



ForumIAS

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Prelims Marathon

December, 2020

HISTORY

ECONOMICS

POLITY

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT



Environmental Pollution and Environmental issues

Q.1) Which of the following is/are the applications of fly ash?

1. Fly ash bricks are light in weight and offer high strength and durability.
2. It can be used in reclamation of wastelands.
3. It can increase the crop yield and it also enhances water holding capacity of the land.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: Cement can be replaced by fly ash up to 35%, thus reducing the cost of construction, making roads, etc.

- Fly ash bricks are light in weight and offer high strength and durability.
- Fly ash is a better fill material for road embankments and in concrete roads.
- Fly ash can be used in reclamation of wastelands.
- Abandoned mines can be filled up with fly ash.
- Fly ash can increase the crop yield and it also enhances water holding capacity of the land.

Source: Shankar page no: 58

Q.2) Consider the following statements regarding “National Air Quality Index”:

1. It was launched in April, 2016 starting with 14 cities to disseminate air quality information.
2. CO₂ and Carbon monoxide and Particulate Matter 10 (PM - 10) are part of National Air Quality Index.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: D

Explanation: National Air Quality Index was launched by the Prime Minister in April, 2015 starting with 14 cities to disseminate air quality information.

- The AQI has six categories of air quality, viz Good, Satisfactory, Moderately Polluted, Poor, Very Poor and Severe with distinct colour scheme.
- Each of these categories is associated with likely health impacts.
- AQI considers eight pollutants (PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, NO₂, SO₂, CO, O₃, NH₃ and Pb) for which (up to 24-hourly averaging period) National Ambient Air Quality Standards are prescribed.

Source: Shankar page no: 61

Q.3) According to the State of Global Air 2020 (SOGA 2020) report, which country recorded the highest annual average PM 2.5 concentration exposure?

- a) India
- b) Nigeria
- c) Qatar
- d) China

ANS: A

Explanation: India recorded the highest annual average PM 2.5 concentration exposure in the world last year, according to the State of Global Air 2020 (SOGA 2020) report.

India was followed by Nepal, Niger, Qatar and Nigeria in high PM 2.5 exposures. This means people in India are exposed to the highest PM 2.5 concentrations globally.

SOGA, released by US-based Health Effects Institute and Global Burden of Disease (GBD), uses both data from ground monitors and satellite to make their assessments.

To estimate the annual average PM_{2.5} exposure, or concentrations, GBD scientists link the concentrations in each block (they divide the globe in blocks or grids) with the number of people living within each block to produce a population weighted annual average concentration.

Source: The Hindu

Q.4) Which of the following pollutants are released by Iron and Steel Industry towards water pollution?

- 1. Oxides of Copper
- 2. Chromium
- 3. Cadmium

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

ANS: D

Source: Shankar page no: 62

Q.5) The terms “Biological Oxygen Demand, Biochemical Oxygen Demand and Chemical Oxygen Demand” are related to which of the following?

- a) Green House Gases
- b) Water Pollution
- c) Air Pollution
- d) Soil Pollution

ANS: B

Explanation: The higher amounts of waste increases the rates of decomposition and O₂ consumption, thereby decreases the DO content of water.

The demand for O₂ is directly related to increasing input of organic wastes and is expressed as biological oxygen demand (BOD) of water.

Water pollution by organic wastes is measured in terms of Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD).

BOD is the amount of dissolved oxygen needed by bacteria in decomposing the organic wastes present in water. It is expressed in milligrams of oxygen per litre of water.

The higher value of BOD indicates low DO content of water. Since BOD is limited to biodegradable materials only. Therefore, it is not a reliable method of measuring pollution load in water.

Chemical oxygen demand (COD) is a slightly better mode used to measure pollution load in water.

It is the measure of oxygen equivalent of the requirement of oxidation of total organic matter (i.e. biodegradable and non-biodegradable) present in water.

Source: Shankar page no: 63

Q.6) “The methaemoglobinemia” symptoms are due to which of the following?

- a) Fluorides
- b) Cadmium
- c) Lead
- d) Nitrate

ANS: D

Explanation: Excess nitrate in drinking water reacts with hemoglobin to form non-functional methaemoglobin, and impairs oxygen transport. This condition is called methaemoglobinemia or blue baby syndrome.

Source: Shankar page no: 64

Q.7) Which of the following organization is executing a nationwide programme of ambient air quality monitoring known as National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP)?

- a) CPCB
- b) NGT
- c) NITI Aayog
- d) None

ANS: A

Explanation: In India, the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has been executing a nationwide programme of ambient air quality monitoring known as National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP).

Source: Shankar page no: 60

Q.8) Which of the following is/are the causes of soil pollution?

- 1. Judicious use of fertilizers.
- 2. Soil erosion.
- 3. Dumping of large quantities of solid waste.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Soil is a thin layer of organic and inorganic materials that covers the Earth's rocky surface.

Soil pollution is defined as the addition of substances to the soil, which adversely affect physical, chemical and biological properties of soil and reduces its productivity.

A soil pollutant is any factor which deteriorates the quality, texture and mineral content of the soil or which disturbs the biological balance of the organisms in the soil.

Causes of Soil Pollution:

- Indiscriminate use of fertilizers, pesticides, insecticides and herbicides
- Dumping of large quantities of solid waste
- Deforestation and soil erosion.
- Pollution Due to Urbanisation

Source: Shankar page no: 65

Q.9) Consider the following statements regarding “Sound Pollution”:

1. Sound is measured in Dobson units.
2. A person’s hearing can be damaged if exposed to noise levels over 75 dB over a prolonged period of time.
3. The World Health Organization recommends that the sound level indoors should be less than 30 dB.

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

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

ANS: A

Explanation: Sound is measured in decibels (dB). An increase of about 10 dB is approximately double the increase in loudness.

- A persons hearing can be damaged if exposed to noise levels over 75 dB over a prolonged period of time.
- The World Health Organization recommends that the sound level indoors should be less than 30 dB.

Source: Shankar page no: 66

Q.10) Consider the following statements regarding “radioactivity”:

1. Each radioactive nuclide has a constant decay rate.
2. Half-life of a radio nuclide refers to its period of radioactivity.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Each radioactive nuclide has a constant decay rate.

Half-life is the time needed for half of its atoms to decay.

Half-life of a radio nuclide refers to its period of radioactivity.

The half-life may vary from a fraction of a second to thousands of years.

The radio nuclides with long half-time are the chief source of environmental radioactive pollution.

Source: Shankar page no: 68

International Environmental Conventions

Q.1) Which of the following area (s) is/are addressed in United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED)?

1. Alternative sources of energy to replace the use of fossil fuels.
2. The growing scarcity of water.
3. Ozone layer protection.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

ANS: B

Explanation: United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) also known as the Rio Summit, Rio Conference, Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992.

The issues addressed included:

- Systematic scrutiny of patterns of production — particularly the production of toxic components, such as lead in gasoline, or poisonous waste including radioactive chemicals.
- Alternative sources of energy to replace the use of fossil fuels which are linked to global climate change.
- New reliance on public transportation systems in order to reduce vehicle emissions, congestion in cities and the health problems caused by polluted air and smog.
- The growing scarcity of water.

Source: Shankar page no: 325

Q.2) Which of the following is/are outcome of earth summit?

1. Agenda 21.
2. Global Environment Facility.
3. Kyoto Protocol.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

ANS: A

Explanation: The Earth Summit resulted in the following documents:

- Rio Declaration on Environment and Development
- Agenda 21
- Forest Principles

Source: Shankar page no: 325

Q.3) “Cartagena Protocol” is often seen in news is related to which of the following?

- a) Sustainable agriculture
- b) Renewable energy
- c) Bio-safety
- d) Ozone layer protection

ANS: C

Explanation: The Cartagena Protocol on Bio-safety is an additional agreement to the Convention on Biological Diversity.

- The Protocol establishes procedures for regulating the import and export of LMOs from one country to another.
- The Protocol also requires Parties to ensure that LMOs being shipped from one country to another are handled, packaged and transported in a safe manner.

Source: Shankar page no: 327

Q.4) Which of the following addresses traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources with provisions on access, benefit-sharing and compliance?

- a) Kyoto protocol
- b) Nagoya protocol
- c) Montreal protocol
- d) Basel protocol

ANS: B

Explanation: The Nagoya Protocol addresses traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources with provisions on access, benefit-sharing and compliance.

- It also addresses genetic resources where indigenous and local communities have the established right to grant access to them.
- Contracting Parties are to take measures to ensure these communities’ prior informed consent, and fair and equitable benefit-sharing, keeping in mind community laws and procedures as well as customary use and exchange.

Source: Shankar page no: 328

Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding “Ramsar Convention on Wetlands”:

1. It is an intergovernmental treaty that provides the framework for national action and international cooperation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources.
2. It is not affiliated with the United Nations system of Multilateral Environmental Agreements.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The Convention on Wetlands [waterfowl convention] is an intergovernmental treaty that provides the framework for national action and international cooperation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources.

- It was adopted in the Iranian city of Ramsar in 1971 and came into force in 1975, and it is the only global environmental treaty that deals with a particular ecosystem.

- Ramsar is not affiliated with the United Nations system of Multilateral Environmental Agreements, but it works very closely with the other MEAs and is a full partner among the “biodiversity-related cluster” of treaties and agreements.

Source: Shankar page no: 330

Q.6) “The Changwon Declaration” is related to which of the following?

- a) Mangroves
- b) Estuaries
- c) Peat lands
- d) Wetlands

ANS: D

Explanation: The Changwon Declaration on human well-being and wetlands highlights positive action for ensuring human well-being and security in the future under the themes - water, climate change, people’s livelihood and health, land use change, and biodiversity.

Source: Shankar page no: 331

Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding “The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)”:

1. It is the only treaty to ensure that international trade in plants and animals does not threaten their survival in the wild.
2. It is administered through International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: A

Explanation: The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) is an international agreement between governments entered into force in 1975, and became the only treaty to ensure that international trade in plants and animals does not threaten their survival in the wild.

- Currently 176 countries are Parties to CITES.
- CITES is administered through the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).
- A Secretariat, located in Geneva, Switzerland, oversees the implementation of the treaty and assists with communications between countries.

Source: Shankar page no: 332

Q.8) “Bonn Convention” is often seen in news is related to which of the following?

- a) Migratory Species
- b) Solar alliance
- c) Land degradation
- d) Global warming

ANS: A

Explanation: The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (also known as CMS or Bonn Convention) aims to conserve terrestrial, aquatic and avian migratory species throughout their range.

It is an intergovernmental treaty, concluded under the aegis of the United Nations Environment Programme, concerned with the conservation of wildlife and habitats on a global scale.

Source: Shankar page no: 333

Q.9) Which of the following are priority areas of International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)?

1. Biodiversity
2. Climate change
3. Sustainable energy
4. Green economy

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: IUCN was founded in October 1948 as the International Union for the Protection of Nature (or IUPN) following an international conference in Fontainebleau, France. The organization changed its name to the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources in 1956 with the acronym IUCN (or UICN) with its headquarters in Gland, Switzerland.

Priority Areas of IUCN:

- Biodiversity
- Climate change
- Sustainable energy
- Human well-being
- Green economy

Source: Shankar page no: 335

Q.10) Which of the following statement is NOT correct about United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)?

- a) It is a voluntary international agreement linking environment and development to sustainable land management.
- b) It is particularly committed to a bottom-up approach, encouraging the participation of local people in combating desertification and land degradation.
- c) It is one of the Rio Conventions that focuses on desertification, land degradation and drought (DLDD).
- d) None.

ANS: A

Explanation: Established in 1994, UNCCD is the sole legally binding international agreement linking environment and development to sustainable land management.

- The UNCCD is particularly committed to a bottom-up approach, encouraging the participation of local people in combating desertification and land degradation.
- The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) is one of the Rio Conventions that focuses on desertification, land degradation and drought (DLDD).

Source: Shankar page no: 338

Organizations & National Missions on Environment

Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding “Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986”:

1. The genesis of the Act lies in Article 48A and Article 51A (g) of the Indian Constitution.
2. It has relaxed the rule of “Locus Standi” and a common citizen can approach the Court with respect to environment protection.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: As compared to all other previous laws on environment protection, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 is a more effective and bold measure to fight the problem of pollution.

- The genesis of the Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986, thus, is in Article 48A (Directive Principles of State Policy) and Article 51A (g) (Fundamental Duties) of the Indian Constitution.
- The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 has relaxed the rule of “Locus Standi” and because of such relaxation even a common citizen can approach the Court provided he has given a notice of sixty days of the alleged offence and his intention to make a complaint to the Central Government or any other competent authority.

Source: Shankar page no: 298

Q.2) “The state shall endeavor to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forest and wildlife of the country” is describes which of the following article of Indian constitution?

- a) Article 42
- b) Article 46
- c) Article 48A
- d) Article 51A (G)

ANS: C

Explanation: The provisions for environmental protection in the constitution were made within four years of Stockholm Conference, in 1976, through the 42nd amendment as follows:

- Article-48-A of the constitution provides: “The state shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forest and wildlife of the country.”
- Article 51-A (g) Provides: It shall be duty of every citizen of India to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures.”

Source: Shankar page no: 297

Q.3) Consider the following statements regarding “National Green Tribunal”:

1. It was created for the effective and expeditious disposal of cases relating to environmental protection and conservation of forests and other natural resources.
2. It is mandated to dispose the cases within six months of their respective appeals.

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

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

ANS: D

Explanation: The Preamble of the act provides for the establishment of a National Green Tribunal for the effective and expeditious disposal of cases relating to environmental protection and conservation of forests and other natural resources, including enforcement of any legal right relating to environment and giving relief and compensation for damages to persons and property and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto (The National Green Tribunal Act, 2010).

NGT is mandated to dispose the cases within six months of their respective appeals.

Source: Shankar page no: 310

Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding “National Wildlife Action Plan (NWAP)”:

1. It was created by the provisions of the wildlife protection act, 1972.
2. The first National Wildlife Action Plan (NWAP) was adopted in 1983.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: B

Explanation: The first National Wildlife Action Plan (NWAP) was adopted in 1983, based upon the decision taken in the XV meeting of the Indian Board for Wildlife held in 1982.

The plan had outlined the strategies and action points for wildlife conservation which are still relevant.

Source: Shankar page no: 313

Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding “Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA)”:

1. It was created under the provisions of the forest conservation act, 1980.
2. Resources realized from diverting forest resources to commercial purpose should be used for afforestation.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: While according prior approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land for non-forest purpose, Central Government stipulates conditions that amounts shall be realised from the user agencies to undertake compensatory afforestation and such other activities related to conservation and development of forests, to mitigate impact of diversion of forest land.

Source: Shankar page no: 314

Q.6) The term “Social Forestry” is first time used in which of the following?

- a) National Commission on Agriculture, 1976.
- b) Forest conservation Act, 1980.
- c) National Forest Policy, 1988.
- d) Biological Diversity Act, 2002.

ANS: A

Explanation: The National Commission on Agriculture, Government of India, first used the term ‘social forestry’ in 1976.

It was then that India embarked upon a social forestry project with the aim of taking the pressure off the forests and making use of all unused and fallow land.

Source: Shankar page no: 315

Q.7) Which of the following are types of Social Forestry?

- 1. Farm Forestry
- 2. Community Forestry
- 3. Extension Forestry
- 4. Recreational Forestry

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: Social forestry scheme can be categorized into groups:

- Farm forestry
- Community forestry
- Extension forestry
- Recreational forestry

Source: Shankar page no: 315

Q.8) “Atapaka bird sanctuary” is identified as the world’s largest home for the spot-billed pelican is located in which of the following state?

- a) Tamil Nadu
- b) Andhra Pradesh
- c) Kerala
- d) Karnataka

ANS: B

Explanation: The atapaka Bird Sanctuary, part of the Kolleru Lake (Andhra Pradesh), has been identified as the world’s largest home for the spot-billed pelican.

Source: Shankar page no: 315

Q.9) Which of the following are the objectives of “National Bamboo Mission (NBM)”:

- 1. To promote the growth of bamboo sector through an area based regionally differentiated strategy.
- 2. To increase the coverage of area under bamboo in potential areas, with suitable species to enhance yields.
- 3. To promote marketing of bamboo and bamboo based handicrafts.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: D

Explanation: The National Bamboo Mission is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 100% contribution from Central Government.

It is being implemented by the Horticulture Division under Department of Agriculture and Co-operation in the Ministry of Agriculture, New Delhi.

Objectives:

- To promote the growth of bamboo sector through an area based regionally differentiated strategy;
- To increase the coverage of area under bamboo in potential areas, with suitable species to enhance yields;
- To promote marketing of bamboo and bamboo based handicrafts;
- To establish convergence and synergy among stakeholders for the development of bamboo;

Source: Shankar page no: 315

Q.10) The Animal welfare board of India was established by which of the following act?

- a) Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Acts 1960.
- b) Wildlife protection act, 1972.
- c) Environment protection act, 1980.
- d) Biological diversity act, 2002.

ANS: A

Explanation: The Animal Welfare Board of India is a statutory advisory body on Animal Welfare Laws and promotes animal welfare in the country.

- The Animal Welfare Board of India, the first of its kind to be established by any Government in the world, was set up in 1962, in accordance with Section 4 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Acts 1960.
- Shrimati Rukmini Devi Arundale pioneered the setting up of the Board, with its Headquarters at Chennai. She guided the activities of the Board for nearly twenty years till her demise in 1986.

Source: Shankar page no: 321

Pre historic India and Indus Valley Civilization

Q.1) Consider the following statements about geographical outreach of Indus Valley Civilisation:

1. Suktagendor forms the boundary in north.
2. Alamgirpur forms the boundary in east.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: B

Explanation: The Indus Civilisation and the contemporary cultures covered nearly 1.5 million sq. km area in India and Pakistan. The settlements of Sutkagen-dor in the west on the Pakistan– Iran border; Shortugai (Afghanistan) in the north; Alamgirpur (Uttar Pradesh, India) in the east and Daimabad (Maharashtra, India) in the south are the boundaries of this civilisation. Its core area was in the regions of Pakistan, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Haryana.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 11.

Q.2) Baghor-I, a famous Palaeolithic site in India is located in which of the following river valley?

- a) Son Valley
- b) Narmada Valley
- c) Damodar Valley
- d) Nubra Valley

ANS: A

Explanation: Meralbhavi in Karnataka, Kurnool caves and Godavarikhani in Telangana, Baghor I and Baghor III of Son Valley in Madhya Pradesh and Patne in Maharashtra are some of the Upper Palaeolithic sites of India.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 5.

Q.3) Consider the following statements:

1. The period before the development of script is called as Pre-historic Age.
2. There is no source or technique available to know pre-historic migrations.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: A

Explanation: The period before the development of script is called the pre-historic times. It is also referred to as the Stone Age. Archaeological sources form the bedrock of information to understand span of time in Indian history. They include archaeological sites, geological sediments, animal bones and fossils, stone tools, bone tools, rock paintings and artefacts.

There is no written evidence for this period. Although the Harappans used a script, it is yet to be deciphered.

Floral evidence found in the form of charred seeds, pollens and phytoliths (plant stones) helps us to gain knowledge of farming practiced by Stone Age people.

The human genes also constitute an important source for understanding prehistoric migrations. The mitochondrial DNA (mt-DNA) studies provide information on pre-historic migrations. Scientists are trying to extract ancient DNA from the bones of the pre-historic era to understand human dispersals.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 1.

Q.4) Which of the following inscription mentions “Meluhha” as the Indus Region?

- a) Pulakeshin Inscription
- b) Cuneiform Inscription
- c) Sumerian Inscription
- d) Oman Inscription

ANS: B

Explanation: One of the sources of Harappan economy was trade and exchange activities. Harappans had close trade contacts with the Mesopotamians and also with various cultures of India. The Harappan seals and materials have been found in the Sumerian sites in Oman, Bahrain, and Iraq and Iran. The cuneiform inscriptions mention the trade contacts between Mesopotamia and Harappans. The mention of “Meluhha” in the cuneiform inscriptions refers to the Indus region.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 14.

Q.5) Consider the following statements about Paleolithic sites in India?

- 1. Burzahom is an important Palaeolithic site located in Kashmir.
- 2. The first Palaeolithic tools were found near Chennai in 1863.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: B

Explanation: Neolithic culture in Kashmir region was contemporary to the Harappan civilisation. Burzahom, an important site of this culture, provides evidence for the Megalithic and Early Historic Periods. In this place, people lived in pit houses (about four metres in depth) in order to escape the cold weather.

The first Palaeolithic tools were identified at the site of Pallavaram near Chennai by Robert Bruce Foote in 1863. He found many prehistoric sites when he extensively surveyed different parts of South India. Since then, numerous Palaeolithic sites have been identified and excavated all over India.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 2 and 9.

Q.6) Consider the following pair of craft material and Harappan site:

Site	Material
1. Rajasthan	Copper
2. Balakot	Lapis lazuli
3. Shortughai	Shell

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

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

ANS: A

Explanation: Craft production was an important part of the Harappan economy. Bead and ornament making, shell bangle making and metalworking were the major crafts. They made beads and ornaments out of carnelian, jasper, crystal, and steatite, metals like copper, bronze and gold and shell, faience and terracotta or burnt clay. The beads were made in innumerable designs and decorations. They were exported to Mesopotamia and the evidence for such exported artefacts have been found from the excavations in Mesopotamian sites.

Certain Harappan sites specialized in the production of certain craft materials. The following table presents the major centres of craft production.

Material	Site or Source
Shell	Nageshwar and Balakot
Lapis lazuli	Shortughai
Carnelian	Lothal
Steatite	South Rajasthan
Copper	Rajasthan and Oman

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 13.

Q.7) The term 'Zebu' is sometimes seen while studying Indus Valley Civilization is used for?

- a) Cattles
- b) Shell Bangle making Factories
- c) Weight measuring tools
- d) Burnt Bricks

ANS: A

Explanation: Pastoralism was also practised by the Harappans. They domesticated sheep, goat and fowl. They had knowledge of various other animals including buffalo, pig and elephant. But horse was not known to them. The Harappan cattle are called Zebu. It is a large breed, often represented in their seals. They also ate fish and birds. Evidence of boar, deer and gharial has been found at the Harappan sites.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 13.

Q.8) Consider the following pairs:

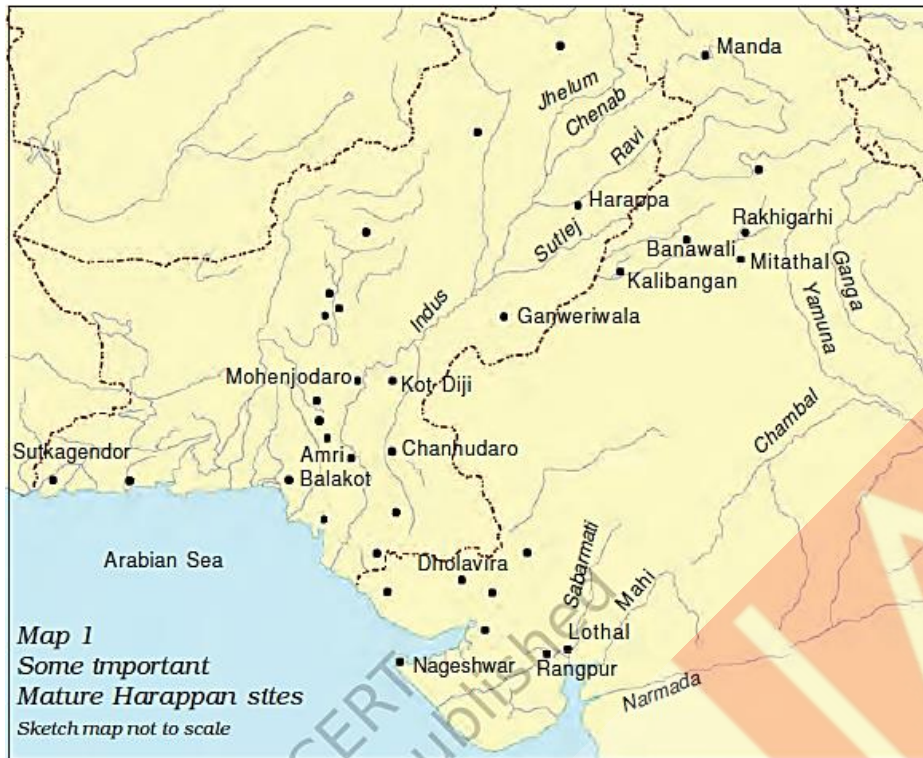
River	Harappan Site
1. Indus	Harappa
2. Sabarmati	Lothal
3. Ravi	Rakhigarhi

Which of the above given pair is/are **Not** correctly matched?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The map below shows the location of major harappan sites with respective rivers.



Source: Themes in Indian History-1 page 2

Q.9) The only well-known Hominin, the fossil of immediate ancestor of Homo Sapiens is found at which of the following location?

- a) Bhimbetka, Madhya Pradesh
- b) Hunsgi Valley, Karnataka
- c) Pallavaram near Chennai
- d) Hathnora, Madhya Pradesh

ANS: D

Explanation: Unlike Africa, evidence of hominin [immediate ancestor of Homo Sapiens] fossil is rare in India. There is a report of a fossil fragment discovered by Robert Bruce Foote from Athirampakkam. Its whereabouts are not known now. The only well-known hominin fossil of India was found at Hathnora near Hoshangabad in Madhya Pradesh. The cranium is named Narmada human. A partly preserved hominid skull cap was found in a basal conglomerate deposit in 1982. It is considered to represent the Archaic Homo sapiens. It is the only existing fossil find of human ancestors in India.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 3.

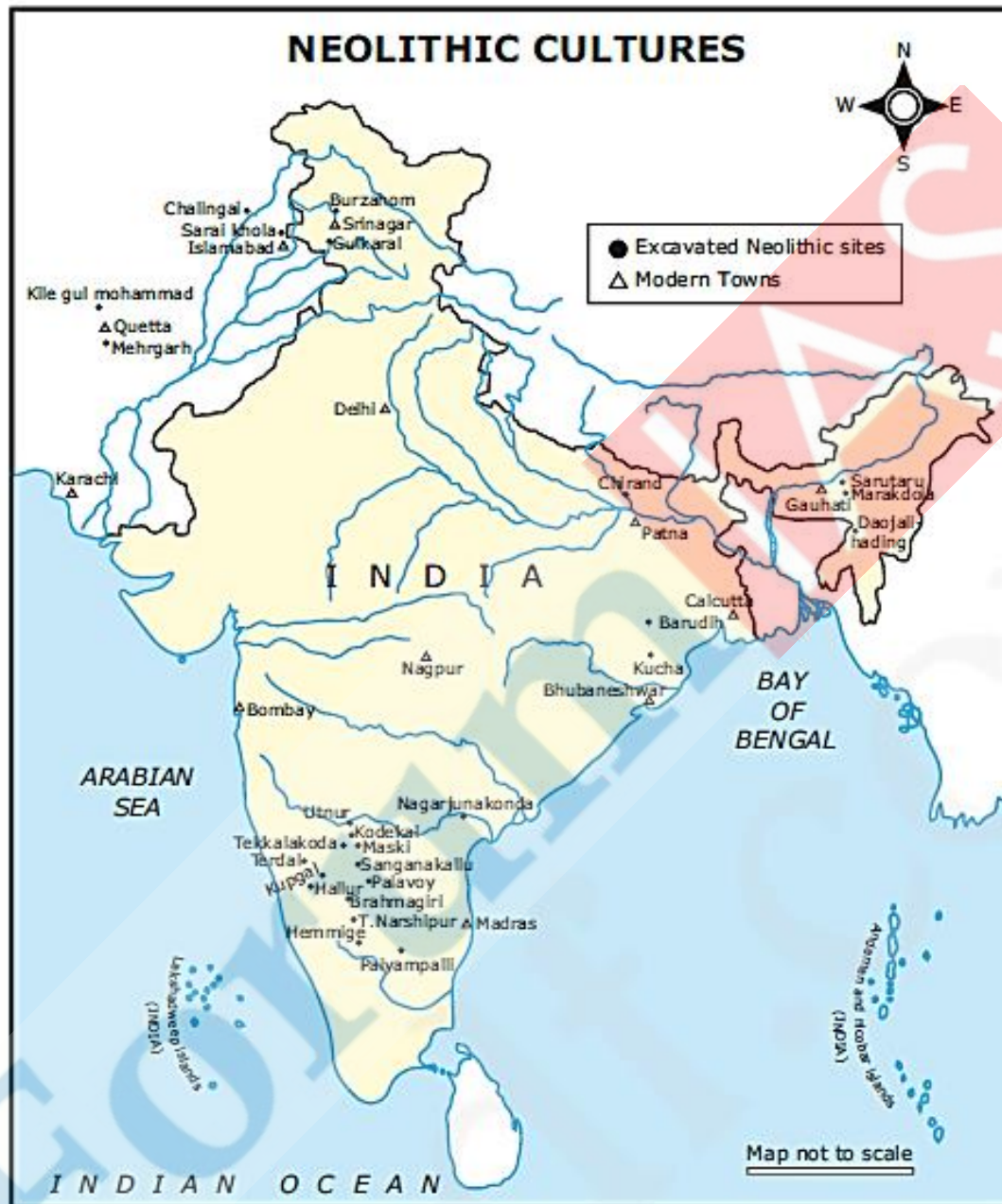
Q.10) Which of the following Neolithic site is located in North-eastern India??

- a) Mehrgarh
- b) Palavoy
- c) Sautaru
- d) Sanganakallu

ANS: C

Explanation: In north-eastern India, Neolithic culture appears at to a very late period. The Neolithic cultures of north-eastern India generally date from 2500-1500 BCE or even later. Shouldered axes and splayed celts have been found at the sites in Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh. Daojali Hading and Sarutaru are the Neolithic sites in the

Assam region. This region bears evidence for shifting cultivation. Cultivation of yams and taro, building stone and wooden memorials for the dead, and the presence of Austro-Asiatic languages are the marked features of this region, which shows cultural similarities with South-east Asia.



Neolithic sites of India.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 11.

Early and Later Vedic civilization

Q.1) Consider the following pairs:

Text	Meaning
1. Samhita	Main collection of hymns
2. Brahmanas	Forest books
3. Upanishads	Philosophical enquiries

Which of the pairs given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The main collections of Vedic hymns are called *samhitas*. The *Rig Veda* *samhita* is the earliest text. The *Rig Veda* is dated to between 1500 and 1000 BCE. The *Rig Veda* contains 10 books.

Samhitas are ritualistic texts, and they explain the social and religious importance of rituals. Each *samhita* has added texts called *brahmanas*, which have commentaries on the hymns and rituals.

Each *brahmana* has an *aranyaka* (forest text) and an *upanishad*. The *aranyakas* contain mystical ritual instructions to be undertaken in secret by the sages who live in the forests. *Upanishads* deal with philosophical enquiries.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 23.

Q.2) Which of the following text is contemporary to Vedas?

- a) Zend Avesta
- b) Pyramid texts
- c) Sumerian Literature
- d) Quran

ANS: A

Explanation: The *Zend Avesta* is a Persian/Iranian text of Zoroastrianism. This book speaks about the lands and gods of the people speaking the Indo-Iranian languages. It has references to the regions of northern and north-western parts of India. It has terms which show linguistic similarity with the Vedas. This text is indirect evidence that the early home of the Aryans was outside the Indian subcontinent.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 23.

Q.3) Consider the following statements about Ochre Coloured Pottery Ware Culture:

- 1. It dates to Chalcolithic period.
 - 2. Ochre colour comes when the pottery is touched.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- a) 1 only
 - b) 2 only
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: C

Explanation: Ochre Coloured Pottery Ware culture is found in northern India dating to the Chalcolithic period.

The OCP pottery has red slip and appears ochre in colour (the ochre colour comes off when the pottery is touched) and hence, it is called Ochre Coloured Pottery.

It has black painted designs. The OCP comes in the form of jars, storage jars, bowls, and basins.

