

Solution

1. Ans. A.

'Arthashastra' usually called as "the science of politics", and it has a broader scope.

It includes books on the topics of law, civil and criminal codes, economics, market, government, war theories, peace concept and duties of the leader.

2. Ans. D.

A. Chalukyas - Pattadakal Temples - a complex of 7th and 8th century CE Hindu and Jain temples in northern Karnataka.

B. Hoysalas - Kesava temple - a Vaishnava Hindu temple on the banks of River Kaveri at Somanathapura, Karnataka.

C. Pandyas - Eastern gopura of Chidambaram Temple - a Hindu temple dedicated to Nataraja - Shiva as the lord of dance - in Chidambaram, Tamil Nadu.

D. Eastern Gangas - Sun Temple, Konark - a 13th-century CE sun temple at Konark on the coastline of Odisha.

3. Ans. A.

Megasthenes was the Greek ambassador of Seleucus Nicator to the court of Chandragupta Maurya. His book 'Indica' is the foremost among all the foreign accounts for Maurya's.

4. Ans. D.

Harrapan culture developed and matured into the main urban civilization that developed in Sind and Punjab. From there it spread southwards and eastwards. Its area was 1299600sq km which is larger than that of Pakistan and certainly larger than Egypt and Mesopotamia

5. Ans. C.

The Alvars and Nayanars led some of the earliest bhakti movements (c. sixth century).

Alvars - those who are "immersed" in devotion to Vishnu

Nayanars - leaders who were devotees of Shiva

The 63 Nayanars saints were the Shiva devotional poets, who lived between the 5th and 10th centuries. One saint "Appar" is said to have converted Pallava King Mahendravarman to Saivism. The compilation of their poetry / literature Tirumurai is also called "Tamil Veda."

The twelfth-century witnessed the emergence of a new movement in Karnataka, led by a Brahmana named **Basavanna** (1106-68) who was initially a Jaina and a minister in the court of a Chalukya king. His followers were known as Virashaivas (heroes of Shiva) or Lingayats (wearers of the linga)

Lalleshwari (1320–1392), locally known mostly as *Lal Ded*, was a Kashmiri mystic of the Kashmir Shaivism school of philosophy in the Indian subcontinent. She was the creator of the style of mystic poetry called Vatsun or Vakhs.

Mirabai (1498–1546/1547) was a 16th-century Hindu mystic poet and devotee of Krishna. She is a celebrated *Bhakti* saint, particularly in the North.

6. Ans. D.

Nicola De Conti was Italian merchant, scholar and a traveller. He visited the Vijayanagar kingdom during the time of Dev Raya II.

Afanasy Nikitin was a Russian merchant and one of the first European to travel and document his visit to India. He described his journey in 'Journey beyond Three Seas'.

Fa-hien was a Chinese traveller and a Buddhist monk. He travelled from Ancient China to ancient India by foot. He visited during the reign of Chandragupta II.

Bernier Francois Bernier was a French physician and traveller. He was a personal physician to Mughal prince Dara Shikoh, the eldest son of Mughal emperor Shah Jahan.

7. Ans. D.

The laws of Manu is considered to be one of the standard religious texts for Hindu. The law of Manu outlined eight types of Marriage existed in Ancient Hindu Life. Following are the types of marriages.

- Brahmana- father of the bride chooses a man learned in Vedas and known for his good conduct and gives his daughter to him.

- Daiva (Gods)- daughter is groomed with ornaments and gifted to a priest who dully officiates wedding ceremony, during which a sacrifice is performed.
- Rishis (Arsha)- father gives his daughter away after receiving a cow and a bull from bridegroom as a gift of appreciation.
- Prajapatya- father gives his daughter away by giving blessings to the couple. The couple is to perform all the duties like civic and religious together.
- Asuras (demons)- bridegroom receives a maiden after bestowing wealth to the bride and her kinsmen. It is widely regarded as selling of a bride
- Gandharva- marriage involves voluntary union of a maiden and her lover arising out of physical desire and sexual intercourse.
- Rakshasa- it is kind of forceful kidnapping of a girl from her home.
- Pisaka- man uses stealth to seduce a girl who is sleeping or intoxicated or handicapped. It is hard to distinguish between marriage and rape.

8. Ans. B.

Ancient Mesopotamian Sumer civilization's records speak about their trade relations with the other neighbouring civilizations. It speaks of ships coming from Dil-mun, Makan and Meluha or Melukhkha.

Ancient Dil-mun or Tilmun, is linked with the current island of Bahrain, is said to be the clearing-house for goods bound for Sumer from the east.

The text speaks of ships from Makan and Meluha which brought copper and implements in huge quantities – carnelian, ivory, shell, lapis lazuli, pearls, spices, etc. These materials are specifically associated with the contemporary Indus Civilization. Thus it had been affirmed that Makan and Meluha describe the 'Indus civilization'.

9. Ans. C.

The Edicts of Ashoka have been broadly classified into:

- Major Rock Edicts (total 14)
- Minor Rock Edicts
- Pillar Edicts (total 7)

Minor Rock Edict - I talk about Ashoka becoming a lay-disciple, his visits to the Sangha and his inclusion in Buddhist Sangha.

Minor Rock Edict – II talks about Promotion of Dhamma.

Minor Rock Edict - III talks about Buddhist Sangha.

10. Ans. D.

Among the most interesting and revealing artefacts discovered from ancient Mesopotamians are the objects known as cylindrical stone seals.

Cylinder Seals were impression stamps, often quite intricate in design, used throughout Mesopotamia. A cylinder seal is a small round cylinder typically about one inch in length, engraved with written characters or figurative scenes or both used in ancient times to roll an impression onto a two-dimensional surface, generally wet

clay. 11. Ans. A.

Nagarjuna was a Buddhist philosopher who is considered to be the founder of Madhyamaka (Madhyamika) Mahayana Buddhism.

12. Ans. B.

Fa-Hien (405–411 AD):

- He was a Chinese Buddhist monk.
- He visited India during the reign of Chandragupta-II Vikramaditya.
- He was the first Chinese pilgrim to visited India to collect Buddhist texts and relics.
- He is known for his visit to Lumbini.
- His voyage is described in his travelogue "Record of Buddhist Kingdoms".

Hiuen-Tsang (630–645 AD):

- He was a Chinese traveller.
- He travelled to India during the reign of Harshavardhana.
- Si-yu-ki or 'The Records of the Western World' was written by him.

I-tsing (671–695 AD): He was also a Chinese traveller who visited India in connection with Buddhism.

13. Ans. B.

Haryanka Dynasty: This was the first powerful and important dynasty in the Magadha.

Bimbisara (558 BC to 491 BC) -

- He was son of Bhattiya.
- He ruled over the Magadha from 544 BC to 493 BC.
- He was contemporary and follower of the Buddha. He was also said to be an admirer of Mahavira.
- He established his capital at Girivraja (Rajgir).
- He was also known as Sreniya.
- He was the first king to have a standing army.
- He initiated the practice of using matrimonial alliances to strengthen his political position.
- He followed the policy of conquest and expansion. He was most notable conquest by Bimbisara was that of Anga.
- He also had an effective and excellent in the administrative system. The officers occupying high posts were split into three – executive, military and judicial.

Ajatasatru (492 BC – 460 BC)

- He was the son of Bimbisara and Chellana. He killed his father and became ruler.
- He embraced Buddhism. He also convened the First Buddhist Council at Rajagriha immediately after the death of Buddha in 483 BC.
- He won wars against the Kosala and Vaishali.

Udayin : He was son of Ajatasatru and shifted the capital to Pataliputra (Patna). He was the last of the major Haryanka rulers and succeeded by three kings – Aniruddha, Manda and Nagadasaka.

Sisunaga Dynasty:

By Sri Lankan chronicles, the people of the Magadha revolted during the reign of the Nagadasaka and placed an amatya (minister) named Sisunaga as the king.

Sisunaga - He was the Viceroy of Kasi before becoming king of Magadha. He established a capital at Girivaraja. He also annexed Avanti and brought an end to the long rivalry between Magadha and Avanti and later shifted the capital to Vaishali.

