

INDEX

The Delhi Sultanate - II.....	2
Later Provincial Kingdoms.....	5
Revision.....	8
Provincial Kingdoms of Medieval India (Northern, Western and Eastern India).....	11
The Mughals	14
The Mughals - II	17
The Later Mughals	20
Later Mughals & Other Provincial Kingdoms.....	23
The Bhakthi and The Sufi Movement	25
Revision.....	28
Coming of Europeans	31
Important Battles and Treaties, British vs Marathas	34
India under the Company's rule	37
The revolt of 1858 and its aftermath (Administrative Changes)	40
Socio - Religious movement in the first half of 19th Century	43
Socio - political organizations prior to 1885	46
Socio - political organizations prior to 1885	49
Revision.....	52
Freedom Struggle under Extremist Phase (1905-1917) and India and Neighbourhood policy	55
Freedom Struggle under Extremist Phase (1905-1917) - II.....	58
The Gandhian Era - I.....	61
Growth of revolutionary organisations in India and abroad	65
Gandhian Era & Tribal & Peasant Movements.....	68
Revision.....	71
Indian Constitution & Polity	75
The Preamble, The Union and its Territory, Citizenship	78
Fundamental Rights	81
Directive Principles.....	84
Amendment of Constitution & Basic Structure of the Constitution	87
Emergency provisions	91
Revision.....	94

The Delhi Sultanate - II

Q.1) The “Ala-ud-din Khalji” was governor of which of the following before he became sultan?

- a) Devagiri
- b) Malwa
- c) Multan
- d) Kara

ANS: D

Explanation: Ala-ud-din, a nephew and son in-law of Jalaluddin Khalji, who was appointed governor of Kara, invaded Malwa and this campaign yielded a huge booty.

- The success of this campaign stimulated his urge to embark on a campaign to raid Devagiri, the capital city of the Yadava kingdom in Deccan.
- On his return he arranged to get Jalaluddin Khalji murdered and captured the throne.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) Which of the following was/were reasons for successful in establishing large empire by Mongol?

1. Fast horses
2. Cavalry tactics
3. Openness to new technologies

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The term Mongol refers to all Mongolic-speaking nomadic tribes of Central Asia.

- In the twelfth century, they had established a very large kingdom, which included most of modern-day Russia, China, Korea, south-east Asia, Persia, India, the Middle East and Eastern Europe, under the leadership of Chengiz Khan.
- Their phenomenal success is attributed to their fast horses and brilliant cavalry tactics, their openness to new technologies, and Chengiz Khan’s skill in manipulative politics.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) Which of the following places was/were covered under Malik Kafur expedition to deccan region?

1. Madurai
2. Goa
3. Devanagari

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: A

Explanation: 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.
- Malik Kafur then set out for the Tamil country.
- Though Kafur's progress was obstructed by heavy rains and floods, he continued his southward journey, plundering and ravaging the temple cities of Chidambaram and Srirangam as well as the Pandyan capital Madurai.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) In the Delhi Sultanate, nobles were drawn from which of the following nationalities?

1. Afghans
2. Indian Muslims
3. Egyptians

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

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

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) Who among the following organized the Corps of Forty, all drawn from Turkish nobility and selected persons from this Forty for appointments in military and civil administration?

- a) Qutubuddin Aibak
- b) Iltutmish
- c) Balban
- d) Alauddin Khalji

ANS: B

Explanation: Iltutmish 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 Iltutmish, and after his death, to place Rukn-ud-Din Firoz on the throne.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) Who among the following abolished the Corps of Forty and thereby put an end to the domination of "Turkish nobles"?

- a) Qutubuddin Aibak
- b) Iltutmish
- c) Balban
- d) Alauddin Khalji

ANS: C

Explanation: 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 NCERT

Q.7) Which of the following internal reforms in administration was/were introduced by Ala-ud-din Khalji?

1. Marriage alliances between families of noble men were discarded.
2. He ordered that villages held by proprietary right, as free gift, or as a religious endowment be brought back under the royal authority and control.
3. The Sultan prohibited liquor and banned the use of intoxicating drugs.

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: B

Explanation: Ala-ud-din's first measure was to deprive the nobles of the wealth they had accumulated.

- It had provided them the leisure and means to hatch conspiracies against the Sultan.
- Marriage alliances between families of noble men were permitted only with the consent of the Sultan.
- The Sultan ordered that villages held by proprietary right, as free gift, or as a religious endowment be brought back under the royal authority and control.
- He curbed the powers of the traditional village officers by depriving them of their traditional privileges.
- Corrupt royal officials were dealt with sternly. The Sultan prohibited liquor and banned the use of intoxicating drugs.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) Consider the following statements:

1. Ala-ud-din collected land taxes directly from the cultivators.
2. The tax pressure of Ala-ud-din was on the rich and not on the poor.

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: Ala-ud-din collected land taxes directly from the cultivators. The village headman who traditionally enjoyed the right to collect them was now deprived of it.

- The tax pressure of Ala-ud-din was on the rich and not on the poor.
- Ala-ud-din set up the postal system to keep in touch with all parts of his sprawling empire.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) Who among the following attempted to shift the capital from Delhi to Devagiri in Maharashtra?

- a) Khizr Khan
- b) Khusrau
- c) Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq
- d) Muhammad Tughlaq

ANS: D

Explanation: Muhammad Tughlaq's attempt to shift the capital from Delhi to Devagiri in Maharashtra, which he named Daulatabad, was a bold initiative.

This was after his realization that it was difficult to rule south India from Delhi.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.10) The “Diwan-i-Amir Kohi” related to which of the following?

- a) Tax collection
- b) Agriculture
- c) External trade
- d) Standing army

ANS: B

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.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Later Provincial Kingdoms

Q.1) Which of the following is not correctly matched with respect to deccan and southern India?

- a) Devagiri – Maharashtra
- b) Madurai – Tamil Nadu
- c) Dwarasamudra – Andhra Pradesh
- d) Kakatiyas – Warangal

ANS: C

Explanation: At the beginning of the fourteenth century, when the Delhi Sultanate was preparing to extend southwards, the Deccan and south India were divided into four kingdoms: the Yadavas of Devagiri (Western Deccan or present Maharashtra), the Hoysalas of Dvarasamudra (Karnataka), the Kakatiyas of Warangal (eastern part of present Telengana) and the Pandyas of Madurai (southern Tamil Nadu).

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) Which of the following provincial kingdom became independent sultanate from Delhi Sultanate?

- a) Madurai
- b) Devagiri
- c) Kakaitaya
- d) Dwarasamudra

ANS: A

Explanation: Muhammad Tughluq (1325–51) even tried to make Devagiri (renamed as Daulatabad) as the capital to command the vast conquered territory more effectively.

- But his experiments failed and brought misery to the people. When he shifted the capital back to Delhi, his subordinates in the south declared independence.
- Thus, Madurai became an independent Sultanate in 1333.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) Which of the following kingdoms capital located on the south bank of Tungabhadra?

- a) Bahamani
- b) Vijayanagara
- c) Pandyans
- d) Cheras

ANS: B

Explanation: A few years earlier, in 1336, the Vijayanagar kingdom was inaugurated by the Sangama brothers Harihara and Bukka at Vijayanagara (present day Hampi) on the south bank of Tungabhadra.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) The famous work "Rayavachakamu" is wrote in which of the following language?

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

ANS: A

Explanation: The Telugu work *Rayavachakamu* gives interesting details about the Nayak system under Krishnadevaraya.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) Who among the following was Russian traveller visited southern India during the fourteenth to sixteenth centuries?

- a) Ibn Battutah
- b) Nikitin
- c) Domingo Paes
- d) Nuniz

ANS: B

Explanation: Several foreign visitors who came to South India during the fourteenth to sixteenth centuries wrote about their travels which throw useful light on the political, social, and cultural aspects. Of them, Ibn Battutah a Moroccan traveller (1333-45), Abdur Razzak from Persia (1443-45), Nikitin, a Russian (1470-74), the Portuguese visitors Domingo Paes and Nuniz (1520-35) provide remarkably rich information.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) Who among the following was first traveller to visit southern India?

- a) Nikitin
- b) Domingo Paes
- c) Nuniz
- d) Ibn Battutah

ANS: D

Explanation: Several foreign visitors who came to South India during the fourteenth to sixteenth centuries wrote about their travels which throw useful light on the political, social, and cultural aspects.

Of them, Ibn Battutah a Moroccan traveller (1333-45), Abdur Razzak from Persia (1443-45), Nikitin, a Russian (1470-74), the Portuguese visitors Domingo Paes and Nuniz (1520-35) provide remarkably rich information.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) With reference to medieval southern India, which of the following was/were called as gold coins?

1. Pon
2. Honnu
3. Varaha

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

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 NCERT

Q.8) With respect to Bahamani administration, the term "tarafs" related to which of the following?

- a) External trade
- b) Territorial division
- c) Standing army
- d) Garrison forts

ANS: B

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.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) Which of the following was not a province of Bahamani Kingdom?

- a) Berar
- b) Bidar
- c) Gulbarga
- d) Mysore

ANS: D

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.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.10) The famous reddy kingdom "Kondavidu" located in which of the following state?

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

ANS: A

Explanation: Bahman Shah attempt to exact an annual tribute from the state of Warangal, the Reddi kingdoms of Rajahmundry and Kondavidu (Andhra), led to frequent wars.

Bahman Shah emerged victorious in all these expeditions and assumed the title Second Alexander on his coins.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Revision

Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding “token currency” of Muhammad Tughlaq:

1. It is first time introduced in the world.
2. The currency was made of bronze content.

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 important experiment of Muhammad was the introduction of token currency.

- This currency system had already been experimented in China and Iran.
- For India it was much ahead of its time, given that it was a time when coins were based on silver content.
- When Muhammad issued bronze coins, fake coins were minted which could not be prevented by the government.
- The new coins were devalued to such an extent that the government had to withdraw the bronze coins and replace them with silver coins, which told heavily on the resources of the empire.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) Who among the following was known as “Kannu”?

- a) Rajab
- b) Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq
- c) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
- d) Khan-i- Jahan

ANS: D

Explanation: The vizier of Firuz Tughlaq, the famous Khan-i- Jahan, was a Brahmin convert to Islam. Originally known as Kannu, he was captured during the Sultanate campaigns in Warangal (present-day Telangana).

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) Which of the following changes made by the “Firuz Tughlaq”?

1. He followed a conciliatory policy towards the nobles and theologians.
2. He restored the property of the owners who had been deprived.
3. He reintroduced the system of hereditary appointments to offices.

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Firuz Tughlaq followed a conciliatory policy towards the nobles and theologians.

- Firuz restored the property of the owners who had been deprived of it during the reign of Muhammad Tughlaq.

- He reintroduced the system of hereditary appointments to offices, a practice which was not favoured by Ala-ud-din Khalji.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) Who among the following introduced jizya tax for the first time in India?

- Qutb-ud-din Aibak
- Balban
- Ala-ud-din Khalji
- Firuz Tughlaq

ANS: A

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.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) The “Khizr Khan” associated with which of the following Delhi Sultanate?

- Slave dynasty
- Khalji dynasty
- Tughlaq dynasty
- Sayyid dynasty

ANS: D

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.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) Who among the following 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?

- Nasar shah
- Khizr khan
- Alam shah
- Nasir-ud-din Muhammad Shah

ANS: C

Explanation: 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 NCERT

Q.7) The term “Sharqi Kingdom” associated with which of the following?

- Bengal
- Oudh
- Sind
- Gujarat

ANS: A

Explanation: The Lodi Dynasty was established by Bahlol Lodi (1451–1489) whose reign witnessed the conquest of Sharqi Kingdom (Bengal).

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) Who among the following shifted the capital from Delhi to Agra?

- a) Bahlol Lodi
- b) Sikander Lodi
- c) Ibrahim Lodi
- d) Shah Lodi

ANS: B

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.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) Consider the following statements regarding state and society of Delhi Sultanate:

1. There were well-defined and accepted rules of royal succession.
2. The Sultans required the holders of iqta's to maintain troops for royal service out of the taxes collected by them.

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: 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.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.10) With reference to Delhi Sultanate, the term "khots" related to which of the following?

- a) hereditary intermediaries
- b) village headman
- c) tax collectors
- d) slaves

ANS: B

Explanation: The territorial expansion was matched by an expansion of fiscal resources.

- The tax rent (set at half the value of the produce) was rigorously sought to be imposed over a very large area.
- The fiscal claims of hereditary intermediaries (now called *chaudhuris*) and the village headmen (*khots*) were drastically curtailed.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Provincial Kingdoms of Medieval India (Northern, Western and Eastern India)

Q.1) With respect to medieval India, which of the following is/are features of Gujarat province?