The OCP culture dates to 2600- 1200 BCE and is found in the Indo- Gangetic plain and may have had some associations with early Vedic culture.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 24.

Q.4) The 'urn' burial system is evident at which of the following site?

- a) Koldhihwa
- b) Mehrgarh
- c) Adichanallur
- d) Lothal

ANS: C

Explanation: The burial system followed by the people of Neolithic period continued into the Megalithic period. A circular tomb using big stone slabs built upon the place of burial is known as a megalith. Such megaliths have been found in many parts of Tamilnadu.

The urn burial system was another type of practice and is evidenced in Adichanallur (present Thoothukudi district). Black-ware is peculiar to burial sites in Tamilnadu.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 25.

Q.5) The term 'Gavishthi' used in Rig veda is related to which of the following?

- a) Cows
- b) War
- c) Wheat
- d) Land

ANS: B

Explanation: Cattle rearing was an important economic activity for the Aryans, although they practiced agriculture. Cattle were considered wealth.

The term for war in the Rig Veda was gavishthi which means search for cows (which is the contemporary term (goshti) for factions as well).

The donations to the priests were mainly cows and women slaves but not land, which reveals the importance of pastoralism. There was no private property in land.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 31.

Q.6) Consider the following pairs:

- 1. Senani - chief of the army
- 2. Bali – war
- 3. Purohita - governor

Which of the pairs given above is/are **not** correctly matched?

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

ANS: B

Explanation: The polity of the Rig Vedic period was that of a tribal society. The chief of the tribe was the main political head and he was called rajan.

The purohita or priest offered advice to the king. Vedic priests advised the kings, inspired them and praised their deeds. In turn they received rewards for their services.

Senani was the chief of army.

There is no evidence of tax collecting officers. Perhaps people made voluntary contribution called bali to the king. Some scholars say that bali was an imposed tax, and not voluntary.

There is no reference to the administration of justice.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 31,32.

Q.7) In which of the following text, kshatriyas are placed higher than brahamans?

- a) Panchavimsan Brahmana
- b) Satapatha Brahmana
- c) Manduka Upanishad
- d) Raghuvamsa

ANS: A

Explanation: In later Vedic phase, striking changes took place in the Varna System. There was an increase in the privileges of the two higher classes, the Brahmanas and the Kshatriyas at the cost of the Vaisyas and Sudras.

In the Panchavimsa Brahmana, the Kshatriya is placed first, higher than the Brahmana but in the Satapatha Brahmana, the Brahmana is placed higher than Kshatriya.

In later Vedic society the importance of the purohita (priest) is stressed, as mentioned in the Vedic texts. The Kshatriyas challenged Brahmanical supremacy and their exclusive privilege of entering the asramas, a regulated four stage life namely brahmacharya, grihastha, vanaprastha and sanyasa. The outcome of this was the birth of Jainism, Buddhism and Ajivakam.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 35, 36.

Q.8) Consider the following statements:

- 1. During Early Vedic period, there are evidences of Child Marriage.
- 2. Widow Remarriage was not known during this time.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: D

Explanation: During Early Vedic period, women had a respectable position but it is not possible to generalise about this. Society was essentially patriarchal with a preference for male children and cattle.

The birth of a son was preferred perhaps because of the martial nature of the society, which required male members for their clashes to establish dominance over the territories. Having ten sons was considered as a blessing.

Women attended assemblies and offered sacrifices. Marriage was common but primitive practices were also continued.

Polyandry seems to have existed, and widow remarriage was also known. People married at the age of 16–17, according to scholars, and there is little evidence of child marriage.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 30.

Q.9) Consider the following about Rig Veda:

1. Rig-Veda talks about only Aryans.
2. Rig veda mentions the defeat of Sambara by Divodasa of the Bharata Clan.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: B

Explanation: The Rig Vedas speak about not only the Aryans, but also about the non-Aryan people, whom the Aryans encountered in India. When the Rig Vedic people moved into India they came into conflict with people whom they referred to as Dasyus or Dasas.

Evidently the Aryans differentiated themselves from the dark native people who had different cultural practices, and sought to maintain their distinction.

The Rig Veda has references to several other groups. Simyu and Kikata are grouped with the dasyus. Sambara son of Kulitara is mentioned as a chief with 90 forts or settlements.

Varchin was another chief with many troops. The Rig Veda mentions the defeat of a chief called Sambara by Divodasa of the Bharata clan.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 29.

Q.10) Consider the following pairs:

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| 1. Rice | Yavam |
| 2. Wheat | Sita |
| 3. Cow | Godhuma |

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

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

ANS: A

Explanation: Archaeological evidence points to the development of agriculture among the Rig Vedic people. The ploughshare is mentioned in the Rig Vedas.

The field was known as kshetra and the term krishi referred to ploughing. The terms langla and sura referred to plough and the term sita meant the furrow created by ploughing.

Water for irrigation was probably drawn from wells by cattledriven water-lifts using pulleys.

They had knowledge of different seasons, sowing, harvesting and thrashing. They cultivated barley (yavam) and wheat (godhuma).

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 31.

Buddhism and Jainism and their contribution to Indian culture

Q.1) Sixth Century B.C saw rise of intellectual awakening. What is/are the causes of intellectual awakening?

1. Rigidity of vedic religion.
2. State formations.
3. Non-organized vedic religion.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: Sixth century BCE was a period of intense intellectual ferment. There are several reasons for the emergence of this ferment.

- State formation and the rigidity of the Vedic religion constrained the liberty of thought and action.
- A revolt against religious practice of following dogmas found its articulation in heterodox sects.
- The emergence of territorial identities accelerated the process of sociopolitical and economic changes.
- The elite class, disillusioned with the system in place, began to move in protest towards the heterodox religions blossoming in Magadha or middle Ganges plains.
- As the Vedic religion was not fully organized, its reach did not permeate into the society and hence people did not find it difficult to follow the newly emerging religious sects.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 46.

Q.2) “Samannaphala Sutta” is related to which of the following?

- a) Buddhist text
- b) Jain text
- c) Ajivika text
- d) Dharmashastras

ANS: A

Explanation: A Buddhist text, Samannaphala Sutta, while making a reference to Ajatashatru of Magadha meeting Gautama Buddha.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 46.

Q.3) Which of the following is considered to be the founder of Ajivika sect?

- a) Kisa Samkicca
- b) Makkhali Gosala
- c) Nanda Vachha
- d) Purana Kassapa

ANS: C

Explanation: The Ajivikas are believed to have evolved from one of the many ascetic groups of the times.

According to Buddhist records, Nanda Vaccha was considered the founder of the Ajivika sect.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 46.

Q.4) “Indian Materialistic” school of thought was propounded by which of the following?

- a) Ajita Kesakambalin
- b) Carvaka
- c) Halahala
- d) Both A & B

ANS: D

Explanation: The term “lokayata” signifies materialist thought. Indian materialism has also been named Carvaka after one of the two founders of the school.

- Carvaka and Ajita Kesakambalin are said to have established Indian materialism as a formal philosophical system.
- Carvakas developed the concept of scepticism and believed in the pursuit of knowledge through experience. They questioned the authority of Vedas.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 47.

Q.5) “Bhagavatisutra” text belongs to which of the following school of thought?

- a) Buddhism
- b) Jainism
- c) Ajivikas
- d) Lokayatas

ANS: B

Explanation: There was intense rivalry among the various heterodox sects.

- This is evident from the various religious accounts of the period.
- Buddhist and Jaina texts not only mention other heterodox sects but also belittle them.
- For example, Bhagavatisutra, a Jaina text, provides a poor account of Makkhali Gosala.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 47.

Q.6) Who among the following is also called as “Nigantha Nataputta”?

- a) Buddha
- b) Mahavira
- c) Makkali Gosala
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: Among the various sects, the sect led by Vardhamana Mahavira (referred to as Nigantha Nataputta by Buddhist texts) bloomed into a religion called Jainism. It was earlier known as Nirgranthas (free from bonds).

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 48.

Q.7) “Digambaras and Svetambaras” is related to which of the following?

- a) Jainism
- b) Hinduism

- c) Buddhism
- d) All of the above

ANS: A

Explanation: Magadha was affected by severe famine and some of the Jaina monks under Bhadrabahu went south to maintain their strict discipline.

They remained without garments and were known as Digambaras (space-clad or naked).

Others stayed back under the leadership of Sthulabhadra and adopted a white garment and were known as Svetambaras (white-clad).

The schism weakened Jainism in Magadha, but it found ardent followers in Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Karnataka.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 49.

Q.8) Which of the following is NOT Triratna of Jainism?

- a) Right faith
- b) Right knowledge
- c) Right Conduct
- d) Right livelihood

ANS: D

Explanation: Jain discipline requires adherence to certain rigorous rules. The Jains are required to follow three principles called Triratnas or Three Gems.

- Right faith (samyag-darshana);
- Right knowledge (samyag-jnana);
- Right conduct (samyag-mahavrat)

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 49.

Q.9) Which of the following statements is/are correct about Jainism?

1. It is an egalitarian religion.
2. It is believed in one's deeds that determine one's status in society and not birth.
3. Women's are not admitted in monastic order.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

ANS: B

Explanation: Jainism is an egalitarian religion. It does not sanction any inequality based on birth.

- It is one's deeds that determine one's status in society and not birth.
- Jainism believes that "by one's action one becomes a Brahmin, a Kshatriya, or a Vaishya, or a Sudra."
- Pride based on birth is considered a sin.
- Women were admitted into the monastic order. However, as a woman one cannot attain salvation.
- By accumulating merit by good deeds, a woman could be reborn as a man and then strive to attain salvation.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 50.

Q.10) “Naladiyar, Palamoli, Jivaka Chinthamani, Yapperunkalam Karikai, Neelakesi” are some of the prominent works in Tamil is related to which of the following?

- a) Jainism
- b) Buddhism
- c) Hinduism
- d) All of the above

ANS: A

Explanation: Jainism spread to Tamil Nadu from about the third century CE. Jaina rock shelters are found in large numbers around Madurai and other places.

- The mention of death of Kopperuncholan by fasting in chol Purananuru is considered by some to be similar to Jaina practice of sallekhana.
- Jaina influence is strong in early Tamil literature. Naladiyar, Palamoli, Jivaka Chinthamani, Yapperunkalam Karikai, Neelakesi are some of the prominent Jaina works in Tamil.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 51.

Revision

Q.1) Who among the following is considered as the founder of Jainism?

- a) Rishabha
- b) Mahavira
- c) Parshavanath
- d) Bahubali

ANS: A

Explanation: According to Jain tradition, Mahavira was not the founder of Jainism, but the last of the 24 Tirthankaras or 'maker of fords' (ford means a shallow place in river or stream to allow one to walk across).

According to Jaina tradition, Risabha was the founder of the sect. He is considered the first Tirthankara.

Yajur Veda mentions three of the Tirthankaras, viz., Risabha, Ajitanatha and Aristanemi. Mahavira organised his members into monastic and lay followers.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 48.

Q.2) Consider the following statements:

- 1. The weights exhibit a binary system.
 - 2. Weights made of chert were cylindrical in shape.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: A

Explanation: Harappans had developed proper weights and measures. Since they were involved in commercial transactions, they needed standard measures. Cubical chert weights have been unearthed from Harappan sites.

The weights exhibit a binary system. The ratio of weight is doubled as 1:2:4:8:16:32. The small weight measure of 16th ratio weighs 13.63 grams.

They also used a measuring scale in which one inch was around 1.75 cm. Weights made of chert were cubical. They used binary numbering system (1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, etc.). They might have been used for weighing jewellery and metal.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 14.

Q.3) Which among the following event is called as 'Mahabhiraskramana'?

- a) White elephant entering the womb of Buddha's mother Mahamaya.
- b) Buddha getting enlightenment.
- c) Buddha leaving the palace.
- d) Buddha's passing away.

ANS: C

Explanation: When Siddhartha was riding on his chariot with his charioteer one day outside the palace, he saw an old man, a sick man, a corpse and finally a religious mendicant.

Overcome by remorse at the misery of people, he left his palace in the dead of night in search of eternal truth.

He rode in his chariot pulled by his favourite horse Kanthaka and driven by his charioteer Channa far away from the city.

He cut his hair and sent it along with his discarded garments and jewellery to his father. This is known as Mahabhiraskramana or the Great Going Forth.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 51.

Q.4) Which of the following text mentions about agricultural activities during later vedic period?

- a) Satapatha Brahamana
- b) Panchvimsa Brahamana
- c) Aiteraya Brahmana
- d) Jaiminiya Brahmana

ANS: A

Explanation: Agricultural activities increased during the Late Vedic period. The Satapatha Brahmana mentions rituals related to ploughing undertaken by the kings. This suggests the importance given to cultivation by the rulers, and the shift to agriculture to support the increasing population.

The god Balarama is depicted with a plough, which suggests the importance of cultivation. The Vedic people cultivated barley and rice, and wheat.

Wheat was the staple food of Punjab region. The Vedic people began to use rice in the Ganga-Yamuna doab. The use of rice, rather than wheat, is noticed in the Vedic rituals.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 36.

Q.5) Who among the following translated Upanishads into Persian?

- a) Abu Fasal
- b) Gulbadan Begam
- c) Badauni
- d) Dara Shikoh

ANS: D

Explanation: Dara Shukoh, the Mughal prince, translated the Upanishads into Persian in 1657, much before the colonial scholars developed any interest in ancient Indian literature.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 38.

Q.6) Consider the following statements about National Clean Energy Fund:

1. 'National Clean Energy Fund' (NCEF) was constituted in the consolidated account of India.
2. Its objective is to invest in entrepreneurial ventures and research & innovative projects in the field of clean energy technology.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: B

Explanation: 'National Clean Energy Fund' (NCEF) was constituted in the public account of India in the Finance Bill 2010-11.

Objective is to invest in entrepreneurial ventures and research & innovative projects in the field of clean energy technology.

The Central Board of Excise and Customs consequently notified the Clean Energy Cess Rules 2010 under which producers of specified goods namely raw coal, raw lignite and raw peat were made liable to pay Clean Energy Cess.

Any project with innovative methods to adopt to clean energy technology and research & development shall be eligible for funding under the NCEF.

Government assistance under the NCEF shall in no case exceed 40% of the total project cost.

Source: Shankar page no 317.

Q.7) Which among the following correctly explains Bioaugmentation?

- a) The supply of air and nutrients through wells to contaminated soil to stimulate the growth of indigenous bacteria.
- b) Microorganisms are imported to a contaminated site to enhance degradation process.
- c) Injection of air under pressure below the water table to increase groundwater oxygen concentrations and enhance the rate of biological degradation of contaminants by naturally occurring bacteria.
- d) It involves the processing of contaminated solid material (soil, sediment, sludge) or water through an engineered containment system.

ANS: B

Explanation: Bioremediation is the use of microorganisms (bacteria and fungi) to degrade the environmental contaminants into less toxic forms.

The microorganisms may be indigenous to a contaminated area or they may be isolated from elsewhere and brought to the contaminated site.

Bioremediation Strategies:

- Bioventing – supply of air and nutrients through wells to contaminated soil to stimulate the growth of indigenous bacteria. It is used for simple hydrocarbons and can be used where the contamination is deep under the surface.
- Biosparging - Injection of air under pressure below the water table to increase groundwater oxygen concentrations and enhance the rate of biological degradation of contaminants by naturally occurring bacteria
- Bioaugmentation - Microorganisms are imported to a contaminated site to enhance degradation process.

Source: Shankar page no. 76.

Q.8) “It is a hybrid of landfarming and composting. Essentially, engineered cells are constructed as aerated composted piles. It is typically used for treatment of surface contamination with petroleum hydrocarbons.” Which among the following is explained in the above statement?

- a) Biopiles
- b) Bioreactors
- c) Phytostabilization
- d) Phytoextraction

ANS: A

Explanation: Ex situ bioremediation involves the removal of the contaminated material to be treated elsewhere.

- Landfarming - contaminated soil is excavated and spread over a prepared bed and periodically tilled until pollutants are degraded. The goal is to stimulate indigenous biodegradative microorganisms and facilitate their aerobic degradation of contaminants.

- Biopiles - it is a hybrid of landfarming and composting. Essentially, engineered cells are constructed as aerated composted piles. Typically used for treatment of surface contamination with petroleum hydrocarbons.
- Bioreactors – it involves the processing of contaminated solid material (soil, sediment, sludge) or water through an engineered containment system.
- Composting – dealt earlier in solid waste management

Source: Shankar page 76.

Q.9) ISLAND PROTECTION ZONE NOTIFICATION, 2011 has been issued under which of the following?

- a) Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980
- b) COASTAL REGULATION ZONE, 2011
- c) BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY ACT, 2002
- d) Environment (Protection) Act, 1986

ANS: D

Explanation: In the 1991 Notification the CRZ area was classified as CRZ-I (ecological sensitive), CRZ-II (built-up area), CRZ-III (Rural area) and CRZ-IV (water area). In the 2011 Notification the above classification is retained. The only change is the inclusion of CRZ-IV, which includes the water areas upto the territorial waters and the tidal influenced water bodies.

For the very first time, a separate draft Island Protection Zone Notification has been issued for protection of the islands of Andaman & Nicobar and Lakshadweep under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

The main objectives of the IPZ Notification, 2011 are:

- To ensure livelihood security to the fishing communities, tribal and other local communities living in the coastal areas;
- To conserve and protect coastal stretches and;
- To promote development in a sustainable manner based on scientific principles, taking into account the dangers of natural hazards in the coastal areas and sea level rise due to global warming

Source: Shankar page no 303

Q.10) Consider following statements about 'Mangroves for the Future':

- 1. Mangroves for the Future are a partnership-based initiative promoting investment in coastal ecosystems for sustainable development.
- 2. It deals with only mangroves protection and development.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: A

Explanation: Mangroves for the Future are a partnership-based initiative promoting investment in coastal ecosystems for sustainable development.

Mission

- To promote healthy coastal ecosystems through a partnership-based, people-focused, policy-relevant and investment-orientated approach, which builds and applies knowledge, empowers communities and other stakeholders, enhances governance, secures livelihoods, and increases resilience to natural hazards and climate change.

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 2020

- Member countries: India, Indonesia, Maldives, Pakistan, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Viet Nam. Outreach countries: Bangladesh, Cambodia, Myanmar, Timor-Leste. Dialogue countries: Kenya, Malaysia, Tanzania.
- MFF provides a collaborative platform to help countries, sectors and agencies in the MFF region tackle the growing challenges to coastal sustainability.
- MFF has adopted mangroves as its flagship ecosystem in recognition of the important role that mangrove forests played in reducing the impact of the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami, and the severe effect on coastal livelihoods caused by the loss and degradation of mangroves.
- However MFF embraces all coastal ecosystems, including coral reefs, estuaries, lagoons, wetlands, beaches and seagrass beds.

Source: Shankar page no. 319

Early Janpath's and early European Invasions

Q.1) Consider the following pair of cities of second urbanization:

City

1. Rajgriha
2. Ujjain
3. Taxila

Important centre of

- Political and administrative centre
Holy Centre
Centre of trade and commerce

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

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Agricultural surplus, the growth of crafts and trade, and the growing population led to the emergence of towns in the Gangetic plains. This is called the second urbanisation in Indian history after the first urbanisation evident in the Harappan Civilization. Different types of towns came into being:

- Political and administrative centres such as Rajgriha, Shravasti, Kaushambi and Champa
- Centres of trade and commerce such as Ujjain and Taxila
- Holy centres such as Vaishali.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 43.

Q.2) Which one of the following state is best known gana-sangha or oligarchies?

- a) Vajji
- b) Magadha
- c) Assaka
- d) Kuru

ANS: A

Explanation: The proto-states of the Gangetic region were known as janapadas and comprised chiefdoms, republics and small kingdoms. Sixteen mahajanapadas find mention in the early texts.

There were also ganasanghas or oligarchies, which were centred on clans. The Vrijiis were one of the best known of the gana-sanghas, and Vaishali was their capital in the Mithila region.

These kingdoms did not come under the single decision-making authority of a king but decisions were taken on a collective basis by the heads of the different clans together.

There were also smaller kingdoms such as Kosala and Kasi. It is interesting to note that the names of the clans, such as Ikshvaku and Vrishni, as well as these early kingdoms, are all mentioned in the two epics, Ramayana and Mahabharata.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 45.

Q.3) Bhaga, Kara and Shulka are the terms used for which of the following?

- a) Types of land
- b) Types of taxes

- c) Literary texts
- d) Kings of the Mahajanapadas

ANS: B

Explanation: The mahajanapadas on the Gangetic plains were all monarchies. Vedic orthodoxy was an established practice in these kingdoms. The kingship was hereditary and the succession was in most cases based on the law of primogeniture.

The king was assisted by councils called parishad and sabha. The councils were advisory in nature. The king appropriated the agricultural surplus through land revenue apart from a few other taxes.

Bali was a tax imposed based on the area of cultivable land. Bhaga was obtained as a share of the produce. Kara and Shulka were some of the other taxes collected during this period. Thus the king raised revenue through taxes to maintain an elaborate administrative structure and an army.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 45.

Q.4) Consider the following statements:

1. Agriculturally productive region.
2. Presence of iron mines
3. Presence of Elephants in the region
4. Ambitious kings

Which of the above given statements are the reasons for growth of Magadhan power?

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: Between the sixth and the fourth centuries BCE, Magadha (in present-day Bihar) became the most powerful mahajanapada.

Modern historians explain this development in a variety of ways:

- Magadha was a region where agriculture was especially productive.
- Besides, iron mines (in present-day Jharkhand) were accessible and provided resources for tools and weapons.
- Elephants, an important component of the army, were found in forests in the region.
- Also, the Ganga and its tributaries provided a means of cheap and convenient communication.
- However, early Buddhist and Jaina writers who wrote about Magadha attributed its power to the policies of individuals: ruthlessly ambitious kings of whom Bimbisara, Ajatasattu and Mahapadma Nanda are the best known, and their ministers, who helped implement their policies.

Source: Themes in Indian History Part 1, page no. 31.

Q.5) Consider the following statements about Mahjanapadas:

1. Gandhara was the northernmost Mahajanapada.
2. Assaka was the only mahajanapada south of vindhyas.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: B

Explanation: According to Puranic, Buddhist and Jaina traditions, there were sixteen mahajanapadas.

1. Gandhara
2. Kamboja
3. Assaka
4. Vatsa
5. Avanti
6. Shurasena
7. Chedi
8. Malla
9. Kuru
10. Panchala
11. Matsya
12. Vajji (Vrijji)
13. Anga
14. Kasi
15. Kosala
16. Magadha



Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 44.

Q.6) Who among the following king was contemporary to Buddha?

- a) Ashoka
- b) Ajatashatru
- c) Bimbisara
- d) Bindusara

ANS: C

Explanation: Bimbisara, who was a contemporary of Buddha, started the process of empire building. It was strengthened by his son Ajatashatru and then by the Nandas.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 58.

Q.7) Which among the following chronological order of empires is correct?

- a) Shishunaga, Nanda, Mauryas, Haryanka
- b) Haryanka, Shishunaga, Nanda, Mauryas
- c) Haryanka, Nanda, Shishunaga, Mauryas
- d) Shishunaga, Nanda, Haryanka, Mauryas

ANS: B

Explanation: Among the 16 mahajanapadas, Kasi was initially powerful. However, Kosala became dominant later. A power struggle broke out between Magadha, Kosala, Vrijji and Avanti. Eventually Magadha emerged as the dominant mahajanapada and established the first Indian empire.

The first known ruler of Magadha was Bimbisara of the Haryanka dynasty. The Haryanka dynasty was succeeded by the Shishunaga dynasty.

The Shishunagas ruled for fifty years before the throne was usurped by Mahapadma Nanda. Chandragupta Maurya Founded the Mauryan Empire after winning over Nanda Dynasty.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 60.

Q.8) The term 'Hindu' appears for the first in which of the following inscription?

- a) Darius I, Iran
- b) Ancient Greek inscription
- c) Ashokan Rock Edict
- d) Rock inscription of Junagarh

ANS: A

Explanation: The word "Hindu" appears for the first time in an inscription of Darius I at Persepolis, Iran. Darius lists "Hindu" as part of his empire. The word "Sindhu", denoting a river in general and Indus in particular, became "Hindu" in Persian. The Greeks dropped the S and called it Indu, which eventually came to be called Hindu and later India.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 61.

Q.9) Which among the following played an important role in improving the methods of cultivation?

- a) Copper
- b) Iron
- c) Bronze
- d) Brass

ANS: B

Explanation: Agriculture improved during this phase of development in the middle Gangetic plains. Wet rice cultivation began to yield more produce of rice than other crops, thus creating the necessary agrarian surplus.

Protected irrigation alone was not responsible for the surplus production of rice. Iron technology also played a crucial role. While it is debated whether iron axe aided clearing of the forests or whether iron ploughshare increased agricultural yield, there can be no two opinions that it played a critical role in improving the production of artefacts.

The impact of iron technology is better understood if one considers “the technical changes which the introduction of iron implements would have brought about in various craft activities”. Leisure time provided by agricultural surplus and technology led to growth of crafts, which in turn aided vibrant trade.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 43.

Q.10) Consider the following terms related to Mahajanapadas:

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Karmakaras | Labourers |
| 2. Kassakas | Small Landowners |
| 3. Grihapatis | Rich Landowners |
| 4. Shudras | Cultivators and artisans |

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

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

ANS: D

Explanation: The richer landowners were called grihapatis. These landowners employed labourers called dasas or karmakaras. The smaller landowners were known as kassakas or krishakas.

The society was stratified on the basis of varna. It emerged as a marker of status. Cultivators and artisans were identified as the shudras. A new social category that emerged during this period was placed below the shudras in the social hierarchy and considered untouchables. They were forced to live on the fringes of the settlements and subsisted on hunting and gathering their food. They were marginalised and given only menial jobs as urbanisation was on the rise. They had their own language, which was different from that spoken by the Indo-Aryans.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 45.

The Mauryan Empire

Q.1) Which of the following text narrates Chandragupta's accession to the throne of Magadha?

- a) Mudrarakshasa
- b) Indica
- c) Arthashastra
- d) Deepavamsa

ANS: A

Explanation: The play Mudrarakshasa by Visakhadatta was written during the Gupta period, sometime after the 4th century CE.

It narrates Chandragupta's accession to the throne of the Magadha Empire and the exploits of his chief advisor Chanakya or Kautilya by listing the strategies he used to counter an invasion against Chandragupta.

This play is often cited as a corroborative source since it supports the information gathered from other contemporary sources about Chandragupta.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 59.

Q.2) Greek historians have recorded the name 'Sandrakottus' or 'Sandrakoptus' for who among the following?

- a) Kautilya
- b) Nandas
- c) Chandragupta Maurya
- d) Ashoka

ANS: C

Explanation: Contemporary accounts by Greek historians show that Chandragupta was a youth living in Taxila when Alexander invaded India. Greek historians have recorded his name as "Sandrakottus" or "Sandrakoptus", which are evidently modified forms of Chandragupta. Inspired by Alexander, Chandragupta led a revolt against the Nandas years later and overthrew them.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 63.

Q.3) Hathigumpha Inscriptions, which tells about the Kalinga Ruler in detail is located at?

- a) Udaygiri Caves
- b) Tamralipti
- c) Kausambi
- d) Rampurva

ANS: A

Explanation: The defining event of Ashoka's rule was his campaign against Kalinga (present-day Odisha) in the eighth year of his reign. This is the only recorded military expedition of the Mauryas. The number of those killed in battle, those who died subsequently, and those deported ran into tens of thousands.

The campaign had probably been more ferocious and brutal than usual because this was a punitive war against Kalinga, which had broken away from the Magadha Empire (the Hathigumpha inscription speaks of Kalinga as a part of the Nanda Empire).

Hathigumpha inscription at Udayagiri caves is the main source of information about Kalinga ruler Kharavela. This inscription, consisting of seventeen lines has been incised in deep cut Brahmi script.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 64.

Q.4) The third Buddhist Council convened at the time of Ashoka was held at which of the following places?

- a) Kalinga
- b) Rajgriha
- c) Taxila
- d) Patliputra

ANS: D

Explanation: One of the major events of Ashoka's reign was the convening of the Third Buddhist sangha (council) in 250 BCE in the capital Pataliputra. Ashoka's deepening commitment to Buddhism meant that royal patronage was extended to the Buddhist establishment. An important outcome of this sangha was the decision to expand the reach of Buddhism to other parts of the region and to send missions to convert people to the religion.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 66.

Q.5) Consider the following pairs of terms of Mauryan Empire:

- | | |
|--------------|------------------------|
| 1. Purohita | Priest |
| 2. Samaharta | Judicial Administrator |
| 3. Sthanika | District Commander |

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

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

ANS: C

Explanation: At the head of the administration was the king. He was assisted by a council of ministers and a purohita or priest, who was a person of great importance, and secretaries known as mahamatruyas. The capital region of Pataliputra was directly administered.

Revenue collection was the responsibility of a collector-general (samaharta) who was also in charge of exchequer that he was, in effect, like a minister of finance.

At the next level of administration came the districts, villages and towns. The district was under the command of a sthanika, while officials known as gopas were in charge of five to ten villages. Urban administration was handled by a nagarika. Villages were semi-autonomous and were under the authority of a gramani, appointed by the central government, and a council of village elders.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 67 and 68.

Q.6) Arrange the following provinces of Ashokan Empire from south to north:

- 1. Tosali
- 2. Taxila
- 3. Suvarnagiri

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

d) 3 1 2

ANS: D

Explanation: The capital region of Pataliputra was directly administered. The rest of the empire was divided into four provinces based at Suvarnagiri (near Kurnool in Andhra Pradesh), Ujjain (Avanti, Malwa), Taxila in the northwest, and Tosali in Odisha in the southeast. The provinces were administered by governors who were usually royal princes.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 67.

Q.7) "Providing medical care should be one of the functions of the state, the emperor ordered hospitals to be set up to treat human beings and animals." The above mentioned instruction of King Ashoka has been found on which of the Edicts of Ashoka?

- a) Kalinga Rock Edict I
- b) Major Rock Edict 2
- c) Rock Inscription at Junagarh
- d) Major Rock Edict 13

ANS: B

Explanation: Ashoka's rule gives us an alternative model of a righteous king and a just state. He instructed his officials, the yuktas (subordinate officials), rajjukas (rural administrators) and pradesikas (heads of the districts) to go on tours every five years to instruct people in dhamma (Major Rock Edict 3).

Ashoka realised that an effective ruler needed to be fully informed about what was happening in his kingdom and insisted that he should be advised and informed promptly wherever he might be (Major Rock Edict 6).

He insisted that all religions should co-exist and the ascetics of all religions were honoured (Major Rock Edicts 7 and 12).

Providing medical care should be one of the functions of the state, the emperor ordered hospitals to be set up to treat human beings and animals (Major Rock Edict 2).

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 68, 69.

Q.8) Mauryan Empire was succeeded by which of the following Empire?

- a) Haryanka
- b) Sunga
- c) Kanva
- d) Kushans

ANS: B

Explanation: The highly centralized administration became unmanageable when Ashoka's successors were weak and inefficient. The last ruler Brihadratha was killed by his commander-in-chief Pushyamitra Sunga who founded the Sunga Dynasty that ruled India for over hundred years.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 73

Q.9) Barabar caves carved out on the orders of King Ashoka were for the use of which of the following sect?

- a) Buddhist
- b) Jains
- c) Ajivika
- d) Lokayats

ANS: C

Explanation: Around 40 km from Bodh Gaya lies a cluster of four caves, namely Karan Chaupar, Lomas Rishi, Sudama and Visvakarma, known as the Barabar Caves. Carved out from a monolithic granite rock, these are supposed to have been constructed by emperor Ashoka for the use of Ajivaka ascetics. The most unique cave is Lomas Rishi, whose façade is an exact replica of the wood and thatch huts of monks. The interior of the cave has a remarkable glass-like polish.

Source: Old NCERT page 133

Q.10) Which among the following historical chronicle in Pali from Sri Lanka serves as an important source of information about Mauryan Period?

- a) Mahavamsa
- b) Brahmanas
- c) Indica
- d) Deepavamsa

ANS: A

Explanation: The names of Chandragupta and his two successors in the Mauryan period are well known now. But reconstructing their lives and careers was a laborious and difficult process for the earlier historians.

There are hardly any comprehensive contemporary accounts or literary works which refer to the Mauryan emperors though they are mentioned in various Buddhist and Jain texts as well as in some Hindu works like the brahmanas.

The Mahavamsa, the comprehensive historical chronicle in Pali from Sri Lanka, is an important additional source.

The scattered information from these sources has been corroborated by accounts of Greek historians who left their accounts about India following Alexander's campaign in north-western part of the country.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 59

Post Mauryan kingdoms and the Early Kingdoms in Southern India

Q.1) The three crowned kings, the Cheras, the Cholas and the Pandyas are known by which of the following term in Sangam text?

- a) Muvendar
- b) Athiyaman
- c) Kizhar
- d) Velir

ANS: A

Explanation: Though the three Tamil ruling families were known to Asoka in the third century BCE itself, some individual names are known only from the Sangam poems of the first century and later.

Known as muvendar, 'the three crowned kings', the Cheras, Cholas and Pandyas controlled major agrarian territories, trade routes and towns.

But the Satiyaputra (same as Athiyaman) found in the Asokan inscription along with the above three houses is a Velir chief in the Sangam poems.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 82.

Q.2) Match the following:

Kingdom	Capital
1. Cholas	a. Madhurai
2. Cheras	b. Vanji
3. Pandyas	c. Uraiyyur

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

ANS: B

Explanation: The Cholas controlled the central and northern parts of Tamil Nadu. Their core area of rule was the Kaveri delta, later known as Chola mandalam. Their capital was Uraiyyur (near Thiruchirappalli town) and Puhar or Kaveripattinam was an alternative royal residence and chief port town.

The Cheras controlled the central and northern parts of Kerala and the Kongu region of Tamil Nadu. Vanji was their capital and the ports of the west coast, Musiri and Tondi, were under their control.

The Pandyas ruled from Madurai. Korkai was their main port, located near the confluence of Thamraparani with the Bay of Bengal. It was famous for pearl fishery and chank diving.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 82, 83.

Q.3) Which one of the following term is used for the riverine tract type of landscape in Tamilangam?

- a) Kurinji
- b) Mullai
- c) Neythal

d) Marutham

ANS: D

Explanation: Sangam poems help us understand the social formation of the time. According to the thinai concept, Tamilagam was divided into five landscapes or eco-regions namely Kurinji, Marutham, Mullai, Neytal and Palai.

Each region had distinct characteristics – a presiding deity, people and cultural life according to the environmental conditions, as follows:

- Kurinji: hilly region: hunting and gathering
- Marutham: riverine tract: agriculture using plough and irrigation.
- Mullai: forested region: pastoralism combined with shifting cultivation
- Neythal: coastal land: fishing and salt making.
- Palai: parched land. Unsuitable for cultivation and hence people took to cattle lifting and robbery.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 83.

Q.4) Consider the following statements about the Society and economy of Sangam Age:

1. Southern India had both day and night markets selling several craft goods.
2. Manimegalai referred to mobile merchants.
3. Umanars were the salt merchants.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: There is evidence of craft production such as bronze vessels, beads and gold works, textiles, shell bangles and ornaments, glass, iron smithy, pottery making.

Craft production was common in the major urban centres such as Arikamedu, Uraiyur, Kanchipuram, Kaveripattinam, Madurai, Korkai, and Pattanam in Kerala. Maduraikanchi speaks about day markets as well as and night markets selling several craft goods.

The names of persons mentioned in inscriptions on pottery reveal the presence of non-Tamil speakers, mostly traders, in certain craft centres and towns. Traders from faraway regions were present in the Tamil country.

Manimegalai refers to Magadha artisans, Maratha mechanics, Malva smiths and Yavana carpenters working in cooperation with Tamil craftsmen.

Traderelated terms such as vanikan, chattan and nigama appear in the Tamil-Brahmi inscriptions. Salt merchants called umanar, travelled in bullock carts along with their families for trade activities. Chattu referred to the itinerary or mobile merchants.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 85.

Q.5) Which Indo-Greek King is known as eponymous hero of the Buddhist text Milinda-Pinha?

- a) Demetrius
- b) Menander
- c) Antialcidas
- d) Euthydemus

ANS: B

Explanation: Menander is mainly remembered as the eponymous hero of the Buddhist text, Milinda-pinha (questions of Milinda), in which he is engaged in a question-and-answer discussion on Buddhism with the teacher Nagasena. He is believed to have become a Buddhist and promoted Buddhism.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 93.

Q.6) Consider the following statements:

1. Kushans are known as yueh-chi tribe.
2. Scythians is the term used for Parthians.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: A

Explanation: The Indo-Greek kingdoms in north-western India were ousted by various nomadic tribes from Central Asia, known as the Sakas (Scythians), Parthians (Pahlavis) and Kushanas (yueh-chi or yuezhi tribes in Chinese). In spite of the fact that they followed the Greek practice of issuing vast amounts of coinage with their names and titles (mostly "king of kings"), this is a very confusing period in our history.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 94.

Q.7) Which of the following kingdom introduced turban, tunic, trousers and heavy long boots and coats?

- a) Kushans
- b) Cheras
- c) Mughals
- d) Mauryan

ANS: A

Explanation: Shakas – Kushanas introduced better cavalry & use of riding horses on large scale along with use of turban, tunic, trousers & longcoats.

Kushanas were the 1st ruler in India to issue gold coins on wide scale & controlled major part of silk trade.

Kushanas adopted pompous titles as King of Kings & were called Sons of god like Asoka was called Dear to gods.

Source: Old NCERT class 11, page no. 146

Q.8) 'Buddhacharita' is written by which of the following?

- a) Kanishka
- b) Ashoka
- c) Ashvaghosha
- d) Vasumitra

ANS: C

Explanation: Kanishka was the patron of Buddhist philosophers such as Asvaghosha, Parsva and Vasumitra, as well as the great Buddhist teacher Nagarjuna.

Asvaghosha is known for his Buddhacharita and is celebrated as the author of the first Sanskrit play, Sariputraprakarana, in nine acts.

The great dramatist Bhasa, whose plays were re-discovered only about a hundred years ago in South India, most probably belonged to this period.

Among the Hindu treatises, we find the Manusmriti, Vatsyayana's Kamasutra and Kautilya's Arthashastra taking final shape by the second century CE.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 96.

Q.9) Consider the following pairs:

Book

1. Gaha Sattasai
2. Sariputraprakarana
3. Kamasutra

Author

- King Hala
Asvaghosha
Bhasa

Which of the pairs given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: A

Explanation: King Hala is credited with the writing of Gatha Sattasai, a collection of 700 love poems. Written in Maharshtri Prakrit dialect, it has themes similar to those found in the Tamil Sangam poetry.

Asvaghosha is known for his Buddhacharita and is celebrated as the author of the first Sanskrit play, Sariputraprakarana, in nine acts.

Among the Hindu treatises, we find the Manusmriti, Vatsyayana's Kamasutra and Kautilya's Arthashastra taking final shape by the second century CE.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 81 and 96.

Q.10) Musiri and Tondi, ancient ports were under the control of which of the following empire?

- a) Cheras
- b) Cholas
- c) Pandyas
- d) Satavahanas

ANS: A

Explanation: The Cheras controlled the central and northern parts of Kerala and the Kongu region of Tamil Nadu.

Vanji was their capital and the ports of the west coast, Musiri and Tondi, were under their control.

Vanji is identified with Karur, while some scholars identify it with Tiruvanchaikalam in Kerala. Now it is accepted by most scholars that there were two main branches of the Chera family and the Poraiya branch ruled from Karur of present-day Tamil Nadu.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 82.

The Gupta Empire and their Successors

Q.1) Consider the following statements:

1. Chandragupta I was the founder of Gupta Dynasty.
2. According to Allahabad pillar inscription, Chnadrugupata I had conquered plains west of Prayag till Mathura and in the south till Kanchipuram.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: D

Explanation: Evidence on the origin and antecedents of the Gupta dynasty is limited. The Gupta kings seem to have risen from modest origins.

Chandragupta I, who was the third ruler of the Gupta dynasty married Kumaradevi, a Lichchavi prince. The marriage is mentioned in the records of his successors with pride indicating that that royal connection would have contributed to the rise of Guptas. Lichchavi was an old, established gana-sangha and its territory lay between the Ganges and the Nepal Terai.

According to Allahabad pillar inscription Samudragupta, the illustrious son of Chandragupta I, had conquered the whole fertile plains west of Prayag to Mathura and launched a spectacular raid through Kalinga into the south as far as Kanchipuram, the Pallava capital. The Puranas mention Magadha, Allahabad and Oudh as the Gupta dominions.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 107.

Q.2) Who among the following rulers held the title of 'Kaviraja'?

- a) Harshavardhan
- b) Samudragupta
- c) Kumargupta I
- d) Ghatotkacha

ANS: B

Explanation: Samudragupta patronised scholars and poets like Harisena and thus promoted Sanskrit literature. Though an ardent follower of Vaishnavism, he also patronised the great Buddhist scholar Vasubandhu. As a lover of poetry and music, he was given the title "Kaviraja". His coins bear the insignia of him playing the vina (lute).

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 109.

Q.3) Consider the following pairs of kings and titles:

King	Title
1. Chandragupta I	Vikramaditya
2. Samudragupta	Napoleon of India
3. Chandragupta II	Maharaja Adhiraja

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

- a) 2 only

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

ANS: A

Explanation: The first ruler of the Gupta Empire was Sri Gupta (240–280 CE) who was succeeded by his son Ghatotkacha (280–319 CE). Both Sri Gupta and Ghatotkacha are mentioned as Maharajas in inscriptions. Chandragupta I, the son of Ghatotkacha, ruled from 319 to 335 CE and is considered to be the first great king of the Gupta Empire. Chandragupta held the title of maharaja-adhiraja (great king over other kings).

Historians call Samudragupta as the Napoleon of India. This statement is undeniable that the southern kings paid tribute, while the northern kingdoms were annexed to the Gupta Empire under Samudragupta. His direct control was confined to the Ganges valley, since the Sakas remained unconquered in western India. The tribes of Rajasthan paid tribute, but the Punjab was outside the limits of his authority. Samudragupta's campaign broke the power of the tribal republics in those regions that led to repeated invasions from the Huns.

Named after his grandfather, Chandragupta II was a capable ruler, who ruled for 40 years from c. 375 to 415 CE. He came to power after a succession struggle with his brother Rama Gupta. He is also known as Vikramaditya.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 107-109.

Q.4) Consider the following statements about the land classification of Gupta period:

1. Vasti was the habitable land while Khila was waste land.
2. Aprahata was the forest land while Gapata Saraha was pastoral land.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: As stated in Paharpur plates, an officer called ustapala maintained records of all the land transactions in the district and the village accountant preserved records of land in the village. During the Gupta period, the land was classified as detailed below.

Kshetra	Cultivable land
Khila	Waste land
Aprahata	Jungle or waste land
Vasti	Habitable land
Gapata Saraha	Pastoral land

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 112.

Q.5) Which of the following text provides the information of irrigation facilities at the time of Guptas?

- a) Nitisara
- b) Narada Smriti
- c) Paharpur copper plate inscription
- d) Brihaspati Smriti

ANS: B

Explanation: The importance of irrigation to agriculture was recognised in India from the earliest times.

From the Narada Smriti, we understand that there were two kinds of dykes: the bardhya, which protected the field from floods, and the khara, which served the purpose of irrigation. To prevent inundation, jalanirgamah (drains) were constructed, which is mentioned by Amarasimha.

Canals were constructed not only from rivers but also from tanks and lakes. The most famous lake was the Sudarsana lake at the foot of Girnar Hills in Gujarat.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 113.

Q.6) Consider the following statements:

1. The Mehrauli Iron Pillar in the Qutb Minar Complex in Delhi belongs to Gupta period.
2. The sarthavaha was a caravan trader who carried his goods to different places for profitable sale while Sresti was usually settled at a particular place.

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

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

ANS: D

Explanation: The most important and visible evidence of the high stage of development in metallurgy is the Mehrauli Iron Pillar of King Chandra in the Qutb Minar Complex in Delhi, identified with Chandragupta II. This monolith iron pillar has lasted through the centuries without rusting. It is a monument to the great craftsmanship of the iron workers during the Gupta period. Coin casting, metal engraving, pottery making, terracotta work and wood carving were other specialised crafts.

The contribution of traders to the soundness of the Gupta economy is quite impressive. Two distinctive types of traders called sresti and sarthavaha existed. Sresti was usually settled at a particular place and enjoyed an eminent position by virtue of his wealth and influence in the commercial life and administration of the place. The sarthavaha was a caravan trader who carried his goods to different places for profitable sale.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 114.

Q.7) Consider the following pair of Authors and Sanskrit grammar books:

Author	Book
1. Panini	Mahabhashya
2. Patanjali	Ashtadhyayi
3. Amarasimha	Chandrvyakaranam

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

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

ANS: D

Explanation: The Gupta period also saw the development of Sanskrit grammar based on Panini who wrote Ashtadhyayi and Patanjali who wrote Mahabhashya on the topic. This period is particularly memorable for the compilation of the Amarakosa, a thesaurus in Sanskrit, by Amarasimha. A Buddhist scholar from Bengal, Chandrogomia, composed a book on grammar named Chandrvyakaranam.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 116.

Q.8) In which of the following book, Aryabhatta examined the true cause of solar eclipse?

- a) Aryabhattiyam
- b) Surya Siddhanta
- c) Brihat Samhita
- d) Panch Siddhantika

ANS: B

Explanation: In the Surya Siddhanta, Aryabhatta (belonging to late fifth and early sixth century CE) examined the true cause of the solar eclipses. In calculation of the size of the earth, he is very close to the modern estimation. He was the first astronomer to discover that the earth rotates on its own axis. He is also the author of Aryabhattiyam, which deals with arithmetic, geometry and algebra.

Varahamihira's Brihat Samhita (sixth century CE) is an encyclopaedia of astronomy, physical geography, botany and natural history. His other works are Panch Siddhantika and Brihat Jataka. Brahmagupta (late sixth and early seventh century CE) is author of important works on mathematics and astronomy, namely Brahmasphuta-siddhanta and Khandakhadyaka.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 118.

Q.9) Harsha lost to which of the following ruler south of Vindhyas?

- a) Sasanka
- b) Pulikesin II
- c) Pragiyaotisha
- d) Gautamiputra Satkarni

ANS: B

Explanation: Harsha sought to extend his authority southward into the Deccan. However the Chalukya king Pulikesin II, who controlled the region, humbled Harsha. In commemoration of his victory over Harsha, Pulikesin assumed the title of "Parameswara". Inscriptions in Pulikesin's capital Badami attest to this victory.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 126.

Q.10) Priyadarsika, Ratnavali and Nagananda were written by who among the following?

- a) Banabhatta
- b) Kalidasa
- c) Jayadeva
- d) Harsha

ANS: D

Explanation: Harsha patronised literary and cultural activities. It is said the state spent a quarter of its revenue for such activities. Bana, the author of Harshacharita and Kadambari, was a court poet of Harsha.

The emperor himself was a renowned litterateur, which is evident from the plays he wrote such as Priyadarsika, Rathnavali and Nagananda. Harsha gifted liberally for the promotion of education. Temples and monasteries functioned as centres of learning.

Renowned scholars imparted education in the monasteries at Kanauj, Gaya, Jalandhar, Manipur and other places. The Nalanda University reached its utmost fame during this period.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 130.

Kingdoms of Deccan and Pallava and Chola dynasty

Q.1) Who among the following composed Aihole inscription of Pulikesin II?

- a) Ravikirti
- b) Pampa
- c) Nannaya
- d) Appar

ANS: A

Explanation: The Aihole inscription of Pulikesin II composed by his court poet Ravikirti in Sanskrit is among the most important of Chalukyan inscriptions. Kavirajamarga, a work on poetics in Kannada, Vikramarjuna-vijayam, also called Pampa-bharata, by Pampa in Kannada, which were all of a later period, and Nannaya's Mahabharatam in Telugu also provide useful historical data.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 139.

Q.2) Consider the following statements:

- 1. The wild boar is the royal insignia of the Pallavas.
- 2. The bull, Shiva's mount was the symbol of Chalukyas.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: D

Explanation: The wild boar was the royal insignia of the Chalukyas. It was claimed that it represented the varaha avatar of Vishnu in which he is said to have rescued the Goddess of the Earth. The bull, Siva's mount, was the symbol of the Pallavas.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 142.

Q.3) Consider the following pairs of ministers of Chalukyas:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Pradhana | Head Minister |
| 2. Mahasandhi-vigrahika | Minister of Foreign Affairs |
| 3. Samharta | Revenue Minister |

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

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

ANS: D

Explanation: All powers were vested in the king. Inscriptions do not specifically speak of a council of ministers, but they do refer to an official called maha-sandhi-vigrahika. Four other categories of ministers are also referred to in the epigraphs: Pradhana (head minister), Mahasandhi-vigrahika (minister of foreign affairs), Amatya (revenue minister), and

Samaharta (minister of exchequer). Chalukyas divided the state into political divisions for the sake of administration: Vishayam, Rastram, Nadu and Grama.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 142.

Q.4) Saptavataram, a grammar work authored by chieftain of Pulikesin II was for which of the following language?

- a) Kannada
- b) Tamil
- c) Sanskrit
- d) Telugu

ANS: C

Explanation: Chalukyas used Sanskrit in pillar inscriptions such as in Aihole and Mahakudam. A seventh-century inscription of a Chalukya king at Badami mentions Kannada as the local prakrit, meaning the people's language, and Sanskrit as the language of culture. A chieftain of Pulikesin II authored a grammar work Saptavataram in Sanskrit.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 143.

Q.5) The term Sudesi, Nanadesi and Ainurruvar during Pallava Kingdom was related with which of the following?

- a) Craftsmen
- b) Traders
- c) Army divisions
- d) Taxes

ANS: B

Explanation: Kanchipuram was an important trading centre in the Pallava period. The merchants had to obtain license to market their goods.

Traders founded guilds and called themselves as sudesi, nanadesi, ainurruvar and others. Their main guild functioned at Aihole. Foreign merchants were known as Nanadesi. It had a separate flag with the figure of bull at the centre, and they enjoyed the right of issuing vira-sasanas.

The jurisdiction of this guild stretched over entire south-east Asia. The chief of this guild is registered in the inscriptions as pattanswamy, pattnakilar, and dandanayaka. Its members were known as ayyavole-parameswariyar.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 148.

Q.6) Consider the following pairs:

Author

- 1. Mahendravarman I
- 2. Bharavi
- 3. Dandin

Book

- Mathavilasa Prahasanam
- Kiratarjuniya
- Dashakumaracharita

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

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

ANS: D

Explanation: Mahendravarman I composed Mathavilasa Prahasanam in Sanskrit. Two extraordinary works in Sanskrit set the standard for Sanskrit literature in the south:

Bharavi's Kiratarjuniya and Dandin's Dashakumaracharita. Dandin of Kanchipuram, author of the great treatise on rhetoric Kavyadarsa, seems to have stayed in Pallava court for some time.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 149.

Q.7) Consider the following statements about Ellora caves:

1. The rock-cut cave temples of Ellora are carved in Charanadri Hills.
2. The Ellora caves are designated as UNESCO world heritage site.
3. The temples are only linked to Buddhism and Brahmanism.

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

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

ANS: B

Explanation: The rock-cut cave temples in Ellora are in 34 caves, carved in Charanadri hills. Without knowledge of trigonometry, structural engineering, and metallurgy, the Indian architects could not have created such exquisite edifices.

The patrons of these caves range from the dynasties of Chalukyas to Rashtrakutas. The heterodox sects first set the trend of creating this model of temples. Later, orthodox sects adopted it as a medium of disseminating religious ideologies. These temples were linked to Ajivikas, Jainism, Buddhism, and Brahmanism.

The Ellora caves were designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1983.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 150.

Q.8) Consider the following statements about Shore temples of Pallavas at Mamallapuram:

1. The temples are dedicated to Shiva only.
2. The complex had the famous monolithic rathas known as Panchapandava Rathas.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: B

Explanation: The iconic Shore Temple of Pallavas at Mamallapuram (Mahabalipuram) was constructed during the reign of Rajasimha (700-728). The temple comprises three shrines, where the prominent ones are dedicated to Siva and Vishnu. The exterior wall of the shrine, dedicated to Vishnu, and the interior of the boundary wall are elaborately carved and sculpted.

In southern India, this is one amongst the earliest and most important structural temples. Unlike other structures of the region, the Shore Temple is a five-storeyed rock-cut monolith. The monolithic vimanas are peculiar to Mamallapuram. The Rathas there are known as the Panchapandava Rathas. The Arjuna Ratha contains artistically carved sculptures of Siva, Vishnu, mithuna and dwarapala.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 152.

Q.9) Which of the following is the philosophy propounded by Adi Sankara?

- a) Advaita
- b) Dvaita

- c) Shudh dvaita
- d) Visistavaita

ANS: A

Explanation: Fundamentally, Sankara's Advaita or non-dualism had its roots in Vedanta or Upanishadic philosophy. His attempts to root out Buddhism and to establish smarta (traditionalist) mathas resulted in the establishment of monasteries in different places viz., Sringeri, Dvaraka, Badrinath, and Puri, which were headed by Brahmin pontiffs. Sankara looked upon Saiva and Vaishnava worship as two equally important aspects of the Vedic religion. Monastic organization and preservation of Sanskrit scriptures were the two major thrusts of Sankara school.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 155.

Q.10) The texts like Periyapuranam and Mathavilasa Prahasanam are a good literary source for the knowledge of which of the following empire?

- a) Cheras
- b) Chalukyas
- c) Pallava
- d) Vijayanagar

ANS: C

Explanation: The poems of the Vaishnavite Azhwars were later compiled as the Nalayira Divya Prabhandam. The Saiva literature was canonized as the Panniru Tirumurai. The Thevaram, composed by Appar (Thirunavukkarasar), Sambandar (Thirugnanasambandar) and Sundarar; and Thiruvavasagam by Manickavasagar are prominent texts which are read as sacred literature to this day.

Periyapuranam written by Sekizhar, in a later period, also provides much historical information. The Mathavilasa Prahasanam written by Mahendravarman I in Sanskrit, is an important source for the Pallava period.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 140.

Early Medieval developments in India and Indian culture in South East Asia

Q.1) Consider the following pair of authors and their books:

Author	Book
1. Amir Khusrau	Khazain Ul Futuh
2. Al-Beruni	Mifta Ul Futuh
3. Minhaj us Siraj	Tabaqat-i-Nasiri

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

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Al-Beruni: Tarikh-Al-Hind (Indian Philosophy and Religion written in Arabic)
Minhaj us Siraj: Tabaqat-i-Nasiri (1260) (World Islamic History written in Arabic)
Ziauddin Barani: Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi (1357) History of Delhi Sultanate up to Firuz Tughlaq
Amir Khusrau: Mifta Ul Futuh (Victories of Jalal-ud-din Khalji); Khazain Ul Futuh (Victories of Allauddin Khalji - Texts in Persian)
Tughlaq Nama (History of Tughlaq dynasty in Persian)
Shams-i-Siraj Afif: Tarikh i Firuz Shahi (after Barani's account of Delhi Sultanate in Persian)
Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 161.

Q.2) Who among the following holds the title of Yamini-ud-Daulah (Right hand of the Empire)?

- a) Mahmud Ghazni
- b) Muhammad Ghori
- c) Qutub-Ud-Din-Aibak
- d) Sabuktigin

ANS: A

Explanation: Sabuktigin initiated the process of southward expansion into the Indian subcontinent. He defeated the Shahi ruler of Afghanistan, Jayapal, and conferred the governorship of the province on Mahmud, his eldest son. When Sabuktigin died in 997, Mahmud was in Khurasan.

Ismail, the younger son of Sabuktigin had been named his successor. But defeating Ismail in a battle, Mahmud, aged twenty-seven, ascended the throne and the Caliph acknowledged his accession by sending him a robe of investiture and by conferring on him the title Yamini-ud-Daulah ('Right-hand of the Empire').

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 162.

Q.3) Battles of Tarain were fought between which of the following kings?

- a) Prithviraj Chauhan vs. Mahmud Ghazni
- b) Prithviraj Chauhan vs. Muhammad Ghori
- c) Jai Chandra vs. Muhammad Ghori
- d) Jai Chandra vs. Mahmud Ghazni

ANS: B

Explanation: Ghori attacked the fortress of Tabarhinda (Bhatinda), a strategic point for the Chauhans of Ajmer. The ruler of Ajmer Prithviraj Chauhan marched to Tabarhinda and faced the invader in the First Battle of Tarain (1191).

Prithviraj scored a brilliant victory in this battle but failed to consolidate his position believing this battle to be a frontier fight, and did not expect the Ghurids to make regular attacks. Ghori was wounded and carried away by a horseman to safety. Contrary to the expectations of Prithviraj Chauhan, Muhammad Ghori marched into India in the following year (1192). Prithviraj underestimated the potential danger of the enemy. In the Second Battle of Tarain, one of the turning points in Indian history, Prithviraj suffered a crushing defeat and was eventually captured. Ghori restored him to his throne in Ajmer. But on charges of treason he was later executed, and Ghori's trusted general Qutb-ud-din Aibak was appointed as his deputy in India.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 164.

Q.4) The term 'Bandagan' during Delhi sultanate was used for which of the following?

- a) Taxes
- b) Labour
- c) Military Slaves
- d) Prison

ANS: C

Explanation: Shams-ud-din Iltutmish (1210-36) of Turkish extraction was a slave of Qutbud-din Aibak. Many of his elite slaves were also of Turkish and Mongol ancestry. They were brought to Delhi by merchants from trade centres like Bukhara, Samarqand and Baghdad. (There were some slaves of other ethnicities as well).

But Iltutmish gave them all Turkish titles. Iltutmish's reliance on his elite military slaves (Bandagan) and his practice of appointing them for the posts of governors and generals in far-off places did not change despite the migration into North India of experienced military commanders from distinguished lineages fleeing from the Mongols.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 166.

Q.5) Consider the following pairs:

Dynasty

- 1. Tughlaq
- 2. Khaljis
- 3. Lodi

Founder

- Muhammad Bin Tughlaq
- Jala-ud-din-Khalji
- Bahlul Lodhi

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

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq followed a policy of reconciliation with the nobles. But in the fifth year of his reign (1325) Ghiyas-uddin died. Three days later Jauna ascended the throne and took the title Muhammad bin Tughlaq.

Khaljis Dynasty was founded by Jalal-ud-din Khalji (1290-1296). He was succeeded by Ala-ud-din Khalji (1296-1316).

The Lodi Dynasty was established by Bahlol Lodi (1451–1489) whose reign witnessed the conquest of Sharqi Kingdom (Bengal). It was his son Sikander Lodi (1489–1517) who shifted the capital from Delhi to Agra in 1504.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 168-174.

Q.6) Consider the following statements about Arab conquest of Sind:

1. Hajjaj Bin Yusuf was the ruler of Sind when the Arabs invaded it in the 8th century.
2. Muhammad Bin Qasim led the strong army in the conquest of Sind.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: B

Explanation: The Arab governor of Iraq, Hajjaj Bin Yusuf, under the pretext of acting against the pirates, sent two military expeditions against Dahar, the ruler of Sind, one by land and the other by sea. Both were defeated and commanders killed.

Hajjaj then sent, with the Caliph's permission, a full-fledged army, with 6000 strong cavalry and a large camel corps carrying all war requirements under the command of his son-in-law, a 17-year-old Muhammad Bin Qasim.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 161.

Q7) Amir Khusrau called himself an Indian in which of the following book?

- a) Nu Siphir
- b) Mifta Ul Futuh
- c) Khazain Ul Futuh
- d) Akbarnama

ANS: A

Explanation: Amir Khusrau emerged as a major figure of Persian prose and poetry. Amir Khusrau felt elated to call himself an Indian in his Nu Siphir ('Nine Skies'). In this work, he praises India's climate, its languages – notably Sanskrit – its arts, its music, its people, even its animals.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 180.

Q.8) Consider the following pairs of the books and author who worked in collaborating Sanskrit literature with Persian literature:

Book	Author
1. Farhang-i-Qawas	Fakhr-ud-din Qawas
2. Miftah-ul-Fuazala	Muhammad Shadiabadi
3. Tuti Nama	Zia Nakshabi

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

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: Persian literature was enriched by the translation of Sanskrit works. Persian dictionaries with appropriate Hindawi words for Persian words were composed, the most important being Farhang-i-Qawas by Fakhr-ud-din Qawwas and Miftah-ul- Fuazala by Muhammad Shadiabadi. Tuti Namah, the Book of Parrots, is a collection of Sanskrit stories translated into Persian by Zia Nakshabi. Mahabharata and Rajatarangini were also translated into Persian.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 180.

Q.9) Consider the following statements:

1. Arch, dome, vaults and use of lime cement are the striking Saracenic features that were introduced by the Mughals.
2. A pleasure resort at Hauz Khas of Firuz Tughlaq is purely a building complex of Saracenic feature.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: A

Explanation: Arch, dome, vaults and use of lime cement, the striking Saracenic features, were introduced in India by Arabs. The use of marble, red, grey and yellow sandstones added grandeur to the buildings. In the beginning the Sultans converted the existing buildings to suit their needs.

Qutb-ud-din Aibak's Quwwat-ul- Islam mosque situated adjacent to Qutb Minar in Delhi and the Adhai din ka Jhopra in Ajmer illustrate these examples.

A Hindu temple built over a Jain temple was modified into Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque. Adhai din ka Jhopra was earlier a Jain monastery before being converted as a mosque.

With the arrival of artisans from West Asia the arch and dome began to show up with precision and perfection. Gradually local artisans also acquired the skill. The tomb of Balban was adorned with the first true arch and the Alai Darwaza built by Alaud- din Khalji as a gateway to the Quwwatul- Islam Mosque is adorned with the first true dome.

The palace fortress built by Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq and Muhammad bin Tughlaq in Tughlaqabad, their capital city in Delhi, is remarkable for creating an artificial lake around the fortress by blocking the river Yamuna. The tomb of Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq introduced the system of sloping walls bearing the dome on a raised platform. The buildings of Firuz Tughlaq, especially his pleasure resort, Hauz Khas, combined Indian and Saracenic features in alternate storeys, displaying a sense of integration.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 179.

Q.10) The primary education in the Islamic World is provided at which of the following institution?

- a) Madrasa
- b) Maktab
- c) Mosque
- d) At residence

ANS: B

Explanation: Certain traditions of education were now implanted from the Islamic World. At the base was the maktab, where a schoolmaster taught children to read and write. At a higher

level, important texts in various subjects were read by individual pupils with particular scholars who gave instruction (dars) in them.

A more institutionalized form of higher education, the madrasa, became widely established in Central Asia and Iran in the eleventh century, and from there it spread to other Islamic countries. Usually the madrasa had a building, where instruction was given by individual teachers. Often there was a provision of some cells for resident students, a library and a mosque.

Firoz Tugluq built a large madrasa at Delhi whose splendid building still stands. From Barani's description it would seem that teaching here was mainly confined to "Quran-commentary, the Prophet's sayings and the Muslim Law (fiqh)." It is said that Sikander Lodi (1489– 1517) appointed teachers in maktabas and madrasas in various cities throughout his dominions, presumably making provision for them through land or cash grants.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 177.

Revision

Q.1) Who among the following ruler spent his last years as an ascetic in Chandragiri in Karnataka?

- a) Ashoka
- b) Chandragupta Maurya
- c) Bindusara
- d) Shishunaga

ANS: B

Explanation: Chandragupta's son Bindusara succeeded him as emperor in 297 BCE in a peaceful and natural transition. We do not know what happened to Chandragupta. He probably renounced the world. According to the Jain tradition, Chandragupta spent his last years as an ascetic in Chandragiri, near Sravanabelagola, in Karnataka.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 64.

Q.2) Who among the following is popularly known for taking the branches of original Bodhi tree to Sri Lanka?

- a) Mahinda and Sanghamitta
- b) Ashoka
- c) Kanishka
- d) Ajatashatru

ANS: A

Explanation: One of the major events of Ashoka's reign was the convening of the Third Buddhist sangha (council) in 250 BCE in the capital Pataliputra. Ashoka's deepening commitment to Buddhism meant that royal patronage was extended to the Buddhist establishment.

An important outcome of this sangha was the decision to expand the reach of Buddhism to other parts of the region and to send missions to convert people to the religion. Buddhism thus became a proselytizing religion and missionaries were sent to regions outlying the empire such as Kashmir and South India.

According to popular belief, Ashoka sent his two children, Mahinda and Sanghamitta, to Sri Lanka to propagate Buddhism. It is believed that they took a branch of the original bodhi tree to Sri Lanka.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 66.

Q.3) Consider the following statements:

1. The kantasodhana courts mostly dealt with civil law relating to marriage, inheritance and other aspects of civil life.
2. The main purpose of dharmasthiya courts was to clear the society of anti-social elements and various types of crimes.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: D

Explanation: Justice was administered through courts, which were established in all the major towns. Two types of courts are mentioned.

The dharmasthiya courts mostly dealt with civil law relating to marriage, inheritance and other aspects of civil life. The courts were presided over by three judges wellversed in sacred laws and three amatyas (secretaries).

Another type of court was called kantakasodhana (removal of thorns), also presided over by three judges and three amatyas. The main purpose of these courts was to clear the society of anti-social elements and various types of crimes, and it functioned more like the modern police, and relied on a network of spies for information about such antisocial activities.

Punishments for crimes were usually quite severe. The overall objective of the judicial system as it evolved was to extend government control over most aspects of ordinary life.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 68.

Q.4) Consider the following pairs:

Empire	Emblem/symbol
1. Cholas	Lion
2. Cheras	Bow and Arrow
3. Pandyas	Fish

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

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

ANS: D

Explanation: The Cholas controlled the central and northern parts of Tamil Nadu. Their core area of rule was the Kaveri delta, later known as Chola mandalam. Their capital was Uraiyur (near Thiruchirapalli town) and Puhar or Kaveripattinam was an alternative royal residence and chief port town. Tiger was their emblem. Kaveripattinam attracted merchants from various regions of the Indian Ocean.

The Cheras controlled the central and northern parts of Kerala and the Kongu region of Tamil Nadu. Vanji was their capital and the ports of the west coast, Musiri and Tondi, were under their control. Vanji is identified with Karur, while some scholars identify it with Tiruvanchaikalam in Kerala. There are many other Chera coins with their bow and arrow emblem but without any writing on them.

The Pandyas ruled from Madurai. Korkai was their main port, located near the confluence of Thampraparani with the Bay of Bengal. It was famous for pearl fishery and chank diving. Korkai is referred to in the Periplus as Kolkoi. Fish was the emblem of the Pandyas. Their coins have elephant on one side and a stylised image of fish on the other. They invaded Southern Kerala and controlled the port of Nelkynda, near Kottayam.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 82 and 83.

Q.5) Which of the following Indo-Greek King erected a pillar or garuda-dhvaja with its capital adorned by a figure of Garuda, in honour of God Krishna (Vaasudeva)?

- a) Heliodorus
- b) Menander
- c) Demetrius II
- d) Euthydemus

ANS: A

Explanation: Another Indo-Greek king whose name is remembered is Antialcidas (or Antialkidas), c. 110. He is known to us primarily because his emissary, Heliodorus, who was sent to the court of King Bhagabhadra erected a pillar or garudadhvaja with its capital adorned by a figure of Garuda, in honour of God Krishna (Vasudeva). Heliodorus had evidently become a follower of Vishnu. (The pillar stands in isolation in the middle of a open ground in Vidisha, Madhya Pradesh.)

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 93.

Q.6) Consider the following statements:

1. The fourth Buddhist Council was hosted by Kushan king Kanishka.
2. Kanishka supported Hinayana Sect.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: A

Explanation: The best known of the Kushana kings was Kanishka, who is thought to have ruled from 78 CE till 101 or 102 CE. Ironically, 78 CE is held to be the beginning of the "Saka era" in the Indian calendar. Historians are, hence, divided about Kanishka's period. His rule is said to have started anywhere between 78 and 144 CE.

Kanishka was an ardent follower of Buddhism and hosted the fourth Buddhist mahasangha or council (the third council had been held in Pataliputra during Asoka's reign). By now Mahayana Buddhism had become the dominant sect, and Kanishka supported the missions sent to China to preach Buddhism.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 95.

Q.7) Yavanas is term used for which of the following?

- a) Foreign Merchants
- b) Priest
- c) Sailors
- d) Taxes

ANS: A

Explanation: The expansion of overseas trade and shipping brought foreign merchants and sailors to the Tamil region. Because of the seasonal nature of the monsoon winds, and the prevailing levels of technology, long voyages necessitated long periods of stay in host countries.

Yavana merchants lived in especially ear-marked residential quarters in the harbour area. Though they were allowed to trade freely, and were noted for their attractive goods, there was a good deal of reserve in the attitude of the local Tamils to foreign merchants who were considered an alien, barbaric people, who spoke a harsh-sounding language.

Other yavanas also came with the merchants. The fortress of Madurai was guarded by yavanas carrying large swords. There are also references to yavana metal workers and carpenters, who were described as "hard-eyed" probably because they had grey or blue eyes. All these may not have been strictly of Greek origin, as implied by the term yavana, which had become a generic word to denote persons from the eastern Mediterranean regions.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 99.

Q.8) Consider the following statements related to taxation during Gupta period:

1. King's customary share of the produce normally amounting to one-sixth of the produce paid by cultivators is called as Bhaga.
2. Periodic supply of fruits, firewood, flowers, etc., which the village had to provide to the king is called as Bhoga.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation:

List of Different Kinds of Taxes

Tax	Nature
Bhaga	King's customary share of the produce normally amounting to one-sixth of the produce paid by cultivators
Bhoga	Periodic supply of fruits, firewood, flowers, etc., which the village had to provide to the king
Kara	A periodic tax levied on the villagers (not a part of the annual land tax)
Bali	A voluntary offering by the people to the king, but later became compulsory. It was an oppressive tax.
Udianga	Either a sort of police tax for the maintenance of police stations or a water tax. Hence, it was also an extra tax.
Uparikara	Also an extra tax. Scholars give different explanations about what it was collected for.
Hiranya	Literally, it means tax payable on gold coins, but in practice, it was probably the king's share of certain crops paid in kind.
Vata-Bhuta	Different kinds of cess for maintenance of rites for the winds (<i>vata</i>) and the spirits (<i>bhuta</i>)
Halivakara	A plough tax paid by every cultivator owning a plough
Sulka	A royal share of merchandise brought into a town or harbour by merchants. Hence it can be equated with the customs and tolls.
Klipta and Upaklipta	related to sale and purchase of lands.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 113.

Q.9) Who among the following founded Vikramasila University?

- a) Dharmapala
- b) Devapala
- c) Gopala I
- d) Vijayasena

ANS: A

Explanation: Dharmapala proved to be a great patron of Buddhism. He founded the Vikramasila monastery in Bhagalpur district in Bihar, which developed into a great centre of Buddhist learning and culture. He built a grand vihara at Somapura in modern Paharapura (presentday Bangladesh). Dharmapala also built a monastery at Odantapuri in Bihar. He patronised Harishhadra, a Buddhist writer.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 131.

Q.10) Consider the following pairs of post of Pallava Administration:

Term	Meaning
1. Adhikarna Mandapa	Judicial Court
2. Rahasyadhikrita	Spy
3. Manikkappandaram Kappan	Officer-in-charge of the treasury

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

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Distinctions are made between amatyas and mantrins. While a mantri is generally understood to be a diplomat, amatya is a counsellor.

Mantri Mandala was a council of ministers. Rahasyadhikrita was a private secretary of the king.

Manikkappandaram-Kappan was an officer in charge of the treasury (Manikka - valuables; Pandaram - treasury; Kappan – keeper). Kodukkappillai was the officer of gifts. They were central officers under the Pallava king. Kosa-adhyaksa was the supervisor of the Manikkappandaram-kappan.

Judicial courts were called Adhikarna Mandapa and judges called Dharmadhikarins. Fines are mentioned in the Kasakudi plates of Nandivarman Pallava as Karanadandam (fine in superior/ higher court) and Adhikaranadandam (fine in district level).

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 146.

Delhi Sultanate (Political and Administrative policies)

Q.1) Consider the following statements about the military campaign of Ala-ud-din Khaljis:

1. Ala-ud-din sent a large army commanded by Malik Kafur to plunder deccan powers.
2. The first target in the peninsula was Warangal.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: A

Explanation: The inability of the Sultanate to effectively harness the agrarian resources of its North Indian territories to sustain its political ambitions was evident in its relentless military campaigns in search of loot and plunder.

Ala-ud-din's campaigns into Devagiri (1296, 1307, 1314), Gujarat (1299–1300), Ranthambhor (1301), Chittor (1303) and Malwa (1305) were meant to proclaim his political and military power as well as to collect loot from the defeated kingdoms. It was with the same plan that he unleashed his forces into the Deccan.

The first target in the peninsula was Devagiri in the western Deccan. Ala-ud-din sent a large army commanded by Malik Kafur in 1307 to capture Devagiri fort.

Following Devagiri, Prataparudradeva, the Kakatiya ruler of Warangal in the Telengana region, was defeated in 1309. In 1310 the Hoysala ruler Vira Ballala III surrendered all his treasures to the Delhi forces.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 169.

Q.2) Who among the following assisted Qutb-ud-din Aibak in conquering Bihar and Bengal?

- a) Muhammad Ghori
- b) Muhammad Bin Bhakthiyar Khalji
- c) Iltutmish
- d) Qutbuddin Bakhtiar Kaki

ANS: B

Explanation: Qutb-ud-din Aibak was enslaved as a boy and sold to Sultan Muhammad Ghori at Ghazni. Impressed with his ability and loyalty the Sultan elevated him to the rank of viceroy of the conquered provinces in India.

Muhammad Bin Bhakthiyar Khalji, a Turkish general from Afghanistan assisted him in conquering Bihar and Bengal.

Qutb-ud-din Aibak reigned for four years (1206 to 1210 CE) and died in 1210 in Lahore in an accident while playing chaugan.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 165.

Q.3) Consider the following statements about Chahalgani system:

1. The Chahalgani system was started by founder of slave dynasty Qutub-ud-din-Aibak.
2. Alauddin Khalji abolished the Chahalgani System.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only

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

ANS: D

Explanation: In the Delhi Sultanate, nobles were drawn from different tribes and nationalities like the Turkish, Persian, Arabic, Egyptian and Indian Muslims.

Iluttmish organized a Corps of Forty, all drawn from Turkish nobility and selected persons from this Forty for appointments in military and civil administration. The Corps of Forty became so powerful to the extent of disregarding the wishes of Iluttmish, and after his death, to place Rukn-ud-Din Firoz on the throne.

Razziya sought to counter the influence of Turkish nobles and defend her interest by organizing a group of non-Turkish and Indian Muslim nobles under the leadership of Yakut, the Abyssinian slave. This was naturally resented by the Turkish nobles, who got both of them murdered.

Thus in the absence of rule of primogeniture, the nobles sided with any claimants to the throne and either helped in the choice of the Sultan or contributed to the de-stabilization of the regime. The nobles were organized into several factions and were constantly engaged in conspiracies.

Balban therefore abolished the Corps of Forty and thereby put an end to the domination of "Turkish nobles". Alauddin Khalji also took stern measures against the "Turkish nobles" by employing spies to report to him directly on their clandestine and perfidious activities.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 170.

Q.4) Who among the following was the first ruler to pay his soldiers in cash?

- a) Ashoka
- b) Chandragupta II
- c) Razia Sultan
- d) Alauddin Khalji

ANS: D

Explanation: Ala-ud-din was the first Sultan to pay his soldiers in cash rather than give them a share of booty. As the soldiers were paid less, the prices had to be monitored and controlled. Moreover, Ala-ud-din had to maintain a huge standing army.

In order to restrict prices of essential commodities, Ala-ud-din set up an elaborate intelligence network to collect information on black-marketing and hoarding. The transactions in the bazaars, the buying and selling and the bargains made were all reported to the Sultan by his spies.

Market superintendents, reporters and spies had to send daily reports on the prices of essential commodities. Violators of the price regulations were severely punished. If any deficiency in weight was found, an equal weight of flesh was cut from the seller's body and thrown down before his eyes!

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 170.

Q.5) Diwan-i-Amir Kohi is a department during Delhi Sultanate related to which of the following?

- a) Agriculture
- b) Revenue
- c) Taxation
- d) Military

ANS: A

Explanation: Equally innovative was Muhammad Tughlaq's scheme to expand cultivation. But it also failed miserably. It coincided with a prolonged and severe famine in the Doab. The peasants who rebelled were harshly dealt with.

The famine was linked to the oppressive and arbitrary collection of land revenue. The Sultan established a separate department (Diwan-i-Amir Kohi) to take care of agriculture. Loans were advanced to farmers for purchase of cattle, seeds and digging of wells but to no avail. Officers appointed to monitor the crops were not efficient; the nobility and important officials were of diverse background. Besides, the Sultan's temperament had also earned him a lot of enemies.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 172.

Q.6) Consider the following statements about Sayyid Dynasty:

1. Timur is founder of Sayyid Dynasty.
2. The last Ruler of Sayyid Dynasty Alam Shah voluntarily abdicated his throne.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: B

Explanation: Timur appointed Khizr Khan as his deputy to oversee Timurid interests in the Punjab marches. Khizr Khan (1414-21) went on to seize Delhi and establish the Sayyid dynasty (1414-51).

The Sayyid dynasty established by Khizr Khan had four sultans ruling up to 1451. The early Sayyid Sultans ruled paying tribute to Timur's son. Their rule is marked for the composing of Tarikh-i- Mubarak Shahi by Yahiya bin Ahmad Sirhindi. By the end of their rule the empire was largely confined to the city of Delhi.

In the entire history of the Delhi Sultanate there was only one Sultan who voluntarily abdicated his throne and moved to a small town away from Delhi, where he lived for three full decades in contentment and peace. He was Alam Shah of the Sayyid dynasty.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 174.

Q.7) Consider the following pairs:

Term

1. Muqtis
2. Khalisa
3. Hashm-i-qalb

Meaning

- Holder of Iqta's
Fiscal claim of hereditary intermediaries
Village Headman

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

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

ANS: A

Explanation: The Delhi Sultanate deserves to be considered an all-India empire. Virtually all of India, except Kashmir and Kerala at the far ends of the subcontinent, and a few small tracts in between them had come under the direct rule of Delhi towards the close of Muhammad bin Tughlaq's rule.

There were no well-defined and accepted rules of royal succession and therefore contested succession became the norm during the Sultanate. The Sultans required the holders of iqta's (called muqtis or walis) to maintain troops for royal service out of the taxes collected by them. Certain areas were retained by the Sultans under their direct control (khalisa). It was out of the revenue collected from such areas that they paid the officers and soldiers of the sultan's own troops (hashm-i qalb).

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 175.

Q.8) Who among the following rulers shifted capital from Delhi to Agra during Delhi Sultanate?

- a) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq
- b) Khizr Khan
- c) Sikander Lodhi
- d) Firuz Shah Tughlaq

ANS: C

Explanation: The Lodi Dynasty was established by Bahlol Lodi (1451–1489) whose reign witnessed the conquest of Sharqi Kingdom (Bengal). It was his son Sikander Lodi (1489–1517) who shifted the capital from Delhi to Agra in 1504. The last Lodi ruler Ibrahim Lodi was defeated by Babur in the First Battle of Panipat, which resulted in the establishment of Mughal Dynasty.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 174.

Q.9) During whose reign Timur from Central Asia invaded India?

- a) Muhammad Shah
- b) Khizr Khan
- c) Bahlol Lodhi
- d) Firuz shah Tughlaq

ANS: A

Explanation: The last Tughlaq ruler was Nasir-ud-din Muhammad Shah (1394–1412), whose reign witnessed the invasion of Timur from Central Asia. Turkish Timur, who could claim a blood relationship with the 12th century great Mongol Chengiz Khan, ransacked Delhi virtually without any opposition.

On hearing the news of arrival of Timur, Sultan Nasir-ud-din fled Delhi. Timur also took Indian artisans such as masons, stone cutters, carpenters whom he engaged for raising buildings in his capital Samarkhand.

Nasir-ud-din managed to rule up to 1412. Then the Sayyid and Lodi dynasties ruled the declining empire from Delhi till 1526.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 174.

Q.10) In India who among the following was the first ruler to impose Jaziya on non-muslims?

- a) Alauddin Khalji
- b) Qutub-ud-Aibak
- c) Timur
- d) Muhammad Ghori

ANS: B

Explanation: Jizya is a tax levied and collected per head by Islamic states on non-Muslim subjects living in their land. In India, Qutb-ud-din Aibak imposed jizya on non-Muslims for

the first time. Jizya was abolished by the Mughal ruler Akbar in 16th century but was re-introduced by Aurangzeb in the 17th century.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 174.

ForumIAS

Delhi Sultanate (Contribution the field of Economy, Art, Science and Technology etc.)

Q.1) Consider the following pairs:

Text	Author
1. Tarikh-i-Mubarak	Yahiya bin Ahmad Sirhindi
2. Nu Siphir	Amir Hassan
3. Futuh-us-Salatin	Abdul Malik Isami

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

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The early Sayyid Sultans ruled paying tribute to Timur's son. Their rule is marked for the composing of Tarikh-i- Mubarak Shahi by Yahiya bin Ahmad Sirhindi. By the end of their rule the empire was largely confined to the city of Delhi.

Amir Khusrau emerged as a major figure of Persian prose and poetry. Amir Khusrau felt elated to call himself an Indian in his Nu Siphir ('Nine Skies'). In this work, he praises India's climate, its languages – notably Sanskrit – its arts, its music, its people, even its animals. The Islamic Sufi saints made a deep literary impact.

The Fawai'd-ul-Fawad, a work containing the conversations of Sufi Saint Nizam-ud-din Auliya was compiled by Amir Hassan.

Abdul Malik Isami, in his poetic composition of Futuh-us-Salatin, records the history of Muslim rule from Ghaznavid period to Muhammad bin Tughlaq's reign.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 174 and 180.

Q.2) Who among the following used Firdausi's Shah Namah as a model in composing Zainavilas, a history of the rulers of Kashmir?

- a) Shrivara
b) Vasugupta
c) Amir Hassan
d) Bhattavatara

ANS: D

Explanation: Delhi Sultanate did not hamper the progress of Sanskrit Literature. Sanskrit continued to be the language of high intellectual thought. The Sanskrit schools and academies established in different parts of the empire continued to flourish.

The classical Sanskrit inscription (Pala Baoli) of 1276 in Delhi claims that due to the benign rule of Sultan Balban god Vishnu sleeps in peace in the ocean of milk without any worries. The influence of Arabic and Persian on Sanskrit literature was felt in the form of translations. Shrivara in his Sanskrit work Kathakautuka included the story of Yusuf and Zulaika as a Sanskrit love lyric.

Bhattavatara took Firdausi's Shah Namah as a model for composing Zainavilas, a history of the rulers of Kashmir.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 180.

Q.3) Which ruler's interest led to the translation of Sanskrit musical work Rag Darpan into Persian?

- a) Iltutmish
- b) Balban
- c) Firuz Tughlaq
- d) Allauddin Khalji

ANS: C

Explanation: Music was an area where the syncretic tendencies were clearly visible. Muslims brought their musical instruments like Rabab and Sarangi. Amir Khusrau proclaimed that Indian music had a pre-eminence over all the other music of the world.

The Sufi practice of Sama, recitation of love poetry to the accompaniment of music, was instrumental in promotion of music. Pir Bhodan, a Sufi saint, was considered a great musician of the age.

Royal patronage for the growth of music was also forthcoming. Firuz Tughlaq evinced interest in music leading to synchronisation by translating an Indian Sanskrit musical work Rag Darpan into Persian.

Dancing also received an impetus in the official court. Zia-ud-din Barani lists the names of Nusrat Khatun and Mihr Afroz as musician and dancer respectively in the court of Jalaluddin Khalji.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 179.

Q.4) Consider the following statements about sculptures and paintings during Delhi Sulatanate period:

- 1. The architects continued decorating buildings with animal and human figures.
- 2. They introduced Arabesque, the art of decorating the building with Quranic verses inscribed with calligraphy.

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

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

ANS: A

Explanation: Orthodox Islamic theology considered decorating the buildings with animal and human figures as un-Islamic. Hence the plastic exuberance of well-carved images found in the pre-Islamic buildings was replaced by floral and geometrical designs.

Arabesque, the art of decorating the building with Quranic verses inscribed with calligraphy, emerged to provide splendor to the building.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 179.

Q.5) Consider the following statements about the status of women during sultanate period:

- 1. Muslim women had no right to obtain divorce.
- 2. Islam was against women being taught to read and write.
- 3. Hindu women had the right to inherit property.

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

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

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

ANS: D

Explanation: The Sultans did not alter many of the social institutions inherited from 'Indian Feudalism'.

Slavery, though it had already existed in India, grew substantially in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Both in war and in the event of default in payment of taxes, people could be enslaved. They were put to work as domestic servants as well as in crafts.

The village community and the caste system remained largely unaltered. Gender inequalities remained practically untouched. In upper class Muslim society, women had to observe purdah and were secluded in the zenana (the female quarters) without any contact with any men other than their immediate family. Affluent women travelled in closed litters.

Muslim women, despite purdah, enjoyed, in certain respects, higher status and greater freedom in society than most Hindu women. They could inherit property from their parents and obtain divorce, privileges that Hindu women did not have.

In several Hindu communities, such as among the Rajputs, the birth of a girl child was considered a misfortune. Islam was not against women being taught to read and write. But it tolerated polygamy.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 178.

Q.6) Paper making technology, which evolved in China was introduced in India by which rule among the following?

- a) Mauryas
- b) Guptas
- c) Delhi Sultans
- d) Mughals

ANS: C

Explanation: Paper-making technology evolved by the Chinese and learnt by the Arabs was introduced in India during the rule of the Delhi Sultans.

The spinning wheel invented by the Chinese came to India through Iran in the fourteenth century and enabled the spinner to increase her output some sixfold and enlarged yarn production greatly. The subsequent introduction of treadles in the loom similarly helped speed-up weaving.

Sericulture was established in Bengal by the fifteenth century. Building activity attained a new scale by the large use of brick and mortar, and by the adoption of the vaulting techniques.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 177.

Q.7) Who among the following issued gold coins stamped with image of goddess Lakshmi?

- a) Muhammad Ghori
- b) Mahmud Ghazni
- c) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
- d) Qutub-ud-din Aibak

ANS: A

Explanation: An important aspect of Islam in India was its early acceptance of a long-term coexistence with Hinduism, despite all the violence that occurred in military campaigns, conquests and depredations.

The conqueror Mu'izzuddin of Ghor had, on some of his gold coins, stamped the image of the goddess Lakshmi.

Muhammad Tughlaq in 1325 issued a farman enjoining that protection be extended by all officers to Jain priests; he himself played holi and consorted with yogis.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 176.

Q.8) Who among the following is known to have translated Patanjali's work into Persian and the works of Euclid (Greek mathematician) into Sanskrit?

- a) Dara Sikoh
- b) Al-Biruni
- c) Ibn Battuta
- d) Abu'l Fazl

ANS: B

Explanation: Al-Biruni was born in 973, in Khwarizm in presentday Uzbekistan. Khwarizm was an important centre of learning, and Al-Biruni received the best education available at the time. He was well versed in several languages: Syriac, Arabic, Persian, Hebrew and Sanskrit. Although he did not know Greek, he was familiar with the works of Plato and other Greek philosophers, having read them in Arabic translations.

In 1017, when Sultan Mahmud invaded Khwarizm, he took several scholars and poets back to his capital, Ghazni; Al-Biruni was one of them. He arrived in Ghazni as a hostage, but gradually developed a liking for the city, where he spent the rest of his life until his death at the age of 70.

Al-Biruni's expertise in several languages allowed him to compare languages and translate texts. He translated several Sanskrit works, including Patanjali's work on grammar, into Arabic. For his Brahmana friends, he translated the works of Euclid (a Greek mathematician) into Sanskrit.

Source: NCERT Themes in Indian History Part 2, page 116.

Q.9) Which of the following is the term used for the practice of pilgrimage to the graves of sheikh?

- a) Ziyarat
- b) Tasawwuf
- c) Dargah
- d) Barakat

ANS: A

Explanation: Institutionally, the sufis began to organise communities around the hospice or khanqah (Persian) controlled by a teaching master known as shaikh (in Arabic), pir or murshid (in Persian). He enrolled disciples (murids) and appointed a successor (khalifa). He established rules for spiritual conduct and interaction between inmates as well as between laypersons and the master.

When the shaikh died, his tomb-shrine (dargah, a Persian term meaning court) became the centre of devotion for his followers. This encouraged the practice of pilgrimage or ziyarat to his grave, particularly on his death anniversary or urs (or marriage, signifying the union of his soul with God). This was because people believed that in death saints were united with God, and were thus closer to Him than when living.

People sought their blessings to attain material and spiritual benefits. Thus evolved the cult of the sheikh revered as wali.

Source: NCERT Themes in Indian History Part 2, page 153.

Q.10) Who among the following is the composer of the love story 'Padmavat' which revolved around the romance of Padmini and Ratansen, the king of Chittor?

- a) Baba Farid
- b) Malik Muhammad Jayasi
- c) Amir Khusrau
- d) Ravidas

ANS: B

Explanation: It was not just in sama' that the Chishtis adopted local languages. In Delhi, those associated with the Chishti silsila conversed in Hindavi, the language of the people. Other sufis such as Baba Farid composed verses in the local language, which were incorporated in the Guru Granth Sahib.

Yet others composed long poems or masnavis to express ideas of divine love using human love as an allegory. For example, the prem-akhyani (love story) Padmavat composed by Malik Muhammad Jayasi revolved around the romance of Padmini and Ratansen, the king of Chittor.

Their trials were symbolic of the soul's journey to the divine. Such poetic compositions were often recited in hospices, usually during sama'.

Source: NCERT Themes in Indian History Part 2, page 158.

Kingdoms of Vijaya Nagar and Bhamini Sultanate and other regional kingdoms

Q.1) On banks of which river, Vijayanagara kingdom was established?

- a) Godavari
- b) Kaveri
- c) Tungabhadra
- d) Musi

ANS: C

Explanation: Zafar Khan who declared independence in 1345 at Devagiri shifted his capital to Gulbarga in northern Karnataka. He took the title, Bahman Shah and the dynasty he inaugurated became known as the Bahmani dynasty (1347– 1527).

A few years earlier, in 1336, the Vijayanagar kingdom was inaugurated by the Sangama brothers Harihara and Bukka at Vijayanagara (presentday Hampi) on the south bank of Tungabhadra.

During the next two centuries these two states fought continually and bitterly, to control the rich Raichur doab, and also the sea ports of Goa, Honavar, etc. on the west coast, which were the supply points of the horses needed for their army.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, part 2, page 2.

Q.2) Which Bahmani king won the fortress of Golkonda from the state of Warangal?

- a) Bahman Shah
- b) Mohammed I
- c) Mohammed Gawan
- d) Mohammed III

ANS: B

Explanation: Rivalry with the Vijayanagar kingdom over the fertile Raichur doab, lying between the Krishna and Tungabhadra rivers, not only marked the early history of the Bahmani kingdom, but continued to be an enduring feature over two centuries. Bahman Shah had also to contend in the east with the rulers of Warangal and Orissa.

Mohammed I succeeded Bahman Shah. There was a decade-long war with Vijayanagar, most of which related to control over the Raichur doab. Neither side gained lasting control over the region, in spite of the huge fatalities in battles. Two bitter wars with Vijayanagar gained him nothing. But his attack on Warangal in 1363 brought him a large indemnity, including the important fortress of Golkonda and the treasured turquoise throne, which thereafter became the throne of the Bahmani kings.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, part 2, page 3.

Q.3) Consider the following pairs of terms related to Bahmani Kingdom:

Term	Meaning
1. Taraf	Chief Justice
2. Kotwal	Chief of Police
3. Wasir-i-ashraf	Minister of Finance

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

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

ANS: A

Explanation: In order to facilitate smooth administration, as followed in the Delhi Sultanate, Bahman Shah divided the kingdom into four territorial divisions called tarafs, each under a governor. Each governor commanded the army of his province (Gulbarga, Daulatabad, Bidar, and Berar) and was solely responsible for both its administration and the collection of revenue.

Mohammed I appointed a council of eight ministers of state:

1. Vakil-us-saltana or lieutenant of the kingdom, the immediate subordinate of the sovereign.
2. Waziri-kull, who supervised the work of all other ministers;
3. Amir-i-jumla, minister of finance;
4. Wasir-i-ashraf, minister of foreign affairs and master of ceremonies;
5. Nazir, assistant minister for finance;
6. Peshwa who was associated with the lieutenant of the kingdom;
7. Kotwal or chief of police and city magistrate in the capital, and
8. Sadr-i-jahan or chief justice and minister of religious affairs and endowments.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, part 2, page 3.

Q.4) Vijayanagara adopted the emblem of the 'boar or varahaas'. The symbol was earlier an emblem of which of the following kingdom?

- a) Hoysalas
- b) Satvahanas
- c) Chalukyas
- d) Rashtrakutas

ANS: C

Explanation: It is now generally accepted, on the basis of contemporary inscriptions, that the two brothers Harihara and Bukka, the eldest sons of one Sangama, earlier serving the Hoysala rulers of Karnataka, asserted their independence and laid foundation for a new kingdom in about 1336.

Initially the capital was in or near about Anegondi on the north bank of the Tungabhadra river. But soon it was shifted to the Hoysala town Hosapattana (near Hampi) on the south bank.

The capital was expanded and renamed Vijayanagara, the city of Victory. Thereafter, they proclaimed themselves the rulers of Vijayanagara or of Karnata-Vijayanagara.

Harihara celebrated his coronation in 1346 at this city. Historians call this dynasty started by Harihara as Sangama after the name of his father or forefather.

Vijayanagara rulers adopted the emblem of the Chalukyas, the boar, or varahaas their royal insignia.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, part 2, page 6.

Q.5) Arrange the following dynasties of Vijayanagara kingdom in chronological order:

1. Saluva
2. Aravidu
3. Sangama

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- a) 3 2 1

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

ANS: D

Explanation: The Vijayanagar kingdom was successively ruled by four dynasties over a period of more than three hundred years:

- the Sangama dynasty (1336–1485),
- the Saluva dynasty (1485–1505),
- the Tuluva dynasty (1505–1570) and
- the Aravidu dynasty (1570–1650).

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, part 2, page 6.

Q.6) Consider the following pairs of books and authors:

Book	Author
1. Madura-vijayam	Gangadevi
2. Shah nama	Firdausi
3. Amuktamalyada	Krishnadevaraya

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

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

ANS: D

Explanation: Madura-vijayam, a Sanskrit work written by Kampana's wife, Gangadevi mentions about Kumara Kampana slaying the Madurai Sultan and bringing to an end that Sultanate in about 1370.

Firdausi wrote Shah Nama which described about Turquoise throne as one of the bejewelled royal seats of Persian kings.

Krishnadevaraya is considered a great scholar and is author of the famous poem Amuktamalyada (the story of Andal).

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, part 2, page 3, 7 and 8.

Q.7) At which of the following given place, Krishnadevaraya planted the pillar of victory?

- a) Srisailem
- b) Simhachalam
- c) Kanchipuram
- d) Tirupati

ANS: B

Explanation: Krishnadevaraya had to fight almost continuously on two fronts, one against the traditional enemy, the Bahmani Sultans and the other against the Orissa king Gajapati. There are several inscriptions graphically describing his seizure of many forts like Udayagiri, under the control of Gajapati, during the course of this eastern expedition. Finally, he put a pillar of victory at Simhachalam.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, part 2, page 8.

Q.8) Which foreign traveler visited the vijayanagara kingdom during the reign of Krishnadevaraya?

- a) Abdur Razzaq

- b) Nicolo Conti
- c) Dominigo Paes
- d) Nikitin

ANS: C

Explanation: Contemporary foreign visitors like Dominigo Paes, Duarte Barbosa and Fernao Nuniz, who visited Vijayanagar left glowing tributes to Krishnadevaraya personality, and the grandeur and opulence of the city.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, part 2, page 8.

Q.9) Consider the following terms of Vijayanagara Kingdom:

Term	Meaning
1. Pettai	Commercial Centres
2. Adaippam	Accountant
3. Kariya-karta	Executive Agent

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

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The king was the ultimate authority in the kingdom. He was also the supreme commander of the army. He was assisted by several high-ranking officers. The chief minister was known as the mahapradhani.

He led a number of lower-ranking officers, like Dalavay (commander), Vassal (guard of the palace), Rayasam (secretary/ accountant), Adaippam (personal attendant), and Kariya-karta (executive agents).

As Harihara I and his immediate successors consolidated their territorial acquisitions, they tried to organize the territory by creating administrative divisions called rajyas or provinces each under a governor called pradhani.

Chiefs controlled production within their Nayaktanam territories by creating commercial centres (pettai) and markets, by encouraging settlement of cultivators and artisans with tax concessions, by creating and maintaining irrigation facilities, etc.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, part 2, page 10.

Q.10) Which of the following dynasty constructed the Golkonda fort?

- a) Kakatiya Dynasty
- b) Bahmani Kingdom
- c) Hoysalas
- d) Chalukyas

ANS: A

Explanation: The Raja Krishna Dev of the Kakatiya dynasty with Warangal as capital constructed the Golkonda Fort on a granite hill. During 1495–1496 the fort was handed over to Sultan Kali Kutub Khan as a Jagir (land grant). He reconstructed and rechristened the mud fort into a granite fort and called the place Muhammed Nagar.

Later, the Golkonda fort came into the possession of the Bahmani dynasty. Still later, the Qutub Shahi dynasty took over and made Golkonda its capital. Golkonda fort owes much of its present grandeur to Mohammad Quli Qutub Shah, the fifth sultan of Qutb Shahi dynasty.

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 2020

The subsequent generations saw Golkonda being fortified further with several additions and the formation of a beautiful city within. By the 17th century, Golkonda was famous as a diamond market. It gave the world some of the best-known diamonds, including the 'Kohinoor'.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, part 2, page 4.

ForumIAS

The Mughal Empire (Political and Administrative policies)

Q.1) Who among is considered as the first ruler to have used artillery in warfare?

- a) Akbar
- b) Babar
- c) Sher Shah Suri
- d) Rana Sanga

ANS: B

Explanation: Artillery is an army unit that uses large cannon-like weapons, transportable and usually operated by more than one person. Gun powder was first invented by the Chinese and found its way to Europe in the 13th century A.D. (CE). It was used in guns and cannons from the mid-fourteenth century onwards. In India we have no instances of artillery being used in war before Babur.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, part 2, page 31.

Q.2) Arrange the following battles fought by Babur in chronological order:

- 1. Battle of Chanderi
- 2. Battle of Ghagra
- 3. Battle of Panipat
- 4. Battle of Khanwa

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

ANS: B

Explanation: First Battle of Panipat, 21 April 1526: Babur then turned towards the Lodi governed Punjab. After several invasions, he defeated the formidable forces of Ibrahim Lodi with a numerically inferior army at Panipat. Babur won this battle with the help of strategic positioning of his forces and the effective use of artillery.

Battle of Khanwa, 1527: Babur decided to take on Rana Sanga of Chittor, who as ruler of Mewar, had a strong influence over Rajasthan and Malwa. Babur selected Khanwa, near Agra, as a favourable site for this inevitable encounter.

Battle of Chanderi, 1528: The next significant battle that ensured Babur's supremacy over the Malwa region was fought against Medini Rai at Chanderi. Following this victory Babur turned towards the growing rebellious activities of Afghans.

Battle of Ghagra, 1529: This was the last battle Babur fought against the Afghans. Sultan Ibrahim Lodi's brother Mahmud Lodi and Sultan Nusrat Shah, son-in-law of Ibrahim Lodi, conspired against Babur.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, part 2, page 30 and 31.

Q.3) Who among the following was the guardian and protector of Akbar, who helped Akbar to take control of Delhi and Agra?

- a) Abdur Rahim
- b) Adil Shah

- c) Bairam Khan
- d) Todal Mal

ANS: C

Explanation: During Humayun's wanderings in the Rajputana desert, his wife gave birth to a son, Jalaluddin, known as Akbar, in 1542. Akbar was crowned at the age of fourteen. At the time of Akbar's ascension, the Afghans and Rajputs were still powerful and posed a great challenge. Yet he had a guardian and protector in Bairam Khan.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, part 2, page 34.

Q.4) Consider the following statements about Mansabdari system:

1. In Mansabdari system, ranks were divided into zat and sawar.
2. Sawar determined the number of soldiers each Mansabdar received ranging from 10 to 10,000.
3. Zat determined the number of horses under a Mansabdar.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

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

ANS: A

Explanation: Akbar provided a systematic and centralised system of administration which contributed to the success of the empire. He introduced the Mansabdari system.

The nobles, civil and military officials combined into one single service with each officer receiving the title of Mansabdar. Mansabdar rank was divided into Zat and Sawar. The former determined the number of soldiers each Mansabdar received ranging from 10 to 10,000. The latter determined the number of horses under a Mansabdar.

Each officer could rise from the lowest to the highest ranks. Promotions and demotions were made through additions or reductions of Mansabs. The Mansabdari system diversified the ethnic base of his nobility.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, part 2, page 38.

Q.5) Consider the following statements:

1. The salary of Mansabdar was fixed in cash and was paid by the state.
2. The rank of Mansabdar was hereditary in nature.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: D

Explanation: During Akbar's early years the nobles were drawn exclusively from Central Asians or Persians. But after the introduction of the Mansabdari system, the nobility encompassed Rajputs and Shaikhzadas (Indian Muslims).

The salary of a Mansabdar was fixed in cash but was paid by assigning him a jagir (an estate from which he could collect money in lieu of his salary), which was subjected to regular transfers.

The rank of Mansabdar was not hereditary and immediately after the death of a Mansabdar, the jagir was resumed by the state.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, part 2, page 38.

Q.6) Consider the following statements about Akbar's Religious policy:

1. Ibadat Khana, a hall of worship was established by Akbar and was never discontinued during his reign.
2. Purushotam and Devi represented Hinduism ideology while Hira Vijaya Suri represented Jainism.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: B

Explanation: Akbar began his life as an orthodox Muslim but adopted an accommodative approach under the influence of Sufism. Akbar was interested to learn about the doctrines of all religions, and propagated a philosophy of Sulh-i-Kul (peace to all).

Badauni, a contemporary author, who did not like Akbar's inter-religious interests, accused him of forsaking Islam.

Akbar had established an Ibadat Khana, a hall of worship in which initially Muslim clerics gathered to discuss spiritual issues. Later he invited Christians, Zoroastrians, Hindus, Jains and even atheists to discussions.

In 1582, he discontinued the debates in the Ibadat Khana as it led to bitterness among different religions. However, he did not give up his attempt to know the Truth.

Akbar discussed personally with the leading lights of different religions like Purushotam and Devi (Hinduism), Meherji Rana (Zoroastrianism), the Portugese Aquaviva and Monserrate (Christianity) and Hira Vijaya Suri (Jainism) to ascertain the Truth. Because of the discussions he felt that behind the multiplicity of names there was but one God.

The exact word used by Akbar and Badauni to illustrate the philosophy of Akbar is Tauhid-i-Ilahi namely Din Ilahi. Tauhid-i-Ilahi literally meant divine monotheism.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, part 2, page 38.

Q.7) The fiscal administration of Akbar has been largely based on the methods of which of the following ruler?

- a) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq
- b) Hemu
- c) Sher Shah
- d) Ibrahim Lodhi

ANS: C

Explanation: The fiscal administration for which Akbar and Todar Mal have been so highly praised was largely based on the methods of Sher Shah. During his short rule, Sher Shah did not have much time for building new cities and palaces. He started building a new walled city in Delhi, which later came to be known as Purana Qila (Old Fort). He built his own mausoleum in Sasaram.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, part 2, page 34.

Q.8) Who among the following executed the Sikh Guru Arjun Dev for helping Prince Khusrau in ascension of the throne?

- a) Aurangzeb
- b) Shah Jahan

- c) Jahangir
- d) Shah Alam

ANS: C

Explanation: Akbar was succeeded by his son Salim with the title Nur-ud-din Jahangir. He was Akbar's son by a Rajput wife. His ascension was challenged by his eldest son Prince Khusrau who staged a revolt with the blessings of Sikh Guru Arjun Dev. Prince Khusrau was defeated, captured and blinded, while Guru Arjun Dev was executed. Jahangir also tamed the rebel Afghan Usman Khan in Bengal.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, part 2, page 34.

Q.9) The foreign travelers like Bernier, Tavernier and Peter Mundy visited India during whose reign?

- a) Akbar
- b) Shah Jahan
- c) Aurangzeb
- d) Jahangir

ANS: B

Explanation: A contemporary of Louis XIV of France, Shah Jahan ruled for thirty years. In his reign the famous Peacock Throne was made for the King. He built the Taj Mahal by the side of the Yamuna at Agra. Europeans like Bernier (French physician and traveller), Tavernier (French gem merchant and traveller), Mandelslo (German adventurer and traveller), Peter Mundy (English Trader) and Manucci (Italian writer and traveller) visited India during the reign of Shah Jahan and left behind detailed accounts of India.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, part 2, page 42.

Q.10) Who among the following is called as the philosopher Prince?

- a) Prince Khusrau
- b) Shah Jahan
- c) Dara Shukoh
- d) Murad

ANS: C

Explanation: During the last days of Shah Jahan, there was a contest for the throne amongst his four sons. Dara Shukoh, the eldest, was the favourite of his father. He had been nominated as heir apparent, a fact resented by his brothers.

Dara Shukoh, who lost the battle for the throne of Delhi to his brother Aurangzeb, was known as the Philosopher Prince. He brought different cultures into dialogue and found a close connection between Hinduism and Islam. He translated the Upanishads from Sanskrit to Persian.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, part 2, page 42.

The Mughal Empire (Contribution the field of Economy, Art, Science and Technology etc.)

Q.1) Consider the following statements:

1. Mughals were able to produce cast iron.
2. Akbar popularized the device of cooling water using saltpeter.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: B

Explanation: The method of water-lift based on pin-drum gearing known as Persian wheel had been introduced during Babur's time. A complicated system of water lift by a series of gear-wheels had been installed in Fatehpur Sikri. Akbar was also credited with popularizing the device of cooling water using saltpetre.

In metallurgy, the inability to produce cast iron remained an obvious drawback. As Irfan Habib observed, 'India's backwardness in technology was obvious when the matchlock remained the most common weapon in Indian armies. In Europe the flintlock had long come into use. Indians continued to use the expensive bronze cannon, long after these had become obsolete in Europe. This was because of India's inability to make cast iron even in the seventeenth century.'

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, part 2, page 49.

Q.2) Who among the following was the first known person in the world to have devised the 'Ship's camel', a barge on which the ship built to make it easier for the ship to be carried to the sea?

- a) Akbar
- b) Hyder Ali
- c) Samudragupta
- d) Raja Krishnadevaraya

ANS: A

Explanation: Akbar is also the first known person in the world to have devised the 'ship's camel', a barge on which the ship is built to make it easier for the ship to be carried to the sea. Some mechanical devices like the screw for tightening, manually driven belt-drill for cutting diamonds were in use.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, part 2, page 49.

Q.3) Consider the following statements:

1. The Agra Fort was built with red sandstone where Rajput architectural styles were also incorporated.
2. The magnificent gateway to Fatehpur Sikri, the Buland Darwaza was built with Marble only.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: A

Explanation: During Akbar's reign, Humayun's tomb was enclosed with gardens and placed on a raised platform. Built by Indian artisans and designed by Persian architects it set a pattern to be followed in the future.

The Agra fort built with red sandstone is a specimen where Rajput architectural styles were also incorporated. The new capital city of Akbar Fatehpur Sikri enclosed within its walls several inspiring buildings.

The magnificent gateway to Fatehpur Sikri, the Buland Darwaza, built by Akbar with red sandstone and marble is considered to be a perfect architectural achievement.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, part 2, page 50.

Q.4) Which structure among the following was the first Mughal building built completely with white marble?

- a) Taj Mahal
- b) Moti Mahal
- c) Tomb of Itimad-ud-daula
- d) Buland Darwaza

ANS: C

Explanation: The tomb of Itimad-ud-daula, father of Nurjahan, built by Jahangir was the first Mughal building built completely with white marble.

Mughal architecture reached its apex during the reign of Shah Jahan. The Taj Mahal is a marble structure on an elevated platform, the bulbous dome in the centre rising on a recessed gateway with four cupolas around the dome and with four free-standing minarets at each of its corners is a monument of universal fame.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, part 2, page 50.

Q.5) Consider the following statements:

1. Mughal Architecture had no influence on temple architecture in India.
2. The Shalimar Gardens are showpiece of Indian horticulture.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: A

Explanation: The Shalimar Gardens of Jahangir and Shah Jahan are showpieces of Indian horticulture.

Apart from the many massive structures, the Mughals contributed many civil works of public utility, the greatest of them being the bridge over the Gomati river at Jaunpur. The most impressive feat is the West Yamuna Canal which provided water to Delhi.

Mughal architecture influenced even temple construction in different parts of the country. The temple of Govind Dev at Vrindavan near Mathura and Bir Singh's temple of Chaturbhuj at Orchha (Madhya Pradesh) display Mughal influence.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, part 2, page 50 and 51.

Q.6) Which of the following Mughal structure has the Buddhist architectural elements?

- a) Humayun's tomb
- b) Mausoleum of Akbar
- c) Panch Mahal at Fatehpur Sikri
- d) Shalimar Gardens

ANS: B

Explanation: Architectural progress during the Mughals is a landmark in world art. Mughal buildings were noted for the massive structures decorated with bulbous domes, splendid minarets, cupolas in the four corners, elaborate designs, and pietra dura (pictorial mosaic work). The mosques built during the time of Babur and Humayun are not of much architectural significance.

The mausoleum of Akbar at Sikandra near Agra started by Akbar and completed by Jahangir includes some Buddhist architectural elements.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, part 2, page 50.

Q.7) Consider the following pairs of Authors and their known work of translating scripts into Persian:

Author	Known for translating
1. Abul Faizi	Lilavati
2. Abul Fazal	Upanishads
3. Abdur Rahim Khan-e-khanan	Babur's Autobiography

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

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Babur's autobiography written in Chaghatai Turkish was translated into Persian by Abdur Rahim Khan-e-Khanan.

Dabistan is an impartial account of the beliefs and works of different religions. Persian literature was enriched by translations of Sanskrit works.

The Mahabharata was translated under the supervision of Abul Faizi, brother of Abul Fazal and a court poet of Akbar.

The translation of Upanishads by Dara Shukoh, entitled Sirr-I-Akbar (the Great Secret), is a landmark.

The Masnawis of Abul Faizi, Utbi and Naziri enriched Persian Poetry in India.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, part 2, page 51.

Q.8) Consider the following authors and their works:

Author	Work
1. Abul Fazal	Ain-i-Akbari
2. Abdul Hamid Lahori	Padshah Nama
3. Muhammad Kazim	Alamgir Nama

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

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

ANS: D

Explanation: Persian, Sanskrit and regional languages developed during the Mughal rule. Persian was the language of administration in Mughal Empire and the Deccan states. It influenced even the Rajput states where Persian words were used in administration.

Abul Fazal patronised by Akbar compiled the history of Akbar in Akbar Nama and described Mughal administration in his work Ain-i-Akbari. The Ain-i-Akbari is commendable for its interest in science, statistics, geography and culture.

Akbar Namah was emulated by Abdul Hamid Lahori and Muhammad Waris in their joint work Padshah Nama, a biography of Shah Jahan.

Later Muhammad Kazim in his Alamgir Nama, a work on the reign of the first decade of Aurangzeb, followed the same pattern.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, part 2, page 51.

Q.9) Among the following, whose verses are used in Guru Granth Sahib, the holy book of Sikhs?

- a) Moinuddin Chishti
- b) Shaikh Farid
- c) Muhammad Nizamuddin Auliya
- d) Mahbub-e-Ilahi

ANS: B

Explanation: The Guru Granth Sahib, the holy book of the Sikhs compiled by Guru Arjun in which the verses of the Sikh Gurus as well as Shaikh Farid and other monotheists are a landmark in the evolution of Punjabi language.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, part 2, page 53.

Q.10) Consider the following pair of person and their occupation during Mughal period:

Person	Occupation
1. Nilakantha	Astronomer
2. Basawan	Painter
3. Tansen	Musician

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

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

ANS: D

Explanation: The Mughals achieved international recognition in the field of painting. Mughal miniatures are an important part of the museums of the world. The Persian text of Mahabharata and Akbar Namah were illustrated with paintings by various painters. Daswant and Basawan were famous painters of Akbar's court.

According to Ain-i-Akbari, Tansen of Gwalior, credited with composing of many ragas, was patronised by Akbar along with 35 other musicians. Jahangir and Shah Jahan were patrons of music. Though there is a popular misconception that Aurangzeb was against music, a large number of books on Indian classical music were written during his regime.

The Sanskrit works produced during the Mughal rule are impressive. Sanskrit literature of this period is noted for the kavyas and historical poetry. Rajavalipataka, a kavya, written by Prajna bhatta which completed the history of Kashmir belonged to reign of Akbar.

Graeco-Arabic learning was transmitted to India through Persian works in the form of Sanskrit translations. Akbar's astronomer Nilakantha wrote the Tajika Neelakanthi, an

astrological treatise. Shah Jahan's court poet Jaganatha Panditha wrote the monumental Rasagangadhara.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, part 2, page 51 and 52.

ForumIAS

The Bhakti and the Sufi Movement and the Marathas

Q.1) Who among the following Shivaji regarded as his guru?

- a) Ramdas
- b) Tukaram
- c) Kabir
- d) Eknath

ANS: A

Explanation: Shivaji was born in Shivner near Junnar. He was the son of Shahji Bhonsle by his first wife Jijabai. Shahji was a descendant of the Yadava rulers of Devagiri from his mother's side and the Sisodias of Mewar on his father's side.

Shivaji earned the goodwill of the Mavali peasants and chiefs, who were a martial people with knowledge about the hilly areas around Poona. Shivaji made himself familiar with the hilly areas around Poona.

Religious heads, Ramdas and Tukaram, also influenced Shivaji. Ramdas was regarded by Shivaji as his guru.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, part 2, page 62.

Q.2) The treaty of Purandar signed on 11 June 1665 was between whom among the following?

- a) Shivaji and Afzal Khan
- b) Shivaji and Shaista Khan
- c) Shivaji and Raja Jai Singh
- d) Shahji and Aurangzeb

ANS: C

Explanation: In 1664, Shivaji attacked Surat, the major Mughal port in Arabian Sea and his soldiers plundered the city. Aurangzeb despatched an army under the command of the Rajput general Raja Jai Singh to defeat Shivaji and annex Bijapur.

At that time, Prince Muazzam, later Bahadur Shah I, was the Governor of the Deccan. Jai Singh made elaborate plans to encircle Shivaji on all sides. Even Raigarh was under threat. Purandar was besieged in June 1665. The heroic resistance of Shivaji became futile. Therefore he decided to come to negotiate with Jai Singh.

According to the treaty of Purandar signed on 11 June 1665 Shivaji yielded the fortresses that he had captured and agreed to serve as a mansabdar and assist the Mughals in conquering Bijapur.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, part 2, page 63.

Q.3) Consider the following pairs related to Maratha Administration:

Term	used for
1. Amatya	Prime Minister
2. Sachiv	Home Minister
3. Summant	Foreign Secretary

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

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

d) 1, 2 and 3 only

ANS: C

Explanation: Shivaji was not only a great warrior but a good administrator too. He had an advisory council to assist him in his day-to-day administration. This council of eight ministers was known as Ashta Pradhan. Its functions were advisory. The eight ministers were:

- The Mukhya Pradhan or Peshwa or prime minister whose duty was to look after the general welfare and interests of the State. He officiated for the king in his absence.
- The Amatya or finance minister checked and countersigned all public accounts of the kingdom.
- The Walkia-Nawis or Mantri maintained the records of the king's activities and the proceedings in the court.
- Summant or Dabir or foreign secretary was to advise king on all matters of war and peace and to receive ambassadors and envoys from other countries.
- Sachiv or Shuru Nawis or home secretary was to look after the correspondence of the king with the power to revise the drafts. He also checked the accounts of the Parganas.
- Pandit Rao or Danadhyaksha or Sadar and Muhtasib or ecclesiastical head was in charge of religion, ceremonies and charities. He was the judge of canon law and censor of public morals.
- Nyayadhish or chief justice was responsible for civil and military justice.
- Sari Naubat or commander-in-chief was in charge of recruitment, organization and discipline of the Army.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, part 2, page 66.

Q.4) Consider the following statements:

1. Chauth was one-fourth of the revenue of the district conquered by the Marthas.
2. Sardeshmukhi was an additional 10% of the revenue which Shivaji collected by virtue of his position as Sardeshmukh.

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

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

ANS: D

Explanation: As the revenue collected from the state was insufficient to meet its requirements, Shivaji collected two taxes, Chauth and Sardeshmukhi, from the adjoining territories of his empire, the Mughal provinces and the territories of the Sultan of Bijapur. Chauth was one-fourth of the revenue of the district conquered by the Marthas. Sardeshmukhi was an additional 10% of the revenue which Shivaji collected by virtue of his position as Sardeshmukh. Sardeshmukh was the superior head of many Desais or Deshmukhs. Shivaji claimed that he was the hereditary Sardeshmukh of his country.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, part 2, page 67.

Q.5) Arrange the following events in Chronological Order:

1. Treaty of Salbai
2. Third Battle of Panipat
3. Rule of Nana Sahib

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- a) 1 2 3
- b) 2 1 3

- c) 2 3 1
d) 3 2 1

ANS: D

Explanation: Balaji Baji Rao (1740–1761): Balaji Baji Rao succeeded as the Peshwa after the death of his father Baji Rao. Known as Nana Sahib, he proved to be a good administrator and an expert in handling financial matters.

The third battle of Panipat, 1761 is one of the decisive battles in the history of India. The defeat in the battle dealt a severe blow to the Marathas and the Mughal Empire and thereby paved the way for the rise of the British power in India.

By the treaty of Salbai, in 1782, Ragunath Rao was pensioned off. Following this, peace prevailed between the Company and the Marathas for about two decades.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, part 2, page 68-71.

Q.6) Consider the following pair of terms of the Bhakti movement:

Term	Used for
1. Alvar	Shiva
2. Nayanars	Vishnu
3. Nirguna	Abstract form of God

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

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

ANS: A

Explanation: At a different level, historians of religion often classify bhakti traditions into two broad categories: saguna (with attributes) and nirguna (without attributes). The former included traditions that focused on the worship of specific deities such as Shiva, Vishnu and his avatars (incarnations) and forms of the goddess or Devi, all often conceptualized in anthropomorphic forms. Nirguna bhakti on the other hand was worship of an abstract form of god.

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.

Source: NCERT- Themes in Indian History Part 2, Page 143.

Q.7) Which among the following is considered as the Tamil Veda?

- a) Tirukkural
b) Nalayira Divyaprabandham
c) Tolkāppiyam
d) Manimekalai

ANS: A

Explanation: 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. For instance, 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.

Source: NCERT- Themes in Indian History Part 2, Page 144.

Q.8) Consider the following pairs of practices of Islam:

Term	Meaning
1. Sawm	Giving alms
2. Allah	One God
3. Hajj	Pilgrimage to Mecca

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

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The developments that followed the coming of Islam were not confined to ruling elites; in fact they permeated far and wide, through the subcontinent, amongst different social strata – peasants, artisans, warriors, merchants, to name a few. All those who adopted Islam accepted, in principle, the five “pillars” of the faith:

- that there is one God, Allah, and
- Prophet Muhammad is his messenger (shahada);
- offering prayers five times a day (namaz/salat);
- giving alms (zakat); fasting during the month of Ramzan (sawm); and
- Performing the pilgrimage to Mecca (hajj).

Source: NCERT- Themes in Indian History Part 2, Page 151.

Q.9) Who among the following was leading proponent of Vaishnavism in Assam?

- a) Shankaradeva
- b) Muhammad Shah Alam
- c) Vallabhacharya
- d) Lal Ded

ANS: A

Explanation: In the late fifteenth century, Shankaradeva emerged as one of the leading proponents of Vaishnavism in Assam.

His teachings, often known as the Bhagavati dharma because they were based on the Bhagavad Gita and the Bhagavata Purana, focused on absolute surrender to the supreme deity, in this case Vishnu.

He emphasised the need for naam kirtan, recitation of the names of the lord in sat sanga or congregations of pious devotees.

He also encouraged the establishment of satra or monasteries for the transmission of spiritual knowledge, and naam ghar or prayer halls.

Many of these institutions and practices continue to flourish in the region. His major compositions include the Kirtana-ghosha.

Source: NCERT- Themes in Indian History Part 2, Page 165.

Q.10) Consider the following pairs of Religious teachers and their areas of influence:

Religious Teacher	Area
1. Basavanna	Karnataka
2. Lal Ded	Assam
3. Vallabhacharya	Gujarat

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

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

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

ANS: D

Explanation:

TIMELINE SOME MAJOR RELIGIOUS TEACHERS IN THE SUBCONTINENT	
c. 500-800 CE	Appar, Sambandar, Sundaramurti in Tamil Nadu
c. 800-900	Nammalvar, Manikkavachakar, Andal, Tondaradippodi in Tamil Nadu
c.1000-1100	Al Hujwiri, Data Ganj Bakhsh in the Punjab; Ramanujacharya in Tamil Nadu
c.1100-1200	Basavanna in Karnataka
c.1200-1300	Jnanadeva, Muktabai in Maharashtra; Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti in Rajasthan; Bahauddin Zakariyya and Fariduddin Ganj-i Shakar in the Punjab; Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki in Delhi
c.1300-1400	Lal Ded in Kashmir; Lal Shahbaz Qalandar in Sind; Nizamuddin Auliya in Delhi; Ramananda in Uttar Pradesh; Chokhamela in Maharashtra; Sharafuddin Yahya Maneri in Bihar
c.1400-1500	Kabir, Raidas, Surdas in Uttar Pradesh; Baba Guru Nanak in the Punjab; Vallabhacharya in Gujarat; Abdullah Shattari in Gwalior; Muhammad Shah Alam in Gujarat; Mir Sayyid Muhammad Gesu Daraz in Gulbarga, Shankaradeva in Assam; Tukaram in Maharashtra
c.1500-1600	Sri Chaitanya in Bengal; Mirabai in Rajasthan; Shaikh Abdul Quddus Gangohi, Malik Muhammad Jaisi, Tulsidas in Uttar Pradesh
c.1600-1700	Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi in Haryana; Miyan Mir in the Punjab
<i>Note: These time frames indicate the approximate period during which these teachers lived.</i>	

Source: NCERT- Themes in Indian History Part 2, Page 167.

Revision

Q.1) Consider the following statements about Maratha Administration under Peshwas:

1. Deshmukhs and Deshpandes were the provincial governors.
2. The Accountant or the record keeper is called as Kulkarni.

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

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

ANS: A

Explanation: Provinces under the Peshwas were of various sizes. Larger provinces were under the provincial governors called Sar-subahdars. The divisions in the provinces were termed Subahs and Pranthas.

Deshmukhs and Deshpandes were district officers who were in charge of accounts and were to observe the activities of Mamlatdars and Kamavistars. It was a system of checks and balances.

The village was the basic unit of administration and was self-supportive. The Patel was the chief village officer and was responsible for remitting revenue collections to the centre. He was not paid by the government. His post was hereditary. The Patel was helped by the Kulkarni or accountant and record-keeper.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, part 2, page 73.

Q.2) Who among the following was well known practitioner of western science and medicine; and also establishment of printing press (for Marathi and Sanskrit)?

- a) Shivaji
- b) Serfoji II
- c) Baji Rao II
- d) Sambhaji

ANS: B

Explanation: Serfoji II was a remarkable ruler. He was educated by the German Christian missionary Friedrich Schwartz, Serfoji. Similarly Serfoji II turned out to be a well-known practitioner of Western science and medicine. Yet he was a devoted keeper of Indian traditions.

He mastered several European languages and had an impressive library of books in every branch of learning. Serfoji's modernising projects included the establishment of a printing press (the first press for Marathi and Sanskrit) and enrichment of the Saraswati Mahal Library.

His most innovative project, however, was the establishment of free modern public schools run by his court, for instruction in English and the vernacular languages.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, part 2, page 76.

Q.3) Consider the following statements about the last ruler of the Bhonsle dynasty of the Maratha principality of Thanjavur:

1. Serfoji II established Dhanvantari Mahal, a research institute that produced herbal medicine for humans and animals.
2. Serfoji authored kumarasambhava Champu and mudrarakshaschaya.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Serfoji II established Dhanvantari Mahal, a research institution that produced herbal medicine for humans and animals. Maintaining case-sheets of patients was introduced. Physicians of modern medicine, Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha schools undertook research on drugs and herbs for medical cure. They produced eighteen volumes of research material.

Serfoji II was a patron of traditional Indian arts like dance and music. He authored Kumarasambhava Champu, Devendra Kuravanji, and Mudra rakshaschaya. He introduced western musical instruments like clarinet, and violin in Carnatic music.

He is also credited with popularising the unique Thanjavur style of painting. Serfoji was interested in painting, gardening, coin-collecting, martial arts and patronized chariot-racing, hunting and bull-fighting. He created the first zoological garden in Tamilnadu in the Thanjavur palace premises.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, part 2, page 77.

Q.4) Consider the following statements:

- 1. Henry IV who was contemporary to Akbar ruled England.
- 2. Contemporary to Akbar the Great, Abbas the Great was ruler of Persia.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: B

Explanation: Akbar's period, 1556 to 1605, was the period of great rulers. His nearest contemporary was Elizabeth of England. Shakespeare was living around this time.

Henry IV of France, first ruler of the Bourbon dynasty, and Abbas the Great of Persia, the strongest ruler of the Safavid dynasty, were ruling their kingdoms during his period.

The revolt of the Netherlands against Spanish rule in Europe that commenced during this period lasted for about eighty years and ended in 1648.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, part 2, page 54.

Q.5) At which of the following place, the Dasakuta Movement popularised by Vyasaraya took ground?

- a) Karnataka
- b) Kerala
- c) Assam
- d) Kashmir

ANS: A

Explanation: Some of the major religious figures like Vallabhacharya and his son Vitthalnath propagated a religion of grace; and Surdas, an adherent to this sect, wrote Sur-Saravali in the local language. Eknath and Tukaram were Bhakti poets from Maharashtra.

The Dasakuta movement, a bhakti movement in Karnataka, popularised by Vyasaraaya, turned out to be a lower class movement.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, part 2, page 48.

Q.6) Consider the following statements about the trade and commerce during Mughals:

1. Banjaras were specialized traders who carried goods in large bulks over long distances.
2. The movement of goods was facilitated by letters of credit called hundi system.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The political integration of the country with efficient maintenance of law and order ensured brisk trade and commerce. The surplus was carried to different parts of the country through rivers, and through the roads on ox and camel drawn carts.

Banjaras were specialised traders who carried goods in a large bulk over long distances. Bengal was the chief exporting centre of rice, sugar, muslin, silk and food grains. The Coromandel coast was reputed for its textile production.

Kashmiri shawls and carpets were distributed from Lahore which was an important centre of handicraft production.

The movement of goods was facilitated by letters of credit called hundi.

The network of sarais enabled the traders and merchants to travel to various places. The traders came from all religious communities: Hindus, Muslims and Jains. The Bohra Muslims of Gujarat, Marwaris of Rajasthan, Chettiars on Coromandel coast, and Muslims of Malabar were prominent trading communities.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, part 2, page 47.

Q.7) Which among the following battle was fought by Akbar?

- a) Battle of Khanwa
- b) Battle of Chausa
- c) Battle of Haldighati
- d) Battle of Chanderi

ANS: C

Explanation: Mewar and Marwar were the two Rajput kingdoms that defied the Mughal Empire. After the death of Rana Udai Singh, his son Rana Pratap Singh refused to acknowledge Akbar's suzerainty and continued to fight the Mughals till his death in 1597. The Battle of Haldighati in 1576 was the last pitched battle between the Mughal forces and Rana Pratap Singh. In Marwar (Jodhpur), the ruler Chandra Sen, son of Maldeo Rathore, resisted the Mughals till his death in 1581, though his brothers fought on the side of the Mughals.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, part 2, page 37.

Q.8) Who among the following lived at the court of Akbar?

- a) Sur Das
- b) Kalidas
- c) Chaitanya
- d) Tuka Ram

ANS: A

Explanation: Sur Das lived at the court of Akbar and was popularly known as the blind bard of Agra. Sur Das is believed to have been a disciple of Vallabacharya who was a Vaishnava preacher in the Sultanate period. Vallabhacharya was the founder of Pushtimarga (way of grace). Sur Das preached religion of love and devotion to a personal God.

He wrote inspiring and moving poems, Hindi poems about Lord Krishna. Krishna's bal lila constitutes the first great theme of Sur Das poetry. According to him, love is a sublimated theme representing the irresistible attraction of the gopis of Brindavan towards Krishna. The intensity of passion displayed by the gopis is an expression of the natural attraction of the human spirit towards the divine soul. His popular works are Sur Sagar, Sur Saravali and Sahitya Lehari. His monumental work Sur Sagar or Sur's Ocean is a story of Lord Krishna from the birth to the departure for Mathura.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, part 2, page 23.

Q.9) What is the term used for gold coins in Telugu during Vijayanagara Kingdom?

- a) Pon
- b) Honnu
- c) Varaha
- d) Pasa

ANS: C

Explanation: The Vijayanagara kings issued a large number of gold coins called Varaha (also called Pon in Tamil and Honnu in Kannada). These gold coins have the images of various Hindu deities and animals like the bull, the elephant and the fabulous gandaberunda (a double eagle, sometimes holding an elephant in each beak and claw). The legend contains the king's name either in Nagari or in Kannada script.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, part 2, page 2.

Q.10) Which kingdom among the following is known to have built the Khajuraho Temple?

- a) Tomars
- b) Chandelas
- c) Paramars
- d) Chalukyas

ANS: B

Explanation: The world famous Khajuraho temple complex consisting of many temples including the Lakshmana temple, Vishwanatha temple and Kandariya Mahadeva temple was built by the Chandelas of Bundelkhand who ruled from Khajuraho.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, page 166.

India in the Late Eighteenth Century

Q.1) Who among the following holds the title of 'Fateh Haider Bahadur'?

- a) Haider Ali
- b) Tipu Sultan
- c) Fateh Muhammad
- d) Nanjaraja

ANS: A

Explanation: Haider's father Fateh Muhammad was the Faujdar (garrison commander) of Kolar. After his death Haider's soldierly qualities helped him to rise through the military ranks. By 1755 he had secured a powerful position, commanding 100 horsemen and 2000 infantry men.

Haider suppressed an army mutiny in Mysore and restored the places of the Mysore kingdom occupied by Marathas. He received the title of "Fateh Haider Bahadur" or "the brave and victorious Lion".

In 1760 Haider allied himself with the French at Pondicherry against the English, but his position at home was endangered by the plot engineered by the Marathas.

In 1770 the Mysore king Nanjaraja was poisoned to death and Haider's hand was suspected. Thereafter Wodeyar kings functioned only as nominal rulers. The real royal authority vested in Haider.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, part 2, page 127.

Q.2) Arrange the following events in chronological order:

- 1. Treaty of Manglore
- 2. Third Anglo-Mysore war
- 3. American war of Independence

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

ANS: B

Explanation: After the American War of Independence, France had signed a treaty of friendship with America (1778) and so Britain declared war against France. In a similar context of Spain reaching an agreement with America, and thereby being dragged into the war against England (1779) England remained isolated. In India the coming together of the Nizam and the Marathas, supported by the French aggravated the situation further. Haider Ali wanted to turn England's difficulty to its advantage and marched on Karnataka.

The Treaty of Mangalore was signed in March 1784, according to which both parties agreed to give up their conquests and release the prisoners.

Third Mysore War took place in 1790-92.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, part 2, page 128.

Q.3) Consider the following statements:

- 1. Tipu Sultan had good diplomatic relation with Spain who helped him in his fight against English.
- 2. The Third Mysore war ended with the Treaty of Srirangapatnam.

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

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

ANS: A

Explanation: Tipu sent an embassy to Constantinople and another in 1787 to Paris. These diplomatic efforts of Tipu were intended to strengthen him against the English. The French Monarch Louis XVI was hospitable, but could give only vague promises of support to the Sultan.

Tipu's attack on Travancore which was an ally of the British and his capture of Cranganore was treated as a declaration of war on the Company government. Hence the third Anglo-Mysore War broke out.

According to the treaty of Srirangapatnam, the Tipu was to give up half of his dominions, pay three crores of rupees as indemnity, and pledge two of his sons as hostages. The allies were given equal shares of the indemnity and of the ceded territories. The English got Malabar, Dindigul and Barmahal. Tipu lost Coorg (Kudagu), whose raja became a feudatory to the Company. Tipu's power was greatly reduced. And after their stay at Madras as hostages the boys returned to Srirangapatnam on 29 May 1794 when their father had paid all the dues to the English. Tipu could hardly forget his humiliation and the heavy territorial and monetary losses suffered.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, part 2, page 129.

Q.4) Which kingdom among the following practiced Palayakkarar system that gave an early resistance to the British conquest of Southern India?

- a) Wodeyar Dynasty
- b) Pallavas
- c) Vijayanagara Kingdom
- d) Kakatiya Dynasty

ANS: D

Explanation: The origin of the Palayakkarar (poligari) system dates back to the 1530s. It is believed that this system was practiced earlier in Kakatiya kingdom of Warangal.

The literal meaning of Palayakkarar is the holder of a camp as well as the holder of an estate on military tenure.

Prior to the enforcement of this system Servaikarars and Talayaris collected fees for police work. After the creation of palayams, the Servaikarars turned Palayakkarars and subordinated Talayaris to their authority.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, part 2, page 130.

Q.5) The 'Black Hole Tragedy' is related to which of the following events?

- a) Battle of Plassey
- b) First Anglo-Maratha War
- c) Revolt of 1857
- d) Third Anglo-Mysore war

ANS: A

Explanation: The Battle of Plassey: The officials of the Company made rampant misuse of its trade privileges that adversely affected the nawab's finances. The English fortified Calcutta without the nawab's permission.

The Company further tried to mislead him and compounded their sin by giving asylum to a political fugitive, Krishna Das, son of Raj Ballabh who had fled with immense treasures against the nawab's will. The Company, on its part, suspected that Siraj would drastically reduce its trade privileges in collusion with the French in Bengal. Thus, when Siraj attacked and seized the English fort at Calcutta, it brought their hostility into the open.

Mention may be made here of the much propagated 'Black Hole Tragedy'. Siraj-ud-daula is believed to have imprisoned 146 English persons who were lodged in a very tiny room due to which 123 of them died of suffocation. However, historians either do not believe this story, or say that the number of victims must have been much smaller.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 89.

Q.6) The Treaty of Allahabad in 1765 was concluded between Clive and who among the following?

1. Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula
2. Shah Alam II
3. Mir Jafar
4. Siraj-ud-Daula
5. Mir kasim

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: 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:

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

Shah Alam II agreed to:

1. reside at Allahabad, to be ceded to him by the Nawab of Awadh, under the Company's protection.
2. 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
3. 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. 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.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 93, 94.

Q.7) In the suppression of Marathas, which among the following treaty was signed at the last?

- a) Treaty of Devgaon
- b) Treaty of Rajpurghat
- c) Treaty of Bassein
- d) Treaty of Surajianjangaon

ANS: B

Explanation: On April 1, 1801 the Peshwa brutally murdered the brother of Jaswantrao (also called Yashwantrao by some historians) Holkar, Vithuji. A furious Jaswant arrayed his forces against the combined armies of Sindhia and Bajirao II. The turmoil continued and on October 25, 1802, Jaswant defeated the armies of the Peshwa and Sindhia decisively at Hadapsar near Poona and placed Vinayakrao, son of Amritrao, on the Peshwa's seat. A terrified Bajirao II fled to Bassein where, on December 31, 1802, he signed a treaty with the English. The Marathas were defeated, reduced to British vassalage and isolated from one another.

1. Defeat of Bhonsle (December 17, 1803, Treaty of Devgaon);
2. Defeat of Sindhia (December 30, 1803, Treaty of Surajianjangaon); and
3. Defeat of Holkar (1806, Treaty of Rajpurghat).

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 106 and 107.

Q.8) The Treaty of Aix-La Chapelle is related to which of the following?

- a) First Carnatic War
- b) First Anglo-Mysore war
- c) Third Carnatic War
- d) Second Maratha War

ANS: A

Explanation: The First Carnatic War ended in 1748 when the Treaty of Aix-La Chapelle was signed bringing the Austrian War of Succession to a conclusion. Under the terms of this treaty, Madras was handed back to the English, and the French, in turn, got their territories in North America.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 45.

Q.9) Who among the following was given the title of Qibla-i-Alam, also called as Queen Mother?

- a) Jodha Bai
- b) Razia Sultan
- c) Udham Bai
- d) Rani Jindan

ANS: C

Explanation: One of the weak ruler after Aurangzeb, Ahmad Shah (1748-1754): Ahmad Shah was an incompetent ruler who left the 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).

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 64.

Q.10) According to the Permanent Settlement, Zamindars were defined as the:

1. Owner of Land
2. Revenue Collector of the state

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

ANS: B

Explanation: The problem, however, lay in identifying individuals who could both improve agriculture and contract to pay the fixed revenue to the state. After a prolonged debate amongst Company officials, the Permanent Settlement was made with the rajas and taluqdars of Bengal.

They were now classified as zamindars, and they had to pay the revenue demand that was fixed in perpetuity. In terms of this definition, the zamindar was not a landowner in the village, but a revenue Collector of the state.

Source: NCERT Themes in Indian History Part 3, Page 259.

The advent of Europeans and the British Conquests

Q.1) Who among the following was the ruler of Calicut when Vasco Da Gama arrived in 1498?

- a) Zamorin
- b) Sikander Lodhi
- c) Yusuf Adil Shah
- d) Krishnadevaraya

ANS: A

Explanation: The arrival of three ships under Vasco Da Gama, led by a Gujarati pilot named Abdul Majid, at Calicut in May 1498 profoundly affected the course of Indian history.

The Hindu ruler of Calicut, the Zamorin (Samuthiri), however, had no apprehensions as to the European's intentions. As the prosperity of his kingdom was due to Calicut's position as an entrepot, he accorded a friendly reception to Vasco Da Gama.

The Arab traders, who had a good business on the Malabar coast were apprehensive and were not keen on the Portuguese getting a hold there.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 23.

Q.2) Who among the following is known for Blue Water Policy?

- a) Vasco Da Gama
- b) Nino Da Cunha
- c) Francisco De Almeida
- d) Alfonso de Albuquerque

ANS: C

Explanation: In 1505, the King of Portugal appointed a governor in India for a three-year term and equipped the incumbent with sufficient force to protect the Portuguese interests. Francisco De Almeida, the newly appointed governor, was asked to consolidate the position of the Portuguese in India and to destroy Muslim trade by seizing Aden, Ormuz and Malacca. He was also advised to build fortresses at Anjadiva, Cochin, Cannanore and Kilwa. What Almeida, however, encountered along with the opposition of the Zamorin, was a threat from the Mameluke Sultan of Egypt. Encouraged by the merchants of Venice whose lucrative commerce was now at risk due to the Portuguese interference, the Egyptians raised a fleet in the Red Sea to stop the advance of the Portuguese.

In 1507, the Portuguese squadron was defeated in a naval battle off Diu by the combined Egyptian and Gujarat navies, and Almeida's son was killed. Next year, Almeida avenged his defeat by totally crushing the two navies. Almeida's vision was to make the Portuguese the master of the Indian Ocean. His policy was known as the Blue Water Policy (cartaze system).

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 26.

Q.3) Under whom Jahangir gave the permission to establish a factory at Surat to the Britishers?

- a) Captain Hawkins
- b) Thomas Aldworth
- c) James I
- d) Sir Thomas Roe

ANS: B

Explanation: Captain Hawkins arrived in the court of Jahangir in April 1609 itself. But the mission to establish a factory at Surat didn't succeed due to opposition from the Portuguese, and Hawkins left Agra in November 1611. In 1611, the English had started trading at Masulipatnam on the south-eastern coast of India and later established a factory there in 1616.

It was in 1612 that Captain Thomas Best defeated the Portuguese in the sea off Surat; an impressed Jahangir granted permission to the English in early 1613 to establish a factory at Surat under Thomas Aldworth.

In 1615, Sir Thomas Roe came as an accredited ambassador of James I to the court of Jahangir, staying on there till February 1619. Though he was unsuccessful in concluding a commercial treaty with the Mughal emperor, he was able to secure a number of privileges, including permission to set up factories at Agra, Ahmedabad and Broach.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 38.

Q.4) Arrange the following events in Chronological order:

1. Battle of Wandiwash
2. Battle of Plassey
3. Battle of Ambur

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: In the Second Carnatic War, The combined armies of Muzaffar Jang, Chanda Sahib and the French defeated and killed Anwarud- din at the Battle of Ambur (near Vellore) in 1749.

Muzaffar Jang became the subahdar of Deccan, and Dupleix was appointed governor of all the Mughal territories to the south of the River Krishna. A French army under Bussy was stationed at Hyderabad to secure French interests there. Territories near Pondicherry and also some areas on the Orissa coast (including Masulipatnam) were ceded to the French.

The Third Carnatic War proved decisive. Although the Treaty of Peace of Paris (1763) restored to the French their factories in India, the French political influence disappeared after the war. Thereafter, the French, like their Portuguese and Dutch counterparts in India, confined themselves to their small enclaves and to commerce. The English became the supreme European power in the Indian subcontinent, since the Dutch had already been defeated in the Battle of Bidara in 1759.

The Battle of Plassey, in 1757, is usually regarded by historians as the decisive event that brought about ultimate British rule over India. However, one cannot quite ignore the view that the true turning point for control of the subcontinent was the victory of British forces over the French forces at Wandiwash in 1760. The victory at Wandiwash left the English East India Company with no European rival in India.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 46-52.

Q.5) Which among the following are the centres of higher education in India?

1. Chatuspathis
2. Pathshalas
3. Maktabas
4. Madrasahs

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

ANS: B

Explanation: The education imparted in 18th-century India was still traditional which could not match with the rapid developments in the West. The knowledge was confined to literature, law, religion, philosophy, and logic and excluded the study of physical and natural sciences, technology and geography. In fact, due to over-reliance placed on ancient learning, any original thought got discouraged.

Elementary education among the Hindus and the Muslims was quite widespread. The Hindu and Muslim elementary schools were called pathshalas and makhtabs respectively. The education was confined to reading, writing, and arithmetic. Children from the lower caste sometimes attended the schools, but female presence was rare.

Chatuspathis or Tols, as they were called in Bihar and Bengal, were the centres of higher education. Some of the famous centres for Sanskrit education were Kasi (Varanasi), Tirhut (Mithila), Nadia and Utkala. Madrasahs were the institutions of higher learning for Persian and Arabic, Persian being the court language and learnt by the Muslims as well as the Hindus.

Azimabad (Patna) was a famous centre for Persian education. People interested in the study of the Quran and Muslim theology had to acquire proficiency in Arabic.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 77.

Q.6) Consider the following statements about Dual government in Bengal:

1. The dual system of government, i.e., the rule of the two—the Company and the Nawab—in Bengal in which both the diwani, i.e., collecting revenues, and nizamat, i.e., police and judicial functions, came under the control of the Company.
2. The Company exercised diwani rights and the nizamat rights directly under the governor.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: A

Explanation: After the battle of Buxar, the East India Company became the real masters of Bengal. Robert Clive introduced the dual system of government, i.e., the rule of the two—the Company and the Nawab—in Bengal in which both the diwani, i.e., collecting revenues, and nizamat, i.e., police and judicial functions, came under the control of the Company. The Company exercised diwani rights as the diwan and the nizamat rights through its right to nominate the deputy subahdar. The Company acquired the diwani functions from the emperor and nizamat functions from the subahdar of Bengal.

The system held a great advantage for the Company. It left the appearance of authority to the puppet Indian ruler, while keeping the sovereign power in the hands of the Company. The nawab was responsible for maintaining peace and order, but he depended both for funds and forces upon the Company because the latter controlled the army and revenues.

For the exercise of diwani functions, the Company appointed two deputy diwans, Mohammad Reza Khan for Bengal and Raja Sitab Roy for Bihar. Mohammad Reza Khan also acted as deputy nazim or deputy subahdar.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 94.

Q.7) Who among the following followed the policy of Ring-fence during the conquest of India?

- a) Warren Hastings
- b) Wellesley
- c) Dalhousie
- d) William Bentinck

ANS: A

Explanation: Warren Hastings took charge as the governor-general at a critical period of British rule when the British were to encounter the powerful combination of the Marathas, Mysore and Hyderabad. He followed a policy of ring-fence which aimed at creating buffer zones to defend the Company's frontiers.

Broadly speaking, it was the policy of defence of their neighbours' frontiers for safeguarding their own territories. This policy of Warren Hastings was reflected in his war against the Marathas and Mysore.

The chief danger to the Company's territories was from the Afghan invaders and the Marathas. To safeguard against these dangers, the Company undertook to organise the defence of the frontiers of Awadh on the condition that the Nawab would defray the expenses of the defending army. The defence of Awadh constituted the defence of Bengal during that time. Thus the states brought under the ring-fence system were assured of military assistance against external aggression—but at their own expense.

Wellesley's policy of subsidiary alliance was, in fact, an extension of the ring-fence system which sought to reduce the Indian states into a position of dependence on the British government.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 122.

Q.8) Which among the following is not a subsidized state?

- a) Sindhia
- b) Mysore
- c) Stara
- d) Bharatpur

ANS: C

Explanation: Subsidiary Alliance of Wellesley: Subsidised States are:

- Hyderabad (1798; 1800)
- Mysore (1799)
- Tanjore (October 1799)
- Awadh (November 1801)
- Peshwa (December 1801)
- Bhonsle of Berar (December 1803)
- Sindhia (February 1804)
- Jodhpur (1818)
- Jaipur (1818)
- Macheri (1818)
- Bundi (1818)
- Bharatpur (1818)

Doctrine of Lapse: Lapsed States under Lord Dalhousie (1848-56)

- Satara (1848)
- Sambhalpur (1849)
- Bhagat (1850)

- Udaipur (1850)
- Nagpur (1854)
- Jhanshi (1855)
- Awadh (1856; on charge of mal-administration)

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 137.

Q.9) Which among the following treaty was signed the earliest?

- a) Treaty of Sagauli
- b) Treaty of Lhasa
- c) Treaty of Gandamak
- d) Durand Agreement

ANS: A

Explanation: Relations of British India with Neighbouring Countries

- Anglo-Nepal Relations (Treaty of Sagauli, 1816)
- Anglo-Burma Relations
 - ✓ First Anglo-Burma War, 1824-26
 - ✓ Second Anglo-Burma War, 1852
 - ✓ Third Anglo-Burma War, 1885
- Anglo-Tibetan Relations
 - ✓ Treaty of Lhasa (1904)
- Anglo-Afghan Relations
 - ✓ Forward Policy of Auckland
 - ✓ First Anglo-Afghan War (1839-1842)
 - ✓ John Lawrence's Policy of Masterly Inactivity
 - ✓ Lytton and the Policy of Proud Reserve
 - ✓ Second Anglo-Afghan War (1870-80)
 - ✓ Treaty of Gandamak (May 1879)
- North-West Frontier
 - ✓ Durand Agreement (1893)

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 137.

Q.10) Heer Ranjha, the romantic epic in Punjabi literature was composed by who among the following?

- a) Warris shah
- b) Shah Abdul Latif
- c) Mirza Galib
- d) Tayumanavar

ANS: A

Explanation: A distinct feature of the literary life of the 18th century was the growth of Urdu language and poetry. It was the period of Urdu poets like Mir, Sauda, Nazir and Mirza Ghalib (19th century).

In south India, Malayalam literature flourished under the patronage of the Travancore rulers. Kanchan Nambiar was a noted Malayalam poet. The Tamil language was enriched by sittar poetry. Tayumanavar (1706-44), one of the best exponents of sittar poetry, protested against the abuses of temple-rule and the caste system.

Heer Ranjha, the romantic epic in Punjabi literature, was composed by Warris Shah. In Sindhi literature, Shah Abdul Latif composed Risalo, a collection of poems. These are just some examples of literary works in regional languages.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 80.

*India under the Company's rule
(Administrative structure,
Developments, reforms in various
fields, etc.)*

Q.1) In which of the following act the company's territories in India were termed as 'British possession'?

- a) Regulating Act of 1773
- b) Pitt's India Act of 1784
- c) The Act for Better Government of India, 1858
- d) The Charter Act of 1793

ANS: B

Explanation: Pitt's India Act of 1784

- The Pitt's India Act gave the British government a large measure of control over the Company's affairs. In fact, the Company became a subordinate department of the State. The Company's territories in India were termed 'British possessions'.
- The government's control over the Company's affairs was greatly extended. A Board of Control consisting of the chancellor of exchequer, a secretary of state and four members of the Privy Council (to be appointed by the Crown) were to exercise control over the Company's civil, military and revenue affairs. All dispatches were to be approved by the board. Thus a dual system of control was set up.
- In India, the governor-general was to have a council of three (including the commander-in-chief), and the presidencies of Bombay and Madras were made subordinate to the governor-general.
- A general prohibition was placed on aggressive wars and treaties (breached often).

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 522.

Q.2) Consider the following statements about the Charter Act of 1813:

1. The Company's monopoly over trade with China and in tea also ended.
2. A law member was added to the governor-general's council for professional advice on law-making.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: D

Explanation: The Charter Act of 1813: In England, the business interests were pressing for an end to the Company's monopoly over trade in India because of a spirit of laissez-faire and the continental system by Napoleon by which the European ports were closed for Britain. The 1813 Act sought to redress these grievances - The Company's monopoly over trade in India ended, but the Company retained the trade with China and the trade in tea.

The Charter Act of 1833: The lease of 20 years to the Company was further extended. Territories of India were to be governed in the name of the Crown.

- The Company's monopoly over trade with China and in tea also ended.
- All restrictions on European immigration and the acquisition of property in India were lifted. Thus, the way was paved for the wholesale European colonisation of India.
- A law member was added to the governor-general's council for professional advice on law-making.
- Indian laws were to be codified and consolidated.
- No Indian citizen was to be denied employment under the Company on the basis of religion, colour, birth, descent, etc. (Although the reality was different, this declaration formed the sheet-anchor of political agitation in India.)
- The administration was urged to take steps to ameliorate the conditions of slaves and to ultimately abolish slavery. (Slavery was abolished in 1843.)

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 524-525.

Q.3) Who was the Governor General of India when the revolt of 1857 broke out?

- a) Lord Dalhousie
- b) Lord Canning
- c) Lord Hardinge I
- d) Lord Elgin I

ANS: B

Explanation: Lord Canning 1856-1857 (Governor General of India)

- Establishment of three universities at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay in 1857.
- Revolt of 1857.

Lord Canning 1858-1862 (Viceroy)

- Transfer of control from East India Company to the Crown, the Government of India Act, 1858.
- 'White Mutiny' by European troops in 1859.
- Indian Councils Act of 1861.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 818.

Q.4) Through which of the following Act Christian missionaries were permitted to come to India and preach their religion?

- a) The Charter Act of 1813
- b) The Charter Act of 1833
- c) The Act of 1858
- d) Pitt's India Act of 1784

ANS: A

Explanation: The Charter Act of 1813: In England, the business interests were pressing for an end to the Company's monopoly over trade in India because of a spirit of laissez-faire and the continental system by Napoleon by which the European ports were closed for Britain. The 1813 Act sought to redress these grievances—

- The Company's monopoly over trade in India ended, but the Company retained the trade with China and the trade in tea.
- The Company's shareholders were given a 10.5 per cent dividend on the revenue of India.
- The Company was to retain the possession of territories and the revenue for 20 years more, without prejudice to the sovereignty of the Crown. (Thus, the constitutional position of the British territories in India was defined explicitly for the first time.)
- Powers of the Board of Control were further enlarged.

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 2020

- A sum of one lakh rupees was to be set aside for the revival, promotion and encouragement of literature, learning and science among the natives of India, every year. (This was an important statement from the point of State's responsibility for education.)
 - The regulations made by the Councils of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta were now required to be laid before the British Parliament. The constitutional position of the British territories in India was thus explicitly defined for the first time.
 - Separate accounts were to be kept regarding commercial transactions and territorial revenues. The power of superintendence and direction of the Board of Control was not only defined but also enlarged considerably.
 - Christian missionaries were also permitted to come to India and preach their religion.
- Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 524.

Q.5) Consider the following statements Indian Council Act of 1892:

1. Indian Council Act of 1892 mentions the term election for the first time.
2. The members of Legislatures were given the power to put questions on matters of public interest.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: B

Explanation: Indian Councils Act, 1892

- In 1885, the Indian National Congress was founded. The Congress saw reform of the councils as the "root of all other reforms". It was in response to the Congress demand that the legislative councils be expanded that the number of non-official members was increased both in the central (Imperial) and provincial legislative councils by the Indian Councils Act, 1892.
- The Legislative Council of the Governor-General (or the Indian Legislative Council, as it came to be known) was enlarged.
- The universities, district boards, municipalities, zamindars, trade bodies and chambers of commerce were empowered to recommend members to the provincial councils. Thus was introduced the principle of representation.
- Though the term 'election' was firmly avoided in the Act, an element of indirect election was accepted in the selection of some of the non-official members.
- The members of the legislatures were now entitled to express their views upon financial statements which were henceforth to be made on the floor of the legislatures.
- They could also put questions within certain limits to the executive on matters of public interest after giving six days' notice.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 528.

Q.6) Consider the following statements about Morley-Minto Reforms:

1. Satyendra Prasad Sinha became the first Indian to join Viceroy's Executive Council as a law member.
2. The Act separated for the first time the provincial and central budgets, with provincial legislatures being authorised to make their budgets.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only

- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: B

Explanation: Indian Councils Act, 1909

- Popularly known as the Morley-Minto Reforms, the Act made the first attempt to bring in a representative and popular element in the governance of the country.
- The strength of the Imperial Legislative Council was increased.
- 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 law member.)
- The members of the Provincial Executive Council were increased.
- The powers of the legislative councils, both central and provincial, were increased.

Government of India Act, 1919: This Act was based on what are popularly known as the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms. In August 1917, the British government for the first time declared that its objective was to gradually introduce responsible government in India, but as an integral part of the British Empire.

- The principle of communal representation was extended with separate electorates for Sikhs, Christians and Anglo-Indians, besides Muslims.
- The Act introduced dyarchy in the provinces, which indeed was a substantial step towards transfer of power to the Indian people.
- The provincial legislature was to consist of one house only (legislative council).
- The Act separated for the first time the provincial and central budgets, with provincial legislatures being authorised to make their budgets.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 528.

Q.7) Arrange the following reforms of Civil Services in India in chronological order:

1. Setting up of Fort William College
2. Aitchison Committee
3. Reducing maximum Age to 19

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

ANS: B

Explanation: The civil service system introduced in India by the East India Company for the benefit of its commercial affairs got transformed into a well-structured machinery to look after the administrative affairs of the acquired territories in India.

In fact, in the beginning, the term 'civil service' was used to distinguish the servants of the Company engaged in commercial affairs from those people employed in the military and naval services. Gradually, the civil servants were bestowed with other responsibilities and authority.

In 1800, Wellesley (governor-general, 1798-1805) set up the Fort William College for training of new recruits. In 1806 Wellesley's college was disapproved by the Court of Directors and instead the East India College was set up at Haileybury in England to impart two years' training to the recruits.

Indian Civil Service Act, 1861: This Act reserved certain offices for covenanted civil servants, but the examination was held in England in English language, based on classical learning of Greek and Latin. The maximum permissible age was gradually reduced from 23 (in 1859) to 22 (in 1860) to 21 (in 1866) and to 19 (1878).

In 1863, Satyendra Nath Tagore became the first Indian to qualify for the Indian Civil Service. The Aitchison Committee on Public Services (1886), set up by Dufferin, recommended—

- dropping of the terms ‘covenanted’ and ‘uncovenanted’;
- classification of the civil service into Imperial Indian Civil Service (examination in England), Provincial Civil Service (examination in India) and Subordinate Civil Service (examination in India); and,
- raising the age limit to 23.

Source: Spectrum’s A Brief History of Modern India, Page 533-535.

Q.8) Who among the following is considered as the father of local self-government in India?

- a) Lord Mayo
- b) Lord Curzon
- c) Lord Ripon
- d) William Bentick

ANS: C

Explanation: Ripon’s Resolution of 1882: The Government of Ripon desired the provincial governments to apply in case of local bodies the same principle of financial decentralisation which Lord Mayo’s Government had begun towards them. For his contributions, Lord Ripon is called father of local self-government in India.

Source: Spectrum’s A Brief History of Modern India, Page 549.

Q.9) Consider the following statements about the development of press in India:

1. Metcalf is known as the liberator of Indian Press.
2. The press Act of 1835 is also known as the gagging act.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: A

Explanation: Press Act of 1835 or Metcalfe Act:

Metcalf (governor-general—1835-36) repealed the obnoxious 1823 ordinance and earned the epithet, “liberator of the Indian press”. The new Press Act (1835) required a printer/publisher to give a precise account of premises of a publication and cease functioning, if required by a similar declaration. The result of a liberal press policy was a rapid growth of newspapers.

The Vernacular Press Act (VPA), 1878 was designed to ‘better control’ the vernacular press and effectively punish and repress seditious writing.

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.

Source: Spectrum’s A Brief History of Modern India, Page 581.

Q.10) What was the objective of Raleigh Commission of 1902?

- a) Political Reforms

- b) Prospects of Universities
- c) Police Reforms
- d) Currency Reforms

ANS: B

Explanation: Indian Universities Act, 1904: The dawn of 20th century saw political unrest. The official view was that under private management the quality of education had deteriorated and educational institutions acted as factories producing political revolutionaries. Nationalists accepted the decline in quality but accused the Government of not doing anything to eradicate illiteracy.

In 1902, Raleigh 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 precluded from reporting on primary or secondary education. Based on its recommendations, the Indian Universities Act was passed in 1904.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 592.

The revolt of 1858 and its aftermath (Administrative Changes)

Q.1) Match the following pair of leaders and places:

Leader	Place
1. Maulvi Ahmadullah	a. Jagdishpur
2. Kunwar Singh	b. Bareilly
3. Begum Hazrat Mahal	c. Faizabad
4. Khan Bahadur	d. Lucknow

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

ANS: B

Explanation: Begum Hazrat Mahal took over the reigns at Lucknow where the rebellion broke out on June 4, 1857 and popular sympathy was overwhelmingly in favour of the deposed nawab.

At Bareilly, Khan Bahadur, a descendant of the former ruler of Rohilkhand, was placed in command. Not enthusiastic about the pension being granted by the British, he organized an army of 40,000 soldiers and offered stiff resistance to the British.

In Bihar, the revolt was led by Kunwar Singh, the zamindar of Jagdishpur. An old man in his seventies, he nursed a grudge against the British who had deprived him of his estates. He unhesitatingly joined the sepoys when they reached Arrah from Dinapore (Danapur).

Maulvi Ahmadullah of Faizabad was another outstanding leader of the revolt. He was a native of Madras and had moved to Faizabad in the north where he fought a stiff battle against the British troops.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 178.

Q.2) "Here lay the woman who was the only man among the rebels". A tribute to the Rani Jhansi was given by whom among the following?

- a) Tantia Tope
- b) Bahadur Shah
- c) John Nicholson
- d) Sir Hugh Rose

ANS: D

Explanation: The most outstanding leader of the revolt was Rani Laxmibai, who assumed the leadership of the sepoys at Jhansi. Lord Dalhousie, the governor-general, had refused to allow her adopted son to succeed to the throne after her husband Raja Gangadhar Rao died, and had annexed the state by the application of the infamous 'Doctrine of Lapse'.

Driven out of Jhansi by British forces, she gave the battle cry—"main apni Jhansi nahin doongi" (I shall not give away my Jhansi). She was joined by Tantia Tope, a close associate of Nana Saheb, after the loss of Kanpur. The Rani of Jhansi had died on the battlefield earlier in June 1858. Jhansi was recaptured by Sir Hugh Rose.

"Here lay the woman who was the only man among the rebels."

—Hugh Rose

(a tribute to the Rani of Jhansi from the man who defeated her)

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 179.

Q.3) Consider the following pairs:

Centre of revolt

1. Kanpur
2. Delhi
3. Baghpat

Leader

- Nana Saheb
General Bakht Khan
Shah Mal

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

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

ANS: D

Explanation: Centres of Revolt and Leaders

- Delhi - General Bakht Khan
- Kanpur - Nana Saheb
- Lucknow - Begum Hazrat Mahal
- Bareilly - Khan Bahadur
- Bihar - Kunwar Singh
- Faizabad - Maulvi Ahmadullah
- Jhansi - Rani Laxmibai
- Baghpat - Shah Mal

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 190.

Q.4) Consider the following pairs:

Centre

1. Delhi
2. Jhansi
3. Kanpur

British Resistance

- Sir Hugh Rose
John Nicholson
Sir Hugh Wheeler

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

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The British Resistance

- Delhi - Lieutenant Willoughby, John Nicholson, Lieutenant Hudson
- Kanpur - Sir Hugh Wheeler, Sir Colin Campbell
- Lucknow - Henry Lawrence, Brigadier Inglis, Henry Havelock, James Outram, Sir Colin Campbell
- Jhansi - Sir Hugh Rose
- Benaras - Colonel James Neill

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 190.

Q.5) Who among the following called the Revolt of 1857 as the "War of Independence"?

- a) V.D. Savarkar
- b) R.C. Majumdar
- c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

d) S.N. Sen

ANS: A

Explanation: Nature of the Revolt:

- R.C. Majumdar and S.N. Sen— “Not an organised ‘national’ revolt”
- R.C. Majumdar— “Neither first, nor National War of Independence”
- V.D. Savarkar—“War of independence”
- Eric Stokes—“Elitist in character”
- Lawrence and Seeley—“Mere sepoy mutiny”
- T.R. Holmes—“A conflict between civilisation and barbarism”
- James Outram—“A Mohammedan conspiracy making capital of Hindu grievances”
- Percival Spear—Three phases of the revolt

Source: Spectrum’s A Brief History of Modern India, Page 191.

Q.6) Consider the following statements about the discontent among Indians:

1. General Service Enlistment Act decreed that all future recruits to the Bengal Army would have to give an undertaking to serve anywhere their services might be required by the government.
2. Religious Disabilities Act, 1856, modified Hindu customs, for instance, declaring that a change of religion did not debar a son from inheriting the property of his ‘heathen’ father.

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

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

ANS: D

Explanation: Socio-Religious Causes: Racial overtones and a superiority complex characterised the British administrative attitude towards the native Indian population. The activities of Christian missionaries who followed the British flag in India were looked upon with suspicion by Indians. The attempts at socio-religious reform such as abolition of sati, support to widow-marriage and women’s education were seen by a large section of the population as interference in the social and religious domains of Indian society by outsiders. These fears were compounded by the government’s decision to tax mosque and temple lands and making laws such as the Religious Disabilities Act, 1856, which modified Hindu customs, for instance, declaring that a change of religion did not debar a son from inheriting the property of his ‘heathen’ father.

Discontent Among Sepoys: The conditions of service in the Company’s Army and cantonments increasingly came into conflict with the religious beliefs and prejudices of the sepoys. Restrictions on wearing caste and sectarian marks and secret rumours of proselytizing activities of the chaplains (often maintained on the Company’s expenses which meant at Indian expense) were interpreted by Indian sepoys, who were generally conservative by nature, as interference in their religious affairs.

To the religious Hindu of the time, crossing the seas meant loss of caste. In 1856, Lord Canning’s government passed the General Service Enlistment Act which decreed that all future recruits to the Bengal Army would have to give an undertaking to serve anywhere their services might be required by the government. This caused resentment.

Source: Spectrum’s A Brief History of Modern India, Page 173-174.

Q.7) The dual system introduced by the Pitt's India Act came to an end by which of the following act?

- a) The Charter Act of 1793
- b) The Charter Act of 1833
- c) The Act of 1858
- d) Independence Act of 1947

ANS: C

Explanation: The Act for Better Government of India, 1858:

The 1857 revolt had exposed the Company's limitations in administering under a complex situation. Till then, there had not been much accountability. The 1858 Act sought to rectify this anomaly—

- India was to be governed by and in the name of the Crown through a secretary of state and a council of 15. The initiative and the final decision was to be with the secretary of state and the council was to be just advisory in nature. (Thus, the dual system introduced by the Pitt's India Act came to an end.)
- Governor-general became the viceroy (his prestige, if not authority, increased).

The assumption of power by the Crown was one of formality rather than substance. It gave a decent burial to an already dead horse—the Company's administration.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 526.

Q.8) Who among the following authored the book "Eighteen Fifty-Seven"?

- a) V D Savarkar
- b) S.N Sen
- c) Dr. K Dutta
- d) Sir John Seeley

ANS: B

Explanation: It was at the beginning of the twentieth century that the 1857 revolt came to be interpreted as a "planned war of national independence", by V.D. Savarkar in his book, The Indian War of Independence, 1857.

Savarkar called the revolt the first war of Indian independence. He said it was inspired by the lofty ideal of self-rule by Indians through a nationalist upsurge.

Dr S.N. Sen in his Eighteen Fifty- Seven considers the revolt as having begun as a fight for religion but ending as a war of independence.

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

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 183.

Q.9) Consider the following statements about the revolt of 1857:

1. During the revolt, there was complete cooperation between Hindus and Muslims at the level of people but not at the level of leaders.
2. The rebel leaders represented diverse elements with differing grievances and concepts of current politics.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: B

Explanation: No Unified Ideology: The mutineers lacked a clear understanding of colonial rule; nor did they have a forward looking programme, a coherent ideology, a political perspective or a societal alternative. The rebels represented diverse elements with differing grievances and concepts of current politics.

The lack of unity among Indians was perhaps unavoidable at this stage of Indian history. Modern nationalism was as yet unknown in India. In fact, the revolt of 1857 played an important role in bringing the Indian people together and imparting to them the consciousness of belonging to one country.

Hindu-Muslim Unity Factor: During the entire revolt, there was complete cooperation between Hindus and Muslims at all levels—people, soldiers, leaders. All rebels acknowledged Bahadur Shah Zafar, a Muslim, as the emperor and the first impulse of the Hindu sepoys at Meerut was to march to Delhi, the Mughal imperial capital. According to Maulana Azad, “Two facts stand out clearly in the midst of the tangled story of the Rising of 1857.

The first is the remarkable sense of unity among the Hindus and the Muslims of India in this period. The other is the deep loyalty which the people felt for the Mughal Crown.” Rebels and sepoys, both Hindu and Muslim, respected each other’s sentiments. Immediate banning of cow slaughter was ordered once the revolt was successful in a particular area.

Both Hindus and Muslims were well represented in leadership, for instance Nana Saheb had Azimullah, a Muslim and an expert in political propaganda, as an aide, while Laxmibai had the solid support of Afghan soldiers.

Thus, the events of 1857 demonstrated that the people and politics of India were not basically communal or sectarian before 1858.

Source: Spectrum’s A Brief History of Modern India, Page 182.

Q.10) Consider the following statements:

1. Before 1857, the white army was about 14% of the total forces.
2. After revolt of 1857, the proportion of Europeans to Indians was carefully fixed at one to two in the Bombay Army and two to five in the Bengal Army.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: A

Explanation: To begin with, domination of the European branch over the Indian branches was ensured. The commissions of 1859 and 1879 insisted on the principle of a one-third white army (as against 14% before 1857). Finally, the proportion of Europeans to Indians was carefully fixed at one to two in the Bengal Army and two to five in the Madras and Bombay Armies. Strict European monopoly over key geographical locations and departments, such as artillery, tanks and armed corps, was maintained. Even the rifles given to Indians were of an inferior quality till 1900, and Indians were not allowed in these high-tech departments till the Second World War.

No Indians were allowed in the officer rank, and the highest rank an Indian could reach till 1914 was that of a subedar (only from 1918 onwards were Indians allowed in the commissioned ranks). As late as 1926, the Indian Sandhurst Committee was visualising a 50% Indianised officer cadre for 1952.

Source: Spectrum’s A Brief History of Modern India, Page 539.

Socio - Religious movement in the first half of 19th Century

Q.1) Which among the following is not a revivalist movement?

- a) Arya Samaj
- b) Deoband Movement
- c) Aligarh Movement
- d) Ramakrishna Mission

ANS: C

Explanation: The teachings of **Ramakrishna Paramahansa** (1836- 1886), a poor priest at the Kali temple in Dakshineswar, on the outskirts of Calcutta found many followers. Ramakrishna experienced spiritual trances (ecstasy) from a very early age. He is considered to have attained the highest spiritual experience available to Hindus. Two objectives of the Ramakrishna movement were—

1. to bring into existence a band of monks dedicated to a life of renunciation and practical spirituality, from among whom teachers and workers would be sent out to spread the universal message of Vedanta as illustrated in the life of Ramakrishna, and
2. in conjunction with lay disciples to carry on preaching, philanthropic and charitable works, looking upon all men, women and children, irrespective of caste, creed or colour, as veritable manifestations of the Divine.

The **Arya Samaj Movement**, revivalist in form though not in content, was the result of a reaction to Western influences. Its founder, Dayananda Saraswati or Mulshankar (1824-1883) was born in the old Morvi state in Gujarat in a brahmin family.

A section of Muslims led by **Syed Ahmed Khan** (1817-1898) was ready to allow the official patronage to stimulate a process of growth among Indian Muslims through better education and employment opportunities. He wanted to reconcile Western scientific education with the teachings of the Quran which were to be interpreted in the light of contemporary rationalism and science even though he also held the Quran to be the ultimate authority.

The **Deoband Movement** was organised by the orthodox section among the Muslim ulema as a revivalist movement with the twin objectives of propagating pure teachings of the Quran and Hadis among Muslims and keeping alive the spirit of jihad against the foreign rulers.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 221-236.

Q.2) Which among the following organization opposed the abolition of sati?

- a) Dev Samaj
- b) Seva Sadan
- c) Dharma Sabha
- d) Brahmo Samaj

ANS: C

Explanation: Dharma Sabha: Radhakant Deb founded this sabha in 1830. An orthodox society, it stood for the preservation of the status quo in socio-religious matters, opposing even the abolition of sati. However, it favoured the promotion of Western education, even for girls.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 229.

Q.3) Consider the following pairs:

Author

1. Dayanand Saraswati
2. Henry Vivian Derozio
3. Raja Ram Mohan Roy

Book

- Satyarth Prakash
- Gift to Monotheists
- Precepts of Jesus

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

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

ANS: B

Explanation: Rammohan Roy believed in the modern scientific approach and principles of human dignity and social equality. He put his faith in monotheism. He wrote Gift to Monotheists (1809) and translated into Bengali the Vedas and the five Upanishads to prove his conviction that ancient Hindu texts support monotheism.

In his Precepts of Jesus (1820), he tried to separate the moral and philosophical message of the New Testament, which he praised, from its miracle stories. He earned the wrath of missionaries over his advocacy to incorporate the message of Christ into Hinduism.

Dayananda's views were published in his famous work, Satyarth Prakash (The True Exposition). His vision of India included a classless and casteless society, a united India (religiously, socially and nationally), and an India free from foreign rule, with Aryan religion being the common religion of all. He took inspiration from the Vedas and considered them to be 'India's Rock of Ages', the infallible and the true original seed of Hinduism. He gave the slogan "Back to the Vedas".

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 210, 211 and 225.

Q.4) Which among the following is the real name of Dayanand Saraswati?

- a) Mulshankar
- b) Narendranath Datta
- c) Gopal Ganesh Agarkar
- d) Gadadhar Chattopadhyay

ANS: A

Explanation: The Arya Samaj Movement, revivalist in form though not in content, was the result of a reaction to Western influences. Its founder, Dayananda Saraswati or Mulshankar (1824-1883) was born in the old Morvi state in Gujarat in a brahmin family. He wandered as an ascetic for fifteen years (1845-60) in search of truth. The first Arya Samaj unit was formally set up by him at Bombay in 1875 and later the headquarters of the Samaj were established at Lahore.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 225.

Q.5) Consider the following statements about splits in Brahmo Samaj:

1. Debendranath Tagore founded the Brahmo Samaj of India in 1866, while Keshab's Samaj came to be known as the Adi Brahmo Samaj.
2. After 1878, the disgusted followers of Keshab set up a new organisation, the Sadharan Brahmo Samaj.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: B

Explanation: The Brahmo Samaj experienced another phase of energy, when Keshab Chandra Sen (1838-1884) was made the acharya by Debendranath Tagore soon after the former joined the Samaj in 1858. Keshab (also spelt Keshub) was instrumental in popularising the movement, and branches of the Samaj were opened outside Bengal—in the United Provinces, Punjab, Bombay, Madras and other towns.

Unfortunately, Debendranath did not like some of Sen's ideas which he found too radical, such as cosmopolitanisation of the Samaj's meetings by inclusion of teachings from all religions and his strong views against the caste system, even open support to inter-caste marriages. Keshab Chandra Sen was dismissed from the office of acharya in 1865.

Keshab and his followers founded the Brahmo Samaj of India in 1866, while Debendranath Tagore's Samaj came to be known as the Adi Brahmo Samaj.

In 1878, Keshab's inexplicable act of getting his thirteen-year-old daughter married to the minor Hindu Maharaja of Cooch-Behar with all the orthodox Hindu rituals caused another split in Keshab's Brahmo Samaj of India. Earlier, Keshab had begun to be considered as an incarnation by some of his followers, much to the dislike of his progressive followers. Further, Keshab had begun to be accused of authoritarianism.

After 1878, the disgusted followers of Keshab set up a new organisation, the Sadharan Brahmo Samaj. The Sadharan Brahmo Samaj was started by Ananda Mohan Bose, Shibchandra Deb and Umesh Chandra Datta. It reiterated the Brahmo doctrines of faith in a Supreme being, one God, the belief that no scripture or man is infallible, belief in the dictates of reason, truth and morality.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 214-215.

Q.6) Consider the following pairs:

Socio-Religious Movement	Place
1. Prarthana Samaj	Bengal
2. Vokkaliga Sangha	Mysore
3. Satyashodhak Samaj	Maharashtra

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

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

ANS: D

Explanation: Jyotiba Phule (1827-1890), born in Satara, Maharashtra, belonged to the mali (gardener) community and organized a powerful movement against upper caste domination and brahminical supremacy. Phule founded the Satyashodhak Samaj (Truth Seekers' Society) in 1873, with the leadership of the samaj coming from the backward classes, malis, telis, kunbis, saris and dhangars. The main aims of the movement were (i) social service, and (ii) spread of education among women and lower caste people.

The Vokkaliga Sangha in Mysore launched an anti-brahmin movement in 1905.

In 1867, Keshab Chandra Sen helped Atmaram Pandurang found the Prarthana Samaj in Bombay. Earlier, the Brahmo ideas spread in Maharashtra.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 219-231.

Q.7) Consider the following pairs:

Person

1. Balashastry Jambhekar
2. Gopalhari Deshmukh
3. Gopal Ganesh Agarkar

Newspaper/Journal

- Darpan
Sudharak
Hitechhu

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

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

ANS: A

Explanation: Balshastry Jambhekar (1812-1846) was a pioneer of social reform through journalism in Bombay; he attacked brahminical orthodoxy and tried to reform popular Hinduism. He started the newspaper Darpan in 1832. Known as the father of Marathi journalism, Jambhekar used the Darpan to awaken the people to awareness of social reforms, such as widow remarriage, and to instil in the masses a scientific approach to life. In 1840, he started Digdarshan which published articles on scientific subjects as well as history.

Gopalhari Deshmukh (1823-1892) was a social reformer and rationalist from Maharashtra. He held the post of a judge under British raj, but wrote for a weekly Prabhakar under the pen name of Lokahitawadi on social reform issues. He started a weekly, Hitechhu, and also played a leading role in founding the periodicals, Gyan Prakash, Indu Prakash and Lokahitawadi.

Gopal Ganesh Agarkar (1856-1895) was an educationist and social reformer from Maharashtra. A strong advocate of the power of human reason, he criticised the blind dependence on tradition and false glorification of the past. He was a cofounder of the New English School, the Deccan Education Society and Fergusson College. He was a principal of Fergusson College. He was also the first editor of Kesari, the journal started by Lokmanya Tilak. Later, he started his own periodical, Sudharak, which spoke against untouchability and the caste system.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 218-220.

Q.8) Consider the following statements about Arya Samaj:

1. After the death of Dayanand Saraswati, samaj was divided in two opinions, one known as College Party and other known as Mahatma Party.
2. Mahatma Party kept diet as personal choice.
3. Lala Lajpat Rai was a member of Mahatma Party.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: A

Explanation: After the death of Dayananda in 1883, the work of the samaj was carried on by illustrious members. Education was an all-important field for the samaj. The Dayananda Anglo- Vedic (D.A.V.) College was established in 1886 at Lahore. But a difference of opinion between two groups in the samaj arose over the curriculum of the D.A.V. College. One group was known as the College Party (some sources say 'Culture' Party), among whose leaders were Lala Hansraj, Lala Lal Chand and Lala Lajpat Rai, and the other was the Mahatma (later Gurukul) Party led by Guru Datta Vidyarthi and Lala Munshi Ram (who later came to be known as Swami Shraddhanand).

While the College Party favoured the government curriculum and English education to meet economic and professional needs, the Mahatma Party was interested in introducing the study of Sanskrit and Vedic philosophy in the tradition of ancient gurukuls.

Later, the issue of vegetarianism also became a point of contention: the College Party had nothing against non-vegetarianism, claiming that diet was a personal choice and it was not mentioned in the principles of the samaj; the Mahatma Party was in favour of all the Aryas being strict vegetarians. In the end the Arya Samaj split in 1893 over these issues.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 227-228.

Q.9) Who among the following is the founder of Dev Samaj?

- a) Radhakant Deb
- b) Behramji M. Malabari
- c) Shiv Narayan Agnihotri
- d) Tulsi Ram

ANS: C

Explanation: Dev Samaj: Founded in 1887 at Lahore by Shiv Narayan Agnihotri (1850-1927), earlier a Brahmo follower, Dev Sadan is a religious and social reform society. The society emphasised on the eternity of the soul, the supremacy of the guru, and the need for good action. It called for an ideal social behaviour such as not accepting bribes, avoiding intoxicants and non-vegetarian food, and keeping away from violent actions. Its teachings were compiled in a book, Deva Shastra. Agnihotri spoke against child marriage.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 229.

Q.10) Who among the following is more popularly known as Lokahitawadi?

- a) Gopal Hari Deshmukh
- b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- d) N M Joshi

ANS: A

Explanation: Gopalhari Deshmukh (1823-1892) was a social reformer and rationalist from Maharashtra. He held the post of a judge under British raj but wrote for a weekly Prabhakar under the pen name of Lokahitawadi on social reform issues. He advocated a reorganisation of Indian society on rational principles and modern, humanistic, secular values. He attacked Hindu orthodoxy and supported social and religious equality. He wrote against the evils of the caste system. He said, "If religion does not sanction social reform, then change religion." He started a weekly, Hitechhu, and also played a leading role in founding the periodicals, Gyan Prakash, Indu Prakash and Lokahitawadi.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 220.

Political organizations prior to 1885 and Freedom Struggle under Moderate Phase

Q.1) Consider the following pairs:

Political Association

1. Bangabhasha Prakasika Sabha
2. East India Association
3. India League

Leader

- Debendranath Tagore
Dadabhai Naoroji
Sisir Kumar Ghosh

Which of the pairs given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: B

Explanation: The Bangabhasha Prakasika Sabha was formed in 1836 by associates of Raja Rammohan Roy.

The East India Association was organised by Dadabhai Naoroji in 1866 in London to discuss the Indian question and influence public men in England to promote Indian welfare. Later, branches of the association were started in prominent Indian cities.

The Indian League was started in 1875 by Sisir Kumar Ghosh with the object of “stimulating the sense of nationalism amongst the people” and of encouraging political education.

Source: Spectrum’s A Brief History of Modern India, Page 249.

Q.2) Consider the following statements about Indian National Association:

1. It was led by Surendranath Banerjee and Anand Mohan Bose and founded in 1876.
2. It led a protest against the reduction of age for candidates of the Indian Civil Services Examination.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The Indian Association of Calcutta (also known as the Indian National Association) superseded the Indian League and was founded in 1876 by younger nationalists of Bengal led by Surendranath Banerjee and Ananda Mohan Bose, who were getting discontented with the conservative and pro-landlord policies of the British Indian Association. The Indian Association was the most important of pre-Congress associations and aimed to “promote by every legitimate means the political, intellectual and material advancement of the people.” It set out to—

1. create a strong public opinion on political questions, and
2. unify Indian people in a common political programme.

It protested against the reduction of age limit in 1877 for candidates of the Indian Civil Service examination. The association demanded simultaneous holding of civil service examination in

England and India and Indianisation of higher administrative posts. It led a campaign against the repressive arms act and the vernacular press act.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 250.

Q.3) Consider the following political associations:

1. Zamindari Association
2. Madras Mahajan Sabha
3. Indian League

Arrange the above political organizations in chronological order of their formation.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: Political Associations Before Indian National Congress

- 1836—Bangabhasha Prakasika Sabha and Zamindari Association or Landholders' Society
- 1843—Bengal British India Society
- 1851—British Indian Association
- 1866—East India Association
- 1870—Poona Sarvajanik Sabha
- 1875—Indian League
- 1876—Indian Association of Calcutta or Indian National Association
- 1885—Bombay Presidency Association
- 1884—Madras Mahajan Sabha

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 251.

Q.4) Who among the following is the founder of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha?

- a) Badruddin Tayabji
- b) Mahadeo Govind Ranade
- c) Pherozshah Mehta
- d) K. T. Telang

ANS: B

Explanation: The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha was founded in 1867 by Mahadeo Govind Ranade and others, with the object of serving as a bridge between the government and the people. The Bombay Presidency Association was started by Badruddin Tyabji, Pherozshah Mehta and K.T. Telang in 1885.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 250.

Q.5) Which among the following was not a pre-congress campaign?

- a) Indian Civil Services Agitation
- b) For Right to join volunteer corps
- c) Economic Critique of British Imperialism
- d) against Arms Act

ANS: C

Explanation: The associations organised various campaigns before the Indian National Congress appeared on the scene. These campaigns were—

1. for imposition of import duty on cotton (1875)
2. for Indianisation of government service (1878-79)
3. against Lytton's Afghan adventure
4. against Arms Act (1878)
5. against Vernacular Press Act (1878)
6. for right to join volunteer corps
7. against plantation labour and against Inland Emigration Act
8. in support of Ilbert Bill
9. for an All-India Fund for Political Agitation
10. campaign in Britain to vote for pro-India party
11. against reduction in maximum age for appearing in Indian Civil Service; the Indian Association took up this question and organised an all-India agitation against it, popularly known as the Indian Civil Service agitation.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 251.

Q.6) Consider the following statements:

1. A British Committee of the Indian National Congress was established in London in 1889.
2. This committee played an important role in holding a session of Indian National Congress in London in 1892 under Dadabhai Naoroji.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: A

Explanation: A British committee of the Indian National Congress was established in London in 1889 which had India as its organ. Dadabhai Naoroji spent a substantial portion of his life and income campaigning for India's case abroad. In 1890, it was decided to hold a session of the Indian National Congress in London in 1892 but owing to the British elections of 1891 the proposal was postponed and never revived later.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 255.

Q.7) Who among the following called Indian National Congress as 'a factory of sedition'?

- a) Lord Dufferin
- b) Lord Curzon
- c) Lord Minto II
- d) Lord Reading

ANS: A

Explanation: The British Indian Government was hostile to the Congress from the beginning despite the latter's moderate methods and emphasis on loyalty to the British Crown. The official attitude stiffened further after 1887 when the government failed to persuade the Congress to confine itself to social issues when the Congress was becoming increasingly critical of the colonial rule.

Now, the government resorted to open condemnation of the Congress, calling the nationalists "seditious brahmins", "disloyal babus", etc. Dufferin called the Congress "a factory of sedition". Later, the government adopted a 'divide and rule' policy towards the Congress.

The officials encouraged reactionary elements like Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and Raja Shiv Prasad Singh of Benaras to organise the United Indian Patriotic Association to counter Congress propaganda. The government also tried to divide the nationalists on the basis of

religion, and, through a policy of 'carrot and stick', pitted the Moderates against the Extremists. But the government failed to check the rising tide of nationalism.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 261.

Q.8) Consider the following pairs of foundational theories of INC and their prominent believers:

Foundational theories of INC

1. Safety Valve Theory
2. Lighting Conductor
3. Conspiracy Theory

Prominent Believers

- Lala Lajpat Rai
G. K Gokhale
R. P. Dutt

Which of the pairs given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: D

Explanation: Foundation of Indian National Congress

- First session held in 1885 (Bombay). Indian National Union, formed by A.O. Hume, became Indian National Congress.
- Foundational theories of INC and prominent believers:
 - Safety Valve Theory —Lala Lajpat Rai
 - Conspiracy Theory—R.P. Dutt
 - Lightning conductor Theory—G.K. Gokhale
- Important leaders of Moderate Phase: Dadabhai Naoroji, Badruddin Tyabji, Pherozeshah Mehta, P. Ananda Charlu, Surendranath Banerjea, Romesh Chandra Dutt, Ananda Mohan Bose, G.K. Gokhale, etc.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 262.

Q.9) Which among the following was **not** the main aim of Indian National Congress in its initial phase?

- a) Attainment of Swaraj
- b) Politicise and educate people
- c) Present popular demands before the government
- d) Promote and nurture Indian Nationhood

ANS: A

Explanation: Aims and Objectives of the Congress: The main aims of the Indian National Congress in the initial stage were to—

1. found a democratic, nationalist movement;
2. politicise and politically educate people;
3. establish the headquarters for a movement;
4. promote friendly relations among nationalist political workers from different parts of the country;
5. develop and propagate an anti-colonial nationalist ideology;
6. formulate and present popular demands before the government with a view to unifying the people over a common economic and political programme;
7. develop and consolidate a feeling of national unity among people irrespective of religion, caste or province.
8. carefully promote and nurture Indian nationhood.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 254.

Q.10) Consider the following organisations:

1. Bengal British India Society
2. East India Society
3. Zamindari Association

Which of the above merged into a new organization named 'British Indian Association'?

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The Zamindari Association, more popularly known as the 'Landholders' Society', was founded to safeguard the interests of the landlords. Although limited in its objectives, the Landholders' Society marked the beginning of an organized political activity and use of methods of constitutional agitation for the redressal of grievances.

The Bengal British India Society was founded in 1843 with the object of "the collection and dissemination of information relating to the actual condition of the people of British India... and to employ such other means of peaceful and lawful character as may appear calculated to secure the welfare, extend the just rights and advance the interests of all classes of our fellow subjects".

In 1851, both the Landholders' Society and the Bengal British India Society merged into the British Indian Association. It sent a petition to the British Parliament demanding inclusion of some of its suggestions in the renewed Charter of the Company, such as

1. establishment of a separate legislature of a popular character;
2. separation of executive from judicial functions;
3. reduction in salaries of higher officers; and
4. abolition of salt duty, abkari and stamp duties.

These were partially accepted when the Charter Act of 1853 provided for the addition of six members to the governor-general's council for legislative purposes.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 249.

Revision

Q.1) Who among the following became the first president of the fortified settlement (Fort Williams) which was seat of the eastern presidency?

- a) Lord Williams
- b) Sir Charles Eyre
- c) Job Charnock
- d) Captain Hawkins

ANS: B

Explanation: After the Mughal raid on Hooghly, Job Charnock, a company agent, started negotiations with the Mughals so as to return to a place called Sutanuti. Charnock signed a treaty with the Mughals in February 1690, and returned to Sutanuti in August 1690. Thus, an English factory was established on February 10, 1691, the day an imperial farman was issued permitting the English to “continue contentedly their trade in Bengal” on payment of Rs 3,000 a year in lieu of all dues.

A zamindar in Bardhaman district, Sobha Singh, rebelled, subsequently giving the English the pretext they were looking for, to fortify their settlement at Sutanuti in 1696. In 1698, the English succeeded in getting the permission to buy the zamindari of the three villages of Sutanuti, Gobindapur and Kalikata (Kalighat) from their owners on payment of Rs 1,200. The fortified settlement was named Fort William in the year 1700 when it also became the seat of the eastern presidency (Calcutta) with Sir Charles Eyre as its first president.

Source: Spectrum’s A Brief History of Modern India, Page 38.

Q.2) Consider the following statements about Treaty of Tordesillas:

- 1. The rulers of Portugal and Spain divided the non-Christian world between them by an imaginary line in the Atlantic.
- 2. This led to the advent of Portuguese to India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: In 1497, under the Treaty of Tordesillas (1494), the rulers of Portugal and Spain divided the non-Christian world between them by an imaginary line in the Atlantic, some 1,300 miles west of the Cape Verde Islands. Under the treaty, Portugal could claim and occupy everything to the east of the line while Spain could claim everything to the west. The situation was thus prepared for the Portuguese incursions into the waters around India.

It was in 1487 that the Portuguese navigator, Bartholomew Dias, rounded the Cape of Good Hope in Africa and sailed up the eastern coast; he was well convinced that the long sought after sea route to India had been found. But it was only ten years later that an expedition of Portuguese ships set out for India (in 1497) and arrived in India in slightly less than eleven months’ time, in May 1498.

Source: Spectrum’s A Brief History of Modern India, Page 23.

Q.3) Consider the following pairs of cities and their founder:

City/Regional Kingdom	Founder
1. Hyderabad	Nizam-ul-Mulk
2. Awadh	Murshid Kuli Khan
3. Bengal	Saadat Khan

Which of the pairs given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: A

Explanation: Hyderabad: The founder of the Asaf-Jah house of Hyderabad was Kilich Khan, popularly known as Nizam-ul-Mulk. It was Zulfikar Khan who had first conceived the idea of an independent state in the Deccan. But with his death in 1713 the dream remained unfulfilled. Kilich Khan, disgusted with the Mughal emperor who had appointed Mubariz Khan as a full-fledged viceroy of the Deccan, decided to fight Mubariz Khan.

Awadh: The founder of the independent principality of Awadh was Saadat Khan, popularly known as Burhan-ul-Mulk. Saadat Khan was a Shia. He had joined in a conspiracy against the Sayyid brothers, which resulted in his being given an increased mansab. Later, driven out of the court, he was prompted to found a new independent state.

Bengal: Murshid Kuli Khan was the founder of the independent state of Bengal. He was capable ruler and made Bengal a prosperous state. He was succeeded in 1727 by his son Shujaud-din. His successor, Sarfaraz Khan, was killed in 1740 by Alivardi Khan, the deputy governor of Bihar at Gheria, who assumed power and made himself independent of the Mughal emperor by giving yearly tribute.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 71.

Q.4) Who was the governor-General of India when 'Treaty of perpetual friendship' was signed with Ranjeet Singh?

- a) Lord Hasting
- b) William Bentinck
- c) Lord Hardinge I
- d) Lord Ellenborough

ANS: B

Explanation: Lord William Bentinck 1828-1835

- (i) Abolition of sati and other cruel rites (1829).
- (ii) Suppression of thugi (1830).
- (iii) Charter Act of 1833.
- (iv) Resolution of 1835, and educational reforms and introduction of English as the official language.
- (v) Annexation of Mysore (1831), Coorg (1834) and Central Cachar (1834).
- (vi) Treaty of 'perpetual friendship' with Ranjeet Singh.
- (vii) Abolition of the provincial courts of appeal and circuit set up by Cornwallis, appointment of commissioners of revenue and circuit.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 817.

Q.5) Treaty of Yandabo was signed with which of the following country?

- a) Burma
- b) Bhutan

- c) Afghanistan
- d) Nepal

ANS: A

Explanation: The first war with Burma was fought when the Burmese expansion westwards and occupation of Arakan and Manipur, and the threat to Assam and the Brahmaputra Valley led to continuous friction along the ill-defined border between Bengal and Burma, in the opening decades of the nineteenth century. The British expeditionary forces occupied Rangoon in May 1824 and reached within 72 km of the capital at Ava.

Peace was established in 1826 with the Treaty of Yandabo which provided that the Government of Burma

- pay rupees one crore as war compensation;
- cede its coastal provinces of Arakan and Tenasserim;
- abandon claims on Assam, Cachar and Jaintia;
- recognise Manipur as an independent state;
- negotiate a commercial treaty with Britain; and
- accept a British resident at Ava, while posting a Burmese envoy at Calcutta.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 129.

Q.6) The "Treaty of Tordesillas (1494)" was concluded between which of the following imperial powers?

- a) French and Dutch
- b) Spanish and French
- c) Spanish and Portuguese
- d) French and British

ANS: C

Explanation: In 1497, under the Treaty of Tordesillas (1494), the rulers of Portugal and Spain divided the non-Christian world between them by an imaginary line in the Atlantic, some 1,300 miles west of the Cape Verde Islands.

- Under the treaty, Portugal could claim and occupy everything to the east of the line while Spain could claim everything to the west.
- The situation was thus prepared for the Portuguese incursions into the waters around India.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 27

Q.7) The Blue Water Policy (cartaze system), was introduced by which of the following?

- a) Francisco De Almeida
- b) Pedro Alvarez Cabral
- c) Vasco Da Gama
- d) None

ANS: A

Explanation: In 1507, the Portuguese squadron was defeated in a naval battle off Diu by the combined Egyptian and Gujarat navies, and Almeida's son was killed.

- Next year, Almeida avenged his defeat by totally crushing the two navies.
- Almeida's vision was to make the Portuguese the master of the Indian Ocean.
- His policy was known as the Blue Water Policy (cartaze system).

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 29

Q.8) After their arrival in India, the Dutch founded their first factory in which of the following place?

- a) Calicut
- b) Masulipatnam
- c) Nagapatam
- d) Kasimbazar

ANS: B

Explanation: After their arrival in India, the Dutch founded their first factory in Masulipatnam (in Andhra) in 1605.

- They went on to establish trading centres at different parts of India and thus became a threat to the Portuguese.
- They captured Nagapatam near Madras (Chennai) from the Portuguese and made it their main stronghold in South India.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 39

Q9: Captain Hawkins of British was arrived at the court palace of?

- a) Akbar
- b) Jahangir
- c) Shahjahan
- d) Sher Shah Suri

ANS: B

Explanation: Captain Hawkins arrived in the court of Jahangir in April 1609 itself.

- But the mission to establish a factory at Surat didn't succeed due to opposition from the Portuguese, and Hawkins left Agra in November 1611.
- In 1611, the English had started trading at Masulipatnam on the south-eastern coast of India and later established a factory there in 1616.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 42.

Q.10) The Fort William Settlement of British was constructed at which of the following place?

- a) Madras
- b) Surat
- c) Calicut
- d) West Bengal

ANS: D

Explanation: In 1698, the English succeeded in getting the permission to buy the zamindari of the three villages of Sutanuti, Gobindapur and Kalikata (Kalighat) from their owners on payment of Rs 1,200.

The fortified settlement was named Fort William in the year 1700 when it also became the seat of the eastern presidency (Calcutta) with Sir Charles Eyre as its first president.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 44.

Freedom Struggle under Extremist Phase

Q.1) Which of the following factors led to rise in militant nationalism in British India?

1. Recognition of the true nature of British Rule.
2. Growth of Self-confidence and Self-respect.
3. Growth of Education.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: A radical trend of a militant nationalist approach to political activity started emerging in the 1890s and it took a concrete shape by 1905. As an adjunct to this trend, a revolutionary wing also took shape.

Many factors contributed to the rise of militant nationalism:

- Recognition of the true nature of British Rule.
- Growth of Self-confidence and Self-respect.
- Growth of Education.
- International influences like Japan – Russia War.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 288 – 289.

Q.2) Arrange the following events in chronological order:

1. The Battle of Adwa.
2. The Boer wars.
3. The Japan – Russia War.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

ANS: A

Explanation: The defeat of the Italian army by Ethiopians (Battle of Adwa) (1896), the Boer wars (1899 - 1902) where the British faced reverses and Japan's victory over Russia (1905) demolished myths of European invincibility.

- Also, the nationalists were inspired by the nationalist movements worldwide—in Ireland, Russia, Egypt, Turkey, Persia and China.
- The Indians realized that a united people willing to make sacrifices could take on the mightiest of empires.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 289.

Q.3) Three P's (prayer, petition and protest) is related to which of the following?

- a) Moderates
- b) Extremists

- c) Revolutionarists
- d) None

ANS: A

Explanation: The objective of the Early Nationalists (Moderates) was to influence the British government and the British public.

- To achieve this objective, they followed some methods; three P's was one of them.
- They made use of three P's i.e. Petitions, Prayers and Protests.
- They sent petitions, requests and letters of protest to the British government to look into the problems of the Indians.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 290.

Q.4) Which of the following freedom fighter (s) is/are related to militant school of thought?

1. Aurobindo Ghosh.
2. Raj Narain Bose.
3. Vishnu Shastri Chiplunkar.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: By the dawn of the twentieth century, a band of nationalist thinkers had emerged who advocated a more militant approach to political work.

- These included Raj Narain Bose, Ashwini Kumar Datta, Aurobindo Ghosh and Bipin Chandra Pal in Bengal;
- Vishnu Shastri Chiplunkar and Bal Gangadhar Tilak in Maharashtra; and Lala Lajpat Rai in Punjab.
- Tilak emerged as the most outstanding representative of this school of thought.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 290.

Q.5) The news paper "Hitabadi" was started by which of the following?

- a) Surendranath Banerjee
- b) Dwijendranath Tagore
- c) K.K. Mitra
- d) Prithwishchandra Ray

ANS: B

Explanation: In the period 1903-1905, the leadership was provided by men like Surendranath Banerjee, K.K. Mitra and Prithwishchandra Ray.

The methods adopted were petitions to the government, public meetings, memoranda, and propaganda through pamphlets and newspapers such as Hitabadi (Dwijendranath Tagore), Sanjibani and Bengalee (Surendranath Banerjee).

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 292.

Q.6) Which of the following provision (s) is/are made by Congress towards Bengal Partition?

1. To condemn the partition of Bengal and the reactionary policies of Curzon.
2. To support the anti-partition and Swadeshi Movement of Bengal.
3. To take anti – partition movement throughout the British India.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

ANS: B

Explanation: The Indian National Congress, meeting in 1905 under the presidentship of Gokhale, resolved to

- condemn the partition of Bengal and the reactionary policies of Curzon, and
- support the anti-partition and Swadeshi Movement of Bengal.

The militant nationalists led by Tilak, Lajpat Rai, Bipin Chandra Pal and Aurobindo Ghosh wanted the movement to be taken outside Bengal to other parts of the country and go beyond a boycott of foreign goods to become a full fledged political mass struggle with the goal of attaining swaraj.

But the Moderates, dominating the Congress at that time, were not willing to go that far.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 293 - 294.

Q.7) In which Indian National Congress Session Proclaimed the “self-government or swaraj like the United Kingdom or the colonies” of Australia or Canada?

- a) Bombay Session – 1904
- b) Benares Session – 1905
- c) Calcutta Session – 1906
- d) Surat Session – 1907

ANS: C

Explanation: A big step forward was taken at the Congress session held at Calcutta (1906) under the presidentship of Dadabhai Naoroji, where it was declared that the goal of the Indian National Congress was “self-government or swaraj like the United Kingdom or the colonies” of Australia or Canada.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 294.

Q.8) Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding National Council of Education was set up in 1906?

1. It was set up to organize a system of education— literary, scientific and technical—on national lines and under national control.
2. Education was to be imparted through the Vernacular Medium.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Bengal National College, inspired by Tagore’s Shantiniketan, was set up with Aurobindo Ghosh as its principal.

- Soon national schools and colleges sprang up in various parts of the country.
- On August 15, 1906, the National Council of Education was set up to organise a system of education— literary, scientific and technical—on national lines and under national control.
- Education was to be imparted through the vernacular medium.

- A Bengal Institute of Technology was set up for technical education and funds were raised to send students to Japan for advanced learning.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 296 - 297.

Q.9) Arrange the following acts in chronological order:

1. The Seditious Meetings Act.
2. Indian Newspapers (Incitement to Offences) Act.
3. The Indian Press Act.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

ANS: A

Explanation: The government launched a massive attack on the Extremists. Between 1907 and 1911, five new laws were brought into force to check anti-government activity. These legislations included the Seditious Meetings Act, 1907; Indian Newspapers (Incitement to Offences) Act, 1908; Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908; and the Indian Press Act, 1910.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 306.

Q.10) "We shall die to awaken the nation", was the call of which of the following freedom fighter?

- a) Bhagat Singh
- b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- c) Lala Lajpat Rai
- d) Bagha Jatin

ANS: D

Explanation: "We shall die to awaken the nation", was the call of Bagha Jatin.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 319.

Socio-Religious Movements latter half of 19th Century & early 20th Century

Q.1) Which of the following is/are revivalist schools of thought in British India?

1. Arya Samaj
2. Deoband Movement
3. Aligarh Movement

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

ANS: B

Explanation: The reform movements could broadly be classified into two categories—the reformist movements like the Brahmo Samaj, the Prarthana Samaj, the Aligarh Movement, and the revivalist movements like Arya Samaj and the Deoband movement.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 215.

Q.2) Which of the following is/are correctly matched?

- | Person | : | Association |
|---------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. D. K. Karve | : | President of Council of Education |
| 2. J. E. D. Bethune | : | The Indian Women's University |
| 3. Sarojini Naidu | : | Governor of United Province |

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The Christian missionaries were the first to set up the Calcutta Female Juvenile Society in 1819.

- The Bethune School, founded by J.E.D. Bethune, president of the Council of Education in Calcutta in 1849 was the first fruit of the powerful movement for women's education that arose in the 1840s and 1850s.
- The Indian Women's University set up by Professor D.K. Karve in 1916 was one of the outstanding institutions imparting education to women.
- Sarojini Naidu went on to become the president of the Indian National Congress (1925) and later the governor of the United Provinces (1947-49).

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 219.

Q.3) Who among the following believed that the man working for women's up-liftment lived 'under the shade of Manu'?

- a) Sarala Devi Chaudhurani
- b) Sarojini Naidu
- c) Pandita Ramabai Saraswati
- d) Ramabai Ranade

ANS: A

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

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

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 220.

Q.4) Arrange the following in chronological order:

1. The All India Women's Conference (AIWC).
2. Ladies Social Conference (Bharat Mahila Parishad).
3. Bharat Stree Mahamandal.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Ramabai Ranade founded the Ladies Social Conference (Bharat Mahila Parishad), under the parent organization National Social Conference, in 1904 in Bombay.

- In 1910, Sarla Devi Chaudhurani convened the first meeting of the Bharat Stree Mahamandal in Allahabad.
- The All India Women's Conference (AIWC), founded by Margaret Cousins in 1927, was perhaps the first women's organisation with an egalitarian approach.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 220 - 221.

Q.5) "All India Harijan Sangh" was established by which of the following?

- a) B. R. Ambedkar
- b) Jyotirao Phule
- c) Gandhiji
- d) Kandukuri Veeresalingam

ANS: C

Explanation: Gandhi always had in mind the objective of eradicating untouchability by root and branch. His ideas were based on the grounds of humanism and reason.

- He argued that the Shastras did not sanction untouchability and, even if they did, they should be ignored since truth cannot be confined within the covers of a book.
- In 1932, he founded the All India Harijan Sangh.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 223.

Q.6) "One religion, one caste, one God for mankind" was coined by?

- a) E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker
- b) Sri Narayana Guru
- c) Dayanand Saraswathi
- d) Swami Vivekananda

ANS: B

Explanation: During the 1920s in South India, the non-brahmins organised the Self-Respect Movement led by E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker.

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 2020

- There were numerous other movements demanding that the ban on the entry of lower castes into temples be lifted.
- Sri Narayana Guru in Kerala led a lifelong struggle against upper caste domination.
- He coined the slogan “one religion, one caste, one God for mankind”, which his disciple Sahadaran Ayyapan changed into “no religion, no caste, no God for mankind”.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 224.

Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding “Prarthana Samaj”:

1. It was established by Mahadeo Govind Ranade with the help of Keshab Chandra Sen.
2. It was very attached to the bhakti cult of Maharashtra.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: B

Explanation: In 1867, Keshab Chandra Sen helped Atmaram Pandurang found the Prarthana Samaj in Bombay.

- Earlier, the Brahmo ideas spread in Maharashtra. A precursor of the Prarthana Samaj was the Paramahansa Sabha, something like a secret society to spread liberal ideas and encourage the breakdown of caste and communal barriers.
- The Prarthana Sabha was very attached to the bhakti cult of Maharashtra.
- The samaj relied on education and persuasion and not on confrontation with Hindu orthodoxy.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 234.

Q.8) The work “Gulamgiri” was written by?

- a) Gandhiji
- b) Jyotirao Phule
- c) Keshab Chandra Sen
- d) B. R. Ambedkar

ANS: B

Explanation: Phule’s works, Sarvajanic Satyadharma and Gulamgiri, became sources of inspiration for the common masses.

- Phule used the symbol of Rajah Bali as opposed to the brahmins’ symbol of Rama.
- Phule aimed at the complete abolition of the caste system and socio-economic inequalities; he was against Sanskritic Hinduism.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 238.

Q.9 The weekly “Hitechhu” was founded by?

- a) Gopalhari Deshmukh
- b) Atmaram Pandurang
- c) Keshab Chandra Sen
- d) Mehtaji Durgaram

ANS: A

Explanation: Gopalhari Deshmukh (1823-1892) was a social reformer and rationalist from Maharashtra.

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 2020

- He held the post of a judge under British raj, but wrote for a weekly Prabhakar under the pen name of Lokahitawadi on social reform issues.
- He started a weekly, Hitechhu, and also played a leading role in founding the periodicals, Gyan Prakash, Indu Prakash and Lokahitawadi.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 238.

Q.10) Consider the following statements regarding the “Servants of India Society”:

1. It was founded by Gopal Krishna Gokhale with the help of Dadabhai Naoroji.
2. The aim of the society was to train national missionaries for the service of India.

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

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

ANS: A

Explanation: Gopal Krishna Gokhale (1866-1915), a liberal leader of the Indian National Congress, founded the Servants of India Society in 1905 with the help of M.G. Ranade.

- The aim of the society was to train national missionaries for the service of India;
- to promote, by all constitutional means, the true interests of the Indian people;
- and to prepare a cadre of selfless workers who were to devote their lives to the cause of the country in a religious spirit.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 239.

The Gandhian Era – I (Till Simon Commission)

Q.1) Which of the following is/are the features of the Montford Reforms (the Government of India Act, 1919)?

1. Introduction of diarchy at provincial level.
2. Subjects like finance and local government was kept under reserved subjects.
3. In case of failure of constitutional machinery in the province the governor could take over the administration of transferred subjects.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: In line with the government policy contained in Montagu's statement of August 1917, the government announced further constitutional reforms in July 1918, known as Montagu-Chelmsford or Montford Reforms. Based on these, the Government of India Act, 1919 was enacted.

The main features of the Montford Reforms were as follows:

- The Act introduced dyarchy for the executive at the level of the provincial government.
- Subjects were divided into two lists: 'reserved' which included subjects such as law and order, finance, land revenue, irrigation, etc., and 'transferred' subjects such as education, health, local government, industry, agriculture, excise, etc.
- In case of failure of constitutional machinery in the province the governor could take over the administration of transferred subjects also.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 343.

Q2. Which of the following statement is NOT correct about the Government of India Act, 1919?

- a) A bicameral arrangement was introduced at central level.
- b) Council of State had tenure of 5 years and had only male members.
- c) The legislators could ask questions and pass adjournment motions and vote a part of the budget.
- d) The lower house or Central Legislative Assembly would consist of 185 members.

ANS: D

Explanation: A bicameral arrangement was introduced. The lower house or Central Legislative Assembly would consist of 145 members (41 nominated and 104 elected— 52 General, 30 Muslims, 2 Sikhs, 20 Special) and the upper house or Council of State would have 60 members, of which 26 were to be nominated and 34 elected—20 General, 10 Muslims, 3 Europeans and 1 Sikh (as per the figures given by Subhash Kashyap).

- The Council of State had tenure of 5 years and had only male members, while the Central Legislative Assembly had tenure of 3 years.
- The legislators could ask questions and supplementary, pass adjournment motions and vote a part of the budget, but 75 per cent of the budget was still not votable.

- Some Indians found their way into important committees including finance.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 345.

Q.3) “Indian Opinion” news paper was started by which of the following?

- a) Gandhiji
- b) Gopala Krishna Goakhle
- c) Annie Besant
- d) Tilak

ANS: A

Explanation: Gandhi relied on sending petitions and memorials to the authorities in South Africa and in Britain hoping that once the authorities were informed of the plight of Indians, they would take sincere steps to redress their grievances as the Indians were, after all, British subjects.

To unite different sections of Indians, he set up the Natal Indian Congress and started a paper Indian Opinion.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 348.

Q4. Consider the following statements regarding “Champaran Satyagraha”:

1. Gandhi was requested by Rajkumar Shukla, to look into the problems of the farmers in context of indigo planters of Champaran in Bihar.
2. The European planters were practicing the tinkathia system in champaran.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Gandhi was requested by Rajkumar Shukla, a local man, to look into the problems of the farmers in context of indigo planters of Champaran in Bihar.

The European planters had been forcing the peasants to grow indigo on 3/20 part of the total land (called tinkathia system).

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 353.

Q.5) Who among the following approached Gandhi to intervene and help resolve the impasse between the workers and the employers (Ahmedabad Mill Strike)?

- a) Pandita Ramabhai Chaudari
- b) Anusuya Sarabhai
- c) Annie Besant
- d) Sarojini Naidu

ANS: B

Explanation: In March 1918, Gandhi intervened in a dispute between cotton mill owners of Ahmedabad and the workers over the issue of discontinuation of the plague bonus.

- The relations between the workers and the mill owners worsened with the striking workers being arbitrarily dismissed and the mill owners deciding to bring in weavers from Bombay.
- The workers of the mill turned to Anusuya Sarabhai for help in fighting for justice.
- Anusuya Sarabhai was a social worker who was also the sister of Ambalal Sarabhai, one of the mill owners and the president of the Ahmedabad Mill Owners Association

(founded in 1891 to develop the textile industry in Ahmedabad), for help in fighting for justice.

- Anusuya Behn went to Gandhi, who was respected by the mill owners and workers, and asked him to intervene and help resolve the impasse between the workers and the employers.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 354.

Q.6) “Saifuddin Kitchlew and Dr Satyapal” are associated with which of the following?

- a) Alipore Conspiracy case
- b) Meerut Conspiracy case
- c) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
- d) Chauri Chaura Movement

ANS: C

Explanation: On April 9, two nationalist leaders, Saifuddin Kitchlew and Dr Satyapal, were arrested by the British officials without any provocation except that they had addressed protest meetings, and taken to some unknown destination.

- This caused resentment among the Indian protestors who came out in thousands on April 10 to show their solidarity with their leaders.
- On Baisakhi day, a large crowd of people mostly from neighbouring villages, unaware of the prohibitory orders in the city, gathered in the Jallianwala Bagh, a popular place for public events, to celebrate the Baisakhi festival.
- Local leaders had also called for a protest meeting at the venue. It is not clear how many in the 20,000 odd people collected there were political protestors, but the majority were those who had collected for the festival.
- The troops surrounded the gathering under orders from General Dyer and blocked the only exit point and opened fire on the unarmed crowd.
- No warning was issued; no instruction to disperse was given. An unarmed gathering of men, women and children was fired upon as they tried to flee.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 359.

Q.7) Which of the following are the members of Disorders Inquiry Committee (Hunter Committee/Commission)?

1. Sir Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad
2. Pandit Jagat Narayan
3. Sardar Sahibzada Sultan Ahmad Khan

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: The Secretary of State for India, Edwin Montagu, ordered that a committee of inquiry be formed to investigate the matter.

- So, on October 14, 1919, the Government of India announced the formation of the Disorders Inquiry Committee, which came to be more widely and variously known as the Hunter Committee/Commission after the name of chairman, Lord William Hunter, former Solicitor-General for Scotland and Senator of the College of Justice in Scotland.

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 2020

- The purpose of the commission was to “investigate the recent disturbances in Bombay, Delhi and Punjab, about their causes, and the measures taken to cope with them”.
- There were three Indians among the members, namely, Sir Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Vice-Chancellor of Bombay University and advocate of the Bombay High Court;
- Pandit Jagat Narayan, lawyer and Member of the Legislative Council of the United Provinces; and Sardar Sahibzada Sultan Ahmad Khan, lawyer from Gwalior State.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 361.

Q.8) In September 1920 at a special session in Calcutta, the Congress approved a non-cooperation programme till the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs were removed and swaraj was established. Which of the following is/are part of programme?

1. Boycott of government schools and colleges.
2. Boycott of law courts and dispensation of justice through panchayats instead.
3. Boycott of legislative councils.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: September 1920, at a special session in Calcutta, the Congress approved a non-cooperation programme till the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs were removed and swaraj was established. The programme was to include—

- boycott of government schools and colleges;
- boycott of law courts and dispensation of justice through panchayats instead;
- boycott of legislative councils;
- boycott of foreign cloth and use of khadi instead; also practice of hand-spinning to be done;
- Renunciation of government honours and titles; the second phase could include mass civil disobedience including resignation from government service, and non-payment of taxes.
- During the movement, the participants were supposed to work for Hindu-Muslim unity and for removal of untouchability, all the time remaining non-violent.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 370.

Q.9) “Congress working committee (CWC)” of 15 members was established in which of the following session?

- a) Calcutta Session – 1919
- b) Nagpur Session – 1920
- c) Madras Session – 1921
- d) Lahore Session – 1929

ANS: B

Explanation: December 1920, at the Nagpur session of the Indian National Congress—

- Some important organisational changes were made: a congress working committee (CWC) of 15 members was set up to lead the Congress from now onwards;
- Provincial congress committees on linguistic basis were organised;
- ward committees was organised; and entry fee was reduced to four annas.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 371.

Q.10) "The Indian National Liberal Federation" was founded by which of the following?

- a) Gandhi
- b) G.S. Kharpade
- c) Surendranath Banerjea
- d) Mohammad Ali Jinnah

ANS: C

Explanation: Montagu report of 1918 was made public, there was a divide in the Congress over it. The moderates welcomed it while the extremists opposed it.

- This led to a schism in the Congress with moderate leaders forming the "Indian National Liberal Federation" in 1919.
- The party (INLF) was founded by Surendra Nath Banarjea and some of its prominent leaders were Tej Bahadur Sapru, S. Srinivasa Sastri and M. R. Jayakar.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 371.

The Gandhian Era – till Independence

Q.1) Which of the following Indian National Congress (INC) Session was preside by Gandhi?

- a) Gaya Session – 1922
- b) Kakinada Session – 1923
- c) Belgaum Session – 1924
- d) Kanpur Session – 1925

ANS: C

Explanation: The 1924 Belgaum (now Belgavi) session of the Indian National Congress – the only Congress session presided over by Mahatma Gandhi.

Source: Spectrum Modern India page no, 382.

Q.2) Which of the following is/are communists in British India?

- 1. S. A. Dange
- 2. Nalini Gupta
- 3. Shaukat Usmani

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: The Communist Party of India (CPI) was formed in 1920 in Tashkent (now, the capital of Uzbekistan) by M.N. Roy, Abani Mukherji and others after the second Congress of Comintern. M.N. Roy was also the first to be elected to the leadership of Comintern.

In 1924, many communists—S.A. Dange, Muzaffar Ahmed, Shaukat Usmani, Nalini Gupta—were jailed in the Kanpur Bolshevik Conspiracy Case.

Source: Spectrum Modern India page no, 386.

Q.3) Which of the following parties/associations is/are related with caste movements?

- 1. Justice party.
- 2. Ezhavas.
- 3. Unionist party.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: As in earlier periods, the varied contradictions of the Indian society found expression in caste associations and movements. These movements could be divisive, conservative and at times potentially radical, and included:

- Justice Party (Madras)
- Self-respect movement (1925) under “Periyar”—E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker (Madras)
- Satyashodhak activists in Satara (Maharashtra)
- Bhaskar Rao Jadhav (Maharashtra)

- Mahars under Ambedkar (Maharashtra)
- Radical Ezhavas under K. Aiyappan and C. Kesavan in Kerala
- Yadavs in Bihar for improvement in social status
- Unionist Party under Fazl-i-Hussain (Punjab).

Source: Spectrum Modern India page no, 387 – 388.

Q.4) “Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt” were thrown a bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly on April 8, 1929 to protest against the passage of which of the following bills?

1. Public Safety Bill.
 2. Trade disputes Bill.
 3. The Passport (Entry into India) Bill.
- Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

ANS: B

Explanation: The HSRA leadership now decided to let the people know about its changed objectives and the need for a revolution by the masses.

- Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt were asked to throw a bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly on April 8, 1929 to protest against the passage of the Public Safety Bill and Trade Disputes Bill aimed at curtailing civil liberties of citizens in general and workers in particular.
- The bombs had been deliberately made harmless and were aimed at making ‘the deaf hear’.
- The objective was to get arrested and to use the trial court as a forum for propaganda so that people would become familiar with their movement and ideology.

Source: Spectrum Modern India page no, 391.

Q.5) Which of the following are the recommendations of Nehru Report?

1. Dominion status on lines of self-governing dominions.
2. Rejection of separate electorates.
3. Rejection of Linguistic Provinces.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

ANS: A

Explanation: The Nehru Report confined itself to British India, as it envisaged the future link-up of British India with the princely states on a federal basis. For the dominion it recommended:

- Dominion status on lines of self-governing dominions as the form of government desired by Indians (much to the chagrin of younger, militant section—Nehru being prominent among them).
- Rejection of separate electorates which had been the basis of constitutional reforms so far;
- Instead, a demand for joint electorates with reservation of seats for Muslims at the Centre and in provinces where they were in minority (and not in those where Muslims

were in majority, such as Punjab and Bengal) in proportion to the Muslim population there with right to contest additional seats.

- Linguistic provinces.
- Nineteen fundamental rights including equal rights for women, right to form unions, and universal adult suffrage.

Source: Spectrum Modern India page no, 403 – 404.

Q.6) “Independence for India League” was set up by which of the following?

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) Motilal Nehru
- c) Sardar Vallabhai Patel
- d) Sachin Sanyal

ANS: A

Explanation: Not only were the Muslim League, the Hindu Mahasabha and the Sikh communalists unhappy about the Nehru Report, but the younger section of the Congress led by Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhash Bose was also angered.

- The younger section regarded the idea of dominion status in the report as a step backward, and the developments at the All Parties Conference strengthened their criticism of the dominion status idea.
- Nehru and Subhash Bose rejected the Congress’ modified goal and jointly set up the Independence for India League.

Source: Spectrum Modern India page no, 407.

Q.7) 1929 – Lahore session of Indian National Congress (INC) was presided by?

- a) Subhash Chandra Bose
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- c) Gandhi
- d) Motilal Nehru

ANS: B

Explanation: Jawaharlal Nehru, who had done more than anyone else to popularize the concept of purna swaraj, was nominated the president for the Lahore session of the Congress (December 1929) mainly due to Gandhi’s backing (15 out of 18 Provincial Congress Committees had opposed Nehru).

Source: Spectrum Modern India page no, 408 – 411.

Q.8) To carry forward the mandate given by the Lahore Congress, Gandhi presented eleven demands to the government and gave an ultimatum of January 31, 1930 to accept or reject these demands. Which of the following demand is NOT part of eleven demands?

- a) Reduce expenditure on Army and civil services by 50 per cent.
- b) Introduce partial prohibition.
- c) Carry out reforms in Criminal Investigation Department (CID).
- d) Change Arms Act allowing popular control of issue of firearms licences.

ANS: B

Explanation: To carry forward the mandate given by the Lahore Congress, Gandhi presented eleven demands to the government and gave an ultimatum of January 31, 1930 to accept or reject these demands. The demands were as follows.

- Reduce expenditure on Army and civil services by 50 per cent.
- Introduce total prohibition.

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 2020

- Carry out reforms in Criminal Investigation Department (CID).
- Change Arms Act allowing popular control of issue of firearms licences.
- Release political prisoners.
- Accept Postal Reservation Bill.

Source: Spectrum Modern India page no, 413.

Q.9) “Vaikom Satyagraha” has prominence in Indian National Movement related to which of the following?

- a) Malabar area
- b) Coromandal area
- c) Baluchistan
- d) West Bengal

ANS: A

Explanation: In Malabar area, K. Kelappan, a Nair Congress leader famed for the Vaikom Satyagraha, organised salt marches. P. Krishna Pillai, the future founder of the Kerala Communist movement, heroically defended the national flag in the face of police lathi-charge on Calicut beach in November 1930.

Source: Spectrum Modern India page no, 416.

Q.10) The Communal Award was announced by the British prime minister, Ramsay MacDonald, on August 16, 1932 was based on which of the following committee/commission recommendations?

- a) Lothian Committee
- b) Sadler Commission
- c) Raleigh Commission
- d) Welby commission

ANS: A

Explanation: The Communal Award was announced by the British Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, on August 16, 1932.

- The Communal Award, based on the findings of the Indian Franchise Committee (also called the Lothian Committee), established separate electorates and reserved seats for minorities, including the depressed classes which were granted seventy-eight reserved seats.
- Thus, this award accorded separate electorates for Muslims, Europeans, Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians, depressed classes, and even to the Marathas for some seats in Bombay.

Source: Spectrum Modern India page no, 434.