Kalasoka - He was the son of Sisunaga. He shifted the capital to Pataliputra. He regulated the Second Buddhist Council at Vaishali. Kalasoka was killed in a palace revolution that brought the Nanda dynasty to the throne.

14. Ans. C.

Immanuel Kant (1724–1804):

He was a Prussian-born (and therefore identified as a German philosopher). Kant is considered among the most significant figures in modern philosophy, an advocate of reason as the source for the morality, and a thinker whose ideas continue to permeate ethical, epistemological, and political debate.

Kant's Key Works:

- Critique of Pure Reason (1781)
- Critique of Judgment (1790)
- The Metaphysics of Morals (1797)

David Hume (1711–77):

He was a Scottish-born historian, economist, and philosopher, Hume is often grouped with thinkers such as John Locke, Thomas Hobbes, and Sir Francis Bacon as part of a movement known as British Empiricism.

Hume's Key Works:

- A Treatise of Human Nature (1739)
- An Enquiry Concerning Principles of the Morals (1751)
- The History Of England (1754–62)

Aristotle (384–322 BCE):

He was among the most significant and influential thinkers and teachers in human history, often considered — alongside his mentor, Plato — to be a father of the Western Philosophy.

Aristotle's Key Works:

- The Metaphysics
- Nicomachean Ethics
- Poetics

Confucius (551–479 BCE):

He was a Chinese teacher, writer, and philosopher Confucius viewed himself as a channel for the theological values and ideas of the imperial dynasties that came before him. With the emphasis on the family and social harmony, Confucius advocated for a way of life that reflected a spiritual and religious tradition, but which was also distinctly humanist and also secularist.

Confucius' Key Works:

- The Analects
- The Complete Confucius

15. Ans. C.

The Indus Valley civilization had an East-West extension of about 1600 km and the North-South stretch was about 1100 km long. The latest excavations have revealed new extreme points for the Civilization.

The Northern boundary was marked by Manda located presently in Jammu & Kashmir.

The Southernmost site is Diamabad located in Ahamed Nagar District of Maharashtra. At this location, four figurines of Bronze were found.

The eastern boundary was extended till Alamagirpur located in Meerut district in Uttar Pradesh.

The Western boundary was extended till Suktagendor located in Baluchistan province Pakistan.

16. Ans. A.

Recently PM Narendra Modi has unveiled translated volumes of Vachana in 23 Indian languages on the occasion of Basava Jayanti.

Around twelfth century Karnataka witnessed the emergence of a new movement which was led by a Brahmana named Basavanna (1106-68) a minister in the court of a Kalachuri king. His followers were known as Veerashaivas (heroes of Shiva) or Lingayats (wearers of the linga).

Veerashaivas are the followers of the five peethas (religious centres), called Pancha Peethas.

However, Lingayats continue to be an important community till date. Both Virashaivas and Lingayats encouraged certain practices disapproved in the Dharmashastras, such as post-puberty marriage and the remarriage of widows.

17. Ans. A.

Ijarah was a well-known practice in the land-revenue administration under the sultans of Delhi. Ijarah means farming of revenue. Under this system, if a peasant was unable to cultivate his land due to lack of material resources or some natural calamity, the lands were given out on Ijarah to a third party called revenue farmer or "Ijaredar". Ijaredar paid the Government nine-tenth of the whole collection and kept the rest as his collection charges.

However, in the later period, the right of collecting land revenue for a district was sold by public auction to the highest bidders, a new class called Zamindars emerged.

18. Ans. C.

Marco Polo was an Italian traveller who came to India around 1293 A.D. and visited Motupalli, a famous seaport during the Kakatiya Dynasty. He wrote about the prosperity and power of the kingdom under Rudramadevi.

Ibn Battuta was a Moroccan Muslim scholar and traveller. He was known for his travelling, and undertaking excursions called the Rihla. In 1334, he reached India during the reign of Muhammad bin Tughluq.

Athanasius Nikitin was a Russian merchant who visited India around 1466. He wrote about the condition of the Bahmani kingdom under Muhammad III.

Seydi Ali Reis was from Turkey who visited India around 1562 A.D.

19. Ans. C.

The Agnikula Rajput concept is based on the Agnikula Legend of Bhavishyapurana according to which their ancestor rose from a sacrificial fire. The four major Rajput dynasties—Pratihara, Paramara, Chauhan, and Chalukya—claimed Agnikula lineage.

20. Ans. D.

Abd-ur-Razzaq was the ambassador of Shah Rukh, the Timurid dynasty ruler of Persia, to Calicut (India) from January 1442 to January 1445. He wrote a 45-page narrative of this mission to India.

Ibn Battuta's descriptions of Muhammad Bin Tughlaq cast the King as an eccentric man, prone to severe fits of temper. Ibn Battuta also gave a detailed description of how the magnificent city of Delhi was after Tughlaq compulsorily moved every resident of Delhi to Daulatabad.

Francois Bernier, a Frenchman, was a doctor, political philosopher and historian. According to Bernier, one of the fundamental differences between Mughal India and Europe was the lack of private property in land in the former.

21. Ans. A.

Merchant guild in south India got established because of expansion of trading activities. It is the way to trade Indian culture to other lands. Five hundred lords of Ayyavolu, means group of 500 swamis constituted themselves into a board of merchant in Aihole. Manigramam merchant guild was flourished in Tamilnadu and was active in south East Asia. Anjuvannam guild was consisting jewish, Christian and muslim traders and they were defined as body of west Asian traders. Manigramam and Anjuvannam was not subordinated to each other.

22. Ans. C.

The Humayun-Nama was written by Gulbadan Begum, who was the sister of the Emperor Humayun and the daughter of Babur. Akbar commissioned his aunt Gulbadan Begum to Document the story of his father Humayun which was completed around 1587.

Gulbadan Begum had travelled to India with her father Babur but soon returned, and it was again two years after Humayun re-established the Delhi Empire, she accompanied other Mughal women of the harem back to Agra at the behest of Akbar, who had begun his rule.

23. Ans. D.

Megasthenese was the first foreign traveller who had come to India during the reign of Chandragupta Maurya during 302 BC -298 BC. He was a Greek historian, diplomat, and ambassador of Seleucus. He was sent to India after the treaty signed by Seleucus and Chandragupta Maurya. He visited Pataliputra through the Punjab region along the Ganga and Yamuna rivers. He also wrote the book 'Indika'.

Fa Hien was a Chinese pilgrim who had visited India during the reign of Chandragupta Maurya II from 400AD to 402 AD. He wanted to know more about the Buddhist religion. So he travelled through the Gobi desert and reached Khotan. He visited many monasteries, met Buddhist monks and read many Buddhist texts. He also visited Taxila, Mathura Kannauj, Sarnath, and Peshawar.

Ibn Batuta was a Moroccan traveller who had visited India during the reign of Muhammad Bin Tughlaq in 1333AD to 1347 AD. He gave the king arrows, camels, 30 horses, and slaves. In return, he received 2000 silver dinars, a house, and the job of a judge. Ibn Batuta studied and wrote about the history of the Qutb complex.

Thomas Roe was an English diplomat who visited India from 1615 AD to 1619 AD. He visited India during the reign of the Mughal emperor Jahangir. He came to seek the protection from an English factory in Surat. His work 'Journey of a Mission to the Mughal Empire' is very famous.

24. Ans. D.

Rashtrakuta kings were not only patrons of Shaivism but also supported other religions like Jainism, Buddhism, Hinduism etc.

They not only patronised scholars in Sanskrit but supported the scholars in Kannada also.

25. Ans. D.

Shaikh Baha-ud-din Zakariya was born in 1170 and is the founder of the Sufi order, **Shurawardiyyah Silsila**. He completed his spiritual training under Sheikh-ul-Shauookh Shahab-ud-din Shurawardi of Baghdad and became his khalifah (chief disciple).

Khwaja Muin-ud-Din Chishti founded the Sufi order, **Chishti Silsila**. He came to India along with Mahmud of Ghazni. His important disciples were - Nizamuddin Auliya (also known as 'Chirag-i-Delhi'), Bakhtiyar Kaki and his Fariduddin Ganj-i-Shakar.

