Bhagat Movement</i>	<i>Revolt influenced by Gandhian principles, opposing forced labour.</i>

- **Khond Uprisings:** Tribal resistance against British forest laws and missionary activities disrupting their traditional lifestyle.

- **Tamar Revolt:** Rebellion by the tribal people of the Tamar region against exploitation by landlords and moneylenders.
- **Kol Mutiny:** Resistance against British policies causing displacement and loss of land.
- **Tana Bhagat Movement:** A Gandhian-inspired tribal movement opposing forced labor and adopting reforms in lifestyle.

Q8. A

<i>Commission</i>	<i>Related to</i>
1. <i>Chalfield Commission</i>	<i>Army</i>
2. <i>Floud Commission</i>	<i>Tenancy</i>
3. <i>Fowler Commission</i>	<i>Currency</i>
4. <i>Lyll Commission</i>	<i>Famine</i>

Chalfield Commission – Army

- The Chalfield Commission was related to the reorganization of the Indian Army, focusing on improvements in the defense structure under British rule.

Floud Commission – Tenancy

- The Floud Commission was formed in 1940 to examine tenancy reforms in Bengal, particularly related to the rights of peasants and landlords.

Fowler Commission – Currency

- The Fowler Commission was appointed in 1898 to review the Indian currency system, particularly the transition to the gold standard.

Lyll Commission – Famine

- The Lyll Commission was established in 1897 to study the impact of famine in India and recommend measures for famine relief.

Q9. D

The Rowlatt Act, also known as the Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act, was a repressive law passed by the British government in 1919 in India.

- **It replaced the Defence of India Act (1915), enacted during the First World War, with a permanent statute** that granted the British additional control over Indians based on the recommendation of a commission led by Justice S.A.T. Rowlatt. **Statement 1 is correct.**
 - The committee had recommended that activists should be deported or imprisoned without trial for two years and that even possession of seditious newspapers would be adequate evidence of guilt.
- **This law was passed in March 1919 by the Imperial Legislative Council which gave power to the Government to imprison any person accused of conspiring to overthrow the British empire, for up to two years without trial and to execute them without a jury.** It allowed the arrest of Indians without a warrant on the mere suspicion of 'treason'. Such suspects could be tried in secrecy without recourse to legal help. **Statement 2 is correct.**

- A special cell consisting of three high court judges was to try such suspects and there was no court of appeal above that panel. This panel could even accept evidence not acceptable under the Indian Evidence Act. The Act sought the suspension of the law of habeas corpus, the basis of civil liberty. Statement 3 is correct.
- All the elected Indian members of the Imperial Legislative Council voted against the bill but they were in a minority and easily overruled by the official nominees. All the elected Indian members-who included Mohammed Ali Jinnah, Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mazhar-ul-Haq resigned in protest. Statement 4 is correct.

Q10. D

- In the 19th century the iron smelters had to pay a very high tax to the forest department for every furnace they used. This reduced their income thereby impacting the iron smelting industry in India. Statement 1 is correct.
- The Indian iron smelting industry in the nineteenth century suffered from a lack of investment, which hindered its ability to compete with imported goods and adopt advanced techniques from Britain. The British colonial government focused more on extracting raw materials from India to fuel the British economy, and as a result, local industries, including iron smelting, were largely ignored. Without the necessary investment in infrastructure, technology, and skills development the iron smelting industry suffered a setback. Statement 2 is correct.
- The British iron industry underwent a period of rapid growth during the Industrial Revolution, leading to the mass production of cheap iron goods. By the late nineteenth century iron and steel was being imported from Britain. Ironsmiths in India began using the imported iron to manufacture utensils and implements. This inevitably lowered the demand for iron produced by local smelters. Labor-intensive and less efficient, which further exacerbated the problem. Statement 3 is correct.
- Forests played a vital role in the traditional Indian iron smelting industry, as they provided the necessary charcoal for the smelting process. Charcoal was obtained from wood, which was collected from nearby forests. However, the British colonial government introduced various forest regulations and policies in the 19th century aimed at conserving forests for their own economic interests, such as timber extraction. These regulations restricted the access of local communities, including iron smelters, to forest resources. The limited availability of charcoal adversely affected the Indian iron. Statement 4 is correct.

Q11. D

- Kittur Channamma, the Queen of Kittur, was one of the first Indian rulers to lead an armed rebellion against the British East India Company in 1824, against the implementation of the Doctrine of Lapse. Born in 1778, she became one of the first women freedom fighters to have fought against the British rule in India. Statement 1 is correct.
- She belonged to the Lingayat community and received training in horse riding, sword fighting and archery from a young age. She was well known throughout her village for her bravery. Statement 2 is correct.
- Rani Channamma's rebellion against the British ended in her imprisonment, however, she became a celebrated freedom fighter in the state of Karnataka and a symbol of the independence movement in India. Since 1824, 'Kittur Utsava' has been organized every year in the month of October to celebrate the heroic rebellion of Rani Kittur Channamma. In 2022 State-level Kittur Utsav was held by Karnataka state government. Statement 3 is correct.

Q12. A

In 1854, the Court of Directors of the East India Company in London sent an educational despatch to the Governor-General in India. Issued by Charles Wood, the President of the Board of Control of the Company, it has come to be known as Wood's Despatch.

- Wood's Despatch recommended English as the medium of instruction for higher studies and vernaculars at school level. It advocated European education (as opposed to Native education) as it would introduce Indians to European ways of life and create a demand for British goods. **Statement 1 is incorrect.**

Wood's Despatch argued that European learning would improve the moral character of Indians and it would make them truthful and honest, and thus supply the Company with civil servants who could be trusted and depended upon. Statement 2 is correct.

- In contrast the despatch argued that the literature of the East was not only full of grave errors, it could also not instill in people a sense of duty and a commitment to work, nor could it develop the skills required for administration.

Wood's Despatch did not recommend free and compulsory education for age group of 6-11 years. It is the Sergeant Plan of Education in 1944 that recommended universal and compulsory elementary education for 6-11 years age group. **Statement 3 is incorrect.**

Q13. D

- Waghera Rising (1818-20) was resentment against the Company rule, coupled with the exactions of the Gaekwad of Baroda supported by the British government. The Wagheras carried out inroads into British territory during 1818-19. A peace treaty was signed in November 1820.
- The British had pledged to withdraw from Assam after the First Burma War (1824-26). But, after the war, instead of withdrawing, the British attempted to incorporate the Ahoms' territories in the Company's dominion. This sparked off Ahom rebellion in 1828 under the leadership of Gomdhar Konwar.
- Bastar rebellion of 1910 was an Adivasi rebellion against the British Raj in the princely state of Bastar in central India. It was primarily led by Gunda Dhur, a tribal leader.
- Warli revolt of 1940 was led by the tribals affected by the exploitation from the landlords and money-lenders in Maharashtra.

Q14. B

- The British administration aimed to encourage the Paharias, who were hunters and gatherers in the Rajmahal hills, to adopt settled agriculture. However, the Paharias resisted deforestation, avoided agricultural practices, and remained rebellious.
- In contrast, the Santhals proved to be more suitable for settlement as they cleared forests and cultivated the land with great enthusiasm.
- Failing to tame the Paharias and transform them into settled farmers, the British shifted their focus to the Santhals instead. They allocated land to the Santhals and convinced them to settle in the foothills of Rajmahal.

- By 1832, a significant portion of land known as Damin-i-Koh was designated as the Santhals' territory, where they were expected to engage in plough agriculture and adopt a settled peasant lifestyle. Following the establishment of Damin-i-Koh, Santhal settlements rapidly expanded.

Q15. B

- The third Anglo-Maratha wars between 1817 and 1819 are associated with a British conflict in which Pindaris were suspected to have protection from the Marathas. Lord Hastings' actions taken against the Pindaris were seen as a transgression of the sovereignty of the Marathas; they served to once again unite the Maratha confederacy. A repentant Bajirao II made a last bid in 1817 by rallying together the Maratha chiefs against the English in course of the Third Anglo-Maratha War. Statement 1 is correct.
- The Peshwa was defeated at Khirki, Bhonsle at Sitabuldi, and Holkar at Mahidpur. In June 1818, the Peshwa finally surrendered, and the Maratha confederacy was dissolved. The peshwaship was abolished. Peshwa Bajirao became a British retainer at Bithur near Kanpur. Statement 2 is correct.
- Treaty of Bassein is associated with the Second Anglo Maratha War and not the third. Statement 3 is incorrect.

Some important treaties signed at the end of the third Anglo Maratha war are:

1. June 1817, Treaty of Poona, with Peshwa.
2. November 1817, Treaty of Gwalior, with Scindia.
3. January 1818, Treaty of Mandasor, with Holkar.

Q16. B

- The Azamgarh Proclamation was authored mostly by Firoz Shah, the grandson of Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah II. The English translation of the manifesto was published in the Central Delhi district of Delhi, by the Delhi Gazette on September 29, 1857.
- It provides a detailed list of the different grievances of different sections of the society against the unjust colonial rule.
- It provides a detailed list of the different grievances of different sections of the society against the unjust colonial rule and asserts the ability of the Mughals to establish their suzerainty over India. It authored that both Hindus and Mohammedans are being ruined under the tyranny and oppression of the infidel and treacherous English. It was issued to stress the importance of communal amity among the rebels, emphasizing the need of Hindus and Muslims to join their hands to drive out the English and protect their own religious customs and rituals.

Q17. D

Koya Revolt (1879-1880): Aided by Khonda Sara commanders, the Koyas of the eastern Godavari track (now Andhra Pradesh) revolted in 1803, 1840, 1845, 1858, 1861, and 1862. They climbed again under Tomma Sora in 1879-1880. They protested about being persecuted by the police and moneylenders, restrictions, and the denial of their traditional right to forest areas. Following the death of Tomma Sora, Raja Anantayyar led a new uprising in 1886.

Santhal Rebellion: Rajmahal Hills

- Took place in 1855–56 in the Rajmahal Hills (present-day Jharkhand) as the Santhal tribe revolted against exploitation by landlords and moneylenders.

Pabna Peasant Uprising: Eastern Bengal

- Took place in the 1870s in East Bengal (now Bangladesh) as a protest against the exploitation of tenant farmers by zamindars.

Khasi Rebellion: Assam

- A tribal uprising in the Khasi Hills of Assam (1829–1833) against British attempts to build a road through their territory and impose control.

Q18. A

- The Charter Act of 1813 was passed by the British Parliament due to increasing pressure from the British industrialists who wanted to take part in the profitable Indian trade.
- **By the Charter Act of 1813, the trade monopoly of the Company in India was ended and trade with India was thrown open to all British subjects (private merchants).** But trade in tea and trade with China was still exclusive to the Company. **Statement 1 is correct.**
- A humble beginning for the spread of education was made in 1813 through the Charter Act. **It incorporated the principle of encouraging learned Indians and promoting the knowledge of modern sciences in the country.** **The Act directed the Company to spend the sum of one lakh of rupees for the purpose.** But even this petty amount was not made available by Company authorities till 1823. **Statement 2 is incorrect.**
- **The Charter Act of 1833 brought the Company's monopoly of tea trade and trade with China to an end.** At the same time, the debts of the Company were taken over by the Government of India, which was also to pay its shareholders a 10% percent dividend on their capital. **Statement 3 is incorrect.**

Q19. B

- **Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the founder of the Sikh Empire in Punjab, recruited European officers such as Jean-Baptiste Ventura and Jean-Baptiste Allard to modernize his army.**
- **These officers helped reorganize and train his forces along European military lines, making the Sikh army one of the most disciplined forces in 19th-century India.**
- Ranjit Singh's efforts to adopt European military tactics played a crucial role in the expansion and defense of his empire.
- The Punjab under Ranjit Singh: At the end of the 18th century, Ranjit Singh, chief of the Sukerchakia misl, rose into prominence.
- A strong and courageous soldier, an efficient administrator, and a skillful diplomat, he was a born leader of men. **He captured Lahore in 1799 and Amritsar in 1802.**
- He soon brought all Sikh chiefs west of the Sutlej under his control and established his own kingdom in the Punjab. Later, he conquered Kashmir, Peshawar, and Multan.
- **The old Sikh chiefs were transformed into big zamindars and jagirdars.**
- **He did not make any changes in the system of land revenue promulgated earlier by the Mughals.**
- The amount of land revenue was calculated on the basis of 50 per cent of the gross produce.
- Ranjit Singh built up a powerful, disciplined, and well-equipped army along European lines with the help of European instructors.

- His new army was not confined to the Sikhs. He also recruited Gurkhas, Biharis, Oriyas, Pathans, Dogras, and Punjabi Muslims.
- He set up modern factories to manufacture cannon at Lahore and employed Muslim gunners to man them.
- It is said that he possessed the second-best army in Asia, the first being the army of the English East India Company.
- Ranjit Singh had great capacity for choosing his ministers and officials, He was tolerant and liberal in religious matters.
- While a devout Sikh he was "known to step down from his throne to wipe the dust off the feet of Muslim mendicants with his long grey beard." Many of his important ministers and commanders were Muslims and Hindus.
- The most prominent and trusted of his ministers was Fakir Azizuddin, while his finance minister was Dewan Dina Nath.
- In fact, in no sense was the Punjab, ruled by Ranjit Singh, a Sikh state, Political power was not used for exclusive Sikh benefit.

Q20. D

Sanyasi Revolt:

- Year: 1763-1800
- Area: Bengal
- Maznoom Shah was one of their prominent leaders.
- Supported by: Bhawani Pathak and a woman, Devi Choudhurani.
- Immediate cause: The British imposed restrictions on pilgrims visiting the holy places of both Hindus and Muslims.
- The Bengal famine of 1770 sparked a rebellion among landless peasants, displaced zamindars, disbanded soldiers, and the poor. -The Sanyasis and Fakirs joined them.
- The Faqirs were a group of wandering Muslim religious mendicants in Bengal.
- Nature of the revolt: They attacked English factories and seized their goods, cash, arms, and ammunition.
- Book: Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay's semi-historical novel Anandmath is based on the Sanyasi revolt.
- It was a united revolt of Hindu and Muslim monks against the British led by Warren Hastings.

Eka Movement:

- Year: 1921
- Area: Awadh, Uttar Pradesh
- Leader: Madari Pasi
- The revolt in Uttar Pradesh was led by Fiji-retuned indentured laborer Baba Ramachandra.

Reason for the revolt:

- Spanish flu, six years of drought, price rise and a shortage of food, grains and fuel.
- charging higher than the recorded rent,
- non-distribution of rent receipts, imposition of additional and arbitrary cesses,
- grain rents are more prevalent than cash rents,
- practice of nazrana (advance additional payment as service), hari, begari (forced labour),
- corruption by middlemen like thekedars and karindas (agents of landlords).

