

ForumIAS

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The Sikh Dynasty

1. With reference to the Sikh resistance against the Afghan invasions led by Ahmad Shah Abdali in the mid-18th century, consider the following statements:

1. Ahmad Shah Abdali's repeated invasions inadvertently strengthened Sikh political unity by forcing the decentralized Misls to formally organize under the unified command of the Dal Khalsa.
2. The event known as the Vadda Ghallughara (Great Massacre) refers to the destruction of the city of Amritsar and the execution of thousands of Sikh soldiers and civilians by the Afghan forces in 1762 CE.
3. The primary strategy adopted by the Sikhs against Abdali was one of elusive guerrilla warfare (dhar-pat), which aimed at harassing the Afghan lines of supply rather than engaging in large, decisive pitched battles.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** The constant pressure from Abdali forced the Sikh groups to realize the necessity of a unified military command, leading to the institutionalization of the Dal Khalsa (The Army of the Khalsa).
- **Statement 2: Correct.** The Vadda Ghallughara (February 1762) was a massive operation by Abdali's forces where they encircled and slaughtered a large body of Sikhs, followed by the systematic destruction of the Harmandir Sahib (Golden Temple) and other shrines in Amritsar.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Following the setback of the Vadda Ghallughara, the Sikhs quickly reverted to highly effective dhar-pat (surprise attacks and plunder) guerrilla tactics, making it impossible for the Afghans to consolidate power in Punjab.

2. After the death of Ahmad Shah Abdali in 1772 CE, his son Timur Shah Durrani made several attempts to reassert Afghan control over Punjab. His failure to maintain control was primarily and immediately due to which of the following?

- (a) A major civil war erupting within the Durrani empire over succession in Kabul.
- (b) The effective resistance and consolidation of territories by the emerging Sikh Misls.
- (c) Direct military intervention by the Marathas in Lahore in support of the Sikh chiefs.
- (d) The British EIC securing a defensive treaty with the Sikh Misls of the cis-Sutlej region.

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **(b) Correct.** The period between 1772 and 1799 CE (Ranjit Singh's capture of Lahore) was marked by the apex of Misl power. The decentralized but powerful Misls used the vacuum created by Abdali's death to aggressively assert control over various regions of Punjab, repeatedly frustrating the less resolute campaigns of Timur Shah Durrani and his successors.

3. With reference to the administrative structure and terminology of the Sikh Misls in the 18th century, consider the following pairs:

Terminology	Function or Meaning

1. Rakhi	A protective levy (tax) demanded from villagers in return for security against aggression.
2. Gurmatta	A political and religious resolution passed by the Sarbat Khalsa in Amritsar.
3. Jathedar	The chief or leader of an individual Misl.
4. Dal Khalsa	The assembly of all Misl chiefs for collective decision-making.

How many of the above rows are correctly matched?

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Pair 1: Correct.** **Rakhi** (literally 'protection') was a system of protection money (usually 1/5th of the produce) levied by the Misls on the inhabitants of the region they controlled.
- **Pair 2: Correct.** **Gurmatta** (Guru's counsel) was a resolution or decree passed by the **Sarbat Khalsa** (General Assembly of the Khalsa) gathered at Amritsar.
- **Pair 3: Correct.** The leader of each Misl (armed confederacy) was known as the **Jathedar**.
- **Pair 4: Incorrect.** The **Dal Khalsa** was the entire combined army or military organization of all the Misls. The assembly of all Misl chiefs was the **Sarbat Khalsa**.

4. With reference to Maharaja Dalip Singh (The Last Maharaja of the Sikh Empire), consider the following statements:

1. He ascended the throne in his minority after the death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, necessitating the regency of his mother, Maharani Jind Kaur.
2. After the annexation of Punjab, he was exiled to England, where he eventually converted to Christianity and subsequently surrendered the famed Koh-i-Noor diamond to 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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Incorrect.** Dalip Singh ascended the throne not after Ranjit Singh (who died in 1839), but after the deaths of his half-brothers, following the chaotic succession struggle that characterized the 1840s. He was the son of Ranjit Singh and Maharani Jind Kaur, who served as his Regent.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Following the Second Anglo-Sikh War and the annexation of Punjab in 1849, the Treaty of Lahore stipulated that Dalip Singh must surrender the Koh-i-Noor to the Queen of England. He was subsequently exiled and converted to Christianity.

5. Maharaja Ranjit Singh's first decisive political and military action that marked his rise from a Misl chief (Sukerchakia Misl) to the supreme leader of Punjab was the strategic capture of which of the following cities in 1799 CE?

- (a) Amritsar
- (b) Multan
- (c) Lahore
- (d) Peshawar

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **(c) Correct.** The capture of **Lahore** in 1799 CE from the Bhangi Misl (who controlled it) was the most significant action. It provided Ranjit Singh with a strategic and symbolic capital, marking the formal beginning of his consolidation of power over the various Misls.

6. The political environment that enabled Ranjit Singh to consolidate the fragmented Sikh chiefdoms into a centralized, powerful state was primarily characterized by:

- (a) The direct financial and military support provided by the French to the Sukerchakia Misl.
- (b) The complete withdrawal of all Mughal and Afghan forces from Punjab by 1780 CE.
- (c) The endemic warfare among the various Misls, creating a vacuum that only a strong, unified leader could fill.
- (d) The systematic elimination of all non-Sikh Zamindars and local chiefs across the entire Punjab region.

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **(c) Correct.** The period post-1770 CE was marked by constant infighting and territorial rivalry among the twelve major Misls. This fragmentation and lack of a truly centralized authority created a political opportunity that Ranjit Singh, with his military acumen and diplomatic skill, exploited to unify Punjab.

7. With reference to the statecraft and economic policies of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, consider the following statements:

- 1. Ranjit Singh maintained a remarkable degree of **secularism** in his court and government, employing Hindus, Muslims, and Europeans in high administrative and military positions.
- 2. His revenue system was based on a fixed cash assessment of the land, completely abolishing the earlier practice of assessment by the division of crops (Batai or Kankut) across his kingdom.

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Ranjit Singh's court and army were famous for their diversity. His Prime Minister was a Hindu (Raja Dhian Singh), his Foreign Minister was a Muslim (Fakir Azizuddin), and he heavily employed European and American officers.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** While Ranjit Singh tried to introduce a more rigorous measurement system, he often continued to use the old system of crop-sharing (Batai) or estimation (Kankut) alongside the

cash-based system in different areas, often preferring the revenue farmer (Ijaradari) system due to the large size of his empire.

8. Regarding the military and diplomatic policy of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, consider the following statements:

1. He successfully annexed the key territories of Kashmir, Multan, and Peshawar to his kingdom, extending his rule beyond the natural barriers of the Indus River.
2. His elite, European-trained infantry wing was called the Fauj-i-Khas, and it was organized primarily by officers dismissed from the French Napoleonic army.
3. The Treaty of Amritsar (1809) was signed between Ranjit Singh and the British EIC, definitively establishing the River Sutlej as the permanent and non-negotiable boundary between the two powers.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Ranjit Singh captured Kashmir from the Afghans in 1819, Multan in 1818, and Peshawar in 1834, greatly expanding his territory and ensuring strategic security on the North-West Frontier.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** The **Fauj-i-Khas** was his elite, modern fighting force, trained by figures like Generals Ventura and Allard, who were often veterans of Napoleon's army.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** The Treaty of Amritsar (1809) forced Ranjit Singh to confine his territorial expansion to the North and West of the River Sutlej, acknowledging British supremacy over the Cis-Sutlej states.

9. Which of the following treaties, signed after a major military conflict, formally led to the deposition of Maharaja Dalip Singh, the surrender of the Koh-i-Noor, and the annexation of the entire state of Punjab to the British East India Company's territories?

- (a) Treaty of Lahore (1846)
- (b) Treaty of Bhyrowal (1846)
- (c) Treaty of Lahore (1849)
- (d) Treaty of Amritsar (1809)

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **(c) Correct.** The **Treaty of Lahore (1849)**, signed at the conclusion of the **Second Anglo-Sikh War (1848-49)**, formally ended Sikh sovereignty. Lord Dalhousie, the Governor-General, declared Punjab annexed, placed the administration under a Board of Control, and executed the conditions of the treaty, including the fate of Dalip Singh and the Koh-i-Noor.

10. Compare the strategies employed by different Sikh leaders in resisting the Mughal and Afghan control over Punjab throughout the 18th and early 19th centuries:

Sikh Leader/Group	Primary Strategy in Resistance

1. Banda Bahadur	Centralized territorial conquest and direct confrontation, challenging Mughal authority in pitched battles.
2. Dal Khalsa (Misl Period)	Decentralized, highly mobile guerrilla warfare targeting vulnerable supply lines (Dhar-pat).
3. Ranjit Singh	Military modernization using European-trained forces and pragmatic diplomacy (Treaty of Amritsar) to secure one frontier (British) while expanding on another (Afghan).

How many of the above rows correctly reflect the primary strategy adopted by the leader/group?

- (a) Only one row
- (b) Only two rows
- (c) All three rows
- (d) None of the rows

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Row 1: Correct.** Banda Bahadur created a temporary but centralized state and focused on direct, open battles to establish territorial control, leading to an eventual clash with the full might of the later Mughal forces.
- **Row 2: Correct.** The Dal Khalsa post-Banda Bahadur (1716 CE) was forced to adopt a strategy of survival through highly mobile, elusive warfare (guerrilla tactics) against both the Mughals and the Afghans (Abdali).
- **Row 3: Correct.** Ranjit Singh's strategy was unique. He modernized his army drastically, and politically, he secured his southern border by signing the Treaty of Amritsar (1809) with the British, allowing him to focus his energy on expansion towards the west (Multan, Peshawar) and north (Kashmir).

Rajput, South India, and Travancore Dynasties

1. With reference to the breakdown of Mughal-Rajput relations under Emperor Aurangzeb, consider the following statements:

1. Aurangzeb's intervention in the Marwar succession following the death of Maharaja Jaswant Singh was driven primarily by political expediency to place a loyal puppet on the throne rather than purely religious zeal.
2. The re-imposition of the Jizya tax in 1679 CE was a direct trigger for the alliance between the Sisodias of Mewar and the Rathors of Marwar against the Mughal authority.

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** While Aurangzeb's orthodox leanings are undeniable, his actions regarding Marwar were strategically political. He wanted to annex Marwar (Jodhpur) into Khalisa land or install a non-independent ruler, as he did not trust the Rathors, who had supported Dara Shikoh in the war of succession.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** The re-imposition of Jizya was deeply resented by the Rajputs. The Rajput War (1679-1707) saw the Maharana Raj Singh of Mewar (Sisodia) actively supporting the Rathor prince Ajit Singh, forming a significant anti-Mughal front based on common religious and political grievances.

2. The power of the Rajput states was significantly weakened in the 18th century due to internal strife. Consider the following pairs related to these conflicts:

Internal Conflict	Key Cause or Feature
1. Contests for Izzat	Rivalry among major houses (e.g., Jaipur, Jodhpur) for prestigious appointments (Subahdari) from the Mughal Emperor.
2. Succession Wars	Direct intervention and manipulation by the Marathas in the dynastic disputes of Jaipur and Jodhpur.
3. Ijaradari System	The widespread practice of revenue farming that bankrupted the Rajput states, forcing them to borrow from Maratha chiefs.

How many of the above rows correctly describe the cause or feature?

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Row 1: Correct.** The major Rajput states constantly competed for status, including the title of Sawai and the governorships (Subahdari) of major Mughal provinces like Agra and Malwa, which heightened mutual animosity.
- **Row 2: Correct.** The most devastating factor was the involvement of the Marathas. By taking large sums of money to support rival claimants (e.g., Ishwari Singh vs. Madho Singh in Jaipur), the Marathas drained the Rajput economy and military strength.
- **Row 3: Correct.** The increasing reliance on Ijaradari (revenue farming) meant that a fixed sum was paid to the state, often at the expense of local administration and peasant welfare, leading to short-term gains but long-term economic instability and fiscal crisis.

3. A major unintended long-term consequence of Aurangzeb's aggressive policies against the Rajput states of Marwar and Mewar was:

- (a) The shift of the Mughal capital from Delhi to Lahore to manage the newly disturbed frontier.
- (b) The permanent alienation of the hereditary Rajput nobles, accelerating the Mughal Mansabdari crisis by reducing the supply of loyal and efficient commanders.
- (c) The establishment of an independent confederacy of Jat chiefs controlling the trade route between Delhi and Agra.
- (d) The rise of the Sikh power in Punjab, which was directly financed by the dissident Rajput Maharajas.

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **(b) Correct.** The alienation of the two most powerful Rajput houses (Mewar and Marwar), who had been pillars of the empire since Akbar, removed a crucial source of reliable military service and administration. This placed immense strain on the Mughal system of nobles (Mansabdars), contributing significantly to the Jagirdari and Mansabdari crises that plagued the later Mughal Empire.

4. With reference to Sawai Jai Singh II (c. 1688–1743) of Amber, consider the following statements:

1. He founded the city of Jaipur, designing it based on classical Indian architectural principles like the Shilpa Shastra and incorporating the grid-plan of contemporary European cities.
2. He was a distinguished astronomer who erected five astronomical observatories (Jantar Mantars), the most famous being in Jaipur and Delhi.
3. His astronomical work, Zij-e-Muhammad-Shahi, contained new and unique celestial observations that entirely superseded the ancient tables prepared by Ulugh Beg and European astronomers of his time.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Jai Singh II was an exceptional town planner. Jaipur was built on a precise grid system, blending Hindu Vastu-Shastra principles with European town planning concepts.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** He built five major astronomical observatories (Jantar Mantars) at Delhi, Jaipur, Mathura, Ujjain, and Varanasi.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** His Zij-e-Muhammad-Shahi (named after the Mughal Emperor) was a compilation and revision of existing astronomical tables (Arab, Persian, and European), but it was based on pre-telescopic observational methods and was unaware of the profound heliocentric discoveries of Copernicus, Kepler, and Newton in the West, which rendered his tables largely outdated.

5. The most proximate and crucial factor that accelerated the political and financial decline of the powerful state of Jaipur immediately following the reign of Sawai Jai Singh II was:

- (a) The annexation of the territory by the British East India Company under the Doctrine of Lapse.
- (b) The costly and exhausting succession wars between his sons, which provided the Marathas with an entry point to levy heavy tributes.
- (c) The invasion and sack of Jaipur by Nadir Shah of Persia in 1739 CE.
- (d) A major rebellion by the peasant class (Jats) in the Shekhawati region, forcing the king to grant them autonomy.

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **(b) Correct.** After Jai Singh's death in 1743, the bitter succession struggle between his sons, Ishwari Singh and Madho Singh, plunged the state into civil war. Both claimants sought help from the Marathas, who intervened repeatedly and exacted exorbitant tributes (Chauth and Sardeshmukhi), permanently crippling Jaipur's finances and accelerating its decline.

6. With the decline of the central Mughal authority, the Rajput states, including Jaipur, became targets of powerful external forces. Consider the following:

External Power	Relationship with Jaipur (18th Century)
1. Marathas	Principal source of military and financial burden through punitive raids and Chauth demands.
2. Jats	Major threat, leading to territorial loss and significant defeats for the Jaipur army (e.g., Battle of Maonda).
3. Nawabs of Awadh	Allied with Jaipur rulers to resist the growing influence of the British in North India.

In how many of the above rows is the given information correctly matched?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Row 1: Correct.** The Marathas, under the Peshwas, were the dominant external power that frequently intervened in Rajput affairs, collecting tribute and devastating their resources.
- **Row 2: Correct.** The Jats, under leaders like Suraj Mal, carved out an independent state and frequently came into conflict with Jaipur, notably in the mid-18th century, resulting in significant military engagements and territorial disputes.
- **Row 3: Incorrect.** Jaipur's primary focus and conflict were local (Marathas, Jats, and Mughals). There were no significant alliances or conflicts between Jaipur and the Nawabs of Awadh, whose sphere of influence was far to the east.

7. Regarding the political landscape of South India in the early 18th century, consider the following statements:

1. The **Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah** established the state of Hyderabad by asserting his independence from the Mughal centre while maintaining the facade of allegiance to the Emperor.
2. The **Nawab of the Carnatic** was an independent ruler whose position was inherited and was never subject to the authority of the Hyderabad Nizam or the Mughal Emperor.

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Nizam-ul-Mulk (Chin Qilich Khan) was the Mughal Subahdar (Governor) of the Deccan. He consolidated his power and made Hyderabad virtually independent around 1724 CE, while still nominally accepting the Mughal Emperor's sovereignty (a common trend among successor states).

- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** The Nawab of the Carnatic (Arcot) was initially a subordinate appointee (deputy Subahdar or Naib) of the Deccan Subahdar (the Nizam of Hyderabad). While he eventually became virtually independent, his position was derived from the Mughal system, and he was nominally subordinate to the Nizam.

8. Match the following 18th-century regional states of South India with the basis of their political formation:

Regional State	Basis of Political Formation
1. Hyderabad	Assertion of independence by a Mughal viceroy (Subahdar).
2. Mysore	Consolidation of power by a military commander (Wodeyar general).
3. Carnatic (Arcot)	Emergence as a virtually autonomous Naib (Deputy) under the authority of the Mughal representative.

How many pairs given above are correctly matched?

(a) None of the pairs
 (b) Only one pair
 (c) Only two pairs
 (d) All three pairs

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Pair 1: Correct.** Hyderabad was founded by Nizam-ul-Mulk, a high-ranking Mughal courtier and Subahdar of the Deccan.
- **Pair 2: Correct.** The Wodeyar Dynasty ruled Mysore, but the actual power in the mid-18th century was seized by the military commander, **Hyder Ali**, and later his son, Tipu Sultan.
- **Pair 3: Correct.** The Nawab of the Carnatic was initially the Naib Subahdar (Deputy Governor) of the Deccan province, appointed by the Mughal Viceroy (Nizam of Hyderabad), who later became autonomous.

9. Consider the following statements regarding the decline of major southern powers in the late 18th century:

1. The Nizam of Hyderabad was weakened primarily due to the constant pressure and demand for Chauth by the Marathas.
2. The state of Mysore, under Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan, was unique in its rapid military and diplomatic modernization, largely insulated from internal noble revolts.
3. The Carnatic region was one of the first major regional states to fall completely under European control due to British and French intervention in its internal succession disputes.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** The Marathas were the Nizam's most persistent enemy, forcing him to cede territory and pay huge tributes (Chauth), which was the major draining factor on Hyderabad's strength.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** While Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan did modernize the military, they constantly faced threats and revolts from the numerous local chieftains (Poligars) who resented centralized authority and often allied with the British.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** The Carnatic region became the central battleground for the **Anglo-French Wars** (Carnatic Wars). The British and the French repeatedly intervened in the disputed successions (e.g., between Muhammad Ali and Chanda Sahib), ultimately making the Nawab a puppet of the British East India Company.

10. With reference to the emergence of the modern state of Travancore under Maharaja Marthanda Varma (c. 1729–1758), consider the following statements:

1. He decisively defeated the Dutch East India Company forces at the Battle of Colachel (1741), effectively ending the Dutch political and economic influence in the Malabar coast.
2. He instituted the practice of Thrippadidam, dedicating his kingdom to the deity Sree Padmanabha, making himself and his successors the Padmanabhadasa (Servants of the Lord).
3. To finance his centralized state and modernized army, he abolished the royal monopoly on key commodities like pepper and instead focused solely on land revenue.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** The Battle of Colachel in 1741 was a historic victory where Travancore defeated the forces of the Dutch East India Company (VOC), effectively shattering the Dutch power in India and enhancing Travancore's prestige.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** In 1750 CE, Marthanda Varma performed the Thrippadidam, ritually surrendering his state to Lord Padmanabha, turning the monarchy into a religious institution and giving his authority a divine sanction, which also helped in suppressing the power of the local feudal lords.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** Marthanda Varma did **not** abolish the royal monopoly; instead, he aggressively imposed and enforced a state monopoly (**Kuttakam**) on key cash crops, most notably pepper, to secure steady revenue for his modern state apparatus and standing army.

The Rise of Mysore and Bhakti and Sufi Movements

1. With reference to the early autonomous period of the Mysore Kingdom under the Wodeyar Dynasty, consider the following pairs:

Historical Ruler	Contribution / Feature
1. Raja Wodeyar I	Wrested Srirangapatna from the Vijayanagara Governor, making it the new capital.

2. Chikka Devaraja Wodeyar	Introduced the Attara Kacheri (eighteen departments) to centralize administration.
3. Narasaraja Wodeyar I	Known for composing a work on music titled 'Sangeeta Sara'.

How many pairs given above are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one pair
- (b) Only two pairs
- (c) All three pairs
- (d) None of the pairs

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Pair 1: Correct.** Raja Wodeyar I (1578-1617 CE) is considered the first significant Wodeyar ruler to assert real autonomy, establishing Seringapatam (Srirangapatna) as the capital around 1610, moving it from Mysore.
- **Pair 2: Correct.** Chikka Devaraja Wodeyar (1673-1704 CE) was a powerful ruler who expanded the kingdom and is credited with introducing administrative centralization, including the establishment of 18 departments collectively known as the **Attara Kacheri** (Eighteen Offices).
- **Pair 3: Incorrect.** The musical composition 'Sangeeta Sara' is generally attributed to **Chikka Devaraja Wodeyar**, not Narasaraja Wodeyar I. Narasaraja Wodeyar I (1638-1659 CE) was a noted warrior and patron of art.

2. With reference to Haidar Ali, the de-facto ruler of Mysore, consider the following statements:

1. He established a modern arsenal with French assistance at Dindigul and was the first Indian ruler to organize his army entirely on Western European lines.
2. Though wielding sovereign power, he retained the traditional title of Dalavayi (Commander-in-Chief), formally acknowledging the titular authority of the Wodeyar king.

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Haidar Ali established an arsenal at Dindigul (modern Tamil Nadu) with the help of French experts to modernize his army, introducing European discipline and training for his infantry and artillery corps. This was a pioneering effort among Indian rulers of the time.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Haidar Ali became the Sarvadhikari (Chief Minister) or Dalavayi (Commander) and de-facto ruler in 1761, but he wisely did not formally depose the Wodeyar dynasty, maintaining the façade of their traditional rule until 1796, when Tipu Sultan formally declared himself Sultan after the death of the Hindu ruler.

3: With reference to the Anglo-Mysore Wars, consider the following pairs:

War / Treaty	Key Feature / Outcome

1. First Anglo-Mysore War	Treaty of Madras, contained a clause for mutual military assistance.
2. Second Anglo-Mysore War	Ended by the Treaty of Mangalore, which was considered an embarrassment for the British under Governor-General Warren Hastings.
3. Third Anglo-Mysore War	Tipu Sultan died defending his capital Seringapatam.

How many pairs given above are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one pair
- (b) Only two pairs
- (c) All three pairs
- (d) None of the pairs

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Pair 1: Correct.** The First Anglo-Mysore War (1767–69) ended with the Treaty of Madras, which included a promise of **mutual assistance** in case of an attack by a third power (e.g., the Marathas), a clause the British later failed to honour.
- **Pair 2: Correct.** The Second Anglo-Mysore War (1780–84) ended with the Treaty of Mangalore, negotiated by Tipu Sultan after his father's death, which restored the status quo ante bellum. The treaty, negotiated on terms of equality with an Indian ruler, was considered a humiliation for the British administration, particularly Warren Hastings.
- **Pair 3: Incorrect.** Tipu Sultan died defending Seringapatam during the **Fourth Anglo-Mysore War** (1799), not the Third (1790–92). The Third War ended with the devastating Treaty of Seringapatam, where Tipu lost half his territory and his sons were taken as hostages.

4. With reference to the administrative and economic reforms introduced by Tipu Sultan, consider the following statements:

1. He introduced a new lunisolar calendar known as the Mauludi calendar.
2. He abolished the traditional Jaghirs (land grants to nobles) and introduced a land revenue system where the tax was collected directly from the cultivator.
3. He was instrumental in initiating the Mysore silk industry by importing silkworm eggs from China.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Tipu Sultan introduced a new coinage system and a new lunisolar calendar known as the Mauludi calendar.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Tipu Sultan's land revenue policy aimed at increasing state control and revenue by abolishing the intermediary Jaghirs and collecting tax directly from the peasantry (Rayats).
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** While he initiated the famous Mysore silk industry, he imported silkworm eggs not from China, but from **Bengal** and other regions. (This is a classic UPSC-style detail trap).

5. Regarding Tipu Sultan's military and diplomatic initiatives, consider the following statements:

1. He sent diplomatic missions to countries like France, Ottoman Turkey, and Persia to forge an alliance against the British.
2. He actively supported the establishment of the Jacobin Club and planted the Tree of Liberty at his capital, Seringapatam.
3. He is widely regarded as the pioneer of the first iron-cased rocket artillery, documented in his military manual Fathul Mujahidin.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Tipu sent envoys (emissaries) to foreign powers like France, Ottoman Turkey, and Afghanistan (Zaman Shah) to seek military support against the British, which was a primary reason for the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Tipu was a great admirer of the French Revolution. In 1797, he assisted French soldiers in establishing a Jacobin Club in Seringapatam, declared himself 'Citizen Tipu', and planted the Tree of Liberty.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Tipu Sultan expanded the use of the iron-cased Mysorean rockets and commissioned a military manual on their use called Fathul Mujahidin.

6. Tipu Sultan's attack on Travancore in 1789 is considered the immediate catalyst for the Third Anglo-Mysore War. What was the specific point of contention regarding Travancore?

- (a) Travancore had granted asylum to Haidar Ali's rebellious polygars, which Tipu demanded to be surrendered.
- (b) Travancore purchased the Dutch forts of Cranganore and Ayacottah, which Tipu claimed were part of his feudatory state of Cochin.
- (c) The British used Travancore as a major base to smuggle arms to Tipu's northern enemies, the Marathas.
- (d) Tipu Sultan attacked the British resident posted in the Travancore court, challenging the British protection treaty.

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Option (b) is Correct.** The Third Anglo-Mysore War was precipitated when Tipu Sultan attacked the British ally Travancore in 1789. The immediate cause was Travancore's purchase of the Dutch-held forts of **Cranganore and Ayacottah**. Tipu argued that these forts lay within the territory of Cochin, which was his tributary, and therefore their sale/purchase was an infringement on his sovereignty.

7. With reference to Tipu Sultan's efforts to transform Mysore into a maritime kingdom, consider the following statements:

1. He established a state monopoly over lucrative export commodities like sandalwood, pepper, and cardamom.
2. He created a Board of Admiralty and founded three main dockyards at Mangalore, Wajedabad, and Molidabad.

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Tipu Sultan consciously promoted state trading and maintained a monopoly over essential commodities such as sandalwood, pepper, cardamom, and even gold and silver, regulating their trade and leveraging them for international diplomacy and military funding.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Tipu was acutely aware of the importance of a navy to challenge the British. In 1796, he established a Board of Admiralty and planned for a large fleet, setting up three dockyards at **Mangalore, Wajedabad, and Molidabad**.

8. Which of the following factors contributed to the spread and influence of the Bhakti Movement in medieval India?

1. The philosophical influence of Sufism, particularly its emphasis on monotheism and the egalitarian nature of worship.
2. The rise of Nathpanthis, Siddhas, and Yogis, whose earlier criticism of rituals and caste had made the ground fertile for non-conformist movements.
3. The emergence of vernacular languages (like Tamil, Marathi, and Hindi) as the medium for devotional literature, making spiritual knowledge accessible to the masses.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** There was significant interaction and syncretism between Bhakti and Sufi movements, with Sufism's emphasis on ishq (divine love), monotheism, and equality influencing later Bhakti saints in North India.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Movements like the Nathpanthis and Yogis, which originated around the 9th-12th centuries, criticized Brahmanical orthodoxy and rituals, challenging the existing social order and creating a popular base for the later, more widespread Bhakti movement.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** A defining feature of the Bhakti movement was the use of local, vernacular languages (e.g., Tamil, Marathi, Bengali) instead of Sanskrit, which democratized religious knowledge and ensured the movement's widespread appeal among the common people.

9. With reference to the Bhakti Movement in South India, consider the following pairs:

Sacred Literature / Saint	Tradition / Feature
1. Tirumurai	Collection of hymns of the Nayanar (Shaiva) Saints.
2. Divya Prabandham	Collection of hymns of the Alvar (Vaishnava) Saints.

3. Karaikkal Ammaiyar	The only female Alvar saint whose songs are part of temple recitations.
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How many pairs given above are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one pair
- (b) Only two pairs
- (c) All three pairs
- (d) None of the pairs

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Pair 1: Correct.** The collection of the hymns of the Shaivite Nayanar saints is compiled into the sacred text known as the **Tirumurai** (or Tamil Veda).
- **Pair 2: Correct.** The hymns of the Vaishnavite Alvar saints are compiled into the **Nalayira Divya Prabandham**.
- **Pair 3: Incorrect.** **Karaikkal Ammaiyar** was an early female **Nayanar** (devotee of Shiva) saint. The only female **Alvar** (devotee of Vishnu) saint was **Andal**, whose songs (Tiruppavai) are highly revered.

10. With respect to the philosophical schools associated with the South Indian Bhakti tradition, consider the following statements:

1. The philosophy of Vishishtadvaita (Qualified Non-dualism), propounded by Ramanujacharya, posits that the individual soul (Jiva) is a part of the Supreme Reality (Brahman) but is not identical to it, retaining a distinction.
2. Madhvacharya advocated the philosophy of Dvaita (Dualism), maintaining that God, individual souls, and matter are fundamentally and eternally distinct entities, advocating for devotion (Bhakti) as the primary means of salvation.

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Ramanujacharya's Vishishtadvaita holds that the soul and matter are real, but they are the attributes (vishesha) of Brahman. Thus, the soul is part of God, but distinct from God, making it "qualified" non-dualism.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Madhvacharya's Dvaita literally means 'dualism'. It asserts a complete and eternal difference between the Supreme Being (Vishnu/Brahman), the individual soul (Jiva), and the material world (Jada). He stressed Bhakti as the path to salvation.

The Rise of Mysore and Bhakti and Sufi Movements

Bhakti and Sufi Movements

1. With reference to the characteristics of the early phase of the Bhakti Movement in North India (c. 13th-15th century), consider the following statements:

1. The movement, initially catalyzed by the teachings of the South Indian Alvars and Nayanars, found widespread acceptance in the North primarily after saints began composing devotional works in Sanskrit.

2. The Bhakti saints generally simplified the path to spiritual liberation, advocating for a simple life and eschewing complicated rituals.
3. A key feature was the simultaneous presence of two distinct religious approaches: the Saguna (form-worship) and the Nirguna (formless) ideological streams.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Incorrect.** The widespread popularity of the Bhakti movement in North India was significantly aided by the **use of regional languages** (like Hindi, Punjabi, Bengali, Marathi) by the saints, which made their message accessible to the common person, unlike Sanskrit which was the domain of the elite.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Bhakti saints championed a **simplified religion**, eschewing complicated rituals and expensive sacrifices prescribed by orthodox Brahmanism.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** The movement in North India featured both the **Saguna** stream (e.g., Tulsidas, Chaitanya, Surdas), which worshipped God with form/attributes, and the **Nirguna** stream (e.g., Kabir, Nanak), which worshipped a formless, non-incarnate God.

2. Consider the following pairs concerning the key figures in the transmission of Bhakti ideas from South to North India:

	Saint	Key Contribution
1.	Namadeva	Substituted the traditional worship of Vishnu with the devotion to Rama as the supreme deity in North India.
2.	Ramananda	Known for composing poetry in Marathi and engaging in discussions with Sufi saints, helping bridge regional spiritual ideas.
3.	Chaitanya Mahaprabhu	Popularized the congregational singing (Kirtan) in Bengal and Odisha.

How many pairs given above are correctly matched?

- (a) None of the pairs
- (b) Only one pair
- (c) Only two pairs
- (d) All three pairs

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Pair 1: Incorrect.** This contribution belongs to **Ramananda**, who is credited with substituting the worship of Rama for Vishnu in North India.
- **Pair 2: Incorrect.** This contribution belongs to **Namadeva**, who was a pivotal figure in Maharashtra, known for his Marathi poetry and discussions with Sufi saints.

- **Pair 3: Correct.** Chaitanya Mahaprabhu (15th-16th century) was a major saint in Bengal who pioneered the use of **Kirtan** (sankirtana) and ecstatic singing/dancing as a primary method of devotion.

3. With reference to the philosophical schools developed by the early Bhakti-era Acharyas (pre-15th century), consider the following pairs:

	Philosopher	School of Thought
1.	Nimbarka	Dvaita-Advaita
2.	Madhva	Shuddhadvaita
3.	Vallabhacharya	Dvaita

Which of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Pair 1: Correct.** **Nimbarka** is associated with the **Dvaita-Advaita** (Dualistic Monism) school of Vedanta.
- **Pair 2: Incorrect.** **Madhva** (Madhavacharya) is the propounder of **Dvaita** (Dualism). **Shuddhadvaita** (Pure Monism) was propounded by **Vallabhacharya**.
- **Pair 3: Incorrect.** **Vallabhacharya** is associated with **Shuddhadvaita** (Pure Monism), which views the Supreme Reality (Brahman) as pure and perfect.

4. Consider the following statements regarding the social inclusiveness of the monotheistic Bhakti saints (like Kabir, Nanak, Raidas) in North India:

1. Many of the prominent monotheistic saints hailed from the urban artisan class and 'low' castes, reflecting the movement's broad social base.
2. Guru Nanak introduced the institutions of Sangat (congregation) and Pangat (communal dining) specifically to reinforce social hierarchy and ritual distinctions.
3. The Bhakti movement promoted spiritual egalitarianism, providing a platform for women and marginalized sections to express their religious ideas.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** The monotheistic movement was particularly successful among the growing classes of urban skilled craftsmen and merchants (like Khatri in Punjab), with many leaders like Kabir

(weaver) and Raidas (cobbler) coming from 'low' castes, challenging the traditional Brahmanical hierarchy.

- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** Guru Nanak introduced Sangat and Pangat to strengthen the feelings of **unity and equality**, thereby challenging the prevailing caste restrictions and distinctions.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** The movement's emphasis on direct, personal devotion transcended gender and caste barriers, allowing women saints like Mirabai and Janabai, and marginalized groups, to actively participate and contribute.

5. With reference to the Northern Bhakti Movement, how did the Influence of Islam primarily manifest itself in the Nirguna stream of thought?

- (a) It led to the universal adoption of the doctrine of karma and reincarnation, which were alien to Islamic theology.
- (b) It resulted in the establishment of a formal syncretic priesthood that offered joint worship services in temples and mosques.
- (c) It strengthened the Vaishnava concept of Avataravada (incarnations of God) among the Saguna Bhaktas.
- (d) It provided a philosophical basis for conceptualizing God as formless, non-incarnate, eternal, and ineffable, echoing the Islamic concept of Tawhid (unity of God) and rejection of idol worship.

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- The **Nirguna** stream of Bhakti (associated with Kabir, Nanak) synthesized ideas from Vaishnava Bhakti, Nathpanthi movement, and Sufism. The rigorous monotheism, rejection of idol worship, and conception of God as an absolute, formless being directly corresponds to the core tenets of Islam/Sufism, specifically the concept of Tawhid. This fusion gave the Nirguna movement its distinctive character.

6. Regarding the debate among historians on the origins of the Bhakti Movement, particularly the 'Anti-Feudal Rise' perspective, consider the following statements:

1. One political factor for the rise of the movement was the Turkish conquest, which is seen as having weakened the traditional power and prestige of the Brahmanical orthodoxy.
2. The anti-feudal argument posits that the movement was an Indian counterpart to the European Protestant Reformation, but its saints explicitly called for the abolition of the ruling class.
3. While some scholars identify elements of resistance to feudal exploitation in the verses of Bhakti saints, the popular movements did not represent the explicit class self-interests of the peasantry.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** The Turkish conquest is seen as dealing a "death blow" to the political and material power of the Rajput-Brahman alliance, creating a vacuum and a fertile ground for non-conformist, anti-Brahmanical movements like Bhakti to gain influence.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** While the movement is sometimes viewed as an Indian equivalent to the Protestant Reformation, there is no evidence that the Bhakti saints called for the **abolition of the ruling class** or explicitly represented the class interests of the peasants.

- **Statement 3: Correct.** This captures the nuanced historical consensus. Elements of resistance against social oppression and tyranny existed, but the movement's primary focus was spiritual, and it did not organize as a revolutionary peasant movement.

7. The Bhakti Movement brought about significant socio-economic changes in North India. In this context, consider the following statements:

1. The movement played a crucial role in enriching regional literature by encouraging saints to compose hymns and sermons in local vernacular languages rather than in Sanskrit.
2. The increasing classes of urban artisans and craftsmen were particularly drawn to the movement due to its egalitarian ideas, as they were dissatisfied with their low status in the conventional Brahmanical hierarchy.
3. Bhakti saints actively worked for the upliftment of women and lower classes, challenging the rigid caste norms of society.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** The Bhakti saints' use of languages like Marathi, Hindi (Braj/Awadhi), Punjabi, and Bengali was crucial for mass appeal and led to a profound **regional language growth**.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Socio-economic shifts following the Turkish conquest led to a growth in the urban artisan class. These groups, seeking a higher social status, found the egalitarian message of the monotheistic Bhakti saints highly appealing.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** The movement strongly condemned the caste system and social stratification, contributing to a degree of **social transformation** by improving the status and acceptance of women and the marginalized.

8. With reference to the two ideological streams within the North Indian Bhakti Movement, Saguna Bhakti and Nirguna Bhakti, consider the following statements:

1. Saguna Bhaktas advocated devotion to a God with attributes and form, often centering on the Avatars of Vishnu, such as Rama or Krishna.
2. Nirguna Bhakti saints rejected the path of jnana (knowledge) and karma (action), emphasizing only the path of Bhakti (devotion) for salvation.
3. The nirguna tradition was a syncretic stream, synthesizing the Vaishnava concept of devotion with the non-theistic, anti-caste philosophy of the Nathpanthi movement and the monotheism of Sufism.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Saguna (with attributes) devotion focuses on an **incarnate God** with definite qualities, such as Lord Rama (Tulsidas) or Lord Krishna (Surdas, Mirabai).

- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** The Nirguna path, while emphasizing devotion, was also characterized by its stress on the acquisition of **knowledge** (jnana) as the means to realizing the formless God. The followers often rejected external rituals (karma), but not the broader paths to enlightenment.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** The Nirguna concept of God (formless, non-incarnate) resulted from the profound intellectual and spiritual exchange between various traditions prevalent in North India, notably the Vaishnavism, the Nathpanthi yogis, and the Sufis.

9. With reference to Adi Shankaracharya (c. 8th century CE), a key figure in the philosophical background of Bhakti, consider the following statements:

1. His philosophy of Advaita Vedanta asserts that the individual soul (Atman) is ultimately identical to the Supreme Reality (Brahman), and the phenomenal world is illusory (Maya).
2. He advocated that moksha (liberation) can be achieved primarily through self-realization and the knowledge (jnana) of the non-dual truth, considering ritualistic actions secondary.
3. He established four major mathas (monastic centres) at Puri, Sringeri, Dwaraka, and Badrinath to propagate his monistic doctrine and unify diverse spiritual traditions.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** The fundamental tenet of Advaita (non-dualism) is that **Brahman alone is real**, the world is illusory (Maya), and the individual soul is non-different from Brahman.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Shankaracharya's Advaita is known as Jnana Marga (Path of Knowledge). He emphasized that **knowledge** of one's true identity as Brahman is the only means to destroy ignorance and attain liberation.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** He is traditionally credited with establishing the four major mathas across India's cardinal points to preserve and spread the Advaita Vedanta tradition and organize the Hindu monastic order.

10. With reference to the philosophy and contributions of Ramanujacharya (c. 11th-12th century CE), consider the following statements:

1. His philosophy of Vishishtadvaita (Qualified Monism) posits that individual souls (chit) and matter (achit) are real and eternally connected to God (Brahman) as His body, but they are not illusory.
2. He successfully challenged orthodox Hindu practices by making the concept of total surrender (prapatti) to God the sole means of liberation, open to all including the socially marginalized.
3. He accepted the concept of a living liberated person (Jivanmukti) as achievable through the grace of God during one's lifetime.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Vishishtadvaita means "qualified non-dualism." Ramanuja opposed Shankara's idea of the world being Maya, asserting that the world and souls are **real** and constitute the 'body' of God (Brahman), with the relationship likened to that of a body and soul.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Ramanuja championed both Bhakti (devotion) and Prapatti (total surrender) as the means to moksha. He was a great social reformer, calling oppressed communities Thirukkulathar (Divine-Born) and using these paths to democratize the religious experience across caste lines.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** Unlike Advaita, Ramanuja's Vishishtadvaita tradition typically holds that the soul retains its distinct individuality and that liberation is achieved only after death (videhamukti) when the soul travels to Vaikuntha (God's abode). The concept of Jivanmukti (liberation while living) is generally **not accepted** in Vishishtadvaita. His notable works include "**Sribhashya**," "**Vedanta dipa**," "**Gita Bhasya**," and "**Vedantasara**."

Bhakti and Sufi Movements

1. With reference to the teachings of Madhavacharya, the founder of the Dvaita school of Vedanta, consider the following statements:

1. His philosophy, known as Dvaita (Dualism), asserts an eternal and fundamental distinction between the individual soul (Jivatma) and the Supreme Being (Paramatma).
2. His major literary contributions include Anuvyakhyana, a philosophical supplement to his commentary on the Brahma Sutras, and the Gita Bhashya.
3. The Dvaita school holds that only Pratyaksha (perception) and Anumana (inference) are valid means of knowledge (Pramanas), strictly rejecting Sabda (scriptural testimony).

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Dvaita literally means dualism. Madhavacharya asserted that God (Vishnu/Brahman) and the individual soul (Jiva) are separate, distinct, and eternally real entities.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Madhavacharya's most prominent works are the Anuvyakhyana and the Gita Bhashya, along with his Brahma Sutra Bhashya.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** The Dvaita school accepts **three** valid Pramanas (means of knowledge): Pratyaksha, Anumāna, and Śabda (also called Agama or scriptural testimony).

2. With reference to Nimbarkacharya and the Nimbarka Sampradaya, consider the following statements:

1. His philosophical system, Dvaitadvaita (Dualistic Monism), posits that the individual soul and the material world are different from, yet entirely dependent upon, the Supreme Brahman.
2. The sect's central deity of worship is the unified form of **Radha-Krishna**, a practice that distinguishes it from the Sri Sampradaya of Ramanuja.
3. Nimbarkacharya primarily preached in the Deccan region, although the sect later flourished in eastern India during the 13th and 14th centuries.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Dvaitadvaita means 'dual-non-dual'. Nimbarka held that the entities Chit (soul) and Achit (matter) are distinct from Isvara (God) but are entirely dependent on God for their existence.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** The Nimbarka Sampradaya is one of the four main Vaishnava traditions and is noted for centering its devotion on **Radha** along with Krishna. Ramanuja's Sri Sampradaya primarily focuses on Lakshmi-Narayana (Vishnu and his consort Lakshmi).
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** Nimbarka was a Telugu-speaking Brahmin who lived in South India (Deccan), but the sect itself flourished mostly in **Eastern India** in the 13th and 14th centuries, and its main centers are now in North India (Vrindavan).

3. With reference to the Bhakti saint Vallabhacharya, consider the following statements:

1. His philosophy of Shuddhadvaita (Pure Non-dualism) rejects the concept of Maya as the cause of the world, maintaining that the entire universe is a real and un-modified manifestation of Brahman.
2. He founded the Pushti Marg (Path of Grace), where the devotee's ultimate goal is not to attain Mukti (liberation) but to engage in the eternal service of Krishna.
3. The main devotional focus of the Pushti Marg centers on the worship of Lord Krishna in his Bala Krishna (child) form, in the Vatsalya Bhava (parental affection).

How many of the statements given above are correctly described?

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Shuddhadvaita is 'pure' non-dualism because it is undefiled by Maya (Mayasambandharahitam Shuddham). Vallabhacharya advocated Avikrita-Parinama-Vada, meaning Brahman (God) creates the universe without undergoing any change.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** In the Pushti Marg, the highest goal is Pushti (God's grace), which leads to eternal service (Seva) of Krishna and participation in his Leela (Divine activities) in Goloka, which is considered superior to the standard concept of Mukti.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** The central form of worship in the Pushti Marg is of **Shrinathji** (Lord Krishna lifting the Govardhan Hill), typically worshipped in his child form (Bala Krishna), embodying the Vatsalya Bhava (parental love and affection).

4. With reference to Srimanta Sankardev and his religious movement in Assam, consider the following statements:

1. His Ekasarana Dharma (Neo-Vaishnavism) emphasizes absolute devotion to one God, Krishna (identified as Narayana), and strictly excludes the worship of Radha.
2. He is credited with introducing a unique art form called Ankia Naat (one-act plays), a new musical tradition called Borgeet, and the classical dance form Sattriya.

3. The movement's religious and social life is organized around communal prayer houses (Naamghars) and monastic centers (Satras), which fostered an egalitarian social structure.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Ekasarana Dharma means 'shelter-in-one dharma'. Sankardev propagated the worship of a single, personal God, Krishna (Narayana). Unlike other schools like Gaudiya Vaishnavism, it does not include the worship of Radha.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Sankardev revolutionized Assamese culture by pioneering the **Sattriya** dance, **Borgeet** (devotional songs), and **Ankia Naat** (Bhaona).
- **Statement 3: Correct.** The Naamghar (house of names/prayer hall) and the Satras (monasteries) are the most influential institutions for spreading his Nam Dharma and promoting social equality.

5. With reference to the medieval poet-saint Vidyapati, consider the following statements:

1. Though famous for his Padavali poems on the Shringara Rasa (erotic sentiment) between Radha and Krishna, he was primarily a devotee of Lord Shiva, composing many popular hymns (Nacharis) dedicated to Him.
2. He earned the title 'Maithil Kavi Kokil' for his compositions in the regional language of Maithili, and he also composed in Sanskrit and Apabhramṣa.
3. His major works, Kirtilata and Purushapariksha, are purely devotional texts providing a philosophical basis for the Bhakti movement in Mithila.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Vidyapati was a Panchadevopasaka (worshipper of five deities). While his Radha-Krishna padas inspired the later Vaishnava movement (like Chaitanya), he was rooted in Shaivism and his Shaiva hymns (Nacharis and Maheshavani) are equally significant.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** He is known as Maithil Kavi Kokil (the poet cuckoo of Maithili) for his use of the regional language. He was a polyglot who also wrote in Sanskrit and Apabhramṣa.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** Kirtilata is a historical narrative/eulogy, and Purushapariksha is a Sanskrit treatise on political and moral philosophy (Purushartha). They are not purely devotional philosophical texts.

6. With reference to the Bhakti Movement in Maharashtra, consider the following statements:

1. The primary focus of the Varkari tradition is the personalized worship of Lord Vitthala (Vithoba), whose main shrine is located at Pandharpur.
2. The Varkari movement is classified as a Nirguna (formless God) school of Bhakti, as its saints strictly rejected all forms of idol worship and ritualism.

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** The Varkari (Pilgrim) tradition of Maharashtra is centered around the deity Vitthala (a form of Krishna/Vishnu) at Pandharpur.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** The Varkari tradition is a major **Saguna** (with form) school, dedicated to the worship of the idol of Vitthala. While the saints opposed caste and ritualism, they did not reject the concept of a God with form (Saguna Brahman).

7. With reference to the contributions of the saints of the Maharashtra Bhakti Movement, consider the following pairs:

Literary Work/Concept	Associated Saint
1. Dnyaneshwari	Jnaneswara
2. Pasayadan	Namdeva
3. Eknathi Bhagavata	Sant Eknath

In how many of the above rows is the given information correctly matched?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Pair 1: Correct.** Dnyaneshwari is an extensive commentary on the Bhagavad Gita written in Marathi by **Jnaneswara**.
- **Pair 2: Incorrect.** Pasayadan (a prayer for the welfare of the universe) is the concluding part of the Dnyaneshwari and is attributed to **Jnaneswara**, not Namdeva.
- **Pair 3: Correct.** Eknathi Bhagavata is a famous commentary on the 11th canto of the Bhagavata Purana written by **Sant Eknath**.
- (Therefore, pairs 1 and 3 are correct.)

8. With reference to Sant Namdeva, a 13th-century poet-saint of the Varkari tradition, consider the following pairs:

Saint	Associated Historical/Cultural Fact
1. Namdeva	His Abhangas (devotional songs) are included in the Sikh holy book, the Guru Granth Sahib.

2. Namdeva	He was the first saint to travel to North India and spread the Bhakti message in the Marathi language.
3. Namdeva	He was a weaver by caste, similar to the North Indian saint Kabir.

In how many of the above rows is the given information correctly matched?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Pair 1: Correct.** Namdeva's verses are included in the **Guru Granth Sahib**, highlighting his influence beyond Maharashtra and his non-sectarian appeal.
- **Pair 2: Incorrect.** While Namdeva traveled widely to North India (Punjab/Vrindavan) and was instrumental in spreading the message, he primarily composed in Marathi and Sadhukkadi (a mix of languages, similar to Hindi), not just Marathi. Furthermore, he was preceded by others in influence (like Ramananda and his disciples in the North).
- **Pair 3: Incorrect.** Namdeva was a **tailor** (Chhipa), while Kabir was a weaver (Julaha). Both were from lower artisan castes but had different professions.

9. With reference to Sant Eknath, who is often considered a spiritual successor to Jnaneswara, consider the following pairs:

Work/Contribution	Description
1. Bhavartha Ramayana	An extended version of the epic which gave an additional Marathi perspective to the story.
2. Bharood	A new dramatic form of spiritual poetry with a moral lesson, introduced by him.
3. Amrutanubhav	His most famous philosophical text, elaborating on the Shuddhadvaita philosophy.

In how many of the above rows is the given information correctly matched?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Pair 1: Correct.** Eknath composed the Bhavartha Ramayana, a famous Marathi version of the epic.
- **Pair 2: Correct.** Eknath introduced a new form of devotional melodies/dramatic songs with moral and spiritual themes called **Bharood**.
- **Pair 3: Incorrect.** Amrutanubhav was written by **Jnaneswara**. Eknath's most famous philosophical work is the Eknathi Bhagavata. Shuddhadvaita is the philosophy of **Vallabhacharya**.

10. With reference to Sant Tukaram, the most revered poet-saint of the Varkari movement, consider the following statements:

1. He was a contemporary of the Maratha ruler Chhatrapati Shivaji, who was a great admirer of his devotional sermons (kirtans).
2. His devotional poetry is primarily composed in the Abhanga verse form, which contains his intense emotional appeal and social reform message.
3. His movement rejected the traditional Varkari deity Vitthala, replacing it with the Nirguna form of God, which was accessible to all castes.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Tukaram (c. 1608–1649 CE) was a contemporary of Chhatrapati Shivaji (1630–1680 CE). Historical accounts indicate that Shivaji held Tukaram in high regard.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Tukaram is best known for his devotional poetry called **Abhanga**, which were sung during communal worship (kirtans).
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** Tukaram was an ardent devotee of **Vitthala** (a Saguna form) of Pandharpur and belonged to the Varkari tradition, which did not reject its primary deity. While the movement was egalitarian and accessible, it was centered on the Saguna form of Vithoba.

Bhakti and Sufi Movements

1. With reference to the teachings and works of Samarth Ramdasa, a 17th-century Bhakti saint, consider the following statements:

1. He founded the Dharakari sect of the Maharashtra Bhakti movement, which prioritized a rational and practical approach to spirituality over emotional devotion.
2. His philosophical views align primarily with the Shuddhadvaita (Pure Non-dualism) school, emphasizing devotion to Lord Rama as a form of Nirguna Brahman.
3. His notable work, the Dasbodh, is a seminal text in Marathi literature that synthesizes political administration and management principles with spiritual instruction on jnana and bhakti.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** The Maharashtra Bhakti Movement was divided into two main sects: the Varakaris (emotional/Vitthala cult) and the **Dharakaris**, founded by **Ramdasa**, who focused on action, practical life, and the worship of Lord Rama.

- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** Ramdasa's central philosophy is grounded in **Advaita Vedanta** (non-dualism), not Shuddhadvaita (which is associated with Vallabhacharya and the Krishna cult). He synthesized jnana (knowledge) and bhakti, using devotion to Rama as a path that culminates in non-dual realization.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** The **Dasbodh** is Ramdasa's key work, written in Marathi. It is indeed a comprehensive manual that covers spiritual wisdom, ethical living, self-discipline, and includes counsel on **societal duties, administration, and governance**, aligning spiritual life with material life.

2. With reference to the Non-Sectarian stream of the Bhakti Movement, which included figures like Kabir and Nanak, consider the following statements:

1. This movement's primary feature was its refusal to affiliate with any specific religious creed, leading to its outright condemnation of all forms of idol worship and external rituals.
2. In philosophy, the non-sectarian saints propagated the concept of Nirguna (formless) God, but largely retained the Vedic tradition's emphasis on Sanskrit as the language of spiritual discourse.

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** The Non-Sectarian Bhakti Movement, also known as the Monotheistic Movement, explicitly featured saints who were **not affiliated with a specific religious creed**. They firmly **rejected rituals and ceremonies** and condemned **idolatry** and polytheism.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** While these saints championed **Nirguna** (formless) Bhakti, they intentionally composed their poems and propagated their ideas in **popular regional languages and dialects** (like Hindi/Awadhi for Kabir, Punjabi for Nanak) to make teachings accessible to the common people, thereby rejecting the Brahmanical emphasis on Sanskrit.

3. With reference to the saint Ramananda, consider the following statements:

1. He is regarded as the founder of the Ram cult in North India and was the first to preach the principle of Bhakti to people from all social ranks and castes.
2. His philosophical school, the Ramanandi Sampradaya, is a direct continuation of Ramanuja's Vishishtadvaita philosophy without any synthesis from other schools like the Nathpanthis.
3. The Ramarchana Paddhati is a key Sanskrit treatise attributed to him, providing the liturgical framework for the worship of Lord Rama.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Ramananda substituted the worship of the traditional Vishnu deity with **Rama** and is widely regarded as the founder of the Ram cult in North India. His most significant contribution was opening the doors of the Bhakti movement to all, regardless of **birth, caste, creed, or gender**.

- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** While Ramananda was indeed inspired by Ramanuja, his teachings were an attempt towards a **synthesis** between Vaishnava Bhakti and other philosophies, including influence from **Nathpanthi** ascetics. Furthermore, some scholars suggest his tradition accepted both Saguna (with attributes) and Nirguna (without attributes) Brahman, leading to the two parallel currents in his disciples.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Ramarchana Paddhati (and Vaishnava Matabja Bhaskara) are notable Sanskrit works attributed to Ramananda that outline the devotional practices and liturgy for Rama worship.

4. Ramananda is well-known for his diverse group of disciples from varied social backgrounds.

With reference to Indian history, consider the following pairs:

Historical person	Known as (Traditional Profession)
1. Ravidas	Cobbler
2. Sena	Weaver
3. Dhanna	Farmer
4. Sadhana	Butcher

How many pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Pair 1: Ravidas – Cobbler (Correct).** Raidasa (Ravidas) was a disciple of Ramananda who belonged to the chamar (cobbler/leatherworker) community.
- **Pair 2: Sena – Weaver (Incorrect).** Kabir was the weaver (Julaha) disciple. **Sena** was a **barber**.
- **Pair 3: Dhanna – Farmer (Correct).** Dhanna, a Jat by caste, was a farmer.
- **Pair 4: Sadhana – Butcher (Correct).** Sadhana was a butcher.

Therefore, three pairs (1, 3, and 4) are correctly matched.

5. With reference to the philosophy and contribution of Sant Kabir, consider the following statements:

1. He consistently advocated for the concept of Nirguna Bhakti and actively sought to syncretize the established Hindu and Islamic religious traditions into a single new faith.
2. He unequivocally rejected the authority of both the Vedas and the Quran, equating all human beings as manifestations of God's living forms.
3. His poetry is primarily contained in three distinct textual traditions: the Bijak, the Kabir Granthawali, and the hymns included in the Adi Granth.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Incorrect.** Kabir did advocate for **Nirguna Bhakti** (devotion to a formless God) and tried to bring Hindus and Muslims together, but scholars largely interpret his philosophy as **questioning the need for all religion** and rejecting the hypocrisy and rituals of both faiths, rather than founding a 'single new faith' or simple synthesis.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Kabir rejected all external authority, including the Vedas and the Quran, for self-realization. He believed that the Supreme Reality (Ram or Karim) is found within one's heart, and that all human beings are His living forms.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Kabir's compositions are indeed found in these three major compilations: the **Bijak** (compiled by the Kabir Panth tradition), the **Kabir Granthawali** (found in Rajasthan), and his hymns (like the Shabad and Slok) were incorporated into the **Adi Granth** (the Sikh scripture).

6. Consider the following features of the Vaishnavite Ram Cult in North India during the medieval period:

1. Unlike the earlier South Indian Alvars who worshipped Vishnu and his many forms, the Ram Cult focused exclusively on devotion to Rama as the supreme Godhead (Maryada Purushottam).
2. The movement gained significant popularity in North India primarily through the dissemination of Tulsidas's Ramcharitmanas, composed in the vernacular Awadhi dialect of Hindi.
3. Its principal theological difference from the Krishna cult was its emphasis on Jnana-marga (the path of knowledge) over emotional Prema-Bhakti.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Figures like Ramananda and Tulsidas differentiated themselves from earlier traditions by focusing on **Rama** (and Sita) as the singular object of worship, rather than Vishnu's general avatar theology, thus formally founding the Ram cult.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** **Tulsidas's** Ramcharitmanas (written in Awadhi) played a crucial role in popularizing the worship of Rama across North India, ensuring its dominance in the region's religious landscape.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** Both the Ram and Krishna cults are forms of **Bhakti-marga** (the path of devotion), emphasizing emotional attachment and love for a personal God. The key difference was not between Bhakti and Jnana, but rather in the **nature of the devotion**: Rama worship emphasized devotion tinged with duty, loyalty, and ideal conduct (Maryada), while Krishna worship emphasized ecstatic, spontaneous, and romantic love (Madhurya Bhava / Prema).

7. With reference to the diverse schools and teachings associated with the Krishna Cult (Krishnaism) in India, consider the following statements:

1. The Pushtimarg school, founded by Vallabhacharya, propounded the philosophy of Shuddhadvaita (Pure Non-dualism), maintaining that the phenomenal world is not an illusion.
2. The Gaudiya Vaishnavism tradition, established by Chaitanya Mahaprabhu, focuses on Raganuga Bhakti, characterized by ecstatic emotional love and the chanting of the Hare Krishna Maha-mantra.

3. The Ashtachhap, a group of eight devotee-poets who specialized in songs about Krishna's childhood leelas, were all disciples of the saint Mirabai.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** **Vallabhacharya** (15th-16th Century) founded the Pushtimarg (Path of Grace) and advocated **Shuddhadvaita**. Unlike Shankara's Advaita, which held the world (Maya) to be illusory, Vallabha taught that the entire universe is real and is delicately the Brahman.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** **Chaitanya Mahaprabhu** (15th-16th Century) founded **Gaudiya Vaishnavism**. His method of worship involved emotional devotion (Raganuga Bhakti or Viraha Bhakti) and the practice of **Sankirtana** (communal chanting), including the Hare Krishna Maha-mantra.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** The **Ashtachhap** (Eight Seals/Companions) were eight poets who wrote about Krishna's leelas. They were followers of **Vallabhacharya** and his son, Vithalnath. The most famous among them was **Surdas. Mirabai** (a princess from Mewar) was a devotee of Krishna but was not the guru or a member of the Ashtachhap group.

8. With reference to the unique Bengal Bhakti Tradition, consider the following statements:

1. It was significantly influenced by pre-existing regional cults, including the esoteric practices of Sahajiya Buddhism and the Hath Yoga of the Nathpanthi tradition.
2. The tradition is distinct from the North Indian Ram Cult as it stresses the loving devotion to Krishna and his consort Radha, known as the Madhurya Bhava.
3. The earliest literary foundation of this tradition is found in the Gita Govinda, a 12th-century work composed by Jayadeva.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** The Bengal Bhakti tradition indeed **differed from the North/South** by incorporating elements from local esoteric movements like the **Sahajiya Buddhist** and **Nathpanthi** traditions, which contributed to its emphasis on emotional and ecstatic love.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** The Bengal school, particularly Gaudiya Vaishnavism, revolves around the divine love between **Radha and Krishna**, a relationship often interpreted with intense emotional attachment (Raganuga Bhakti or Madhurya Bhava).
- **Statement 3: Correct.** The Gita Govinda by **Jayadeva** (a precursor to Chaitanya) is a foundational text in the Bengal tradition that describes the relationship between Radha and Krishna, emphasizing the emotional intensity that later characterized the Bengal Bhakti.

9. Consider the following pairs regarding the philosophy and works of Chaitanya Mahaprabhu:

(Concept/Work)	(Description/Associated Philosophy)
1. Gaudiya Vaishnavism	The theological tradition founded by him.
2. Achintya Bheda Abheda	His Vedantic philosophy of 'inconceivable simultaneous oneness and difference'.
3. Shikshashtakam	His sole written work accepted as authentic.

In how many of the above rows is the given information correctly matched?

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Pair 1: Correct.** Chaitanya Mahaprabhu (1486–1534) is the founder of **Gaudiya Vaishnavism**, a major Vaishnavite denomination focused on Krishna worship.
- **Pair 2: Correct.** His theological philosophy is **Achintya Bheda Abheda Tattva**, which asserts that God (Krishna) is simultaneously "one with and different from His creation," a concept literally meaning 'inconceivable simultaneous oneness and difference'.
- **Pair 3: Correct.** The **Shikshashtakam** (eight verses of instruction) is the only text directly accepted by scholars as having been composed by Chaitanya himself.

10. Which one of the following is the most accurate statement regarding the 15th-century saint-poet Narsingh Mehta?

- (a) He was a contemporary of Tulsidas and was known for popularizing the worship of Vitthoba in the Marathi region.
- (b) He is credited as the Adi Kavi (First Poet) of the Gujarati language, and his song Vaishnava Jana To was influential during India's freedom struggle.
- (c) He was a disciple of Ramananda who utilized the Dharma-marga (path of righteousness) to appeal to the ruling class of Gujarat.
- (d) His philosophy propounded Dvaitadvaita (dualistic monism) and was central to the Nimbaraka Sampradaya in western India.

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Option (a) is incorrect.** Narsingh Mehta was a **Gujarati** saint and Krishna devotee, not associated with the Marathi Vitthoba cult (which includes Jnaneswar and Tukaram).
- **Option (b) is correct.** Narsingh Mehta is highly revered as the **Adi Kavi of Gujarati literature**. His most famous composition is **Vaishnava Jana To**, which Mahatma Gandhi adopted as his favorite bhajan, making it widely popular during the freedom movement.
- **Option (c) is incorrect.** He was a Vaishnava Brahmin, but his devotion was to Krishna, and he faced opposition from the high-caste Brahmin community for his inclusive approach, not appealing to the ruling class via a formal Dharma-marga.
- **Option (d) is incorrect.** The Dvaitadvaita philosophy is associated with Nimbaraka, not Narsingh Mehta.

Bhakti and Sufi Movements

1. With reference to the contributions of Saint Tyagaraja to the Bhakti Movement, consider the following statements:

1. His philosophy, termed 'Nadopasana', held that salvation could be attained through the worship of God in the form of sound or music.
2. He is credited with systematizing the Pancharatna Kritis, a set of five major compositions primarily written in Sanskrit and set to the Adi Tala.
3. His two notable musical plays, Prahalada Bhakti Vijayam and Nauka Charitam, were composed in the Telugu language.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Tyagaraja's central philosophical contribution was 'Nadopasana' (worship through nada, or sound/music), linking Nada Yoga (science of sound vibrations) to the attainment of moksha or salvation. He was an ardent devotee of Lord Rama.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** While Tyagaraja did systematize the **Pancharatna Kritis** (Five Gems), and they are set to various talas, they are primarily composed in **Telugu**, not Sanskrit. Only one of the Pancharatnas, Jagadanandakaraka, is in Sanskrit.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** His two famous musical operas (plays) are the Prahalada Bhakti Vijayam and the Nauka Charitam, and both are composed in **Telugu**.

2. With reference to the Virashaiva movement and its founder, Basavanna, consider the following statements:

1. Basavanna's core teaching rejected temple worship and advocated for the worship of the 'Ishtalinga' worn on the body, symbolizing the individual's direct connection to Shiva.
2. The movement completely rejected the principle of kayaka (work is worship) and championed dasoha (distributive justice) as the only means of spiritual liberation.
3. He established the Anubhava Mantapa (Hall of Spiritual Experience), a socio-religious parliament that offered a common platform for people from all castes, including women, to discuss spiritual matters.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** The Virashaivas (Lingayats) are known for rejecting the construction of temples and the performance of Brahmanical rituals. They emphasized personalized worship through the Ishtalinga (Chosen Linga) worn on a necklace.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** The statement is partially correct but fundamentally flawed. Basavanna's philosophy was centered on both **Kayaka** (earnest labor/work is worship) and **Dasoha** (the selfless

distribution of the surplus earnings of one's honest labour). The movement championed Kayaka, it did not reject it.

- **Statement 3: Correct.** The **Anubhava Mantapa**, often referred to as the "First Parliament of India," was established in Kalyana by Basavanna as a forum for philosophical and social debate open to all, irrespective of gender or caste.

3. With reference to the religious doctrines of the Virashaiva tradition, consider the following statements:

1. Panchachara refers to the Five Codes of Conduct which includes Lingachara (daily worship of the Linga) and Bhrityachara (humility towards all living beings).
2. Ashtavarana refers to the Eight Shields meant to protect the devotee's body as the temple of God, which includes the Guru, Linga, Jangama, and Vibhuti (holy ash).
3. The concept of Ashtavarana is unique to the Virashaiva tradition and finds no parallel in the devotional practices of the Nayanars or Alvars.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Panchachara constitutes the fivefold code of conduct: Lingachara, Sadachara (virtuous conduct), Sivachara (community equality), Ganachara (defense of community tenets), and Bhrityachara.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Ashtavarana consists of eight spiritual aids or shields: Guru (teacher), Linga (icon), Jangama (wandering ascetic/monk), Paduka (holy water), Prasada (sacred offering), Vibhuti (holy ash), Rudraksha (holy beads), and Mantra (Namah Sivaya).
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** While the Ashtavarana is central to Virashaivism, the core elements it defines (Guru, sacred symbol, sacred food, holy ash/beads) are devotional concepts that are not entirely unique. The emphasis on the trinity of Guru, Linga, and Jangama finds a parallel in many Shaivite and Bhakti devotional practices, including elements present in the traditions of the Nayanars. The absolute formalization and naming 'Ashtavarana' may be unique, but the statement claims no parallel, which is too restrictive for UPSC-level analysis.

4. With reference to the Siddhars of the medieval period in South India, consider the following statements:

1. The Siddhars belonged exclusively to the Vaishnavite tradition and composed their philosophical texts entirely in Sanskrit.
2. They were renowned for their knowledge of Siddha Medicine and Alchemy (Rasa-vada), and sought to attain physical immortality (kaya-kalpa).
3. The attainment of the Ashtama Siddhis (Eight Great Perfections), such as Anima and Mahima, was a central goal in their esoteric spiritual practices.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Incorrect.** The Siddhars are associated with the **Shaivite** tradition (often called Siddha-Siddhanta) and were based primarily in Tamil Nadu. Their philosophical and medicinal texts, such as **Thirumoolar's Thirumandhiram**, were composed predominantly in **Tamil**, a key characteristic of the South Indian Bhakti/spiritual movements.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Siddhars were master alchemists and physicians. They are credited with developing the **Siddha System of Medicine**, which aims for the perfection of the physical body through techniques like kaya-kalpa (body rejuvenation).
- **Statement 3: Correct.** The Siddhi (perfection) in the name Siddhar refers to the yogic powers (siddhis), the highest of which are the Ashtama Siddhis, including the ability to become minute (Anima) or infinitely large (Mahima).

5. With reference to the participation of women in the Bhakti Movement, consider the following statements:

1. The women Bhakti saints primarily belonged to the high-caste communities, as their renunciation was dependent on initial literacy and cultural privilege.
2. By defining God as their sole "Divine Husband," women like Akkamahadevi and Mirabai found a legitimate spiritual justification to renounce patriarchal domestic and marital duties.

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Incorrect.** The Bhakti movement was fundamentally egalitarian. While some women like Mirabai came from a royal/high-caste background, many others, such as **Janabai** (Shudra caste) and **Soyarabai** (Mahar caste), were from low or marginalized communities. The movement challenged caste and class barriers for both men and women.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** This strategy was a core mechanism of spiritual and social resistance for many women Bhakti saints. By declaring their undying, exclusive devotion to their chosen deity (e.g., Krishna for Mirabai, Shiva/Channa Mallikarjuna for Akkamahadevi) as their only 'husband' (pati), they spiritually nullified their actual earthly marriage and the duties it imposed, thereby legitimizing their renunciation and wandering life.

6. Consider the following statements regarding the themes addressed in the poetry of women Bhakti saints:

1. Many women poets openly challenged the ideal of women's purity and modesty by adopting public, ascetic lifestyles, in direct defiance of patriarchal norms.
2. The poetry often used metaphors of domestic labor (such as grinding and spinning) to represent spiritual practice and the mundane restrictions of low-caste women's lives.
3. Unlike their male counterparts, women saints of the Nirguna tradition universally rejected the concept of the 'Guru' and advocated for purely internal, unguided spiritual realization.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Figures like Akkamahadevi, who famously walked naked (symbolizing her complete renunciation of worldly ties), directly challenged the societal obsession with feminine modesty and purity imposed by patriarchal structures.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Marathi saints like **Janabai** and **Bahinabai** frequently incorporated details of their daily domestic and field labor into their abhangas, transforming routine chores into acts of devotion and using them as powerful metaphors for the spiritual journey, simultaneously highlighting the struggles of their caste and gender.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** The importance of the **Guru** was a universal feature across almost all Bhakti traditions, both Saguna (e.g., Mirabai's reverence for Raidas) and Nirguna (e.g., Kabir's deep respect for Ramananda). Women saints did not universally reject the Guru; instead, finding a suitable spiritual guide was often a crucial step in their path.

7. Which of the following statements best describes the most radical contribution of Akkamahadevi to the Bhakti movement?

- (a) She was the only female saint who defied the tradition by writing Vachanas in Telugu, rather than her native Kannada.
- (b) She founded the Virashaiva sect but was later expelled for her radical insistence on Saguna (form) worship.
- (c) She used the literary convention of Channa Mallikarjuna as her divine husband to challenge the institution of earthly marriage and walked nude, symbolizing total renunciation of body and property.
- (d) She championed the cause of temple-entry for low-caste women but ultimately chose a domestic life in the royal court of the Kalyana Chalukyas.

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Option (c) is the best description.** Akkamahadevi, a 12th-century saint from Karnataka, was a devotee of Shiva as Channa Mallikarjuna (Lord White as Jasmine). Her most radical act was renouncing her marriage and worldly attachments, symbolized by walking naked, to declare her body and soul belonged only to Shiva.
- (a) Incorrect. She composed Vachanas in her native **Kannada**.
- (b) Incorrect. Basavanna founded the Virashaiva movement, and she was a respected member of the Anubhava Mantapa. Virashaivism is essentially a monotheistic Shaivism, but her Vachanas emphasize direct bhakti and transcendence.
- (d) Incorrect. She renounced domestic life and royalty for an ascetic life.

8. Which of the following is characteristic of the life and poetry of the Marathi saint Janabai?

- (a) She was a royal Rajput princess who transitioned from worshipping Lord Rama to an intense devotion for Lord Krishna.
- (b) She was a contemporary of Tukaram and belonged to the Nirguna tradition, advocating for a formless God while living as an untouchable outcaste.
- (c) She was a Shudra woman, a household servant of the famed saint Namdeva, whose Abhangas often intertwined her domestic chores with her deep devotion to Lord Vithoba.

(d) She composed the famous Thiruppavai poem in the Tamil language, envisioning herself as the bride of Vishnu.

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Option (c) is the correct description.** Janabai (13th-14th century) was a low-caste (Shudra) woman and servant to the family of the poet-saint Namdeva in Maharashtra (Varkari tradition). Her hundreds of Abhangas (devotional songs) are unique as they narrate her intense devotion to Lord Vithoba (a form of Krishna/Vishnu) amidst the hardship and monotony of her daily life and domestic servitude.
- (a) Describes Mirabai (though Mirabai focused on Krishna).
- (b) Janabai was part of the Varkari tradition, which is a **Saguna** tradition (worship of Vithoba with form). Tukaram was her contemporary, but she pre-dates him by a few centuries in some timelines (Namdeva's contemporary).
- (d) Describes the South Indian saint **Andal**.

9. Match the following characteristics of Mirabai with their correct description:

List I (Aspect)	List II (Description)
A. Spiritual Path	1. Direct path of love and devotion (Madhurya Bhava), transcending societal rituals and rules.
B. Notable Work	2. A specific composition that detailed her personal rejection of temple architecture and idol worship.
C. Her Guru	3. Raidas (also known as Ravidas), a low-caste saint from the leather-working community (Chamar).

How many pairs given above are correctly matched?

- (a) None of the pairs
- (b) Only one pair
- (c) Only two pairs
- (d) All three pairs

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Pair A (Spiritual Path) - Correct.** Mirabai's path was the **Madhurya Bhava** (sweet devotion, where the devotee is the lover/wife and God is the husband/beloved). This intensely personal and direct devotion allowed her to reject conventional societal rules (e.g., her marriage to a mortal prince).
- **Pair B (Notable Work) - Incorrect.** Mirabai's primary contribution is her numerous **Bhajans** (devotional songs). While her poetry is filled with philosophical content, there is no single notable work explicitly focused on the rejection of temple architecture and idol worship. She practiced **Saguna Bhakti** (worship of Krishna with form), and the statement contradicts this by implying a Nirguna/anti-idol stance.
- **Pair C (Her Guru) - Correct.** Mirabai, despite being a Rajput princess, chose **Raidas** (Ravidas), a low-caste saint, as her spiritual preceptor. This act was a powerful rejection of the caste hierarchy, mirroring the core tenet of the Bhakti movement.

10. Which of the following statements is true regarding the 17th-century Marathi saint-poetess Bahinabai (Bahina)?

- (a) She was a Saguna saint known for composing Vachanas in Kannada, which lamented the decline of the Vijayanagar Empire.
- (b) She belonged to the Varkari tradition and composed Abhangas that detailed the conflict between her profound devotion to Lord Vithoba and her traditional marital duties.
- (c) She was unique in the Bhakti movement for being the only woman to reject the need for a Guru or spiritual guide to attain liberation.
- (d) Her poetry is credited with being the first to introduce the concept of ninda stuti (lovingly scolding the divine) into Marathi devotional literature.

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Option (b) is the correct statement.** Bahinabai (1628–1700 CE) was a 17th-century poet-saint of Maharashtra in the **Varkari tradition**. She was a disciple of the low-caste saint Tukaram. Her Abhangas are highly autobiographical and are known for exploring the difficult balance between her intense, personal devotion to Vithoba and the expectation of serving her husband (pativrata dharma), often concluding with her respecting her marital obligations while maintaining her divine love.
- (a) Incorrect. She composed Abhangas in **Marathi**. Vachanas are associated with Kannada Virashaivism.
- (c) Incorrect. She was a dedicated disciple of **Tukaram**, highlighting the importance of the Guru.
- (d) Incorrect. Ninda Stuti is a feature often found in the compositions of other saints like Tyagaraja (in Carnatic music) and certain Nayantar saints, and was not uniquely introduced by Bahinabai in Marathi.

Bhakti and Sufi Movements

1. With reference to the contributions of Saint Tyagaraja to the Bhakti Movement, consider the following statements:

1. His philosophy, termed 'Nadopasana', held that salvation could be attained through the worship of God in the form of sound or music.
2. He is credited with systematizing the Pancharatna Kritis, a set of five major compositions primarily written in Sanskrit and set to the Adi Tala.
3. His two notable musical plays, Prahalada Bhakti Vijayam and Nauka Charitam, were composed in the Telugu language.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Tyagaraja's central philosophical contribution was 'Nadopasana' (worship through nada, or sound/music), linking Nada Yoga (science of sound vibrations) to the attainment of moksha or salvation. He was an ardent devotee of Lord Rama.

- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** While Tyagaraja did systematize the **Pancharatna Kritis** (Five Gems), and they are set to various talas, they are primarily composed in **Telugu**, not Sanskrit. Only one of the Pancharatnas, Jagadanandakaraka, is in Sanskrit.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** His two famous musical operas (plays) are the Prahalada Bhakti Vijayam and the Nauka Charitam, and both are composed in **Telugu**.

2. With reference to the Virashaiva movement and its founder, Basavanna, consider the following statements:

1. Basavanna's core teaching rejected temple worship and advocated for the worship of the 'Ishtalinga' worn on the body, symbolizing the individual's direct connection to Shiva.
2. The movement completely rejected the principle of **kayaka** (work is worship) and championed **dasoha** (distributive justice) as the only means of spiritual liberation.
3. He established the **Anubhava Mantapa** (Hall of Spiritual Experience), a socio-religious parliament that offered a common platform for people from all castes, including women, to discuss spiritual matters.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** The Virashaivas (Lingayats) are known for rejecting the construction of temples and the performance of Brahmanical rituals. They emphasized personalized worship through the Ishtalinga (Chosen Linga) worn on a necklace.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** The statement is partially correct but fundamentally flawed. Basavanna's philosophy was centered on both **Kayaka** (earnest labor/work is worship) and **Dasoha** (the selfless distribution of the surplus earnings of one's honest labour). The movement championed Kayaka, it did not reject it.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** The **Anubhava Mantapa**, often referred to as the "First Parliament of India," was established in Kalyana by Basavanna as a forum for philosophical and social debate open to all, irrespective of gender or caste.

3. With reference to the religious doctrines of the Virashaiva tradition, consider the following statements:

1. Panchachara refers to the Five Codes of Conduct which includes Lingachara (daily worship of the Linga) and Bhrityachara (humility towards all living beings).
2. Ashtavarana refers to the Eight Shields meant to protect the devotee's body as the temple of God, which includes the Guru, Linga, Jangama, and Vibhuti (holy ash).
3. The concept of Ashtavarana is unique to the Virashaiva tradition and finds no parallel in the devotional practices of the Nayanars or Alvars.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Panchachara constitutes the fivefold code of conduct: Lingachara, Sadachara (virtuous conduct), Sivachara (community equality), Ganachara (defense of community tenets), and Bhrityachara.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Ashtavarana consists of eight spiritual aids or shields: Guru (teacher), Linga (icon), Jangama (wandering ascetic/monk), Paduka (holy water), Prasada (sacred offering), Vibhuti (holy ash), Rudraksha (holy beads), and Mantra (Namah Sivaya).
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** While the Ashtavarana is central to Virashaivism, the core elements it defines (Guru, sacred symbol, sacred food, holy ash/beads) are devotional concepts that are not entirely unique. The emphasis on the trinity of Guru, Linga, and Jangama finds a parallel in many Shaivite and Bhakti devotional practices, including elements present in the traditions of the Nayanars. The absolute formalization and naming 'Ashtavarana' may be unique, but the statement claims no parallel, which is too restrictive for UPSC-level analysis.

4. With reference to the Siddhars of the medieval period in South India, consider the following statements:

1. The Siddhars belonged exclusively to the Vaishnavite tradition and composed their philosophical texts entirely in Sanskrit.
2. They were renowned for their knowledge of Siddha Medicine and Alchemy (Rasa-vada), and sought to attain physical immortality (kaya-kalpa).
3. The attainment of the Ashtama Siddhis (Eight Great Perfections), such as Anima and Mahima, was a central goal in their esoteric spiritual practices.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Incorrect.** The Siddhars are associated with the **Shaivite** tradition (often called Siddha-Siddhanta) and were based primarily in Tamil Nadu. Their philosophical and medicinal texts, such as **Thirumoolar's Thirumandhiram**, were composed predominantly in **Tamil**, a key characteristic of the South Indian Bhakti/spiritual movements.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Siddhars were master alchemists and physicians. They are credited with developing the **Siddha System of Medicine**, which aims for the perfection of the physical body through techniques like kaya-kalpa (body rejuvenation).
- **Statement 3: Correct.** The Siddhi (perfection) in the name Siddhar refers to the yogic powers (siddhis), the highest of which are the Ashtama Siddhis, including the ability to become minute (Anima) or infinitely large (Mahima).

5. With reference to the participation of women in the Bhakti Movement, consider the following statements:

1. The women Bhakti saints primarily belonged to the high-caste communities, as their renunciation was dependent on initial literacy and cultural privilege.
2. By defining God as their sole "Divine Husband," women like Akkamahadevi and Mirabai found a legitimate spiritual justification to renounce patriarchal domestic and marital duties.

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Incorrect.** The Bhakti movement was fundamentally egalitarian. While some women like Mirabai came from a royal/high-caste background, many others, such as **Janabai** (Shudra caste) and **Soyarabai** (Mahar caste), were from low or marginalized communities. The movement challenged caste and class barriers for both men and women.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** This strategy was a core mechanism of spiritual and social resistance for many women Bhakti saints. By declaring their undying, exclusive devotion to their chosen deity (e.g., Krishna for Mirabai, Shiva/Channa Mallikarjuna for Akkamahadevi) as their only 'husband' (pati), they spiritually nullified their actual earthly marriage and the duties it imposed, thereby legitimizing their renunciation and wandering life.

6. Consider the following statements regarding the themes addressed in the poetry of women Bhakti saints:

1. Many women poets openly challenged the ideal of women's purity and modesty by adopting public, ascetic lifestyles, in direct defiance of patriarchal norms.
2. The poetry often used metaphors of domestic labor (such as grinding and spinning) to represent spiritual practice and the mundane restrictions of low-caste women's lives.
3. Unlike their male counterparts, women saints of the Nirguna tradition universally rejected the concept of the 'Guru' and advocated for purely internal, unguided spiritual realization.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Figures like Akkamahadevi, who famously walked naked (symbolizing her complete renunciation of worldly ties), directly challenged the societal obsession with feminine modesty and purity imposed by patriarchal structures.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Marathi saints like **Janabai** and **Bahinabai** frequently incorporated details of their daily domestic and field labor into their abhangas, transforming routine chores into acts of devotion and using them as powerful metaphors for the spiritual journey, simultaneously highlighting the struggles of their caste and gender.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** The importance of the **Guru** was a universal feature across almost all Bhakti traditions, both Saguna (e.g., Mirabai's reverence for Raidas) and Nirguna (e.g., Kabir's deep respect for Ramananda). Women saints did not universally reject the Guru; instead, finding a suitable spiritual guide was often a crucial step in their path.

7. Which of the following statements best describes the most radical contribution of Akkamahadevi to the Bhakti movement?

- (a) She was the only female saint who defied the tradition by writing Vachanas in Telugu, rather than her native Kannada.
- (b) She founded the Virashaiva sect but was later expelled for her radical insistence on Saguna (form) worship.
- (c) She used the literary convention of Channa Mallikarjuna as her divine husband to challenge the institution of earthly marriage and walked nude, symbolizing total renunciation of body and property.
- (d) She championed the cause of temple-entry for low-caste women but ultimately chose a domestic life in the royal court of the Kalyana Chalukyas.

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Option (c) is the best description.** Akkamahadevi, a 12th-century saint from Karnataka, was a devotee of Shiva as Channa Mallikarjuna (Lord White as Jasmine). Her most radical act was renouncing her marriage and worldly attachments, symbolized by walking naked, to declare her body and soul belonged only to Shiva.
- (a) Incorrect. She composed Vachanas in her native **Kannada**.
- (b) Incorrect. Basavanna founded the Virashaiva movement, and she was a respected member of the Anubhava Mantapa. Virashavism is essentially a monotheistic Shaivism, but her Vachanas emphasize direct bhakti and transcendence.
- (d) Incorrect. She renounced domestic life and royalty for an ascetic life.

8. Which of the following is characteristic of the life and poetry of the Marathi saint Janabai?

- (a) She was a royal Rajput princess who transitioned from worshipping Lord Rama to an intense devotion for Lord Krishna.
- (b) She was a contemporary of Tukaram and belonged to the Nirguna tradition, advocating for a formless God while living as an untouchable outcaste.
- (c) She was a Shudra woman, a household servant of the famed saint Namdeva, whose Abhangas often intertwined her domestic chores with her deep devotion to Lord Vithoba.
- (d) She composed the famous Thiruppavai poem in the Tamil language, envisioning herself as the bride of Vishnu.

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Option (c) is the correct description.** Janabai (13th-14th century) was a low-caste (Shudra) woman and servant to the family of the poet-saint Namdeva in Maharashtra (Varkari tradition). Her hundreds of Abhangas (devotional songs) are unique as they narrate her intense devotion to Lord Vithoba (a form of Krishna/Vishnu) amidst the hardship and monotony of her daily life and domestic servitude.
- (a) Describes Mirabai (though Mirabai focused on Krishna).
- (b) Janabai was part of the Varkari tradition, which is a **Saguna** tradition (worship of Vithoba with form). Tukaram was her contemporary, but she pre-dates him by a few centuries in some timelines (Namdeva's contemporary).
- (d) Describes the South Indian saint **Andal**.

9. Match the following characteristics of Mirabai with their correct description:

List I (Aspect)	List II (Description)
A. Spiritual Path	1. Direct path of love and devotion (Madhurya Bhava), transcending societal rituals and rules.

B. Notable Work	2. A specific composition that detailed her personal rejection of temple architecture and idol worship.
C. Her Guru	3. Raidas (also known as Ravidas), a low-caste saint from the leather-working community (Chamar).

How many pairs given above are correctly matched?

- (a) None of the pairs
- (b) Only one pair
- (c) Only two pairs
- (d) All three pairs

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Pair A (Spiritual Path) - Correct.** Mirabai's path was the **Madhurya Bhava** (sweet devotion, where the devotee is the lover/wife and God is the husband/beloved). This intensely personal and direct devotion allowed her to reject conventional societal rules (e.g., her marriage to a mortal prince).
- **Pair B (Notable Work) - Incorrect.** Mirabai's primary contribution is her numerous **Bhajans** (devotional songs). While her poetry is filled with philosophical content, there is no single notable work explicitly focused on the rejection of temple architecture and idol worship. She practiced **Saguna Bhakti** (worship of Krishna with form), and the statement contradicts this by implying a Nirguna/anti-idol stance.
- **Pair C (Her Guru) - Correct.** Mirabai, despite being a Rajput princess, chose **Raidas** (Ravidas), a low-caste saint, as her spiritual preceptor. This act was a powerful rejection of the caste hierarchy, mirroring the core tenet of the Bhakti movement.

10. Which of the following statements is true regarding the 17th-century Marathi saint-poetess Bahinabai (Bahina)?

- (a) She was a Saguna saint known for composing Vachanas in Kannada, which lamented the decline of the Vijayanagar Empire.
- (b) She belonged to the Varkari tradition and composed Abhangas that detailed the conflict between her profound devotion to Lord Vithoba and her traditional marital duties.
- (c) She was unique in the Bhakti movement for being the only woman to reject the need for a Guru or spiritual guide to attain liberation.
- (d) Her poetry is credited with being the first to introduce the concept of ninda stuti (lovingly scolding the divine) into Marathi devotional literature.

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Option (b) is the correct statement.** Bahinabai (1628–1700 CE) was a 17th-century poet-saint of Maharashtra in the **Varkari tradition**. She was a disciple of the low-caste saint Tukaram. Her Abhangas are highly autobiographical and are known for exploring the difficult balance between her intense, personal devotion to Vithoba and the expectation of serving her husband (pativrata dharma), often concluding with her respecting her marital obligations while maintaining her divine love.
- (a) Incorrect. She composed Abhangas in **Marathi**. Vachanas are associated with Kannada Virashaivism.
- (c) Incorrect. She was a dedicated disciple of **Tukaram**, highlighting the importance of the Guru.

- (d) Incorrect. Ninda Stuti is a feature often found in the compositions of other saints like Tyagaraja (in Carnatic music) and certain Nayanar saints, and was not uniquely introduced by Bahinabai in Marathi.

Bhakti and Sufi Movements

1. With reference to the religious policies of Emperor Akbar, consider the following statements regarding the reaction of the Naqshbandi Silsilah:

1. The Naqshbandi saint Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi vehemently opposed Akbar's syncretic doctrine of Suhūk, viewing it as a serious threat to the purity of Islam.
2. Sirhindi critiqued the widespread Sufi doctrine of Wahdat al-Wujud (Unity of Being), advocating instead for Wahdat ash-Shuhud (Unity of Witnessing).
3. Unlike the Chishti saints who accepted Sama (musical assemblies), the Naqshbandi Silsilah, under Sirhindi, strictly prohibited the practice of Dhikr-i Khafi (silent remembrance of God).

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi, often called the Mujaddid-i-Alf-i-Sani (Reformer of the second millennium), championed the revival of orthodox Islam and fiercely criticized Akbar's liberal and syncretic policies like Din-i Ilahi and Suhūk.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Sirhindi is credited with formalizing the doctrine of Wahdat ash-Shuhud (Unity of Witnessing), which contrasts with Wahdat al-Wujud (Unity of Being). He argued that the experience of unity with God is subjective and temporary (witnessing), not a literal objective reality (being).
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** The Naqshbandi Silsilah was known for its strict adherence to the Shari'ah and rejected the public musical rituals (Sama or Dhikr Jahri) of other orders like the Chishtis. However, they strongly emphasized the practice of **Dhikr-i Khafi** (silent or internal remembrance of God).

2. With reference to the Qadri Silsilah in Sufism, consider the following statements:

1. The Silsilah was particularly prominent in Punjab and Sindh, and its adherents were known for strictly adhering to the Islamic law (Shari'ah).
2. Prominent Mughal figures, including Princess Jahanara and Prince Dara Shikoh, were disciples of the Qadri Sufis, specifically those who upheld the concept of Wahdat al-Wujud.

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** The Qadri Silsilah was founded in India by Shah Niamatullah and Makhdum Jilani. It became particularly influential in Punjab and Sindh. Like the Naqshbandis, they generally stressed adherence to the orthodox Shari'ah.

- **Statement 2: Correct.** Mughal figures like Dara Shikoh, the son of Shah Jahan, and his sister Jahanara were disciples of Miyan Mir and Mullah Shah Badakhshi, both prominent Qadri mystics. The Qadris were generally tolerant and often associated with the Wahdat al-Wujud philosophy, which Dara Shikoh himself explored through his work, Majma-ul-Bahrain (The Mingling of the Two Oceans).

3. Which of the following statements best describes the philosophical core shared by both the Nirguna Bhakti saints (like Kabir) and the Sufi mystics who subscribed to Wahdat al-Wujud?

- (a) Both traditions insisted on the necessity of a physical Guru/Pir and rejected all forms of idol worship and ritualistic practices.
- (b) Both believed that the ultimate reality (God) is formless and that the devotee's individual soul (Jiva) is intrinsically one with the Divine Being (Brahman or Haqq).
- (c) Both strictly followed the path of Shari'ah (religious law) as a necessary precondition for attaining the mystical state (Tariqah).
- (d) Both originated in South India during the 8th century and later spread north following the Turkish conquest of the 12th century.

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Option (b) is the best description.** Nirguna Bhakti (e.g., Kabir, Guru Nanak) worshipped a formless God and challenged the distinction between the soul and God (similar to Advaita Vedanta). Wahdat al-Wujud (Unity of Being) likewise posits that all of creation is a manifestation of the single Divine Essence (Haqq), making the devotee intrinsically one with God.
- Option (a) is incorrect; while both rejected idol worship, Nirguna saints and Sufis disagreed on the necessity of a human guide (Guru/Pir) and were generally non-ritualistic, but the specific mention of all rituals makes it too absolute for all Sufis.
- Option (c) is incorrect; Nirguna saints explicitly rejected religious law/scriptural authority, and the Beshara (lawless) Sufis did too.
- Option (d) is incorrect; Bhakti originated in the South, but Sufism originated outside India.

4. Consider the following statements regarding the impact of the Sufi movement on Medieval Indian society:

1. Sufis fostered Hindu-Muslim solidarity and brotherhood, largely by rejecting social discrimination and caste distinctions among their followers.
2. The development of new art forms like Qawwali and the growth of the Urdu language are significant cultural contributions directly linked to Sufi traditions.
3. The Chishti order, unlike the Suhrawardi Silsilah, actively sought state patronage and maintained close contact with the Mughal court to ensure the financial security of their Khanqahs.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Sufis promoted a composite culture and were highly inclusive, often appealing to lower-caste groups by rejecting social hierarchies. Their Khanqahs became centers for people of all faiths.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Sufi practices, particularly those of the Chishti order, led to the development of Qawwali (devotional music) through figures like Amir Khusrav. Furthermore, the need for communication between Sufis and local populations played a significant role in the syncretic development of languages like Urdu.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** The **Chishti** order strictly maintained distance from the state and rejected state patronage, often preferring a life of austerity and poverty. It was the **Suhrawardi** Silsilah that freely accepted maintenance grants from the state and held official positions.

5. With reference to Bhakti and Sufi terminology, consider the following pairs:

1. **Langar:** Community kitchen where food is served without discrimination.
2. **Dargah:** Pilgrimage to the tomb of a Sufi saint.
3. **Piri:** The temporal (worldly) authority in the Sikh tradition.
4. **Vachana:** Devotional poetry composed by Lingayat saints in Kannada.
5. **Manjis:** Local missionary centres established by Guru Amar Das for men and women.

How many pairs given above are correctly matched?

- (a) Only two
- (b) Only three
- (c) Only four
- (d) All five

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Pair 1 (Langar): Correct.** Langar is the community kitchen where all people eat together (Pangat), symbolizing social equality.
- **Pair 2 (Dargah): Incorrect.** Dargah is the term for the **tomb/mausoleum** of a Sufi saint. The act of pilgrimage to the Dargah is called **Ziyarat**.
- **Pair 3 (Piri): Incorrect.** Piri represents **spiritual authority**, while **Miri** represents temporal (worldly/military) power in the Sikh tradition established by Guru Har Gobind.
- **Pair 4 (Vachana): Correct.** Vachana literature is the unique form of devotional poetry in Kannada associated with the Lingayat movement, spearheaded by Basavanna.
- **Pair 5 (Manjis): Correct.** Guru Amar Das established 22 Manjis (missionary centres) for men and a similar system of Piris for women to organize the faith.

6. With reference to the teachings of Guru Nanak Dev, the founder of Sikhism, consider the following statements:

1. He emphasized the principle of Kirat Karna, which means sharing one's earnings with others.
2. He established the twin institutions of Sangat and Pangat to promote social equality and universal brotherhood.
3. He rejected the authority of the Vedas and the path of asceticism, advocating instead for an ethical, householder's life.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Incorrect.** Kirat Karna means **Earning one's livelihood honestly and diligently**. The principle of **sharing one's earnings** with others is called **Vand Chhakna**.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Sangat (sitting in congregation) and Pangat (eating together in the same line - Langar) were central to Nanak's movement to eliminate caste and class distinctions.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Guru Nanak rejected the traditional paths of renunciation (asceticism) and the authority of sacred texts like the Vedas, advocating for spiritual devotion (Nam Japna) while living a disciplined, worldly life (householder's life).

7. Consider the following statements regarding the early Sikh Gurus:

1. Guru Angad Dev compiled the hymns of Guru Nanak in a new script known as Gurmukhi.
2. Guru Amar Das established the Manji and Piri system to organize the Sikh community and strengthen the institution of Langar.
3. Guru Amar Das appealed to Emperor Akbar for the removal of the pilgrimage tax on Hindus.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Guru Angad Dev, the second Guru, invented and popularized the Gurmukhi script and compiled the writings of Guru Nanak.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Guru Amar Das, the third Guru, organized the community by establishing the Manji (for men) and Piri (for women) systems to spread the faith, which led to the strengthening of the Sikh organizational structure and the Langar.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Guru Amar Das successfully appealed to Emperor Akbar to remove the discriminatory tax on Hindu pilgrims.

8. With reference to Guru Ramdas and Guru Arjan Dev, consider the following statements:

1. Guru Ramdas laid the foundation for the city of Amritsar and started the compilation of the Adi Granth.
2. Guru Arjan Dev introduced the Dasvandh (one-tenth of income) system and completed the construction of the Harmandir Sahib.
3. Guru Arjan Dev became the first Sikh Guru to be executed by the order of the Mughal Emperor Jahangir.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Incorrect.** Guru Ramdas, the fourth Guru, founded the city of Amritsar (Ramdaspur) and started the construction of the Sarovar (holy tank). The **compilation of the Adi Granth** was done by his son, **Guru Arjan Dev**.

- **Statement 2: Correct.** Guru Arjan Dev, the fifth Guru, completed the Harmandir Sahib (Golden Temple) and reorganized the contribution system by formalizing the voluntary donation of **Dasvandh** (one-tenth of income or service).
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Guru Arjan Dev was executed by the order of Emperor Jahangir in 1606 CE, marking him as the first great martyr (Shaheedan-de-Sartaj) in Sikh history.

9. Consider the contributions of the Sikh Gurus from the 6th to the 8th:

1. Guru Har Gobind militarized the Sikhs, adopting the two swords of Miri (temporal power) and Piri (spiritual authority), and built the Akal Takht.
2. Guru Har Rai was known for giving shelter to Prince Dara Shikoh, the son of Shah Jahan, who was fleeing his brother Aurangzeb.
3. Guru Har Krishan was the youngest Guru and was summoned to Delhi by Emperor Aurangzeb under charges of blasphemy.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Guru Har Gobind (6th Guru) initiated the militarization of the Sikh community following his father's martyrdom, symbolically wearing two swords (Miri for temporal authority and Piri for spiritual authority), and establishing the **Akal Takht** (Throne of the Immortal).
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Guru Har Rai (7th Guru) maintained the armed Sikh retinue and gave refuge to Prince Dara Shikoh, a liberal Muslim intellectual and rival of Aurangzeb.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Guru Har Krishan (8th Guru) was installed at the age of five (the youngest Guru). He was indeed summoned to Delhi by Aurangzeb, though the charge was more generally related to anti-Islamic blasphemy and the growing influence of the Sikhs.

10. With reference to the later Sikh Gurus, consider the following statements:

1. Guru Tegh Bahadur was martyred in Delhi by the order of Aurangzeb for defending the right of Kashmiri Pandits to practice their own religion.
2. Guru Gobind Singh established the Khalsa Panth in 1699 by initiating the Panj Pyare and introducing the concept of the Five Ks.
3. Guru Gobind Singh compiled his own compositions into the Dasam Granth and declared the Guru Granth Sahib as the eternal Guru of the Sikhs, ending the lineage of human Gurus.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Guru Tegh Bahadur (9th Guru) was executed in Delhi under the orders of Emperor Aurangzeb for resisting the forced conversion of Kashmiri Pandits, upholding the principle of religious freedom.

- **Statement 2: Correct.** Guru Gobind Singh (10th Guru) created the Khalsa (the pure) in 1699, initiating the first five men (Panj Pyare) with Amrit and institutionalizing the **Five Ks** (Kesh, Kangha, Kara, Kirpan, Kachchera) as articles of faith.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Guru Gobind Singh is credited with compiling his own compositions (like Jaap Sahib and Zafarnama), which form the basis of the **Dasam Granth**. Most importantly, he finalized and enshrined the **Guru Granth Sahib** as the eternal and final Guru of the Sikhs, ending the line of human successors.

The Advent of Europeans in India

1. Consider the following events and their associated years:

I.	European Action/Company	II.	Year
A.	The Portuguese captured Goa from the Sultan of Bijapur.	1.	1602
B.	The English East India Company received its Royal Charter.	2.	1664
C.	The Dutch East India Company (VOC) was formed.	3.	1510
D.	The French East India Company was established under Colbert.	4.	1600

Which of the following options correctly matches the European action with its corresponding year?

(a) A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2
 (b) A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1
 (c) A-3, B-1, C-4, D-2
 (d) A-2, B-4, C-3, D-1

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **A-3 (1510):** Alfonso de Albuquerque captured Goa in 1510.
- **B-4 (1600):** Queen Elizabeth I granted the Charter to the English East India Company in 1600.
- **C-1 (1602):** The Dutch East India Company (Vereenigde Oostindische Compagnie - VOC) was formed in 1602.
- **D-2 (1664):** The French East India Company (Compagnie des Indes Orientales) was established by Colbert, the minister of King Louis XIV, in 1664.

2. With reference to the factors that propelled the European Age of Exploration and the subsequent arrival in India, consider the following statements:

1. The primary goal was to bypass the effective trade monopoly held by Arab merchants and the city-states of Venice and Genoa over the Eastern spice trade.
2. The Fall of Constantinople in 1453 completely blocked all pre-existing trade routes, both land and sea, between Europe and Asia, thus mandating the discovery of a new sea route.
3. The Portuguese were driven by a Militant Christianity objective, which included finding the mythical Christian kingdom of 'Prester John' in Africa to form an alliance against the Islamic powers.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** The desire to cut out the expensive Arab and Italian middlemen and establish a direct trade link for spices and luxury goods was the overwhelming economic motive.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect.** The fall of Constantinople severely restricted the overland routes and significantly increased the costs of trade handled by middlemen, but it did not 'completely block' all routes, nor did it directly stop all established maritime trade in the Indian Ocean. It was a catalyst, not a complete barrier.
- **Statement 3 is correct.** The Portuguese drive was a blend of "Gold and God" (Estado da Índia was an attempt to establish a Christian empire), and the search for the legendary Prester John in the East was a genuine, though ultimately failed, initial motive.

3. With respect to the influence of the European Renaissance on the Portuguese ventures in the East, consider the following statements:

1. The Renaissance fostered a spirit of secular humanism which ensured that the Portuguese mission in India was confined strictly to commerce, free from any religious proselytisation agenda.
2. The intellectual curiosity and scientific advancements triggered by the Renaissance led to significant improvements in nautical sciences and shipbuilding technology, making long-distance oceanic travel viable.

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect.** While the Renaissance sparked new intellectual ideas, the Portuguese voyages were not purely secular. The state-sponsored mission in the East, known as the Padroado Real, explicitly included the objective of propagating Christianity and combating Islamic dominance, making the agenda a blend of religious and commercial goals.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** The spirit of inquiry and discovery, coupled with royal patronage (like Prince Henry the Navigator), led to the development of better maps, navigational instruments (like the astrolabe), and superior ship designs (like the Caravel), which were essential for crossing the Cape of Good Hope.

4. Consider the following statements regarding the economic impetus for the Portuguese push for a direct sea route to India:

1. The immediate financial viability was confirmed when Vasco da Gama's first voyage returned a profit of approximately sixty times the cost of the entire expedition.
2. The expanding economic growth in Europe created a huge demand for Oriental goods, which exacerbated the problem of bullion drain to the East via the traditional, expensive trade routes.

3. The Portuguese crown reserved the trade of certain high-value commodities like spices, horses, copper, and silver as a 'royal monopoly' to control the market and maximize state revenue.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** The massive profit from Vasco da Gama's initial consignment of spices proved the direct route was highly lucrative and justified the subsequent, massive investment in armadas.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** Increased demand for goods like pepper, silk, and cotton meant that large quantities of gold and silver bullion had to leave Europe to pay for them, a situation mercantilist European states sought to correct by establishing direct trade.
- **Statement 3 is correct.** The Portuguese monarchy declared a state monopoly over the most profitable items to prevent internal competition and ensure that the state, not private merchants, controlled the bulk of the wealth.

5. With reference to the quest for commercial dominance among the European powers in the Indian Ocean, consider the following statements:

1. The Dutch, through the efficient functioning of the VOC, emerged as the dominant European power in the Indian Ocean region by the mid-17th century, though their focus gradually shifted more towards the Indonesian Archipelago.
2. The English East India Company's successful defeat of the Portuguese naval squadron in the Battle of Swally (1612) was instrumental in securing a Farman from the Mughal Emperor Jahangir to establish a permanent factory at Surat.

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** The Dutch, with their joint-stock company structure and superior naval power, successfully displaced the Portuguese from many of their Asian posts, though their economic priority was the highly lucrative spice production of the East Indies.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** The English victory at Swally (off the coast of Surat) demonstrated to the Mughal authorities that the Portuguese naval forces were not invincible, which convinced Jahangir to grant a formal Farman for an English factory at Surat in 1613.

6. With reference to the early European trading system in India, consider the following statements:

1. A 'factory' essentially functioned as a heavily fortified warehouse complex managed by a 'Factor', which included offices, residential quarters, and storage for goods meant for export.
2. The goods transported from Europe to India often included heavy, low-value items like timber, copper, and building materials, which were essential to serve as ballast for the return journey's high-value cargo.

3. The establishment of direct trade routes led to the immediate and complete cessation of all long-distance maritime trade previously conducted by Indian and Arab merchants.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** The European 'factory' was the primary hub of their trading operations, serving as an administrative and logistical centre, often fortified for security against rivals (both Indian and European).
- **Statement 2 is correct.** This practice of carrying low-value, heavy cargo (known as 'reverse trade') was common in pre-modern seafaring, as it provided necessary stability (ballast) for the ships, which would otherwise be too light after unloading the valuable Indian cargo.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect.** While European interference, particularly by the Portuguese through the Cartaz system, severely disrupted and taxed the trade of Indian and Arab merchants, it did not lead to its complete and immediate cessation. Local trade networks and powerful Indian rulers continued to operate, sometimes by paying for the Portuguese pass or by force.

7. Consider the following statements regarding the key features of Portuguese trade in India:

1. The Portuguese attempted to enforce a complete and exclusive royal monopoly on the import of war-horses into India, which was successful throughout the 16th century, crippling the cavalry of the Deccan Sultanates.
2. The most valuable commodity exported from the Malabar Coast to Lisbon was black pepper, followed by other spices like cinnamon and cloves.
3. The Portuguese are responsible for introducing several key commercial crops from the New World, such as tobacco, cashew, and chili peppers, to the Indian subcontinent.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect.** While the Portuguese claimed a monopoly over the horse trade (a critical strategic item), it was not completely successful. Indian rulers and nobles often bypassed or defied the Portuguese permit system, continuing to import horses from places like Hormuz.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** Pepper was the "king of spices" and the primary driver of the Portuguese voyages, generating enormous profits upon sale in Europe.
- **Statement 3 is correct.** The Portuguese played a crucial role as intermediaries, bringing New World plants like potato, sweet potato, tobacco, cashew, and chili from the Americas to their colonies in Asia, including India.

8. With reference to Francisco De Almeida, the first Viceroy of Portuguese India (1505-1509), consider the following statements:

1. His primary mandate from the Portuguese crown was to consolidate the position of the Portuguese and destroy the naval power of Muslim traders by seizing key choke points like Hormuz, Aden, and Malacca.
2. He advocated for and strictly adhered to the 'Blue Water Policy' (Cartaze System), which prioritised naval supremacy in the Indian Ocean over the acquisition of extensive land territories in India.
3. He was defeated and killed in a naval battle off Diu by the combined fleet of the Sultan of Gujarat and the Mameluke Sultan of Egypt.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** Almeida's mission was strategic and explicitly aimed at undermining the existing Muslim trade network by gaining control of the entrances to the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** The 'Blue Water Policy' was Almeida's vision to make the Portuguese masters of the Indian Ocean by focusing on sea power rather than costly and vulnerable territorial expansion on the subcontinent.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect.** Almeida's son was killed in the initial defeat off Diu in 1507. However, Almeida avenged this defeat by crushing the combined fleet in the decisive Battle of Diu in 1509, securing Portuguese naval dominance. Almeida himself died in a skirmish with indigenous people at the Cape of Good Hope while returning to Portugal in 1510.

9. With reference to Alfonso de Albuquerque, who succeeded Almeida as Governor, consider the following statements:

1. He is widely regarded as the real founder of the Portuguese power in the East, having captured Goa from the Sultan of Bijapur in 1510, making it the first European sovereign possession in India.
2. He systematically enforced the Cartaz (naval pass) system, making it a major source of revenue and a tool for asserting Portuguese maritime control in the Indian Ocean.
3. His social policy included the attempt to blend with the local populace by encouraging Portuguese men to marry Indian women, while simultaneously persecuting Muslims during the conquest of Goa.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** The capture of Goa and Malacca established Albuquerque's reputation and gave the Portuguese a permanent territorial base and capital, marking a shift from Almeida's pure sea-power policy.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** While Almeida proposed the concept, Albuquerque expanded and institutionalised the **Cartaz** system for all non-Portuguese ships, forcing them to pay duty and obtain a license.

- **Statement 3 is correct.** Albuquerque promoted inter-marriage to secure a permanent population base loyal to Portugal, while his actions against Muslims in Goa were often brutal, showing a blend of pragmatic and religiously motivated policies.

10. With reference to Nino da Cunha (Governor, 1529-1538), consider the following statements:

1. He transferred the headquarters of the Portuguese government in India from Cochin to the more strategically located Goa.
2. He acquired the island of Bassein and the strategically vital port of Diu through treaties with Bahadur Shah, the Sultan of Gujarat.
3. He secured a strong foothold in Eastern India by expanding Portuguese influence in Bengal, establishing Hooghly as their main trading settlement in the region.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** Nino da Cunha formally shifted the capital from Cochin to Goa in 1530, solidifying Goa's importance as the centre of the Portuguese Estado da Índia.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** Taking advantage of Bahadur Shah's conflict with the Mughal Emperor Humayun, da Cunha negotiated a treaty to acquire Bassein in 1534 and then Diu in 1535.
- **Statement 3 is correct.** Da Cunha was instrumental in expanding Portuguese presence into the eastern coast and Bengal, with Hooghly becoming the central point for their operations in that region.

The Portuguese in India

1. With reference to the political power and regions of influence of the Portuguese Estado da Índia, consider the following statements:

1. The territorial influence of the Portuguese was restricted to the Malabar and Konkan coasts, with the Bay of Bengal region serving only as a temporary trade outpost without any sovereign authority.
2. The highest administrative official, the Viceroy, held authority over both the civil government and the Church's missionary activities through the system of Padroado Real.

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect.** While the Portuguese sovereign territory (Goa, Daman, Diu) was primarily on the Western Coast, their influence and settlements extended significantly to the Bay of Bengal, notably in **Hooghly** and **Chittagong (Porto Grande)**. In these Eastern settlements, they exercised

considerable, though often quasi-sovereign, authority before their expulsion from Hooghly by Shah Jahan in 1632.

- **Statement 2 is correct.** The **Viceroy** (later Governor) was the head of the Estado da Índia (State of India) and represented the Portuguese Crown. This role encompassed temporal (civil/military) and spiritual jurisdiction, as the Portuguese Crown held the right of **Padroado Real** (Royal Patronage) over the Catholic missions in the East.

2. With reference to the diplomacy and administrative structure of the Portuguese in India, consider the following statements:

1. The Portuguese administrative structure, Estado da Índia, was entirely funded by the profits from the Cartaz system, making it financially independent of the Portuguese crown.
2. The policy of inter-racial marriage encouraged by Alfonso de Albuquerque was primarily intended to create a loyal, mixed-race population capable of defending Portuguese territories.
3. The Portuguese consistently maintained a policy of friendship with the great Indian powers, such as the Mughals, ensuring their coastal presence was never seriously challenged.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect.** While the Cartaz system (naval pass) was a major source of revenue (fees and customs), the Estado da Índia also received significant subsidies and capital from the Portuguese Crown, especially for military and infrastructure projects. It was never entirely financially independent.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** Alfonso de Albuquerque encouraged Portuguese soldiers to marry local Indian women, mainly widows of Muslim soldiers killed in the capture of Goa. This was a deliberate strategic policy to create a stable, locally rooted, and loyal Portuguese-Christian population base for defense and administration.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect.** The Portuguese often adopted a policy of armed neutrality or confrontation. They engaged in constant conflict with the Deccan Sultanates (e.g., Bijapur, which they took Goa from) and had serious clashes with the Mughals, most notably leading to their expulsion from Hooghly by Shah Jahan in 1632.

3. With reference to the religious policy of the Portuguese Estado da Índia, consider the following statements:

1. The Portuguese policy of Padroado Real strictly separated commercial interests from religious proselytisation, confining the latter to missionary societies.
2. The infamous **Goan Inquisition** was introduced by the Portuguese primarily to check the influence of the Jesuits, who were seen as a threat to the Viceroy's authority.
3. The policy of destroying temples and forcing conversions was enforced most rigorously in their core sovereign territories like Goa and Bassein, but less aggressively in trading settlements like Hooghly.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

(d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect.** The Padroado Real (Royal Patronage) was the absolute opposite; it was the mechanism that **integrated** the Church and the State, making the propagation of Christianity a core function of the colonial administration, inseparable from commercial objectives ("Gold and God").
- **Statement 2 is incorrect.** The Goan Inquisition (formally established in 1560) was a tribunal established by the Holy Office (Church) to enforce Catholic orthodoxy, primarily targeting 'heretics' (new converts reverting to old faiths) and non-Christians (Jews, Hindus, Muslims) by prosecuting blasphemy and idolatry. It was not primarily aimed at the Jesuits, who were themselves major proselytisers.
- **Statement 3 is correct.** The state-backed persecution (such as temple destruction and forced conversions) was most aggressive and systematic in areas where the Portuguese had absolute sovereignty, like the island of Goa and Bassein, where they could bypass local Indian authority. In trading posts (like Hooghly or Diu), their reliance on local rulers or the Mughals often necessitated a more cautious approach.

4. Which of the following factors contributed to the decline of the Portuguese power in India?

1. The loss of Hooghly in 1632 to the Mughals, resulting from the Portuguese refusal to abandon slave trading and piracy, severely crippled their trade base in the Eastern Indian market.
2. The union of the crowns of Spain and Portugal in 1580 made Portuguese possessions a legitimate military target for Spain's rivals, notably the Dutch and the English.
3. The Portuguese commercial structure failed to adopt the highly efficient **Joint Stock Company** model, thereby limiting their ability to raise large-scale public capital and disperse financial risk.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** The Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan ordered the Governor of Bengal to expel the Portuguese from Hooghly in 1632, largely due to their engaging in piracy and kidnapping (slave trade). This loss was a major blow to their trade in Bengal.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** For sixty years (1580–1640), Portugal was ruled by the Spanish Hapsburg monarchs. This political union dragged Portuguese interests into the wars between Spain and the rising naval powers, Britain and the Netherlands, making Portuguese colonies prime targets for attack.
- **Statement 3 is correct.** The Portuguese ventures were state-controlled as the **Casa da Índia** (Royal Exchange) managed trade, which lacked the massive, flexible capital generation and distributed risk management inherent in the Joint Stock Companies (like the English EIC and Dutch VOC). This institutional weakness was a major cause for their economic failure against the newer European powers.

5. Consider the following events associated with the rise and decline of Portuguese power in India:

Event	Year
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A. Portuguese lose control of the key strategic port of Hormuz in the Persian Gulf.	1. 1498
B. Vasco da Gama arrives at Calicut.	2. 1510
C. Alfonso de Albuquerque captures Goa from the Bijapur Sultan.	3. 1622
D. Portuguese are expelled from Hooghly by the Mughal Emperor.	4. 1632

Which of the following options correctly matches the event with its corresponding year?

- (a) A-3, B-1, C-2, D-4
- (b) A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3
- (c) A-3, B-1, C-4, D-2
- (d) A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **A-3 (1622):** The Portuguese lost Hormuz (the gateway to the Persian Gulf) to a combined Persian and English (EIC) force in 1622. This was a critical early blow to their maritime control.
- **B-1 (1498):** Vasco da Gama arrived at Calicut in 1498, marking the beginning of the European maritime era in India.
- **C-2 (1510):** Alfonso de Albuquerque captured Goa in 1510.
- **D-4 (1632):** The Portuguese were driven out of Hooghly by Shah Jahan's forces in 1632.

6. With reference to the practices of the Portuguese that strained relations with the Mughal Empire, consider the following statements:

1. The Portuguese practice of kidnapping children, especially Hindu and Muslim women, from the areas around their trading settlements for sale as slaves was a major cause for Mughal intervention.
2. Mughal Emperors, particularly Akbar, strongly objected to the establishment of the **Inquisition** in Portuguese territories and used this religious repression as a pretext for the first military conflict against the Portuguese.

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** The rampant practice of slave trade and piracy (selling kidnapped people from Bengal as slaves in other Portuguese possessions) was the immediate and primary provocation that led Emperor Shah Jahan to launch an attack and expel the Portuguese from Hooghly in 1632.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect.** While Akbar was critical of the forced conversions and the rigid policies of the Portuguese, he never used the Goan Inquisition as a pretext for war. Akbar, in fact, initially had relatively amicable relations with the Portuguese and invited Jesuits to his court at Fatehpur Sikri. The major military clashes happened much later, primarily under Shah Jahan, and were provoked by piracy and the slave trade.

7. With reference to the impact of the Portuguese on naval warfare and military technology in India, consider the following statements:

1. The Portuguese introduced heavy, long-range naval artillery which gave them a decisive advantage against the traditional light vessels and short-range cannons of the Indian navies.
2. Indian rulers, especially the Zamorin of Calicut and the Sultan of Gujarat, were quick to adopt the Portuguese deep-sea naval doctrine and successfully countered their maritime superiority by the end of the 16th century.
3. The Portuguese were the first to formalize and systematically enforce the **Cartaz** system, a naval passport required for non-Portuguese vessels in the Western Indian Ocean.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** The Portuguese technological superiority lay in their ship design (e.g., the heavily armed Caravel and Galleon) and the placement and use of heavy cannons, which allowed them to fight in the open sea, unlike the traditional coastal navies of Indian powers.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect.** While Indian powers fought back (e.g., the Kunjali Maraikkars of Calicut), they were generally unable to match the holistic Portuguese system of deep-sea warfare, training, and logistics. The Portuguese maintained naval supremacy in the Indian Ocean for nearly a century (until the Dutch and English arrived).
- **Statement 3 is correct.** The Portuguese established the Cartaz (license or pass) system, which was fundamental to their strategy of controlling the sea lines of communication and extracting revenue. Any non-Portuguese vessel had to purchase a Cartaz and carry Portuguese goods in its cargo, or risk being seized as a pirate.

8. With reference to the Portuguese influence on shipbuilding in India, consider the following statements:

1. The Portuguese introduced significant technical improvements to Indian shipbuilding, including the shift from traditional coir ropes to iron fasteners for assembling ship planks.
2. The port of Bassein, under Portuguese control, emerged as a major center for constructing their large Armadas (fleets), relying heavily on the skilled Indian shipwrights.
3. The Portuguese monopoly on timber and naval stores from their territories resulted in the immediate cessation of all large-scale indigenous shipbuilding along the Konkan and Malabar coasts.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** The Portuguese brought superior European shipbuilding techniques, including the use of iron nails and fasteners, which produced sturdier, long-distance vessels compared to the traditional Indian vessels that used coir to sew planks together.

- **Statement 2 is correct.** Bassein, Daman, and Goa became important shipbuilding and repair centers for the Portuguese fleets. Indian shipwrights were highly valued for their skill, and the Portuguese relied on them to build or repair their vessels.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect.** This statement exaggerates the Portuguese control. While Portuguese activities disrupted and challenged local trade, indigenous shipbuilding remained vibrant in many areas (like Gujarat, Bengal, and the Coromandel Coast). Historical accounts (including those by Bipan Chandra) confirm that European companies often **purchased ships made in India** for their own operations, indicating strong, ongoing local production.

9. With respect to the artistic and cultural influence of the Portuguese in India, consider the following statements:

1. The Portuguese introduced the distinct **Baroque** style of architecture, which is prominently seen in the churches and religious structures of Goa, such as the Basilica of Bom Jesus.
2. The influence of Portuguese decorative art can be seen in the adoption of azulejos (painted ceramic tiles) in various buildings along the Western Coast.
3. The architectural legacy of the Portuguese led to the development of the distinctive **Indo-Saracenic** style, which was characterized by their blending of Islamic and Indian elements in their factory construction.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** The Baroque style, known for its dramatic use of light, heavy ornamentation, and curved lines, was the predominant style introduced by the Portuguese, especially visible in their churches in Goa, which is now a UNESCO World Heritage site.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** Azulejos (tin-glazed ceramic tilework) is a major hallmark of Portuguese and Spanish decorative art. This tradition was brought to India and can still be seen in many old Indo-Portuguese houses and structures in Goa and other settlements.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect.** The **Indo-Saracenic** style is a specific architectural style that emerged much later, in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, primarily associated with the **British** colonial period, blending European, Mughal, and Hindu architectural traditions. The Portuguese did not originate this style.

10. With reference to the non-commercial contributions of the Portuguese to the Indian Subcontinent, consider the following statements:

1. The Portuguese established the first printing press in India at Goa in the mid-16th century, primarily to print religious literature and grammars in local languages like Konkani and Tamil.
2. The introduction of New World crops like chili, potato, and tobacco by the Portuguese was restricted to the coastal regions and had negligible impact on the agricultural patterns of the vast interior of India until the 19th century.

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** The first printing press in India was brought by the Portuguese Jesuits to Goa in **1556**. The initial publications included Christian religious texts and later, grammars and vocabularies in local languages (like Konkani and later in Tamil, Telugu, and Malayalam in their southern missions) to aid missionary work.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect.** This statement contains a crucial factual error. The New World crops introduced by the Portuguese (such as chili, potato, tobacco, tomato, cashew, and guava) were highly successful and spread relatively **quickly and deeply** into the agricultural and dietary patterns of the vast Indian interior, long before the 19th century. They became essential commercial and dietary staples across the subcontinent.

English and the French in India

1. With reference to the position of the English East India Company (EIC) in India by the mid-18th century, consider the following statements:

1. The EIC's financial power was superior to that of the most influential Indian merchant houses, allowing them to dictate terms of trade.
2. The EIC faced significant naval opposition from the Maratha naval chiefs, particularly the Angres of Colaba, which challenged the Company's maritime dominance on the Western Coast.
3. The EIC's territorial settlements, including Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta, were governed by separate administrative councils, collectively known as Presidencies, which operated independently of each other.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect.** While the EIC had immense capital, the wealth of individual Indian banking and merchant families, such as the **Jagat Seths** of Bengal, was often greater than the entire EIC's trading stock and assets in India during the early 18th century. The EIC's advantage was its organized power and political backing, not necessarily superior wealth to all Indian merchants.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** The Angres (Kanhoji Angre and his successors) maintained a powerful naval force that consistently challenged and raided European shipping, including that of the EIC, throughout the first half of the 18th century.
- **Statement 3 is correct.** Bombay, Madras (Fort St. George), and Calcutta (Fort William) were established as three independent administrative and military centers, each managed by a Governor (President-in-Council) and known as the three **Presidencies**.

2. With reference to the establishment and nature of the French East India Company (Compagnie des Indes Orientales), consider the following statements:

1. The French Company was the first European trading entity in India that was entirely owned, financed, and controlled by the State, under the policy of Mercantilism enforced by Colbert.

2. The Company's initial attempts to secure a foothold in India were unsuccessful until the establishment of the permanent factory at Surat in 1668.
3. The structure of the French Company, being state-controlled, granted it an advantage over the privately managed English EIC, as it had immediate access to royal military resources.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** The French Company was established in 1664 by Jean-Baptiste Colbert, the finance minister of King Louis XIV. It was a State undertaking, financed by the State and high-ranking officials/nobles, unlike the independent joint-stock structures of the English and Dutch companies.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** After a failed attempt in Madagascar, the first French factory in India was permanently established at **Surat in 1668** by François Caron.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect.** The state-controlled structure was ultimately a **disadvantage**. While it provided initial capital and military support, it suffered when the French monarchy faced financial crises or European wars, lacking the flexible capital, efficient management, and continuous interest of the EIC's private shareholders.

3. With reference to the French trading centres in India, consider the following statements:

1. The chronology of acquiring key settlements places the establishment of their headquarters at Pondicherry before the commencement of their trade at Masulipatnam.
2. Pondicherry, the chief French settlement in India, was originally acquired from the Sultan of Golconda by François Martin.
3. The French factory at Chandernagore in Bengal was secured through a Farman from the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb, and unlike the English, they were strictly forbidden from carrying out any fortification.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect (Chronology Fails).** The French established a factory at **Masulipatnam** in 1669 (second French factory after Surat). Pondicherry was acquired and developed by François Martin starting in **1673**. Thus, Masulipatnam came before Pondicherry as a settlement.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** Pondicherry (formerly a small village) was acquired from Sher Khan Lodi, a **subordinate of the Sultan of Bijapur**, who then controlled the region (Golconda's influence was also in the region, but the grant was from Lodi, a sub-ruler). By the 1680s, the French were dealing with the Gingee Kingdom, an offshoot of Vijayanagara, before eventually coming under the influence of the Nawab of Arcot (Carnatic). The statement is generally accepted as correct in the context of acquisition from a local power figure.

- **Statement 3 is incorrect.** Chandernagore was secured in **1690-92** from the Mughal Governor of Bengal. Like the English at Fort William, the French also built a fort, **Fort d'Orléans**, thus they did carry out fortification, which was a source of friction with the local powers.

4. Which of the following contributed to the early setbacks of the French East India Company in India before the arrival of Dupleix?

1. The loss of Pondicherry to the Dutch in 1693, which temporarily disrupted their main base of operations.
2. The company's capital was heavily drawn from the national treasury, which frequently prioritized the funding of Louis XIV's wars in Europe over colonial trade.
3. A major conflict with the Nawab of the Carnatic, which led to a trade embargo on all French goods in the Deccan.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** During the Nine Years' War in Europe, the Dutch captured Pondicherry in 1693. Though it was restored by the Treaty of Ryswick (1697), this loss was a significant setback.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** Being a state-backed enterprise, the French Company's financial health was directly tied to the State's finances. Louis XIV's expensive wars meant that the Company often lacked continuous funding and strong policy backing, leading to commercial stagnation.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect.** The major military conflicts with the Nawab of the Carnatic (e.g., the Battle of St. Thome) occurred **after** Dupleix's arrival and the outbreak of the First Carnatic War (1746), not during the early establishment phase (1660s-1720s).

5. Which of the following factors were instrumental as underlying causes for the Anglo-French conflicts (Carnatic Wars) in India?

1. The strategic necessity for both powers to establish political control over the Nizam of Hyderabad and the Nawab of the Carnatic to secure exclusive trading privileges.
2. The global rivalry between Britain and France, which meant that any conflict in Europe would inevitably spill over into their respective colonies in India and North America.
3. The immense profits generated by the textile trade from the Coromandel Coast and Bengal, which made the region the most important theatre for European commercial dominance.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** The weakening of the Mughal authority after Aurangzeb created a power vacuum. Both European powers realized that securing a friendly, dependent native ruler was the only way to gain exclusive and lasting commercial advantages and prevent the other power from doing the same.

- **Statement 2 is correct.** The Carnatic Wars were essentially the Indian echoes of European conflicts (like the War of the Austrian Succession and the Seven Years' War). This global rivalry was the most persistent underlying factor.
- **Statement 3 is correct.** While spices were important for the Dutch, for the English and French, the Coromandel Coast (Madras, Pondicherry) was crucial for its fine cotton textiles (Calico). This economic prize was the main goal that spurred the political and military competition.

6. In the context of the Anglo-French struggle for supremacy in India during the mid-18th century, consider the following statements:

1. The French military strategy under Dupleix focused on establishing territorial control and political influence over native rulers, a policy the English initially avoided.
2. The English possessed a clear advantage in naval power throughout the conflicts, allowing them to effectively sever the French line of communication with Europe when necessary.
3. The defeat of the French was a direct result of Dupleix's failure to secure any of the key Presidency towns of the English—Madras, Bombay, or Calcutta.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** Dupleix was the first European Governor to systematically pursue a policy of interfering in native disputes to acquire political and financial power, transitioning from a mere trading company to an indigenous political power. The English copied this strategy later.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** British naval superiority was a decisive factor, especially during the Third Carnatic War. The ability of the Royal Navy to blockade French ports and reinforcements proved fatal to the French cause.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect.** Dupleix did capture Madras in the First Carnatic War (1746). He was later compelled to return it by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748), but the claim that he "failed to secure any" is factually wrong. The ultimate cause of French defeat was financial and governmental support, not the failure to capture one specific fort.

7. With reference to the events of the First Carnatic War (1746–1748), consider the following statements:

1. The war commenced with the French capturing the principal English trading centre of Madras with the help of naval support from the French admiral La Bourdonnais.
2. The Nawab of the Carnatic, Anwar-ud-din, intervened after the fall of Madras, ordering the French to restore the settlement to the English.
3. The French victory in the Battle of Wandiwash was the decisive event that secured the French hold on the Carnatic region, compelling the Nawab to withdraw his forces.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** The war began in India when the French, under Dupleix and Admiral La Bourdonnais, successfully besieged and captured Madras in 1746.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** The Nawab intervened because the European powers were fighting on his territory without his permission. Dupleix promised the Nawab that he would hand over Madras to him, but reneged on the promise after the capture, leading to the Nawab's military intervention.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect.** The Battle of Wandiwash was the decisive event of the **Third Carnatic War** (1760), where the English decisively defeated the French, not the First. The decisive military battle of the First Carnatic War involving the Nawab was the **Battle of St. Thome (Adyar)**.

8. With reference to the First Carnatic War (1746–1748) and its conclusion, consider the following statements:

1. The primary political cause of the war was the dynastic dispute over the succession to the Nizamship of Hyderabad, which fueled European intervention.
2. The war concluded without any territorial changes in India, as both sides restored each other's captured posts.
3. The final treaty was part of a larger European settlement aimed at resolving the conflict arising from the War of the Austrian Succession.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect.** The dynastic dispute over Hyderabad's succession (and the Carnatic) was the primary cause of the **Second Carnatic War** (1749-1754). The First Carnatic War was primarily caused by the outbreak of the **War of the Austrian Succession** in Europe.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect.** The war did result in territorial changes, but they were temporary and then reversed. The core result was the restoration of captured places. By the **Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748)**, Madras (captured by the French) was restored to the English, in exchange for the French receiving Louisbourg in North America. Thus, while the status quo in India was restored, the result of the war was an exchange of territories defined by the European peace.
- **Statement 3 is correct.** The Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748) was an international treaty that resolved the War of the Austrian Succession in Europe, and the terms relating to India (restoring Madras) were merely an annex to the larger European agreement.

9. Which of the following statements correctly represents the significance and consequences of the First Carnatic War?

1. The Battle of St. Thome/Adyar established the principle that European powers were militarily superior to Indian rulers' armies, shattering the long-held military prestige of the Nawab of the Carnatic.
2. It solidified the Anglo-French rivalry in India by demonstrating that the European conflict could be effectively waged on Indian soil, independently of Indian political intervention.
3. The war served as a clear proof that the coastal trading ports could be used as springboards for territorial expansion and political maneuvering in the Deccan hinterland.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** In the Battle of St. Thome, a small, highly disciplined French force (approx. 930 soldiers) decisively defeated the large army (approx. 10,000 soldiers) of Nawab Anwar-ud-din. This demonstrated the immense tactical and training superiority of European forces over traditional Indian armies.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** The war proved that the disputes that began in Europe could be transplanted to India, and the European powers, using their own resources, could fight each other irrespective of local Indian consent or intervention.
- **Statement 3 is correct.** Dupleix's success in capturing Madras and then defending his gains against the Nawab proved that the fortified coastal settlements were not just commercial hubs but crucial military bases from which political and territorial ambition could be launched.

10. With reference to the Second Carnatic War (1749–1754), consider the following statements:

1. The war was characterized by Dupleix's policy of exploiting the succession disputes in both the Nizamship of Hyderabad and the Nawabship of the Carnatic.
2. The initial French success involved placing their nominees, Muzaffar Jang and Chanda Sahib, on the thrones of Hyderabad and Arcot, respectively, confirming their dominant position in the Deccan.
3. The turning point in the war was Robert Clive's successful siege and defense of Arcot, which diverted the French and Chanda Sahib's forces and neutralized the French strategic advantage.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** The Second Carnatic War was a direct result of European intervention in the domestic political struggles: the Nizam succession after the death of Nizam-ul-Mulk, and the Nawab succession after the death of Anwar-ud-din.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** The French initially achieved great success, leading to the murder of the incumbent Nawab (Anwar-ud-din) and the ascension of the French nominees: Muzaffar Jang in Hyderabad and Chanda Sahib in Arcot (the Carnatic).
- **Statement 3 is correct.** The siege of Arcot (1751) led by Robert Clive, where a tiny English force held out against a large Indian and French army, was a legendary turning point. It forced the main French and Carnatic forces to lift the siege of Trichinopoly and neutralized the power of Chanda Sahib, effectively changing the military tide of the war.

The English, The French, and The Danes

1. With reference to the significance and long-term consequences of the Second Carnatic War (1749–1754), consider the following statements:

1. The war permanently established the European doctrine of interfering in the succession disputes of local Indian rulers to gain political and financial concessions.
2. The conclusion of the war led to the Treaty of Pondicherry, which restored the political status quo in the Carnatic and resulted in the recall of the French Governor Dupleix.
3. The political losses suffered by the French were compensated by massive financial indemnities paid by the English to the French government, ensuring long-term commercial parity.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** The war demonstrated that political influence was key to commercial success. Dupleix's model of "subsidiary alliances" (supporting a claimant in exchange for territory/revenue) was validated, and the English fully adopted and perfected it later.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** The Treaty of Pondicherry (1754) nominally restored the status quo ante bellum (position before the war) and forbade the Companies from further interfering in native politics. The French government, unhappy with the war's cost and the political nature of Dupleix's operations, recalled him.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect.** There was no provision for massive financial indemnities from the English to the French to ensure parity. The financial strain on the French was one of the major reasons for the recall of Dupleix and the subsequent weakness of the French Company.

2. With reference to the political background preceding the Third Carnatic War (1758–1763), consider the following statements:

1. The war in India was immediately triggered by the outbreak of the Seven Years' War in Europe.
2. At the start of the conflict, the French had a dominant political position in the Deccan, having established a French contingent under Bussy at the court of the Nizam of Hyderabad.

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** Like the First Carnatic War, the Third was an echo of a European conflict, the **Seven Years' War (1756–1763)**. The declaration of war between Britain and France in Europe automatically extended the fighting to their colonial territories, including India.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** Despite the setbacks in the Second War, the French, under the able General Bussy, had maintained a significant subsidiary force at the court of the Nizam, Salabat Jang, thereby

controlling a large, strategically important territory known as the **Northern Circars**. This was a key asset for the French at the beginning of the Third War.

3. With reference to the causes and conclusion of the Third Carnatic War, consider the following statements:

1. A major strategic cause was the English victory at the Battle of Plassey (1757), which gave them crucial financial resources from Bengal to fund their campaigns in the South.
2. The war was formally concluded by the Treaty of Paris (1763), which compelled the French to completely relinquish all their trading settlements in India.
3. The French loss in the war resulted in the English seizing control of the Northern Circars from the Nizam of Hyderabad, which had previously been under French influence.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** The Battle of Plassey (1757) gave the English control over Bengal's vast revenues, providing the vital financial war chest necessary to defeat the French in the south, a clear advantage the French lacked.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect.** The Treaty of Paris (1763) allowed the French to **regain** their factories/settlements (Pondicherry, Chandernagore, etc.) for commercial purposes, but they were strictly **forbidden from fortifying** them or maintaining large armies, effectively ending their political power.
- **Statement 3 is correct.** After defeating the French (Bussy) and removing the French presence from Hyderabad, the English secured the strategic and revenue-rich Northern Circars from the Nizam.

4. Consider the following events and their chronology during the Anglo-French conflict in India:

1. The defeat of the French Commander Count de Lally in the Battle of Wandiwash was followed chronologically by the capture of the English factory at Calcutta.
2. Count de Lally's centralized command structure, which led to the recall of Bussy from the Nizam's court, significantly weakened the French position in the Deccan.
3. The final action that marked the end of the war in India was the French surrender of their chief settlement of Pondicherry after a prolonged siege by the English forces.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect (Chronology Fails).** The capture of the English factory at Calcutta (by Siraj-ud-Daula) occurred much earlier in **1756** (leading to the Black Hole tragedy), which was before the Battle of Wandiwash in **1760**.

- **Statement 2 is correct.** Count de Lally, upon his arrival, centralized military control and insisted on recalling Bussy from Hyderabad in 1758 to participate in the attack on Madras. This decision was a strategic blunder as it immediately led to the Nizam siding with the English, and the French lost the Northern Circars.
- **Statement 3 is correct.** Following the decisive defeat at Wandiwash (1760), the French forces retreated to Pondicherry, which was then besieged by the English under Sir Eyre Coote. The fall of **Pondicherry in 1761** was the final military action that effectively sealed the fate of the French in India.

5. With reference to Joseph François Dupleix and his role in the Anglo-French struggle, consider the following statements:

1. Dupleix successfully established the first political arrangement where a European power provided military support to an Indian ruler in exchange for revenue and political influence.
2. His failure was largely financial, as the French government refused to fund a war of territorial expansion and relied on him to generate revenue from Indian sources, unlike the EIC.
3. Dupleix was the first European to consistently employ the policy of recruiting and effectively training Indian soldiers (sepoy) in the European fighting method.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** Dupleix pioneered the **subsidiary system** model, using his European-trained forces (including sepoy) to intervene in local politics and gain territorial and revenue concessions from Indian princes.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** The state-controlled French Company was risk-averse, and the French Crown was reluctant to finance Dupleix's territorial wars in India, viewing them as unprofitable deviations from trade. The English EIC, though private, was financially more independent and resourceful.
- **Statement 3 is correct.** Dupleix is credited with systematically organizing and using large, trained contingents of Indian soldiers (sepoy) to fight European-style battles, a military innovation immediately adopted by the English.

6. The ultimate success of the English over the French in the mid-18th century can be attributed to which of the following reasons?

1. The English EIC possessed strategic naval superiority, particularly in the Indian Ocean, which ensured a continuous supply of men and matériel from Britain.
2. The English base in Bengal provided immense and uninterrupted financial backing, while the French base in the Carnatic was constantly exposed to military challenges.
3. The English military command was more competent and consistent, benefiting from leaders like Robert Clive, Eyre Coote, and Stringer Lawrence, unlike the frequent changes and centralization errors in the French command.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** The supremacy of the Royal Navy meant that the English could reliably resupply their forces and cut off French communications and reinforcements, a decisive factor in the Third Carnatic War.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** The acquisition of Bengal's financial resources (after Plassey and Mir Jafar's payments) gave the English an economic edge that the French, reliant on the less profitable and more unstable Carnatic, could never match.
- **Statement 3 is correct.** The English had a steady stream of skilled military leaders. Conversely, the French suffered due to the state's mismanagement (recalling Dupleix) and the poor judgment of the final commander, Count de Lally (centralizing command and recalling Bussy).

7. Which of the following commodities formed the most significant part of European exports from India during the 17th and 18th centuries?

1. Indigo and Opium from the Bengal region.
2. Silk and Saltpetre from the Bengal and Bihar regions.
3. Fine cotton textiles (Calico and Muslin) from the Coromandel Coast and Bengal.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

All three statements are correct and represent the major exports from India sought by European trading companies:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** Indigo (for dyes) and Opium (traded primarily to China later, but initially managed by the companies) were major exports from the Gangetic plains, including Bengal.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** Raw Silk from Bengal was a prime export. Saltpetre (potassium nitrate), vital for manufacturing gunpowder, was considered a highly strategic commodity and was a major export from the Bihar region.
- **Statement 3 is correct.** Indian cotton textiles (like Muslin from Dacca and Calico from the Coromandel Coast) were in massive demand across Europe, forming the bulk of the initial European commercial activity in India.

8. Which of the following pairs of Indian trading settlements were formerly under the control of the Danish East India Company?

- (a) Porto Novo and Masulipatnam
- (b) Tranquebar and Serampore
- (c) Pondicherry and Chandernagore
- (d) Cochin and Nagapatnam

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

The Danes established their settlements at Tranquebar (Tharangambadi, Tamil Nadu, 1620) and later at Serampore (near Calcutta, Bengal). Their presence was minimal compared to the other major European powers. They finally sold all their Indian settlements to the British East India Company in 1845.

9. With reference to the factors that led to the English dominance in India over other European powers, consider the following statements:

1. The English East India Company's structure as a **Joint Stock Company** provided financial stability and continuous investment, unlike the State-controlled nature of the French Company.
2. The ability to manufacture high-quality, lightweight artillery and muskets locally in India gave the English a technological edge over the French, who relied on expensive imports.
3. The control of key naval bases such as Bombay, which gave the English an advantage on the Western Coast, was crucial in controlling the movement of European fleets.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** The private, joint-stock nature of the EIC meant its operations were insulated from the bankruptcies and political crises of the British Crown, providing consistent, business-driven funding, a clear advantage over the crisis-prone French State-backed company.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect.** While English artillery and engineering were superior, both English and French forces initially relied heavily on imports for sophisticated European weapons. The technological superiority was a combination of superior training, discipline, and logistics, not primarily localized manufacturing.
- **Statement 3 is correct.** The strategic location of Bombay on the Western Coast gave the English a vital, defensible port and repair facility, which was particularly important for naval logistics and protecting the sea lanes from European rivals.

10. With reference to the political and economic environment faced by the English East India Company (EIC) in Britain, consider the following statements:

1. The EIC enjoyed the unanimous support of the British Parliament and faced no political challenges to its trade monopoly until the passing of the Regulating Act of 1773.
2. The Company faced persistent and powerful opposition from rival groups of merchants and the political establishment, leading to the creation of a rival company in 1698 which eventually merged with the EIC.

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect.** The EIC's monopoly was fiercely contested almost from the beginning. It faced continuous domestic political opposition from rival merchants (the **Interlopers**) and groups in Parliament who sought to challenge the trade privileges, long before the Regulating Act.

- **Statement 2 is correct.** The political and commercial struggles resulted in the establishment of a rival company, the 'English Company Trading to the East Indies,' in 1698. The two were finally forced to merge in 1708 (as 'The United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies') by government intervention, which demonstrates the significant opposition the EIC faced at home.

British Expansion in India

1. With reference to the nature of the British conquest of India, consider the following statements:

1. The 'Accidental' school, championed by historians like John Seeley, contends that the British conquest was merely a consequence of securing trading posts against European rivals and reacting defensively to the anarchy of local Indian rulers.
2. The 'Deliberate Empire Building' school argues that the consistent policy of military and territorial aggrandizement was predetermined by the British Parliament from the time of the EIC's charter.
3. The consensus among recent historical interpretations suggests that the conquest was largely driven by the independent, profit-seeking decisions of EIC field agents and Governor-Generals, often running ahead of London's initial policy directives.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** John Seeley famously stated that "Nothing great that has ever been done by Englishman was done so unintentionally and so accidentally, as the conquest of India." This view holds that the EIC reluctantly took on political roles due to the decay of the Mughal Empire.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect.** The 'Deliberate' school emphasizes the drive for exclusive commercial monopoly, which necessitated political control. However, it was driven more by the mercantile and imperialistic lobby within the EIC and British politics, not a pre-determined parliamentary policy from the beginning. Parliament became involved much later.
- **Statement 3 is correct.** The nuanced view is that ambitious individuals (Clive, Wellesley, etc.) on the ground, seeking power and profit in the absence of strong Indian authority, repeatedly forced the hand of a hesitant London government, leading to expansion that was neither fully accidental nor fully planned by the home government.

2. With reference to the evolution of British intentions in India, consider the following statements:

1. The initial primary trade motive of the EIC shifted from spices and pepper to fine cotton textiles, leading to a focus on politically dominating the textile-producing regions of Bengal and the Coromandel Coast.
2. The EIC's transition from a purely commercial to a political power was significantly accelerated by the need to secure the massive revenue from the Diwani of Bengal after the Battle of Buxar.
3. The rise of strong, centralized regional Indian powers in the 18th century was the most significant factor that forced the British to abandon their initial commercial motives for political expansion.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only

- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** After the Dutch expelled the English from the Spice Islands (Amboyna Massacre, 1623), the EIC shifted focus to the Indian subcontinent, where textiles became their most important export, necessitating political control over supply centers like Bengal.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** The acquisition of the Diwani (revenue collection rights) over Bengal, Bihar, and Odisha in 1765 after the Battle of Buxar transformed the EIC into a major territorial power and provided the financial resources for further imperial ambitions.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect.** It was the **decay** and weakness of Indian powers, particularly the collapse of central Mughal authority and the ensuing anarchy (e.g., in the Carnatic and Bengal), that encouraged and facilitated European military and political intervention.

3. Which of the following factors were instrumental in driving the continuous British expansion in India?

1. The economic necessity to secure a monopoly over the supply and pricing of Indian goods to eliminate competition, thus requiring local political influence.
2. The implementation of 'Defensive Measures' by Governor-Generals to secure the EIC's boundaries from the perceived threat of other regional powers, such as Tipu Sultan and the Marathas.
3. The use of Indian revenue, acquired from Bengal post-Plassey, to fund the wars of expansion against other Indian powers, thereby avoiding the expense of bullion imports.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** The quest for exclusive trading rights necessitated securing favorable Nawabs or installing puppet rulers (e.g., Mir Jafar), which inevitably led to political control.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** Imperialist measures were often cloaked as 'defensive necessity' (e.g., the Ring Fence Policy, Subsidiary Alliance) to protect Company interests from hostile neighbors.
- **Statement 3 is correct.** The financial resources of Bengal (secured after 1757) provided the EIC with the ability to wage expensive wars without draining bullion from Britain, a crucial advantage that financed the expansion against the French and the Marathas.

4. The Battle of Plassey (1757) is often considered the decisive starting point of the British political period in India primarily because:

- (a) It formally transferred the Diwani (revenue collection) rights of Bengal, Bihar, and Odisha to the English East India Company.
- (b) It installed a puppet Nawab who granted unprecedented financial concessions to the EIC, fundamentally changing the nature of the Company from a trader to a political kingmaker.
- (c) It decisively ended the European rivalry in India, paving the way for unchallenged British supremacy.
- (d) It led directly to the establishment of the British Crown's direct rule over the territories of Bengal.

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- The Battle of Plassey (1757) was a political conspiracy and a skirmish, but its impact was decisive. It led to the installation of Mir Jafar, who granted massive nazarana (gifts) and Zamindari rights, allowing the EIC to finance its wars without British money, thereby becoming the political arbiter of the wealthiest province.
- (a) The Diwani rights were secured later, after the Battle of Buxar in 1764, through the Treaty of Allahabad (1765).
- (c) The European rivalry ended with the Battle of Wandiwash in 1760.
- (d) Crown rule began much later, after the Revolt of 1857.

5. Consider the following factors concerning the nature of the EIC's armed forces in India:

1. The EIC's military administration was significantly superior due to its policy of merit-based appointments and promotions for all officers (both European and native), contrasting with the hereditary systems in native armies.
2. The use of highly disciplined, regularly paid troops (sepoy) largely eliminated the issue of wartime desertion, which plagued the often-unpaid armies of local rulers.
3. The European tactical superiority lay in the effective use of highly mobile field artillery and the disciplined volley-fire of infantry, which proved devastating against large, traditionally-equipped Indian armies.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect.** While merit was a factor for European officers, the EIC maintained strict racial barriers, preventing native officers from rising above the rank of Subedar. Promotion for native soldiers was severely limited and not strictly merit-based in the same way as it was for European officers.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** Consistent, regular payment was a major factor in the high morale and loyalty of the EIC's army, a stark contrast to the irregular pay and frequent mutinies in many local Indian armies.
- **Statement 3 is correct.** The disciplined use of gunpowder technology, especially the efficient deployment of artillery and massed infantry fire, gave the EIC a clear tactical edge in battle after battle (e.g., St. Thome, Wandiwash, Buxar).

6. With reference to Bengal's economy on the eve of the British conquest, consider the following statements:

1. Bengal's primary attraction for the EIC was its vast wealth generated from the export of fine cotton and silk textiles, which formed the bulk of the Company's Asian trade.
2. The EIC's growing trade deficit required it to import increasing amounts of silver bullion from England to pay for goods, a practice the Nawabs actively encouraged.
3. The control of powerful indigenous banking houses, like the Jagat Seths, allowed them to influence the regional political landscape to an extent that surpassed the Nawab's own power.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** Bengal was the richest province, renowned for its textiles, which were the driving commercial engine for the EIC.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect.** Indian rulers, including the Nawabs, generally encouraged the inflow of bullion as it benefited the local economy. The EIC's goal was the **opposite**: to find a way to finance their trade using the revenue generated within India to stop the drain of bullion from Britain. This goal intensified after Plassey.
- **Statement 3 is correct.** The Jagat Seths were the biggest banking house in the region. Their financial power and political influence over the court faction (Mir Jafar) were instrumental in engineering the conspiracy against Siraj-ud-Daulah.

7. With reference to the political situation in Bengal under the Nawabs (1700-1757), consider the following statements:

1. The Nawabs, starting with Murshid Quli Khan, established a virtual independent rule by effectively centralizing revenue administration and ensuring the timely transmission of tribute to the distant Mughal Emperor.
2. The Nawabs maintained an efficient rule primarily by crushing the power of all local Zamindars and substituting them with salaried officials.
3. The policy of the Nawabs towards European powers was characterized by suspicion, particularly concerning the continuous, unauthorized fortification of European settlements like Calcutta and Chandernagore.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** Murshid Quli Khan (and his successors) made Bengal virtually independent while maintaining a nominal allegiance to the Mughal Emperor, thus ensuring political stability and economic prosperity.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect.** While the Nawabs re-organized the Zamindari system, they generally preferred to manage and depend on a few loyal big Zamindars rather than completely crushing all local landholders.
- **Statement 3 is correct.** The Nawabs' primary military concern with the Europeans was the latter's defiance of the rules by fortifying their factories without permission, which the Nawabs correctly saw as a precursor to political aggression.

8. With reference to the reign and policies of Nawab Alivardi Khan (1740-1756) towards the English East India Company, consider the following statements:

1. Alivardi Khan maintained a cautious policy, prioritizing the continued commercial flow from the English trade while strictly forbidding them from fighting or fortifying their settlements in Bengal.

2. He effectively curbed the abuse of the Dastak (free trade pass) by EIC officials for their private trade, thereby protecting the revenue of the Bengal Subah.
3. He permitted the English to fight the French within Bengal territory during the First Carnatic War, provided they did not involve his army.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** Alivardi Khan's policy was to keep the Europeans contained and dependent on trade, which he saw as "bees who gave honey (revenue) if not disturbed." He specifically prohibited fortification.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect.** The abuse of the Dastak was a persistent issue from the time of Farrukhsiyar's Farman (1717) and remained a major point of friction throughout Alivardi Khan's rule and especially with Siraj-ud-Daulah. He was unable to effectively curb it.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect.** During the Carnatic Wars, Alivardi Khan strictly forbade the English and French from fighting within Bengal's borders, forcing the French to halt their attack on Calcutta.

9. Which of the following challenges defined the early reign of Siraj-ud-Daulah (1756)?

1. The immediate emergence of powerful domestic rivals contesting his succession, including his aunt Ghasiti Begum and his cousin Shaukat Jang.
2. The complete loyalty of the influential court faction, including the military commander Mir Jafar, who helped him consolidate power swiftly.
3. The English East India Company's defiance by increasing the fortification of Calcutta and granting asylum to Siraj's officials accused of misappropriation of funds.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** Siraj's succession was immediately challenged by Ghasiti Begum (Alivardi's daughter) and Shaukat Jang (Faujdar of Purnea), requiring him to deal with internal threats first.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect.** Siraj's aggressive and temperamental personality, combined with his attempts to reduce the power of the old guard, alienated the influential court faction, led by Mir Jafar (Paymaster General), who eventually betrayed him at Plassey.
- **Statement 3 is correct.** The Company took advantage of the succession dispute to defy the Nawab's orders regarding the dismantling of fortifications and also sheltered his opponents, which was a direct provocation.

10. With reference to the early actions of Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah against the English in 1756, consider the following statements:

1. Siraj-ud-Daulah's first successful military engagement against the EIC was the siege and capture of Fort William in Calcutta.
2. Following the 'Black Hole Tragedy,' the EIC used the incident as a primary justification to convince the British government to send a massive expeditionary force led by Robert Clive from Madras.

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** Siraj-ud-Daulah first captured the EIC factory at **Kasimbazar**, and then proceeded to capture **Fort William (Calcutta)** in June 1756.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** The 'Black Hole Tragedy' (the alleged confinement of 146 English prisoners in a small room, resulting in many deaths), regardless of its factual accuracy, served as a powerful propaganda tool in London. It provided the emotional and political justification for the EIC to seek revenge and secure a massive military contingent, led by Robert Clive and Admiral Watson, from Madras.

British Expansion in India (Plassey, Buxar, and Dual Government)

1. With reference to the events leading up to the Battle of Plassey (1757), consider the following statements:

1. The 'Black Hole Tragedy' in 1756 became a major point of contention and was used by the English to justify their subsequent military action against Siraj-ud-Daulah.
2. The political maneuvering by Robert Clive involved securing a secret pact with the rich merchant Umichand, who later betrayed the plot to the Nawab.
3. The deal between the conspirators stipulated that Mir Jafar would be made the Nawab, and in exchange, the EIC would receive a substantial cash payment and the Zamindari of the 24 Parganas.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** The alleged confinement and death of English prisoners after the capture of Fort William (Calcutta) by Siraj-ud-Daulah (the 'Black Hole Tragedy') was heavily propagandized by the EIC to justify sending forces from Madras under Clive and Watson.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect.** Umichand was a merchant and a party to the conspiracy. Clive fooled Umichand by showing him a forged treaty (the Red Treaty) because Umichand threatened to expose the conspiracy unless he was guaranteed a huge sum. Clive's cleverness was in deceiving Umichand, not Umichand betraying the plot.

- **Statement 3 is correct.** The main conspirators (Mir Jafar, Jagat Seth, etc.) promised the EIC the Nawabship for Mir Jafar, massive cash payments for the Company and its officials, and the transfer of the Zamindari rights of the 24 Parganas region near Calcutta.

2. The shift in the core objective of the English East India Company (EIC) from a purely commercial entity to a territorial power in India was primarily due to:

1. The need to secure local political support to end the constant abuse of the Dastak (free trade passes) by Company officials for private trade.
2. The realization that political dominance was the only way to safeguard trade interests against European rivals and to ensure exclusive access to the profitable textile markets.
3. The pressure from British manufacturers, who demanded territorial conquest to stop the import of Indian finished goods and promote the export of raw materials from India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect.** The abuse of the Dastak was a symptom of the EIC's growing power and a cause of friction with the Nawabs, but the EIC's goal was to **maintain** the abuse and the associated privileges, not to end it. It was the Nawabs who wanted to curb the abuse to protect their revenue.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** The failures of the French proved that only political control could guarantee commercial monopoly (exclusive access to goods at low prices) and security in a fragmented India.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect.** This pressure emerged much later (early 19th century) with the Industrial Revolution. In the mid-18th century, the EIC's primary motive remained the export of **finished Indian textiles** to Britain and other markets.

3. Which of the following statements correctly reflect the importance and consequences of the Battle of Plassey (1757)?

1. It permanently ended the need for the EIC to import bullion (gold and silver) from Britain to purchase Indian goods, as their trade could now be financed by Bengal's revenue.
2. It marked the first step in the transfer of de jure (legal) sovereignty of Bengal from the Nawab to the English East India Company.
3. It provided Robert Clive and other EIC officials with unprecedented personal wealth and laid the foundation for corruption in the Company's administration.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** The massive payments and revenue (from the 24 Parganas) acquired after Plassey allowed the EIC to largely finance its trade with India's own wealth (the 'drain of wealth'), fulfilling the EIC's long-term commercial goal.

- **Statement 2 is incorrect.** Plassey only transferred de facto (in practice) power, as Mir Jafar remained the titular Nawab. The de jure transfer of power (in the form of Diwani) only occurred after the Battle of Buxar with the Treaty of Allahabad (1765).
- **Statement 3 is correct.** The huge "gifts" and "reparations" extorted from Mir Jafar made Clive and other high-ranking officials incredibly rich overnight, marking the beginning of the notorious period of Company corruption.

4. With reference to the Treaty of 1760 between Mir Kasim and the English East India Company, consider the following statements:

1. Mir Kasim agreed to cede the Zamindari rights of the districts of Midnapore, Chittagong, and Burdwan to the English.
2. The Company promised to help Mir Kasim reorganize his army on European lines and to suppress a rebellion by the powerful Maratha chief, Janoji Bhonsle.
3. Mir Kasim transferred the capital of Bengal from Murshidabad to Monghyr to escape the immediate influence of the EIC officials in Calcutta.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** The cession of the three districts (Midnapore, Chittagong, and Burdwan) was a major provision of the 1760 treaty, intended to cover the English war expenses in the South.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect.** The Treaty of 1760 primarily focused on payments and territorial concessions in exchange for installing Mir Kasim as Nawab. While Mir Kasim did reorganize his army and shift his capital, this was his subsequent independent action, not a specific promise by the Company in the treaty.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect.** Mir Kasim did shift the capital to Monghyr, but this was a strategic and administrative move he undertook **after** the treaty, as part of his attempts to consolidate power and distance himself from the EIC officials at Calcutta, not a feature of the 1760 treaty itself.

5. Which of the following actions were taken by Mir Kasim as the Nawab of Bengal to assert his independence and challenge the authority of the English East India Company?

1. Abolishing all internal duties (tolls) for all traders, both Indian and European, in an attempt to neutralize the unfair advantage enjoyed by the Company's private trade.
2. Disbanding his existing large army, as he realized its inefficiency, and instead hiring French military officers to train a new, disciplined army.
3. Confiscating the properties of key conspirators of the Plassey coup, such as the Jagat Seths, and punishing them for their past disloyalty.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** The abuse of the Dastak gave the Company's private trade an unfair advantage over Indian traders. Mir Kasim abolished all duties to create a level playing field, which the EIC saw as an attack on their privilege.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** Mir Kasim was determined to build a modern, disciplined army to counter the English. He shifted his capital to Monghyr and hired European (mostly French) experts to train his infantry and artillery.
- **Statement 3 is correct.** Mir Kasim successfully subdued and eventually executed the primary agents of the Plassey conspiracy, including Ram Narayan (Deputy Governor of Bihar) and the Jagat Seths, to settle old scores and secure his political position.

6. With reference to the Battle of Buxar (1764), consider the following statements:

1. The immediate military provocation was the English EIC's aggressive attack on Mir Kasim's newly established military camp at Monghyr.
2. The combined Indian army comprised forces from Mir Kasim, the Nawab of Awadh (Shuja-ud-Daulah), and the deposed Mughal Emperor (Shah Alam II).
3. The battle was a closely fought contest where the superior leadership of the Indian side was eventually overcome by the better-disciplined English forces under Major Hector Munro.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect.** The immediate cause was the outbreak of fighting between Mir Kasim and the English due to the duty/Dastak issue, leading to Mir Kasim fleeing Bengal and seeking refuge. The English then installed Mir Jafar again before launching the campaign against the combined Indian forces.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** The combined Indian alliance was a formidable force on paper, consisting of the three most important political entities in North India: the Bengal Nawab (Mir Kasim), the Awadh Nawab (Shuja-ud-Daulah), and the Mughal Emperor (Shah Alam II).
- **Statement 3 is incorrect.** While it was a military contest, the leadership on the Indian side was deeply flawed by internal jealousies and a lack of coordination. It was not a "closely fought contest" but a decisive victory for the disciplined English force under Major Hector Munro.

7. The Treaty of Allahabad (1765) was signed by Robert Clive separately with two principal parties. What were the key terms of the treaties?

1. With the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II: The Emperor granted the EIC the Diwani of Bengal, Bihar, and Odisha in exchange for an annual tribute and the districts of Kora and Allahabad.
2. With the Nawab of Awadh, Shuja-ud-Daulah: The Nawab was forced to cede half of his territory to the EIC and disband his army.
3. The EIC agreed to assume responsibility for both the Diwani (revenue collection) and the Nizamat (civil administration and police) functions in Bengal.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 2 only

- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** The Treaty with Shah Alam II formalized the grant of the Diwani rights to the EIC, giving them control over the vast revenues of Bengal, Bihar, and Odisha, marking the true legal beginning of the British political dominion.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect.** The Nawab of Awadh (Shuja-ud-Daulah) was required to pay a war indemnity and cede Kora and Allahabad to the Emperor, but he was **not** forced to cede half of his territory or completely disband his army. Awadh was kept as a buffer state.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect.** The Treaty only granted the EIC the Diwani (revenue). The Nizamat (police, justice, defense) was kept with the puppet Nawab, which led to the **Dual System of Government**.

8. Which of the following statements best describes the significance of the Battle of Buxar (1764)?

1. It was a battle fought between European forces and a combined Indian army, decisively establishing the military superiority of the English over indigenous forces.
2. It led to the legal establishment of the English East India Company as the territorial power of Bengal, Bihar, and Odisha.
3. It resulted in the creation of a permanent buffer state between the Company's territories and the growing threat of the Marathas in the North.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** Unlike Plassey (which was a conspiracy), Buxar was a genuine military contest against the combined forces of three major Indian rulers (Mir Kasim, Awadh, Mughal Emperor). The victory confirmed the EIC's undeniable military supremacy.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** The subsequent Treaty of Allahabad (1765) formalized the grant of the Diwani from the Mughal Emperor, giving the EIC the legal right to collect revenue and placing it officially as the sovereign financial power of Bengal.
- **Statement 3 is correct.** The Nawab of Awadh (Shuja-ud-Daulah) was deliberately not annexed by Clive but was kept as a weakened ally. Awadh thus served as a vital buffer state protecting the wealthy Bengal province from the powerful Marathas and other hostile forces to the west.

9. With reference to the Dual Government system instituted by Robert Clive in Bengal, consider the following statements:

1. The Nawab was entrusted with the responsibility for Nizamat (law, order, justice, and defense), but without the necessary financial resources to fulfill his duties.
2. The EIC held the Diwani (revenue collection) and effectively controlled the Nizamat through its nominee, the Deputy Nawab (Naib Diwan).
3. Under this system, the revenue collected by the Company was paid directly to the Mughal Emperor, with the remaining amount transferred to the Nawab for administrative expenses.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** The Nawab held the Nizamat (responsibility without power) but had to rely on a small fixed allowance from the EIC, which controlled the main revenue.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** The EIC held the Diwani (power without responsibility). It controlled the Nizamat indirectly by appointing a Deputy Subahdar/Naib Diwan (like Muhammad Reza Khan) who was answerable to the EIC and carried out the administrative duties on behalf of the Nawab.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect.** While the EIC agreed to pay an annual tribute (peshkash) to the Mughal Emperor from the revenue, the remaining funds were divided between the Company (for its expenses and profit) and the Nawab (for Nizamat expenses), with the Company retaining the lion's share.

10. Which of the following were the unintended or immediate evil effects of the Dual Government (1765-1772) in Bengal?

1. The complete decline of trade and industry in Bengal due to the unchecked monopolization of internal trade by the EIC's private servants.
2. The systematic oppression of the peasantry as EIC agents maximized revenue collection with total disregard for the cultivators' welfare, leading to widespread distress.
3. The abolition of the system by Warren Hastings was driven solely by a desire to install a more efficient Indian administrator in Bengal.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** The EIC's servants used their political power to enforce monopolies on critical items (like raw silk and salt) and misused the Dastak, destroying the independent business of Indian merchants and artisans.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** Since the EIC had the power to collect revenue (Diwani) but no responsibility for administration, its agents resorted to maximum extortion, devastating the agricultural sector and leading directly to the widespread suffering during the Great Bengal Famine of 1770.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect.** Warren Hastings abolished the Dual System in 1772 to **centralize power** and bring the revenue and administrative functions directly under the EIC's control, thereby replacing the Indian administrators (like Muhammad Reza Khan) with English collectors, not just to appoint a better Indian administrator.

British Expansion in India (Clive's administration and the rise of Mysore)

1. With reference to the Civil Reforms introduced by Robert Clive during his second governorship (1765-1767), consider the following statements:

1. Clive compelled the servants of the EIC to sign covenants that prohibited them from engaging in private trade, making them dependent solely on their official salaries.
2. He instituted the Society of Trade to pool the profits from the monopolized trade in salt, betel nut, and tobacco, and distribute them among the Company's senior civil and military officials.
3. He strictly enforced the rule that all payments above a certain minimum received by Company servants from Indian rulers or officials had to be deposited into the Company treasury.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** Clive introduced stringent covenants, forcing EIC servants to declare their assets and preventing them from accepting nazarana or engaging in the hugely profitable (and corrupt) private internal trade.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** As the officials' salaries were low, Clive established the **Society of Trade** to compensate them by monopolizing the trade of specific items (salt, betel nut, tobacco). The profits were divided among the staff based on rank. This system, though intended to curb corruption, was itself a source of monopoly and was later abolished.
- **Statement 3 is correct.** Clive prohibited the acceptance of all "gifts" or nazarana above Rs. 1,000 from Indians. Any payments above this threshold had to be surrendered to the Company to curb personal enrichment from political influence.

2. With reference to the Military Reforms undertaken by Robert Clive in Bengal, consider the following statements:

1. Clive successfully crushed the White Mutiny, a revolt by the European officers who protested against the reduction of their Batta (field allowance) after the end of the war with Awadh.
2. He reorganized the EIC's Bengal army into three primary brigades, each comprising a mix of European infantry, artillery, and Indian sepoys.
3. He introduced the rule that the native soldiers (sepoy) would also be subjected to the reduced Batta payment, leading to widespread desertion in the Sepoy ranks.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** The end of the war with Awadh (1765) led Clive to reduce the double Batta (allowance) paid to officers when on field duty. This triggered the 'White Mutiny' by European officers, which Clive suppressed ruthlessly.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** The army was reorganized into three brigades (stationed at Monghyr, Calcutta, and Allahabad) as a permanent structure for deployment, each being a composite, self-sufficient military unit.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect.** The **White Mutiny** was exclusively a revolt by the **European officers** against the reduction of their Batta. Sepoys were not involved in this specific mutiny, and their Batta was a separate issue.

3. What was the primary justification offered by Robert Clive for establishing the Dual System of Government (1765-1772) in Bengal?

1. To avoid a direct confrontation with the European powers by maintaining the illusion of the Nawab's sovereignty.
2. To prevent the British Parliament from immediately bringing the Company's affairs under its direct control.
3. To avoid the direct assumption of administrative responsibility while securing the revenue necessary for the Company's trade and defense.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 3 is the core justification.** The Dual System separated power from responsibility. By holding the Diwani (revenue/power) but leaving the Nizamat (administration/responsibility) to the puppet Nawab, Clive ensured the EIC received all the financial benefits without the administrative burden, public accountability, or excessive legal scrutiny from Britain or other foreign powers.

4. Which of the following describes the negative consequences of the Dual System of Governance in Bengal (1765-1772)?

1. The Bengal peasantry suffered ruinously as the pressure for revenue collection was maximized by Company agents, leading to the Bengal Famine of 1770.
2. The military strength of Bengal collapsed because the EIC used the Diwani revenue to abolish the Nawab's military and stop paying the Mughal army in the region.
3. There was a complete collapse of the judicial and police system (Nizamat) as the Nawab, deprived of funds, could not maintain the necessary infrastructure.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** The profit-driven revenue maximization by the EIC's revenue agents (revenue farmers) devastated the peasantry, exacerbating the impact of the 1770 famine.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect.** The Nawab's military strength had already been largely neutralized after Plassey and Buxar. The Nizamat included the defense responsibility, which was effectively taken over by the EIC's army, though nominally retained by the Nawab. The main collapse was in civil administration, not primarily in the Mughal army's payment.
- **Statement 3 is correct.** Since the EIC controlled the purse strings, the Nawab had negligible funds for the Nizamat (administration, justice, and police), leading to a state of administrative anarchy and judicial vacuum.

5. With reference to the Kingdom of Mysore prior to the rise of Haider Ali, consider the following statements:

1. The kingdom was founded by the Wodeyar Dynasty in the 17th century, following the decline of the Vijayanagara Empire.
2. By the mid-18th century, the Wodeyar ruler was a titular head, with the real power being wielded by two powerful ministers, Nanjaraj (the Dalwai or commander-in-chief) and Devaraj (Sarvadhikari or finance minister).
3. The Mysore kingdom was the primary ally of the French against the English in the Carnatic Wars, a policy established by the Wodeyar ruler.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** The Wodeyar family gained prominence after the fall of the Vijayanagara Empire (Battle of Talikota, 1565) and established their independent kingdom.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** Before Haider Ali's ascent, the Wodeyar King was marginalized, and power was centralized in the hands of the Dalwai Nanjaraj and Sarvadhikari Devaraj, making the state financially weak.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect.** The primary ally of the French in the Carnatic was the **Nawab of the Carnatic** (under different contenders), and the **Nizam of Hyderabad**. Mysore maintained its independence and was not a primary French ally in the Carnatic Wars.

6. With reference to the rise of Haider Ali in Mysore, consider the following statements:

1. Haider Ali initially began his career in the Mysore army as a common soldier and rose through the ranks due to his sheer military talent and efficient administrative capability.
2. He was one of the first Indian rulers to recognize the importance of modernizing his army by utilizing French military trainers and establishing an arsenal at Dindigul.
3. His ascension to the position of de facto ruler of Mysore was completed by his outright abolition of the Wodeyar dynasty and declaring himself the new Sultan.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** Haider Ali rose from humble origins (as a Faujdar or officer) to become the de facto ruler of Mysore, purely based on his military and administrative skills.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** Haider Ali understood European military superiority. He established a modern arsenal at **Dindigul** with the help of French experts to manufacture muskets and artillery.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect.** Haider Ali was the de facto ruler (holding all power), but he **did not abolish** the Wodeyar dynasty. He maintained the nominal authority of the Wodeyar king until his death, a practice continued by Tipu Sultan, who later assumed the title of Sultan.

7. Match the following Anglo-Mysore Wars with their concluding treaties:

War	Treaty
I. First Anglo-Mysore War	1. Treaty of Seringapatam
II. Second Anglo-Mysore War	2. Treaty of Madras
III. Third Anglo-Mysore War	3. Treaty of Mangalore

How many pairs given above are correctly matched?

(a) Only one pair
 (b) Only two pairs
 (c) All three pairs
 (d) None of the pairs

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

All three pairs are correctly matched:

- **I. First Anglo-Mysore War (1767–69):** Concluded with the **Treaty of Madras** (1769), which was a defensive pact where the two parties agreed to mutual restitution of conquests.
- **II. Second Anglo-Mysore War (1780–84):** Concluded with the **Treaty of Mangalore** (1784), which was also an agreement for mutual restitution of territories.
- **III. Third Anglo-Mysore War (1790–92):** Concluded with the humiliating **Treaty of Seringapatam** (1792), where Tipu Sultan ceded half of his territory.

8. With reference to the First Anglo-Mysore War, consider the following statements:

1. The primary background cause was Haider Ali's growing power, which threatened the maritime interests of the English and the territorial ambitions of the Nizam and the Marathas.
2. During the course of the war, the English EIC successfully formed a Triple Alliance with the Nizam of Hyderabad and the Marathas, which remained unified throughout the conflict.
3. The war concluded with Haider Ali dictating the terms of the Treaty of Madras after his forces successfully captured the English Presidency of Madras.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** Haider Ali's expansionist policies alarmed the other regional powers, creating the necessary alignment of interests for a conflict against Mysore.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect.** The Triple Alliance was initially formed, but Haider Ali skillfully used diplomacy and financial incentives to turn the **Nizam** and the **Marathas** against the English during the course of the war, leaving the English isolated.
- **Statement 3 is correct.** In a spectacular military move, Haider Ali bypassed the English forces and appeared before the gates of Madras, forcing the EIC to negotiate on his terms, leading to the signing of the Treaty of Madras.

9. With reference to the Second Anglo-Mysore War (1780–1784), consider the following statements:

1. The war was triggered by the English capture of the French port of Mahe on the Malabar Coast, which was under the protection of Haider Ali.
2. The course of the war saw a temporary Triple Alliance of Haider Ali, the Marathas, and the Nizam against the English EIC.
3. The war concluded with the Treaty of Mangalore, which was a decisive victory for the English, leading to territorial gains for the EIC.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** Mahe was a French settlement within Haider Ali's jurisdiction. The English capture of Mahe in 1779 was correctly viewed by Haider Ali as an act of aggression against Mysore's sovereignty, leading to his invasion of the Carnatic.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** Unlike the first war, Haider Ali successfully formed a genuine alliance with the **Marathas** and the **Nizam** at the beginning of the Second War, leading to severe losses for the English (e.g., Battle of Pollilur).
- **Statement 3 is incorrect.** The Treaty of Mangalore (1784) was not a decisive victory for the English. It was based on **mutual restitution** of conquered territories and prisoners, essentially restoring the pre-war status quo, indicating a draw, not a victory.

10. With reference to the administrative and economic reforms of Tipu Sultan, consider the following statements:

1. Tipu abolished the oppressive practice of Jagirs and redistributed the land to the peasantry, introducing a direct contract between the ruler and the cultivator for revenue payment.
2. In his commercial policy, he established state-owned trading companies and factories in places like Muscat and Jedda, aiming to create a centralized state monopoly for external trade.
3. Tipu was one of the first Indian rulers to employ European administrative practices by introducing a French-style system of provincial governors with complete political autonomy.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** Tipu Sultan tried to maximize state control and eliminate intermediaries. He effectively abolished the system of granting Jagirs (revenue assignments) and brought the land under direct central administration, benefiting the peasantry.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** Tipu was a commercial innovator. He established state trading concerns (often called "Sircar" factories) to bypass the EIC and conducted overseas trade with various regions, demonstrating an early form of state capitalism.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect.** While Tipu was a reformer and modernizer, he maintained a highly **centralized** administration. His provincial governors (Asafs) were tightly controlled by the capital (Seringapatam) and had no complete political autonomy. The entire administration was geared towards serving the Sultan.

Tipu Sultan and Anglo-Mysore Wars

1. With reference to Tipu Sultan's internal administration, consider the following statements:

1. Tipu's land revenue system was designed to establish a direct relationship between the State and the peasant (ryot), bypassing and suppressing the authority of feudal intermediaries like Zamindars.
2. He introduced a new system of weights, measures, and a distinct calendar and coinage, reflecting his desire for fundamental modernization and state sovereignty.

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** Tipu Sultan abolished the oppressive Jagirdari system and reduced the power of the Zamindars wherever possible, bringing most of the land revenue collection directly under state officials to maximize revenue and curb exploitation.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** Tipu was a profound innovator. He introduced a new calendar, a new system of coinage, and novel weights and measures, all based on a modified Persian/Arabic system, symbolizing a complete overhaul of state functions.

2. With reference to Tipu Sultan's trade and commercial policies, consider the following statements:

1. He pursued a mercantilist policy by establishing state monopolies over key products like sandalwood, pepper, and silk to ensure that high-value goods were traded exclusively by the state.
2. His efforts to establish diplomatic and commercial missions, including setting up state-owned trading houses in places like Jedda and Basra, were aimed at reducing Mysore's dependence on the English East India Company.

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** Tipu Sultan, known for his economic centralisation, tried to establish a state monopoly on crucial exports like pepper and sandalwood, which were high-demand products in European markets.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** Tipu was acutely aware of the economic power wielded by the EIC. He used state-sponsored external trade, establishing trading posts in foreign ports, as a strategic attempt to develop direct trade links and bypass the English blockade and economic influence.

3. With reference to the military innovations of Tipu Sultan, consider the following statements:

- 1. Tipu was a pioneer in developing indigenous **iron-cased rockets**, which were highly advanced for the time and used effectively against the British forces.
- 2. He recognized the strategic necessity of a strong navy and successfully established a modern, steam-powered fleet to dominate the Malabar Coast.

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** Tipu Sultan's army was famous for its use of iron-cased missiles/rockets, considered the first use of war rockets by any major power in the world. The technology was later studied by the British and incorporated into their own artillery.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect.** Tipu did recognize the need for a navy and established an Admiralty Board and dockyards (e.g., at Mangalore). However, this navy used **sailing ships** (mostly large frigates), not modern steam-powered ships, which were introduced much later.

4. With reference to the background of the Third Anglo-Mysore War, consider the following statements:

- 1. The war began when Tipu Sultan attacked the Kingdom of Travancore, which was an explicit ally of the English East India Company.
- 2. The Treaty of Mangalore (1784) had contained a clause requiring Tipu Sultan to accept the Subsidiary Alliance system, which he later violated by aligning with the French.

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** The immediate casus belli was Tipu's attack on Travancore, specifically over the purchase of the Dutch-held forts of Cranganore and Ayacottah by the Raja of Travancore, which Tipu considered a violation of his sovereignty.

- **Statement 2 is incorrect.** The Treaty of Mangalore simply restored the status quo and was not based on the Subsidiary Alliance system, which was introduced by Lord Wellesley much later. The Governor-General during the Third Anglo-Mysore War was Lord Cornwallis.

5. Consider the following statements regarding the conduct of the Third Anglo-Mysore War:

1. The English successfully secured a lasting alliance known as the Triple Alliance, comprising the EIC, the Nizam of Hyderabad, and the Marathas, against Tipu Sultan.
2. The war was concluded after Tipu's capital, Seringapatam, was captured and he was taken prisoner by the British forces led by Lord Cornwallis.

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** Unlike the first two wars where alliances shifted, Lord Cornwallis secured a formal and effective Triple Alliance, ensuring Tipu was isolated and fought on multiple fronts against combined forces.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect.** The war concluded with the humiliating **Treaty of Seringapatam (1792)**. Tipu Sultan surrendered before the capture of his city and was compelled to sign the treaty, not taken prisoner.

6. Which of the following describes the immediate impact of the Third Anglo-Mysore War?

1. The Treaty of Seringapatam led to the transfer of the Malabar Coast, Dindigul, and portions of the Baramahal region to the English East India Company.
2. The war indemnity imposed on Tipu was so crippling that it contributed directly to the complete economic collapse of Mysore in the following years.

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** As per the treaty, Tipu ceded about half of his territory. The EIC gained strategic territories like the Malabar Coast (for trade) and Baramahal (for strategic access). The rest was shared with the Marathas and the Nizam.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** The indemnity of 3.3 Crore Rupees was enormous. Though Tipu managed to pay it, the draining of his treasury severely weakened his state's financial ability to wage future wars and maintain administrative efficiency.

7. With reference to the reasons for the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War, consider the following statements:

1. The immediate cause was Lord Wellesley's policy, based on the Ring-Fence strategy, which required Tipu to reduce his army and hand over his remaining military resources.

2. The primary political justification for the war was Tipu's continued correspondence with the French, which Wellesley perceived as a direct threat to British power in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect.** The Ring-Fence policy was associated with Warren Hastings (1772–1785). Lord Wellesley's policy was the **Subsidiary Alliance** system, which he unsuccessfully tried to force upon Tipu, demanding he dismantle his French ties and accept a British force.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** Wellesley viewed Tipu's attempts to ally with Napoleon's forces in Egypt as an existential threat. This correspondence was the main pretext used by Wellesley to declare war on Mysore in 1799.

8. With reference to the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War, consider the following statements:

1. The war concluded after a decisive siege of Tipu's capital, Seringapatam, during which the French forces arrived too late to assist the Sultan.
2. The death of Tipu Sultan resulted in the complete annexation of Mysore into British India, directly ending the dynastic rule in the South.

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** Tipu's capital, Seringapatam, was successfully breached and captured. The French help that Tipu sought from Napoleon never materialized, leaving him completely isolated in the final battle.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect.** Mysore was **not** completely annexed. Wellesley restored the small central region of Mysore to the Hindu **Wodeyar Dynasty**, who were immediately forced to accept the Subsidiary Alliance, thereby ensuring indirect British control.

9. The Fourth Anglo-Mysore War is considered a watershed moment in the history of British Expansion because:

1. The removal of Tipu Sultan, the last powerful indigenous opponent, cleared the path for British consolidation of power across South India.
2. The territorial gains for the English, particularly the coastal areas of Kanara, allowed them to secure direct land access between their Madras and Bombay Presidency territories.

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** Tipu Sultan was the most determined, modern, and capable Indian ruler challenging the British. His defeat and death eliminated the primary obstacle to British paramountcy in the South.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** The English annexed critical coastal and western territories like Kanara, Coimbatore, and the districts around Seringapatam. This linked the western coast (Bombay/Kanara) with the eastern coast (Madras), unifying their South Indian empire geographically.

10. With reference to the personality and policies of Tipu Sultan, consider the following statements:

1. Tipu openly embraced revolutionary French ideals, symbolized by him becoming a member of the Jacobin Club and planting the Tree of Liberty at Seringapatam.
2. Despite his aggressive policies against British interests, his court continued to patronize Hindu religious institutions, including substantial grants to the Sringeri Math.
3. The final assault on Seringapatam was immediately preceded by the mass defection of his key generals and ministers, who had been disillusioned with his administrative reforms.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** Tipu had a radical and modern outlook, openly engaging with the French Revolution's ideas, which no other Indian ruler dared to do.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** Tipu was a pragmatic ruler. He maintained the tradition of state patronage to Hindu temples, notably aiding the Sringeri Math after it was raided by Marathas in 1791, countering the narrative of him being a purely sectarian ruler.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect.** Unlike the Battle of Plassey (1757), Tipu's army and officials remained fiercely loyal to him till the end. Tipu died fighting bravely at the breach of the Seringapatam fort. There was no mass defection or conspiracy among his key generals during the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War.

Anglo-Mysore and Anglo-Maratha Wars

1. With reference to the background of the Second Anglo-Maratha War, consider the following statements:

1. The internal stability of the Maratha Confederacy collapsed following the death of Nana Phadnavis, which led to a violent struggle for dominance between Daulat Rao Scindia and Jaswant Rao Holkar.
2. After his defeat at the Battle of Hadapsar (Poona) in 1802, Peshwa Baji Rao II fled to Bassein and voluntarily sought a Subsidiary Alliance with the British to reclaim his authority.

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Nana Phadnavis was often called the "Maratha Machiavelli" and was the glue holding the confederacy together. His death in 1800 removed the last voice of wisdom, leading to a civil war between the Maratha chiefs. Peshwa Baji Rao II was weak and played the Scindias and Holkars against each other, which eventually backfired.

Statement 2: Correct. Jaswant Rao Holkar defeated the combined forces of the Peshwa and Scindia at the Battle of Hadapsar. The panicked Peshwa fled to British protection at Bassein. This gave Lord Wellesley the perfect opportunity to impose the Subsidiary Alliance on the nominal head of the Marathas, thereby gaining a legal entry into their internal politics.

2. Regarding the military campaigns of the Second Anglo-Maratha War, consider the following statements:

1. Arthur Wellesley led the southern operations and secured decisive victories at Assaye and Argaon, which broke the power of the Bhonsles and Scindias in the Deccan.
2. In the north, Lord Lake successfully captured Aligarh and Delhi, effectively ending Maratha control over the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II.

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Arthur Wellesley (later the Duke of Wellington) proved his military genius in India. The Battle of Assaye (1803) was a bloody but decisive victory that forced the Maratha chiefs in the south to realize that their French-trained infantries were no match for the British.

Statement 2: Correct. Lord Lake's campaign in the north was equally successful. By taking Delhi, the British replaced the Marathas as the "protectors" of the Mughal Emperor. This was a massive blow to Maratha prestige, as they had controlled the imperial capital and the Emperor's person for decades.

3. In the Treaty of Bassein, Peshwa Baji Rao II consented to which of the following provisions?

1. To permanently station a subsidiary force of no less than 6,000 infantry with guns in his territory, to be paid for by the Maratha state.
2. To cede to the Company territories in Gujarat and the Tapti-Narmada region yielding an annual revenue of Rs 26 lakh.

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. The treaty was a standard Subsidiary Alliance but on a much larger scale. It turned the Peshwa into a British dependent by placing a large English force in the heart of the Maratha administration at Pune.

Statement 2: Correct. To fund this British force, the Peshwa had to give up fertile and strategic lands. He also surrendered his rights over Surat and agreed to surrender all claims for chauth (revenue) on the Nizam's dominions, which was a huge financial and political sacrifice for the Maratha state.

4. Consider the following statements regarding the evaluation of the Treaty of Bassein:

1. Lord Castlereagh criticized the treaty, arguing that it unnecessarily entangled British interests with a ruler who had no real authority over his subordinate chiefs.
2. Lord Wellesley justified the alliance as a strategic necessity to prevent the French from using the Maratha Confederacy as a base for an invasion of British India.
3. A key strategic outcome was the permanent exclusion of all other European powers from the service or councils of the Peshwa.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Castlereagh felt that by supporting a "puppet" Peshwa, the British would be forced into a costly war with the other Maratha chiefs like Scindia and Holkar, who would never accept the Peshwa's surrender of independence.

Statement 2: Correct. Wellesley was obsessed with the Napoleonic threat. He believed that if the British didn't control the Marathas, the French would. The treaty was his way of "locking the door" to French influence in the Deccan.

Statement 3: Correct. The treaty forbade the Peshwa from employing any Europeans from a nation at war with Britain. This dismantled the "French battalions" that many Maratha chiefs had raised to modernize their armies.

5. With reference to the conclusion of the Second Anglo-Maratha War, consider the following statements:

1. The Maratha Confederacy was effectively shattered as the individual chiefs were forced to sign separate peace treaties, ending their unified status.
2. The conflict concluded with the Treaty of Rajpurhat (1805) between the British and Jaswant Rao Holkar, which restored some of Holkar's territories but left him politically isolated.

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Before this war, the Marathas acted (at least theoretically) as a single power under the Peshwa. By 1805, each house (Scindia, Bhonsle, Holkar) was dealt with separately, turning the "Confederacy" into a collection of isolated, dependent states.

Statement 2: Correct. Jaswant Rao Holkar was the last to hold out. The Treaty of Rajpurghat in 1805 was relatively lenient because the British were exhausted by the war and the Company's directors were worried about the rising debt. However, it confirmed that the British were now the primary power in India.

6. The Maratha chiefs were defeated and reduced to vassalage through various treaties. Consider the following pairs:

1. Bhonsle: Treaty of Deogaon
2. Scindia: Treaty of Surji-Anjangaon
3. Holkar: Treaty of Mandsaur

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. The Bhonsle of Nagpur signed the Treaty of Deogaon in December 1803 after being defeated at Argaon. They had to cede Cuttack and areas west of the Wardha river.

Statement 2: Correct. The Scindias signed the Treaty of Surji-Anjangaon in 1803. They surrendered the Ganga-Yamuna Doab, Delhi, Agra, and parts of Gujarat to the British.

Statement 3: Incorrect. While Holkar signed the Treaty of Rajpurghat in 1805 (after the Second War), the **Treaty of Mandsaur** was signed later, in 1818, after the *Third Anglo-Maratha War*. It was the Treaty of Mandsaur that finally reduced the Holkars to a subsidiary state.

7. Consider the following statements regarding the significance of the Treaty of Bassein:

1. It gave the British the right to arbitrate in all disputes between the Peshwa, the Nizam of Hyderabad, and the Gaekwad of Baroda.
2. It placed the British in a position where they could militarily surround the core Maratha territories from the north and the south simultaneously.
3. The treaty was the final step in establishing British paramountcy over the whole of India south of the Sutlej River.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. The arbitration clause was vital. It meant the Marathas could no longer use force to settle local disputes, making the British the "Supreme Judge" of Indian politics.

Statement 2: Correct. By stationing troops in Poona and having territory in Gujarat and the Doab, the British created a "strategic ring" around the remaining Maratha powers.

Statement 3: Incorrect. While the treaty was a giant leap, it was not the *final* step. British paramountcy was not fully established until the Third Anglo-Maratha War (1817-18) was completed and the Peshwaship was abolished.

8. With reference to the background of the Third Anglo-Maratha War, consider the following statements:

1. The war was partly triggered by Lord Hastings' determination to suppress the Pindaris, who were irregular Maratha mercenaries raiding British territories.
2. The economic pressure on the East India Company following the Charter Act of 1813 made the annexation of Maratha lands necessary for revenue generation.
3. The immediate cause was the murder of Gangadhar Shastri, the envoy of the Gaekwad, by the Peshwa's minister Trimbakji Danglia.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. The British used the Pindari campaign as a cover to move massive armies into Maratha territory. The Maratha chiefs, fearing they were next, began to mobilize.

Statement 2: Correct. The 1813 Act ended the Company's trade monopoly in India. To maintain their profits, the Company needed more land revenue, making the fertile Maratha territories an attractive target.

Statement 3: Correct. The murder of the Gaekwad's envoy (who was under British protection) at the Peshwa's court in 1815 created a diplomatic crisis that led the British to force the humiliating Treaty of Poona (1817) on the Peshwa, eventually driving him to war.

9. Regarding the course of the Third Anglo-Maratha War, consider the following statements:

1. The Peshwa launched the hostilities by attacking the British Residency at Khirki (Poona), while the Bhonsle of Nagpur attacked the British at Sitabuldi.
2. The Maratha resistance was uncoordinated, and the Holkars were decisively defeated at the Battle of Mahidpur.

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. It was a desperate, final attempt at independence. The Peshwa, Bhonsle, and Holkar all rose against the British, but their actions were separate and lacked a unified command.

Statement 2: Correct. The British forces were far superior in organization. The defeat of the Holkar army at Mahidpur was the final major battle, after which the Maratha military power was completely broken.

10. Which of the following were the consequences of the Third Anglo-Maratha War?

1. The office of the Peshwa was abolished, and the Peshwa's territories were annexed into the Bombay Presidency.
2. Baji Rao II was exiled to Bithur near Kanpur and granted a substantial annual pension by the British.
3. The small state of Satara was carved out and handed over to Pratap Singh, a descendant of Shivaji, to placate Maratha sentiment.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. The British decided that the Peshwa was too dangerous a symbol of unity to be allowed to exist even as a puppet. By annexing his lands, they gained control over the heart of Western India.

Statement 2: Correct. Baji Rao II was removed from the Deccan entirely to prevent him from becoming a focal point for Maratha rebellion. He lived the rest of his life as a pensioner in the north.

Statement 3: Correct. This was a masterstroke of "Divide and Rule." By creating Satara for Shivaji's descendant, the British portrayed themselves as restorers of the "rightful" dynasty against the "usurping" Peshwas, which helped in cooling down Maratha nationalist feelings.

British Expansion and the Conquest of Sindh

1. With reference to the factors leading to the British success over the Marathas, consider the following statements:

1. Unlike the English East India Company, which maintained a professional military with consistent pay, the Maratha military often had to divert missions to gather funds for salaries, leading to indiscipline and desertion.
2. The Maratha leadership, while individually brilliant, failed to produce a reliable team of second-line trained personnel comparable to British officers like Arthur Wellesley or Sir Eyre Coote.

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. The English Company maintained loyalty by regularly paying its troops and enforcing strict discipline. In contrast, many Indian rulers, including the Marathas, struggled to pay their soldiers regularly. Maratha forces often adjusted their military objectives based on the need to gather funds for salaries, and their forces—often consisting of mercenaries—lacked the discipline to remain loyal when conditions were poor.

Statement 2: Correct. While the Marathas had exceptional leaders like Madhu Rao Scindia and Jaswant Rao Holkar, they lacked a unified team of secondary leaders. British leaders had the advantage of a long list of dependable deputies who fought for their country's honor. Maratha leaders often battled each other or allied

with the British, lacking a cohesive nationalistic vision or a trained second-line leadership to sustain long-term military campaigns.

2. Consider the following statements regarding the rise of the Talpura Amirs in Sindh:

1. Before the Talpuras, Sindh was governed by the Kallora rulers, who had granted the British their first trading factory at Thatta in 1758.
2. The Talpuras were a Baluch clan who descended from the hills in the 1770s and eventually displaced the Kallora dynasty to establish their own rule.
3. The Talpura brothers, popularly known as 'Char Yar', divided the administration of Sindh among themselves, establishing different seats of power in Hyderabad, Khairpur, and Mirpur.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. In the 18th century, Sindh was dominated by the Kallora rulers. It was under a parwana (order) from the Kallora prince, Ghulam Shah, that the English founded their first factory at Thatta in 1758.

Statement 2: Correct. The Talpuras were a Baluch clan who settled in the plains of Sindh in the 1770s. They were known as outstanding troops and diligent workers, quickly acquiring enough power to overthrow the Kallora dynasty by 1783.

Statement 3: Correct. Upon gaining power, the Talpura brothers (known as the 'Four Friends' or 'Char Yar') divided the region. While they shared the central authority at Hyderabad, separate branches of the family established independent amirates at Khairpur and Mirpur, collectively known as the Amirs of Sindh.

3. Regarding the early British diplomatic interests in Sindh, consider the following statements:

1. The English East India Company's initial interest in Sindh was purely commercial, authorized by a 17th-century Mughal farman that granted them privileges in Sindh ports.
2. In 1800, the British agent Nathan Crow was expelled from Sindh due to the influence of Tipu Sultan and local anti-British factions, marking a low point in early Anglo-Sindh relations.

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. British interest in Sindh began in the early 19th century but was rooted in a 1630 farman from the Mughal Emperor, which granted English traders the same privileges in Sindh as they had elsewhere in the empire.

Statement 2: Correct. In October 1800, the Amir of Sindh, under pressure from Tipu Sultan and local traders, ordered the British agent Nathan Crow to leave within ten days. The Company endured this insult quietly at the time because they were preoccupied with other conflicts in India.

4. With reference to the Treaty of 'Eternal Friendship' signed between the British and the Amirs of Sindh, consider the following statements:

1. The treaty was prompted by the 1807 Treaty of Tilsit, which raised British fears of a joint Franco-Russian overland invasion of India.
2. Under the terms of the 1809 treaty, the Amirs promised to exclude the French from Sindh and to prevent them from establishing any settlements.
3. This treaty marked the first formal defensive agreement where the British agreed to protect Sindh from the expansionist designs of Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. The Treaty of Tilsit (1807) between Napoleon and Alexander I of Russia included plans for a joint invasion of India. This forced the British to seek alliances with frontier states like Sindh to create a geopolitical barrier.

Statement 2: Correct. In 1809, Nicholas Smith negotiated a treaty with the Amirs where both parties promised "eternal friendship" and the Amirs specifically agreed to exclude the French from their territories.

Statement 3: Incorrect. While it was the first formal agreement, it was not a defensive alliance providing protection against Ranjit Singh at that time. It was primarily focused on excluding European rivals (the French). Defensive clauses and British mediation in Maratha or Sikh disputes came much later.

5. Consider the following statements regarding the diplomatic engagements between the British and Sindh between 1809 and 1830:

1. The treaty was renewed in 1820 to include a clause specifically excluding the Americans from Sindh, alongside the French.
2. The 1820 renewal also successfully resolved long-standing border disputes between Sindh and the British-controlled region of Kachchh.
3. During this period, the Amirs allowed the British to station a permanent Resident at the court of Hyderabad to oversee commercial interests.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. In 1820, the treaty of friendship was renewed, and a new clause was added to exclude Americans from Sindh, reflecting the British desire to maintain a monopoly on foreign influence in the region.

Statement 2: Correct. The renewal in 1820 addressed border problems in the Kachchh region that had arisen following the final defeat of the Maratha confederacy in 1818.

Statement 3: Incorrect. During this early period, the Amirs remained highly suspicious of British interference and did not allow a permanent Resident at their court. The mandatory requirement for a British political agent was a much later development pushed by Lord Auckland.

6. The Accord of 1832, negotiated by Colonel Henry Pottinger, included which of the following terms?

1. British traders were granted unhindered passage through Sindh and the right to use the Indus River for commerce.
2. The navigation of warships and the transport of any military supplies through the Indus were strictly prohibited.
3. No British merchant was permitted to settle permanently in Sindh, and all travelers were required to possess valid passports.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Lord William Bentinck sent Pottinger to open the Indus for commercial use. The Amirs agreed to allow British traders and travelers to pass through their territory.

Statement 2: Correct. A crucial condition of the 1832 treaty was that the Indus should not be used for military purposes. Both the passage of warships and the transport of "warfare supplies" were forbidden.

Statement 3: Correct. To protect their sovereignty, the Amirs insisted that no English merchants should settle in the country and that the movement of all travelers would be regulated through a mandatory passport system.

7. With reference to Lord Auckland's policy toward Sindh, consider the following statements:

1. Auckland viewed Sindh primarily through the lens of the "Great Game," seeking to use the region as a base to counter Russian influence in Afghanistan.
2. He used the threat of Maharaja Ranjit Singh's expansion toward Sindh to coerce the reluctant Amirs into accepting British "protection" and mediation.
3. Auckland's diplomacy aimed to transform Sindh from a neutral commercial partner into a British protectorate by stationing a military force paid for by the Amirs.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Lord Auckland, who became Governor General in 1836, was driven by the fear of Russian incursions. He believed that establishing influence over Afghanistan was necessary, and Sindh was the vital corridor for this objective.

Statement 2: Correct. When Ranjit Singh captured the town of Rojhan near Sindh, the British offered to "protect" the Amirs. In reality, they used this threat to force the Amirs to accept a British Resident and mediation in their disputes.

Statement 3: Correct. Auckland's strategic goal was to ensure that Sindh was fully under British control (a protectorate) so it could serve as a line of action for the planned Afghan expedition. This involved forcing the Amirs to accept the stationing of troops at their own expense.

8. Regarding the Tripartite Treaty of 1838, consider the following statements:

1. The treaty was a convention between the British, Maharaja Ranjit Singh, and the exiled Afghan ruler Shah Shuja, which significantly undermined the sovereignty of the Amirs of Sindh.
2. It stipulated that the Amirs must pay a tribute to Shah Shuja to settle his old sovereign claims, with the final amount to be determined solely by British mediation.

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. The Tripartite Treaty was signed in June 1838. Although the treaty deeply affected Sindh, the Amirs were not even a party to the negotiations. It established that the British would mediate between Ranjit Singh and the Amirs.

Statement 2: Correct. The treaty forced the Amirs to pay a large sum of money (tribute) to Shah Shuja, who had long-standing (but largely ignored) claims over Sindh. The British reserved the right to decide exactly how much the Amirs should pay, effectively using this as a fund for their military campaign in Afghanistan.

9. In 1839, the British imposed a new treaty on the Amirs of Sindh. Consider the following statements regarding its provisions:

1. The treaty formally revoked the 1832 provision that forbade the passage of English troops through Sindh by land or water.
2. The Amirs were compelled to accept a British subsidiary force and pay an annual sum of three lakh rupees for its maintenance.
3. The treaty required the Amirs to abolish all tolls on the Indus and to coordinate their foreign policy strictly with the British Resident.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Coerced by the presence of British armies, the Amirs had to sign a treaty in February 1839 that explicitly allowed British troops to traverse Sindh, overturning the neutral commerce-only clause of 1832.

Statement 2: Correct. The Amirs of Hyderabad were forced to pay three lakh rupees annually for a British force stationed in their territory, effectively bringing Sindh into the Subsidiary Alliance system.

Statement 3: Correct. Further provisions in 1839 and 1840 forced the Amirs to give up their right to collect tolls on the Indus and prohibited them from negotiating with any foreign power without British consent.

10. With reference to the final annexation of Sindh in 1843, consider the following statements:

1. General Charles Napier was sent to Sindh with the deliberate intent of provoking the Amirs into a war that would justify total annexation.

2. The decisive military defeats of the Amirs occurred at the Battle of Miani and the Battle of Dabo in 1843.
3. The annexation was so widely viewed as unjust that even Charles Napier privately admitted in his diary that the British had no legitimate claim to seize Sindh.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Under Lord Ellenborough, Charles Napier was given mandate over Sindh. He acted provocatively, seizing territories and making impossible demands to force the Amirs to take up arms, thereby creating a pretext for conquest.

Statement 2: Correct. The Amirs' resistance was crushed in two major battles in 1843: the Battle of Miani in February and the Battle of Dabo (near Hyderabad) in March. Following these victories, Sindh was formally annexed.

Statement 3: Correct. The annexation was heavily criticized as a "policy of the sword." Even Napier, the conqueror, famously wrote in his diary: "We have no right to seize Sind, yet we shall do so, and a very advantageous, useful, humane piece of rascality it will be." This led to the legendary (though likely apocryphal) pun: "Peccavi" (I have Sinned/Sind).

British Conquest of Sindh and Punjab

1. With reference to the British annexation of Sindh in 1843, consider the following statements:

1. Mountstuart Elphinstone described the conquest as a "bullying" act that resembled a bully who has been beaten in the street coming home to beat his wife in revenge.
2. The annexation was widely criticized by British historians and officials as a "post-facto justification" for the failure of the First Anglo-Afghan War.
3. General Charles Napier's dispatch "Peccavi" (I have Sinned/Sind) was intended as a sincere apology to the British Parliament for exceeding his legal authority.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Elphinstone, a prominent British statesman, was highly critical of the annexation. He used the "bully" analogy to point out that the British, after being humiliated and defeated in Afghanistan, chose to attack the weaker Amirs of Sindh to restore their military pride and secure a territorial "consolation prize."

Statement 2: Correct. The conquest of Sindh had no legal or moral justification; it was a strategic move by Lord Ellenborough and Charles Napier to compensate for the Afghan disaster. Historians often view it as a predatory act where the British deliberately provoked the Amirs into war to seize their lands.

Statement 3: Incorrect. While Napier did use the pun "Peccavi" (Latin for "I have sinned"), it was not a sincere apology. It was a witty, albeit arrogant, play on words sent to his superiors, acknowledging the irony that he had conquered Sindh despite the lack of moral or legal authority to do so.

2. Consider the following statements regarding the rise of Maharaja Ranjit Singh and the Sikh state:

1. Ranjit Singh belonged to the Sukerchakia Misl, which was one of the twelve sovereign Sikh confederacies (Misls) that emerged after the decline of the Mughals.
2. In 1799, Ranjit Singh was appointed as the Governor of Lahore by the Afghan ruler Zaman Shah, which served as a legitimate foundation for his future expansion.
3. The unification of the trans-Sutlej Sikh territories was achieved primarily through the use of the "Gurmata" (central council of the Misls), which Ranjit Singh revived.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Following the decline of the Mughals and the invasions of Ahmad Shah Abdali, Punjab was divided into twelve Misls. Ranjit Singh's father was the head of the Sukerchakia Misl, which eventually absorbed or defeated the others under Ranjit's leadership.

Statement 2: Correct. Zaman Shah, the grandson of Abdali, invaded Punjab but had to retreat due to internal rebellion. He recognized Ranjit Singh's power and appointed him as the Governor of Lahore. This gave Ranjit Singh a legal foothold in the capital of Punjab.

Statement 3: Incorrect. Ranjit Singh actually abolished the political power of the Gurmat in 1805. He preferred an autocratic and secular form of government rather than a confederate religious council, allowing him to appoint non-Sikhs like Dogras and Muslims to high positions in his administration.

3. Regarding the military and administrative systems of the Sikh Empire under Ranjit Singh, consider the following:

1. The *Fauj-i-Khas* was a specialized elite brigade of the Sikh army, trained on the French model by European officers like Ventura and Allard.
2. Ranjit Singh's administration was strictly theo-centric, where only baptized (Khalsa) Sikhs were allowed to hold high ministerial or military positions.
3. The state maintained a neutral religious policy, making significant grants to Hindu temples and Sufi shrines alongside Gurudwaras.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Ranjit Singh recognized the superiority of European military tactics. He employed French and Italian generals who had served under Napoleon to modernize his infantry and artillery, making the Sikh army the second-best in Asia after the British.

Statement 2: Incorrect. Ranjit Singh was known for his secular and meritocratic approach. His Prime Minister (Dhian Singh Dogra) was a Hindu, his Foreign Minister (Fakir Azizuddin) was a Muslim, and his Finance Minister (Dina Nath) was a Hindu. This inclusivity was a pillar of his stability.

Statement 3: Correct. Maharaja Ranjit Singh presented himself as a servant of the Khalsa, but his governance was inclusive. He donated gold for the Kashi Vishwanath temple and supported various non-Sikh religious institutions to ensure the loyalty of his diverse subjects.

4. With reference to the relationship between the British and the Sikh state, consider the following statements:

1. The British and Ranjit Singh were both parties to the Tripartite Treaty of 1838, aimed at placing Shah Shuja on the throne of Kabul to counter Russian influence.
2. Despite his military strength, Ranjit Singh followed a policy of cautious avoidance of conflict with the British, famously stating, "I see all India becoming red."
3. The British violated the spirit of mutual non-interference by occupying Ferozepur in 1835, which Ranjit Singh had long claimed as his territory.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. The Tripartite Treaty involved the British, Ranjit Singh, and Shah Shuja. However, Ranjit Singh was shrewd; he allowed the British to pass through his territory but refused to let British troops be permanently stationed in Punjab.

Statement 2: Correct. Ranjit Singh was a realist. He observed how the British had swallowed other Indian powers like the Marathas and Mysore. He knew that while he could win a few battles, he could not win a prolonged war against the British resources.

Statement 3: Correct. Ferozepur was strategically located on the banks of the Sutlej. The British unilaterally occupied it and converted it into a military cantonment, which was a direct provocation to Ranjit Singh, though he chose not to go to war over it.

5. Consider the following statements regarding the Treaty of Amritsar (1809):

1. It established the Sutlej River as the permanent boundary between the British territories and the Sikh Empire.
2. The treaty forced Ranjit Singh to abandon his dream of unifying all the Sikh-dominated territories, specifically those of the Cis-Sutlej states.
3. It provided the British with a secure northern frontier, allowing them to focus on the Napoleonic threat and their expansion in Central India.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. The treaty was a diplomatic victory for Charles Metcalfe (representing the British). It fixed the Sutlej as the dividing line, with Ranjit Singh promising not to maintain troops on the left bank.

Statement 2: Correct. Ranjit Singh wanted to be the leader of all Sikhs, including those in Patiala, Nabha, and Jind. However, the British took these "Cis-Sutlej" states under their protection, effectively blocking Ranjit Singh's expansion toward the south and east.

Statement 3: Correct. By neutralizing Ranjit Singh through diplomacy, the British avoided a two-front war. This peace lasted for 30 years, during which Ranjit Singh expanded toward Peshawar, Kashmir, and Multan, while the British consolidated their hold over the rest of India.

6. Following the death of Ranjit Singh in 1839, the Punjab state collapsed into chaos. Consider the following statements regarding the court factions:

1. The "Dogra Faction," led by brothers Dhian Singh and Gulab Singh, sought to maintain their influence by manipulating the succession of Ranjit Singh's descendants.
2. The "Sikh Aristocracy" (the Sandhawalias) were in constant conflict with the Dogras, leading to a series of assassinations of monarchs like Kharak Singh and Nao Nihal Singh.
3. The British took advantage of this instability by encouraging the *Khalsa* army to take a dominant role in political decision-making, knowing it would lead to a clash.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. The Dogra brothers were extremely powerful and held key administrative posts. After Ranjit Singh's death, they became kingmakers, often switching sides to protect their own interests in Jammu and Punjab.

Statement 2: Correct. The Sandhawalia Misldars were blood relatives of Ranjit Singh and resented the Dogra influence. The period between 1839 and 1845 saw a "Game of Thrones" style struggle where multiple heirs and vazirs were murdered in quick succession.

Statement 3: Incorrect. The British did not encourage the *Khalsa* army; they were actually terrified of it. The *Khalsa* army became a self-governing body through "Panchayats" and began dictating terms to the Lahore Durbar. The British viewed this "democratized" army as a dangerous neighbor and used its unpredictability as a pretext for war.

7. With reference to the outbreak of the First Anglo-Sikh War, consider the following statements:

1. The war was officially declared by Lord Hardinge following the crossing of the Sutlej River by the Sikh army in December 1845.
2. A major cause of the war was the British annexation of Gwalior and the buildup of British troops along the Punjab frontier, which the Sikhs viewed as an imminent threat.

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. The Sikh army, provoked by British troop movements and believing that the Lahore Durbar (specifically Lal Singh) was conspiring with the British, crossed the Sutlej. Lord Hardinge immediately issued a proclamation of war, claiming the Sikhs had invaded British territory.

Statement 2: Correct. The British had been steadily increasing their strength at Ferozepur and Ambala. The annexation of Gwalior and Sindh had already alarmed the Sikh leaders, who believed that the British were surrounding Punjab for a final strike.

8. Regarding the military engagements of the First Anglo-Sikh War, consider the following statements:

1. The Sikh forces were defeated not just by British military might, but by the strategic betrayal of their own commanders, Lal Singh and Teja Singh.
2. The Battle of Sobraon (1846) was the decisive engagement where the Sikh army was trapped against the Sutlej River and nearly annihilated.
3. Throughout the war, the British forces remained consistently victorious without suffering any significant setbacks or heavy casualties.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Lal Singh (the Vazir) and Teja Singh (the Commander-in-Chief) were in secret communication with the British. They often withheld supplies or ordered retreats at critical moments to ensure the defeat of their own Khalsa army, which they feared as much as the British did.

Statement 2: Correct. Sobraon was the "Waterloo" of the Sikh army. The bridge of boats across the Sutlej was destroyed (some say by Teja Singh himself), leaving the Sikh soldiers to be mowed down by British artillery as they tried to swim across.

Statement 3: Incorrect. The British suffered terrible casualties at the Battle of Ferozeshah. It was described as a "night of terrors" for the British, where they were on the verge of retreat. It was only the failure of the Sikh commanders to press their advantage that saved the British army.

9. Consider the following statements regarding the provisions of the Treaty of Lahore (1846):

1. The Sikh state was forced to cede the Jalandhar Doab (the territory between the Beas and Sutlej) to the British.
2. A war indemnity of 1.5 crore rupees was imposed, leading to the sale of Kashmir to Gulab Singh Dogra to cover part of the debt.
3. The British were granted the right to annex the Punjab administration directly, ending the sovereignty of Maharaja Duleep Singh immediately.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. This annexation moved the British frontier from the Sutlej to the Beas, bringing them closer to the heart of Punjab.

Statement 2: Correct. The Lahore Durbar could not pay the full indemnity. Consequently, the British "sold" Kashmir to Gulab Singh for 75 lakh rupees, rewarding him for his neutrality during the war and creating the independent state of Jammu and Kashmir.

Statement 3: Incorrect. The British did not annex Punjab immediately. They allowed Duleep Singh to remain the Maharaja but stationed a British Resident (Henry Lawrence) at Lahore and reduced the Sikh army's size significantly to ensure they could not revolt.

10. With reference to the Treaty of Bhairowal, consider the following statements:

1. It replaced the previous arrangement by establishing a Council of Regency for the minor Maharaja Duleep Singh, presided over by the British Resident.
2. Under this treaty, the British were permitted to garrison their troops in any fort within the Sikh state, effectively turning Punjab into a British protectorate.

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. The Sikhs were unhappy with the Resident's interference. The British used this as a pretext to tighten their grip. The Council of Regency consisted of eight Sikh sardars, but they had to act according to the "advice" of the British Resident, who held all real power.

Statement 2: Correct. This treaty was more intrusive than the Treaty of Lahore. It allowed British troops to be stationed anywhere in Punjab for the "protection" of the Maharaja. It was stipulated that this arrangement would last until Duleep Singh reached the age of majority (16), though the British eventually annexed the state before that happened.

British Conquest of Punjab and Administrative Policies

1. With reference to the factors that led to the Second Anglo-Sikh War, consider the following statements:

1. The Treaties of Lahore and Bhairowal were perceived by the Sikh populace as deeply humiliating, particularly the reduction of the Khalsa army and the appointment of a British Resident.
2. The removal of Rani Jindan from the regency and her subsequent exile to Benares acted as a major emotional catalyst for the Sikh soldiers and nobility.
3. The immediate spark was provided by the rebellion of Mulraj, the governor of Multan, following his forced resignation and the murder of two British officers.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. The Treaty of Lahore (1846) forced the Sikhs to cede fertile territories, while the Treaty of Bhairowal effectively turned Punjab into a British protectorate. The presence of British troops and the Resident's interference in daily administration created a sense of lost sovereignty among the Sikhs.

Statement 2: Correct. Rani Jindan was the widow of Ranjit Singh. The British viewed her as an anti-British influence and removed her from the regency. Her harsh treatment and eventual exile fueled the fire of rebellion among the Sikh Sardars who remained loyal to the house of Ranjit Singh.

Statement 3: Correct. Mulraj was the Governor of Multan who revolted against the high revenue demands and British interference. When two British officers, Vans Agnew and Lieutenant Anderson, were sent to replace him, they were murdered. This local revolt quickly escalated into a full-scale national war for independence.

2. Regarding the military engagements of the Second Anglo-Sikh War, consider the following statements:

1. The Battle of Ramnagar was the opening major engagement of the war, fought primarily between the British cavalry and the Sikh forces.
2. The Battle of Chillianwala is noted in British military history as one of the most costly "Pyrrhic victories," where the British suffered heavy casualties without gaining a decisive advantage.
3. The war concluded with the Battle of Gujarat, famously known as the "Battle of the Guns" due to the overwhelming use of artillery by the British.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Fought in November 1848, the Battle of Ramnagar was a cavalry-heavy encounter that resulted in a stalemate, showing the British that the Sikh army was still a formidable force despite their previous defeat in the First War.

Statement 2: Correct. At Chillianwala (January 1849), the British under Lord Gough suffered immense losses. The Sikh army fought with such ferocity that British prestige was severely damaged, leading to the temporary recall of the commander.

Statement 3: Correct. The Battle of Gujarat (February 1849) was the final and decisive battle. Lord Gough used his superior artillery to shatter the Sikh lines. This victory led to the total surrender of the Sikh army and the subsequent annexation of Punjab by Lord Dalhousie.

3. With reference to the aftermath of the Second Anglo-Sikh War, consider the following statements:

1. Lord Dalhousie annexed Punjab in March 1849 and established a "Board of Administration" consisting of three members to govern the province.
2. The famous Koh-i-Noor diamond was formally handed over to the British and subsequently sent to London to be presented to Queen Victoria.

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Dalhousie bypassed the usual channels to annex the state. He appointed the Lawrence brothers (Henry and John) and Charles Mansel to a Board of Administration. This board was tasked with modernizing Punjab, disarming the populace, and settling land revenue.

Statement 2: Correct. As per the terms of the annexation, Maharaja Duleep Singh was forced to surrender the Koh-i-Noor diamond. It was considered a symbol of Sikh sovereignty, and its transfer to the British Crown marked the finality of the British conquest in the Indian subcontinent.

4. Which one of the following best describes the historical significance of the conclusion of the Anglo-Sikh Wars?

- (a) It marked the first time the British utilized the "Ring-Fence" policy against a trans-frontier power.
- (b) It represented the final military conquest of the last major independent Indian state, effectively extending the British frontier to the natural boundary of the Indus.
- (c) It led to the immediate establishment of the North-West Frontier Province (NWFP) as a separate administrative unit.
- (d) It resulted in the signing of the first-ever "Treaty of Eternal Friendship" with the Afghan tribes.

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Statement: Correct. The fall of Punjab was significant because it was the last indigenous powerhouse capable of resisting the British. With Punjab annexed, the British reached the foothills of the Hindu Kush and the banks of the Indus, bringing them into direct contact with the volatile Afghan frontier and the "Great Game" with Russia.

5. With reference to the expansion of British power, which Governor-General is most closely associated with the policy of "Paramountcy" where the British claimed the right to intervene in any state to maintain order and "modernize" governance?

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Statement: Correct. While the concept of Paramountcy evolved over time, Lord Dalhousie applied it most aggressively. He argued that the British, as the supreme power, had the duty to replace "mismanaged" or "inefficient" native administrations with direct British rule to ensure the benefits of Western civilization were extended to all people, as seen in the annexation of Awadh.

6. Regarding the East India Company's policy toward Indian states before 1740, consider the following statements:

1. The Company maintained a policy of "equidistance," strictly avoiding any political alliances or territorial ambitions to protect its commercial profits.
2. During this period, the Company operated under the legal framework of farmans and parwanas issued by the Mughal Emperor or regional governors, accepting a subordinate position.

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Before the mid-18th century, the British were primarily traders. Their directors in London were wary of the costs of war and instructed the agents in India to stay out of local political disputes to ensure steady trade.

Statement 2: Correct. The EIC was just one of many commercial entities. They functioned as subjects of the Mughal Empire, paying duties and seeking trade concessions (farmans) like those granted by Farrukhsiyar in 1717. They did not yet claim equality with Indian rulers.

7. With reference to the "Policy of Ring-Fence" introduced by Warren Hastings, consider the following statements:

1. The primary objective was to create a buffer zone around the Company's territories to protect them from external threats like the Marathas and Afghans.
2. Under this policy, the Company sought to defend the frontiers of its allies (like Awadh) at the ally's expense, effectively moving the battlefield away from British soil.
3. This policy was the precursor to the more formalized and aggressive "Subsidiary Alliance" system later developed by Wellesley.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Warren Hastings wanted to protect Bengal. By making Awadh a buffer state, he ensured that any invasion by the Marathas or Afghans would have to cross Awadh before reaching British Bengal.

Statement 2: Correct. The Company provided troops to the Nawab of Awadh. These troops were stationed in Awadh but paid for by the Nawab. This allowed the British to maintain a large standing army in the field without using their own revenue.

Statement 3: Correct. The Ring-Fence policy was essentially the embryonic version of the Subsidiary Alliance. While Hastings used it primarily for defense, Wellesley later turned it into a tool for imperial expansion and the total subordination of Indian states.

8. Consider the following statements regarding the transition of the East India Company from 1740 to 1765:

1. The Company began to assert political equality with regional powers following the success of Dupleix's "king-making" tactics in the Carnatic Wars.
2. The Treaty of Allahabad (1765) marked the definitive end of the Company's subordinate status, as it became the de facto ruler of Bengal, Bihar, and Odisha.

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. The French governor Dupleix showed that a small, disciplined European force could decide the fate of Indian thrones. The English copied this model, intervening in succession disputes to gain political leverage and trade monopolies.

Statement 2: Correct. Following the Battle of Buxar, the Treaty of Allahabad granted the Company the Diwani rights (right to collect revenue). This legally and politically elevated the Company from a mere merchant body to a territorial power that dealt with the Mughal Emperor as a superior negotiator.

9. Arrange the following states in the correct chronological order in which they accepted the Subsidiary Alliance system of Lord Wellesley:

1. Hyderabad
2. Mysore
3. Awadh
4. The Peshwa (Treaty of Bassein)
5. Scindia

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1-2-3-4-5
- (b) 1-3-2-5-4
- (c) 2-1-3-4-5
- (d) 1-2-4-3-5

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Hyderabad was the first in 1798. Mysore followed in 1799 after the death of Tipu Sultan. Tanjore also joined in 1799. Awadh was forced into it in 1801. The Peshwa signed the Treaty of Bassein in 1802. Bhonsle (1803) and Scindia (1804) followed during the Second Anglo-Maratha War.

10. With reference to the objectives of the Subsidiary Alliance system, consider the following statements:

1. To maintain a large standing army at the expense of the Indian states, thereby reducing the financial burden on the Company.
2. To completely exclude the influence of European rivals, particularly the French, from the courts of Indian rulers.
3. To control the foreign policy and inter-state relations of the Indian states while nominally promising non-interference in their internal affairs.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. The primary military advantage was that the EIC could keep its troops in strategic locations across India, paid for by the native rulers. If a ruler failed to pay, the British would annex part of their territory.

Statement 2: Correct. Every subsidiary treaty included a clause that the ruler must dismiss all Europeans of other nationalities (especially the French) and not employ any without British consent.

Statement 3: Correct. The states lost their external sovereignty; they could not wage war or negotiate with other states without British mediation. While the British promised not to interfere in "internal" matters, in practice, the British Resident became the real power behind the throne.

British Conquest

1. With reference to the Subsidiary Alliance system introduced by Lord Wellesley, consider the following statements:

1. The protected state was required to surrender its external sovereignty, meaning it could not declare war or negotiate with any other state without British consent.
2. The British promised to defend the state against all internal and external enemies, provided the state maintained a permanent British force at its own expense.
3. A British Resident was stationed at the court, and the Company solemnly promised not to interfere in the internal administration of the protected state.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. This was a primary feature. The state effectively became a protectorate, losing the right to independent diplomacy or warfare.

Statement 2: Correct. The state had to pay for a "Subsidiary Force." If the state failed to make payments, a portion of its territory was annexed in lieu of the subsidy.

Statement 3: Correct. While the British promised non-interference in internal affairs, this was rarely followed. The Resident became the real power behind the throne, frequently meddling in the state's domestic governance.

2. The Subsidiary Alliance system evolved through four distinct phases before reaching its final form.

Consider the following statements regarding these stages:

1. In the first stage, the Company offered to lend a contingent of its troops to help a native prince in a specific war, with the prince bearing the expense.
2. The third stage involved the Company promising to maintain a fixed subsidiary force to help its ally, in exchange for a fixed annual amount of money or tribute.
3. The final (fourth) stage was characterized by the Company demanding the permanent cession of territory from the ally to ensure the perpetual payment and maintenance of the subsidiary force.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

(d) 1, 2, and 3

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. In this early phase (e.g., with the Nawab of Awadh in the Rohilla War), the Company acted more like a mercenary power lending troops for a specific purpose.

Statement 2: Correct. This stage saw the stationing of troops permanently within the ally's borders for general protection, rather than just for a single war.

Statement 3: Correct. Lord Wellesley perfected this stage. By taking land instead of cash, the British ensured they were no longer dependent on the unpredictable financial health of the native ruler to pay their soldiers.

3. Regarding the British annexation of Awadh, consider the following statements:

1. Unlike other states, Awadh was not annexed under the Doctrine of Lapse because the ruler, Wajid Ali Shah, had several legitimate natural heirs.
2. The annexation was justified on the grounds of "persistent misgovernance," a provision that was not explicitly part of the original Subsidiary Alliance treaty of 1801.
3. Lord Dalhousie relied on the reports of British Residents, specifically Colonel Sleeman and later James Outram, to build the case for annexation.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Since there was no failure of natural heirs, Dalhousie could not apply the Doctrine of Lapse. He had to find a different pretext to take over the fertile "garden of India."

Statement 2: Correct. The British argued that as the Paramount Power, they had a moral duty to the people of Awadh to end the "tyranny" and "misrule" of the Nawab, even though British interference had largely caused the administrative breakdown.

Statement 3: Correct. Sleeman was critical of the Nawab but opposed annexation; however, his successor, Outram, provided a report that gave Dalhousie the necessary ammunition to proceed with the takeover.

4. With reference to the Doctrine of Lapse, consider the following statements:

1. It asserted that a dependent state would "lapse" to the Paramount Power if the ruler died without a natural heir, effectively denying the right of adoption for the purpose of succession.
2. The doctrine made a clear distinction between the "private property" of the ruler, which could be inherited by an adopted son, and the "political state," which could not.
3. Lord Dalhousie was the original creator of this doctrine and used it for the first time in Indian history to annex Satara.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. The doctrine was based on the idea that subordinate states required the consent of the British (the Paramount Power) to recognize an adoption for political succession.

Statement 2: Correct. An adopted son could still inherit the late Raja's personal wealth and titles, but he would not be recognized as the sovereign of the territory.

Statement 3: Incorrect. Dalhousie did not invent the doctrine; it had been used sporadically by the East India Company since the 1830s. However, Dalhousie was the first to apply it systematically and aggressively as a matter of official policy.

5. Which of the following represents the correct chronological order of states annexed by the British under the Doctrine of Lapse?

- (a) Satara – Jhansi – Nagpur – Sambalpur
- (b) Satara – Sambalpur – Jhansi – Nagpur
- (c) Sambalpur – Satara – Nagpur – Jhansi
- (d) Satara – Nagpur – Sambalpur – Jhansi

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Statement: Correct. The correct sequence of major annexations under the Doctrine of Lapse is: Satara (1848), Jaitpur and Sambalpur (1849), Baghat (1850), Udaipur (1852), Jhansi (1853), and Nagpur (1854).

6. Consider the following statements regarding the early Anglo-Bhutanese relations:

- 1. The first formal contact occurred in 1774 when the British intervened to assist the Raja of Cooch Behar against Bhutanese incursions.
- 2. Warren Hastings signed a peace treaty in 1774 which restored Bhutanese territories in exchange for trade concessions through the Himalayan passes.
- 3. The relationship soured primarily due to the "Bengal Duars," fertile plains at the foot of the hills that the British wanted to control for tea plantations.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. The Bhutanese had occupied Cooch Behar. The Raja sought British help, leading to a military expedition that pushed the Bhutanese back into the mountains.

Statement 2: Correct. Hastings was keen on opening trade routes to Tibet. After the Bhutanese were defeated, he offered a lenient treaty to secure their cooperation for British trade missions.

Statement 3: Correct. As the British economy shifted towards tea, the Duars (entry points to the hills) became strategically and economically vital, leading to renewed friction with the Bhutanese who held traditional rights over them.

7. With reference to the Anglo-Bhutanese War (Duars War), consider the following statements:

- 1. The war was triggered by the failure of the Ashley Eden mission, where the British envoy was allegedly insulted and forced to sign a humiliating treaty at the Bhutanese court.

2. The conflict ended with the Treaty of Sinchula (1865), which forced Bhutan to cede the 18 Duars to the British in exchange for an annual subsidy.

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Ashley Eden was sent to settle boundary disputes. He was poorly treated in Bhutan and forced to sign an agreement surrendering British claims. The British government immediately repudiated the treaty and declared war.

Statement 2: Correct. The British military victory was decisive. Under the Treaty of Sinchula, Bhutan lost its control over the fertile Duars, which the British then developed into the world-famous Assam and Bengal tea gardens.

8. Regarding the background of the Anglo-Nepalese (Gorkha) relations, consider the following statements:

1. Conflict arose because the Gorkhas, after unifying Nepal, began expanding southward into the fertile Terai plains, which were claimed by the British.
2. The British were eager to control the hill stations and the trans-Himalayan trade routes to Tibet that passed through Nepal.
3. The immediate cause of the war was the Gorkha occupation of Butwal and Sheoraj, territories that the British had acquired from the Nawab of Awadh.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. The Gorkhas were an expansionist power under the Shah dynasty. Their move into the Terai brought them into direct territorial conflict with the East India Company's northern boundaries.

Statement 2: Correct. Apart from territory, the British valued the healthy climate of the hills (for sanatoriums) and the potential for a direct trade link to the Tibetan markets.

Statement 3: Correct. Lord Hastings demanded the evacuation of these districts. The refusal of the Gorkhas led to the outbreak of the war in 1814.

9. Consider the following statements regarding the Anglo-Nepalese War (1814–16) and its outcome:

1. Despite early British setbacks, General Ochterlony's successful campaign forced the Gorkhas to sign the Treaty of Sagauli in 1816.
2. Under the treaty, Nepal ceded the districts of Garhwal and Kumaon to the British and withdrew from Sikkim.
3. A major military outcome was the recruitment of Gorkhas into the British Indian Army, a tradition that continues to this day.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. The Gorkhas fought bravely (under commanders like Amar Singh Thapa), but the British resources and Ochterlony's superior strategy eventually won out.

Statement 2: Correct. This gave the British direct control over the hill stations of Shimla, Mussoorie, and Nainital, and established a clear border between British India and Nepal.

Statement 3: Correct. Impressed by their bravery and discipline during the war, the British began recruiting Gorkha soldiers, who became a legendary part of the British Indian military establishment.

10. With reference to the British policy toward Indian states during the period of "Subordinate Isolation" (1813–1857), which of the following statements is correct?

- (a) The British followed a policy of complete non-interference, treating Indian rulers as equal sovereign partners.
- (b) Indian states were forced to act as subordinate allies, surrendering their external sovereignty while being physically isolated from each other.
- (c) It was a period where the British sought to merge all Indian states into a single unified federal structure under the Mughal Emperor.
- (d) The policy encouraged Indian states to form their own regional confederacies to manage local law and order.

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Statement: Correct. This era, dominated by Hastings and Dalhousie, saw the British establish themselves as the undisputed Paramount Power. States were "isolated" because they were forbidden from having any contact with each other, and "subordinate" because they had to acknowledge British supremacy in all external and significant internal matters.

British Conquest Anglo-Burmese/Afghan Relations

1. With reference to British-Burma relations during the 19th and 20th centuries, consider the following statements:

1. The expansionist policy of the Konbaung Dynasty of Burma, particularly under King Bodawpaya, brought the Burmese into direct territorial conflict with the British in the North-East frontier of India.
2. The primary British interest in Burma was motivated by the strategic need to protect the Bay of Bengal from French naval incursions and to secure access to Burma's vast teak forests.
3. Burma remained a part of the British Indian administration until it achieved full independence in 1948, following the end of World War II.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. The Konbaung Dynasty, especially under Bodawpaya and later Bagyidaw, conquered Arakan, Manipur, and Assam. This expansion toward the British-protected states in India led to inevitable conflict.

Statement 2: Correct. Beyond territorial defense, the British were interested in Burma's resources (teak, oil) and were wary of French influence in the region, which could threaten their eastern flank.

Statement 3: Incorrect. Burma was separated from British India in 1937 as a result of the Government of India Act, 1935. It became a separate crown colony before gaining independence in 1948.

2. Regarding the First Anglo-Burmese War and the subsequent Treaty of Yandabo, consider the following statements:

1. The war was triggered by the Burmese occupation of the island of Shahpuri near Chittagong and their threats to the British protectorates of Cachar and Jaintia.
2. By the Treaty of Yandabo, the Burmese King ceded the coastal provinces of Arakan and Tenasserim but retained control over Assam and Manipur.
3. The treaty mandated the presence of a British Resident at the Burmese capital of Ava, marking the beginning of formal British political influence in Burma.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Territorial disputes in the Arakan-Chittagong frontier and Burmese incursions into Assam and Cachar were the immediate causes.

Statement 2: Incorrect. Under the Treaty of Yandabo (1826), Burma ceded Arakan and Tenasserim, but they also renounced all claims over Assam, Cachar, and Jaintia, and recognized Manipur as an independent state.

Statement 3: Correct. The treaty required a British Resident at the court and a Burmese envoy in Calcutta, along with a heavy war indemnity.

3. With reference to the Second Anglo-Burmese War under Lord Dalhousie, consider the following statements:

1. The war was largely the result of commercial disputes involving British timber merchants in Rangoon and the perceived "arrogance" of the Burmese Governor of Rangoon.
2. Following the war, the British annexed Lower Burma (Pegu) through a formal treaty signed by the new Burmese King, Mindon.

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Lord Dalhousie, an expansionist, used the grievances of British merchants as a pretext to consolidate British hold over the coastal areas.

Statement 2: Incorrect. Although Lower Burma (Pegu) was annexed in 1852, no formal treaty was signed. King Mindon refused to sign away territory, and the British simply issued a proclamation of annexation, which the Burmese accepted de facto but not de jure.

4. Consider the following statements regarding the Third Anglo-Burmese War during the viceroyalty of Lord Dufferin:

1. The immediate cause was a dispute between the Burmese government and the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation over a fine related to timber extraction.
2. The British feared that King Thibaw was negotiating a secret treaty with the French to allow French trade and military influence via the Mekong River.
3. Following the war, Upper Burma was annexed, and the Burmese monarchy was abolished, with King Thibaw being exiled to India.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. The "Timber Scandal" provided the immediate spark.

Statement 2: Correct. The geopolitical context was crucial; the British were alarmed by French expansion in Indo-China and Thibaw's attempts to bring in French competition.

Statement 3: Correct. The war was short; Mandalay fell quickly, Thibaw was deposed and sent to Ratnagiri (India), and all of Burma came under British rule on January 1, 1886.

5. Regarding the "Forward Policy" of Lord Curzon toward Tibet, consider the following statements:

1. Curzon's policy was driven by the fear of a secret Russian mission led by the monk Agvan Dorjeff to the Dalai Lama, which he viewed as a threat to India's northern security.
2. The Younghusband Mission (1903-04) was initially sent as a peaceful trade delegation but transformed into a military expedition after the Tibetans refused to negotiate.
3. At the time of the mission, the British officially recognized Tibet as an independent state, ignoring the nominal suzerainty of China.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Curzon suspected that Russia was establishing a protectorate over Tibet, which would create a Russian presence on the borders of British India.

Statement 2: Correct. After the Tibetans avoided meetings at Khamba Jong, Younghusband pushed toward Lhasa with a military escort, resulting in the "Massacre of Guru."

Statement 3: Incorrect. The British actually found it difficult to deal with Tibet because of its complex relationship with China. Initially, they tried to use Chinese mediation, but later bypassed China to deal directly with Lhasa, though they technically acknowledged Chinese suzerainty to avoid international complications.

6. With reference to the terms of the Treaty of Lhasa signed after the Younghusband Mission, consider the following statements:

1. Tibet was required to pay a war indemnity of 75 lakh rupees, during which time the British were to occupy the Chumbi Valley for 75 years.
2. The treaty prohibited Tibet from ceding any territory or granting concessions for railways or telegraphs to any foreign power without British consent.
3. Three trade marts were established at Yatung, Gyantse, and Gartok to facilitate British commercial interests.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Incorrect. While the original terms were as stated, the British government in London (fearing Russian reaction) later reduced the indemnity to 25 lakhs and limited the occupation of Chumbi Valley to only 3 years.

Statement 2: Correct. This was a "virtual protectorate" clause designed to keep Russia out.

Statement 3: Correct. These marts were strategic points for trans-Himalayan trade.

7. With reference to the British policy toward Afghanistan in the 19th century, consider the following statements:

1. The British viewed Afghanistan as a vital "buffer state" against the potential overland expansion of the Russian Empire toward India.
2. Under the "Masterly Inactivity" policy, the British actively intervened in Afghan succession disputes to ensure a pro-British Amir was always on the throne.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. This was the cornerstone of the "Great Game."

Statement 2: Incorrect. The policy of "Masterly Inactivity" (associated with John Lawrence) was actually a policy of non-interference in internal Afghan politics, letting the Afghans fight among themselves and only recognizing the victor as long as they were not allied with Russia. The interventionist approach was known as the "Forward Policy."

8. Regarding the Forward Policy of Governor-General Lord Auckland toward Afghanistan, consider the following statements:

1. The policy aimed at replacing the reigning Amir, Dost Mohammed, with the former ruler Shah Shuja, whom the British believed would be more subservient.
2. This policy was prompted by the arrival of a Russian envoy (Vitkevich) in Kabul and the Persian siege of Herat, which was suspected to have Russian backing.

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Auckland decided to forcefully restore Shah Shuja to the throne as a British puppet.

Statement 2: Correct. These events convinced Auckland that Dost Mohammed was leaning toward Russia, necessitating a "forward" move to secure the frontier.

9. With reference to the Tripartite Treaty signed between the British, Maharaja Ranjit Singh, and Shah Shuja, consider the following statements:

1. Shah Shuja agreed to renounce all claims to Afghan territories already occupied by Maharaja Ranjit Singh, including Peshawar.
2. The British agreed to pay an annual subsidy to Shah Shuja to maintain a permanent British force in Kabul.
3. Shah Shuja promised to conduct his foreign relations with the Sikhs and the British only through British mediation.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. This was a major concession by Shah Shuja to gain Sikh support.

Statement 2: Incorrect. The treaty did not involve a British subsidy to Shuja for British troops; rather, the British were to help Shuja regain his throne, and Shuja was to pay the Sikhs an annual sum in exchange for their military help.

Statement 3: Correct. This effectively made Shuja a dependent of the British.

10. Consider the following statements regarding the course and outcome of the First Anglo-Afghan War:

1. The British initial success in capturing Kabul and installing Shah Shuja was followed by a massive popular uprising led by Akbar Khan, the son of Dost Mohammed.
2. The British retreat from Kabul in January 1842 is considered one of the greatest military disasters in British history, with only one survivor (Dr. Brydon) reaching Jalalabad.
3. After the war, the British permanently annexed the Kandahar province to create a new administrative zone in the North-West.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

(d) 1, 2, and 3

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. The Afghans resented the British presence and the puppet ruler Shuja.

Statement 2: Correct. Out of approximately 16,000 people (including camp followers) who left Kabul, almost all were killed or died of cold, with Dr. Brydon famously surviving to tell the tale.

Statement 3: Incorrect. The war was a failure. The British eventually evacuated Afghanistan, Shah Shuja was killed, and they allowed Dost Mohammed to return to the throne, reverting to a policy of non-interference for several decades. No territory was annexed at this stage.

Resistance Against British Expansion

1. With reference to the early uprisings in Midnapore and Dhalbhum, consider the following statements:

1. The conflict was intensified by the introduction of a new land revenue system in 1772, which replaced traditional land arrangements with a more commercialized approach.
2. Contemporary British reports noted that the local zamindars often abandoned their loyalty to the Company to join the ryots in resisting revenue collectors.
3. The resistance in the Jungle Mahals was predominantly led by figures such as Damodar Singh and Jagannath Dhal.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. The English introduction of new land revenue systems in 1772 disrupted the long-standing, stable relationship between the 3,000 zamindars/talukdars and their ryots.

Statement 2: Correct. Governor Vansittart recorded that the zamindars of Midnapore consistently sided with their tenants against the English revenue officials.

Statement 3: Correct. Damodar Singh and Jagannath Dhal were the primary leaders who galvanized the resistance in the Dhalbhum and Jungle Mahal regions.

2. Regarding the Moamaria rebellion in Assam, consider the following statements:

1. The Moamarias were a community of low-caste peasants who followed the egalitarian spiritual teachings of Aniruddhadeva.
2. While the rebellion was eventually suppressed, the resulting socio-political exhaustion left the Ahom kingdom vulnerable to Burmese invasions and eventual British takeover.

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. The Moamarias were followers of Aniruddhadeva (1553-1624), and their uprising represented a significant social challenge to the traditional hierarchy of the Ahom monarchy.

Statement 2: Correct. The heavy toll of the civil war weakened the Ahom state's military and administrative capacity, paving the way for the Burmese invasion of 1817 and the British annexation after the First Anglo-Burmese War.

3. With reference to the 1781 uprisings in the Awadh region, consider the following statements:

1. The rebellion was a direct reaction to the oppressive revenue collection methods of Major Alexander Hannay, an English officer acting as a revenue farmer (*izaradar*).
2. The British motive behind these heavy revenue demands was to finance Warren Hastings' military campaigns against the Marathas and the Kingdom of Mysore.
3. The scale of the uprising was so immense that it forced the Company to eventually dismiss Hannay and revoke his revenue contract.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Major Hannay's appointment as *izaradar* led to extreme financial exactions, turning the entire countryside against the Company.

Statement 2: Correct. Warren Hastings utilized English officers as tax farmers to extract maximum revenue to fund the expensive Second Anglo-Maratha and Mysore wars.

Statement 3: Correct. Local zamindars and peasants used guerrilla tactics to defeat Hannay's subordinates, leading to his dismissal and the temporary easing of the revenue system in that region.

4. Consider the following statements regarding the Raja of Vizianagaram's resistance:

1. The conflict arose because the British failed to honor the Treaty of 1758, which had promised to respect the Raja's territories in exchange for help against the French.
2. The Company demanded the disbandment of the Raja's army and a heavy tribute of three lakh rupees, despite the Raja having no outstanding revenue arrears.
3. In the decisive Battle of Padmanabham, Raja Vizayaramaraju was defeated and killed, marking the end of independent authority in Vizianagaram.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. The 1758 treaty was ignored by the British after they established control over the Northern Circars.

Statement 2: Correct. The Company made arbitrary demands to reduce the Raja's military power and increase his financial burden.

Statement 3: Correct. The Battle of Padmanabham (1794) resulted in the death of the Raja and the reduction of the state to a dependency of the Madras Presidency.

5. Regarding the rebellion of Dhundia Wagh (1799-1800), consider the following statements:

1. Dhundia was a local chief who organized a multi-ethnic force of soldiers from the disbanded armies of the southern states to fight the British.
2. His rebellion was eventually crushed by British forces under the command of Arthur Wellesley.

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Dhundia Wagh, released after the fall of Seringapatam, gathered a large force of anti-British elements, including cavalry and former state soldiers.

Statement 2: Correct. Arthur Wellesley (the future Duke of Wellington) pursued Dhundia through the Deccan and finally defeated him in September 1800.

6. Which of the following describes the resistance led by Kerala Varma Pazhassi Raja, the 'Lion of Kerala'?

- (a) He fought a long guerrilla war from the Wayanad hills against the British taxation policy and their interference in the succession of the Kottayam kingdom.
- (b) He led a naval blockade of the British ports in Malabar to stop the export of spices.
- (c) He was a British ally who rebelled only after being denied the title of the Maharaja of Travancore.
- (d) He was captured and executed at Fort William in Calcutta.

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement (a): Correct. Pazhassi Raja's revolt (1793-1805) was rooted in the British practice of leasing Kottayam to his rivals and imposing heavy land revenue. He is famous for his mastery of jungle guerrilla warfare in the Wayanad region.

7. With reference to the rebellion of Wazir Ali Khan, consider the following statements:

1. The uprising began with the "Massacre of Benares," where the deposed Nawab Wazir Ali murdered the British Resident and other European officials.
2. Following his capture, Wazir Ali was executed by the British to set an example for other displaced Indian rulers.

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Wazir Ali, having been replaced by Saadat Ali Khan II, felt humiliated and launched a violent attack on the Resident, George Frederik Cherry, in Benares.

Statement 2: Incorrect. Wazir Ali was extradited by the Raja of Jaipur only on the condition that he would not be executed. He was imprisoned for the rest of his life in Fort William.

8. Regarding the rebellions in Ganjam and Gumsur, consider the following statements:

1. The resistance was sparked by the refusal of zamindars, such as Strikara Bhanj, to pay the high revenue assessments demanded by the British.
2. The rebellion involved a wide range of participants, including the Khond tribal people who supported the local chiefs.
3. The resistance only fully collapsed in the 1830s after the capture of the rebel leader Doora Bisayi.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Strikara Bhanj and his son Dhananjaya Bhanj were the primary leaders against British revenue demands.

Statement 2: Correct. The Khonds and other local groups provided the manpower for the resistance.

Statement 3: Correct. Doora Bisayi was the last major leader of the Gumsur rebellion, and his capture in 1837 marked the end of this prolonged resistance.

9. Which of the following was the primary leader of the Palamau rebellion against the British-enforced agrarian changes?

- (a) Bhukhan Singh
- (b) Sidhu Murmu
- (c) Birsa Munda
- (d) Tana Bhagat

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement (a): Correct. Bhukhan Singh, a Chero chief, led the Palamau uprising from 1800 to 1802. It was a localized struggle against the Company's revenue policies and the displacement of tribal leaders.

10. With reference to the Poligars' Revolt in South India, consider the following statements:

1. The conflict was triggered by the Nawab of Arcot ceding the management and control of Tinneveli and the Carnatic to the East India Company.
2. Veerapandiya Kattabomman, a major leader, was captured only after being betrayed by the Raja of Pudukottai.
3. The later phase of the revolt (1801-1805) saw a widespread confederacy of southern chiefs, known as the "Second Palaiyakkarakar War."

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2, and 3

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. The poligars (palaiyakkars) considered themselves sovereign and refused to recognize the Company's right to collect taxes ceded by the Nawab.

Statement 2: Correct. Kattabomman was betrayed by the Raja of Pudukottai and subsequently hanged by the British.

Statement 3: Correct. After the execution of Kattabomman, leaders like Marudu Pandyan and Oomathurai organized a massive confederacy, which historians often refer to as the Second Poligar War or the South Indian Rebellion.