26. Ans. A.

Abul Fazl was a high-ranking political advisor and minister in Akbar's court. He was the author of Akbarnama and also translated Bible into Persian. He was highly inspired by the secular outlook of Akbar. He was a key advisor to Akbar and played an important role in forming policies of the empire.

27. Ans. D.

- Krishnadevaraya was one of the significant emperor of the [Vijayanagara Empire](#) who had reigned from 1509–1529. He was the 3rd ruler of the [Tuluva Dynasty](#) and was widely considered to be one of the greatest rulers of the empire. He was even known for employing Turkic archers. When presiding over the empire (at its zenith), he was regarded as an icon by many Indians. Krishna Deva Raya always respected all sects of Hinduism.
- The reign of Krishna Deva Raya was an age of prolific literature in several languages, although it is even known as *a golden age of Kannada literature*. Many Telugu, Kannada, Sanskrit, and Tamil poets enjoyed the patronage of the emperor. Emperor Krishna Deva Raya himself was fluent in many languages.
- He himself wrote his magnum opus Amuktamalyada in Telugu.
- During his reign, Portuguese travellers, Domingo Paes and Durate Barbosa visited his court.

28. Ans. D.

The musical tradition 'Senia Tradition' is related to Tansen, the famous composer of the court of Akbar. The followers of Tansen's music are widely known as the followers of "Senia Gharana". Followers of this "Gharana" can either belong to the family of Tansen or from the old tradition of "Guru – Shishya Parampara".

29. Ans. A.

Ibn Battuta reached Delhi in 1334 from Afghanistan, during the reign of Muhammad Bin Tughlaq of Tughlaq dynasty.

Ibn Battuta, in his book '**Rihla**', wrote extensively about the society, culture and administration of Delhi Sultanate under Muhammad Bin Tughlaq.

He wrote about the punishments and tortures given to rebels. He also wrote about bribe that was demanded by the officers. It is through his note that we come to know about the famine that spread in Delhi around 1335 AD which took thousands of lives. In his book, he also talks about Qutb complex, Quwat al-Islam Mosque and Qutb Minar.

30. Ans. C.

Sufism has a history in India from the last 1000 years. The most influential group of Sufism in India was Chishtis.

Ziyarat, a pilgrimage was an important feature in Sufism. It is associated with Mohammed, his family members and descendants.

31. Ans. B.

The Mughal Emperor Babur introduced the Military Strategy named 'Tulughama.' Under this, he placed his mounted archers battle-hardened Mongol horsemen from his mother's side who could stand on their stirrups at full gallop and fire arrows rapidly - on the wings of his two flanks. When the battle progresses, this cavalry could quickly outflank the enemy. This was a Central Asian fighting tactic called the Taulqama or Tulughma. Hence option B is correct.

Akbar is known for his liberal religious policy. He adopted a policy of mutual reconciliation among followers of different faiths and equality of all religions. Based on the common points of all religions, he founded a new religion known as 'Din-i-Ilahi'.

Allaudin Khilji introduced the reforms in the army. He started the system of branding the horses called "Dagh" and information system about the soldiers called "Chehra," i.e. portrait of the soldier.

32. Ans. D.

Mughal architecture reached its zenith under *Shah Jahan*, who has been described as its greatest patron. *Jahangir* built his father (Akbar) mausoleum at Sikandara, near Agra, which is an aid to resemble the Pach Mahal at Fatehpur Sikri.

Main features of Mughal style architecture: The Mughal buildings show a uniform pattern both in structure and character. The main characteristic features of the Mughal architecture are the bulbous domes, the slender

minarets with cupolas at the 4 corners, large halls, massive vaulted gateways & delicate ornamentation.

Some Major Mughal Architectures: Mughal architecture reached its zenith during the reign of Shah Jahan, who constructed many major architectures like Taj Mahal, the Jama Masjid, the Wazir Khan Mosque, the *Shalimar Gardens of Lahore*, and who renovated the Lahore Fort.

The last among all the great Mughal architects was Aurangzeb, who built the *Badshahi Mosque*.

33. Ans. C.

Post Third Battle of Panipat and the death of Peshwa Bajirao, his son Madhavrao succeeded him. He was successful in the recovery of the territories lost in the previous battle. After the death of Madhavrao, there was a fight among the Marathas to gain power. The position of king was given to his brother Narayanrao, but his uncle, Raghunath Rao approached the Britisher to gain help as he wanted to become the king. Thus, the 'TREATY OF SURAT' was signed in 1776. According to this Treaty, Raghunath Rao gave two territories of Salsette and Bassein to the Britishers in return of 2500 soldiers. The Britishers, along with the army of Raghunath Rao, attacked Peshwa and won the battle.

Later, in the same year, a treaty was signed between the Calcutta British Council and Nana Phadnavis, the Maratha Minister. This was called the Treaty of Purandar. According to this treaty, Raghunath Rao was given the only pension, and Salsette was retained by the Britishers. Again the Britishers in Bombay violated this Treaty and sheltered Raghunath Rao.

In the following year, Nana Phadnavis violated this treaty and gave a port on the west coast to the French. The Britishers retaliated by attacking Pune. The Marathas won the battle fought against the Britishers at Wadgaon, a place near Pune. Thus, the Britishers were forced to sign the Treaty of Wadgaon in 1779. Eventually, after many series of wars, this war ended with the signing of the Treaty of Salbai in 1782.

Treaty of Bassein was signed by Peshwa Baji Rao II in 1802 during the 2nd Anglo Maratha War. It had the following terms:

1. A British force of 6 thousand troops will permanently stay with the Peshwa.

2. Peshwa could not enter into any other treaty or declare war without consulting the Britishers first.
3. Peshwa must renounce their claim over Surat and Vadodra.
4. All Europeans must be excluded from the service of Peshwa.
5. All foreign relations must be conducted with prior consultation with the British.

34. Ans. D.

The two previous attempts to defeat the French armies- the First Coalition of 1793-1797 and the Second Coalition of 1799-1801 had failed and Britain and France eventually ended up signing a peace agreement- The Treaty of Amiens. With the failure of treaty in 1803 a Third coalition was formed which comprised Prussia, England, Austria, Russia and Sweden. A third coalition was necessary because Napoleon began a quest for military Empire in Europe. He invaded Northern Italy, occupied Switzerland and left a French army of occupation in Holland. He contemplated the second invasion of Egypt and refused commercial treaties with Britain.

35. Ans. C.

Some Russian socialists formed A Socialist Revolutionary Party in 1900 with an aim to fight for peasant's rights and demanded that land belonging to nobles be transferred to peasants. However, there were differences among Social Democrats and Socialist Revolutionaries about peasants. Lenin felt that peasants were not one united group. Some were poor and others rich, some worked as labourers while others were capitalists who employed workers. With the differences rooting soon, the party was divided over the strategy of the organisation. Vladimir Lenin leader of the Bolshevik group thought that in a repressive society like Tsarist Russia, the party should be disciplined and should control the number and quality of its members. Others, the Mensheviks thought that the party should be open to all (as in Germany).

36. Ans. B.

The First Continental Congress was called to order on 5th September, 1774 in which 55 colonial representatives from twelve colonies met at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania to formulate a plan of action.

- A Plan of Union of Great Britain and the Colonies

- Congress asked the king to address and resolve the specific grievances of the colonies.
- The petition, written by Continental Congressman John Dickinson, laid out what Congress felt was undue oppression of the colonies by the British Parliament. Their grievances mainly had to do with the Coercive Acts, a series of four acts that were established to punish colonists and to restore order in Massachusetts following the Boston Tea Party.

37. Ans. C.

The Suez Canal is an artificial sea-level waterway running north to south across the Isthmus of Suez in Egypt to connect the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea. The canal separates the African continent from Asia, and it provides the shortest maritime route between Europe and the lands lying around the Indian and western Pacific oceans. It is one of the world's most heavily used shipping lanes.

The canal has no locks because of the flat terrain, and the minor sea level difference between each end is inconsequential for shipping.

38. Ans. C.

The Industrial Revolution was a time of significant change in the way children and women work. The children of the rural poor had always worked at home or on the farm, which varied during the day or during the season, under the watchful eye of parents or relatives. Similarly, women in villages were actively involved in farm work; they reared animals, collected firewood and spun yarn on charkha in their homes.

Novel 'Hard Times' by Charles Dickens was a great work that not only provides the critique of the industrial revolution but also of the global laissez-faire capitalism of the 21st century.

39. Ans. C.

Britain led the Industrial revolution during the 18th century and 19th century and dominated Europe and the world economy.

During the Industrial Revolution in Britain, textile manufacturing was concentrated in cities on both sides of South Lancashire and Pennines. Other historians have argued that cotton production is no more important than other industries that experienced rapid growth during the Industrial Revolution and that the size of the development is distorted from a low starting point.

40. Ans. B.

So, the correct order is - 2, 1, 4, 3

41. Ans. C.

The period from 1793 to 1794 is known as the Reign of Terror. Maximilian Robespierre sentenced to death all those persons who he considered as enemies of the republic, whether they were ex-noble, clergy, and members of any political parties; including Jacobins. The executions were completed after trial by the revolutionary tribunal. At that time, Robespierre followed a policy of severe control and punishment. Guillotine, a device, named after inventor Dr. Guillotin, was used to behead a person at that time. It consists of two poles and a blade. Guilty persons were beheaded using a guillotine.

In June 1793, 22 leading Girondists were forcibly expelled from the National Convention by intimidation, by the force of a huge Sans-culottes (in alliance with Jacobin) insurrection in Paris

42. Ans. C.

Industrial Revolution, in modern history, is the process of change from an agrarian and handicraft economy to one dominated by the industry and machine manufacturing. This process initiated in Britain in the 18th century and from there it got spread to other parts of the world. However it was used earlier by French writers, the phenomenon Industrial Revolution was first got popularized by the English economic historian Arnold Toynbee (1852–83) to describe Britain's economic development from 1760-1840. From that of Toynbee's time, the term has been more widely applied.

The essential features involved in the Industrial Revolution were technological, socioeconomic, and cultural. The technological changes consisting of the following:

- the use of the new basic materials, chiefly iron and steel
- the use of the new energy sources, comprising both fuels and motive power, such as coal, the steam engine, petroleum, electricity and the internal-combustion engine

- the invention of the new machines, like the spinning jenny and the power loom that permitted the increased production with a smaller expenditure of human energy
- a new organization of work known as the factory system, which entailed the increased division of labour and specialization of function
- important developments in transportation and communication, including the steam locomotive, steamship, automobile, airplane, telegraph, and radio
- the increasing application of the science to industry. All these technological changes made possible a tremendously increased use of natural resources and the mass production of the manufactured goods.

43. Ans. D.

Olympe de Gouge was a French playwright and political activist, social reformer and writer whose feminist and abolitionist writings reached a wide audience. Gouge was an outspoken advocate against the slave trade in the French colonies during the year 1788. Gouge's Declaration of the Rights of Woman and of the Female Citizen (1791), she challenged several practices of male authority and the notion of male-female inequality.

Olympe de Gouges also challenged conventional views on a number of matters, especially the role of women as citizens. In her pamphlet, she asserted not only that women have the same rights as men but also that children born outside of marriage should be treated as fairly as "legitimate " children in matters of inheritance.

44. Ans. A.

Thomas Savery was an English engineer and inventor. He was born at Shilstone, a manor house near Modbury, Devon, England. Savery invented the first commercially used steam-powered device, a steam pump which is often signified as an "engine". Savery's "engine" was a revolutionary kind of method of pumping the water, which solved the problem of the mine drainage and made widespread public water supply possible.

The first steam engine which was to be applied industrially was the "fire-engine" or "Miner's Friend", designed by Thomas Savery in the year 1698. This was a pistonless kind of the steam pump, similar to the one which was developed by Worcester. Savery made two important contributions that greatly improved the practicality of the design. Firstly, in order to allow the water supply to be placed below the engine, Savery used

condensed steam to produce a partial vacuum in the pumping reservoir (the barrel in Worcester's example) and using that to pull the water upward. Secondly, in order for rapid cooling the steam to produce the vacuum, he ran cold water over the reservoir.

45. Ans. C.

Yameen ud daula Naazim ul Mulk or Sa'adat Ali Khan II, the Nawab of Awadh/Oudh gifted the Badshanama which was also referred as Padshanama to King George of England in the year 1799.

The Badshanama or the Chronicler of Emperor were a number of books which recorded the rule of the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan. It became a genre in itself. The most important Badshanama is written by Abdul Hamid Lahori, which was completed by Mohammad Waris by adding the third volume to it. The Padshanama was gifted to King George which then preserved in the Royal Library.

Shah Jahan in his eighth year asked Muhammad Amin Qazvini to write an official history of his reign, and he completed his Badshahnama in the year 1636, which covers the first ten (lunar) years of the Shah Jahan's reign. In the year 1799, The Nawab (provincial governor) of Oudh in northern India sent the Badshahnama, to King George III of England.

46. Ans. B.

Utilitarianism is a family of ethical theories that says any action is right if it conforms for the greatest good. It is defined by the existence of pleasure and absence of pain.

This theory was proposed by Bentham and John Stuart Mill. They identified good with pleasure that brings the greatest good for the greatest number.

Great number of codification of law that took place during the 19th century in India was under the influence of utilitarians. It left out the personal and community law and religious laws.

47. Ans. D.

Britain had to maintain long supply lines from England to the American continent through the sea, which was a limitation on the Britishers to fight in America.

The administrative system of England in the American colonies was faulty. Each colony had its assembly and elected members.

The American Spirit: British officials failed to rally loyal Americans, and as a result, they were determined to hold the colonies and fight against the Britishers.

The Americans benefited from the extraordinary military leadership of George Washington.

48. Ans. B.

The Industrial Revolution was the period during which the transition to new manufacturing processes took place.

Toynbee is widely accepted as the historian who popularized the term "Industrial Revolution" in the English language. He was a British economic historian, known for his social commitment and desire to improve the living conditions of the working classes.

49. Ans. C.

In the 19th century, the majority of the workers in Japan's modern industries were mainly women. The Meiji government first went into investing in heavy industries — silk and cotton — and gradually expanded the industrial base by investing in railway lines and mining as well.

By 1893, the silk industry expanded as the largest export industry in Japan. About 42% (102 million pounds) of all exports came from silk factories in Japan.

50. Ans. A.

Christianity taught that man was born to suffer. French revolutionary philosophers said that man was born to be happy. They believed that if the man is allowed to destroy prejudice and improves the institutions, then man can achieve happiness.

They either denied the existence of God or ignored them. In place of God, they emphasized the need to understand the principle of nature and its laws. He urged belief in logic. The power of reason, he said, alone was sufficient to build an entire society.

51. Ans. D.

The ***Congress of Vienna*** was a meeting of ambassadors of European States held in Vienna from November 1814 to June 1815.

Following the exile of Napoleon Bonaparte to Elba, the victorious Allied powers began a series of committee sessions in Vienna to sort out the problems of Europe. The **Big Four** were Britain, Austria, Prussia and Russia. The newly royalist France was invited to join later.

52. Ans. C.

Nelson Mandela (original name Rolihlahla Mandela) was born into the Madiba clan in the village of Mvezo, in the Eastern Cape, on 18 July 1918. He was the '*first Black President of South Africa*' and the first to be elected in a fully representative democratic election. He was the President from 1994 to 1999.

He was transferred from Pretoria Jail to prison on Robben Island. He was there from 1964 to 1982 i.e. for 18 years.

53. Ans. B.

The first Industrial Revolution began in the 1760s, and this period is marked by tremendous technological, socioeconomic, and geopolitical change in the world. The development of the spinning jenny, flying shuttle, steam engine (developed by James Watt) and power loom (developed by Edmund Cartwright) assisted the industrial revolution. Also, Britain happened to have a wealth of coal, iron, and other resources which provide sufficient raw material and energy source for the factories to run. On the other hand, Britain's financial institutions such as a central bank, were there to finance new factories. The rule of law and property rights also promoted investment and risk-taking. Large capital-hungry structures like factories could now be built on credit.