Nature of the revolt: Because of the involvement of Congress and Khilafat campaigners, the movement was initially largely peaceful and worked within the framework of Gandhian ideology.

- **Social boycott** (sweepers, barbers and washermen), picketing and holding mass rallies to push for their demands.
- However, as the movement became more militant and began to aggressively resist Taluqdar and Zamindar violence, the Congress and Khilafat leaders distanced themselves from it, and this peasant movement became completely independent of Congress-Khilafat influence.

Narkelberia Uprising:

- Year: 1782-1831
- Area: West Bengal
- **Leader: Mir Nithar Ali (Titu Mir)**
- **Reason for the revolt: Muslim tenants fought back against landlords, who imposed a beard tax on Faraizis and British Indigo planters.**
- Nature of the revolt: Armed revolt.

Pagal Panthis:

- Year: 1825-1833
- **It is a peasant movement guided by religious mendicants called Pagal Panthis.**
- Area: Bengal
- **Leader: Karam Shah and Tipu Shah**
- **Reason for the revolt:** The Pagals and their associates fought against the zamindars and the forces of the company to protect the peasants from the oppressions and undue claims of the zamindars.
- British Reaction: Tipu Shah and some of his insurgent followers were captured in 1833 and tried.
- The government mitigated many of the demands of the resisting peasants, including a reduction of the rent rate. Consequently, the movement was subdivided, and peace was restored in the area.

Q21. C

- The foundation of the Indian National Congress in 1885 was not a sudden event or a historical accident. It was the culmination of a process of political awakening that had its beginnings in the 1660s and 1870s and took a major leap forward in the late 1870s and early 1880s.
- The year 1885 marked a turning point in this process, for that was the year the political Indians, the modern intellectuals interested in politics, who no longer saw themselves as spokesmen of narrow group interests, but as representatives of national interest vis-a-vis foreign rule, as a 'national party,' saw their efforts bear fruit. The all-India nationalist body that they brought into being was to be the platform, the organizer, the headquarters, and the symbol of the new national spirit and politics.

The nationalist Indian demands of those years:

- **no reduction of import duties on textile import.** Only Statement 1 is incorrect.
- **no expansion in Afghanistan or Burma,**
- **the right to bear arms,**
- freedom of the Press,
- **reduction of military expenditure,**
- **higher expenditure on famine relief,**
- Indianization of the civil services,
- **the right of Indians to join the semi-military volunteer corps,**

- the right of Indian judges to try Europeans in criminal cases.

Q22. A

- The Indian Councils Act of 1861 enlarged the Governor General's Executive Council for the purpose of making laws. The Governor General's executive council consisted of five members. And for the purpose of the legislation, the council was reinforced by six to twelve nominated members for a two-year term. Half of these were to be non-officials, both European and Indian not in the service of the Crown. There were similar councils in the provinces. Thus, the act did not provide for the non-official majority. The executive council was still dominated by officials. **Statement 2 is incorrect.**
- The Central legislative council constituted under the Indian Councils Act of 1861 came to be known as the Imperial Legislative Council. The Council possessed no powers at all. It could not discuss the budget or a financial measure or any other important bill without the previous approval of the Government. It could not discuss the actions of the administration. The council did not have the right to vote on the Budget. **Statement 3 is correct.**
- The Charter Act of 1853 for the first time separated the legislative and executive functions of the British government in India. The Council under the act of 1853 in its legislative capacity was to consist of 12 members. These included the Governor General, Commander-in-Chief, four members of his council and six legislative members. **Statement 1 is incorrect.**

Q23. B

<i>Paper/Journal</i>	<i>Founder/Editor</i>
1. <i>Hindu Patriot</i>	<i>Girishchandra Ghosh</i>
2. <i>Somaprakasha</i>	<i>Dwarkanath Vidyabhushan</i>
3. <i>Indian Social Reformer</i>	<i>Kamakashi Natarajan</i>
4. <i>New India</i>	<i>Bipin Chandra Pal</i>

- The **Hindu Patriot**, India's first nationalist newspaper, was founded and first edited by **Girish Chandra Ghosh** in 1853. Harish Chandra Mukherjee took over later and made it an influential nationalist publication.
- Somaprakasha**, launched in 1858, was edited by **Dwarkanath Vidyabhushan** and focused on social and religious reforms.
- The **Indian Social Reformer** was a journal started by **Kamakashi Natarajan**, highlighting social issues such as caste discrimination and gender equality.
- New India**, started in 1902 by **Bipin Chandra Pal**, was a prominent newspaper promoting nationalist ideas.

Q24. B

- The Depressed Classes Movement was initiated by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in 1924 to fight against caste discrimination and to secure the rights of Dalits. The movement primarily focused on the socio-economic upliftment and political rights of the depressed classes. **Statement 1 is incorrect.**
- Dr. Ambedkar established institutions like the Depressed Classes Institution to promote education and upliftment of the Dalit community. He also formed the Samaj Samta Sangh in 1927, a social organization promoting equality and challenging the caste system. **Statement 2 is correct.**

Q25. C

<i>Movement/Organisation</i>	<i>Associated Leader</i>
1. <i>Seva Sadan</i>	<i>B.M. Malabari</i>
2. <i>Taayuni Movement</i>	<i>Karamat Ali Jaunpuri</i>
3. <i>Dharma Sabha</i>	<i>Radhakant Deb</i>
4. <i>Women's Indian Association</i>	<i>Annie Besant</i>

- *Seva Sadan is a social reform and humanitarian organization that was founded in 1908 by Behramji M. Malabari and Diwan Dayaram Gidumal.* The organization's objectives were to provide education, medical and welfare services, and shelter to women and girls from all castes, religions, and creeds.

The Tayuni Movement was a socio-religious reform movement in India that began in 1839 in Dacca (now Bangladesh). The movement was founded by Karamat Ali Jaunpuri, an Indian Muslim social reformer. The movement's goals were to:

- Restore the original pure form of Islam by removing innovations and syncretistic practices.
- Eradicate Shirk and Bid'at from Muslim society.
- Bring Muslims back to the true path of Islam.

The Dharma Sabha was a conservative Hindu organization that opposed social reform movements in the 19th century:

- *Founder: Radhakanta Deb, a Bengali intellectual and aristocrat.*
- Established: 1830 in Kolkata.
- Goals: Preserve traditional Hindu customs and practices, and protect Hinduism from other religions.
- Campaigns: Against the Hindu Widow Remarriage Act of 1856, and against the practice of sati.

The Women's Indian Association (WIA) was a women's rights organization in India that was founded in 1917 by Annie Besant, Margaret Cousins, and Dorothy Jinarajadasa.

- The WIA's goal was to improve the conditions of women in political, social, and economic matters.

Q26. A

Lord Curzon 1899–1905:

- *Appointment of Police Commission (1902) under Sir Andrew Frazer to review police administration.*
- Appointment of Universities Commission (1902) and passing of Indian Universities Act (1904).
- Establishment of Department of Commerce and Industry.
- Calcutta Corporation Act (1899).
- Ancient Monuments Preservation Act (1904).
- Partition of Bengal (1905).
- Curzon-Kitchener controversy.
- *Younghusband's Mission to Tibet (1904).*

Lord Lansdowne 1888–94

- *Factory Act (1891).*
- Categorisation of civil services into imperial, provisional and subordinate.

- Indian Councils Act (1892).
- Setting up of Durand Commission (1893) to define the Durand Line between India and Afghanistan (now between Pakistan and Afghanistan; a small portion of the line touches India in Pakistan occupied Kashmir).

Lord Minto II 1905–10:

- Popularisation of anti-partition and Swadeshi Movements.
- Split in Congress in the annual session of 1907 in Surat.
- Establishment of Muslim League by Aga Khan (1906).

Q27. B

Charles Metcalfe (1785-1846) is known as the "Liberator of the Indian Press" because he abolished restrictions on the press in India while serving as Governor-General from 1835 to 1836:

Repealed the 1823 ordinance

- Metcalfe repealed the Licensing Regulations of 1823, which required anyone to register before starting or continuing to use a press.

Adopted a liberal press policy

- Metcalfe's liberal press policy led to a rapid increase in newspapers across India.

Believed in a free press:

- Metcalfe believed that a free press was essential for good governance and the spread of knowledge.

Q28. B

- The Vernacular Press Act (VPA) was designed to 'better control' the vernacular press and effectively punish and repress "seditious writing" in "publications in oriental languages". The provisions of the act included the following:
- The district magistrate was empowered to call upon the printer and publisher of any vernacular newspaper to enter into a bond with the government undertaking not to cause disaffection against the government or antipathy between persons of different religions, caste, race through published material; the printer and publisher could also be required to deposit security, which could be forfeited if the regulations were contravened, and press equipment could be seized if the offence re-occurred.
- The magistrate's action was final and no appeal could be made in a court of law.
- A vernacular newspaper could get exemption from the operation of the act by submitting proofs to a government censor. Statement 1 is correct.

The act came to be nicknamed "the gagging Act". The worst features of this act were—(i) discrimination between English and vernacular press, (ii) no right of appeal.

- Under VPA, proceedings were instituted against Som Prakash, Bharat Mihir, Dacca Prakash, and Samachar. (Incidentally, the Amrita Bazar Patrika turned overnight into an English newspaper to escape the VPA). Statement 2 is correct.
- Later, the pre-censorship clause was repealed, and a press commissioner was appointed to supply authentic and accurate news to the press.
- There was strong opposition to the act, and finally Ripon repealed it in 1882.

- In 1883, Banerjee was arrested for contempt of court after publishing a controversial article in The Bengalee, becoming the first Indian journalist to be imprisoned. Statement 3 is incorrect. (Not arrested under VPA, 1878)

Q29. A

Labour Legislations:

- The first-ever demand for regulation of the condition of workers in factories in India came from the Lancashire textile capitalist lobby. Statement 1 is correct.
- Apprehending the emergence of a competitive rival in the Indian textile industry under conditions of cheap and unregulated labour, they demanded the appointment of a commission for investigation into factory conditions.
- The first commission was appointed in 1875, although the first Factory Act was not passed before 1881.

The Indian Factory Act, 1881 dealt primarily with the problem of child labour (between 7 and 12 years of age):

Its significant provisions were:

- employment of children under 7 years of age prohibited; Statement 2 is incorrect.
- working hours restricted to 9 hours per day for children;
- children to get four holidays in a month; and
- hazardous machinery to be properly fenced off.

The Indian Factory Act, 1891:

- increased the minimum age (from 7 to 9 years) and the maximum (from 12 to 14 years) for children;
- reduced maximum working hours for children to 7 hours a day;
- fixed maximum working hours for women at 11 hours per day with a one-and-a-half-hour interval (working hours for men were left unregulated); Statement 3 is incorrect.
- and provided weekly holiday for all.

But these laws did not apply to British-owned tea and coffee plantations where the labour was exploited ruthlessly and treated like slaves.

Q30. B

- The first English president of the Indian National Congress was George Yule in 1888, not William Wedderburn. William Wedderburn did preside over the INC sessions in 1889 and 1910, but he was not the first English president. Statement 1 is incorrect.
- The song "Vande Mataram" was first sung by Rabindranath Tagore at the 1896 Calcutta session, where Rahimtulla Sayani was the president. Statement 2 is correct.
- The first woman president of the INC was Annie Besant in 1917, while Sarojini Naidu was the first Indian woman president in 1925. Statement 3 is incorrect.
- Jawaharlal Nehru presided over the 1936 Faizpur session, the first session held in a rural area. Statement 4 is correct.

Q31. D

The Treaty of Allahabad

Robert Clive concluded two important treaties at Allahabad in August 1765—one with the Nawab of Awadh and the other with the Mughal Emperor, Shah Alam II.

Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula agreed to:

- surrender Allahabad and Kara to Emperor Shah Alam II; Statement 2 is incorrect
- pay Rs 50 lakh to the Company as war indemnity; Statement 1 is incorrect
- give Balwant Singh, Zamindar of Banaras, full possession of his estate.

Shah Alam II agreed to:

- reside at Allahabad, to be ceded to him by the Nawab of Awadh, under the Company's protection;
- issue a Farman granting the Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to the East India Company in lieu of an annual payment of Rs 26 lakh; and
- a provision of Rs 53 lakh to the Company in return for nizamat functions (military defence, police, and administration of justice) of the said provinces.
- Clive did not want to annex Awadh because it would have placed the Company under an obligation to protect an extensive land frontier from the Afghan and the Maratha invasions. Statement 3 is incorrect.
- The treaty made the Nawab a firm friend of the Company and turned Awadh into a buffer state. Similarly, Clive's arrangement with Shah Alam II was inspired by practical considerations. It made the emperor a useful 'rubber stamp' of the Company. Besides, the emperor's Farman legalised the political gains of the Company in Bengal.
- Mir Kasim, the dethroned Nawab of Bengal, spent the rest of his life in abject misery as a homeless wanderer and died in June 1777.

Q32. D

R.C.REDDY

- The Theosophical Society was founded by Westerners who drew inspiration from Indian thought and culture. Madame H.P. Blavatsky (1831-1891) of Russo-German birth laid the foundation of the movement in the United States in 1875. Later Colonel M.S. Olcott (1832-1907) of the U.S. Army joined her. In 1882 they shifted their headquarters to India at Adyar, an outskirt of Madras.
- The members of this society believe that a special relationship can be established between a person's soul and God by contemplation, prayer, revelation etc.
- The Society accepts the Hindu beliefs in reincarnation, and karma and draws inspiration from the philosophy of the Upanishads and Samkhya, Yoga, and Vedanta schools of thought. Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
- It aims to work for the Universal Brotherhood of Humanity without distinction of race, creed, sex, caste or colour.
- The Society also seeks to investigate the unexplained laws of nature and the powers latent in man. The Theosophical Movement came to be allied with the Hindu Renaissance.
- In India the movement became somewhat popular with the election of Mrs. Annie Besant (1847-1933) as its President after the death of Olcott in 1907. Early in her life Mrs. Besant lost all faith in Christianity, divorced her husband, an Anglican clergyman, and came in contact with theosophy (1882). In (1889) she formally joined the Theosophical Society.
- After the death of Madame Blavatsky in 1891, Mrs. Besant felt lonely and decided to come to India. Mrs. Besant was well acquainted with Indian thought and culture and her approach was Vedantic as is very evident from her remarkable translation of the Bhagavad Gita.

- Madame Blavatsky's main emphasis had been on the occult than spiritualism. Mrs. Besant found a bridge between matter and mind. Gradually Mrs. Besant turned a Hindu, not only in her views but also in her dress, food, company and social manners. In India, under her guidance, Theosophy became a movement of Hindu Revival.

Q33. C

Abolition of Sati: Influenced by the frontal attack launched by the enlightened Indian reformers led by Raja Rammohan Roy, the government declared the practice of sati illegal and punishable by criminal courts as culpable homicide.