1. Handicrafts
2. Infertile lands
3. Flourishing seaports

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: B

Explanation: Gujarat was one of the richest provinces of the Delhi Sultanate on account of its handicrafts, fertile lands, and flourishing seaports.

Source: Poonam Dahiya

Q.2) Who among the following was the first to annex Gujarat to Delhi Sultanate?

- a) Qutb-ud-din Aibak
- b) Balban
- c) Ala-ud-din Khalji
- d) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq

ANS: C

Explanation: Alauddin Khalji was the first Sultan to annex it to Delhi Sultanate (c.1297 CE) and since then it remained under the Turkish governors of the Sultanate.

Source: Poonam Dahiya

Q.3) Who among the following founded the Muzaffarid dynasty?

- a) Zafar Khan
- b) Ahmed Shah
- c) Mahmud Begarha
- d) Naseer Shah

ANS: A

Explanation: Under Firoz Tughlaq, Gujarat had a benign governor who, according to the historian Ferishta, was highly liberal and encouraged the Hindu religion to a great extent.

- He was succeeded by Zafar Khan, whose father Sadharan was a Rajput who converted to Islam, and had given his sister in marriage to Firoz Tughlaq.
- After Timur's invasion, in c. 1407 CE, Zafar Khan, who was then the governor, proclaimed himself an independent ruler.
- He assumed the title of Muzaffar Shah and founded the Muzaffarid dynasty.

Source: Poonam Dahiya

Q.4) Who among the following founded the city of Ahmedabad?

- a) Zafar Khan
- b) Ahmed Shah
- c) Mahmud Begarha
- d) Naseer Shah

ANS: B

Explanation: Ahmed Shah (c.1411–1441 CE): Grandson of Muzaffar Shah, who was the real founder of the kingdom of Gujarat as he not only controlled the nobility and settled the administration, but also expanded and consolidated the kingdom.

He founded the city of Ahmedabad and made it his capital in c. 1413 CE (shifted earlier capital from Patan).

Source: Poonam Dahiya

Q.5) Who among the following led an expedition against the Portuguese to break their trade monopoly?

- a) Zafar Khan
- b) Ahmed Shah
- c) Mahmud Begarha
- d) Naseer Shah

ANS: C

Explanation: In c. 1507 CE, Mahmud Begarha led an expedition against the Portuguese (who had settled on the western coast) to break their trade monopoly, which was causing immense harm to the Muslim traders.

Source: Poonam Dahiya

Q.6) Consider the following statements regarding “Malwa Province”:

1. It was conquered by Alauddin Khalji in c. 1310 CE and remained the part of the Delhi Sultanate till the death of Firoz Tughlaq.
2. It had a very strategic position as it was situated on the high plateau between the rivers Narmada and Tapti.

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: C

Explanation: Malwa was the south-western province of the Delhi Sultanate, which was conquered by Alauddin Khalji in c. 1310 CE and remained the part of the Delhi Sultanate till the death of Firoz Tughlaq.

It had a very strategic position as it was situated on the high plateau between the rivers Narmada and Tapti and hence commanded the trunk routes between Gujarat and northern India, as also between north and south India.

Source: Poonam Dahiya

Q.7) Who among the following ascended the throne of Malwa and acquired the title of Hoshang Shah?

- a) Dilawar Khan Ghori
- b) Alp Khan
- c) Mahmud Khalji
- d) Ghiyas-ud-Din

ANS: B

Explanation: After the invasion of Timur, in c.1401 CE, Dilawar Khan Ghori who belonged to the court of Firuz Shah Tughlaq, threw off his allegiance to Delhi, though he did not take the royal title of Sultan.

- Dilawar shifted the capital from Dhar to Mandu, renaming it Shadiabad, the city of joy, which was highly defensible and which had a great deal of natural beauty.
- After the death of Dilawar Khan in c. 1405CE, his son Alp Khan ascended the throne and acquired the title of Hoshang Shah.

Source: Poonam Dahiya

Q.8) Which of the following were constructed in “Malwa Province”?

- 1. Hindola Mahal
- 2. Jahaz Mahal
- 3. Rani Rupamati’s palace

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Among the many buildings of splendid architectural beauty built in the fortified city of Mandu, the Jami Masjid, which was planned and begun by Hoshang Shah and completed by Mahmud Khalji, the Hindola Mahal, the Jahaz Mahal, Hoshang Shah’s tomb, and Baz Bahadur’s and Rani Rupamati’s palaces are worth a visit.

Source: Poonam Dahiya

Q.9) The “Lohara dynasty” was associated with which of the following?

- a) Gujarat
- b) Mewar
- c) Malwa
- d) Kashmir

ANS: D

Explanation: In the 11th century, the rulers were followers of Shaivism, and Shaivism was the central religion in Kashmir.

The oppressive taxation, corruption, internecine fights, and rise of the *Damaras* (feudal lords) during the unpopular rule of the Lohara dynasty (c. 1003–1320 CE) paved way for foreign invasions of Kashmir.

Source: Poonam Dahiya

Q.10) Who among the following known as Akbar of Kashmir?

- a) Shamsuddin Shah Mir
- b) Sikandar Shah
- c) Zain-ul-Abidin
- d) Mirza Haider

ANS: C

Explanation: Zain-ul-Abidin (c. 1420–1470 CE): Known as *Bud Shah* (the Great Sultan) and as Akbar of Kashmir who was benevolent, liberal, and an enlightened ruler.

Source: Poonam Dahiya

The Mughals

Q.1) Consider the following statements:

- 1. Mughals were descended from the Mongol Chengiz Khan and the Turk Timur.
- 2. Babur was the founder of the Mughal empire.

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 Mughals, descended from the Mongol Chengiz Khan and the Turk Timur, founded an empire in India which lasted for more than three centuries.

- But we remember them not as rulers of foreign origin, but as an indigenous, Indian dynasty.
- Babur was the founder of the Mughal empire which was established in 1526 after Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi in the battle of Panipat.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) Arrange the following "Great Mughals" in chronological order:

- 1. Humayun
- 2. Akbar
- 3. Jahangir

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: A

Explanation: Six major rulers of this dynasty, Babur, Humayun, Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb, known as the "Great Mughals", left their mark on Indian history.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) Consider the following statements regarding “first battle of Panipat”:

1. Babur had a large formidable army than Ibrahim Lodi.
2. Babur won this battle with the help of strategic positioning of his forces and the effective use of artillery.

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: Babur received an embassy from Daulat Khan Lodi, a principal opponent of Ibrahim Lodi, and Rana Sangha, ruler of Mewar and the chief of Rajput Confederacy, with a plea to invade India.

- When Babur marched to India, he first defeated the forces of Daulat Khan Lodi at Lahore as he had gone back on his promise to help Babur. 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.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) Consider the following statements:

1. Artillery is an army unit that uses large cannon-like weapons, transportable and usually operated by more than one person.
2. Gun powder was first invented by the Europeans and found its way to Asia in the thirteenth century A.D. (CE).

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: 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 NCERT

Q.5) Who among the following was defeated by Babur at battle of chanderi?

- a) Rana Sanga
- b) Mahmud Lodi
- c) Hasan Khan Mewati
- d) Medini Rai

ANS: D

Explanation: 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.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) Who among the following constructed the city of “Dinpanah”?

- a) Babur
- b) Humayun
- c) Sher Shah
- d) Ibrahim Lodi

ANS: B

Explanation: Humayun, a cultured and learned person, was not a soldier like his father.

Humayun spent the succeeding years of his life in constructing a new city in Delhi, Dinpanah, while his enemies were strengthening themselves.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) Who among the following defeated the Humayun at battle of chausa?

- A. Askari
- B. Hindal
- C. Bahadur Shah
- D. Sher Shah

ANS: D

Explanation: Battle of Chausa (1539): This battle was won by Sher Khan due to his superior political and military skills.

Humayun suffered a defeat in which 7000 Mughal nobles and soldiers were killed and Humayun himself had to flee for his life by swimming across the Ganga.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) Who among the following called as “prince without a kingdom”?

- a) Babur
- b) Humayun
- c) Sher Shah
- d) Ibrahim Lodi

ANS: B

Explanation: Humayun who had arrived at Agra assembled his army with the support of his brothers Askari and Hindal to counter Sher Khan. The final encounter took place at Kanauj.

This battle was won by Sher Khan and Humayun’s army was completely routed, and he became a prince without a kingdom.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) Who among the following called as “Farid”?

- a) Babur
- b) Humayun
- c) Sher Shah
- d) Akbar

ANS: C

Explanation: From the time Humayun abandoned the throne in the Battle of Kanauj to his regaining of power in 1555 Delhi was ruled by Sher Shah of the Sur Dynasty.

Born in the family of a Jagirdar and named as Farid, he received the title of Sher Khan after killing a tiger (sher in Hindi).

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.10) Consider the following statements:

1. Jagirdari is a land tenure system developed during the Mughals.
2. Under the system the collection of the revenue of an estate and the power of governing it were bestowed upon an official of the state.

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: Jagirdari: It is a land tenure system developed during the Delhi Sultanate. Under the system the collection of the revenue of an estate and the power of governing it were bestowed upon an official of the state.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

The Mughals – II

Q.1) Who among the following believed “When the peasant is ruined, the king is ruined”?

- a) Babur
- b) Humayun
- c) Khijir Khan
- d) Sher Shah

ANS: D

Explanation: When the peasant is ruined, Sher Shah believed, the king is ruined. Sher Shah took great care that the movements of the army did not damage crops.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) Which of the following reforms was/were introduced by “Sher Shah”?

1. He orders to collect tax at the point of entry and the point of sale.
2. He collected tax according to the fertility of soil.
3. He standardized the metal content of currency system.

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Sher Shah followed a flexible revenue system. Land was surveyed and revenue settled according to the fertility of the soil.

- In order to encourage trade, he simplified trade imposts, collecting taxes only at the point of entry and the point of sale.
- The standardization of the metal content of gold, silver and copper coins also facilitated trade.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) The term “sarai” associated with which of the following?

- a) Rest houses
- b) Prayer place
- c) Pilgrimage centre
- d) Fort jail

ANS: A

Explanation: The highways were endowed with a large network of *sarais*, rest houses, where the traders were provided with food and accommodation, ensuring brisk commerce.

Some of the sarais constructed by Sher Shah still survive. These sarais also ensured the growth of towns in their vicinity.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) “He stumbled out of his life, as he has stumbled through it” – related to which of the following?

- a) Babur
- b) Humayun
- c) Khijir Khan
- d) Sher Shah

ANS: B

Explanation: After Sher Shah’s death in 1545 his weak successors ruled for ten years. Humayun, who had fled after his defeat at Kanauj, had taken asylum in Persia.

- Humayun then went to Afghanistan with Persian troops. He succeeded in capturing Kandahar and Kabul.
- He died very soon after regaining Delhi when he slipped down the stairs of the library in the fort at Delhi.
- In the colourful words of Lane Poole, “Humayun stumbled out of his life, as he has stumbled through it.”

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) Who among the following known as “Jalaluddin”?

- a) Babur
- b) Humayun
- c) Sher Shah
- d) Akbar

ANS: D

Explanation: During Humayun’s wanderings in the Rajputana desert, his wife gave birth to a son, Jalaluddin, known as Akbar, in 1542.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) The famous “second battle of Panipat” held between Akbar and?

- a) Hemu
- b) Baz Bahadur
- c) Vir Narayan
- d) Muzaffar Shah

ANS: A

Explanation: In November 1556 Akbar marched towards Delhi to meet the forces of Hemu in the Second Battle of Panipat.

- An arrow struck the eye of Hemu when the battle was likely to end in his favour.
- The leaderless Afghan army became demoralised and the Mughal forces emerged victorious.

- Hemu was captured and executed. This victory made Akbar the sovereign of Agra and Delhi and re-establish the Mughal empire.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) Which of the following measures were taken by “Akbar”?

1. He abolished the jizya on non-Muslims.
2. He abolished the practice of sati.
3. The practice of making slaves of war prisoners was also discontinued.

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Akbar took earnest efforts to win the goodwill of the Hindus. He abolished the *jizya* (poll tax) on non-Muslims and the tax on Hindu pilgrims.

- The practice of *sati* by Hindu widows was also abolished.
- The practice of making slaves of war prisoners was also discontinued.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) Who among the following built the city of “Fatehpur Sikri”?

- a) Humayun
- b) Akbar
- c) Jahangir
- d) Shahjahan

ANS: B

Explanation: Akbar’s capital was at Agra in the beginning. Later he built a new city at Fatehpur Sikri. Though a deserted city now, it still stands with its beautiful mosque and great Buland Darwaza and many other buildings.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) Consider the following statements regarding “Mansabdari system”:

1. Sawar determined the number of soldiers each Mansabdar received ranging from 10 to 10,000.
2. Zat determined the number of horses under a Mansabdar.

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: Akbar provided a systematic and centralised system of administration which contributed to the success of the empire.