54. Ans. C.

Burma also called Republic of the Union of Myanmar admitted to member of United Nations on 19th April 1948. After that Burma supported the USA in cold war because of close relation with USA. Burma also helped South Korea during Korean War and also was against China. With China, Burma shares long border and have a lot of disputes.

55. Ans. C.

Treaty of Schonbrunn (1809) sometimes known as Peace of Schonbrunn. It was signed between Austria and France at Schonbrunn palace near Vienna on 14 October 1809. It is also called Treaty of Vieanna. After Austria had been defeated at the battle of Wagram on 5-6 July, this treaty ended this coalition in Nepoleonic war.

56. Ans. C.

the Stamp Act Congress which consisted of delegates from nine colonies met between October 7 to October 25, 1765. They met in New York's City Hall, which is now known as Federal Hall. It was the first gathering of elected representatives of several American colonies. It was to protest against British taxation.

57. Ans. B.

Swami Dayananda Saraswati born in 1824. In 1875 he established a Hindu religious and social reform movement in Bombay, known as Arya Samaj.

The principles and objectives of the Arya Samaj were based on Dayanand's idea of social reform, some of which are enlisted below:

- He supported the Varna System but one based on merit and not birth.
- He was of the view that Vedas are the infallible and only truth.
- He opposed idol-worship and reincarnation theory of God and believed in one God theory who has no physical existence.
- He advocated equal status for women in the society and supported widow remarriage, female education and opposed cruel practices like child marriage and Sati.
- Dayanand's 'robust Vedic counterpart' challenged the masculine West that had enslaved the Aryavarta.

58. Ans. B.

The ruins at Hampi were brought to light in 1799 by an engineer and the first British antiquarian who visited the site - Colin Mackenzie who later also became the Surveyor General of India. He visited the ruins, collected some manuscripts and prepared the first survey map of the site. Much of the initial information he received was based on the memories of priests of the Virupaksha temple and the shrine of Pampadevi. His findings motivated many foreigners to visit the site and among them were Alexander Greenlaw, a photographer whose 60 or so waxed-paper negatives from 1856 have miraculously survived and had helped scholars to study them.

59. Ans. C.

Ibn Battuta was a Moroccan traveller. He is known for his extensive travels, accounts of which were published in the "Rihla". He visited India during the regime of Muhammad bin Tughlaq.

Duarte Barbosa was Portuguese India officer and was served in India from 1500 till late 1516. He was posted as a scrivener in Cannanore factory and occasionally served as an interpreter of the local language (Malayalam). His Book of Duarte Barbosa (Livro de Duarte Barbosa) is one of the earliest examples of Portuguese travel literature.

Jean-Baptiste Tavernier was a 17th-century French gem merchant and traveller. He is said to have travelled to Persia and India six times between the years 1630 and 1668.

Niccolo Manucci was an Italian traveller who visited India during the reign of Aurangzeb between 1656 to 1687.

60. Ans. A.

Wellesley's administration was characterized by the enormous expansion of the military apparatus, which brought about significant changes in the policies of the Company's government. In the six years of Wellesley's administration (1798/99– 1803/4), the army accounted for 42.5 per cent of the Company's total expenditure.

The army was entrusted with the collection and collation of information about Indian ruling families and the assessment of their commercial resources and military capabilities.

He introduced the doctrine of the subsidiary alliance under which the ruler of the allying Indian State was compelled to accept the permanent stationing of a British force within his territory and to pay a subsidy for its maintenance.

61. Ans. B.

The 17th and the last Mughal Emperor of India, Bahadur Shah Zafar was a great freedom fighter actively involved in the Sepoy mutiny of 1857. He was made the Commander-in-Chief of the Sepoys. Seeing his rebellious activities, Bahadur Shah Zafar was exiled to Rangoon which is now in Bangladesh. After the revolt was crushed, Zafar was caught from the Humayun's Tomb where he took refuge. Zafar was tried and found guilty. He was exiled to Rangoon, Burma in 1858, where he remained until his death on November 7, 1862.

62. Ans. B.

The main principles of a Subsidiary Alliance were:

- Any Indian ruler getting entered into a subsidiary alliance with the British had to agreed with British forces in his territory and also accepted to pay for their maintenance.
- Such a ruler wouldn't form an alliance with any other power, even wouldn't he declared war against any Indian power without the consultation of the British government.
- The ruler wouldn't employ any Europeans apart from that of the British, and if he were previously doing so, he would even dismiss them.
- In case of a disagreement with any other state, the British would decide what to do, and he would agree on their solution.
- The ruler would accept the [East India Company](#) as the controller in India.
- In return for the ruler in agreeing its conditions, the Company undertook to secure the state from external dangers & internal disarray.
- If the Indian rulers were unable to make the payments which were asked by the alliance, then part of their territory was to be taken away as a penalty.

In this doctrine, Indian rulers under British protection gave up control of their foreign affairs to the British. Most disbanded their native armies, in place of maintaining British troops within their states to secure them from attack. As British power grew, this became increasingly in most parts of India unlikely. The system also permitted the British to maintain their army at the expense of local rulers.

63. Ans. A.

Civil Disobedience is a symbolic or ritualistic violation of the law rather than a rejection of the system as a whole. This movement was led by Mahatma Gandhi in the year of 1930, and it is an important milestone in the history of Indian Nationalism.

Civil Disobedience was massively joined by the rich peasant as they were hardly hit by the policies of the British Government.

64. Ans. C.

Gandhiji's Hind Swaraj, written in 1909, said that.

Hind Swaraj offers a concept of civilisation for the whole nation.

Hind Swaraj was against industrial capitalism. It was responsible for immoralities in society.

65. Ans. B.

Narendra Achyut Dabholkar was an Indian rationalist and author from Maharashtra, India. Maharashtra Andhashraddha Nirmoolan Samiti (MANS), was founded by him at 1989 and he became President of this committee. This committee is to Eradicate superstition in Maharashtra.

66. Ans. A.

As regent, Aliya Rama Raya was the de facto ruler of the empire from 1542 to 1565, although legally the emperor during this period was Sadasiva Raya, who was merely a puppet ruler. Rama Raya was killed at the Battle of Talikota, after which the Vijayanagara Empire went into a long period of decline and eventual collapse.

67. Ans. B.

In hill stations, the British and other Europeans tried to recreate settlements that were reminiscent of home. The buildings were intentionally built in the European style.

The heavy presence of the army made these stations a new kind of cantonment in the hills. These hill stations were also developed as sanatoriums, namely, places where soldiers could be sent to rest and recover from illnesses.

In 1864, Viceroy John Lawrence officially transferred his Council to Simla, which sealed the practice of changing capitals during the hot season. Shimla also became the official residence of the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army.

68. Ans. D.

Veerasingam Pantulu established the Rajahmundry Social Reform Association in 1878 in support of widow remarriage. He is considered as the '*Father of the Renaissance Movement*' in Telugu.

He was one of the early social reformers who encouraged the education of women, the remarriage of widows who were not supported by society during her time and fought against the dowry practice. He also started a school in Dovaliswaram in 1874.

69. Ans. C.

Congress observed 26th Jan. 1930 as 'Poorna Swarajya Day'. It was discussed that Poorna Swaraj could be achieved through Civil Disobedience. Gandhiji decided to break the Salt Tax (Salt Act of 1882 gave the British monopoly over the production of salt and authority to impose a Salt Tax. The Salt Tax accounted for 8.2% of the British Raj revenue). The Salt Tax was directly hurting the common poor people and thus the common people connected with Gandhi's idea. Hindus and Muslim's responded equally to the plan.

On 2nd March Gandhiji informed the then Viceroy Lord Irwin about the Salt March. And began his march on 12th March 1930 from Sabarmati Ashram.

The Salt Satyagraha became a mass Civil Disobedience Movement. A large group of people followed Gandhiji from Sabarmati Ashram till Dandi, a coastal village in Gujarat, to break the salt law by producing salt from seawater.

70. Ans. D.

Gandhiji presented an Eleven Point Demand to the Government and gave an ultimatum to the British Government of India (till 31st Jan. 1930) to accept it. On getting no positive response from the government, Gandhiji launched The historic 'Civil Disobedience Movement' by breaking the Salt Law at Dandi on April 6.

Gandhi plan of action for the CDM was –

- * boycott courts by refraining from litigation
- * Refuse to pay taxes
- * Foreign liquor and cloth shops can be picketed.
- * Lawyers can give up the practice.
- * Government servants can resign from their posts.
- * All these should be subject to one condition - truth and non-violence as a means to attain 'Swaraj' should be faithfully adhered to.

Railway worker, dockyard workers and coal mine workers of Chhota Nagpur largely participated in the movement.

This led to a fall in imports of foreign cloth and a sharp decline in the government's income from liquor, excise and land revenue.

71. Ans. C.

Quit India Movement was launched by Gandhiji on 9th August and thus is also known as 'August Kranti' or 'India August Movement'. Gandhiji gave the slogan- 'Do or die'.

Gandhiji's Plan of action for the QIM was:

- * Government servants should not resign from their job, proclaim loyalty to the INC.
- * Soldiers should be in the army but refrain from firing on Protester .
- * Peasants should not pay rent if the landlords do not support the QIM
- * Students, if they are confident, can leave the studies.
- * The Princely States should support the protest and join it to demand sovereignty for them.

Many members of the All India Kisan Sabha defied party orders and joined the movement.

72. Ans. C.

Born on July 4, 1897, into a humble middle-class family in a small village near the coastal city of Visakhapatnam, Rama Raju was strongly influenced by patriotic discourse quite early in his life.

The Rampa Rebellion was a tribal movement led by Alluri Sita Rama Raju that started in August 1922 in the north of the Godavari River. It was a protest against the 1882 Madras Forest Act which restricted tribal people's right of free movement in the forest areas and prevented them from engaging in their traditional Podu (shifting) cultivation and use of the forest for firewood and toddy. The revolt died when Alluri Sita Rama Raju was shot dead by the British forces in Mampa village of Visakhapatnam on May 7, 1924.

Rama Raju won the grudging admiration of the British as a formidable guerrilla tactician that the Government had to spend over Rs 40 lakhs in those days to defeat the rebellion and volumes about the success of the Rampa rebellion.

73. Ans. C.

Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA), also known as the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army, was established by Chandrasekhar Azad, Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Yogesh Chatarjee in 1928.

Subhash Chandra Bose founded Forward Bloc in 1939 and revived INA in 1943.

Lakshmi Sehgal was the leader of Rani of Jhansi Regiment of INA.

74. Ans. C.

Bal Gangadhar Tilak was born in 1856 in Ratnagiri in a middle-class Hindu family after completing his bachelors' from Pune. He worked as a maths teacher before joining the freedom movement. He was commonly known as Lokamanya Tilak and also 'The Father of Indian Unrest'.

In 1885, he, along with other associates, founded the Fergusson College in Pune. He joined the Congress in 1890. And since induction he was vocal against the moderate ways and views that dominated the Congress, he supported more aggressive stance against British rule. He, along with Lala Lajpat Rai and Bipin Chandra Pal, led the extremist faction and were called 'Lal-Bal-Pal'.

He gave the slogan, "Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it" which inspired the Swadeshi movement. In 1908 he was sentenced to 6 years imprisonment for writing articles defending Prafulla Chaki and Khudiram

Upon release from jail, he founded the Home Rule League, along with Annie Besant and G S Khaparde. He used the regional (Shivaji Maharaj Jayanti) and religious(Ganesh Puja) sentiments to create a spirit of unity and nationalism among the people.

His important publications were:

Gita Rahasya(book), Arctic Home of the Vedas(book), Kesari (newspaper) and Mahratta (newspaper).

75. Ans. B.

The East India Association was founded by Dadabhai Naoroji in 1866. It was a successor to the **London Indian Society** established in 1865 by 4 Indian students in London - Pherozeshah Mehta, W. C. Banerjee, Badruddin Tyabji and Manmohan Ghose.

Its main objective was to serve as a platform for advocating and promoting public interests and welfare of Indians And also to present grievances of Indian to the British Public and British press.

76. Ans. B.

Bipin Chandra pal was an Indian nationalist, writer, orator and a social reformer in the Indian independence. He was the member of extremist group of congress after the split of congress. He died at May 1932.

77. Ans. B.

Joseph Noel Paton created the famous art piece 'In Memoriam.

British rule in India was challenged in 1857 with the sepoy mutiny. Many white women and children were massacred by Indian men. There was extensive coverage by Press and journals which called for revenge. Paton's famous painting "In Memoriam" was dedicated to the Christian heroism of "British Ladies in India during the mutiny of 1857."

78. Ans. C.

Sir Birendra Nath Mukherjee was an Indian industrialist who established Steel Making Facilities at IISCO, Burnpur. He favoured 'Healthy Capitalism' to work towards a common object. Gandhiji encouraged Khadi and village industry.

79. Ans. B.

The Bengal National College started functioning from 15.Aug.1906 with Aurobindo as its first Principal and educationist Satish Chandra Mukherjee as an Honorary Superintendent. The institution had four departments – Literary, Scientific, Technical & Commercial. However, very soon Sri Aurobindo left the organisation of the college to the Satish Mukherjee and plunged fully into politics. When the famous "Bande Mataram" case was brought against him, he resigned his post in Aug 1907 and resumed it again on his acquittal a month later in Sep 1907. During the 'Alipore Bomb Case',1908 he finally resigned at the request of the College authorities.

80. Ans. A.

The First exam for the Indian Civil Service (ICS) was held in 1855 in London. Satyendranath Tagore (elder brother of Rabindranath Tagore,) became the first Indian to qualify the ICS in 1863. Satyendranath was allotted Bombay Presidency Cadre and retired after more than 30 years of service.

Satyendranath was born in 1842 at Jorosanko. He studied initially at home and later at Presidency College. During this time, he was involved in the activities of Brahma Samaj.

81. Ans. A.

The British Indian Association set up in 1851 at Kolkata. It was one of the earliest and most important platforms from which Indians engaged with the British in India. It was formed by the amalgamation of the Landholders' Society and the Bengal British India Society.

Its establishment meant Indians had come together and could no longer be ignored. It developed enormous hopes amongst the Indians about their future. Raja Radhakanta Deb was the first President of the association, and Raja Kalikrishna Deb was the first Vice-President, Debendranath Tagore its secretary and Digambar Mitra its Assistant Secretary.

82. Ans. C.

Sir Benegal Narsinga Rau was the Constitutional Adviser to the Constituent Assembly who prepared a rough draft of the Constitution for the consideration of the Drafting Committee consisting of 243 articles, and the Drafting Committee worked over it to expand it to 315 Articles.

Mr. S. N. Mukherjee was the Chief Draftsman of the Constitution. Dr. Ambedkar appreciated his work in his speech and said – "His ability to put the most intricate proposals in the simplest and clearest legal form can rarely be equalled, nor his capacity for hard work".

83. Ans. A.

On 22nd July 1947, The Constituent Assembly of India discussed upon a motion by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru about the Flag.

He presented the resolution and said:

"Resolved that the National Flag of India shall be horizontal tricolour of deep Saffron (Kesari), white and dark green in equal proportion. In the centre of the white band, there shall be a Wheel in navy blue to represent the Charkha. The design of the Wheel shall be that of the Wheel (Chakra) which appears on the abacus of the Sarnath Lion Capital of Asoka.

The diameter of the Wheel shall approximate to the width of the white band.

The ratio of the width to the length of the Flag shall ordinarily be 2:3."

84. Ans. D.

- "Philosophy of the Bomb" was a strong rebuttal to an article written by Mr Gandhi titled 'Cult of the Bomb' that criticised revolutionary activities.

- In December 1929, a bomb was exploded beneath the Viceroy Irwin's special train, from which he, however, escaped. Gandhiji thanked God for the Viceroy's narrow escape and condemned in his article "The Cult of the Bomb" the revolutionaries for the act. It was in response to Gandhiji's article that this outstanding document was written by Bhagawati Charan in consultation with Chandra Shekhar Azad. It was drafted in the room located above the Soloman Company, Aminabad, Lucknow, which was used as exclusively by Azad, Bhagawati Charan and Yashpal.

85. Ans. B.

- The Chittagong armoury raid was also known as Chittagong uprising. It was an attempt on 18th April 1930 to raid the armoury of police and auxiliary forces from the Chittagong armoury in the Bengal Presidency of British India (now in Bangladesh) by armed Indian independence fighters led by Surya Sen.

- Result of the Chittagong armoury raid was:

- o Failed to locate ammunition.

- o Succeed to cut telephone & telegraph wires and even disrupt train movements.

86. Ans. C.

Gandhiji's political ideas were basically to include all the masses in national movements. A lot of different moments and thinkers are having an impact on Gandhiji's ideas. Some of them are Henry David Thoreau, John Ruskin, etc.. he was also influenced by the concept of Jainism.

87. Ans. C.

Aliah University has a rich heritage. It is a 235-year old educational and cultural institution, which well known as Madrasah-i-Aliah or Calcutta Madrasah.

The first educational institution set up in India in 1780 by Warren Hastings, the then Governor-General of Bengal Presidency. In order to show that the British people are in favour of the development of the Indian culture, Jonathan Duncan who was a representative of East India Company proposed for establishment of a Sanskrit college for development and preservation of Sanskrit Vangmaya in 1791.

88. Ans. B.

Features of Permanent Settlement -

- The Zamindars were recognized as the owners of the land. They were given hereditary rights of succession to the lands under him.
- Landlords could sell or transfer land as they wished.
- The ownership of the landlords will remain as long as it pays the government the revenue fixed on the said date. If they fail to pay, their rights will be terminated and the land will be auctioned.
- The amount to be paid by the landlords was fixed. It was agreed that this (permanent) will not increase in future.
- The amount fixed for the government was 10 / 11th share and 1 / 10th was for the landlord. This tax rate was higher than the prevailing rates in England.
- The landlord also had to give a lease to the tenant, which described the area of land given to him and he had to pay rent to the landlord.

89. Ans. A.

By the late 19th century, India was one of the largest producers and exporters of wheat as well as cotton. It is cultivated in the major part of India. It is the completely stapled fibre which grows in the part of the boll it around it has seeds of cotton plants of the genus in the mallow groups

90. Ans. B.

Russian and German didn't bring any ship to Surat in the pre-British era.

91. Ans. D.

The Anjuman Tarraqi Pasand Mussanafin-e-Hind or Progressive Writers' Association (PWA) of India was a progressive literary movement, formed in April 1936 at Lucknow under the leadership of Munshi Premchand.

It is supposed to be a branch of an Association by the same name which was established earlier in 1935 at London by Indian writers and intellectuals who were motivated by some British literary figures.

PWA was an anti-imperialistic and left-oriented group and sought to inspire people through their writings advocating equality among all humans and attacking social injustice and backwardness in society.

92. Ans. B.

The failure of 2nd Round Table conference held in 1931 and Ramsay McDonald's Communal Award of 1932 which made 'Separate

Electoralates' for the untouchables forced Gandhiji and Ambedkar to sign Poona Pact in 1932.

In September 1932 a Conference of the Hindus at Bombay passed a resolution "that henceforth, amongst Hindus, no one shall be regarded as an untouchable by reason of his birth and that those who have been so regarded hitherto will have the same right as other Hindus in regard to the use of public wells, public schools, public roads, and all other public institutions. It shall be the duty of all Hindu leaders to secure, by every legitimate and peaceful means, the removal of all disabilities upon the so-called untouchable classes, including the bar in respect of admission to temples."

In the same conference 'Harijan Sewa Sangh' was founded and a weekly journal "Harijan" was started.

After this Gandhiji started a nationwide tour- '*Harijan Tour*' focusing on educating people, working for cleanliness drive, asking abstinence from alcohol.

Harijan Sewa Sangh was launched with an aim to:

- * eradicate untouchability and reform Hinduism.
- * social, economic and cultural upliftment of the Harijans.
- * Encourage social work among Harijan
- * develop an awareness amongst lower castes about the freedom struggle.

The movement helped in obtaining backward class people entry in a temple at Travancore.

93. Ans. C.

The ideas of Swadeshi and Boycott, which became popular during the anti-Partition movement of 1905, were not new to India. **Bholanath Chandra**, a renowned mathematician, had proposed to boycott British goods in order to develop the Indian industry and revive the Indian economy in 1874.

In 1896 Plague spread in parts of Bombay and Pune and became epidemic. British government adopted a harsh measure to control the epidemic and gave its troops a free hand to enter any household and in the name of examining.

Tilak wrote about this extensively in his Paper Kesari. And he adopted the slogan "Swaraj is my Birthright and I shall have it". He was of the view that Swadeshi and Boycott movement are two sides of the same coin.

94. Ans. B.

The farmer of **Champaran**, Bihar used to follow the "Panchkathiya" system, (5 katthas of land in a bigha had to be planted with indigo), which was later forcefully transitioned into "Tinkathiya" system (3 katthas of land in a bigha was to be planted with indigo). Gandhiji started his first Satyagraha here for the rights of the peasants in 1917.

The Muslims peasants were known as **Moplahs** in Kerala. Moplah Rebellion, also known as the Malabar Rebellion, was an extended version of the Khilafat Movement in Kerala in 1921. Important leaders associated with this rebellion were -Variyankunnath Kunjahammed Haji and Ali Musliyar.

The farmers of **Bardoli**, Gujarat protested against the unjust raising of taxes in late 1928 and this is called 'The Bardoli Satyagraha'. The movement was led by Sardar Vallabhai Patel.

Gandhiji started a mass Civil Disobedience Movement initiated against the salt tax imposed by the British government. This came to be known as the **Salt Satyagrah**. On 12th March 1930, Gandhiji started his march from Sabarmati Ashram till Dandi, a coastal village in Gujarat, and on 6th April 1930, he along with other followers broke the salt law by producing salt from seawater.

95. Ans. C.

The farmer of Champaran, Bihar used to follow the "**Panchkathiya System**", (5 katthas of land in a bigha had to be planted with indigo) which was later forcefully transitioned into "**Tinkathiya System**" (3 katthas of land in a bigha was to be planted with indigo). Gandhiji started his first Satyagrah here for the rights of the peasants in 1917.

A cultivator Rajkumar Shukla persuaded Gandhiji to visit Champaran. However, local authorities tried to dissuade him, and he was charged with violating the law and was told to leave Champaran, but he was adamant on enquiring into the matter. His Satyagrah in Champaran led to abolishing of exploitative Tinkathia system.

96. Ans. A.

It proposed that the Indian magistrates would try Europeans in criminal cases. Ilbert Bill was passed during the period of Lord Ripon

(Viceroy) in 1883-84. As per this bill, Indian Magistrate could preside over the trial of Englishmen, European and Anglo-Indian. Introduction of the bill led to intense opposition in Britain and this growing bitterness led to the formation of Indian National Congress.

97. Ans. B.

The Sanyasis and Fakirs revolted against the British from 1763 to 1800 AD due to the ban imposed on their pilgrimage by the officials of the East India Company. The central leadership consisted of the rebel council headed by Emperor Bahadur Shah Jaffer. Although Bahadur Shah Jaffer's wife Zeenat Mahal tried to confide with the English, she was not part of the central leadership.

98. Ans. C.

The Zabti System was land revenue system practised during the regime of Sher Shah Suri. The revenue was settlement based on the average prices and produces during the last ten years, and 1/3rd of the average crop production was apportioned to the state. This system was honed perfectly during Akbar's reign with the introduction of Dahsala System. This system was basically developed by Raja Todarmal, who was the finance minister in the Mughal Empire. It was introduced to put a check on the problems that were arising due to fixing prices each year and revenue settlement of the last year.

Permanent Settlement System Also known as Zamindari System, was introduced by Lord Cornwallis in 1793 through the Permanent Settlement Act. It was introduced in provinces of Bengal, Bihar, Banaras and parts of NWFP divisions (Roughly 19% of the total area under British rule). Under this system Zamindars were recognized as the owner of the land and were conferred the rights to collect the rent from the peasants. The rent was settled in a way that 1/11th part the share goes to Zamindars and remaining 10/11th share belongs to East India Company.

Ryotwari System was introduced by Thomas Munro in 1820. It was introduced in provinces of Madras, Bombay, parts of Assam and Coorgh provinces of British India (this covered about 51% of the area under British Rule). This system was an answer to the oppressive Zamindari system. Under this System the ownership rights were handed over to the peasants (known as Ryot), and the Government collected taxes directly from the peasants. The revenue rates were settled at 50% where the lands were dry and 60% in irrigated land.

Mahalwari system was introduced by William Bentick in 1833. It was introduced in provinces of Central Province, North-West Frontier, Agra, Punjab and regions of Gangetic Valley of British India (this covered

approx. 30% of the area under British Rule). Under this system, the lands were divided into Mahals. Each Mahal comprised one or more villages. In this system also the ownership rights were vested upon the peasants.

.

99. Ans. D.

Shom Prakash was a weekly newspaper started by Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar in 1859 under the editorship of Dwarakanath Vidyabhusan. It is known for its contribution to the Indigo Revolt of 1859.

Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar (1820-1891) the great scholar, academician and reformer born in September 1820 in Birsingha Village of district Midnapur. He was as one of the pillars of Bengal renaissance who managed to continue the social reforms movement that was started by Raja Ram Mohan Roy in the early 1800s. He gained the title 'Vidyasagar' from Sanskrit College due to his vast knowledge in various subjects. Through his book, "Barno-Porichoy", Vidyasagar refined the Bengali language and made it accessible to the common people. It is still widely used as an introductory text to learn the Bengali alphabet.

His Social reform activities were centred around women. He initiated the concept of widow remarriage and raised concern for the abolition of child-marriage and polygamy. It was the result of his struggle that the British Government of India passed the "Widow Remarriage Act" in 1856. He was a true reformist and sought to transform society from within.

100. Ans. B.

The decision of the partition of Bengal was given by the then Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon in 1905. It was due to many reasons.

One major reason was that it was a very large area. The eastern region was completely overlooked and neglected. With the partition, all the regions could be administered effectively. It was basically a plan of divide and rule.

However, his proposal wasn't well received in the community. The protests were mainly led by the Hindus.

"Bengal united is a power. Bengal divided will pull in different ways. That is perfectly true, and one of the merits of the scheme" - H.H.Risley gave this statement.

He was a colonial administrator and a member of the Indian Civil Services. The reason behind the statement made by Risley was manifold.

- Firstly, the Bengalis would become a linguistic minority in their own state.
- Secondly, although they were the first to receive English education, they were not adequately represented in the civil services.
- Thirdly, it would give dominance to Muslims in the east, and their power would be undermined. Lord Minto was a British politician who served as the Governor-General of Canada and Viceroy of India. Sir Lancelot Hare was a British civil servant and served as the former Lieutenant Governor of the Bengal province during the British period.

101. Ans. B.

Kandukuri Viresalingam was born on 16 April 1848. He belonged to an orthodox Brahmin family. He studied in local schools and was a student of brilliant academic excellence. After matriculation, he started to teach in schools and colleges. He was a master of three languages- Telugu, Sanskrit and English. Yet, he said that language had no role in inculcating morality in students.

He worked extensively for the reformation of the Telugu society in Andhra Pradesh. He wished to improve the status of women through his works of satire, stating the hypocrisy and double standards which they have to face in their everyday life.

He was ridiculed for his radical thoughts. He said that India could only progress if the status of women is improved in the country. He set schools for women and even propagated widow remarriage. He had helped 40 widows to start a new life.

His philosophy was based on rational and logical thinking. He believed that science and morality were unconnected to the truth. He did not attempt to build a national consciousness on a cultural base.

He is known as the '*Father of the Renaissance Movement*' in Telugu society and literature.

102. Ans. B.

The main reason for the HSRA party's formation was Mahatma Gandhi's calling off the Non - Cooperation Movement in 1922 because of the [Chauri Chaura incident](#). Bismil himself had opposed Gandhi in the 1922 Session of the INC at Gaya. Hence statement 1 is incorrect.

Ramprasad Bismil, Jogesh Chatterjea and Sachindranath Sanyal founded the Hindustan Republican Association in October 1924 to organise armed

revolution to overthrow colonial rule and establish the Federal Republic of the United States of India.

They also decided 'to start labour and peasant organisations' and to work for 'an organised and armed revolution. The 'Kakori Conspiracy' case was an example of this.

They adopted socialism as their official goal and changed the name of the Party to the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association, which stood for 'abolition of all systems which make the exploitation of man by man possible.' Its founding council decided 'to preach social revolutionary and communistic principles.' Hence statements 2 is correct.

HSRA's main organ, The Revolutionary, proposed the nationalisation of the railways and other means of mass transport and large-scale industries such as steel. Hence statement 3 is correct.

103. Ans. B.

The first railway introduced in India was on 16 April 1853, from Mumbai to Thane.

The main purpose of the setting up of railways in India was to serve the interest of the British empire.

India was a 'Golden Bird' having a variety of minerals, spices, textiles, gold, etc. Britishers wanted to develop railways to export this raw material to Britain and make India a market for their finished goods.

The construction work disturbed ecology as it led to a large scale displacement of many farmers and peasants. It also disrupted the forest life and created a negative effect on the environment.

The construction of the railways was planned in such a way that it connected the internal markets with the ports but provided no interconnection between internal market cities.

British capital investments were invited with 5% guaranteed interest to be paid if necessary from Indian revenues.

104. Ans. D.

Congress Socialist Party aims not to advocated the boycott of British goods and evasion of taxes. They did not want to establish the dictatorship of the proletariat. Even they didn't advocate a 'Separate Electorate' for minorities and oppressed classes.

Objectives of Congress Socialist Party:

* Independence (freedom from British rule) & Socialism were the two aim of the Congress Socialist Party.

* For the accomplishment of Independence, the Congress Socialists get united with Anti-Imperialists and Non - Socialists forces within the Congress.

Jaya Prakash Narayan said: *"Our work within the Congress governed by the policy of converting it into a true anti-imperialist body"*.

He also made aware to his co-workers in 1935: *"Nothing should be done which may antagonise the genuinely nationalist elements and drive them to joined hands with the compromise-seeking right-wing"*.

* But the ultimate aim of the congress socialists was to create a socialist society in India, and they worked to assured the acceptance of their programme by the Indian National Congress.

105. Ans. B.

Bardoli Satyagraha was launched by Vallabhai Patel on 4th February 1928.

In 1925, Bardoli in Gujarat was hit by floods and famines. It adversely affected the crops of the farmer and created financial distress. With complete ignorance of this, Bombay Presidency increased taxes.

In 1927, Congress Party published a report showing that the farmers will not be able to carry the burden of the increased taxes, but it did not have any effect on the Britishers.

In 1928, the farmers in Bardoli asked Vallabhbai Patel to launch the protest stating that they will not pay any tax. They assured Gandhiji that they would not resort to violent methods.

Bardoli was divided into small camps, and every camp had hundreds of men and women. The movement was widespread with News Bulletin, door to door campaign, motivational speeches, oath-taking ceremony, and large scale participation by women.

Although it was a local movement, it received nationwide support. The government decided to set up Maxwell Broomfield Commission to look into this matter.

The tax was reduced to 6.04%, and the farmers were returned their confiscated land. Gandhiji also extended support to this movement by his writings in Young India magazine.

106. Ans. C.

Awadh was annexed by British in 1856 due to non-payment of revenue as promised under the 'Subsidiary Alliance'.

Whereas, Doctrine of Lapse was an annexation policy adopted by Governor-General of India Lord Dalhousie (1848 to 1856). Under this, any princely state where the ruler did not have a male heir (and cannot be adopted) would be annexed by the company.

Annexed states were kept under the direct control of the company through a Chief Commissioner.

States annexed by applying the 'Doctrine of Lapse' were:

- Satara in 1848
- Jaitpur, and Sambalpur in 1849
- Baghat in 1850
- Udaipur in 1852
- Jhansi in 1853
- Nagpur in 1854