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# CDS 2 2022 - HISTORY MARATHON

1.	<p><b>Consider the following statements:</b></p> <p>1. In Hind Swaraj, Mahatma Gandhi formulates a conception of a good life for the individual as well as society.</p> <p>2. Hind Swaraj was the outcome of the experience of Gandhi's prolonged struggle against Colonial Raj in India.</p> <p><b>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</b></p> <p>A. 1 only B. 2 only C. Both 1 and 2 D. Neither 1 nor 2</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Hind Swaraj is the name of a book written by Gandhi in 1909 while he was abroad. It is written in a dialogic form between the Reader and the Editor.</p> <p>The book was written in Gujarati was translated into English as Gujarati version was banned by the Britishers.</p> <p>He critiqued modern civilization and extensively discussed Indian Swaraj and the methods to achieve it.</p> <p>He was dejected by the treatment in South Africa and his exposure to western civilization during his study days, and his growing interest in freeing India from British colonialism led him to write Hind Swaraj.</p>
2.	<p><b>Who among the following archaeologists was the first to identify similarities between a pre-Harappan culture and the mature Harappan culture?</b></p> <p>A. Amalananda Gosh B. Rakhal Das Banerjee C. Dayaram Sahni D. Sir John Marshall</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Amalananda Ghosh was an Indian archaeologist, the author and editor of numerous works on India's ancient civilizations, and the organizer and director of archaeological expeditions during the mid-1900s.</p>
3.	<p><b>Which one of the following is the common element between the Kailasanatha Temple at Ellora and the Shore Temple at Mamallapuram?</b></p>

- A. Both are examples of Nagara architecture.
- B. Both are carved out from solid rocks.
- C. Both are Gupta period temples.
- D. Both were built under the patronage of Pallava Kings.

**ANSWER: B**

EXPLANATION: Kailasanatha temple is one of the largest Indian megalith temples located in the Ellora, Maharashtra.

It is said to be constructed by Rashtrakutas king Krishna I.

Shore Temple at Mamallapuram is a structural temple, built with blocks of granite.

It was built during the reign of Narasimhavarman II of the Pallava dynasty.

The Gupta period was from 3rd century to mid-6th century.



**(Kailasanatha temple)**



(Shore Temple)

4. Which of the following is/are not depicted in the Rajput paintings?

- 1) The stories of Krishna
- 2) Ragas and Raginis
- 3) The deeds of Hamza
- 4) The deeds of Babur

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- A. 1, 2 and 3
- B. 2, 3 and 4
- C. 3 and 4 only
- D. 4 only

**ANSWER: C**

EXPLANATION: The Hamzanama narrates the legendary exploits of Amir Hamza, an uncle of the Prophet Muhammad, though most of the stories are extremely fanciful.

Most of the characters of the Hamzanama are fictitious. In the West the work is best known for the enormous, illustrated manuscript commissioned by the Mughal Emperor Akbar in about 1562.



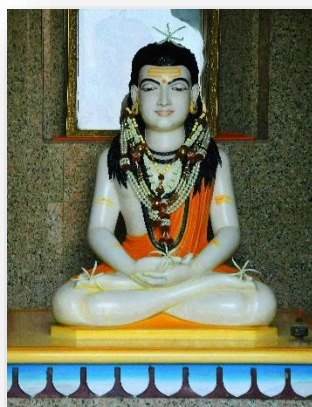
	Babur was considered a foreigner by the Rajput's and thus was despised. No Rajput depiction was commissioned to talk about the deeds of Babur.
5.	<p><b>Which one among the following was not an attribute of Samudragupta described in Prayag Prashasti?</b></p> <p>A. Sharp and polished intellect B. Accomplished sculptor C. Fine musical performances D. Poetical talent of a genius</p> <p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: According to Allahabad Prasasti's or Prayag Prashasti exaggerated picture, 'Samudragupta was man of many-sided genius. Samudragupta was a man of exceptional abilities and unusual varied gifts - warrior, statesman, general, poet and musician, philanthropist, he was all in one. As a patron of arts and literature, he epitomized the spirit of his age.</p>
6.	<p><b>Kamandaka's Nitisara is a contribution to:</b></p> <p>A. Logic and Philosophy B. Mathematics C. Political morality D. Grammar</p> <p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: The Nitisara of Kamandaka, also known as the Kamandakiya-Nitisara, was composed during the period of Gupta Dynasty. It was based on Kautilya's Arthashastra. It is a collection of rules and specific ideas about political morality.</p>
7.	<p><b>The Lilavati of Bhaskara is a standard text on:</b></p> <p>A. Mathematics B. Surgery C. Poetics D. Linguistics</p> <p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: The Lilavati is Indian mathematician Bhaskara II's treatise on mathematics, written in 1150. It is the first volume of his main work, the Siddhanta Shiromani, alongside the Bijaganita, the Grahaganita and the Goladhyaya.</p>
8.	<b>The followers of Gorakhnath were called:</b>

- A. Jogis
- B. Nath - Panthis
- C. Tantriks
- D. Sanyasis

**ANSWER: A**

EXPLANATION: The followers of Gorakhnath are known as Yogi/Jogi, as Nath Yogis, Gorakhnathis, Kanphatas.

He is believed to be the founder of Kanphata yogis, that stresses the physical and spiritual disciplines of Hatha Yoga. Hatha Yoga is a technique or philosophy that uses mastery of the body as the means to spiritual perfection.



SSBCrack  
EXAMS

9. **What were the 12 states of the Sikh confederacy called?**

- A. Misl
- B. Gurmata
- C. Sardari
- D. Rakni

**ANSWER: A**

EXPLANATION: The Misl is a Sikh institution that has been prominent in Sikh history, since the eighteenth century. It refers to the sovereign states of the Sikh Confederacy. Beginning as warrior bands, the emergent misls and their sardars (chieftains) gradually established their authority over quite extensive areas.

10. **Which one among the following statements about the coins of the Gupta rulers is correct?**

The obverse and reverse, both, had only the king's portrait and date  
The obverse and reverse, both, had only an image of a deity and date

The obverse generally had king's portrait and reverse had an image of a deity or a motif

The obverse generally had king's portrait and reverse always had a date

**ANSWER: C**

EXPLANATION: The obverse generally had king's portrait and reverse had an image of a deity or a motif.



SSB Crack EXAMS

11. **The Agrahara in early India was:**

- A. the name of a village or land granted to Brahmins
- B. the garland of flowers of Agar
- C. the grant of land to officers and soldiers
- D. land or village settled by Vaishya farmers

**ANSWER: A**


EXPLANATION: An Agraharam or Agrahara was a grant of land and royal income from it, typically by a king or a noble family in India, for religious purposes, particularly to Brahmins to maintain temples in that land or a pilgrimage site and to sustain their families. Agraharams were also known as Chaturvedimangalams in ancient times.