- He introduced the Mansabdari system. 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.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.10) The term “Shaikhzadas” associated with which of the following?

- a) Indian Muslims
- b) Afghans
- c) Persians
- d) Turks

ANS: A

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).

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

The Later Mughals

Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding “mansabdari system”:

1. The salary of a mansabdar was not fixed and vary accordingly.
2. The rank of Mansabdar was not hereditary.

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: 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 NCERT

Q.2) Who among the following propagated the philosophy of “Sulh-i-Kul”?

- a) Humayun
- b) Akbar
- c) Jahangir
- d) Shahjahan

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).

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) Who among the following became pir and enrolled murids?

- a) Akbar
- b) Jahangir
- c) Shahjahan
- d) Aurangzeb

ANS: A

Explanation: 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. It can be considered a sufistic order but not a new religion.
- He had become a Pir (Sufi Guru) who enrolled Murids (Sufi disciples) who would follow a set pattern of rules ascribed by the Guru.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) Which of following province declared independence from Mughal in 1608?

- a) Mewar
- b) Malwa
- c) Ahmad Nagar
- d) Gujarat

ANS: C

Explanation: In 1608 Ahmad Nagar in the Deccan had declared independence under Malik Ambar.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) The “William Hawkins and Sir Thomas Roe” visited Indian subcontinent during the reign of?

- a) Akbar
- b) Jahangir
- c) Shahjahan
- d) Aurangzeb

ANS: B

Explanation: Jahangir’s reign witnessed the visit of two Englishmen – William Hawkins and Sir Thomas Roe.

While the former could not get the consent of the emperor for establishing an English factory in India, the latter, sent as ambassador by King James I, succeeded in securing permission to establish a British factory at Surat.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) The Mughal emperor Shah Jahan divided the deccan area into four provinces. Which of the following were the provinces?

1. Telangana
2. Berar
3. Khandesh

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Peace thus having been restored in the Deccan, Shah Jahan left the Deccan after dividing it into four provinces: Ahmednagar with Daulatabad; Khandesh; Berar; and Telengana.

The viceroyalty of the four provinces was conferred by Shah Jahan on his son Aurangzeb, then eighteen years of age.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) The “Imad Shahs” related to which of the following dominion?

- a) Berar
- b) Bidar
- c) Golconda
- d) Bijapur

ANS: A

Explanation:

After flourishing for over a hundred years the Bahmani kingdom, that covered much of Maharashtra and Andhra along with a portion of Karnataka, disintegrated and powerful nobles carved out new dominions at Golkonda (Qutb Shahs), Bijapur (Adil Shahs), Berar (Imad Shahs), Bidar (Barid Shahs) and Ahmad Nagar (Nizam Shahs), which go by the collective name of Deccan Sultanates or Southern Sultanates.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) Who among the following was contemporary of Louis XIV of France?

- a) Akbar
- b) Jahangir
- c) Shahjahan
- d) Aurangzeb

ANS: C

Explanation: A contemporary of Louis XIV of France, Shah Jahan ruled for thirty years.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) Which of the following were visited during the reign of “Shah Jahan”?

- 1. Bernier
- 2. Peter Mundy
- 3. Nuniz

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: B

Explanation: 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 NCERT

Q.10) Who among the following was known as “philosopher prince”?

- a) Akbar
- b) Jahangir
- c) Dara Shukoh
- d) Aurangzeb

ANS: C

Explanation: 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 NCERT

Later Mughals & Other Provincial Kingdoms

Q.1) Who among the following was not a son of Shah Jahan?

- a) Dara Shukoh
- b) Murad
- c) Shuja
- d) Khurram

ANS: D

Explanation: A war of succession broke out between the four sons of Shah Jahan in which Aurangzeb emerged victorious.

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

Q.2) The famous "Satnamis uprising" against Aurangzeb were related to which of the following region?

- a) Maharashtra
- b) Gujarat
- c) Haryana
- d) Oudh

ANS: C

Explanation: In the north there were three major uprisings against Aurangzeb. The Jats (Mathura district), the Satnamis (Haryana region), and the Sikhs rebelled against Aurangzeb.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) Which of the following dynasty built the famous "Gol Gumbaz"?

- a) Qutb Shahs
- b) Adil Shahs
- c) Imad Shahs
- d) Barid Shahs

ANS: B

Explanation: Bijapur (modern Vijayapura) was the capital of the Adil Shahi dynasty during 1480-1686. It is famous for its magnificent buildings and dargahs.

- Gol Gumbaz (round dome) is the mausoleum of the seventh ruler of the dynasty Mohammad Adil Shah (1627-1656).
- Mohammad Adi Shah commissioned the mausoleum in his lifetime. Built of dark grey basalt and decorated plaster, the exterior of Gol Gumbaz is simple but beautiful.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) The term “abwab” was associated with which of the following?

- a) Tax
- b) Grants
- c) Priests
- d) Slaves

ANS: A

Explanation: As a staunch Muslim, Aurangzeb had discontinued the practise of levying *abwab*, a tax levied on the lands over and above the original rent, not sanctioned by Shariah.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) With respect to Mughal administration, the term “Muqaddam” associated with which of the following?

- a) Nobles
- b) Priests
- c) Village headman
- d) Spies

ANS: C

Explanation: The Muqaddam, privileged headman of the village, formed the Panch (Panchayat), an administrative organ of the village.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) With respect to Mughal administration, the term “Madad-i-Mash” associated with which of the following?

- a) Tax
- b) Grants
- c) Priests
- d) Slaves

ANS: B

Explanation: The middle class consisted of small Mansabdars, petty shopkeepers, hakims (doctors), musicians, artists, petty officials of Mughal administration.

There was a salaried class, and received grants called Madad-i-Mash from the Mughal emperor, local rulers and zamindars.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) With respect to Mughal Society, the term “mehr” was associated with which of the following?

- a) Free grants
- b) Tax collectors
- c) Bride price
- d) Village heads

ANS: C

Explanation: Muslim brides were entitled to receive mehr (money mandatorily paid by the groom) at the time of marriage, and also had the right to inherit property, though it was not equal to the share of the male members of the family.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) Which of the following European power developed the “Grafted varieties of mango” in India?

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

ANS: D

Explanation: Grafted varieties of mango came to be developed by the Portuguese.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) During Mughal period which of the following region has tremendous growth of sericulture?

- a) Bengal
- b) Gujarat
- c) Maratha
- d) Karnataka

ANS: A

Explanation: Sericulture underwent spectacular growth in Bengal to the extent that it became the chief supplier of silk to world trade.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.10) With respect to Mughal administration, the Zabt System” related to which of the following?

- a) Agriculture
- b) Warfare
- c) Slave department
- d) External trade

ANS: A

Explanation: Akbar promulgated the Zabt System (introduced by Todar Mal): money revenue rates were now fixed on each unit of area according to the crops cultivated.

The schedules containing these rates for different localities applicable year after year were called *dasturs*.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

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?

- Ramanujar
- Kabir das
- Sri Chaitanya guru
- 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?

- Tamil Nadu
- Andhra Pradesh
- Maharashtra
- 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?

- Sangama
- Saluva
- Tuluva
- 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?

- Territory
- Tribute
- Horse trade

Select the correct option from below given codes:

- Only one
- Only two
- Only three
- 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?

- Devaraya II
- Viranarasimha
- Saluva Narasimha
- 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)?

- Krishnadevaraya
- Viranarasimha
- Saluva Narasimha
- 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?

- Farmers
- Workshop people
- Priests
- 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”?

- Guru Govind Singh
- Guru Nanak
- Tej Guru Bahadur
- 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 *baniyas* 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) Pullicat
- 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, *purdah* 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
- d) Rashid Ahmed Gangohi

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

Q.10) Who among the following founded the "Ahmadiya movement"?

- a) Syed Ahmad Khan
- b) Mirza Ghulam Ahmed
- c) Mohammad Qasim Nanotavi
- d) Rashid Ahmed Gangohi

ANS: B

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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- 3. access to roads and entry to temples

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- c) Only three
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- (vii) access to roads and entry to temples; and
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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

Revision

Q.1) With respect to British rule, the “Alexander Duff” was associated with which of the following?

- a) Forests
- b) Education
- c) Revenue
- d) Land settlement

ANS: B

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.
- The cause of education was further promoted by missionaries like Alexander Duff.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) The famous “Grant Medical College was founded in 1845” at which of the following place?

- a) Delhi
- b) Bengal
- c) Madras
- d) Bombay

ANS: D

Explanation: Bentinck founded the Calcutta Medical College in March 1835.

The students of this college were sent to London in 1844 to complete their studies.

Ten years after the establishment of the Calcutta Medical College, the Grant Medical College in Bombay was founded in 1845.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) With respect to British administration, the “Arthur Cotton” associated with which of the following?

- a) Irrigation
- b) External trade
- c) Military general
- d) Health

ANS: A

Explanation: In Madras, a few irrigation works were carried out because of the personal enthusiasm of Arthur Cotton, an Engineering officer.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) Which of the following tree species were exploited by British for railway works?

- 1. Sal
- 2. Teak
- 3. Deodar

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Timber came to be exploited with the massive construction of the railway system.

- In the 1870s, it was calculated that every year one million sleepers were needed to build railway tracks.
- Indian trees, particularly *sal*, *deodar*, and *teak*, were preferred for their strength over other Indian timbers.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) In which of the following year, British enacted the Criminal Tribes Act?

- a) 1854
- b) 1865
- c) 1871
- d) 1878

ANS: C

Explanation: The colonial state, in order to manage and control forest resources, started the Forest Department and passed the Indian Forest Act, 1865.

- This was a draconian act which restricted the use of forest resources by indigenous groups who resented it.
- In order to contain protest and resistance the British enacted the dreaded Criminal Tribes Act, 1871.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) The Torture Commission, appointed by the Company government in which of the following presidency?

- a) Bombay
- b) Bengal
- c) Allahabad
- d) Madras

ANS: D

Explanation: The Torture Commission, appointed by the Company government in Madras in its report presented in 1855 exposed the atrocities perpetrated by the Indian revenue and police officials in the process of collecting land tax from the cultivators.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) With respect to East India Company rule, for how many years labours were hired under indentured system?

- a) 3 years
- b) 5 years
- c) 10 years
- d) 15 years

ANS: B

Explanation: The introduction of plantation crops and slope cultivation in Ceylon, Mauritius, Fiji, Malaya, the Caribbean islands, Natal and South Africa required enormous labour.

- Initially slave labour was used for this purpose. But after the Company government abolished slavery in India (1843), the system of indentured was used.
- Under this system, labourers were hired on contract for a period of five years (indenture) and they could return to their homeland with passage paid at the end.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) With respect to East India Company rule, the term “kanganis” related to which of the following?

- a) Irrigation
- b) Slave agents
- c) Tax officials
- d) Village guards

ANS: B

Explanation: The colonial state allowed agents (*kanganis*) to trick or kidnap indigent landless labourers.

- 150 indenture labourers “the innocent victims of a new system of slavery” were first taken from Thanjavur in 1828 to the new British coffee plantations in Ceylon.
- All of them deserted. Therefore, recruitment coupled with criminal laws prohibiting desertion started in the 1830s. People courted this new form of slavery to escape starvation deaths.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) Who among the following wrote “Poverty and Un- British Rule in India”?

- a) R C Dutt
- b) B R Ambedkar
- c) Dadabhai Naoroji
- d) M G Ranade

ANS: C

Explanation: Dadabhai Naoroji in his *Poverty and Un- British Rule in India* explained how the English rulers were different from the earlier invaders.

He said, in the case of former foreign invaders, they plundered and went back. They made, no doubt, great wounds, but India, with her industry, revived and healed the wounds.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.10) Which of the following comes under the “home charges”?

1. Incentive to the shareholders of the Company
2. Pensions to those who retired from civil and military services
3. Savings and the salaries of European officials, European traders and Planters remitted to England

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Naoroji argued that a great deal of wealth was drained to England in the form of Home Charges. The following constituted the Home Charges:

- Incentive to the shareholders of the Company
- Savings and the salaries of European officials, European traders and Planters remitted to England.
- Pensions to those who retired from civil and military services.
- The salaries of the staff and the Secretary to Home Government, India Office at London

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Freedom Struggle under Extremist Phase (1905-1917) and India and Neighbourhood policy

Q.1) Which of the following was/were reasons for rising national consciousness in British India?

1. The political decentralization
2. The economic centralization
3. The exploitation of resources

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: B

Explanation: The political and economic centralisation of India achieved by the British for the better exploitation and control of India inevitably led to the growth of national consciousness and the birth of the national movement.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) Which of the following was/were the liberal and radical thought of European writers?

1. Milton
2. John Stuart Mill
3. Paine

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The liberal and radical thought of European writers like Milton, Shelley, John Stuart Mill, Rousseau, Paine, Spencer and Voltaire helped many Indians imbibe modern rational, secular, democratic and nationalist ideas.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) Which of the following was/were tried to rediscover India's past?