- The regulation of 1829 (Regulation XVII, A.D. 1829 of the Bengal Code) was applicable in the first instance to the Bengal Presidency alone, but was extended in slightly modified forms to Madras and Bombay Presidencies in 1830. Statement 1 is correct.

Preventing Female Infanticide: The practice of murdering female infants immediately after their birth was a common practice among upper class Bengalis and Rajputs who considered females to be an economic burden.

- The Bengal regulations of 1795 and 1804 declared infanticide illegal and equivalent to murder. Statement 2 is correct.
- An Act passed in 1870 made it compulsory for parents to register the birth of all babies and provided for verification of female children for some years after birth, particularly in areas where the custom was resorted to in utmost secrecy.

Controlling Child Marriage: The Native Marriage Act (or Civil Marriage Act), 1872 signified legislative action in prohibiting child marriage. It had a limited impact as the Act was not applicable to Hindus, Muslims and other recognised faiths. The relentless efforts of a Parsi reformer, B.M. Malabari, were rewarded by the enactment of the Age of Consent Act (1891) which forbade the marriage of girls below the age of 12. Statement 3 is correct.

- The Sarda Act (1930) further pushed up the marriage age to 18 and 14 for boys and girls, respectively. In free India, the Child Marriage Restraint (Amendment) Act, 1978 raised the age of marriage for girls from 15 to 18 years and for boys from 18 to 21.

Q34. B

- Under Lord Dalhousie who was the Governor-General from 1848 to 1856, a policy was devised that came to be known as the Doctrine of Lapse.
- The doctrine declared that if an Indian ruler died without a male heir his kingdom would "lapse", that is, become part of Company territory.
- One kingdom after another was annexed simply by applying this doctrine: Satara (1848), Sambalpur (1850), Udaipur (1852), Nagpur (1853) and Jhansi (1854).
- Finally, in 1856, the Company also took over Awadh. This time the British had an added argument - they said they were "obliged by duty" to take over Awadh in order to free the people from the "misgovernment" of the Nawab. Enraged by the humiliating way in which the Nawab was deposed, the people of Awadh joined the great revolt that broke out in 1857.

Q35. B

First Anglo-Maratha War (1775-82):

The English and the Maratha armies met on the outskirts of Pune. Though the Maratha army had a larger number of soldiers than the English, the latter had highly superior ammunition and cannons. However, the Maratha army was commanded by a brilliant general named Mahadji Sindhia (also known as Mahadji Shinde). Mahadji lured the English army into the ghats (mountain passes) near Talegaon trapped the English from all sides and attacked the English supply base at Khonali.

The English surrendered by mid-January 1779 and signed the Treaty of Wadgaon that forced the Bombay government to relinquish all territories acquired by the English since 1775.

Treaty of Salbai (1782): The Treaty of Salbai was signed on 17 May 1782, by representatives of the Maratha Confederacy and the British East India Company after long negotiations to settle the outcome of the First Anglo-Maratha War it was signed between Warren Hastings and Mahadaji Shinde. Statement 1 is correct.

- **End of the First Phase of the Struggle Warren Hastings, the Governor-General in Bengal, rejected the Treaty of Wadgaon** and sent a large force of soldiers under Colonel Goddard who captured Ahmedabad in February 1779, and Bassein in December 1780. Another Bengal detachment led by Captain Popham captured Gwalior in August 1780.
- In February 1781 the English, under General Camac, finally defeated Sindhia at Sipri. Sindhia proposed a new treaty between the Peshwa and the English, and the Treaty of Salbai was signed in May 1782; it was ratified by Hastings in June 1782 and by Phadnavis in February 1783. The treaty guaranteed peace between the two sides for twenty years.

The main provisions of the Treaty of Salbai were:

- **Salsette should continue in the possession of the English. Statement 2 is incorrect.**
- The whole of the territory conquered since the Treaty of Purandhar (1776) including Bassein should be restored to the Marathas.
- In Gujarat, Fateh Singh Gaekwad should remain in possession of the territory that he had before the war and should serve the Peshwa as before.
- The English should not offer any further support to Raghunathrao and the Peshwa should grant him a maintenance allowance.
- **The Marathas promised to defeat Hyder Ali of Mysore and retake territories in the Carnatic. Statement 3 is correct.**
- The English should enjoy the privileges of trade as before.
- The Peshwa should not support any other European nation.

Q36. D

- The Act of 1833 was a great landmark in the constitutional history of India. Constitutional developments (1757-1858) The monopoly of tea trade with China was abolished. The Company was to have only political functions. India was to pay the Company's debts. Its shareholders were guaranteed a dividend of 10.5 percent per annum. The union of the trader and the sovereign was finally dissolved.
- The Governor General of Bengal became the Governor General of India. The Governor General in Council was to control, superintend and direct the civil and military affairs of the Company. Bombay, Bengal, Madras, and other regions were subjected to complete control of the Governor General in Council.
- **By this Act, the Governor General was empowered to appoint the Law Commission to study, collect and codify various rules and regulations prevalent in India.** The Indian Penal Code and Codes of Civil and Criminal Law were enacted by the efforts of the Indian Law Commission. **Statement 1 is correct.**

- The Act added one member to the Executive council of the Governor General. the Law Member, whose work was fully legislative. He had no vote in the Council and he was to attend meetings, on the invitation. But he practically became a regular member of the council. Lord Macaulay, the Law member, influenced the educational policy of the government for a number of years. **Statement 2 is correct.**
- Section 87 of the Act declared, "that no native or natural born subject of the crown resident in India should be by reason only of his religion, place of birth, descent, color or any of them be disqualified for any place in the company's service." It was a momentous declaration. Lord Morley later described it as the most important India Act passed by the British Parliament till 1909. This clause proclaiming discrimination was of great importance for it became the sheet anchor of political agitation in India towards the end of the century. **Statement 3 is correct.**

Q37. C

Bahadur Shah I (1709-March 1712)

- After a nearly two-year-long war of succession, the 63-year-old Prince Muazzam, the eldest son of Aurangzeb, became the emperor, taking the title Bahadur Shah.
- He had killed his brothers Muhammad Azam and Kam Bakhsh in the war of succession.
- Khafi Khan gave the title of Shah-i-Bekhabar to Bahadur Shah. **Statement 1 is correct.**
- 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.
- However, the Sikh leader Banda Bahadur attacked the Muslims in Punjab and hence the emperor took action against him.
- Bahadur Shah I died in February 1712.

Jahandar Shah (March 1712-February 1713)

- 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.

Farrukhsiyar (1713-1719)

- After killing Jahandar Shah with the help of Sayyid brothers-Abdulla Khan and Hussain Ali (known as 'King Makers'), Farrukhsiyar became the new emperor.
- He followed a policy of religious tolerance by abolishing Jaziya and the pilgrimage tax. **Statement 2 is correct.**
- In 1717, he gave farmans to the British. In 1719, the Sayyid brothers, with the help of Peshwa Balaji Vishwanath, dethroned Farrukhsiyar.
- Later, he was blinded and killed. It was the first time in Mughal history that an emperor was killed by his nobles.

Rafi-ud-Darajat (February 28 to June 4, 1719)

- He ruled for the shortest period among the Mughals.

Rafi-ud-Daula (June 6 to September 17, 1719)

- The Sayyid brothers placed Rafi-ud-Daula with the title Shah Jahan II on the throne.

Muhammad Shah (1719-48)

- After the death of Rafi-ud-Daula, Raushan Akhtar 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.
- Muhammad Shah, with the help of Nizam-ul-Mulk, killed the Sayyid Brothers.
- In 1724, Nizam-ul-Mulk became the wazir and founded the independent state of Hyderabad. In 1737, Baji Rao I, the Maratha Peshwa invaded Delhi with a small army of 500 horsemen.
- **In 1739, Nadir Shah defeated the Mughals in the Battle of Karnal and later imprisoned Muhammad Shah and annexed areas west of the Indus into the Persian empire.** Statement 3 is correct.

Ahmad Shah (1748-1754)

- Ahmad Shah was an incompetent ruler who left state affairs in the hands of Udham Bai, the 'Queen Mother'.
- Udham Bai, given the title of Qibla-i-Alam, was a lady of poor intellect who ruled with the help of her paramour, Javid Khan (a notorious eunuch).

Alamgir II (1754-1758)

- Alamgir II was a grandson of Jahandar Shah.
- Ahmed Shah Abdali, the Iranian invader, reached Delhi in January 1757.
- **During his reign, the Battle of Plassey was fought in June 1757.** Statement 4 is incorrect.

Shahjehan III (1758-1759)

Shah Alam II (1759-1806)

- His reign saw two decisive battles-the Third Battle of Panipat (1761) and the Battle of Buxar (1764).
- In 1765, according to the terms of the Treaty of Allahabad (August 1765), he was taken under the East India Company's protection and resided at Allahabad.

Q38. D

Indigo Rebellion Causes

The Indigo Revolt was caused by economic exploitation and forced indigo cultivation, with peasants facing coercion, debt, and legal unfairness. Some of the causes were as follows:

- **Economic Exploitation**
- **Forced Cultivation**
- **Legal Inequities**
- **Social Oppression**
- **Inspiration from Other Revolts:** The success of the Santhal Rebellion (1855-56) and the Revolt of 1857 inspired indigo cultivators to resist their oppressors, offering hope for change.

The Indigo Revolt began in 1859 in the Nadia district of Bengal, when a group of peasants, led by Digambar Biswas, refused to plant indigo for British planters. The rebellion soon spread to other districts, including Jessore, Pabna, and Khulna.

- Peasants organized non-violent resistance by refusing tax payments, boycotting indigo cultivation, and in some cases, attacking planter properties.
- The leadership of the revolt was decentralized, with local leaders emerging across regions to guide the movement.
- As the revolt grew, it gained support from various sections of society, including intellectuals, journalists, and sections of the middle class.

- Bengali newspapers, particularly Hindu Patriot under Harish Chandra Mukherjee, played a crucial role in spreading news of the uprising, generating public sympathy, and bringing the issue to the attention of British authorities in India and Britain. Statement 2 is correct.
- The revolt spread widely across Bengal, prompting the colonial administration to use both repressive and conciliatory measures.

Indigo Rebellion Features

The Indigo Revolt was a largely non-violent peasant uprising driven by economic and social grievances, with decentralized local leadership and widespread participation. Statement 1 is correct.

It was characterized by several unique features as follows:

- **Nature of the Revolt:** The Indigo Revolt was a peasant uprising focused on economic hardship and social injustice. Unlike the 1857 Revolt, it was non-violent, using non-cooperation and civil disobedience as key strategies.
- **Leadership:** The revolt had no central leader, but local figures like the Biswas Brothers of Nadia, Kader Molla of Pabna, and Rafique Mondal of Maida led the resistance in different areas. This decentralized leadership made it harder for the British to suppress.
- **Participation:** The Indigo revolt involved various groups, including peasants, local landlords, moneylenders, and parts of the rural middle class. This broad support gave the revolt a mass character and made it difficult for authorities to isolate the rebels.
- **Role of the Media:** Newspapers like Hindu Patriot played a key role in spreading awareness, while the Bengali play Nil Darpan by Dinabandhu Mitra highlighted the mistreatment of peasants by indigo planters, helping to garner public support.

Indigo Revolt Outcomes:

The Indigo Revolt led to the abolition of forced indigo cultivation and spurred reforms, including the establishment of the Indigo Commission and the passage of the Indigo Act of 1862. The revolt also inspired other peasant movements, advanced Indian nationalism, and prompted a shift in British policy towards a more conciliatory approach.

- **Abolition of Forced Indigo Cultivation:** The revolt led to the end of forced indigo cultivation in Bengal. Reforms were introduced, and planters had to sign contracts with peasants, ensuring fair wages and better working conditions. Statement 3 is correct.
- **Establishment of the Indigo Commission:** In 1860, the British set up the Indigo Commission, which confirmed the exploitation by planters. The Indigo Act of 1862 was passed, although not all recommendations were implemented. Statement 4 is correct.
- **Strengthening of Peasant Movements:** The Indigo revolt inspired future peasant movements, showing the strength of collective action and serving as a model for later uprisings like the Deccan Riots of 1875 and Champaran Satyagraha of 1917.
- **Change in British Policy:** The Indigo revolt led to a shift in British policy, with land reforms and cooperatives introduced to address peasant issues, although these measures were only partially successful.

Q39. A

Communal Award 1932

Based on the recommendations of the Indian Franchise Committee (Lothian Committee), and Ambedkar's efforts, Ramsay MacDonald announced the Communal Award in August 1932. It was based on the concept of

separate electorates, which had already been established by the British government through the Morley-Minto Reforms and the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms.

Communal Award Features

The Communal Award had the following points:

Separate electorates:

- Separate electorates were announced for Marathas, depressed classes, Sikhs, women, Indian Christians, and Anglo-Indians. Statement 1 is correct.
- The Marathas were to be given seven seats in the province of Bombay.
- It created separate electorates for the Depressed classes, who were given 71 reserved seats.

Voting rights to the Depressed classes:

- It granted voting rights to the Depressed classes alongside Caste-Hindus in general elections.
- It also granted an additional vote in designated special depressed class constituencies for a 20-year term.

Doubled the seats:

- It distributed the seats in the provincial legislatures on a communal basis and doubled the existing seats of the provincial legislatures.
- Muslims were to be given weightage wherever they were a minority.

Reservation for Women: 3% of seats were to be reserved for women in all provinces except in the North West Frontier Province. Statement 2 is correct.

Seats to other social groups: Seats were allocated for laborers, landlords, traders, and industrialists.

Reaction to the Communal Award

The announcement of the Communal Award after the Second Round Table Conference attracted severe criticism from various leaders, particularly Mahatma Gandhi.

- **Congress:** Congress opted not to accept or reject the Communal Award formally without the consent of minorities despite opposing the separate electorates. Statement 3 is incorrect.

Gandhi:

- Mahatma Gandhi heavily criticized the communal awards and considered it as a tool to divide Indian society.
- He protested against the Communal Award and went on a fast unto death in the Yerawada jail on 20 September 1932.
- He was supportive of proper representation but did not agree with the idea of a separate electorate.

Q40. A

Lord Dufferin 1884–88

- The Third Burmese War (1885–86).
- Establishment of the Indian National Congress.

Lord Lansdowne 1888–94

- Factory Act (1891).

- Categorisation of civil services into imperial, provisional and subordinate.
- **Indian Councils Act (1892).**
- Setting up of Durand Commission (1893) to define the Durand Line between India and Afghanistan (now between Pakistan and Afghanistan; a small portion of the line touches India in Pakistan occupied Kashmir).

Lord Elgin II 1894–99

- Two British officials assassinated by Chapekar brothers (1897).