12. Which of the following statements about the Vijayanagara empire is/are true?

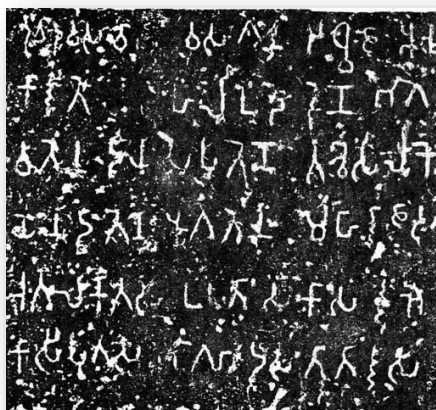
- 1) The kings claimed to rule on behalf of the God Virupaksha.
- 2) Rulers used the title 'Hindu Suratrana' to indicate their close links with Gods.
- 3) All royal orders were signed in Kannada, Sanskrit and Tamil.
- 4) Royal portrait sculpture was now displayed in temples.

	<p>Select the correct answer using the code given below:</p> <p>A. 4 Only B. 1 &amp; 2 C. 1, 2 &amp; 3 D. 1, 2 &amp; 4</p> <p><b>ANSWER: D</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Vijayanagara Empire was established by Harihara I and his brother Bukka Raya I of Sangama Dynasty in 1336.</p> <p>Suratrana means protector of gods. In 1352, Bukka Raya assumed the title of Hinduraya Suratrana.</p> <p>The administrative and court languages of the Empire were Kannada and Telugu. All royal orders were signed "Shri Virupaksha", usually in the Kannada script.</p> <p>Royal portrait sculpture displayed in temples as the king's visit to the temple was considered a special occasion.</p>
13.	<p><b>Iqta in medieval India meant _____.</b></p> <p>A. land assigned to religious personnel for spiritual purposes B. land revenue from different territorial unites assigned to army officers C. charity for educational and cultural activities D. the rights of the Zamindar</p> <p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Iqta, in medieval India meant land granted to army officials for limited periods in lieu of a regular wage. The holders of these Iqtas were the trustful agents of the Sultan. The officer entitling the iqta collected kharaj from the owner and paid a part of it to the emperor and keep the rest as salary. Firoz Shah made the Iqta system hereditary which was earlier based on salary.</p>
14.	<p>Which one of the following books was not illustrated with paintings in Akbar's court?</p> <p>A) Hamzanama B) Razmnama C) Baburnama D) Tarikh-i- Alfi</p> <p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: The Baburnama is the memoirs of Zahīr-ud-Dīn Muhammad Babur, founder of the Mughal Empire and a great-great-great-grandson of Timur. It is written in the Chagatai language, known to Babur as "Turki", the</p>



	spoken language of the Andijan-Timurids. The Book belongs to Babur and his times and Akbar had hardly to do with it.
15.	<p><b>Which kingdom did the temple of Hazara Rama belong to?</b></p> <p>A) Avadh B) Travancore C) Vijayanagara D) Ahom</p> <p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Hazara Rama temple is one of the most elegant temples in Hampi. Its construction was started in the year 1513 A.D., under the orders of KrishnadevaRaya and was completed before the end of his reign. The temple is dedicated to Lord Rama, a Hindu deity. It was once the private temple of the kings and the royal family of Vijayanagara.</p> 
16.	<p><b>Consider the following statements about votive inscriptions in the second century BC:</b></p> <p>1. They record gifts made to religious institutions 2. They tell us about the idea of transference of the meritorious results of the action of one person to another person</p> <p><b>Which of the statements given above is / are correct</b></p> <p>A. 1 Only B. 2 Only C. Both D. None</p> <p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p>

EXPLANATION: Votive inscriptions denote an object as a votive offering to a deity. Votive inscriptions (2nd century) is giving offerings to deity/forces to gain favor.



17. Consider the following statements:
1. Abhinavagupta wrote a comprehensive treatise called the Tantraloka which systematically presents the teachings of the Kula and Trika systems.
  2. The Samaraichchakaha by Haribhadra Suri written in Gujarat around the eighth century is technically not a tantric work but is saturated with tantric ideas and practices.

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

**ANSWER: C**

EXPLANATION: Abhinavagupta was a scholar who practiced the philosophy of Kashmir Shaivism. He was a philosopher.

Tantraloka which means "Light on Tantra" was written by him. presents the teachings of the Kula and Trika systems.

Haribhadra Suri was a Svetambara mendicant Jain. He wrote Samaraichchakaha.

Samaraichchakaha narrates the effects of karma in a story about the enmity of its characters which endures over several reincarnations.

18. Consider the following statements:

	<p>1) The inscriptions on the pillar at Rummindei give vivid details of Ashoka's Dhamma</p> <p>2) The Nigalisagar inscription records the fact of Ashoka having visited the Kongagamana stupa</p> <p><b>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</b></p> <p>A. 1 only</p> <p>B. 2 only</p> <p>C. Both 1 and 2</p> <p>D. Neither 1 nor 2</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: In Nepal, the Lumbini Pillar Edict is known as the Rummindei Pillar Inscription. The Lumbini Pillar Edict recorded that Ashoka travelled to the birthplace of Buddha sometime after the twentieth year of his reign and made offerings personally. Nigali Sagar is an archaeological site in Nepal containing the remains of a pillar of Ashoka. The site is in Nigalihawa, about 20 kilometres northwest of Lumbini and 7 kilometers northeast of Taulihawa</p>
19.	<p>Consider the following statements:</p> <p>1) The province of Assam was created in the year 1911</p> <p>2) Eleven districts comprising Assam were separated from the Lieutenant Governorship of Bengal and established as an independent administration under a Chief Commissioner in the year 1874</p> <p><b>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</b></p> <p>A. 1 Only</p> <p>B. 2 Only</p> <p>C. Both</p> <p>D. None</p> <p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Both the statements are true.</p>
20.	<p><b>Which of the following statements is/are true?</b></p> <p>1. Faxian's Gaoseng Faxian Zhuan was the earliest first-hand Chinese account of Buddhist sites and practices in India.</p> <p>2. Faxian was only 25 years old at the time of writing the text.</p> <p>3. Faxian's main aim of coming to India was to obtain and take back texts containing monastic rules.</p> <p><b>Select the correct answer using the codes given below:</b></p> <p>A. 1,2 &amp; 3</p> <p>B. Only 2</p>

	<p>C. 1 &amp; 3 D. Only 3</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b>  EXPLANATION: Faxian was a Chinese Buddhist Monk.  He visited many Buddhist sites in the Indian subcontinent and Central Asia to acquire Buddhist texts.  Gaoseng Faxian Zhuan described his journey through Central Asia to India and back to China by the maritime route via South-East Asia  In 414, he wrote a book on his travels, filled with accounts of early Buddhism, and the geography and history of numerous countries. He is said to be 77 years old when he wrote these records.</p>