1. R.G. Bhandarkar
2. Gopala Krishna Gokhale
3. R.L. Mitra

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: B

Explanation: The historical researches by European scholars, such as Max Mueller, Monier Williams, Roth and Sassoon, and by Indian scholars such as R.G. Bhandarkar, R.L. Mitra and later Swami Vivekananda, created an entirely new picture of India's past.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) Which of the following was/were implications of land tenure systems introduced by the British?

1. fixed the land revenue in cash
2. institutionalised the commodification of land
3. commercialisation of agriculture

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The British fixed the land revenue in cash without any regard to various contingencies, such as failure of crops, fall in prices and droughts or floods.

- Moreover, the practice of sale in settlement of debt encouraged money lenders to advance money to landholders and resorting to every kind of trickery to rob them of their property.
- There were also two other major implications of the new land settlements introduced by the East India Company.
- They institutionalised the commodification of land and commercialisation of agriculture in India.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) Which of the following was/were part of early nationalist era?

1. Farmers
2. Artisans
3. Elite sections

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: A

Explanation: The early nationalists in the INC came from the elite sections of the society. Lawyers, college and university teachers, doctors, journalists and such others represented the Congress.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) Which of the following was/were not moderates?

1. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
2. Lala Lajpat Rai
3. Bipin Chandra Pal

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: From the late 1890s there were growing differences within the INC.

- Leaders like Bipin Chandra Pal, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Lala Lajpat Rai were advocating radical approaches instead of merely writing petitions, prayers and memorandums.
- These advocates of radical methods came to be called the “extremists” as against those who were identified as moderates.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) Who among the following raised the clarion call “Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it”?

- a) Bipin Chandra Pal
- b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- c) Lala Lajpat Rai
- d) Aurobindo Ghosh

ANS: B

Explanation: Tilak raised the clarion call “Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it”.

Tilak and his militant followers were now requesting Swaraj instead of economic or administrative reforms that the moderates were requesting through their petitions and prayers.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) Which of the following was/were founded by Dadabhai Naoroji?

1. Voice of India
2. Rastgoftar
3. Bengalee

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: B

Explanation: Dadabhai Naoroji founded and edited two journals called *Voice of India* and *RastGoftar*. Surendranath Banerjea edited the newspaper called *Bengalee*.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) The famous swadeshi movement was started in which of the following year?

- a) 1899
- b) 1901
- c) 1905
- d) 1911

ANS: C

Explanation: The partition of Bengal in 1905, by the colonial government, which you will be studying in the next lesson, was vehemently opposed by the Indians.

The swadeshi movement of 1905, directly opposed the British rule and encouraged the ideas of swadeshi enterprise, national education, self-help and use of Indian languages.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.10) Who among the following founded the India Society?

- a) Bipin Chandra Pal
- b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- c) Lala Lajpat Rai
- d) Dadabhai Naoroji

ANS: D

Explanation: Dadabhai Naoroji elected to the British Parliament in 1892, he founded the India Society (1865) and the East India Association (1866) in London. He was elected thrice as the President of the INC.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Freedom Struggle under Extremist Phase (1905-1917) – II

Q.1) Which of the following is/are correctly matched?

1. Bal Gangadhar Tilak : Maharashtra
2. Lala Lajpat Rai : Bengal
3. Bipin Chandra Pal : Punjab

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: A

Explanation: The extremist or what we may call radical or militant group was critical of the moderates for their cautious approach and the “mendicant policy” of appealing to the British by way of prayers and petitions.

This form of militancy developed under the leadership of Bal Gangadhar Tilak in Maharashtra, Bipin Chandra Pal in Bengal and Lala Lajpat Rai in the Punjab.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) Which of the following was/were reasons for rise of extremists group?

1. factionalism in the Congress
2. frustration with the moderate politics
3. anger against Lord Curzon for dividing Bengal

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: By the last decade of the nineteenth century, there was conspicuous resentment against moderate politics within the Indian National Congress.

- This feeling of resentment eventually evolved into a new trend, referred to as the ‘Extremist’ trend.
- The primary reasons for the rise of this trend were: factionalism in the Congress, frustration with the moderate politics, anger against Lord Curzon for dividing Bengal.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) Which of the following is/are correctly matched?

Newspaper	Location
1. Swadesamitran	: Andhra
2. Yugantar	: Gujarat
3. Bengalee	: Bengal

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: A

Explanation: The other prominent development during the Swadeshi period was the growth of the vernacular press (newspapers published in Indian languages) in various parts of India.

- The nationalistic tone of the vernacular press became more pronounced during this time.
- The role played by *Swadesamitran* in Tamil Nadu, *Kesari* in Maharashtra, *Yugantar* in Bengal are a few examples.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) Arrange the following measures/acts in chronological order:

1. Public Meetings Act
2. Explosive Substances Act
3. Indian Press Act

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: A

Explanation: As the swadeshi movement gained support among the people, the government passed a series of repressive Acts such as the Public Meetings Act (1907), the Explosive Substance Act (1908), the Newspaper (Incitement and Offence Act 1908) and the Indian Press Act (1910) to crush the nationalistic activities of any nature.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) Which of the following measures/acts were taken by Lord Curzon?

1. Reduced the number of elected Indian representatives in the Calcutta Corporation.
2. The University Act.
3. The Official Secrets Act.

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Curzon did little to change the opinion of the educated Indian class. Instead of engaging with the nationalist intelligentsia, he implemented a series of repressive measures.

- For instance, he reduced the number of elected Indian representatives in the Calcutta Corporation (1899).

- The University Act of 1904 brought the Calcutta University under the direct control of the government.
- The Official Secrets Act (1904) was amended to curb the nationalist tone of Indian newspapers. Finally, he ordered partition of Bengal in 1905.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) The famous Risley papers were associated with which of the following?

- a) Education
- b) Vernacular press
- c) Tribal organizations
- d) Bengal partition

ANS: D

Explanation: Bengal Presidency as an administrative unit was indeed of unmanageable in size; the necessity of partition was being discussed since the 1860s.

- The scheme of partition was revived in March 1890. In Assam, when Curzon went on a tour, he was requested by the European planters to make a maritime outlet closer to Calcutta to reduce their dependence on the Assam– Bengal railways.
- Following this, in December 1903, Curzon drew up a scheme in his Minutes on Territorial Redistribution of India, which was later modified and published as the Risely Papers.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) Which of the following nationalist responded to partition in radical ways?

1. Surendranath Banerjee
2. K K Mitra
3. Prithwishchandra Ray

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: Both the militants and the moderates were critical of the partition of Bengal ever since it was announced in December 1903.

But the anti-partition response by leaders like Surendranath Banerjee, K.K. Mitra, and Prithwishchandra Ray remained restricted to prayers and petitions.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) Who among the following brought the idea of education in vernacular language?

- a) Rabindranath Tagore
- b) Satish Chandra
- c) Aurobindo Ghose
- d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

ANS: B

Explanation: The idea of education in vernacular language made its appearance much before the swadeshi movement with the foundation of Dawn Society by Satish Chandra in 1902.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) Which of the following activities were taken up by swadeshi samitis?

1. organization of indigenous arbitration courts
2. propagation of Swadeshi message during festivals
3. philanthropic work during the famines

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The other successful method of mass mobilization was the formation of samitis (corps of volunteers).

The samitis were engaged in a range of activities such as physical and moral training of members, philanthropic work during the famines, epidemics, propagation of Swadeshi message during festivals, and organization of indigenous arbitration courts, and schools.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.10) Who among the following pointed to a wall map of India, and said “Do you see this map? It is not a map but the portrait of Bharat Mata: its cities and mountains rivers and jungles form her physical body. All her children are her nerves, large and small.... Concentrate on Bharat as a living mother, worship her with nine-fold bhakti”?

- a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- b) Rabindranath Tagore
- c) Bipin Chandra Pal
- d) Aurobindo Ghose

ANS: D

Explanation: Sometime around 1905, Aurobindo Ghose was asked by a man as to how to become a patriot. In response Aurobindo pointed to a wall map of India, and said “Do you see this map? It is not a map but the portrait of Bharat Mata: its cities and mountains rivers and jungles form her physical body. All her children are her nerves, large and small.... Concentrate on Bharat as a living mother, worship her with nine-fold bhakti.”

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

The Gandhian Era - I

Q.1) The famous “Ilbert Bill” related to which of the following?

- a) Judiciary
- b) Education
- c) Police reforms
- d) Taxation

ANS: A

Explanation: During the viceroyalty of Ripon, the Indian judges were empowered through the Ilbert Bill to try Europeans.

But in the face of resistance from the Europeans the bill was amended to suit the European interests.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) The famous “Sambad Kaumudi” associated with which of the following?

- a) Raja Rammohan Roy
- b) M K Gandhi
- c) Sardar Vallabhai Patel
- d) Chidambaram Pillai

ANS: A

Explanation: The introduction of printing press in India was an event of great significance.

- It helped people to spread, modern ideas of self-government, democracy, civil rights and industrialisation.
- The press became the critic of politics. It addressed the people on several issues affecting the country.
- Raja Rammohan Roy’s *Sambad Kaumudi* (1821) in Bengali and *Mirat-Ul-Akbar* (1822) in Persian played a progressive role in educating the people on issues of public importance.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) Which of the following translated religious, historical and literary texts from Sanskrit, Persian and Arabic into English?

- 1. Max Mueller
- 2. William Jones
- 3. Charles Wilkins

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Orientalists like William Jones, Charles Wilkins and Max Muller explored and translated religious, historical and literary texts from Sanskrit, Persian and Arabic into English and made them available to all.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) Who among the following was the political guru of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi?

- a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- b) Gopala Krishna Gokhale
- c) Sardar Vallabhai Patel
- d) Dadabhai Naoroji

ANS: B

Explanation: Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was born in the coastal town of Porbandar in 1869.

- When he returned to India in 1915, he had a record of fighting against inequalities imposed by the racist government of South Africa.
- Gandhi certainly wanted to be of help to forces of nationalism in India.
- He was in touch with leaders India as he had come into contact with Congress leaders while mobilizing support for the South African Indian cause earlier.
- Impressed by activities and ideas of Gopala Krishna Gokhale, he acknowledged him as his political Guru.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) Which of the following leaders accompanied Gandhi during the Champaran Movement?

1. Rajendra Prasad
2. Acharya Kripalani
3. Mahadeva Desai

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Accompanied by local leaders such as Rajendra Prasad, Mazharul Huq, Acharya Kripalani and Mahadeva Desai, Gandhi conducted a detailed enquiry on Champaran movement.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) Which of the following leaders accompanied Gandhi during the Kheda Struggle?

1. Vithalbhai Patel
2. Vallabhbhai Patel
3. Indulal Yagnik

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The Kheda peasants who were also battling the plague epidemic, high prices and famine approached the Servants of India Society, of which Gandhi was a member, for help.

- Gandhi, along with Vithalbhai Patel, intervened on behalf of the poor peasants and advised them to withhold payment and 'fight unto death against such a spirit of vindictiveness and tyranny.'
- Vallabhbhai Patel, a young lawyer and Indulal Yagnik joined Gandhi in the movement and urged the ryots to be firm.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) Who among the following founded the Servants of India Society?

- a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- b) Gopala Krishna Gokhale
- c) Sardar Vallabhai Patel
- d) Dadabhai Naoroji

ANS: B

Explanation: Servants of India Society was founded by Gopal Krishna Gokhale in 1905 to unite and train Indians of different castes, regions and religions in welfare work.

It was the first secular organization in the country to devote itself to the betterment of underprivileged, rural and tribal people.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) Who among the following found the “Indian Liberal Federation”?

- a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- b) Gopala Krishna Gokhale
- c) Sardar Vallabhai Patel
- d) Surendranath Banerjee

ANS: D

Explanation: The public-spirited men of India, who had extended unconditional support to the war efforts of Britain had expected more.

- The scheme, when announced in 1918, came to be criticized throughout India. The Indian National Congress met in a special session at Bombay in August 1918 to discuss the scheme.
- The congress termed the scheme ‘disappointing and unsatisfactory.’ The colonial government followed a ‘carrot and stick policy.’
- There was a group of moderate / liberal political leaders who wanted to try and work the reforms.
- Led by Surendranath Banerjee, they opposed the majority opinion and left the Congress to form their own party which came to be called Indian Liberal Federation.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) The famous “the Philosophy of the Bomb” book was written by?

- a) Mir Ahmed
- b) Bhagwaticharan Vohra
- c) Surya Sen
- d) Fakir Ahmed Mian

ANS: B

Explanation: The famous statement of the revolutionary position is contained in the book The Philosophy of the Bomb written by Bhagwaticharan Vohra.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.10) Who among the following started the weekly Harijan?

- a) Bhagwaticharan Vohra
- b) Fakir Ahmed Mian
- c) M K Gandhi
- d) Mir Ahmed

ANS: C

Explanation: Determined to undo the divisive intentions of the government’s divide and rule policy, Gandhi gave up all his other preoccupations and launched a whirlwind campaign against untouchability—first from jail and then, after his release in August 1933, from outside jail.

- While in jail, he set up the All-India Anti-Untouchability League in September 1932 and started the weekly Harijan in January 1933.
- After his release, he shifted to the Satyagraha Ashram in Wardha as he had vowed in 1930 not to return to Sabarmati Ashram unless swaraj was won.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Growth of revolutionary organisations in India and abroad

Q.1) Which of the following was/were founding members of communist party of India?

1. M.P.T. Acharya
2. Mohammad Ali
3. Abani Mukherji

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The influence of the Left-wing in the Indian National Congress and consequently on the struggle for independence was felt in a significant manner from the late 1920s.

The Communist Party of India (CPI) was formed, by M.N. Roy, Abani Mukherji, M.P.T. Acharya, Mohammad Ali and Mohammad Shafiq, in Tashkent, Uzbekistan then in the Soviet Union in October 1920.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) Which of the following was/were correctly matched?

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------|---|-----------------|
| 1. Communist Party of India | : | M N Roy |
| 2. Hindustan Revolutionary Socialist Association | : | Kalpana Dutt |
| 3. Indian Republican Army | : | Mohammad Shafiq |

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: A

Explanation: Various revolutionary groups were functioning then in British India, adopting socialist ideas but were not communist parties.

- Two revolutionaries – Bhagat Singh of the Hindustan Revolutionary Socialist Association and Kalpana Dutt of the Indian Republican Army that organised repeated raids on the Chittagong Armoury in Bengal will be the focus of the next section.
- The Communist Party of India (CPI) was formed, by M.N. Roy.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) Which of the following was/were sent to jail, for four years of rigorous imprisonment in Kanpur conspiracy case?

1. M N Roy
2. Ghulam Hussain
3. Muzaffar Ahmed

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: A

Explanation: In the Kanpur Conspiracy case, Muzaffar Ahmed, Shaukat Usmani, Nalini Gupta and S. A. Dange were sent to jail, for four years of rigorous imprisonment.

Prelims Marathon MCQs Compilation November 2024

- Thirteen persons were originally accused in the Kanpur case: (1) M.N. Roy, (2) Muzaffar Ahmad, (3) Shaukat Usmani, (4) Ghulam Hussain, (5) S.A. Dange, (6) M. Singaravelu, (7) R.L. Sharma, (8) Nalini Gupta, (9) Shamuddin Hassan, (10) M.R.S Velayudhun, (11) Doctor Manilal, (12) Sampurnananda, (13) Satyabhakta.
- Eight persons were charge-sheeted: M.N. Roy, Muzaffar Ahmad, S.A. Dange, Nalini Gupta, Ghulam Hussain, Singaravelu, Shaukat Usmani, and R.L. Sharma.
- Ghulam Hussain turned an approver. M.N. Roy and R.L. Sharma were charged in absentia as they were in Germany and Pondicherry (a French Territory) respectively.
- Singaravelu was released on bail due to his ill health. Finally, the list got reduced to four.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) Which of the following was/were correctly matched?

Strike/agitation	:	Year
1. Kharagpur Railway workshop strike	:	1928
2. Calcutta scavengers strike	:	1929
3. Golden Rock workshop	:	1927

Select the correct option from below given codes:

- Only one
- Only two
- Only three
- None

ANS: D

Explanation: Trade unionism spread over to many urban centres and organised labour strikes. The communists played a prominent role in organising the working class throughout this period.

The Kharagpur Railway workshop strikes in February and September 1927, the Liluah Rail workshop strike between January and July 1928, the Calcutta scavengers' strike in 1928, the several strikes in the jute mills in Bengal during July-August 1929, the strike at the Golden Rock workshop of the South Indian Railway, Tiruchirappalli, in July 1928, the textile workers' strike in Bombay in April 1928 are some of the strikes that deserve mention.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) Which of the following bills was/were introduced by the British in 1928?

- Trade disputes bill
- Public safety bill
- Trade unions bill

Select the correct option from below given codes:

- Only one
- Only two
- Only three
- None

ANS: B

Explanation: Alarmed by the wave of strikes and the spread of communist activities, the British Government brought two draconian Acts - the Trade Disputes Act, 1928 and the Public Safety Bill, 1928.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) Which of the following was/were British communists arrested in India?

1. Philip Spratt
2. Ban Bradley
3. Lester Hutchinson

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Determined to wipe out the radical movement, the government resorted to several repressive measures.

- They arrested 32 leading activists of the Communist Party, from different parts of British India like Bombay, Calcutta, Punjab, Poona and United Provinces.
- Most of them were trade union activists though not all of them were members of the Communist Party of India.
- At least eight of them belonged to the Indian National Congress. The arrested also included three British communists-Philip Spratt, Ban Bradley and Lester Hutchinson – who had been sent by the Communist Party of Great Britain to help build the party in India.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) Who among the following wrote “Why I am an Atheist”?

- a) Bhagat Singh
- b) Jatindra Nath
- c) Raj Guru
- d) Sukhdev

ANS: A

Explanation: “I began to study. My previous faith and convictions underwent a remarkable modification. The romance of the violent methods alone which was so prominent among our predecessors was replaced by serious ideas. No more mysticism, no more blind faith. Realism became our cult. Use of force justifiable when resorted to as a matter of terrible necessity: non-violence as a policy indispensable for all mass movements. So much about methods. The most important thing was the clear conception of the ideal for which we were to fight.... from Bhagat Singh’s “Why I am an Atheist”.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) “He had participated in an international conference of Anthropology and presented a research paper on ‘Castes in India’, which was published later in the Indian Antiquary” – describes?

- a) M K Gandhi
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- c) B R Ambedkar
- d) Subhash Chandra Bose

ANS: C

Explanation: Ambedkar’s brilliance caught the attention of many. Already in 1916, he had participated in an international conference of Anthropology and presented a research paper on ‘Castes in India’, which was published later in the Indian Antiquary.

Source: Tamil Nadu History

Q.9) The “Southborough committee” was related to which of the following?

- a) Police
- b) Franchise
- c) Public Health
- d) Taxation

ANS: B

Explanation: The British government which was searching for talents among the downtrodden of India invited him to interact with the Southborough or the Franchise Committee which was collecting evidence on the quantum and qualifications to be fixed for the Indian voters.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.10) The “Mook Nayak” journal was published by whom among the following?

- a) M N Roy
- b) B. R. Ambedkar
- c) K T Telang
- d) Jatin Das

ANS: B

Explanation: Ambedkar launched news journals and organizations. Mook Nayak (leader of the dumb) was the journal to articulate his views and the Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha (Association for the welfare of excluded) spearheaded his activities.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Gandhian Era & Tribal & Peasant Movements

Q.1) Which of the following was/were the member/s of Nehru Report Committee?

- 1. Tej Bahadur Sapru
- 2. Sardar Vallabhai Patel
- 3. Rajagopalachari

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: A

Explanation: As an answer to Lord Birkenhead’s challenge, an All-Parties Conference met in February 1928 and appointed a subcommittee under the chairmanship of Motilal Nehru to draft a constitution.

- This was the first major attempt by the Indians to draft a constitutional framework for the country.
- The committee included Tej Bahadur Sapru, Subhash Bose, M.S. Aney, Mangal Singh, Ali Imam, Shuab Qureshi and G.R. Pradhan as its members.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.2) The famous poona pact was related to which of the following?

- a) Local languages
- b) Press
- c) Civil services
- d) Separate electorates

ANS: D

Explanation: Signed by B.R. Ambedkar on behalf of the depressed classes on September 24, 1932, the Poona Pact abandoned the idea of separate electorates for the depressed classes.

But the seats reserved for the depressed classes were increased from 71 to 147 in provincial legislatures and to 18 per cent of the total in the Central Legislature.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.3) Who among the following started the weekly Harijan?

- a) Bhagwaticharan Vohra
- b) Jyotirao Phule
- c) M K Gandhi
- d) Fakir Ahmed Khan

ANS: C

Explanation: Determined to undo the divisive intentions of the government's divide and rule policy, Gandhi gave up all his other preoccupations and launched a whirlwind campaign against untouchability—first from jail and then, after his release in August 1933, from outside jail.

- While in jail, he set up the All-India Anti-Untouchability League in September 1932 and started the weekly Harijan in January 1933.
- After his release, he shifted to the Satyagraha Ashram in Wardha as he had vowed in 1930 not to return to Sabarmati Ashram unless swaraj was won.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.4) Who among the following led the “Narkelberia Uprising”?

- a) Titu Mir
- b) Shraddananda
- c) Narendranath Datta
- d) Wahab Ali

ANS: A

Explanation: Narkelberia Uprising: Mir Nithar Ali (1782-1831) or Titu Mir inspired the Muslim tenants in West Bengal to rise against landlords, mainly Hindu, who imposed a beard-tax on the Faraizis, and British indigo planters.

Often considered the first armed peasant uprising against the British, these revolts soon took on a religious hue. The revolt later merged into the Wahabi movement.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.5) The famous “Pagal Panthis” group related to which of the following?

- a) Pune
- b) Gulbarga
- c) Bengal
- d) Amaravathi

ANS: C

Explanation: The Pagal Panthi, a semi-religious group mainly constituting the Hajong and Garo tribes of Mymensingh district (earlier in Bengal), was founded by Karam Shah.

- But the tribal peasants organised themselves under Karam Shah's son, Tipu, to fight the oppression of the zamindars.
- From 1825 to 1835, the Pagal Panthis refused to pay rent above a certain limit and attacked the houses of zamindars.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.6) Consider the following statements regarding “Faraizi Revolt”:

1. Faraizis were the followers of a Muslim sect founded by Muhmad Ali Khan.
2. Faraizis supported the cause of the tenants against the zamindars.

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 Faraizis were the followers of a Muslim sect founded by Haji Shariat-Allah of Faridpur in Eastern Bengal.

- They advocated radical religious, social and political changes.
- Shariat-Allah son of Dadu Mian (1819-60) organized his followers with an aim to expel the English intruders from Bengal.
- The sect also supported the cause of the tenants against the zamindars.
- The Faraizi disturbances continued from 1838 to 1857. Most of the Faraizis joined the Wahabi ranks.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.7) Which of the following was/were cause/s of “Moplah Uprisings”?

1. Hike in tax
2. Increase in field size
3. Cooperation of officials

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: A

Explanation: Hike in revenue demand and reduction of field size, coupled with the oppression of officials, resulted in widespread peasant unrest among the Moplahs of Malabar.

Twenty-two rebellions took place between 1836 and 1854. None, however, proved successful.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.8) The “damni-kol area” was related to which of the following?

- a) Rajmahal hills
- b) Abor hills
- c) Garo hills
- d) Mizo hills

ANS: A

Explanation: The British expansion on their territory led to an uprising by the martial Pahariyas of the Raj Mahal Hills in 1778.

The British were forced to usher in peace by declaring their territory as damni-kol area.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.9) Who among the following was the president of congress session 1929?

- a) Sarojini Naidu
- b) Sardar Vallabhai Patel
- c) Subhash Chandra Bose
- d) Jawaharlal Nehru

ANS: D

Explanation: Jawaharlal Nehru, who had done more than anyone else to popularise 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

Q.10) Which of the following decision/s was/were made in congress session 1929?

- 1. The Round Table Conference was to be attended.
- 2. Complete independence was declared as the aim of the Congress.
- 3. January 26, 1930 was fixed as the first Swarajya Day.

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The following major decisions were taken at the Lahore session, 1929.

- The Round Table Conference was to be boycotted.
- Complete independence was declared as the aim of the Congress.
- Congress Working Committee was authorised to launch a programme of civil disobedience including non-payment of taxes and all members of legislatures were asked to resign their seats.
- January 26, 1930 was fixed as the first Independence (Swarajya) Day, to be celebrated everywhere.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Revision

Q.1) Which of the following was/were the economic cause/s of revolt 1857?

- 1. Heavy taxation
- 2. High interest rates of money lenders
- 3. Disintegration of zamindari system.

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: The colonial policies of the East India Company destroyed the traditional economic fabric of the Indian society.

- The peasantry was never really to recover from the disabilities imposed by the new and a highly unpopular revenue settlement.
- Impoverished by heavy taxation, the peasants resorted to loans from money-lenders/traders at usurious rates, the latter often evicting the former from their land on non-payment of debt dues.

- These money-lenders and traders emerged as the new landlords, while the scourge of landless peasantry and rural indebtedness has continued to plague Indian society to this day.
- The older system of zamindari was forced to disintegrate.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.2) “England began with depriving the Indian cottons from the European market; it then introduced twist into Hindustan and in the end inundated the very mother country of cotton with cottons.” – commented by?

- a) Dadabhai Naoroji
- b) Govind Ranade
- c) Karl Marx
- d) John Marshall

ANS: C

Explanation: Karl Marx said it was the British intruder who broke up the Indian handloom and destroyed the spinning-wheel.

England began with depriving the Indian cottons from the European market; it then introduced twist into Hindustan and in the end inundated the very mother country of cotton with cottons.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.3) Who among the following brought medical opinion to support his views against child marriage?

- a) Akshay Kumar Dutt
- b) Raja Rammohan Roy
- c) Swami Vivekananda
- d) Syed Ahmed Khan

ANS: A

Explanation: Akshay Kumar Dutt, for instance, brought medical opinion to support his views against child marriage.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.4) Which of the following is/are come/s under the school of reformist movements?

1. Aligarh movement
2. Arya Samaj movement
3. Deoband movement

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: A

Explanation: The reform movements could broadly be classified into two categories—the reformist movements like the Brahma Samaj, the Prarthana Samaj, the Aligarh Movement, and the revivalist movements like Arya Samaj and the Deoband movement.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.5) Who among the following was founded the Widow Remarriage Association?

- a) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
- b) Jagannath Shankar Seth
- c) Bhau Daji
- d) Vishnu Shastri Pandit

ANS: D

Explanation: The Brahmo Samaj had the issue of widow remarriage high on its agenda and did much to popularise it.

- But it was mainly due to the efforts of Pandit Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar (1820-91), the principal of Sanskrit College, Calcutta, that the Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act, 1856, was passed.
- Vishnu Shastri Pandit founded the Widow Remarriage Association in the 1850s.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.6) Who among the following was put relentless efforts to enactment of the Age of Consent Act (1891)?

- a) D.K. Karve
- b) Karsondas Mulji
- c) B.M. Malabari
- d) Govind Mahadeo Ranade

ANS: C

Explanation: The Native Marriage Act (or Civil Marriage Act), 1872 signified legislative action in prohibiting child marriage.

- It had a limited impact as the Act was not applicable to Hindus, Muslims and other recognised faiths.
- The relentless efforts of a Parsi reformer, B.M. Malabari, were rewarded by the enactment of the Age of Consent Act (1891) which forbade the marriage of girls below the age of 12.

Source: spectrum Modern India

Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding "Gandhi":

1. He completed law from Clarks University from Washington.
2. He went to South Africa in connection with a case involving his client, Dada Abdullah.

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: Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was born on October 2, 1869 in Porbandar in the princely state of Kathiawar in Gujarat. His father was a diwan (minister) of the state.

Having studied law in England, Gandhi, in 1898, went to South Africa in connection with a case involving his client, Dada Abdullah.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.8) The “Indian Opinion” paper was started by Gandhi at?

- a) South Africa
- b) Champaran
- c) Kheda
- d) Ahmadabad

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

Q.9) Who among the following established the Tolstoy Farm was founded in 1910?

- a) Gandhi
- b) Gopala Krishna Gokhale
- c) Herman Kallenbach
- d) John Ruskin

ANS: C

Explanation: The Tolstoy Farm was founded in 1910 and named as such by Gandhi’s associate, Herman Kallenbach, after the Russian writer and moralist, whom Gandhi admired and corresponded with.

Besides being an experiment in education, it was to house the families of the satyagrahis and to give them a way to sustain themselves.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.10) Who among the following had written the “Unto This Last”?

- a) John Ruskin
- b) John Marshall
- c) Karl Marx
- d) Frederic Evangel

ANS: A

Explanation: The Tolstoy Farm was the second of its kind established by Gandhi. He had set up the Phoenix Farm in 1904 in Natal, inspired by a reading of John Ruskin’s Unto This Last, a critique of capitalism, and a work that extolled the virtues of the simple life of love, labour, and the dignity of human beings.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Indian Constitution & Polity

Indian Constitution: Historical Underpinnings, Evolution & Making of the Constitution, Features, Significant Provisions

Q.1) Which of the following statements was/were correct?

1. East India Company had the exclusive right of trading in India under a charter granted by Queen Elizabeth – I.
2. Company obtained the diwani rights in 1687.
3. British Crown assumed direct responsibility for the governance of India in 1858.

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: B

Explanation: The British came to India in 1600 as traders, in the form of East India Company, which had the exclusive right of trading in India under a charter granted by Queen Elizabeth I.

- In 1765, the Company, which till now had purely trading functions obtained the 'diwani' (i.e., rights over revenue and civil justice) of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.
- This started its career as a territorial power. In 1858, in the wake of the 'sepoy mutiny', the British Crown assumed direct responsibility for the governance of India.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.2) Which of the following act laid the foundations of central administration in India?

- a) Regulating act 1773
- b) Amending act 1781
- c) Pitts India act 1784
- d) Act of 1786

ANS: A

Explanation: Regulating Act of 1773: This act was of great constitutional importance as (a) it was the first step taken by the British Government to control and regulate the affairs of the East India Company in India; (b) it recognised, for the first time, the political and administrative functions of the Company; and (c) it laid the foundations of central administration in India.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.3) With respect to regulating act of 1773, the executive council consists of how many members?

- a) 3
- b) 4
- c) 5
- d) 6

ANS: B

Explanation: The regulating act of 1773 designated the Governor of Bengal as the 'Governor- General of Bengal' and created an Executive Council of four members to assist him. The first such Governor-General was Lord Warren Hastings.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.4) Which of the following act known as “act of settlement”?

- a) Regulating act 1773
- b) Amending act 1781
- c) Pitts India act 1784
- d) Act of 1786

ANS: B

Explanation: Amending Act of 1781: In a bid to rectify the defects of the Regulating Act of 1773, the British Parliament passed the Amending Act of 1781, also known as the Act of Settlement.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.5) Which of the following act created Board of Control to manage the political affairs?

- a) Regulating act 1773
- b) Amending act 1781
- c) Pitts India act 1784
- d) Act of 1786

ANS: C

Explanation: Pitts India Act 1784 allowed the Court of Directors to manage the commercial affairs, but created a new body called Board of Control to manage the political affairs. Thus, it established a system of double government.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.6) Which of the following statements was/were correct about “charter act of 1813”?

1. It abolished the trade monopoly of the company in India.
2. It asserted the sovereignty of the British Crown over the Company’s territories in India.
3. It allowed the Christian missionaries to come to India for the purpose of enlightening the people.

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The features of Charter Act of 1813 were as follows:

1. It abolished the trade monopoly of the company in India i.e., the Indian trade was thrown open to all British merchants. However, it continued the monopoly of the company over trade in tea and trade with China.
2. It asserted the sovereignty of the British Crown over the Company’s territories in India.
3. It allowed the Christian missionaries to come to India for the purpose of enlightening the people.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.7) Which of the following act authorised the Local Governments in India to impose taxes on persons?

- a) Regulating act 1773
- b) Amending act 1781
- c) Pitts India act 1784
- d) Charter act 1813

ANS: D

Explanation: Charter Act of 1813 authorised the Local Governments in India to impose taxes on persons. They could also punish the persons for not paying taxes.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.8) Which of the following act made the Governor-General of Bengal as the Governor- General of India and vested in him all civil and military powers?

- a) Regulating act 1773
- b) Pitts India act 1784
- c) Charter act 1813
- d) Charter act 1833

ANS: D

Explanation: Charter act of 1833 made the Governor-General of Bengal as the Governor- General of India and vested in him all civil and military powers.

- Thus, the act created, for the first time, Government of India having authority over the entire territorial area possessed by the British in India.
- Lord William Bentick was the first Governor-General of India.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.9) Which of the following act attempted to introduce a system of open competition for selection of civil servants and stated that the Indians should not be debarred from holding any place, office and employment under the Company?

- a) Regulating act 1773
- b) Charter act 1813
- c) Charter act 1833
- d) Charter act 1853

ANS: C

Explanation: The Charter Act of 1833 attempted to introduce a system of open competition for selection of civil servants and stated that the Indians should not be debarred from holding any place, office and employment under the Company. However, this provision was negated after opposition from the Court of Directors.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.10) Which of the following act separated, for the first time, the legislative and executive functions of the Governor-General's council?

- a) Regulating act 1773
- b) Charter act 1813
- c) Charter act 1833
- d) Charter act 1853

ANS: D

Explanation: Charter act of 1853 separated, for the first time, the legislative and executive functions of the Governor-General's council.

- It provided for addition of six new members called legislative councillors to the council.
- In other words, it established a separate Governor-General's legislative council which came to be known as the Indian (Central) Legislative Council.
- This legislative wing of the council functioned as a mini- Parliament, adopting the same procedures as the British Parliament.
- Thus, legislation, for the first time, was treated as a special function of the government, requiring special machinery and special process.

Source: Laxmikanth

The Preamble, The Union and its Territory, Citizenship

Q.1) Which of the following constitutional amendment act known as “mini – constitution”?

- a) First
- b) Seventh
- c) Forty – second
- d) Forty – fourth

ANS: C

Explanation: It should be noted at the outset that a number of original features of the Constitution (as adopted in 1949) have undergone a substantial change, on account of several amendments, particularly 7th, 42nd, 44th, 73rd, 74th, 97th and 101st Amendments.

In fact, the 42nd Amendment Act (1976) is known as ‘Mini-Constitution’ due to the important and large number of changes made by it in various parts of the Constitution.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.2) In which of the following case Supreme Court ruled that the constituent power of Parliament under Article 368 does not enable it to alter the ‘basic structure’ of the Constitution?

- a) A.K. Gopalan Case
- b) Shankari Prasad Case
- c) Berubari Union Case
- d) Kesavananda Bharati case

ANS: D

Explanation: In the *Kesavananda Bharati* case¹ (1973), the Supreme Court ruled that the constituent power of Parliament under Article 368 does not enable it to alter the ‘basic structure’ of the Constitution.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.3) Which of the following has most profound influence and material source of the Constitution?

- a) Government of India Act of 1935
- b) Directive Principles of State Policy
- c) Fundamental Rights
- d) Relations between the Executive and the Legislature

ANS: A

Explanation: The most profound influence and material source of the Constitution is the Government of India Act, 1935. The Federal Scheme, Judiciary, Governors, Emergency Powers, the Public Service Commissions and most of the administrative details are drawn from this Act.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.4) Which of the following provisions of preamble represents the nature of Indian state?

- 1. Sovereign
- 2. Secular
- 3. Republic

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The Preamble reveals four ingredients or components:

- Source of authority of the Constitution: The Preamble states that the Constitution derives its authority from the people of India.
- Nature of Indian State: It declares India to be of a sovereign, socialist, secular democratic and republican polity.
- Objectives of the Constitution: It specifies justice, liberty, equality and fraternity as the objectives.
- Date of adoption of the Constitution: It stipulates November 26, 1949, as the date.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.5) The Congress party itself adopted a resolution to establish a 'socialistic pattern of society' in which of the following session?

- a) Nagpur session
- b) Calcutta session
- c) Madras session
- d) Avadi session

ANS: D

Explanation: Even before the term was added by the 42nd Amendment in 1976, the Constitution had a socialist content in the form of certain Directive Principles of State Policy.

- In other words, what was hitherto implicit in the Constitution has now been made explicit.
- Moreover, the Congress party itself adopted a resolution to establish a 'socialistic pattern of society' in its Avadi session as early as in 1955 and took measures accordingly.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.6) Consider the following statements:

1. Social justice denotes the equal treatment of all citizens without any social distinction based on caste, colour, race and religion.
2. Economic justice denotes the non-discrimination between people on the basis of economic factors.

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 term 'justice' in the Preamble embraces three distinct forms- social, economic and political, secured through various provisions of Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles.

- Social justice denotes the equal treatment of all citizens without any social distinction based on caste, colour, race, religion, sex and so on.
- It means absence of privileges being extended to any particular section of the society, and improvement in the conditions of backward classes (SCs, STs and OBCs) and women.
- Economic justice denotes the non-discrimination between people on the basis of economic factors. It involves the elimination of glaring inequalities in wealth, income and property.
- A combination of social justice and economic justice denotes what is known as 'distributive justice'.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.7) Which of the following article of Indian Constitution related to Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment?

- a) Article 14
- b) Article 15
- c) Article 16
- d) Article 17

ANS: C

Explanation: The following provisions of the chapter on Fundamental Rights ensure civic equality:

- Equality before the law (Article 14).
- Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth (Article 15).
- Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment (Article 16).
- Abolition of untouchability (Article 17).
- Abolition of titles (Article 18).

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.8) Which of the following powers conferred upon parliament by article 3 of Indian constitution?

1. form a new state by separation of territory
2. diminish the area of any state
3. alter the boundaries of any state

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Article 3 authorises the Parliament to:

- (a) form a new state by separation of territory from any state or by uniting two or more states or parts of states or by uniting any territory to a part of any state;
- (b) increase the area of any state;
- (c) diminish the area of any state;
- (d) alter the boundaries of any state; and
- (e) alter the name of any state.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.9) At the time of Independence, which of the following princely states refused to join India?

1. Hyderabad
2. Kashmir
3. Baroda

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: B

Explanation: Of the 552 princely states situated within the geographical boundaries of India, 549 joined India and the remaining 3 (Hyderabad, Junagarh and Kashmir) refused to join India.

However, in course of time, they were also integrated with India—Hyderabad by means of police action, Junagarh by means of referendum and Kashmir by the Instrument of Accession.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.10) The famous “Dhar Commission” related to which of the following?

- a) Linguistics provinces
- b) Primary health
- c) Constitutional expert
- d) Judiciary

ANS: A

Explanation: The integration of princely states with the rest of India has purely an ad hoc arrangement.

- There has been a demand from different regions, particularly South India, for reorganisation of states on linguistic basis.
- Accordingly, in June 1948, the Government of India appointed the Linguistic Provinces Commission under the chairmanship of S.K. Dhar to examine the feasibility of this.

Source: Laxmikanth

Fundamental Rights

Q.1) Consider the following statements:

1. The Fundamental Rights in our Constitution are more elaborate than those found in the Constitution of any other country in the world.
2. The Fundamental Rights are guaranteed by the Parliament to all persons without any discrimination.

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: Part III of the Constitution is rightly described as the Magna Carta of India. It contains a very long and comprehensive list of 'justiciable' Fundamental Rights.

- In fact, the Fundamental Rights in our Constitution are more elaborate than those found in the Constitution of any other country in the world, including the USA.
- The Fundamental Rights are guaranteed by the Constitution to all persons without any discrimination.
- They uphold the equality of all individuals, the dignity of the individual, the larger public interest and unity of the nation.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.2) The Fundamental Rights are meant for promoting the ideal of?

- a) Socio – democracy
- b) Political democracy
- c) Economical democracy
- d) Distributive democracy

ANS: B

Explanation: The Fundamental Rights are meant for promoting the ideal of political democracy.

- They prevent the establishment of an authoritarian and despotic rule in the country, and protect the liberties and freedoms of the people against the invasion by the State.
- They operate as limitations on the tyranny of the executive and arbitrary laws of the legislature. In short, they aim at establishing 'a government of laws and not of men'.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.3) The right to property was deleted from the list of Fundamental Rights by which constitutional amendment?

- a) First
- b) Twenty third
- c) Forty second
- d) Forty fourth

ANS: D

Explanation: The right to property was deleted from the list of Fundamental Rights by the 44th Amendment Act, 1978.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.4) The article 300 – A of Indian Constitution related to which of the following?

- a) Inter – state commerce
- b) Grants in aid
- c) Property rights
- d) Writs

ANS: C

Explanation: The right to property was deleted from the list of Fundamental Rights by the 44th Amendment Act, 1978. It is made a legal right under Article 300-A in Part XII of the Constitution.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.5) Which of the following is/are features of fundamental rights?

- 1. All of them are available against the arbitrary action of the state.
- 2. They are defended and guaranteed by the Supreme Court.
- 3. They are sacrosanct and permanent.

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: B

Explanation: The Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Constitution are characterised by the following:

- 1. Some of them are available only to the citizens while others are available to all persons whether citizens, foreigners or legal persons like corporations or companies.
- 2. They are not absolute but qualified. The state can impose reasonable restrictions on them. However, whether such restrictions are reasonable or not is to be decided by the courts.
- 3. All of them are available against the arbitrary action of the state. However, some of them are also available against the action of private individuals.
- 5. They are justiciable, allowing persons to move the courts for their enforcement, if and when they are violated.
- 6. They are defended and guaranteed by the Supreme Court. Hence, the aggrieved person can directly go to the Supreme Court, not necessarily by way of appeal against the judgement of the high courts.
- 7. They are not sacrosanct or permanent. The Parliament can curtail or repeal them but only by a constitutional amendment act and not by an ordinary act.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.6) Which of the following article of Indian constitution declares that all laws that are inconsistent with or in derogation of any of the fundamental rights shall be void?

- a) Article 12
- b) Article 13
- c) Article 31
- d) Article 35

ANS: B

Explanation: Article 13 declares that all laws that are inconsistent with or in derogation of any of the fundamental rights shall be void.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.7) Which of the following is not part of article 19 of Indian constitution?

- a) Right to speech and expression
- b) Right to assembly
- c) Right to form association
- d) Right to Protection of life and personal liberty

ANS: D

Explanation: Article 19 guarantees to all citizens the six rights. These are:

- (i) Right to freedom of speech and expression.
- (ii) Right to assemble peaceably and without arms.
- (iii) Right to form associations or unions or co-operative societies.10a
- (iv) Right to move freely throughout the territory of India.
- (v) Right to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India.
- (vi) Right to practice any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.8) Consider the following statements regarding rights under article 19 of Indian constitution:

1. The rights under the article 19 are protected against state and private individuals.
2. These rights are available to both citizens and foreigners.

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: Originally, Article 19 contained seven rights. But, the right to acquire, hold and dispose of property was deleted by the 44th Amendment Act of 1978.

- These six rights are protected against only state action and not private individuals.
- Moreover, these rights are available only to the citizens and to shareholders of a company but not to foreigners or legal persons like companies or corporations, etc.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.9) Which of the following rights is/are covered under the right to freedom of speech and expression?

1. Freedom of the press
2. Right against tapping of telephonic conversation
3. Freedom of silence

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Freedom of Speech and Expression: It implies that every citizen has the right to express his views, opinions, belief and convictions freely by word of mouth, writing, printing, picturing or in any other manner. The Supreme Court held that the freedom of speech and expression includes the following:

- (a) Right to propagate one's views as well as views of others.
- (b) Freedom of the press.
- (c) Freedom of commercial advertisements.
- (d) Right against tapping of telephonic conversation.

- (e) Right to telecast, that is, government has no monopoly on electronic media.
- (f) Right against bundh called by a political party or organisation.
- (g) Right to know about government activities.
- (h) Freedom of silence.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.10) Which of the following article of Indian constitution grants protection against arbitrary and excessive punishment to an accused person, whether citizen or foreigner or legal person like a company or a corporation?

- a) Article 17
- b) Article 18
- c) Article 19
- d) Article 20

ANS: D

Explanation: Article 20 grants protection against arbitrary and excessive punishment to an accused person, whether citizen or foreigner or legal person like a company or a corporation.

Source: Laxmikanth

Directive Principles

Q.1) Consider the following statements:

1. Part V of Indian constitution related to directive principles.
2. Directive principles were borrowed from Spanish constitution.

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 Directive Principles of State Policy are enumerated in Part IV of the Constitution from Articles 36 to 51. The framers of the Constitution borrowed this idea from the Irish Constitution of 1937, which had copied it from the Spanish Constitution.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.2) The Directive Principles resemble the 'Instrument of Instructions' enumerated in the?

- a) Government of India Act 1858
- b) Government of India Act 1927
- c) Government of India Act 1935
- d) Independence Act 1947

ANS: C

Explanation: The Directive Principles resemble the 'Instrument of Instructions' enumerated in the Government of India Act of 1935.

- In the words of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, 'the Directive Principles are like the instrument of instructions, which were issued to the Governor-General and to the Governors of the colonies of India by the British Government under the Government of India Act of 1935.
- What is called Directive Principles is merely another name for the instrument of instructions.
- The only difference is that they are instructions to the legislature and the executive'.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.3) Which of the following article of Indian constitution says that Directive principles are fundamental in the governance of the country and it shall be the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws?

- a) Article 36
- b) Article 37
- c) Article 38
- d) Article 39

ANS: B

Explanation: The Directive Principles are non-justiciable in nature, that is, they are not legally enforceable by the courts for their violation.

- Therefore, the government (Central, state and local) cannot be compelled to implement them.
- Nevertheless, the Constitution (Article 37) itself says that these principles are fundamental in the governance of the country and it shall be the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.4) Which of the following directive principles is/are covered under article 39?

1. The right to adequate means of livelihood for all citizens.
2. The equitable distribution of material resources of the community for the common good.
3. Equal pay for equal work for men and women.

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Article 39 of Indian constitution direct the state to secure:

- a) the right to adequate means of livelihood for all citizens;
- (b) the equitable distribution of material resources of the community for the common good;
- (c) prevention of concentration of wealth and means of production;
- (d) equal pay for equal work for men and women;
- (e) preservation of the health and strength of workers and children against forcible abuse; and
- (f) opportunities for healthy development of children.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.5) Which of the following article of Indian constitution direct the state to secure prevention of concentration of wealth and means of production?

- a) Article 36
- b) Article 37
- c) Article 38
- d) Article 39

ANS: D

Explanation: Article 39 of Indian constitution direct the state to secure:

- a) the right to adequate means of livelihood for all citizens;
- (b) the equitable distribution of material resources of the community for the common good;
- (c) prevention of concentration of wealth and means of production;
- (d) equal pay for equal work for men and women;
- (e) preservation of the health and strength of workers and children against forcible abuse; and
- (f) opportunities for healthy development of children.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.6) Which of the following article of Indian constitution direct the state to promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor?

- a) Article 37
- b) Article 38
- c) Article 39
- d) Article 39 – A

ANS: D

Explanation: Article 39 – A of Indian constitution direct the state to promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.7) Which of the following article of Indian constitution direct the state to organise village panchayats and endow them with necessary powers and authority to enable them to function as units of self-government?

- a) Article 40
- b) Article 42
- c) Article 44
- d) Article 48

ANS: A

Explanation: Article 40 of Indian constitution direct the state to organise village panchayats and endow them with necessary powers and authority to enable them to function as units of self-government.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.8) Which of the following article of Indian constitution direct the state to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wild life?

- a) Article 42
- b) Article 44
- c) Article 48
- d) Article 48 – A

ANS: D

Explanation: Article 48 – A of Indian constitution direct the state to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wild life.

Q.9) Which constitutional amendment added the directive principle of State to minimise inequalities in income, status, facilities and opportunities?

- a) 24th Amendment
- b) 42nd Amendment
- c) 44th Amendment
- d) 54th Amendment

ANS: C

Explanation: The 44th Amendment Act of 1978 added one more Directive Principle, which requires the State to minimise inequalities in income, status, facilities and opportunities (Article 38).

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.10) Which constitutional amendment changed the subject-matter of Article 45 and made elementary education a fundamental right under Article 21 A?

- a) 44th amendment
- b) 56th amendment
- c) 78th amendment
- d) 86th amendment

ANS: D

Explanation: The 86th Amendment Act of 2002 changed the subject-matter of Article 45 and made elementary education a fundamental right under Article 21 A.

The amended directive requires the State to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years.

Source: Laxmikanth

Amendment of Constitution & Basic Structure of the Constitution

Q.1) Consider the following statements:

1. The constitutional amendment procedure of India is rigid like American constitution.
2. Part XVIII of Indian constitution deals with amendment procedure.

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: Like any other written Constitution, the Constitution of India also provides for its amendment in order to adjust itself to the changing conditions and needs.

- However, the procedure laid down for its amendment is neither as easy as in Britain nor as difficult as in USA.
- In other words, the Indian Constitution is neither flexible nor rigid but a synthesis of both.
- Article 368 in Part XX of the Constitution deals with the powers of Parliament to amend the Constitution and its procedure.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.2) Consider the following statements regarding amendment procedure of constitution:

1. Amendment of constitution can be initiated in state legislature.
2. The amendment bill required prior permission of President.

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: C

Explanation: The procedure for the amendment of the Constitution as laid down in Article 368 is as follows:

1. An amendment of the Constitution can be initiated only by the introduction of a bill for the purpose in either House of Parliament and not in the state legislatures.
2. The bill can be introduced either by a minister or by a private member and does not require prior permission of the president.

3. The bill must be passed in each House by a special majority, that is, a majority of the total membership of the House and a majority of two-thirds of the members of the House present and voting.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.3) Which of the following type/s of amendment/s is/are comes under article 368?

1. Amendment by simple majority of the Parliament
2. Amendment by special majority of the Parliament
3. Amendment by special majority of the Parliament and the ratification of half of the state legislatures by simple majority

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: B

Explanation: Article 368 provides for two types of amendments, that is, by a special majority of Parliament and also through the ratification of half of the states by a simple majority.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.4) Which of the following provisions of Indian constitution can be amended through simple majority?

1. Admission or establishment of new states
2. Abolition or creation of legislative councils in states
3. Quorum in Parliament

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: A number of provisions in the Constitution can be amended by a simple majority of the two Houses of Parliament outside the scope of Article 368. These provisions include:

1. Admission or establishment of new states.
2. Formation of new states and alteration of areas, boundaries or names of existing states.
3. Abolition or creation of legislative councils in states.
4. Second Schedule—emoluments, allowances, privileges and so on of the president, the governors, the Speakers, judges, etc.
5. Quorum in Parliament.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.5) Which of the following provisions of Indian constitution can be amended through special majority?

1. Directive principles
2. Fundamental rights
3. Fundamental duties

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: B

Explanation: The majority of the provisions in the Constitution need to be amended by a special majority of the Parliament, that is, a majority of the total membership of each House and a majority of two-thirds of the members of each House present and voting.

- The expression 'total membership' means the total number of members comprising the House irrespective of fact whether there are vacancies or absentees.
- The provisions which can be amended by this way includes: (i) Fundamental Rights; (ii) Directive Principles of State Policy; and (iii) All other provisions which are not covered by the simple and special with half of states ratification.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.6) Which of the following provisions of Indian constitution can be amended through special majority of parliament and consent of states?

1. Election of the President and its manner
2. Extent of the executive power of the Union and the states
3. Conferment of more jurisdiction on the Supreme Court

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: B

Explanation: The following provisions can be amended in special majority of parliament and consent of states:

1. Election of the President and its manner.
2. Extent of the executive power of the Union and the states.
3. Supreme Court and high courts.
4. Distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the states.
5. Goods and Services Tax Council3a.
6. Any of the lists in the Seventh Schedule.
7. Representation of states in Parliament.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.7) Which constitutional amendment declared that the Parliament has the power to abridge or take away any of the Fundamental Rights under Article 368 and such an act will not be a law under the meaning of Article 13?

- a) First constitutional amendment
- b) Seventh constitutional amendment
- c) Thirteenth constitutional amendment
- d) Twenty fourth constitutional amendment

ANS: D

Explanation: In the Golak Nath case² (1967), the Supreme Court reversed its earlier stand. In that case, the constitutional validity of the Seventeenth Amendment Act (1964), which inserted certain state acts in the Ninth Schedule, was challenged.

- The Supreme Court ruled that the Fundamental Rights are given a 'transcendental and immutable' position and hence, the Parliament cannot abridge or take away any of these rights.
- A constitutional amendment act is also a law within the meaning of Article 13 and hence, would be void for violating any of the Fundamental Rights.
- The Parliament reacted to the Supreme Court's judgement in the Golak Nath case (1967) by enacting the 24th Amendment Act (1971). This Act amended Articles 13 and 368.
- It declared that the Parliament has the power to abridge or take away any of the Fundamental Rights under Article 368 and such an act will not be a law under the meaning of Article 13.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.8) In which of the following case, Supreme court coined the term of "Basic Structure of Constitution"?

- a) Shankari Hari Prasad
- b) Golaknath
- c) Kesavananda Bharati
- d) Minerva Mills

ANS: C

Explanation: In the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973), the Supreme Court overruled its judgement in the Golak Nath case (1967).

- It upheld the validity of the 24th Amendment Act (1971) and stated that Parliament is empowered to abridge or take away any of the Fundamental Rights.
- At the same time, it laid down a new doctrine of the 'basic structure' (or 'basic features') of the Constitution.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.9) Which of the following element/s is/are part of basic structure of Indian constitution?

1. Supremacy of the Constitution
2. Secular character of the Constitution
3. Federal character of the Constitution

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: From the various judgements, the following have emerged as 'basic features' of the Constitution or elements of the 'basic structure' of the constitution:

1. Supremacy of the Constitution
2. Sovereign, democratic and republican nature of the Indian polity

3. Secular character of the Constitution
4. Separation of powers between the legislature, the executive and the judiciary
5. Federal character of the Constitution
6. Unity and integrity of the nation

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.10) The famous “wamana rao case” related to which of the following?

- a) Basic Structure
- b) States reorganization
- c) Languages
- d) Anti defection

ANS: A

Explanation: In the Waman Rao case (1981), the Supreme Court adhered to the doctrine of the ‘basic structure’ and further clarified that it would apply to constitutional amendments enacted after April 24, 1973 (i.e., the date of the judgement in the Kesavananda Bharati case).

Source: Laxmikanth

Emergency provisions

Q.1) The incorporation of emergency provisions in the Constitution is to safeguard?

1. Sovereignty
2. Tribal freedom
3. Environment

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: A

Explanation: Emergency provisions are contained in Part XVIII of the Constitution, from Articles 352 to 360.

- These provisions enable the Central government to meet any abnormal situation effectively.
- The rationality behind the incorporation of these provisions in the Constitution is to safeguard the sovereignty, unity, integrity and security of the country, the democratic political system, and the Constitution.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.2) Consider the following statements regarding emergency:

1. During an Emergency, the Central government becomes all powerful and the states go into the total control of the Centre.
2. It converts the federal structure into a unitary one without a formal amendment of the Constitution.

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: During an Emergency, the Central government becomes all powerful and the states go into the total control of the Centre.

- It converts the federal structure into a unitary one without a formal amendment of the Constitution.
- This kind of transformation of the political system from federal during normal times to unitary during Emergency is a unique feature of the Indian Constitution.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.3) Which of the following activity/activities is/are covered under Article 352?

1. War
2. Armed rebellion
3. Disaster

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: B

Explanation: An emergency due to war, external aggression or armed rebellion (Article 352).

- This is popularly known as 'National Emergency'.
- However, the Constitution employs the expression 'proclamation of emergency' to denote an emergency of this type.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.4) Which of the following article of Indian Constitution is related to President's Rule?

- a) Article 332
- b) Article 352
- c) Article 356
- d) Article 360

ANS: C

Explanation: An Emergency due to the failure of the constitutional machinery in the states (Article 356). This is popularly known as 'President's Rule'.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.5) The "Article 360" of Indian constitution is related to?

- a) Financial Emergency
- b) State Emergency
- c) President Rule
- d) Governor Rule

ANS: A

Explanation: Financial Emergency due to a threat to the financial stability or credit of India (Article 360).

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.6) Which of the following amendment/s is/are done by Special Majority of Parliament Consent of States?

1. Election of the President and its manner.
2. Extent of the executive power of the Union and the states.
3. Supreme Court and high courts.

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: Those provisions of the Constitution which are related to the federal structure of the polity can be amended by a special majority of the Parliament and also with the consent of half of the state legislatures by a simple majority. The following provisions can be amended in this way:

1. Election of the President and its manner.
2. Extent of the executive power of the Union and the states.
3. Supreme Court and high courts.
4. Distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the states.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.7) Consider the following statements:

1. Fundamental Duties are novel features of the Indian Constitution.
2. The Directive Principles along with the Fundamental Rights contain the philosophy of the Constitution and is the soul of the Constitution.

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: Directive Principles of State Policy are enumerated in Part IV of the Constitution from Articles 36 to 51.

- The framers of the Constitution borrowed this idea from the Irish Constitution of 1937, which had copied it from the Spanish Constitution.
- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar described these principles as 'novel features' of the Indian Constitution.
- The Directive Principles along with the Fundamental Rights contain the philosophy of the Constitution and is the soul of the Constitution.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.8) Which of the following fundamental rights are not suspended during national emergency?

- a) Articles 14 and 15
- b) Articles 17 and 18
- c) Articles 19 and 20
- d) Articles 20 and 21

ANS: D

Explanation: Fundamental rights can be suspended during the operation of a National Emergency except the rights guaranteed by Articles 20 and 21.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.9) The term “law” in Article 13 include/s which of the following?

1. Permanent laws enacted by the Parliament or the state legislatures.
2. Temporary laws like ordinances issued by the president or the state governors.
3. Statutory instruments in the nature of delegated legislation.

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: The term ‘law’ in Article 13 has been given a wide connotation so as to include the following:

- (a) Permanent laws enacted by the Parliament or the state legislatures;
- (b) Temporary laws like ordinances issued by the president or the state governors;
- (c) Statutory instruments in the nature of delegated legislation (executive legislation) like order, bye-law, rule, regulation or notification; and
- (d) Non-legislative sources of law, that is, custom or usage having the force of law.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.10) Which of the following country first introduced the preamble?

- a) USA
- b) Norway
- c) Germany
- d) Japan

ANS: A

Explanation: The American Constitution was the first to begin with a Preamble. Many countries, including India, followed this practice.

Source: Laxmikanth

Revision

Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding “charter act of 1853”:

1. It introduced an open competition system of selection and recruitment of civil servants.
2. It extended the Company’s rule and allowed it to retain the possession of Indian territories on trust for the British Crown.

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: Charter Act of 1853 was the last of the series of Charter Acts passed by the British Parliament between 1793 and 1853. It was a significant constitutional landmark.

- It introduced an open competition system of selection and recruitment of civil servants. The covenanted civil service was, thus, thrown open to the Indians also.
- Accordingly, the Macaulay Committee (the Committee on the Indian Civil Service) was appointed in 1854.
- It extended the Company’s rule and allowed it to retain the possession of Indian territories on trust for the British Crown.

- But it did not specify any particular period, unlike the previous Charters. This was a clear indication that the Company's rule could be terminated at any time the Parliament liked.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.2) Which of the following act changed the designation of the Governor-General of India to that of Viceroy of India?

- Charter Act 1793
- Charter Act 1813
- Charter Act 1853
- Government of India Act of 1858

ANS: D

Explanation: Government of India Act of 1858: It provided that India, henceforth, was to be governed by, and in the name of, Her Majesty.

- It changed the designation of the Governor-General of India to that of Viceroy of India.
- He (Viceroy) was the direct representative of the British Crown in India. Lord Canning, thus, became the first Viceroy of India.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.3) Which of the following act initiated the process of decentralisation by restoring the legislative powers to the Bombay and Madras Presidencies?

- Charter act 1833
- Charter act 1853
- Government of India Act of 1858
- Indian Councils Act of 1861

ANS: D

Explanation: Indian Councils Act of 1861 It initiated the process of decentralisation by restoring the legislative powers to the Bombay and Madras Presidencies.

- It, thus, reversed the centralising tendency that started from the Regulating Act of 1773 and reached its climax under the Charter Act of 1833.
- This policy of legislative devolution resulted in the grant of almost complete internal autonomy to the provinces in 1937.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.4) Who among the following on behalf the INC declared that 'the Constitution of free India must be framed, without outside interference, by a Constituent Assembly elected on the basis of adult franchise'?

- Jawaharlal Nehru
- Sardar Vallabhai patel
- M K Gandhi
- Subhash Chandra Bose

ANS: A

Explanation: In 1938, Jawaharlal Nehru, on behalf the INC declared that 'the Constitution of free India must be framed, without outside interference, by a Constituent Assembly elected on the basis of adult franchise'.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.5) Who among the following headed the “Provincial Constitution Committee”?

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) Sardar Vallabhai Patel
- c) M K Gandhi
- d) Subhash Chandra Bose

ANS: B

Explanation: Provincial Constitution Committee was headed by Sardar Vallabhai Patel.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.6) Who among the following was appointed as the constitutional advisor (Legal advisor) to the Constituent Assembly?

- a) Sir B.N. Rau
- b) H.V.R. Iyengar
- c) S.N. Mukerjee
- d) Prem Behari Narain Raizada

ANS: A

Explanation: Sir B.N. Rau was appointed as the constitutional advisor (Legal advisor) to the Constituent Assembly.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.7) Which of the following constitutional amendment made provision with respect to an authoritative text of the Constitution in the Hindi language?

- a) Seventh
- b) Twenty – forth
- c) Forty fourth
- d) Fifty – eighth

ANS: D

Explanation: Originally, the Constitution of India did not make any provision with respect to an authoritative text of the Constitution in the Hindi language.

- Later, a provision in this regard was made by the 58th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1987.
- This amendment inserted a new Article 394-A in the last part of the Constitution i.e., Part XXII.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.8) Consider the following statements:

1. The Constitution of India establishes a federal system of Government.
2. The term ‘Federation’ has nowhere been used in the Constitution.

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 Constitution of India establishes a federal system of Government.

- Moreover, the term ‘Federation’ has nowhere been used in the Constitution.
- Article 1, on the other hand, describes India as a ‘Union of States’ which implies two things: one, Indian Federation is not the result of an agreement by the states; and two, no state has the right to secede from the federation.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.9) Which of the following is/are federal features of Indian constitution?

1. division of powers
2. rigidity of Constitution
3. bicameralism

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The Constitution of India establishes a federal system of Government. It contains all the usual features of a federation, viz., two Government, division of powers, written Constitution, supremacy of Constitution, rigidity of Constitution, independent judiciary and bicameralism.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.10) Which of the following is related to make provision for just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief?

- a) Article 39
- b) Article 40
- c) Article 41
- d) Article 42

ANS: D

Explanation: To make provision for just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief (Article 42).

Source: Laxmikanth