Lord Curzon 1899–1905

- Appointment of Police Commission (1902) under Sir Andrew Frazer to review police administration.
- Appointment of Universities Commission (1902) and passing of Indian Universities Act (1904).
- Establishment of Department of Commerce and Industry.
- Calcutta Corporation Act (1899).
- Ancient Monuments Preservation Act (1904).
- Partition of Bengal (1905).
- Curzon-Kitchener controversy.
- Younghusband's Mission to Tibet (1904)

Q41. D

- **Ramendra Sunder Trivedi was a prominent figure in the Swadeshi Movement (1905–1911).** He contributed significantly through his writings and speeches advocating the use of indigenous goods and promoting self-reliance.
- **J.M. Sengupta (Jatindra Mohan Sengupta) was an active participant in the Non-Cooperation Movement (1920–1922) initiated by Mahatma Gandhi. He was a leader from Bengal and played a key role in mobilizing support for the movement.**
- **K. Kelappan was a notable leader during the Civil Disobedience Movement (1930–1934).** He was actively involved in the Salt Satyagraha in Kerala and was popularly known as the "Kerala Gandhi".
- **Achyut Patwardhan was a prominent leader of the Quit India Movement (1942). He was a socialist leader and worked alongside other leaders to organize resistance against British rule during this period.**

Q42. A

The Battle of Bedara was fought on 25 November 1759 near Chinsurah (Biderra) in Bengal between the British East India Company and the Dutch East India Company.

- The Dutch sought to challenge British dominance in Bengal by sending a force from Batavia (present-day Jakarta) to Bengal.
- The British forces, with the assistance of Mir Jafar (Nawab of Bengal), decisively defeated the Dutch, ending their ambitions in Bengal and solidifying British control in the region.

Q43. B

A significant feature of the Quit India Movement was the emergence of what came to be known as parallel governments in some parts of the country.

- The first one was proclaimed in Ballia, in East U P, in August 1942 under the leadership of Chittu Pande, who called himself a Gandhian. Though it succeeded in getting the Collector to hand over power and release all the arrested Congress leaders, it could not survive for long and when the soldiers marched in, a week after the parallel government was formed, they found that the leaders had fled.
- In Tamluk in the Midnapur district of Bengal, the Jatiya Sarkar came into existence on 17th December 1942 and lasted till September 1944. Tamluk was an area where Gandhian constructive work had made considerable headway and it was also the scene of earlier mass struggles. Statement 1 is incorrect.
- The Jatiya Sarkar undertook cyclone relief work, gave grants to schools, and organized an armed Vidyut Vahini. It also set up arbitration courts and distributed the surplus paddy of the well-to-do to the poor. Being located in a relatively remote area, it could continue its activities with ease. Statement 3 is correct.
- Satara, in Maharashtra, emerged as the base of the longest-lasting and effective parallel government, named "Prati Sarkar". It was organized under leaders like Y.B. Chavan, Nana Patil, etc. Village libraries and Nyayadan Mandals were organized, prohibition campaigns were carried on, and 'Gandhi marriages' were organised. Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q44. A

- Tilak set up his Indian Home Rule League in April 1916. Tilak held his first Home Rule meeting at Belgaum. Poona was the headquarters of his league. His league was restricted to Maharashtra (excluding Bombay city), Karnataka, Central Provinces and Berar. Statement 1 is incorrect.
- It had six branches and the demands included swarajya, formation of linguistic states, and education in the vernacular. Statement 2 is correct.
- Annie Besant set up her All-India Home Rule League in September 1916 in Madras (now Chennai) and covered the rest of India (including Bombay City). It had 200 branches, was loosely organized as compared to Tilak's league, and had George Arundale as the organizing secretary. Besides Arundale, the main work was done by B.W. Wadia and C.P. Ramaswamy Aiyar. Statement 3 is incorrect.
- The Home Rule agitation was later joined by Motilal Nehru, Jawaharlal Nehru, Bhulabhai Desai, Chittaranjan Das, K.M. Munshi, B. Chakravarti, Saifuddin Kitchlew, Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mohammad Ali Jinnah, Tej Bahadur Sapru and Lala Lajpat Rai. Some of these leaders became heads of local branches of Annie Besant's League. Mohammad Ali Jinnah led the Bombay division.

Q45. B

The Labour government under the Atlee administration dispatched a powerful delegation to India in February 1946 called the Cabinet Mission. Its members included Pethick Lawrence (Secretary of State for India), Stafford Cripps, and A.V. Alexander. These were three British cabinet members, and the missions did not have any Indian members. Statement 1 is correct.

The objective of the Mission was to discuss the transfer of power from the British government to the Indian political leadership with the aim of preserving India's unity and granting its independence. In this regard, it also tried to facilitate the drafting of an Indian constitution.

It conducted extensive discussions on interim governance as well as the rules and processes for drafting a new constitution and presented its own constitutional solution due to a lack of unanimity in the discussions.

The plan proposed by the Mission rejected the demand for a separate "Pakistan". Statement 2 is correct.

Instead, it proposed three divisions or groups within the provinces:

- **Group A:** Madras, the Central Provinces, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Bombay, and Orissa
- **Group B:** Punjab, Sindh, the NWFP, and Baluchistan
- **Group C:** Assam and Bengal

According to the plan, a constituent assembly was to be chosen by proportional representation by provincial legislatures (voting in three groups: general, Muslims, and Sikhs). Provincial legislatures would send 292, Chief Commissioner's provinces would send 4, and Princely States would send 93 to make up the 389-member constituent assembly. Here in, the elections were indirect and not direct. Statement 3 is incorrect.

Q46. C

The Indian Council's Act, of 1909, popularly known as the Morley-Minto reforms introduced the following changes:

- The elective principle was recognized for the nonofficial membership of the councils in India. Indians were allowed to participate in the election of various legislative councils, though on the basis of class and community. Statement 1 is correct.
- The strength of the Imperial Legislative Council was increased.
- Of the sixty-eight members of the Imperial Legislative Council, thirty-six were officials and five were nominated non-officials. Out of twenty-seven elected members, six were elected by big landlords and two by British capitalists.
- With regard to the central government, an Indian member was taken for the first time in the Executive Council of the Governor-General (Satyendra Prasad Sinha was the first Indian to join the Governor-General's or Viceroy's Executive Council, as a law member). Statement 2 is correct.
- It retained an official majority in the Central Legislative Council but allowed the provincial legislative councils to have a nonofficial majority.
- It Introduced communal representation through a separate electorate to the Muslim community. Statement 3 is correct.
- Even before the reforms were introduced, in 1907, two Indians- K. G. Gupta and Syed Hussain Bilgrami- were made members of the Secretary of State's India Council. Statement 4 is incorrect.

Q47. C

- The initial emphasis of the Non-Cooperation movement was on middle class participation, such as students leaving schools and colleges and lawyers giving up their legal practice. Simultaneously, there were efforts at developing national schools and arbitration courts, raising a Tilak Swaraj Fund of Rs. 10 million and recruiting an equal number of volunteers.
- Gradually, the movement became more militant, with the beginning of boycott and organisation of public bonfires of foreign cloth.
- A nationwide strike was observed on 17th November, the day the Prince of Wales arrived in India on an official visit. On that day Bombay witnessed the outbreak of the first violent riot of the movement, targeting the Europeans, Anglo-Indians and the Parsis in the city.
- Gandhi was incensed; full-scale civil disobedience or a no tax campaign was postponed; it was decided that an experimental no revenue campaign would be launched at Bardoli in Gujarat in February 1922. The venue was carefully chosen, as it was a ryotwari area, with no zamindars and therefore no danger of a no- revenue campaign snowballing into a no-rent campaign tearing apart the fragile coalition of classes. But this never happened, as before that the Non-cooperation movement was withdrawn.

- The masses often crossed the limits of Gandhian creed of non-violence. Gandhi himself condemned the unruly mob, but failed to restrain them. And this was the main reason why he hesitated to begin a full-fledged civil disobedience or a no-revenue campaign. Both Statements 1 and 2 are correct.
- The final threshold was reached in the Chauri Chaura incident in Gorakhpur district of Uttar Pradesh on 4 February 1922, when villagers burned alive twenty-two policemen in the local police station.

Q48. B

The Lucknow session of the Indian National Congress presided over by a moderate, Ambika Charan Majumdar, finally readmitted the extremists led by Tilak to the Congress fold. Statement 1 is correct.

Various factors facilitated this reunion:

- Old controversies had become meaningless now.
- Both the Moderates and the Extremists realized that the split had led to political inactivity.
- Annie Besant and Tilak had made vigorous efforts for the reunion. To allay Moderate suspicions, Tilak had declared that he supported a reform of the administration and not an overthrow of the government. He also denounced acts of violence.
- The death of two moderates, Gokhale and Pherozshah Mehta, who had led the Moderate opposition to the Extremists, facilitated the reunion. Statement 2 is incorrect.

The Lucknow Congress was significant also for the famous Congress League Pact, popularly known as the Lucknow Pact. Both Tilak and Annie Besant played a leading role in bringing about this agreement between the Congress and the League, much against the wishes of many important leaders, including Madan Mohan Malaviya. Statement 3 is correct.

While the League agreed to present joint constitutional demands with the Congress to the government, the Congress accepted the Muslim League's position on separate electorates which would continue till any one community demanded joint electorates. The Muslims were also granted a fixed proportion of seats in the legislatures at all-India and provincial levels.

Q49. B

Battle of Khed (1707):

- Fought between Shahu I and Tarabai's forces, marking Shahu's consolidation of power in the Maratha Empire.

Battle of Karnal (1739):

- Fought between Nadir Shah and the Mughal Emperor Muhammad Shah, leading to the Persian invasion of Delhi.

Battle of Wandiwash (1760):

- A key battle of the Carnatic Wars between the British and the French.

Battle of Buxar (1764):

- Fought between the British East India Company and the combined forces of Indian rulers.

Q50. D

Lord Dalhousie – Opening of Bethune School:

- The Bethune School, established in 1849, was one of the earliest educational institutions for women in India, and it was supported by Lord Dalhousie.

Lord Hastings – Treaty of Sugauli:

- The Treaty of Sugauli, signed in 1815 and ratified in 1816, concluded the Anglo-Nepalese War during the tenure of Lord Hastings.

Lord Lytton – Delhi Durbar:

- The Delhi Durbar of 1877 was organized by Lord Lytton to proclaim Queen Victoria as the Empress of India.

Lord Curzon – Treaty of Lhasa:

- The Treaty of Lhasa was signed in 1904 following the British expedition to Tibet, during Lord Curzon's tenure as Viceroy.

Q51. B

- **The Bombay Presidency Association was founded in 1885 by K.T. Telang, along with Pherozeshah Mehta and Badruddin Tyabji. Pair 1 is correctly matched.**
- The East India Association (EIA) was a London-based organization that discussed India-related issues and represented Indians to the British government. **It was founded in 1866 by Dadabhai Naoroji,** along with retired British officials and other Indians. The EIA was a predecessor to the Indian National Congress. **Pair 2 is incorrectly matched.**
- **The Indian National Association was founded in 1876 by Anand Mohan Bose and Surendranath Banerjee. Pair 3 is correctly matched.**
- **The Indian League was established in 1875 in Calcutta by Sisir Kumar Ghosh. Pair 4 is incorrectly matched.**

Q52. D

In 1910, Sarla Devi Chaudhurani convened the first meeting of the Bharat Stree Mahamandal in Allahabad. Statement 1 is correct.

- Considered as the first major Indian women's organization set up by a woman, its objectives included the promotion of education for women, abolition of the purdah system, and improvement in the socio-economic and political status of women all over India.
- Sarla Devi believed that the man working for women's upliftment lived 'under the shade of Manu'.

Ramabai Ranade founded the Ladies Social Conference (Bharat Mahila Parishad), under the parent organization National Social Conference, in 1904 in Bombay. Statement 2 is correct.

Pandita Ramabai Saraswati founded the Arya Mahila Samaj to serve the cause of women. **She pleaded for improvement in the educational status of Indian women before the English Education Commission which was referred to Queen Victoria.** This resulted in medical education for women which started in Lady Dufferin College. **Statement 3 is correct.**

Q53. A

- According to the Subsidiary Alliance, Indian rulers were not allowed to have their independent armed forces.
- They were to be protected by the Company, but had to pay for the "subsidiary forces" that the Company was supposed to maintain for the purpose of this protection.

- If the Indian rulers failed to make the payment, then part of their territory was taken away as a penalty.
- It was introduced by the Lord Wellesley who was the Governor-General of Bengal from 1798 to 1805.
- **The first state to be acquired from the Subsidiary Alliance was Nizam of Hyderabad in 1798.**
- **Followed by the series of states like Mysore in 1799, Tanjore in 1799, Awadh in 1801, Peshwa in 1802, Bhonsle Raja Berar in 1803, Scindia in 1804, and Holkar in 1818.**

Sindh Accepts Subsidiary Alliance (1839)

- In 1839, under the threat of superior force, the Amirs of Sindh were compelled to accept a treaty with the British East India Company. The Company's main objectives were to secure the payment of owed money and to abrogate an article in the 1832 treaty that restricted the movement of English troops in Sindh.

Q54. D

The word Veda comes from the root vid (literally, 'to know') and means 'knowledge'. **There are four Vedas—Rig, Sama, Yajur, and Atharva.** The Rig Veda contains the world's oldest surviving poetry, some of it of extraordinary beauty and philosophical depth. Each Veda has four parts, the last three of which sometimes blend into each other—the Samhita, Brahmana, Aranyaka, and Upanishad.

- The Rig Veda Samhita is a collection of 1,028 hymns (suktas) arranged in 10 books (Mandalas).
- The Sama Veda consists of 1,810 verses, mostly borrowed from the Rig Veda, arranged according to the needs of musical notation. The original melodies are, however, lost.
- The Yajur Veda deals with the details of the performance of rituals.
- The Atharva Veda is the latest Veda and contains hymns (some from the Rig Veda), but also spells and charms which reflect aspects of popular beliefs and practices.

There are several recensions (shakhas) of the Vedas, associated with different schools (charanas) of Vedic study and interpretation. The terms shakha and charana are often used interchangeably.

The Shakala shakha is the only surviving recension of the Rig Veda. Pair 1 is correct.

The texts of the Yajur Veda are divided into those of the Shukla (White) school and Krishna (Black) school.

- **The recensions of the Shukla (also known as Vajasaneya) Yajur Veda are the Madhyandina and Kanva. The Black school is represented by the Kathaka, Kapishthala, Maitrayani, and Taittiriya recensions.** Pair 2 is correct.
- The main difference between the texts of the two schools is that the Samhitas of the White school contain only the mantras (prayers and sacrificial formulae), while in the texts of the Black school the mantras are accompanied by a commentary describing and discussing various aspects of the sacrificial rituals.

The Kauthuma, Ranayaniya, and Jaiminiya (or Talavakara) are recensions of the Sama Veda, and the Shaunaka and Paippalada of the Atharva Veda. Pairs 3 and 4 are also correct.

Q55. A

BUDDHIST LITERATURE:

Early Buddhist literature is generally divided into canonical and non-canonical texts. Canonical texts are the books which lay down the basic tenets and principles of a religion or sect. The various Buddhist schools classify their canonical literature in different ways, some into 9 or 12 Angas, others into 3 Pitakas.

The Tipitaka consists of three books—the Sutta, Vinaya, and Abhidhamma. In the Buddhist context, sutta (from the Sanskrit sutra) refers to texts that are supposed to contain what the Buddha himself said.

The Sutta Pitaka contains the Buddha's discourses on various doctrinal issues in dialogue form. With the exception of a few suttas, the authority of this work was accepted by all Buddhist schools.

The Vinaya Pitaka has rules for monks and nuns of the sangha (monastic order). Statement 1 is correct.

- It includes the Patimokkha—a list of transgressions against monastic discipline and atonements for these.

The Abhidhamma Pitaka is a later work, and contains a thorough study and systemization of the teachings of the Sutta Pitaka through lists, summaries, and questions and answers.

The three Pitakas are divided into books known as the Nikayas (analogous but not identical to the Agamas of the Buddhist Sanskrit tradition).

For instance, the Sutta Pitaka consists of five Nikayas—the Digha, Majjhima, Samyutta, Anguttara, and Khuddaka Nikayas. Statement 2 is incorrect.

The Jatakas—stories of the previous births of the Buddha—are one of the 15 books of the Khuddaka Nikaya, and their composition can be placed between the 3rd century BCE and the 2nd century CE.

Statement 3 is correct.

The Khuddaka Nikaya also contains the Dhammapada (a collection of verses dealing mainly with ethical sayings), and the Theragatha and Therigatha (songs of Buddhist monks and nuns).

- The Therigatha, which describes women's experience of renunciation, is especially important because it is one of the very few surviving ancient Indian texts composed by or attributed to women.

Q56. A

<i>Ancient Texts</i>	<i>Written by</i>
1. <i>Sariputrprakarana</i>	<i>Ashvaghosha</i>
2. <i>Pancharatra</i>	<i>Bhasa</i>
3. <i>Vikramorvashiya</i>	<i>Kalidasa</i>
4. <i>Brihatsamhita</i>	<i>Varahamihira</i>

The earliest Sanskrit poets and playwrights include Ashvaghosha and Bhasa.

- **Ashvaghosha was the author of the Buddhacharita (which he describes as a mahakavya), Sariputrprakarana, and Saundarananda.**
- **Bhasa wrote several dramas including the Pancharatra, Dutavakya, Balacharita, and Svapna-Vasavadatta.**

One of the most celebrated names among Sanskrit writers of the 1st millennium is that of **Kalidasa (4th–5th centuries), author of the dramas Abhijnana-Shakuntala, Malavikagnimitra, Vikramorvashiya, and poetic works such as the Raghuvamsha, Kumarasambhava, and Meghaduta.**

Ancient dramas on historical themes are of special interest to historians, although it is necessary to remember that they were plays and not historical accounts. **Vishakhadatta's Mudrarakshasa** (7th/8th century) revolves

around the manoeuvres of Chanakya to win over Rakshasa, a minister of the Nandas, to Chandragupta's side. His Devichandragupta centres on an incident set in the reign of the Gupta king Ramagupta. Narrative literature such as the Panchatantra (5th–6th centuries) and the Kathasaritsagara (Ocean of Streams of Stories, 11th century) are collections of popular folk tales that ordinary people may have known, listened to, and enjoyed. There is a vast body of ancient and early medieval technical literature on varied subjects such as grammar, mathematics, statecraft, astronomy, medicine, architecture, poetics, dramaturgy, and philosophy.

Reference has already been made to grammatical texts such as Panini's *Ashtadhyayi* and Patanjali's *Mahabhashya*.

Kautilya's *Arthashastra* is a major work on statecraft.

Aryabhata's *Aryabhatiya* and Varahamihira's *Brihatsamhita* are important astronomical texts.

Q57. A

Gundiyali and Lodai are two pottery manufacturing villages in Kutch, Gujarat. Archana Choksi's case study explores the social and cultural aspects of technology and raises several important points that archaeologists and historians need to keep in mind when interpreting ancient pottery traditions:

- Pots of different shapes, sizes, and forms are found in both villages. The form of vessels is connected to their specific function. For example, the mouth of a vessel used for storing dry material like grain and flour is wide so that it is easy to put a hand into it. Vessels used to carry water into fields have small mouths to minimize spillage. Cooking vessels have wide mouths to allow stirring and enlarged, thick rims so that they can be handled when hot. Vessels used for eating are open and shallow, with rim bases that give them stability. The connection between the form and function of pots can help archaeologists interpret the function of the pots they find at sites.
- **The potters of Gundiyali and Lodai produce rather different vessels. This is because Gundiyali is dominated by farmers, labourers, and the service class, while Lodai is dominated by farmers and herders.** These groups have different life-styles and needs and they use different kinds of pots. It is clear that potters make the sorts of pots their clients want, and consumer demand for pottery is shaped by occupation, family and community identity, food habits, and ritual practices. Inferences about patterns of social and economic organization can be made on the basis of the range of pots found at a site.
- The potters of Gundiyali and Lodai are reluctant to experiment or change the forms and designs of the vessels they make. **Pots change when there are significant socio-economic changes. For instance, the shapes of some of the traditional vessels have been modified to suit urban kitchens, although the decoration remains the same.** This is relevant to understanding general patterns of continuity and change in ancient ceramic traditions.

Q58. A

A BRIEF HISTORY OF INDIAN COINAGE

- Stone age people had neither currency nor coinage and conducted exchange via barter. Chalcolithic cultures too conducted trade without the use of coins. The Harappans, for instance, had a very extensive trade network based on barter.
- **The Rig Veda mentions words such as nishka and Nishka griva (gold ornaments), and hiranyapinda (gold globules), but these cannot be understood as coins. Later Vedic texts use terms such as nishka, suvarna, shatamana, and pada.** These may have been metal pieces of definite weight, not necessarily full-fledged coins.

- The earliest definite literary and archaeological evidence of coinage in the Indian subcontinent dates from the 6th–5th centuries BCE in a context of the emergence of states, urbanization, and expanding trade. **Buddhist texts and the Ashtadhyayi refer to words such as kahapana/karshapana, nikkha/nishka, shatamana, pada, vimshatika, trinshatika, and suvanna/suvarna.**

Q59. A

<i>Stone Age Period</i>	<i>Types of Tools</i>
1. <i>Lower Palaeolithic</i>	<i>Pebble, cleavers and Chopping tools.</i>
2. <i>Middle Palaeolithic</i>	<i>Flake tools made by using Levallois technique.</i>
3. <i>Upper Palaeolithic</i>	<i>Parallel-sided blades and burins.</i>
4. <i>Neolithic</i>	<i>Celts</i>

TERMINOLOGY	GEOLOGICAL AGE	TYPICAL INDIAN STONE TOOL TYPES	MAIN SUBSISTENCE BASE
Lower palaeolithic	Lower Pleistocene	Pebble and core tools like handaxes, cleavers , and chopping tools	Hunting and gathering
Middle palaeolithic	Middle Pleistocene	Flake tools, including those made by prepared core techniques such as the Levallois technique	Hunting and gathering
Upper palaeolithic	Upper Pleistocene	Blade tools made on flakes—e.g., parallel-sided blades and burins	Hunting and gathering
Mesolithic	Holocene	Microliths	Hunting, gathering, fishing, with instances of animal domestication in a few places
Neolithic	Holocene	Celts (ground and polished handaxes)	Food production based on animal and plant domestication

The Levallois technique

- The Levallois technique is an advanced way of making flake tools.** It is named after a place called Levallois Perret near Paris, where this technique was first noticed on prehistoric stone tools. Instead of breaking off a flake and working on it to produce the desired shape, the core was carefully prepared. Its sides were trimmed, and flakes were then systematically removed from its surface, from the center outwards in all directions.

Q60. D

THE MAGNIFICENCE OF MESOLITHIC ART:

As at most Mesolithic rock art sites, animals dominate the scenes at Bhimbetka. **Twenty-nine species of animals are depicted**, including the chital (this occurs most often), leopard, tiger, panther, elephant, rhinoceros, antelope, deer, and squirrel. Different kinds of birds, fish, lizards, frogs, crabs, scorpions, and small centipedes also make an appearance. Although the Bhimbetka hillsides are still home to many animals, the elephants, rhinoceroses, lions, wild buffalo, gaur, and blackbuck depicted in the Mesolithic paintings have disappeared.

- It is interesting to note that no snakes are depicted in Indian Mesolithic paintings, here or elsewhere.** Statement 1 is correct.

Mesolithic paintings at Bhimbetka and other sites also depict men and women, young and old.

- Male figures often look like matchsticks, women are sometimes given fuller forms. Statement 3 is correct.
- Some men wear loincloths, probably made of leaves, animal skin, or pieces of tree bark.
- Men wear their hair loose, women braided.
- Some figures are broad and decorated with geometric designs, and from their attitude seem to represent men of authority.

The Bhimbetka paintings reflect a division of labour on the basis of gender. Statement 2 is correct.

- Men hunt and women are shown gathering and preparing food, for instance grinding food on querns. It is difficult to identify what sort of vegetable food was being processed.
- Basket-like containers must have been used to store food, but no pottery is depicted. Statement 4 is correct.
- Dry gourds and leather bags may have been used to hold water.
- There are scenes of people collecting fruit and honey.

Q61. C

The General Features of Mature Harappan Settlements

- The fact that the Harappan civilization was urban does not mean that all or even most of its settlements had an urban character. A majority were in fact villages. The cities depended on villages for food and perhaps also labor, and various kinds of goods produced in cities found their way into the villages. As a result of the brisk urban–rural interaction, the typical range of Harappan artefacts reached even small village sites.

The streets and houses of Harappan cities were once thought to be laid on a grid-pattern oriented north–south and east–west.

- Actually, even Mohenjodaro does not show a perfect grid system. Roads in the Harappan cities were not always absolutely straight and did not always cross one another at right angles. But the settlements were clearly planned.
- There is no strict correlation between the level of planning and the size of a settlement. For example, the relatively small site of Lothal shows a much higher level of planning than Kalibangan, which is twice its size. Statement 1 is incorrect.
- The details of the plans differ. Mohenjodaro, Harappa, and Kalibangan have a similar layout, consisting of a raised citadel complex and a lower city.
- At Lothal and Surkotada, the citadel complex is not separate; it is located within the main settlement. Statement 2 is correct.
- In its most fully developed phase, Dholavira consisted of not two but three parts—the citadel, middle town, and lower town.

A major difference between the buildings in large cities and those in smaller towns and villages was in the type and combination of raw materials used.

- In villages, houses were made mostly of mud-brick, with the additional use of mud and reeds; stone was occasionally used for foundations or drains. Buildings in towns and cities were made of sun-dried and burnt bricks. Statement 4 is correct.
- In the rocky areas of Kutch and Saurashtra, however, there was extensive use of stone. The massive fortification walls with a veneer of dressed stone at Dholavira and the remains of stone pillars in the citadel are very distinctive and are not found at any other Harappan site. Statement 3 is correct.

Q62. B

Building called 'college of priests' was found in Mohenjodaro. Statement 1 is incorrect.

- This large structure in Mohenjo-Daro was so named due to its size and layout, which suggested communal or institutional use, possibly for education or administration. **The buildings on the citadel mound of Mohenjodaro are among the things we associate most closely with the Harappan civilization. In the north are the Great Bath, the so-called 'granary', and 'college of priests.'**

In Kalibangan both the citadel complex and lower town were fortified. Statement 2 is correct.

- Unlike most Harappan cities where only the citadel is fortified, Kalibangan is unique because both its citadel and lower town were surrounded by walls, indicating a concern for defense or separation of activities.

THE JEWELLERY FACTORY AT RAKHIGARHI. Statement 3 is correct.

- The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), which has been working in Rakhigarhi in Haryana for the last 32 years, made one of its biggest discoveries yet with the excavation of a 5000-year-old jewellery-making factory.

Chanhudaro is the only major Indus Valley Civilization (IVC) city that does not have a fortified citadel. Statement 4 is incorrect.

- The citadel was a fortified area that was typically located in the highest part of the city and was used as a place of refuge during times of attack.

Q63. D

Indian Pottery

- **Pottery has been discovered in the early villages of Mehrgarh dating back to the Indus Valley Civilization (3300 BCE- 1500 BCE).**
- It is a cultural art form that is still widely practiced in India today. Pottery is significant in the study of culture and the reconstruction of the past.
- The style of pottery has evolved over time in response to different cultures. It represents the social, economic, and environmental conditions in which civilizations flourished, aiding archaeologists and historians in comprehending our history.
- It is useful for deciphering cultures where there's no script or where the script hasn't been decoded.

Evolution of Pottery in India:

Neolithic Age (10000 BCE)

- **It is the first reference of pottery in this period. It is hand-made pottery, but later periods also utilized a foot-wheel.** Statement 1 is correct.

Chalcolithic Age (4500- 2000 BCE)

- The prevalence of various ceramic cultures distinguishes it.
- **Black and red-ware pottery, black-on-red ware, and ochre-colored pottery are other examples.** Statement 2 is correct.

Indus Valley Civilization (3300 BCE- 1500 BCE)

- Polished Ware was one of the pottery traditions that existed during the period.
- Pottery with a rough surface, Harappa Burial Pottery, Ochre colored pottery (OCP), Black-grey burnished ware, Black-on-red ware, Grey-ware, and painted grey-ware are all examples of pottery with a rough surface.

Vedic Age (1500- 500 BCE)

- Painted Grey-ware (PGW), Northern Black Polished ware (NBPW), and megalithic pottery unearthed in Kerala are examples of pottery traditions that existed during the period.

Mauryan Period (321 BCE- 185 BCE)

- The pottery wheel became widely used.
- There are numerous different types of ceramics linked with the Mauryan period. However, the most advanced technique may be observed in a form of pottery called
- **Northern Black Polished Ware (NBP) was popular during the previous and early Mauryan eras.** Statement 3 is correct.

Kushana Period (1st to 4th Century AD)

- In Bengal and North India, the Kushan cultural phase ushered in a new age in ceramics.
- A distinctive red polished ware with stamped design, as well as a significant number of dull or strong redware, characterizes this phase's pottery.

Period of the Guptas (4th and 5th Century AD)

- Gupta pottery remnants discovered in Ahichchhatra, Rajgarh, Hastinapur, and Bashar provide exceptional evidence of ceramic expertise.
- **Redware is the most characteristic type of pottery from this time period.** Statement 4 is correct.

Turko-Mughal and Rajput Period (12th Century AD onwards)

- In the 13th century AD, Turkish kings encouraged potters from Persia, Central Asia, and other parts of the world to settle in what is now Northern India.
- Gujarat and Maharashtra have glazed ceramics with Persian models and Indian motifs originating from the Sultanate period.
- Jaipur's modern-day Blue Pottery is commonly regarded as a classic Jaipur skill.

Q64. B

<i>Neolithic Sites</i>	<i>Related to</i>
1. <i>Attirampakam</i>	<i>Evidence of Acheulian tools.</i>
2. <i>Lahuradeva</i>	<i>Plant and animal remain from neolithic period.</i>
3. <i>Utnur</i>	<i>Ash mound</i>
4. <i>Budihal</i>	<i>Community food preparation and feasting.</i>

- **Attirampakam, located in Tamil Nadu, is a Lower Paleolithic site that has provided significant evidence of Acheulian tools, such as hand axes and cleavers.** It is one of the earliest sites in India showcasing the Acheulian culture, dating back around 1.5 million years.
- Lahuradeva, situated in Uttar Pradesh, is one of the earliest Neolithic sites in India. **It has provided evidence of domesticated rice, animal bones, and tools, indicating early agricultural practices and a settled lifestyle during the Neolithic period.**

- Utnur, located in Karnataka, is known for its ash mounds. These mounds, formed from the burning of cattle dung, are considered a characteristic feature of Neolithic pastoral communities in South India.
- **Budihal, located in Karnataka, has yielded evidence of community-level food preparation and feasting.** The site also shows traces of cattle penning and communal activities, indicating a shared cultural and social life during the Neolithic period.

Q65. A

Malli and Mallinatha are both names for the 19th Tīrthaṅkara in Jainism, but they have different meanings depending on the sect:

Shvetambara Jains

- The Shvetambara Jains consider the 19th Tīrthaṅkara to be a woman named Malli Devi or Mallivati. They believe that she was born a girl in her last incarnation, and they write her name with a long final "i" to indicate her feminine gender.

Digambaras

- The Digambaras believe that the 19th Tīrthaṅkara was a boy in his last incarnation, like all other Jinas. They believe that a woman can reach the 16th heaven but can only attain liberation if she is reborn as a man.

Q66. B

- **Buddha personally chose the Sixteen Arhats** from among his disciples and asked them to stay in the world and defend the Dharma for as long as creatures are capable of benefiting from it.
- They promised to stay in the world and safeguard the Dharma until the time of the future Buddha Maitreya when Buddha attained parinirvana.
- **Arhat under Theravada Buddhism is said to be the one who has gained insights into the true nature of existence and has achieved nirvana.** Statement 2 is correct.
- **In Mahayana Buddhism, it is not the Arhat but the Bodhisattva who postpones their nirvana to help others achieve liberation.** Arhats, even in Mahayana, are regarded as individuals who have attained enlightenment but are not as highly esteemed as Bodhisattvas. **Statement 1 is incorrect.**

The sixteen arhats are:

- Pindolabharadvaja
- Kanakavatsa
- Kanakaparidhvaja
- Subinda
- Nakula
- Bhadra
- Kalika
- Vajraputra
- Svapaka
- Panthaka
- Rahula (Buddha's son)
- Nagasena
- Ingada

- Vanavasi
- Ajita
- Culapanthaka

Arhat vs Boddhisattva in Mahayana:

- Arhat, according to Mahayana, is someone who has found serenity for himself but is unwilling to give it up for the sake of others.
- While a Mahayana Boddhisattva is an enlightened person who has pledged to remain in Samsara forever for the sake of others, a Mahayana Boddhisattva is an awakened being who has sworn to remain in Samsara indefinitely for the sake of others.
- As a result, Mahayana Buddhists prioritize becoming a Bodhisattva over becoming an Arhat.

Q67. D

All pairs are correctly matched.

Ashoka's Major Rock Edicts:

Major Rock Edict I: Prohibition of animal sacrifice, especially during festive seasons.

Major Rock Edict II: Medical treatment of humans and animals, planting of fruits, medicinal herbs and the digging of wells. Mentions the Pandyas, Satyapuras and Keralaputras of South India.

Major Rock Edict III: Generosity to Brahmins. About Yuktas, Pradeshikas and Rajukas who would go every five years to different parts of his empire to spread Dhamma.

Major Rock Edict IV: Dhammaghosha (sound of Dhamma/righteousness) over Bherighosha (sound of war). The King Ashoka attached greatest value to his duty.

Major Rock Edict V: About Dhammamahamatras. Talks about treating slaves right. A special cadre of officials, Dhamma Gosha were appointed and entrusted with the duty of spreading Dhamma within the kingdom.

Major Rock Edict VI: King's desire to know about his people's conditions. About welfare measures.

Major Rock Edict VII: Tolerance towards religions among all sects and welfare measures for the public in his as well as his neighbouring kingdoms.

Major Rock Edict VIII: Ashoka's first visit to Bodh Gaya and the Bodhi tree (his first Dhamma Yatra). Gave importance to Dhamma tours.

Major Rock Edict IX: Condemns popular ceremonies. Stresses on moral conduct.

Major Rock Edict X: Disapproves of the individual's desire for fame and glory and stresses on Dhamma.

Major Rock Edict XI: Dhamma is the best policy to follow, which includes respect for elders and concern for slaves and servants.

Major Rock Edict XII: It mentions Mahamattas in charge of women's welfare, Ithijika Mahamatta and tolerance towards the dhamma of others.

Major Rock Edict XIII: Mentions victory over Kalinga. Mentions Ashoka's Dhamma victory over Greek Kings Antiochus of Syria (Amtiyoko), Ptolemy of Egypt (Turamaye), Magas of Cyrene (Maka), Antigonus of Macedon (Amtikini), Alexander of Epirus (Alikasudaro). Also mentions Pandyas, Cholas, etc.

- The thirteenth rock edict which was issued at the end of the Kalinga war gives a vivid picture of the change of Ashoka from an aggressive and violent warrior to a great lover and preacher of peace. The direct and immediate effect of the Kalinga war was the conversion of Ashoka to Buddhism.

Major Rock Edict XIV: Purpose of rock edicts.

Q68. B

- The Besnagar Pillar, also known as the Heliodorus Pillar, is located in modern-day Madhya Pradesh. It was erected by Heliodorus, an ambassador from the Indo-Greek king Antialcidas, who described himself as a devotee (Bhagavata) of Vasudeva (Krishna). This inscription is a significant piece of evidence for the interaction between Greek and Indian cultures and the early worship of Vasudeva Krishna. **Statement 1 is correct.**
- The Rabatak inscription, found in Afghanistan, is a major source for understanding the history of the Kushan Empire under Kanishka. It mentions Kanishka's titles, his efforts to promote Buddhism, and the switch from Greek to Bactrian as the official language of the empire. It also lists his predecessors and affirms his patronage of Buddhist institutions. **Statement 2 is incorrect.**
- The Hathigumpha inscription, found in Odisha, is inscribed on a rock at Udayagiri. It chronicles the life and reign of King Kharavela of Kalinga. It describes his military campaigns, public works like irrigation canals, cultural contributions, and patronage of Jainism. It is a critical source for the history of ancient Kalinga. **Statement 3 is correct.**
- The Junagadh inscription, located in modern Gujarat, is a rock edict issued by Rudradaman I, a ruler of the Western Satraps. It is notable for being one of the earliest inscriptions in Sanskrit. The text details the repair of the Sudarshana Lake, originally built during the Mauryan period, and praises Rudradaman's military and administrative achievements. **Statement 4 is incorrect.**

Q69. B

- The Yogachara school is one of the key philosophical traditions of Mahayana Buddhism.
- It was founded by Maitreyanatha and further developed by scholars like Asanga and Vasubandhu.
- The school emphasizes the concept of “mind-only” (Cittamatra) and asserts that the nature of reality is shaped by the mind, rejecting the external world's independent existence.
- Yogachara also introduced important doctrines like the storehouse consciousness (Alayavijnana) and is known for its meditative practices.

Q70. B

There are a large number of early historical Buddhist sites in north coastal Andhra Pradesh, for instance at Thotlakonda, Bavikonda, Pavuralakonda, Sankaram, and Dharapalem. The first three of these were excavated recently. Thotlakonda yielded remains of several viharas, chaityas, and stupas. Thotlakonda, Bavikonda, and Pavuralakonda are all ancient Buddhist monastic sites excavated in the region around Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh.

- The excavations revealed Buddhist stupas, viharas (monastic cells), meditation halls, and other remains associated with Buddhist monastic life, dating back to the 3rd century BCE to 1st century CE.

- These sites are associated with the spread of Buddhism during the time of Emperor Ashoka, who promoted Buddhism across the Indian subcontinent, especially in the southeastern regions.
- The sites were used by Buddhist monks for religious practices and meditation, highlighting their significance as key centers for the Buddhist monastic order in ancient India.

Q71. D

- *The Gupta dynasty established a matrimonial alliance with the Vakatakas.* Statement 1 is correct. For example, Prabhavatigupta, daughter of Chandragupta by queen Kubera, was married to the Vakataka king Rudrasena II.
- *Chandragupta II, also known as Vikramaditya, was succeeded by his son Kumaragupta I.* Kumaragupta I ruled from 415 to 455 CE. Statement 2 is correct.
- *Skandagupta successfully repulsed the Huna invasion during his reign in the 5th century CE.* This was one of his notable achievements in maintaining the stability of the Gupta Empire. Statement 3 is correct.

Q72. A

Gupta Empire Polity and Administration

The Gupta Empire's administration was marked by well-organised divisions and a hierarchical structure that ensured effective governance:

King:

- The king was the linchpin of the Gupta administration, assuming titles like Paramabhattaraka and Paramesvara, reflecting their divine status akin to deities on Earth as per Smriti texts.

Duties of the monarch included:

- Formulating state policies for war and peace.
- Safeguarding the realm and its denizens.
- Leading the military in conflicts.
- Supporting the Brahmanas, Sramanas, and the needy.
- Honouring scholars and religious figures.
- Acting as the chief adjudicator, delivering justice based on sacred laws and traditions.
- Appointing key central and provincial officials.

Council of Ministers and Other Officials:

- The Mahanandanayaka (Chief Justice) supported the king's judicial authority.
- *Provincial judicial responsibilities were managed by Uparikas, while Vishayapatis oversaw district-level matters.* Statement 2 is incorrect.
- Village disputes were typically settled by the headman and elders.
- Notably, Fa-Hien, the Chinese traveller, observed the absence of capital punishment.
- **The Mahapratihara (palace guard chief) and Pratihara (ceremonial overseer) were among other significant officials.**
- An intelligence network was operational, and Dutakas were tasked with executing land grants.
- **The Mahasandhivigrahika managed affairs related to war and peace.**

Army:

This system ensured a well-maintained and organised military, ready for both defence and expansion when necessary. **The military organisation during the Gupta period included:**

- King: Led the army during wartime.
- Sandhi-Vigrahika: Minister responsible for peace and war during peacetime.
- Mahabaladhikrita: A high-ranking military official.
- Specialised commanders: Included Pilupati (elephants), Asvapati (horses), and Narapati (infantry).
- Ranabhandagarika: Officer in charge of military supplies and soldiers' welfare.

Revenue Administration

Land Revenue and Fines:

- The primary fiscal resources for the Gupta state were land revenue and fines.
- **The Akshapataladhikrita oversaw account registers, ensuring the collection of royal dues and the prevention of financial misconduct. Statement 3 is correct.**
- Pustapala maintained records and verified transactions.

Taxes and Duties:

- Uparikara tax was imposed on commodities like textiles and oils during intercity trade.
- Merchants paid a commercial tax known as Sulka.
- The king could mandate labour (Visthi), collect land tax (Bali), and solicit additional levies.

Royal income:

- The monarch's revenue streams included profits from royal estates, woodlands, treasure discoveries, mineral extraction, and salt production.

Provinces, Districts and Villages

- **The Gupta Empire was organised into territorial divisions known as Desas, Rashtras, or Bhuktis, as recorded in historical inscriptions. Statement 1 is correct.**
- Uparikas, appointed by the king, administered the Bhuktis, which were further segmented into districts or Vishayas. These districts were managed by officials such as Ayuktaka or Vistiyapati, appointed by the provincial governors.
- In Bengal, district administration involved an Adhikarana (office) that included representatives from key local communities like Nagarasresthi (merchant leader), Sarthavaha (caravan chief), Prathama-Kulika (artisan head), and Prathama Kayastha (scribe community head), with Pustapalas handling records.
- Villages were led by a Gramapati or Gramadhyaksha (village headman).
- North Bengal featured administrative units above the village level, termed Astakuladhikarana, which incorporated village representatives such as Gramikas, Kutumbis, and Mahattaras.

Village Life and Occupations:

- Villages were composed of various professional groups including carpenters, weavers, potters, oil pressers, goldsmiths, and farmers, who likely formed local bodies for managing village affairs.
- Disputes within the village were resolved with the help of Grama-buddhas or village elders, emphasising a community-based approach to governance.

Q73. B

DYNASTY	FOUNDER	CAPITAL
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1. <i>Rashtrakutas</i>	<i>Dantidurga</i>	<i>Manyakheta</i>
2. <i>Satavahanas</i>	<i>Simuka</i>	<i>Paithan</i>
3. <i>Vakataka</i>	<i>Vindhyashakti</i>	<i>Vatsagulma</i>
4. <i>Kanva</i>	<i>Vasudeva</i>	<i>Pataliputra</i>

DYNASTY	FOUNDER	CAPITAL
Maurya	Chandragupta Maurya	Pataliputra
Shunga	Pushyamitra Shunga	Pataliputra
<u><i>Kanva</i></u>	<u><i>Vasudeva</i></u>	<u><i>Pataliputra</i></u>
Kushana	Kadiphises I	Purushapur (Peshawar)
Gupta	Sri Gupta	Pataliputra
Hunas	Toramana	Sailkot
Pallavas	Simhavishnu	Kanchi
<u><i>Rashtrakutas</i></u>	<u><i>Dantidurga</i></u>	<u><i>Manyakheta</i></u>
Pala	Gopala	Munger
Gurjara Pratihara	Harishchandra	Kannauj
Chola	Vijayala	Thanjavur
<u><i>Satavahanas</i></u>	<u><i>Simuka</i></u>	<u><i>Paithan</i></u>
<u><i>Vakataka</i></u>	<u><i>Vindhyashakti</i></u>	<u><i>Vatsagulma</i></u>

Q74. C

The depiction of Hari-Hara can be found in the Badami Caves, which are rock-cut temples in Karnataka. These caves are known for their intricate sculptures and carvings, representing the fusion of Vaishnavism and Shaivism, as seen in the image of Hari-Hara.

Hari-Hara in the Badami caves



Badami Cave Temples: Badami (Karnataka) was the capital of Chalukyas.

- It has four cave temples based on Hinduism (3) and Jainism (1).
- This is a rock-cut architecture which dates back to the 6th century AD.

They are the earliest known temples in the Deccan region.

1. Cave 1: An important sculpture carved inside the cave temple is of Lord Shiva as Nataraja. There also lies a relief of Harihara (half Vishnu and half Shiva).
2. Cave 2: Dedicated primarily to Vishnu, the largest relief is of Lord Vishnu as Trivikrama. Other forms such as Vamana avatar (dwarf avatar) and Varaha (Boar) avatar can also be found.
3. Cave 3: It is the largest cave in the complex and has intricately carved reliefs of Trivikrama, Anantasayana, Vasudeva, Varaha, Harihara and Narasimha.
4. Cave 4: It is a Jain cave with intricate structures of Bahubali, Parshvanatha and Mahavira with a symbolic display of the other Tirthankaras.

Q75. B

- During the time of Pala and Pratihara Empires, the governor of a province was called uparika and the head of a district was known as Visayapati.
- The uparika was expected to collect land revenue.
- It was also his duty to maintain law and order with the help of Army. **Pair 1 is incorrect.**
- The directly administered territories in Pala and Pratihara empires were divided into provinces which were known as bhuktis. **Pair 2 is correct.**
- During the time of Pratiharas, the empire was divided into provinces known as bhuktis which were further divided into districts known as Mandalas or vishayas.
- The mandalas were governed by Vishayapatis.
- The unit below the Visaya was called pattala. **Pair 3 is incorrect.**
- Nad gavundas were hereditary revenue officers in the Deccan during the 9th century CE. **Pair 4 is correct.**
- They were also known as Desha gramakutas.

Q76. B

- During the Rastrakuta period, village was the lowest unit of administration.
- Village administration was carried on by the village headman and village accountant whose posts were usually hereditary.

- They were paid by grants of rent-free lands.
- The village headman was often helped in discharge of his duties by village elders who were known as grama mahattara or grama mahajana. Statement 1 is incorrect.
- In the Rastrakuta dynasty, particularly in Karnataka, there were village committees who managed local schools, tanks, temples and roads.
- They could also receive money or property in trust and supervise them.
- Simple disputes were also decided by them.
- These committees worked in close cooperation with the village headman and received a percentage of revenue collection. Statement 2 is correct.

Q77. B

- Kayatha Culture (2100-2000 BCE) developed around the site of Kayatha near Ujjain.
- It is located on the bank of the Kali Sindh River, a tributary of the river Chambal in Madhya Pradesh. Important discoveries from the site include mud-plastered floors, pre Harappan elements in pottery along with copper objects with sharp cutting edges. Pair 1 is incorrect.
- Malwa culture (1700-1400 BCE) developed around Maheshwar and Navadatoli in Madhya Pradesh on the banks of the Narmada River. From here richest Chalcolithic ceramics, spindle whorls have been discovered. Pair 2 is correct.
- The Aahar culture (2600-1900 BCE) developed in Banas valley in Southeast Rajasthan. Here people practiced smelting and Metallurgy; evidences of stone houses have also been discovered from the site. Pair 3 is incorrect.

Q78. B

- Some of the earliest bhakti movements (c. sixth century) were led by the Alvars (literally, those who are "immersed" in devotion to Vishnu) and Nayanars (literally, leaders who were devotees of Shiva). They travelled from place-to-place singing hymns in Tamil in praise of their gods. Statement 1 is correct.
- Both the Alvars and Nayanars initiated a movement of protest against the caste system and the dominance of Brahmanas or at least attempted to reform the system. Statement 2 is incorrect.
- To some extent, this is corroborated by the fact that bhaktas hailed from diverse social backgrounds ranging from Brahmanas to artisans and cultivators and even from castes considered "untouchable".
- The importance of the traditions of the Alvars and Nayanars was sometimes indicated by the claim that their compositions were as important as the Vedas.
- One of the major anthologies of compositions by the Alvars, the Nalayira Divyaprabandham, was frequently described as the Tamil Veda, thus claiming that the text was as significant as the four Vedas in Sanskrit that were cherished by the Brahmanas. Statement 3 is correct.

Q79. B

- The founder of the Chola empire was Vijayalaya, who was at first a feudatory of the Pallavas. The greatest Chola rulers were Rajaraja (985-1014) and his son Rajendra I (1014-1044). Statement 1 is correct.
- Rajaraja conquered Madurai and captured the Pandyan king. He also invaded Sri Lanka and annexed its northern part to his empire. Statement 2 is incorrect.

- The Chola rulers adopted the practice of having inscriptions written on the walls of these temples, giving a historical narrative of their victories. Statement 3 is correct.
- The Chola rulers fought constantly with the Chalukyas who had succeeded the Rashtrakutas.
- These are called the later Chalukyas and their capital was at Kalyani.
- After the fall of the Cholas, temple-building activity continued under the Chalukyas of Kalyani and the Hoysalas. Statement 4 is incorrect.
- The most magnificent of these is the Hoysalesvara temple. It is the best example of what is called the Chalukyan style. The place of the Cholas was taken by the Pandyas and the Hoysalas in the south, and the later Chalukyas were replaced by the Yadavas and the Kakatiyas.

Q80. A

- Muizzuddin (Muhammad of Ghur) was succeeded by Qutbuddin Aibak, a Turkish slave in 1206; he had played an important part in the expansion of the Turkish Sultanate in India after the battle of Tarain.
- Another slave of Muizzuddin, Yalduz, succeeded at Ghazni. As the ruler of Ghazni, Yalduz claimed to rule over Delhi as well. This, however, was not accepted by Aibak who ruled from Lahore. Statement 1 is correct.
- Ilutmish must be regarded as the real consolidator of the Turkish conquests in north India. At the time of his accession, Ali Mardan Khan had declared himself the king of Bengal and Bihar, while Oubacha, a fellow slave of Aibak, had declared himself an independent ruler of Multan and seized Lahore and parts of the Punjab. Statement 2 is incorrect.
- In 1210, Aibak died of injuries received in a fall from his horse while playing chaugan (polo). He was succeeded by Ilutmish who was the son-in-law of Aibak. But before he could do so, he had to fight and defeat the son of Aibak. Thus, the principle of heredity, of the son succeeding his father, was checked at the outset. Statement 3 is correct.

R.C.REDDY
IAS STUDY CIRCLE

Q81. A

- Akbar reorganised the central machinery of administration on the basis of the division of power between various departments, and of checks and balances.
- Intelligence officers (barids) and news reporters (wagias-navis) were posted to all parts of the empire. Their reports were presented to the emperor at the court through the mir bakhshi. Pair 1 is correctly matched.
- There was an important officer called the Mir Saman. He was in charge of the imperial household, including the supply of all the provisions and articles for the use of the inmates of the haram or the female apartments. Pair 2 is incorrectly matched.
- The head of the military department was called the Mir Bakhshi. It was the Mir Bakhshi who was considered the head of the nobility. Pair 3 is incorrectly matched.

Q82. C

With the consolidation of the empire, Mughal architecture reached its climax.

Towards the end of Jahangir's reign began the practice of putting up buildings entirely of marble and decorating the walls with floral designs made of semi-precious stones. Statement 1 is correct.

- This method of decoration, called *pietra dura*, became even more popular under Shah Jahan who used it on a large scale in the Taj Mahal, justly regarded as a jewel of the builder's art.

Apart from painting hunting, battle and court scenes, under Jahangir special progress was made in portrait painting and paintings of animals. Mansur was the great name in this field. Portrait painting also became fashionable. Statement 2 is correct.

Under Akbar, European painting was introduced at the court by the Portuguese priests. Under their influence, the principles of foreshortening, whereby near and distant people and things could be placed in perspective was quietly adopted. Statement 3 is correct.

Q83. B

- Dara, the eldest son of Shah Jahan, was by temperament a scholar and a Sufi who loved to discourse with religious divines. Statement 1 is incorrect.
- With the help of the Brahmans of Kasi, he got the Gita translated into Persian. For his own religious learning the translated the epic texts. But his most significant work was an anthology of the Vedas in the introduction to which Dara declared the Vedas to be 'heavenly books in point of time' and 'in conformity with the holy Quran'.
- Thus, he underlined the belief that there were no fundamental differences between Hinduism and Islam. Statement 2 is correct.

Q84. A

- Harsha governed his empire on almost the same lines as the Guptas, except that his administration was more feudal and decentralized. Statement 1 is correct.
- There were several ministers to help Harsha in the administration.
- Harsha had the support of a large army, which was also supplemented by contributory forces from feudatories in the times of need. Baladhikrita was the Senapati and Mahabaladhikrita was the commander-in-chief in the area. Statement 2 is incorrect.
- Land grants continued to be made to priests for special services rendered to the state. More importantly, Harsha is credited with the grant of land to the officers by issuing charters. Statement 3 is incorrect.
- The Chinese pilgrim Hsuan Tsang informs us that Harsha's revenues were divided into four parts. He tells us that ministers and high officers of the state were endowed with land. The feudal practice of rewarding and paying officers with grants of land seems to have begun under Harsha. This explains why we do not have very many coins issued by this king.

Q85. A

- The amara-nayakas were military commanders who were given territories to govern by the king (raya). They collected taxes and other dues. They retained part of the revenue for personal use and for maintaining a stipulated contingent of horses and elephants. Statement 1 is incorrect.
- The Amara-Nayaka system was a major political innovation of the Vijayanagara Empire. It was influenced by the Iqta system of the Delhi Sultanate. This system provided the Vijayanagara kings with an effective fighting force. Statement 2 is correct.
- Kings exercised administrative powers over amara-nayakas. The amara-nayakas sent tribute to the king annually and personally appeared in the royal court with gifts to express their loyalty. Kings occasionally asserted their control over them by transferring them from one place to another. Statement 3 is correct.

- However, during the course of the seventeenth century, many of these nayakas established independent kingdoms. This hastened the collapse of the central imperial structure.

Q86. C

- After Aurangzeb's death in 1707, the Maratha Empire gained prominence and quickly expanded into North India under the leadership of Peshwa Baji Rao I for about 50 years. Statement 1 is correct.
- Although the Marathas had sporadically raided Gujarat and Malwa since the late 1600s, their invasions became more frequent and well-planned around 1720.
- After raiding Delhi in 1737, the frontiers of Maratha domination expanded rapidly: into Rajasthan and the Punjab in the north; into Bengal and Orissa in the east; and into Karnataka and the Tamil and Telugu countries in the South. Statement 2 is correct.
- The Third Battle of Panipat was fought on 14 January 1761, near the town of Panipat in Haryana, India, between the Maratha Empire and the Durrani Empire. The Marathas were led by Sadashivrao Bhau, while the Durrani were led by Ahmad Shah Durrani. Statement 3 is correct.
- The battle was a decisive victory for the Durrani, who inflicted a crushing defeat on the Marathas. The Third Battle of Panipat was a major turning point in Indian history. It marked the end of the Mughal Empire's dominance in India and the beginning of the rise of the British East India Company.

Q87. D

- The period of the Vijayanagar Empire is considered an age of prosperity in South India in the 14th century community CE. The Vijayanagar Empire had a strict caste system, or a strict cultural hierarchy, with representatives for each caste, from lowest to highest.
- During Vijayanagar Empire, the temples were rich and also took active part in both internal and overseas trade. For example, temples purchased local goods to perform ritual services. They made loans to individuals and village assemblies for economic purposes. The loans were made in exchange for lands, the proceeds of which went to the temples. Statement 1 is correct.
- According to Portuguese traveler Nuniz, a large number of women were employed in the royal palaces as dancers, domestic servants, and palanquin bearers. Statement 2 is correct.
- All the kings of Vijayanagar empire were tolerant towards people from other religions. Portuguese writer Barbosa referred to the religious freedom enjoyed by everyone. Muslims were employed in the administration and they were freely allowed to build mosques and worship. Statement 3 is correct.

Q88. A

- With the decline of power of the Chola dynasty in the thirteenth century, the Vijayanagara Dynasty captured and brought under its control the region from Hampi to Trichy with Hampi serving as its capital.
- The Vijayanagar mural paintings based mainly on religious epics such as Mahabharata and Ramayana and these paintings does not express the features of Kuchipudi dance form. Statement 1 is incorrect.
- It is true that the religious epics such as Ramayana and Mahabharata formed the major themes of Vijayanagar mural paintings. Statement 2 is correct.
- The Vijayanagar mural paintings are present in the ceiling of temples too. For example, the Virupaksha temple has paintings on the ceiling of its mandapa narrating events from the Ramayana

and the Mahabharata. Among the important panels are the ones which show Vidyananya, the spiritual teacher of Bukkaraya Harsha, being carried in a palanquin in a procession and the incarnations of Vishnu. Statement 3 is incorrect.

Q89 . D

Domingo Paes -- Fernao Nunez. Several foreign travellers from Persia and Europe visited the city of Vijayanagar in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. They were impressed with the city and gave their accounts on administration, layout, bazaars, temples, and palaces.

The correct Chronological order is Abdur Razzaq -- Duarte Barbosa -- Domingo Paes -- Fernao Nunez.

- Abdur Razzaq visited the city in 1443. He was an ambassador of Shah Rukh, the Timurid dynasty ruler of Persia.
- Duarte Barbosa made an account of Vijayanagar during the period 1504 A.D to 1514 A.D.
- Domingo Paes was a contemporary of Krishnadevaraya (1509-29). His account is dated around 1520- 22 A.D. According to Paes, Vijayanagar was as large as Rome and the best-provided city of the world.
- Fernao Nunez was a contemporary of Achyutadevaraya's period (1529-42). His account is dated around 1535-37 A.D. He explains the rise of Vijayanagar and its foundation, reference to Muhammad bin Tughlaq, and the establishment of the city of Vijayanagar.

Q90 . A

The term Atavika referred to wild, savage tribes who continued to be ensconced in the forest and posed a perennial problem for the state. They are described as independent, well-organized, brave, and given to looting and killing. Pair 1 is incorrectly matched.

The term aranyachara (forest-dwellers), on the other hand, had different connotations. Pair 2 is incorrectly matched.

- This is reflected in the Arthashastra's recommendation that fortresses under the command of frontier chiefs should be constructed at the frontiers of the kingdom and that the area between the frontier and these fortresses should be guarded by Chandalas, trappers (vagurikas), tribes such as the Shabaras and Pulindas, and forest-dwellers (aranyacharas). Pair 3 is correctly matched.

Kautilya also refers to the bahrikas (outsiders) dangerous wandering tribes, some with criminal propensities.

- The Arthashastra recommends that spies disguised as hermits could be used to spy on the territories of forest people, and it also suggests the possibility of winning over forest chiefs with bribes.
- Although the forest people were not considered part of an ideal janapada, Kautilya recognized the importance of the forest's resources. Forest produce was considered a state monopoly. The dravyavana (material forests) were sources of timber and metals such as iron, copper, and lead. Forests with elephants (hastivana) were considered especially important. The Arthashastra also recognized that forest people could be harnessed to serve the state's interests, and recommended that they could be used as troops (atavibala), spies, and assassins.

Q91. B

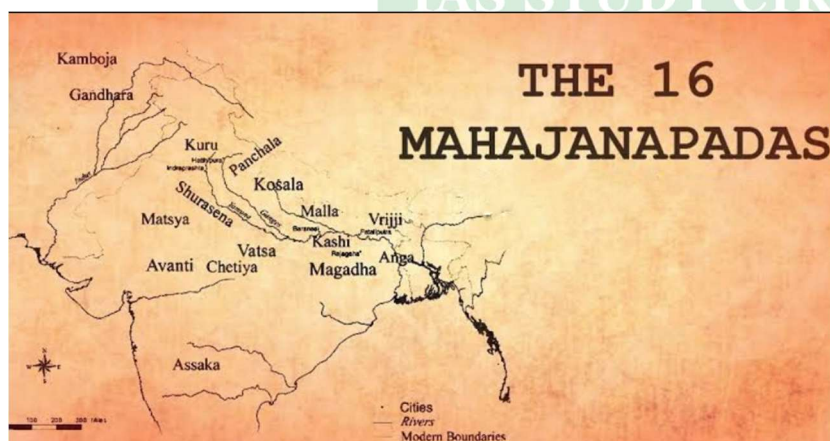
- The Harappans were engaged in external trade with Mesopotamia. It was largely through Oman and Bahrain in the Persian Gulf. It is confirmed by the presence of Harappan artefacts such as beads, seals, dice etc. in these regions. Though the artefacts from those regions are rarely found at the Harappan sites, a seal of West Asian or Persian origin has been discovered at Lothal which confirms this contact.
- Mesopotamian cities like Susa, Ur, etc. have yielded about two dozen Harappan seals. Besides seals, other artefacts of Harappan origin which have been discovered include potteries, etched carnelian beads and dice with Harappan features. Mesopotamia imported copper, carnelian, ivory, shell, lapis-lazuli, pearls and ebony from Meluha which is an ancient name for this region.
- The export from Mesopotamia to Harappans included items such as garments, wool, perfumes, leather products and silver. Except silver all these products are perishable. This may be one important reason why we do not find the remains of these goods at Harappan sites.

Q92. A

The sixth century BC was both a period of socio-economic and religious development and new political developments. **In the later Vedic period, people started agriculture, which made them settle down at a particular place. These permanent settlements led to the foundation of janapadas or territorial states under the control of the king.**

In the sixth century BC, the main area of political activity gradually shifted from Western UP to Eastern UP and Bihar. This region was not only fertile on account of better rainfall and river systems but was also closer to iron production centers. The use of better iron tools and weapons enabled some territorial states to become very large and they came to be called Mahajanapadas. **Most of them were situated north of Vindhya, between Bihar in the east to the northwest frontier of the subcontinent.**

- Anga-It is situated in present-day Bihar and West Bengal.
- Magadh- It was located in present-day Bihar close to Anga, divided by river Champa.
- Vatsa- It is situated at the confluence of river Ganga and Yamuna, modern Allahabad.
- Matsya- It is situated around present-day Jaipur, Alwar and Bharatpur area of Rajasthan.



Q93 . B

- **Commercial activities in the post-Mauryan period:** An important feature of commercial activities in the post-Mauryan period was the thriving trade between India and the West, where the Roman empire was at its height. The best account of Indo-Roman trade is given in the book called '**Periplus of the Erythrean Sea**' which was written in the first century AD by an anonymous author.

- **Exports from India:** The main requirements of the Romans were Indian products **such as spices, perfumes, jewels, ivory and fine textiles, i.e. muslin.** Spices exported from India to the Roman empire included pepper, also **called yavanapriya** (perhaps because of its popularity among Romans).
- **Imports to India:** Against this import, Romans exported gold and silver to India. It is proved by a large number of Roman coins of the first century AD found in the subcontinent. **Other exports include Wine, Sherds of Roman ware, Tin, Lead, Coral and slave girls. This indicates an enormous drain of gold from the Roman Empire towards India.** **Statement 1 is incorrect.**
- Crafts production started growing in this period with tremendous impetus, as trade and commerce, both internal and foreign, were dependent to a great extent on craft activities. **The text called Milindapanho mentions 75 occupations of which 60 were associated with crafts.** Ujjain was a prominent bead-making center. The textile industry was another prominent industry. Mathura and Vanga (east Bengal) were famous for their variety of cotton and silk textiles. **Statement 2 is correct.**
- **The communities of merchants were organized in groups known as Shreni or guilds under the head called Sreshthi.** Another type of mercantile group was called sartha which signified mobile or caravan trading corporation of interregional traders. **The leader of such a guild was called Sarthavaha.** Like merchants almost all craft vocations were also organized into guilds, each under a headman called Jyestha. **Apart from being an association of merchants and craftsmen following the same profession, they also served as banks and received deposits from the public on a fixed rate of interest.** **Statement 3 is correct.**

Q94. A

- **Vaisheshika philosophical system:** The Sanskrit philosopher Kanada Kashyapa is believed to have expounded its theories and is credited with founding the school.
- The Vaisheshika system is a realistic, analytic, and objective philosophy of the world.
- **It tries to distinguish between the various kinds of ultimate things and to classify all the objects under five elements - Earth, Water, Air, Fire, and Ether - existing in the form of Atoms, Time, Space, Minds, and Self.** **Statement 2 is incorrect.**
- The creation of the world begins when the atoms of these five elements start to combine, and when they disintegrate, the world comes to an end.
- **Vaisheshika, thus postulates a dualism of the matter and soul and declares that salvation depends on fully recognizing the atomic nature of the universe and its difference from the soul.** **Statement 1 is correct.**

Q95. D

- The most important of the native successors of the Mauryas in the Deccan and in central India were the Satavahanas., The Satavahanas are considered to be identical with the Andhras who are mentioned in the Puranas. The Puranas speak only of the Andhra rule and not of the Satavahana rule.
- **On the other hand, the name Andhra does not occur in Satavahana inscriptions.** According to some Puranas altogether the Andhras ruled for 300 years and this period from about mid-1st century BCE to early 3rd century CE is assigned to the rule of the Satavahana dynasty.
- **The Satavahanas started the practice of granting tax-free villages to Brahmanas and Buddhist monks.** The cultivated fields and villages granted to them were declared free from molestation by royal policemen and soldiers, and all kinds of royal officers. These areas therefore became small independent islands within the Satavahana kingdom. **Statement 1 is correct.**
- **The official language of the Satavahanas was Prakrit.** All inscriptions were composed in this language and written in the Brahmi script, as was the case in Asokan times. Some Satavahana kings

may have composed Prakrit books. One Prakrit text called Gathasaptasati is attributed to a Satavahana king called Hala. Statement 2 is correct.

- The Satavahanas may have used gold as bullion, for they did not issue gold coins as the Kushans did. They issued mostly coins of lead, which is found in the Deccan. They also issued potin, copper and bronze money. Statement 3 is correct.

Q96. B

- The style of temple architecture that became popular in northern India is known as nagara. In North India, it is common for an entire temple to be built on a stone platform with steps leading up to it. Statement 1 is correct.
- Further, unlike in South India it does not usually have elaborate boundary walls or gateways. Statement 2 is incorrect.
- While the earliest temples had just one tower or shikhara, later temples had several. The Garbhagriha is always located directly under the tallest tower. Statement 3 is correct.
- Unlike the Nagara temple, the Dravida temple is enclosed within a compound wall. The front wall has an entrance gateway in its center, which is known as a gopuram. The shape of the main temple tower known as Vimana in Tamil Nadu is like a stepped pyramid that rises up geometrically rather than the curving shikhara of North India.
- In the South Indian temple, the word 'shikhara' is used only for the crowning element at the top of the temple which is usually shaped like a small stupika or an octagonal cupola this is equivalent to the amalaka and kalasha of North Indian temples. Whereas at the entrance to the North Indian temple's garbhagriha, it would be usual to find images such as mithunas and the river goddesses, Ganga and Yamuna, in the south you will generally find sculptures of fierce dvarapalas or the door-keepers guarding the temple. It is common to find a large water reservoir or a temple tank enclosed within the complex. Statement 4 is incorrect.
- Subsidiary shrines are either incorporated within the main temple tower, or located as distinct, separate small shrines beside the main temple. The North Indian idea of multiple shikharas rising together as a cluster was not popular in South India.

Q97. D

The hybridisation and incorporation of several styles was the hallmark of Chalukyan buildings. The most elaborate of all Chalukyan temples at Pattadakal made in the reign of Vikramaditya II (733- 44) by his chief queen Loka Mahadevi, for instance, shows complete knowledge of Pallava buildings at Kanchipuram and as a corollary, Mahabalipuram. The temple is one of the best early examples of the Dravida tradition. Virupaksha Temple is the oldest known temple built by a queen in India.

The Lakshmana temple dedicated to Vishnu is the grandest temple of Khajuraho, built in 954 by the Chandela king, Dhanga. A Nagara temple is placed on a high platform accessed by stairs. There are four smaller temples in the corners, and all the towers or shikharas rise high, upward in a curved pyramidal fashion, emphasizing the temple's vertical thrust ending in a horizontal fluted disc called an amalaka topped with a kalash or vase. **The crowning elements: amalaka and kalash, are to be found on all nagara temples of this period. The temple also has projecting balconies and verandahs.**

At Konark, on the shores of the Bay of Bengal, lie the majestic ruins of the Surya or Sun temple built in stone around 1240. The Sun Temple at Konark was built by King Narasimhadeva I of the Eastern Ganga dynasty in the 13th century.

The Sun temple at Modhera dates back to the early eleventh century and was built by Raja Bhimdev I of the Solanki Dynasty in 1026. The Solankis were a branch of the later Chalukyas. There is a massive rectangular stepped tank called the surya kund in front of it. The proximity of sacred architecture to a water body such as a tank, a river or a pond has been noticed right from the earliest times. By the early eleventh century they had become a part of many temples. This hundred-square-meter rectangular pond is perhaps the grandest temple tank in India. A hundred and eight miniature shrines are carved in between the steps inside the tank. A huge ornamental arch-torana leads one to the sabha mandapa (the assembly hall) which is open on all sides, as was the fashion of the times in western and central Indian temples. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

Q98. D

The Tughlaq dynasty was a Muslim royal family of Turko-Mongol or Turkic descent that held sway over the Delhi Sultanate during medieval India. The dynasty came into power in Delhi in 1320 CE. Their reign continued until 1412 CE when the dynasty came to an end. **The Tughlaqs provided three competent rulers: Ghiyasuddin, Muhammad bin Tughlaq, and Firuz Shah Tughlaq.**

Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq (1320-1325):

- Founder of Tughlaq dynasty
- He followed a policy of reconciliation with the nobles
- **He was contemporary of Nizamuddin Auliya. Statement 1 is correct.**
- Title- Ghazi (Slayer of Infidels)

Administration:

- He was experienced warrior- statesman and an able administrator.
- Administration was based on principles of justice, benevolence and public welfare.
- Suppressed the followers of Khusrav by confiscating their lands.

Muhammad bin Tughlaq transferred the capital from Delhi to Deogir. As Deogir had been a base for the expansion of Turkish rule in South India. The attempt to bring entire South India under control had led to serious political difficulties. Later Deogir was renamed to Daulatabad. Soon he decided to abandon Daulatabad. **Statement 2 is correct.**

Firuz Shah Tughlaq extended the principle of heredity to the army. Old soldiers were allowed to rest in peace and to send in their place their sons or sons-in-law, and if they were not available, their slaves. **Statement 3 is correct.**

- Abolished several taxes introduced by his predecessor
- He retained only 4 types of taxes Kharaj, Jizya, Zakat and Khums.
- **Abolished the death sentence. Statement 4 is correct.**

Q99. C

- **Lotia is associated with Rajasthan. It is a folk tradition linked to water conservation and love themes. Pair 1 is incorrectly matched.**
- **Powada is a traditional form of ballad singing in Maharashtra, celebrating historical events and heroic deeds, particularly associated with Shivaji Maharaj. Pair 2 is correctly matched.**
- **Daskathia is a folk performance art from Odisha, where tales are narrated using wooden clappers. Pair 3 is correctly matched.**

- *Ammanaivari is a traditional folk song from Tamil Nadu that is sung in praise of the Chola monarch.* Women sing the songs while playing with a wooden ball called the Ammanai. **Pair 4 is correctly matched.**

Q100 . A

Major traditional theatre form of South India:

- *Dashavatar is the most developed theatre form of the Konkan and Goa regions. The performers personify the ten incarnations of Lord Vishnu-the god of preservation and creativity.* The ten incarnations are Matsya (fish), Kurma (tortoise), Varaha (boar), Narsimha (lion-man), Vaman (dwarf), Parashuram, Rama, Krishna (or Balram), Buddha and Kalki. Apart from stylized make-up, the Dashavatar performers wear masks of wood and papier mache. **Only Triplet 1 is correctly matched.**
- *Koodiyaattam, one of the oldest traditional theatre forms of Kerala, is based on Sanskrit theatre traditions.* The characters of this theatre form are: Chakyaar or actor, Naambiyaar, the instrumentalists and Naangyaar, those taking on women's roles. The Sutradhar or narrator and the Vidushak or jesters are the protagonists. It is the Vidushak alone who delivers the dialogues. Emphasis on hand gestures and eye movements makes this dance and theatre form unique.
- *Yakshagaana, traditional theatre form of Karnataka, is based on mythological stories and Puranas.* The most popular episodes are from the Mahabharata i.e. Draupadi swayamvar, Subhadra vivah, Abhimanyu vadh, Karna-Arjun yuddh and from Ramayana i.e. Raajyaabhishek, Lav-kush Yuddh, Baali-Sugreeva yuddha and Panchavati.
- *Therukoothu, the most popular form of folk drama of Tamil Nadu, literally means "street play".* It is mostly performed at the time of annual temple festivals of Mariamman (Rain goddess) to achieve rich harvest. *At the core of the extensive repertoire of Therukoothu there is a cycle of eight plays based on the life of Draupadi.* Kattiakaran, the Sutradhara of the Therukoothu performance, gives the gist of the play to the audience and Komali entertains the audience with his buffoonery.