21.	<p><b>Statement I: The Pahi-kashta peasants were non-resident cultivators cultivating lands on a contractual basis.</b>  <b>Statement II: The Pahi-kashta peasants worked under the temptation of favorable terms of revenue or the compulsion of economic distress.</b></p> <p>A. Both the statements are individually true, and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I  B. Both the statements are individually true, but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I  C. Statement I is true, but Statement II is false  D. Statement I is false, but Statement II is true</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: A</b>  EXPLANATION: Sources of the seventeenth century refer to two kinds of peasants - Khud-kashta and Pahi-kashta.  Pahi-kashta - These peasants were basically outsiders but cultivated the rented land in a village either by staying in the same village (residential pahi-kasht) or by staying in the neighbouring villages (non-residential pahi-kasht).  People became pahi-kashta either out of choice – for example when terms of revenue in a distant village were more favourable – or out of compulsion – for example, forced by economic distress after a famine.  The second Statement is the correct explanation of the first statement.</p>
22.	<p><b>Statement I: The Zamindars were an exploitative class in Mughal India.</b>  <b>Statement II: The Zamindars often received the support of the peasantry in many agrarian uprisings in North India in the seventeenth century.</b></p> <p>A. Both the statements are individually true, and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I</p>



	<p>B. Both the statements are individually true, but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I</p> <p>C. Statement I is true, but Statement II is false</p> <p>D. Statement I is false, but Statement II is true</p> <p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: During the Mughal Empire, zamindars belonged to the nobility and formed the ruling class. Emperor Akbar granted them mansabs and their ancestral domains were treated as jagirs.</p> <p>In some respects of zamindars and the peasants were natural allies in any struggle against the Mughal government.</p> <p>The Zamindars often received the support of the peasantry in many agrarian uprisings in North India in the seventeenth century.</p>
23.	<p><b>Statement I: King Ashoka abolished capital punishment and disbanded his army.</b></p> <p><b>Statement II: After Kalinga War, Ashoka was remorseful and become a Buddhist.</b></p> <p>A. Both the statements are individually true, and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I</p> <p>B. Both the statements are individually true, but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I</p> <p>C. Statement I is true, but Statement II is false</p> <p>D. Statement I is false, but Statement II is true</p> <p><b>ANSWER: D</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Edict 13 on the Edicts of Ashoka Rock Inscriptions reflect the great remorse the king felt after observing the destruction of Kalinga: The lethal war with Kalinga transformed the vengeful Emperor Ashoka into a stable and peaceful emperor, and he became a patron of Buddhism.</p> <p>He ended the military expansion of the empire. The Kalinga war became his first and last war. He made some significant changes in the state policy of Magadh.</p>



24. **Which of the following Gods are also known as Lokapalas or the Guardians of the Universe?**

- A. Yama, Indra, Varuna and Kubera
- B. Indra, Varuna, Skanda and Kubera
- C. Indra, Varuna, Yama and Brahma
- D. Yama, Shiva, Kubera and Indra

**ANSWER: A**

**EXPLANATION:** In Hinduism, lokapāla refers to the Guardians of the Directions associated with the eight, nine and ten cardinal directions. In Buddhism, lokapāla refers to the Four Heavenly Kings, and to other protector spirits, whereas the Guardians of the Directions are referred to as the 'dikpāla. Guardians of four directions

- 1. Kubera (North)
- 2. Yama (South)
- 3. Indra (East)
- 4. Varuṇa (West)

25. **Which among the following Acts were repealed by Article 395 of the Constitution of India?**

- 1. The Government of India Act, 1935
- 2. The Indian Independence Act, 1947
- 3. The abolition of Privy Council jurisdiction Act, 1949
- 4. The government of India Act, 1919

**Select the correct answer using the code given below.**

- A. 1 and 2 only

	<p>B. 1 and 3 only C. 1, 2 and 3 only D. 1, 2, 3 and 4</p> <p><b>ANSWER: A</b> EXPLANATION: Article 395. Repeals The Indian Independence Act, 1947, and the Government of India Act, 1935, together with all enactments amending or supplementing the latter Act, but not including the Abolition of Privy Council Jurisdiction Act, 1949.</p>
26.	<p>Which of the following statements regarding the Constituent Assembly of India is/are correct?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Assembly was elected indirectly by the members of the Provincial Legislative Assemblies.</li> <li>2. The elections were held on the basis of Universal Adult Franchise.</li> <li>3. The scheme of election was laid down by the Cabinet Delegation.</li> <li>4. The distribution of seats was done on the basis of the Mountbatten Plan.</li> </ol> <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below.</p> <p>(a) 1 only (b) 1, 2 and 3 (c) 2 and 4 (d) 1 and 3 only</p> <p><b>ANSWER: D</b> EXPLANATION: The elections were not held on basis of Universal Adult franchise. Mountbatten plan had nothing to do with Elections but with plan of Partition.</p>

27.	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p><i>List-I</i> (Historian)</p> <p>A. Sumit Sarkar</p> <p>B. Shahid Amin</p> <p>C. Ranajit Guha</p> <p>D. Bipan Chandra</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p><i>List-II</i> (Book)</p> <p>1. <i>The Rise and Growth of Economic Nationalism in India</i></p> <p>2. <i>A Rule of Property for Bengal</i></p> <p>3. <i>The Swadeshi Movement in Bengal, 1903-1908</i></p> <p>4. <i>Event, Metaphor, Memory—Chauri Chaura, 1922-1992</i></p> </div> </div> <p>Code :</p> <p>(a) A B C D 3 4 2 1</p> <p>(b) A B C D 3 2 4 1</p> <p>(c) A B C D 1 2 4 3</p> <p>(d) A B C D 1 4 2 3</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p><b>EXPLANATION:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sumit Sarkar - The Swadeshi Movement in Bengal, 1903-1908</li> <li>Shahid Amin - Event, Metaphor, Memory - Chauri Chaura, 1922-1992</li> <li>Ranjit Guha - A Rule of Property for Bengal</li> <li>Bipan Chandra - The Rise and Growth of Economic Nationalism in India</li> </ul>
28.	<p><b>What form of Shiva is most prominent in the Brihadeeshwara Temple built by the Chola dynasty?</b></p> <p>A. Harihara</p> <p>B. Bhairava</p> <p>C. Rudra</p> <p>D. Tripurantaka</p>



**ANSWER: D**

**EXPLANATION:** The most prominent form of Shiva in Brihadeshvara Temple built by Chola dynasty is Tripurantaka. Tripurantaka is a manifestation of the Hindu god Shiva. In this aspect, Shiva is depicted with four arms wielding a bow and arrow. Shiva as Tripurantaka is accredited with destroying three mythical cities of the Asuras. It is believed that the Rudraksha came from lord Shiva's eyes, when he destroyed Tripura.



SSB  
EXAMS

29. Which of the following statements about the philosopher Shankara is/are true?

1. Shankara espoused a form of Vedanta called Advaita.
2. He elaborated on the philosophy of Gaudapada.
3. Shankara tried to demonstrate that the Upanishads and Brahmasutras contain a unified, systematic philosophy.
4. Shankara founded the Amanaya Mathas.

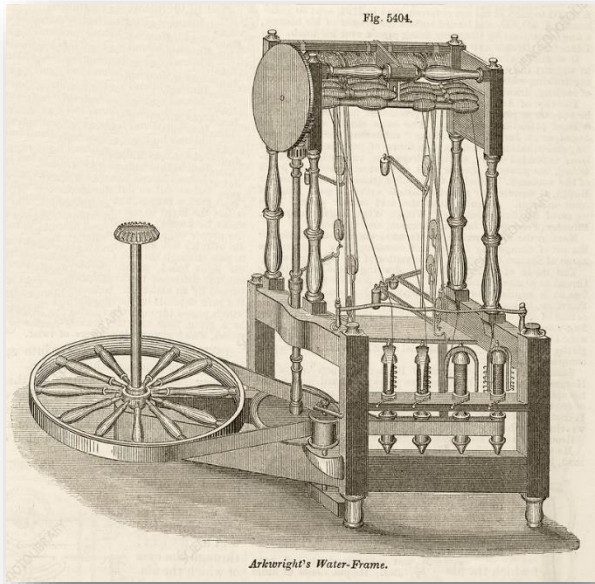
Select the correct answer using the code given below.


- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 1, 2 and 3
- C. 3 and 4
- D. 4 only

**ANSWER: B**

**EXPLANATION:** Shankaracharya is a commonly used title of heads of monasteries called mathas in the Advaita Vedanta tradition. The title derives from Adi Shankara, an 8th-century AD reformer of Hinduism.

	<p>Shankaracharya explained the basic ideas of Upanishads. He established the importance of monastic life as sanctioned in the Upanishads and Brahma Sutra. He is credited with unifying and establishing the main currents of thought in Hinduism. It is with his teacher Govinda, that Shankara studied Gaudapadiya Karika, as Govinda was himself taught by Gaudapada.</p> <p>The most popular of beliefs about Sankara is that he established four or five monastic centres called Amanaya-mathas in the different parts of the country. Many historians believe that mathas were established several centuries later and attributed to Shankara to give them prestige.</p>
30.	<p><b>Which of the following statements about the Deccan Riots 1875 is/are true?</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. The Deccan Riots resulted in protection for peasants through the Deccan Agriculturalists Relief Act of 1879</b></li> <li><b>2. The riots did not spread to the whole of Maharashtra because of prompt suppression by the British</b></li> <li><b>3. The British were unable to contain the riots and they spread throughout Maharashtra.</b></li> <li><b>4. The cotton boom in the Deccan that had been caused by the artificial demand generated by the American caused the impoverishment of the peasants.</b></li> </ol> <p>A. Only 1 B. 1 and 3 C. 2 and 4 D. 1, 2 and 4</p> <p><b>ANSWER: D</b></p> <p><b>EXPLANATION:</b> The Deccan Riots of 1875 targeted conditions of debt peonage (kamiuti) to moneylenders. The rioters' specific purpose was to obtain and destroy the bonds, decrees, and other documents in the possession of the moneylenders.</p> <p>During the Civil war in the USA in 1861, the demand for cotton from India increased. Farmers generally took loans from moneylenders. Once the war in America ended, demand for cotton from India declined and peasants found themselves without money as moneylenders refused to pay any more loans. The uprising began at Supa village in the district of Poona.</p> <p>The Deccan Riots Commission was set up which presented a report to the British Parliament in 1878. In 1879, the Agriculturists Relief Act was passed which ensured that the farmers could not be arrested and imprisoned if they were unable to pay their debts.</p>

31.	<p><b>The term Upari refers to which one of the following?</b></p> <p>A. A category of proprietary tenure under the Mughal rule          B. A category of tenancy tenure under the Maratha rule          C. A soldier in the Maratha army          D. A village headman in the Mughal period.</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Upari refers to a category of tenancy tenure held under the Maratha Regime. The Government used to assign land to various cultivators for cultivation and getting maximum revenue. The land allotted to original settlers of villages came to be known as Mirasi land whereas the land assigned to the migrant settlers was known as the Upari land.</p>
32.	<p><b>The water frame' of Richard Arkwright was a device for</b></p> <p>A. producing a new type of painting          B. irrigating fields for rice cultivation          C. producing strong threads of yarn          D. the faster movement of steamships</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Sir Richard Arkwright was an English inventor and a leading entrepreneur during the early Industrial Revolution. The water frame is a spinning frame that is powered by a waterwheel. The water frame was able to spin 128 threads at a time, which was an easier and faster method than ever before. It was developed by Richard Arkwright, who patented the technology in 1769.</p> <div data-bbox="515 1440 1112 2022">  <p>Fig. 5404.</p> <p>Arkwright's Water-Frame.</p> </div>

33.	<p><b>The 'four great needs' of the people as identified by the Guomindang were</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. clothing, food, housing, and transportation</li> <li>B. education, food, housing, and health care</li> <li>C. food, housing, education, and employment</li> <li>D. employment, housing, education, and health care</li> </ul> <p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: The Kuomintang/ Guomindang is a Chinese political party that ruled China 1927-48 and then moved to Taiwan. The name translates as "China's National People's Party"</p> <p>KMT had a left wing and a right wing, the left being more radical in its pro-Soviet policies. The right wing under Chiang Kai-shek prevailed, and continued radical policies against private merchants and industrialists, even as they denounced communism</p> <p>Dr Sun Yat-sen of KMT divided livelihood into four areas: food, clothing, housing, and transportation; and planned out how an ideal (Chinese) government can take care of these for its people.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>
34.	<p><b>The epic, Silappadikaram refers to the</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. story of Rama</li> <li>B. Jaina elements in the storyline</li> <li>C. culture of Sri Lankan Buddhists</li> <li>D. cult of Shakti worship</li> </ul> <p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: As a literary work, Silappadikaram is held in high regard by the Tamil people.</p>



	<p>It is written by poet-prince from Ilango Adigal.</p> <p>The epic revolves around Kannagi, who having lost her husband to a miscarriage of justice at the court of the Pandyan Dynasty, wreaks her revenge on his kingdom.</p>
35.	<p><b>Rakshasa type of marriage is</b></p> <p>A. marriage by purchase B. marriage by capture C. marriage by giving dowry D. marriage by seduction</p> <p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Rakshasa marriage is the marriage of a maiden involving her forcible abduction from her home after her kinsmen have been slain or wounded. The groom will force battles with the bride's family, overcome them and carry the bride away to convince her to marry him. This is condemned in the Manusmriti as a base and sinful act.</p>
36.	<p><b>Consider the following statements about Harappan cities:</b></p> <p>1. Roads were not always straight and did not always cross one another at right angles. 2. A striking feature is a uniformity in the average size of the bricks for houses and for city walls.</p> <p><b>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</b></p> <p>A. 1 only B. 2 only C. Both 1 and 2 D. Neither 1 nor 2</p> <p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: The Indus or Harappan culture arose in the north-western part of the Indian subcontinent.</p> <p>It is called Harappan civilization because this was discovered first in 1921 at the modern site of Harappa, situated in the province of West Punjab in Pakistan. On Banawali site, the roads were neither always straight, nor are they cut at right-angles. It lacked systematic drainage system.</p> <p>The brick size was uniform and in the specific ration in nearly every Harappan city.</p>

37.	<table> <tr> <th data-bbox="248 306 496 387"><i>List-I</i> (Term)</th><th data-bbox="496 306 1452 387"><i>List-II</i> (Meaning)</th></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="248 387 496 454">A. <i>Kurinchi</i></td><td data-bbox="496 387 1452 454">1. Pastoral region</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="248 454 496 521">B. <i>Palai</i></td><td data-bbox="496 454 1452 521">2. Seashore</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="248 521 496 589">C. <i>Neytal</i></td><td data-bbox="496 521 1452 589">3. Arid region</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="248 589 496 656">D. <i>Mullai</i></td><td data-bbox="496 589 1452 656">4. Mountainous region</td></tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" data-bbox="248 656 1452 723">Code :</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="248 723 496 857">(a) A B C D 1 2 3 4</td><td data-bbox="496 723 1452 857"></td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="248 857 496 969">(b) A B C D 1 3 2 4</td><td data-bbox="496 857 1452 969"></td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="248 969 496 1081">(c) A B C D 4 3 2 1</td><td data-bbox="496 969 1452 1081"></td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="248 1081 496 1171">(d) A B C D 4 2 3 1</td><td data-bbox="496 1081 1452 1171"></td></tr> </table> <p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p><b>EXPLANATION:</b> The Sangam landscape is the name given to a poetic device that was characteristic of love poetry in classical Tamil Sangam literature. The core of the device was the categorisation of poems into different <i>tiṇais</i>. Each <i>tiṇai</i> was closely associated with a particular landscape, and imagery associated with that landscape—its flowers, trees, wildlife, people, climate, and geography—was woven into the poem in such a way as to convey a mood. In <i>Tolkappiyam</i>, there is a reference to the five-fold division of lands - <i>Kurinji</i> (hilly tracks), <i>Mullai</i> (pastoral), <i>Marudam</i> (agriculture).</p>	<i>List-I</i> (Term)	<i>List-II</i> (Meaning)	A. <i>Kurinchi</i>	1. Pastoral region	B. <i>Palai</i>	2. Seashore	C. <i>Neytal</i>	3. Arid region	D. <i>Mullai</i>	4. Mountainous region	Code :		(a) A B C D 1 2 3 4		(b) A B C D 1 3 2 4		(c) A B C D 4 3 2 1		(d) A B C D 4 2 3 1	
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38.	<p>Which of the following statements about the Ilbert Bill (1883) is/are correct?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It proposed to grant limited criminal jurisdiction to native officials.</li> <li>2. It proposed to grant complete civil and criminal jurisdiction to native officials.</li> <li>3. The proposed Bill generated opposition from England's European subjects in India.</li> <li>4. In spite of opposition to the Bill, it was passed without any modifications.</li> </ol> <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below.</p> <p>(a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 only (c) 1 and 3 (d) 3 and 4</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Before the introduction of the bill, British subjects in 1873 had been exempted from trial by Indian magistrates. For cases that involved death or transportation, they could only be tried by a higher court. This scenario changed with the introduction of the Ilbert Bill in 1883. The contents of the bill stated that from now on, British and Europeans subjects would be tried in session courts by Indian judges, who were senior enough in the civil service to preside over such proceedings. It was this provision that would be a source of great anger among the European community.</p>

39. Consider the following statements about the different meanings of 'Swaraj' as articulated by Mahatma Gandhi :

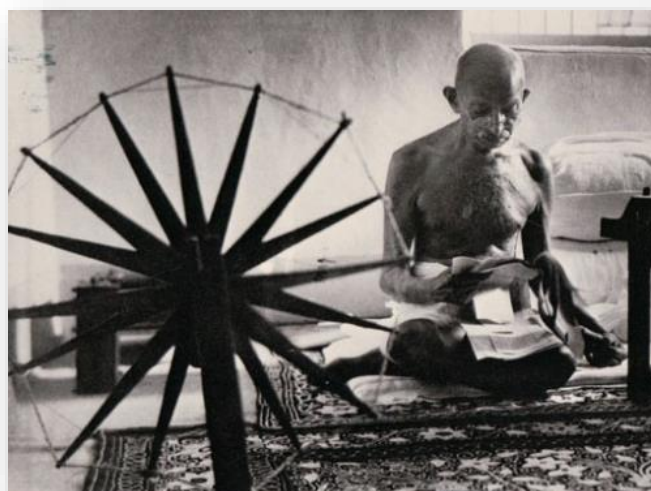
1. Swaraj is intimately linked with Ahimsa (non-violence) and Satyagraha (adherence to truth).
2. Swaraj has two senses—one political and one beyond the realm of politics.
3. Swaraj is something that requires time and patience to acquire.
4. With determination, Swaraj could be obtained easily and quickly.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**ANSWER: D**

**EXPLANATION:** All the statements are true. Although the word "Swaraj" means self-rule, Gandhi gave it the content of an integral revolution that encompasses all spheres of life: "At the individual level Swaraj is vitally connected with the capacity for dispassionate self-assessment, ceaseless self-purification and growing self-reliance."





40.	<p>What was/were the formative influence(s) on the philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Gandhiji was influenced by the 18th century Pranami sect that advocated the unity of faiths.</li> <li>2. Gandhiji was influenced by the theosophists.</li> <li>3. Gandhiji was an admirer of the writings of Romantics like Wordsworth.</li> </ol> <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below.</p> <p>(a) 1 and 2 only</p> <p>(b) 2 and 3 only</p> <p>(c) 1, 2 and 3</p> <p>(d) 1 only</p> <p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p><b>EXPLANATION:</b> Gandhiji was influenced by the 18th century Pranami sect (Believers of Lord Krishna) that advocated the unity of faiths. He was also deeply influenced by the theosophists. Theosophy teaches that the purpose of human life is spiritual emancipation and claims that the human soul undergoes reincarnation upon bodily death according to a process of karma. Gandhi was very much influenced by authors such as Leo Tolstoy.</p>
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41.	<p>Which of the following statements about the Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee (SGPC) are correct?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It began as the political wing of the Singh Sabhas in the late 19th century.</li> <li>2. It was formed in 1920 as part of the upcoming Akali movement.</li> <li>3. It was founded to reclaim control of the Sikh shrines from the government manipulated loyalist committees.</li> <li>4. It formed the Akali Dal to coordinate groups (Jathas) to reclaim control of the shrines.</li> </ol> <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below.</p> <p>(a) 1, 3 and 4  (b) 2, 3 and 4  (c) 2 and 4 only  (d) 2 and 3 only</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: The <b>Singh Sabha Movement</b> was a Sikh movement that began in Punjab in the 1870s in reaction to the proselytizing activities of Christians, Hindu reform movements (Brahmo Samajis, Arya Samaj) and Muslims (Aligarh movement and Ahmadiyya).</p> <p>The first Statement is not true as SGPC initially was a socio religious movement against the corrupt mahants of Powerful Gurudwaras, it was in later times that Political flip was given through the Akali Movement. The <b>Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee</b> ("Supreme Gurdwara Management Committee") is an organization in India responsible for the management of gurdwaras, Sikh places of worship in three states of Punjab, Haryana, and Himachal Pradesh and union territory of Chandigarh.</p>

42.	<p>Which of the following statements with regard to the speech of Mahatma Gandhi at the opening of the Banaras Hindu University are correct?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. He charged the Indian elite with a lack of concern for the labouring poor.</li> <li>2. He asserted that our salvation can come only through the farmers.</li> <li>3. He highlighted the plight of the untouchables.</li> <li>4. He promised to take up the cause of the mill owners of Ahmedabad.</li> </ol> <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below.</p> <p>(a) 1, 2, 3 and 4</p> <p>(b) 1 and 2 only</p> <p>(c) 1, 2 and 3 only</p> <p>(d) 3 and 4 only</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Gandhiji delivered his first speech at <b>Banaras Hindu University</b> in February 1916. He mainly highlighted issues such as poverty, Rich and poor Divide, Farmers etc. But not about plight of Untouchable it was after the 2 years tour of India which influenced Gandhi to understand the true plight of Untouchables (Harijans as he would call them). Ahmedabad mill strikes was in 1918.</p>

43.	<table> <tr> <th><i>List-I</i> (Act/Event)</th><th><i>List-II</i> (Year)</th></tr> <tr> <td>A. Rowlatt Act</td><td>1. 1922</td></tr> <tr> <td>B. Salt March</td><td>2. 1931</td></tr> <tr> <td>C. Chauri Chaura Incident</td><td>3. 1930</td></tr> <tr> <td>D. Second Round Table Conference</td><td>4. 1919</td></tr> </table> <p>Code :</p> <p>(a) A B C D 4 3 1 2</p> <p>(b) A B C D 3 1 4 2</p> <p>(c) A B C D 4 3 2 1</p> <p>(d) A B C D 3 4 2 1</p>	<i>List-I</i> (Act/Event)	<i>List-II</i> (Year)	A. Rowlatt Act	1. 1922	B. Salt March	2. 1931	C. Chauri Chaura Incident	3. 1930	D. Second Round Table Conference	4. 1919
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	<p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Rowlatt Act - 1919 Salt March/Dandi March - 1930 Chauri Chaura Incident - 1922 2<sup>nd</sup> RTC - 1931</p>										
44.	<p>Consider the following statements about the Salt March :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Salt March was deliberately ignored by the European media.</li> <li>2. The Salt March was widely covered by the American and European press.</li> <li>3. The Salt March was the first nationalist activity in which women participated in large numbers.</li> <li>4. The Salt March impressed upon the British the urgent need to devolve more power to Indians.</li> </ol> <p>Which of the statements given above are correct?</p> <p>(a) 1, 2 and 4</p> <p>(b) 2, 3 and 4</p> <p>(c) 3 and 4 only</p> <p>(d) 2 and 3 only</p>										

**ANSWER: B**

EXPLANATION: The Salt March was widely covered by the American and European press.

The New York Times and other media outlets began following the walk's progress, quoting Gandhi as he denounced the salt tax as "monstrous" and chided the British for "being ashamed to arrest me." Hence statement 2 is correct and 1 is Not correct.

45. In the elections to the provincial legislatures in 1937 in British India

1. only about 10 to 12 percent of the population had the right to vote
2. the untouchables had no right to vote
3. the Congress won an absolute majority in five out of eleven provinces
4. the Muslim League won more than 80 percent of the seats reserved for Muslims

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

**ANSWER: C**

EXPLANATION: 1932 itself British PM **Ramsay Macdonald** had given **Communal Award** i.e., Separate Electorates to Depresses and Untouchables.

The **Indian National Congress emerged** in power in eight of the provinces - the three exceptions being Bengal, Punjab, and Sindh.

The **All-India Muslim League** failed to form the government in any province.

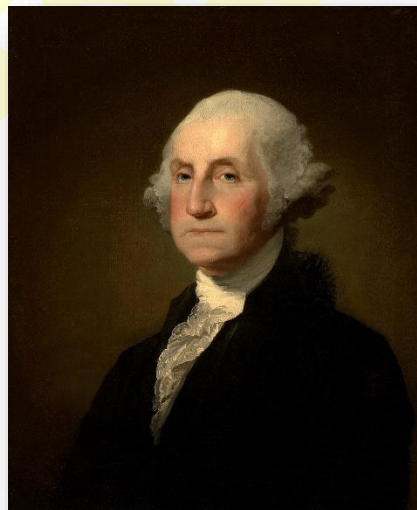


46.	<p>Which of the following statements about the social base of the Arya Samaj in British India is/are correct?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It was located mainly in Punjab and western Uttar Pradesh.</li> <li>2. It mainly comprised the trading castes.</li> <li>3. It was much more limited than that of the Brahmo Samaj.</li> </ol> <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below.</p> <p>(a) 1 and 2 only</p> <p>(b) 2 and 3 only</p> <p>(c) 1 only</p> <p>(d) 1, 2 and 3</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: The third statement is not true as <b>Arya Samaj</b> had the same popular base as there existed for <b>Brahmo Samaj</b>. It was founded in 1875 at Bombay by Swami <b>Dayanand Saraswati</b>. Introduced the Shuddhi movement or mass purification and later in 1882 the Arya Samaj formed a '<b>Cow Protection Association</b>'. Had a very strong support base amongst the trading castes. In 1893 Arya Samaj split into two sections in Punjab, the moderate section led by Lala Hans Raj and Lala Lajpat Rai and set up a chain of Dayanand Anglo-Vedic colleges.</p>
47.	<p>During the mid 19th century Industrial Revolution, the average life span of workers in Manchester was</p> <p>(a) 17 years</p> <p>(b) 30 years</p> <p>(c) 55 years</p> <p>(d) 62 years</p> <p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: During the mid-19th century Industrial Revolution, the average life span of workers in Manchester <b>was 17 years</b>.</p>

48. George Washington was made the Commander in Chief of the American forces
- (a) in December 1773, after the Boston Tea Party
  - (b) at the First Continental Congress in September 1774
  - (c) at the Second Continental Congress in 1775
  - (d) by the Continental Congress at the Declaration of Independence on 4th July, 1776

**ANSWER: C**

EXPLANATION: The Second Continental Congress convened in Philadelphia on July 3, 1775, appointed George Washington as Commander in Chief of the Continental Army and authorized the raising of the army through conscription. On July 4, 1776, the Congress issued the Declaration of Independence.



SSB Crack EXAMS

49.	<p>Alexander Kerensky was</p> <p>(a) the head of the Provisional Government in Russia before the October Revolution</p> <p>(b) a close confidant of Lenin, with whose help the Czar was dethroned</p> <p>(c) the head of the Czar's army</p> <p>(d) an advisor of Joseph Stalin</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: A leader of the Socialist Revolutionary Party, he was also a vice-chairman of the powerful Petrograd Soviet. On 7 November, his government was overthrown by the Lenin-led Bolsheviks in the <b>October Revolution</b>.</p> <div data-bbox="231 1093 311 1265"> </div> <div data-bbox="588 1093 1077 1500"> </div>
50.	<p><b>Statement I: The passing of the Coercive Acts made reconciliation between Britain and her American colonies virtually impossible.</b></p> <p><b>Statement II: The British Parliament, having issued the Stamp Act in 1765, repealed it later.</b></p> <p>A. Both the statements are individually true, and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I</p> <p>B. Both the statements are individually true, but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I</p> <p>C. Statement I is true, but Statement II is false</p> <p>D. Statement I is false, but Statement II is true</p>

**ANSWER: B**

**EXPLANATION:** The **Coercive Acts** was passed by the British government to penalise the Boston people who were involved in the Tea Party incident. The Coercive Acts made reconciliation impossible as the acts included were as follows:

The Boston Port Act which mandated for the closure of the Boston Port until the loss due to Tea Party is paid.

The Massachusetts Government Act which mandated prohibition of the meeting of the Massachusetts government.

The Administration of Justice Act, which provided for the immunity from criminal prosecution to the British officials in Massachusetts.

The Quartering Act, which provided for the quartering of houses of the colonists.

The Quebec Act, which provided for the freedom of worship to the Canadian Catholics.

The **Stamp Act** was passed in 1765 and was repealed in 1766.



51. **Statement I: The Poona Pact provided for 151 reserved seats for the scheduled castes to be elected by a joint, not separate, electorate.**  
**Statement II: Dr. B. R. Ambedkar withdrew from active politics for almost a decade when the Communal Award was revoked.**
- A. Both the statements are individually true, and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I
  - B. Both the statements are individually true, but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I
  - C. Statement I is true, but Statement II is false
  - D. Statement I is false, but Statement II is true

**ANSWER: C**

**EXPLANATION:** The Poona Pact refers to the agreement signed in 1932 to provide the depressed classes with the reservation of the electoral seats in the British India Parliament.

On 24 September 1932, the Poona Pact was sealed between Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. B R Ambedkar in the Yerawada Central Jail, Pune. Gandhiji was undertaking a fast against the British government's decision to grant separate electorates for the 'Depressed classes'.

According to the provision of the Poona Pact Total of 151 Seats would be reserved for the 'Depressed classes' in the Provincial Councils. Hence, statement 1 is true.

The members of the depressed classes who were eligible to vote would form an electoral college. This College would elect four candidates among the depressed classes based on a single vote.

This principle of 'Joint electorate and reserved seats' was also to be followed in the Central Assembly.

The then British Prime Minister Ramsay Mac Donald granted the 'Communal Award' to minority communities including the 'Depressed classes'.

Gandhi protested this award (also known as the MacDonald Award) by undertaking a fast unto death whilst in jail in Poona.

The separate electorate for Dalits was a topic on which Gandhi and Ambedkar could not agree upon.

It was signed by Madan Mohan Malviya on the behalf of Mahatma Gandhi and B.R. Ambedkar at Yerawada Central Jail in Pune.

He did not retire from active politics. He was a member of the Rajya Sabha in 1954. He died in 1957. Hence, statement 2 is false.

52. **Which one of the following statements about the All-India Depressed Classes Association is not correct?**

- A. The All-India Depressed Classes Association was formed in Nagpur with M. C. Rajah as its first elected President.
- B. The All-India Depressed Classes Association was not attended by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar in 1926.
- C. Ambedkar resigned from the All-India Depressed Classes Association and formed his own All India Depressed Classes Congress in 1930.
- D. The All-India Depressed Classes Association favored Ambedkar's demand for separate electorate for the depressed classes.

**ANSWER: D**

**EXPLANATION:** In 1932 the All India Depressed Classes Association was formed in Nagpur with M. C. Rajah as its first elected President.



	The All-India Depressed Classes Association did not favour Ambedkar's demand for separate electorate for the depressed classes.
53.	<p><b>Which one of the following statements about the Justice Party is NOT correct?</b></p> <p>A. It clamored for the same kind of separate communal representation for the non-Brahmins as had been granted to the Muslims by the Morley-Minto Reforms.</p> <p>B. It was patronized mainly by richer landowning and urban middle class non-Brahmins.</p> <p>C. It succeeded in getting the provision for 28 reserved seats for the Non-Brahmins in the Montagu Chelmsford Reforms.</p> <p>D. It supported the call given by the Congress to boycott elections in 1920.</p> <p><b>ANSWER: D</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: The <b>Justice Party</b> was formed in 1916 as a non-Brahmins party in the Madras Presidency.</p> <p>They sought representation of non-Brahmins in the Government.</p> <p>They were against the launch of Non-cooperation Movement and opposed Congress for being dominated by the Brahmins.</p>
54.	<p>The Ryotwari experiment in land revenue was started by</p> <p>(a) Henry Dundas</p> <p>(b) Alexander Reed</p> <p>(c) David Ricardo</p> <p>(d) Mountstuart Elphinstone</p> <p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: The system was devised by <b>Capt. Alexander Read and Thomas (later Sir Thomas) Munro</b> at the end of the 18th century and introduced by the latter when he was governor (1820–27) of Madras (now Chennai). The principle was the direct collection of the land revenue from each individual cultivator by government agents.</p>

	Permanent Settlement	Ryotwari System	Mahalwari System
Region	Bengal, Bihar Orissa	South India	North West India
Tax Collected by	Zamindars	Company Directly	Village Headman
Land Owner	Zamindars	Farmers	Land Lords
Other Features	❖ Tax Burden to Farmers ❖ High Tax was Imposed ❖ Tax was Increased Frequently		

55. **Statement I: The Communists left the All-India Trade Union Congress in 1931. Statement II: By 1928, the Communists were no longer working with the mainstream national movement.**

- A. Both the statements are individually true, and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I
- B. Both the statements are individually true, but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I
- C. Statement I is true, but Statement II is false
- D. Statement I is false, but Statement II is true

**ANSWER: A**

EXPLANATION: After the 1917 Russian Revolution, Important congress leaders got impressed with the leftism. Leaders of the Communist Party of India started working in collaboration with the leaders of congress. Hence, statement 1 is correct.

But in 1928, the leaders of the Communist Party of India declared Congress leaders as Capitalist and got separated from them. After that, the communists were no longer working with the mainstream national movement. Hence, statement 2 is correct.

In 1931, the communists also left all India Trade Union Congress.

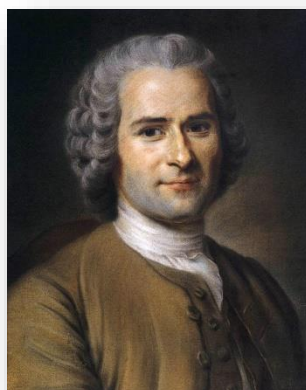
56. **Statement I: The Early Aryans who were essentially pastoral did not develop any political structure, which could measure up a state in ancient or modern terms.**

	<p><b>Statement II: Kingship was same as tribal chiefship, the term Rajan being used for tribal chief who was primarily a military leader and ruled over his people and not over specific area.</b></p> <p>A. Both the statements are individually true, and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I</p> <p>B. Both the statements are individually true, but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I</p> <p>C. Statement I is true, but Statement II is false</p> <p>D. Statement I is false, but Statement II is true</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Both the statements are individually true, and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I</p>
57.	<p>Which one of the following peasant struggles was an outcome of British opium policy?</p> <p>(a) Phulaguri Dhawa (1861)</p> <p>(b) Birsait Ulgulan (1899–1900)</p> <p>(c) Pabna Revolt (1873)</p> <p>(d) Maratha Peasant Uprising (1875)</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: The revolt took place in <b>1861 Assam</b>, known as '<b>Phulaguri dhawa</b>', in which a British official was killed, and several police officers were injured, was triggered by a ban imposed on opium cultivation and a proposed taxation on betel leaf and nut.</p>
58.	<p>Which one of the following statements about the Sayyid brothers during the period of Later Mughals is <b>not</b> true?</p> <p>(a) They brought Jahandar Shah to power.</p> <p>(b) They wielded administrative power.</p> <p>(c) They followed a tolerant religious policy.</p> <p>(d) They reached an agreement with King Shahu.</p>

	<p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: The Sayyid Brothers became highly influential in the Mughal Court after Aurangzeb's death and became king makers during the anarchy following the death of emperor Aurangzeb in 1707. They created and dethroned Mughal Emperors at their will during the 1710s. Bahadur Shah I died in 1712, and his successor Jahandar Shah was assassinated on the orders of the Sayyid Brothers.</p>
59.	<p><b>Which of the following statements about the heterodox sect between sixth and fourth century BC are correct?</b></p> <p>1) The Jain ideas were already being circulated in the seventh century BC by Parshva.</p> <p>2) Although Buddhism, and to a lesser extent Jainism, took account of the changes in material life and reacted against orthodoxy, neither of these sought to abolish the caste system.</p> <p>3) The first female disciple of Mahavira is said to have been a captured slave woman.</p> <p>4) Buddha held that nuns could attain spiritual liberation just like a monk and granted them an equal status in the mendicant order.</p> <p>A. 1, 2, 3 and 4 B. 1, 2 and 3 only C. 1, 2 and 4 only D. 3 and 4 only</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Parshva also known as Parsvanatha was 23rd Tirthankara. His biography is uncertain and by some historians he may have lived in 8th or 7th century.</p> <p>Buddha introduced the idea of placing the morality and equality as the principal value not the caste system and so did the Jainism but neither of them tried to abolish the caste system.</p> <p>Monks and nuns both had equal rights. Both could attain Nirvana.</p>

60.	<p>Which one of the following combinations of year and event concerning the French Revolution is correctly matched?</p> <p>(a) 1789 : Napoleonic Code</p> <p>(b) 1791 : Tennis Court Oath</p> <p>(c) 1792 : National Convention</p> <p>(d) 1804 : New Constitution of France</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: The National Convention (French: Convention nationale) was a parliament of the French Revolution, following the two-year National Constituent Assembly and the one-year Legislative Assembly. Created after the great insurrection of 10 August 1792, it was the first French government organized as a republic, abandoning the monarchy altogether.</p>
61.	<p>Who among the following is the author of the book, <i>The Social Contract</i>?</p> <p>(a) Voltaire</p> <p>(b) Hobbes</p> <p>(c) Locke</p> <p>(d) Rousseau</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: D</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: "The Social Contract" by Jean-Jacques Rousseau, is a 1762 book in which Rousseau theorized about the best way to establish a political community in the face of the problems of commercial society, which he had already identified in his Discourse on Inequality (1755).</p>





62. Due to which of the following factors, the Industrial Revolution took place in England in the eighteenth century?

1. The discovery of coal and iron deposits
2. The discovery of steam power
3. The introduction of railways
4. The regular supply of raw materials

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

**ANSWER: D**

**EXPLANATION:** The Industrial Revolution was the transition to new manufacturing processes in Europe and the United States, in the period from between 1760 to 1820 and 1840. All the statements given were responsible for industrial revolution in 18<sup>th</sup> Century England.

63.

Consider the following :

1. Tughlaqabad Fort
2. Bada Gumbad in Lodhi Garden
3. Qutub Minar
4. Fatehpur Sikri

Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of building the above monuments?

- (a) 3, 1, 4, 2  
(b) 3, 1, 2, 4  
(c) 1, 3, 2, 4  
(d) 1, 3, 4, 2

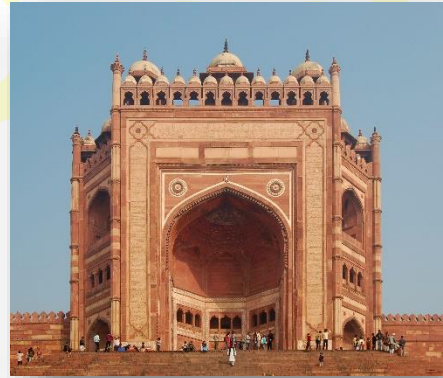
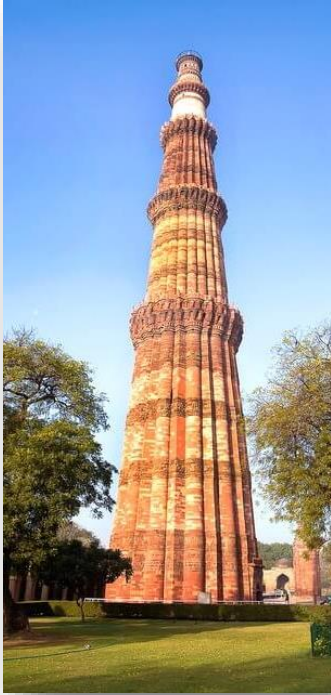
**ANSWER: B**

**EXPLANATION:** Qutab Minar - 1193 AD, The Tughlaqabad Fort – 1321 AD, Bada Gumbad AD - 1490, Fatehpur Sikri – 1571 AD



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64. With regard to nature of Mughal State, who among the following scholars argued that “the peculiar feature of the State in Mughal India was that it served not merely as the protective arm of the exploiting classes, but was itself the principal instrument of exploitation”?

- (a) Irfan Habib
- (b) Satish Chandra
- (c) Athar Ali
- (d) J. F. Richards

**ANSWER: A**

**EXPLANATION:** **Irfan Habib** is an Indian historian of ancient and medieval India, he has authored several books, including Agrarian System of Mughal India, 1556–1707.



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65.	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th><i>List-I</i> (Type of Land)</th><th><i>List-II</i> (Meaning)</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. Urvara</td><td>1. Land watered by a river</td></tr> <tr> <td>B. Maru</td><td>2. Fertile land</td></tr> <tr> <td>C. Nadimatrika</td><td>3. Land watered by rain</td></tr> <tr> <td>D. Devamatrika</td><td>4. Desert land</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Code :</p> <p>(a) A B C D 2 1 4 3</p> <p>(b) A B C D 3 4 1 2</p> <p>(c) A B C D 3 1 4 2</p> <p>(d) A B C D 2 4 1 3</p> <p><b>ANSWER: D</b> EXPLANATION: In ancient days soils were classified based on the fertility. Fertile soils were called <b>Urvara</b> and sterile soils which were not suitable for agriculture are called <b>Usara</b>. <b>Devamatrika</b> was land watered by rain, <b>Nadimatrika</b> was land watered by a river and <b>Maru</b> was Desert Land.</p>	<i>List-I</i> (Type of Land)	<i>List-II</i> (Meaning)	A. Urvara	1. Land watered by a river	B. