

ForumIAS

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Prelims Marathon

2nd Week November, 2024

HISTORY
ECONOMICS
POLITY
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT

FORUMIAS



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The Bhakthi and The Sufi Movement

Q.1) Who among the following provided Hinduism with a philosophic doctrine of Advaita to counter the heterodox religions it remained at the intellectual level?

- a) Ramanujar
- b) Adi Sankara
- c) Sri Chaitanya guru
- d) Ravi das

ANS: B

Explanation: Historians argue that this emerged in opposition to the ethical, fatalistic and atheistic traditions of Jainism and Buddhism.

- Vedic theism incorporated certain features from both.
- While Adi Sankara provided Hinduism with a philosophic doctrine of Advaita to counter the heterodox religions it remained at the intellectual level.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) Consider the following statements:

1. The Bhakti movement originated among the landholding castes.
2. The Bhakti movement was critical of Buddhists and Jains.

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 Bhakti movement originated among the landholding castes, and it was critical of Buddhists and Jains. This also led to a fight for royal patronage.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) With reference to bhakti movement, the term "Thevaram" related to which of the following?

- a) Tamil Nadu
- b) Maharashtra
- c) Gujarat
- d) Bengal

ANS: A

Explanation: The bhakti literature, mostly puranas and hagiographical texts, provide information about the religious conflicts in Tamilnadu.

Thevaram consists of the hymns by the three Nayanmars: Appar (Thirunavukkarasar), Sambandar (Thirugnanasambandar) and Sundarar.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) Who among the following expounded the philosophy known as Vishistadvaita, or qualified monism?

- a) Ramanujar
- b) Kabir das
- c) Sri Chaitanya guru
- d) Ravi das

ANS: A

Explanation: When the popularity of the bhakti movement in south India reached its peak, the doctrine of bhakti was expounded at the philosophical level by a series of Vaishnava scholars and saints.

Ramanujar expounded the philosophy known as Vishistadvaita, or qualified monism.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) Which of the following is/are traits of “sufism”?

1. Contemplation
2. Renunciation
3. Self – denial

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: In parallel with the Bhakti movement in Hinduism, Sufism played a similar role in Islam. The terms Sufi, Wali, Darvesh and Fakir are used for Muslim saints who attempted to develop their intuitive faculties through ascetic exercises, contemplation, renunciation and self-denial.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) Which of the following were Sufi orders?

1. Mashuqs
2. Chistis
3. Qadiriya

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: B

Explanation: Sufis regarded God as the supreme beauty and believed that one must admire it, take delight in His thought and concentrate his attention on Him only.

- They believed that God is ‘Mashuq’ (beloved) and Sufis are the ‘Ashiqs’ (lovers).
- Sufism crystallized into various ‘Silsilahs’ or orders.
- The most popular Sufi orders were Chistis, Suhrawardis, Qadiriya and Naqshbandis.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) Which of the following activities was/were supported by “Sufism”?

1. religious formalism
2. orthodoxy
3. falsehood

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Sufism took root in both rural and urban areas, and exercised a deep social, political and cultural influence on the masses.

It rebelled against all forms of religious formalism, orthodoxy, falsehood and hypocrisy, and endeavoured to create a new world order in which spiritual bliss was the ultimate goal.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) Which of the following was/were features of “bhakti movement”?

1. believed in different forms of God
2. believed in freedom from the cycle of life and death
3. emphasized the self-surrender for obtaining the bliss and grace of God

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: B

Explanation: Features of Bhakti movement:

- The bhakti reformers preached the principles of monotheism (oneness of God)
- They believed in freedom from the cycle of life and death. They advocated that the salvation could be attained only by deep devotion and faith in God.
- They emphasized the self-surrender for obtaining the bliss and grace of God.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) He “Said to be a disciple of Ramananda, he learnt Vedanta philosophy from him” – related to?

- a) Ramanujar
- b) Kabir das
- c) Sri Chaitanya guru
- d) Ravi das

ANS: B

Explanation: Kabir is probably the most important cultural figure of medieval India. Said to be a disciple of Ramananda, he learnt Vedanta philosophy from him.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.10) The famous bhakti saint “Chaitanya” related to which of the following?

- a) Tamil Nadu
- b) Andhra Pradesh
- c) Maharashtra
- d) Bengal

ANS: D

Explanation: Chaitanya of Bengal represents an aspect of the bhakti movement that is very different from that seen in the lives and teachings of Kabir and his successors.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Revision

Q.1) Which of the following was the first dynasty to rule vijayanagar empire?

- a) Sangama
- b) Saluva
- c) Tuluva
- d) Aravidu

ANS: A

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 NCERT

Q.2) Which of the following was/were main reasons for conflict between Bahmani and Vijayangar kingdoms?

1. Territory
2. Tribute
3. Horse trade

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: From the beginning, both the Bahmani and Vijayangar kingdoms were in constant conflict.

- The contest for territory, tribute, and the control of horse trade were the major subjects of conflict.
- Each of them wanted to annex and dominate the fertile area between the Krishna and the Tungabhadra (the Raichur doab).

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) The travellers "Paes and Nuniz" were visited during the period of?

- a) Devaraya II
- b) Viranarasimha
- c) Saluva Narasimha
- d) Krishnadevaraya

ANS: D

Explanation: Contemporary foreign visitors like Paes and Nuniz, who visited Vijayanagar left glowing tributes to Krishnadevaraya personality, and the grandeur and opulence of the city.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) Who among the following was the of the famous poem Amuktamalyada (the story of Andal)?

- a) Krishnadevaraya
- b) Viranarasimha
- c) Saluva Narasimha
- d) Achyutadevaraya

ANS: A

Explanation: Krishnadevaraya court was also adorned by some great poets like Allasani Peddana.

He himself is considered a great scholar and is author of the famous poem Amuktamalyada (the story of Andal).

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) The term "pattadaior" related to which of the following?

- a) Farmers
- b) Workshop people
- c) Priests
- d) Slaves

ANS: B

Explanation: Artisans like weavers, smiths, and masons became more prominent in the society.

These non-agrarian groups were generally called the *pattadaior* (workshop people) and *kasaya-vargam* - that is- the group that pays taxes in cash.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) Who among the following was the last guru of “sikh religion”?

- a) Guru Govind Singh
- b) Guru Nanak
- c) Tej Guru Bahadur
- d) Namdeva

ANS: A

Explanation: The saint with the biggest institutional influence was Guru Nanak (1469–1539) who founded the Sikh religion which shows undoubted syncretic influence

- The politics of the times created conflicts with the Mughal empire leading to persecution which resulted in the martyrdom of its gurus.
- Guru Govind Singh was the last guru. After him the Granth Sahib was considered the guru. While the teachings of Guru Nank are the Adi Granth.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) Namdeva was a staunch devotee of Vitthala of Pandarpur, related to which of the following state?

- a) Gujarat
- b) Rajasthan
- c) Bengal
- d) Maharashtra

ANS: D

Explanation: Namadeva, a son of a tailor and an inhabitant of the village of Naras- Vamani in Satara district of Maharashtra, under the influence of Saint Janadeva, was converted to the path of bhakti.

A staunch devotee of Vitthala of Pandarpur, Namdeva spent much of his time in worship along with his followers, chanting mostly in his own verses.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) The famous saint “Ramananda” related to which of the following?

- a) Allahabad
- b) Ahmedabad
- c) Surat
- d) Bengal

ANS: A

Explanation: While Chaitanya of Bengal belonged to the philosophical school of Madhavacharya (a chief advocate of Dvaita school of vedhanta), Ramananda was of Ramanuja’s philosophical thought.

Ramananda was born at Prayag (Allahabad) and received his higher education in Hindu religious philosophy at Banaras and joined the school of Ramanuja as a preacher.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) The famous “Mirabai” related to which of the following region?

- a) Gujarat
- b) Rajasthan
- c) Bengal
- d) Maharashtra

ANS: B

Explanation: Mirabai was born in Kudh of Merta district of Rajasthan. She was the great granddaughter of Rana Jodhaji, founder of Jodhpur.

- She was married to Bhoj Raj, son of Rana Sanga of Mewar.
- She became a devotee of Lord Krishna, left the palace and began singing her songs (bhajans) and preaching the path of love on God.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.10) Who among the following Mughal emperor called as “Alamgir”?

- a) Akbar
- b) Jhangir
- c) Shah Jahan
- d) Aurangzeb

ANS: D

Explanation: Aurangzeb Alamgir (“World Conqueror”) ascended the throne in 1658 after getting rid of all the competitors for the throne, Dara Shukoh, Shuja and Murad, in a war of succession.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Coming of Europeans

Q.1) The famous Battle of Plassey was won by the English East India Company against?

- a) Nawab of Golkonda
- b) Nawab of Madurai
- c) Nawab of Ahmed Nagar
- d) Nawab of Bengal

ANS: D

Explanation: The beginning of British rule in India is conventionally ascribed to 1757, after the Battle of Plassey was won by the English East India Company against the Nawab of Bengal.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) Consider the following statements:

1. The Portuguese were the first Europeans to establish themselves in India.
2. Vasco da Gama discovered the direct sea route to India from Europe.

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 Portuguese were the first Europeans to establish themselves in India.

Vasco da Gama discovered the direct sea route to India from Europe around the Cape of Good Hope at the end of the fifteenth century.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) Consider the following statements regarding “English settlements”:

1. They acquired the islands of Bombay in 1668.
2. They set up headquarters at Surat in 1687.

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 English acquired the islands of Bombay in 1668, and set up their headquarters in Bombay in 1687. Their primary objective was to develop Bombay as an alternate base for their operations.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) With reference to medieval India, the term “Palaverkadu” related to which of the following?

- a) Kolleru
- b) Pullicat
- c) Hope Island
- d) Katchatheevu Island

ANS: B

Explanation: The Dutch and the English were able to acquire territorial rights on the east coast during these years.

- They realized that they needed a base on the Coromandel coast to access the piece goods needed for trading with the spice-producing islands of Indonesia.
- The Dutch had successfully negotiated to acquire Pulicat (Palaverkadu) from the Nayak of Senji and constructed a fort there.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) The famous “Carnatic region” was ruled by who among the following?

- a) Nawab of Golkonda
- b) Nawab of Mysore
- c) Nawab of Arcot
- d) Nawab of Bengal

ANS: C

Explanation:

The name Carnatic originally referred to the region occupied by the Kannada-speaking people.

- In the eighteenth century it included the region lying between the Eastern Ghats and the Western Ghats, in the modern Indian states of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, and southern Andhra Pradesh.
- The Nawab of Arcot controlled this region.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) With reference to medieval external trade, the term “Batavia” related to which of the following?

- a) Cambodia
- b) Indonesia
- c) Rangoon
- d) Land of Siam

ANS: B

Explanation: By this time the Dutch had given up Pulicat and moved their headquarters further south to Nagapattinam.

They had decided to shift their focus to the spice-producing islands of Indonesia and established their capital at Jakarta (Batavia).

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) Which of the following region was famous for its painted (*kalamkari*) fabrics which had designs drawn on the cloth and then dyed?

- a) Bengal
- b) Malabar
- c) Gujarat
- d) Coromandel

ANS: D

Explanation: The Coromandel region was famous for its painted (*kalamkari*) fabrics which had designs drawn on the cloth and then dyed.

By the sixteenth century these had become staple products for consumers in south-east Asia, especially the Indonesian islands.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) With reference to medieval India, the term “Bania” related to which of the following?

- a) Merchants
- b) Spies
- c) Farmers
- d) Nobles

ANS: A

Explanation: The well-developed infrastructure and organization of trade enabled the rich merchants to amass large fortunes.

Such merchant princes or capitalists were found in all parts of India – the *banias* and Parsi merchants of Surat, the *nagarseths* of Ahmedabad, the Jagat Seths of Bengal, and the merchant communities of the Coromandel.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) With reference to trade in medieval India, the term “entrepots” related to which of the following?

- a) Silk route trade postings
- b) Intermediary ports
- c) Internal trade stations
- d) Exchange stations

ANS: B

Explanation: Shipping in the Indian Ocean was segmented and carried on over several demarcated stages.

- Ships coming from China and the Far East sailed up to Malacca, where their cargoes were unloaded, and in return, goods from the west were taken back.
- From Malacca, ships sailed to the west coast of India, to Calicut or Cambay or Surat in Gujarat. Such intermediate ports were known as “entrepots”.
- Goods from Europe and West Asia were exchanged in these ports for goods from the east, as well as locally produced pepper, spices, dyes, clothes and food grains.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.10) The famous ruler “Zamorin” related to which of the following region?

- a) Calicut
- b) Goa
- c) Surat
- d) Pullicat

ANS: A

Explanation: During his first voyage Vasco da Gama came with 170 men in three vessels.

- The cordiality of Zamorin, the ruler of Calicut, made him comfortable.
- He journeyed back on 29 August 1498 with only fifty-five surviving men and of the three ships, two were laden with Indian goods.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Important Battles and Treaties, British vs Marathas

Q.1) Which European country followed the “Blue Water Policy”?

- a) Dutch
- b) French
- c) British
- d) Portuguese

ANS: D

Explanation: The Portuguese stopped yearly expeditions and instead decided to appoint a Viceroy. The first Viceroy was Francisco d’ Almeida who followed what is known as ‘Blue Water Policy,’ and accordingly, he added more ships to strengthen the navy rather than adding more settlements.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) Who among the following defeated Yusuf Adil Khan, the ruler of Bijapur in 1510 and captured Goa?

- a) Vasco da Gama
- b) Pedro Alvarez Cabral
- c) Francisco d’ Almeida
- d) Albuquerque

ANS: D

Explanation: Albuquerque (1509-1515), the successor of Almeida, was the real founder of the Portuguese empire in India.

- He defeated Yusuf Adil Khan, the ruler of Bijapur in 1510 and captured Goa.
- He developed Goa into a centre of commerce by making all the ships sail on that route.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) Which European power adopted the method of “cartaz system”?

- a) Portuguese
- b) French
- c) British
- d) Dutch

ANS: A

Explanation: The Portuguese threatened disruption of trade by violence unless their protection, *cartaz*, was bought.

- Under the *cartaz* system, the Portuguese exacted money from the traders as price for protection against what they termed as piracy.
- But much of this was caused by Portuguese freebooters themselves and so the whole system was a blatant protection racket.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) Which of the following was/were exported from coromandel coast?

1. Diamonds
2. Nutmeg
3. Mace

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Pulicat served as the Coromandel headquarters of the Dutch East India Company.

- Diamonds were exported from Pulicat to the western countries.
- Nutmeg, cloves, and mace too were sent from here to Europe.
- A gun powder factory was also set up by the Dutch to augment their military power.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) In which of the following place first French factory was established?

- a) Pulicat
- b) Pondicherry
- c) Surat
- d) Mylapore

ANS: C

Explanation: The French traders arrived in Madagascar (in Africa) in 1602.

- Though the French colonized Madagascar, they had to abandon it in 1674, excepting a small coastal trading post.
- Berber, a French agent in India obtained a *firman* [a royal command or authorization] on September 4, 1666 from Aurangzeb and the first French factory was established at Surat in December 1668, much against the opposition of the Dutch.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) The "treaty of Ryswick" was concluded between which of the following?

- a) British and Dutch
- b) Dutch and French
- c) French and British
- d) Portuguese and French

ANS: B

Explanation: From 1672 France and Holland were continuously at war.

- In India the French lacked men, money and arms, as they had diverted them to Chandranagore, another French settlement in Bengal.
- Therefore, the Dutch could capture Pondicherry easily in 1693. It remained with the Dutch for six years.
- In 1697, according to the treaty of Ryswick, Pondicherry was once again restored to the French.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) Which of the following place/s have the settlements of the Danes?

1. Tranquebar
2. Surat
3. Nicobar Islands

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: B

Explanation: The Danes: Denmark and Norway (together till 1813) possessed colonial settlements in India and Tamil Nadu.

Tarangambadi or Tranquebar in Tamil Nadu, Serampore in West Bengal and Nicobar Islands were their possessions in India.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) Consider the following statements:

1. The Island of Bombay was transferred to the East India Company in 1668.
2. The Charter of 1683 empowered the Company to raise military forces and the right to declare war or make peace with the powers in America, Africa and Asia.

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 island of Bombay, which Charles II had inherited as dowry, was transferred to the Company in 1668.

The Charter of 1683 empowered the Company to raise military forces and the right to declare war or make peace with the powers in America, Africa and Asia.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) The fortified factory of Fort St. William was built by British East India company at?

- a) Madras
- b) Surat
- c) Golkonda
- d) Kolkata

ANS: D

Explanation: In 1690 and the Company established its first settlement at Sultanuti, a site which became the future Calcutta.

- The factory was fortified in 1696 and in 1698 the Company secured the zamindari rights over three villages, Sutanuti, Kalikata and Gobindpur in return for a payment of 1200 rupees a year.
- The fortified factory was called Fort St. William which became the headquarters of the Presidency in 1770.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.10) The famous “Norris Mission” sent by the English King William III to meet?

- a) Jahangir
- b) Shah Jahan
- c) Aurangzeb
- d) Farukhsiyar

ANS: C

Explanation: Sir William Norris, sent by the English King William III in 1698, met Aurangzeb to get full English jurisdiction over the English settlements.

- This was to confirm the existing privileges and to extend their trading rights further.
- But this request was conceded only during 1714-17, when a mission under Surman sent to the Mughal Emperor Farukhsiyar obtained *firman* (grant of trading rights) addressed to the local rulers of Gujarat, Hyderabad and Bengal.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

India under the Company's rule

Q.1) With respect to treaty of Allahabad, Mughal emperor Shah Alam II got which of the following?

- 1. Banaras
- 2. Allahabad
- 3. Kora

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: B

Explanation: Under the pretext of corruption in Bengal administration Clive was appointed Governor of Fort William.

- Clive did not like his predecessor Vansittart's decision restoring Oudh to Shah Alam. So, he called for fresh negotiation with Shuja-ud-daulah.
- As a result of this, two treaties of Allahabad were signed. The emperor granted the Diwani (revenue administration) of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to the Company.
- The emperor Shah Alam II was to get the districts of Allahabad and Kora, besides an annual allowance of 26 lakhs of rupees from the revenues of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) Who among the following was the first governor – general of Bengal?

- a) Lord Clive
- b) Lord Vansittart
- c) Lord Warrant Hastings
- d) Lord Hastings

ANS: C

Explanation: Governance without responsibility led to the outbreak of a terrible famine in 1770. Nearly one third of Bengal's population perished.

- The miseries of the province were intensified by the Company servants who had monopolized the sale of rice and realized huge profits.
- Finally, the Company realized its responsibility and passed the Regulating Act of 1773.
- Warren Hastings was appointed the Governor General of Bengal.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) Consider the following statements regarding “Regulating Act of 1773”:

1. It removed the restrictions the court of Directors the legal obligation of informing all revenue transactions of the Company servants to the British Treasury.
2. The Governor and Council consisting of the Commander-in-Chief and two counsellors sat as a Board of Revenue which discussed revenue matters.

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 Regulating Act of 1773 imposed on the court of Directors the legal obligation of informing all revenue transactions of the Company servants to the British Treasury.

The Governor and Council consisting of the Commander-in-Chief and two counsellors sat as a Board of Revenue which discussed revenue matters.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) With respect to British Administration, which of the following provinces had the “permanent settlement system”?

1. Bihar
2. Bengal
3. Orissa

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Governor-General Cornwallis wanted to create landlords after the British model in India. Cornwallis came to a settlement with the revenue farmers.

- This resulted in the creation of a new type of middlemen, called zamindars, reducing the cultivators to the position of mere tenants.
- This settlement that Cornwallis made with the zamindars of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa in 1793, in pursuance of the instruction from the Directors, is called the Permanent Settlement.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) Who among the following was a landlord before he was made governor general?

- a) Lord Cornwallis
- b) Lord Hastings
- c) Lord Warren Hastings
- d) Lord Wellesley

ANS: A

Explanation: Governor-General Cornwallis, himself a big landlord, wanted to create landlords after the British model in India. Cornwallis came to a settlement with the revenue farmers.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) With reference to British land administration, the term “mittahs” related to?

- a) Slaves
- b) Labours
- c) Farmers
- d) Zamindars

ANS: D

Explanation: The first quarter of the nineteenth century was a formative period in the land revenue history of the Madras Province.

First after a great deal of deliberations Permanent Settlement was adopted.

The districts of Chengalpattu, Salem and Dindigul were divided into a number of *mittahs* and sold to the highest bidders.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) Who among the following general introduced the “mahalwari” system?

- a) Lord Cornwallis
- b) Lord Warren Hastings
- c) Lord Thomas Munroe
- d) Lord William Bentinck

ANS: D

Explanation: Mahalwari was introduced in 1833 during the period of William Bentinck. Under the system the revenue settlement was made with the proprietor of the estate but the land revenue was collected from individual cultivators

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) Which of the following was/were reasons for failure of village lease system?

- 1. Bad monsoons
- 2. High price of grains
- 3. Long period of lease

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: A

Explanation: Under the Village Lease system, the assessment of each village was to be fixed for a period of three years based on the actual collections over a series of past years.

- In districts where *mirasi* rights existed, the *mirasdar* was made responsible for the rent collections.
- In districts where the *mirasi* rights did not exist, an arrangement was made with the village headman.
- This system failed due to various reasons such as bad monsoons, low price of grains and the short period of lease.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) Who among the following introduced the “ryotwari system”?

- a) Lord Cornwallis
- b) Lord Warren Hastings
- c) Lord Thomas Munroe
- d) Lord William Bentinck

ANS: C

Explanation: By 1814 the Court of Directors had decided to introduce the ryotwari system.

- This was a system formulated by Governor Thomas Munro. Under this system the ryot, an Anglicization by the British in India of the Arabic word *ra'iyah*, meaning a peasant or cultivator, was the proprietor and tax payer of the land.
- The government dealt with him directly without the intervention of any middlemen.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.10) Which of the following princely states came under "Subsidiary Alliance System"?

1. Hyderabad
2. Mysore
3. Lucknow

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Wellesley broadened the scope of this arrangement by his Subsidiary Alliance System, bringing under its Hyderabad, Mysore, Lucknow, the Maratha Peshwa, the Bhonsle (Kolhapur) and Sindhia (Gwalior).

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

The revolt of 1858 and its aftermath (Administrative Changes)

Q.1) Which of the following was/were provisions of the Subsidiary Alliance?

1. Native rulers had to dissolve his own armed forces and accept British forces.
2. Native rulers had to accept a British resident in his territory.
3. Europeans can be employed without the permission of the British.

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: B

Explanation: The provisions of the Subsidiary Treaty are:

- (a) An Indian ruler entering into Subsidiary Alliance with the British had to dissolve his own armed forces and accept British forces and a British Resident in his territory.
- (b) He had to pay for the British army's maintenance. If he failed, a portion of his territory would be taken away and ceded to the British.
- (c) The protected prince was to sever all connections with European powers other than the British, especially the French.
- (d) No European should be employed without the permission of the British.
- (e) No negotiation with any Indian power should be held without the Company's permission and
- (f) No other Indian power to interfere in its internal affairs.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) Who among the following governor general brought “Doctrine of Lapse”?

- a) Lord Wellesley
- b) Lord Dalhousie
- c) Lord Seamount
- d) Lord Hastings

ANS: B

Explanation: Before Dalhousie’s arrival, the custom was to obtain the sanction of the Company government before or after adoption.

- Governor General Dalhousie held that the paramount power could legally refuse to sanction adoption in the case of rulers of States dependent on it.
- This meant that dependent States could be regarded as lapsed to the paramount power, by its refusal to sanction the succession of adopted sons.
- By applying this policy known as Doctrine of Lapse, the first state to fall was Satara.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) Which of the following changes was/were made by the “Cornwallis”?

1. He set up a machinery for the detection and punishment of crime.
2. The collection of revenue was separated from administration and justice.
3. At the top of the judicial system were the Sadar Diwani Adalat and the Sadar Nizamat Adalat.

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Cornwallis organized company administration securing the services of William Jones, a judge and an Orientalist.

- He set up a machinery for the detection and punishment of crime, thereby ending the dual system of government established by Clive.
- The collection of revenue was separated from administration and justice. He deprived the collectors of their judicial function and confined them to revenue collection.
- Civil and criminal courts were thoroughly reorganized. At the top of the judicial system were the Sadar Diwani Adalat and the Sadar Nizamat Adalat.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) With respect to British Administration, the term “daroga” related to?

- a) Indian officer
- b) British officer
- c) Thieves
- d) Village head

ANS: A

Explanation: The biggest contribution of Cornwallis was the reform of the civil services.

Every district was divided into *thanas* (police circles). Each thana was under a *daroga*, an Indian officer.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) Who among the following governor general pay adequate attention to the education of Company servants?

- a) Lord Wellesley
- b) Lord Dalhousie
- c) Lord Seamount
- d) Lord Hastings

ANS: A

Explanation: Cornwallis, who toned up the civil and criminal administration, however, did not pay adequate attention to the education of Company servants.

- It was Wellesley who emphasized the need for educating and training them.
- Wellesley thought the civilians should have a knowledge of the languages, laws, customs and manners and history of India, in addition to their liberal education in England.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) Who among the following governor general established a Sanskrit college (1791) in Benares?

- a) Lord Wellesley
- b) Lord Dalhousie
- c) Lord Cornwallis
- d) Lord Hastings

ANS: C

Explanation: The establishment of a *Madrassa* by a learned maulvi with the support of Warren Hastings was the beginning of initiatives of British government to promote education.

- This Madrasa started with forty stipendiary students. What Warren Hastings had done for the Muslims, his successor was prepared to do for the Hindus.
- Cornwallis established a Sanskrit college (1791) in Benares.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) Which of the following governor general encouraged the foundation of vernacular schools by missionaries?

- a) Lord Wellesley
- b) Lord Dalhousie
- c) Lord Cornwallis
- d) Lord Hastings

ANS: D

Explanation: Hastings encouraged the foundation of vernacular schools by missionaries.

He was the patron of the Hindu College, established at Calcutta in 1817, supported by the Indian public for the teaching of English and of Western science.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) Which of the following changes was/were made by "William Bentinck"?

1. suppressing thuggee
2. abolishing sati
3. vernacular languages as the medium of instruction in schools and colleges

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: B

Explanation: William Bentinck, appointed the first Governor General of united India reformed the society by suppressing thuggee (robbery and murder committed by the thugs in accordance with their ritual), abolishing sati and introducing English as the medium of instruction in schools and colleges.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) Consider the following statements:

1. The Subsidiary Alliance of the Company had led to the disbandment of thousands of soldiers.
2. Pindaris were freebooters composed of both Muslim and Hindu bands.

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: Pindaris were freebooters composed of both Muslim and Hindu bands.

- The Subsidiary Alliance of the Company had led to the disbandment of thousands of soldiers and most of them joined them and swelled their numbers in central India.
- The British proclaimed Pindari War.
- But it turned out to be a war against Marathas and the outcome of this prolonged war (1811 to 1818) was that the whole of Central India came under British rule.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.10) Who among the following showed great courage and humanity by his decision to abolish *sati*?

- a) Lord Wellesley
- b) Lord Dalhousie
- c) Lord Cornwallis
- d) Lord William Bentinck

ANS: D

Explanation: Bentinck showed great courage and humanity by his decision to abolish *sati*, the practice of burning widows alive with the corpses of their husbands.

Previous governors-general were reluctant to prohibit the custom as an interference in religion but Bentinck enacted a law (Sati Abolition Act, 1829) to put an end to this practice.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Socio - Religious movement in the first half of 19th Century

Q.1) Which of the following events were led to numerous reformist movements in mid-19th century?

1. new economic forces
2. spread of education
3. growth of nationalist sentiment

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The development of the Western culture and ideology forced the traditional institutions to revitalize themselves.

- During the second half of the nineteenth century, the expression of protest and desire for change were articulated through various reform movements.
- These movements aimed at reforming and democratizing the social institutions and religious outlook of the Indian people.
- The emergence of new economic forces, spread of education, growth of nationalist sentiment, influence of modern Western thoughts, ideas and culture, and awareness of the changes taking place in Europe strengthened the resolve to reform.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) Who among the following quoted “Our position is not that truths are to be in all religions, but that all established religions of the World are true”?

- a) Raja Rammohun Roy
- b) Aurobindo Sen
- c) Syed Ahmed Khan
- d) Keshab Chandra Sen

ANS: D

Explanation: As Keshab Chandra Sen said, ‘Our position is not that truths are to be in all religions, but that all established religions of the World are true.’

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) Which of the following “was committed to “the worship and adoration of the eternal, unsearchable, immutable Being who is the Author and Preserver of the Universe”?

- a) Brahma Samaj
- b) Arya Samaj
- c) Prarthana Samaj
- d) Veda Brahma Samaj

ANS: A

Explanation: The Brahma Samaj was committed to “the worship and adoration of the eternal, unsearchable, immutable Being who is the Author and Preserver of the Universe”.

Q.4) Which of the following contributions were made by “Brahmo samaj”?

1. It denounced polytheism, idol worship, and the faith in divine avatars.
2. It condemned the caste system, dogmas and superstitions.
3. It didn’t support widow remarriage.

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: B

Explanation: The overall contribution of Brahma Samaj can be summed up as follows

1. It denounced polytheism, idol worship, and the faith in divine *avatars* (incarnations)
2. It condemned the caste system, dogmas and superstitions.
3. It wanted the abolition of child marriage, *pardah* system and the practice of sati
4. It supported widow remarriage

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) Which of the following was/were members of “Prarthana Samaj”?

1. M. G. Ranade
2. R. G. Bhandarkar
3. K.T. Telang

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: An off-shoot of the Brahma Samaj, the Prarthana Samaj, was founded in 1867 in Bombay by Atmaram Pandurang (1823– 98).

The Prarthana Samaj as an organization never had any great influence but its members, like M. G. Ranade (1852-1901), R. G. Bhandarkar, and K.T. Telang, were among the great leaders of nineteenth-century Maharashtra and they became the founders of the social reform movement in later years.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) Who among the following organized the initiative of “The National Social Conference”?

- a) R. G. Bhandarkar
- b) M.G. Ranade
- c) K.T. Telang
- d) Atmaram Pandurang

ANS: B

Explanation: The National Social Conference organized at the initiative of M.G. Ranade met each year immediately after the Indian National Congress (1885) annual sessions.

Justice Ranade was an erudite scholar with a keen intellect and under his able guidance the Prarthana Samaj became the active centre of a new social reformation in western India.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) The famous work “Satyarth Prakash” associated with which of the following?

- a) Brahma Samaj
- b) Arya Samaj
- c) Prarthana Samaj
- d) Veda Brahma Samaj

ANS: B

Explanation: The founder of the Arya Samaj was Dayananda Saraswati (1824–83).

In 1872 he met the Brahmos in Calcutta. In 1875 he founded the Arya Samaj and published his major work the *Satyarth Prakash*.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) The genesis of “Ramakrishna Mission” took place at?

- a) Bengal
- b) Bihar
- c) Oudh
- d) Punjab

ANS: A

Explanation: As we saw above, the early reform movements in Bengal were radical, questioning and criticising tradition very strongly.

In response to this emerged the Ramakrishna Mission as an important religious movement.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) Who among the following known as “Narendranath Dutta”?

- a) Ramakrishna Paramahansa
- b) M.G. Ranade
- c) Keshub Chandra Sen
- d) Swami Vivekananda

ANS: D

Explanation: The most famous among Ramakrishna Paramahansa disciples was a young graduate of the Calcutta University named Narendranath Dutta, afterwards famously called Swami Vivekananda (1863–1902).

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.10) Which of the following was/were members of “Theosophical Society”?

1. Annie Besant
2. Kasi Viswanatha Mudaliar
3. Sri Narayana Guru

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: A

Explanation: Even as Indian intellectuals felt challenged by western Enlightenment and rationalistic movements, there was a strain of thinking in the West which looked to the East for spiritual salvation.

- From this idea emerged the Theosophical Society, founded by Madam H.P. Blavatsky and Colonel H.S. Olcott in the United States of America in 1875.
- They came to India in 1879 and established their headquarters at Adyar in 1886.
- Under the leadership of Annie Besant, who came to India in 1893, the Theosophical Society gathered strength and won many adherents.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Socio – political organizations prior to 1885

Q.1) Which of the following is/are traits/characteristics of “principle of equality”?

1. total rejection of caste system
2. rejection of subordination of women
3. removal of superstitions

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: B

Explanation: While the principle of equality called for a total rejection of caste system, authoritarian family structure and subordination of women, the principle of rationality demanded the removal of superstitions and ritualism.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) Who among the following founded the “Satya Shodak Samaj”?

- a) Iyothethoss Pandithar
- b) Colonel Olcott
- c) Jyotiba Phule
- d) K T Telang

ANS: C

Explanation: Phule held radical views on social, religious, political and economic issues.

- He considered the caste system as an antithesis of the principle of human equality.
- He sought to raise the morale of the non-Brahmins and united them to revolt against the century's old inequality and social degradation.
- Towards this end Phule founded the *Satya Shodak Samaj* (Society for Seeking Truth) in 1875.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) Who among the following asked the bridegroom to promise the right of education to his bride during marriages?

- a) Raja Rammohun Roy
- b) Syed Ahmed Khan
- c) Aurobindo Sen
- d) Jyotiba Phule

ANS: D

Explanation: Since women and deprived and downtrodden were the worst sufferers in the society, Phule argued that women's liberation was linked with the liberation of other classes in society.

- Equality between classes as also between men and women was stressed by Phule.
- During marriages he asked the bridegroom to promise the right of education to his bride.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) Who among the following started the “Arya Mahila Samaj”?

- a) Pandita Ramabai
- b) Savitri Phule
- c) Sri Narayana Guru
- d) Sarojini Naidu

ANS: A

Explanation: After the death of her husband two years later Pandita Ramabai returned to Poona and started the Arya Mahila Samaj with the help of leaders like Ranade and Bhandarkar.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) Which of the following was/were associated with pandita ramabai?

1. Mukti sadan
2. Sharada sadan
3. Theosophical society

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: B

Explanation: Ramabai started the Sharada Sadan (shelter for homeless) for the destitute widows with the help of Ranade and Bhandarkar.

- But soon she was accused of converting Hindu women to Christianity and hence had to shift her activities to Khedgoan near Poona.
- She established a Mukti Sadan (freedom house) there. Soon there were 2000 children and women in the house.
- Vocational training was given make them self-reliant.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) The famous “social movement of the Ezhavas” were associated with which of the following region?

- Goa
- Gujarat
- Machilipatnam
- Kerala

ANS: D

Explanation: Sri Narayana Guru: This movement emerged in Kerala and was born out of conflict between the depressed classes and the upper castes.

It was started by Sri Narayana Guru (1854- 1928) spearheading a social movement of the Ezhavas of Kerala, a community of toddy tappers.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) Which of the following issues was/were raised by “Sri Narayana Guru Dharma Paripalana (SNDP) Yogam”?

- right of admission to public schools
- recruitment to government services
- access to roads and entry to temples

Select the correct option from below given codes:

- Only one
- Only two
- Only three
- None

ANS: C

Explanation: A great scholar in Malayalam, Tamil and Sanskrit, Sri Narayana Guru established the Sri Narayana Guru Dharma Paripalana (SNDP) Yogam in 1902.

The SNDP Yogam took up several issues such as

- right of admission to public schools.
- recruitment to government services.
- access to roads and entry to temples; and
- political representation.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) Consider the following statements:

- Aligarh Movement was started by Mirza Ghulam Ahmed in 1875.
- Syed Ahmad Khan wanted to reconcile Western scientific education with the teachings of the Quran.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: B

Explanation: Aligarh Movement was started by Syed Ahmad Khan in 1875. He wanted to reconcile Western scientific education with the teachings of the Quran.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) The magazine "Tahdhib-ul-Akhluq" related to?

- a) Syed Ahmad Khan
- b) Mirza Ghulam Ahmed
- c) Mohammad Qasim Nanotavi
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ANS: A

Explanation: Syed's progressive social ideas were propagated through his magazine *Tahdhib-ul-Akhluq* (Improvement of Manners and Morals).

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

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Explanation: The Ahmadiya movement founded by Mirza Ghulam Ahmed (1835–1908) in 1889 established a different trend.

While emphasizing the return to the original principles enunciated in the Quran, Ghulam Ahmed became controversial when he claimed to be a Messiah, which was considered heretical by mainstream Islam.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

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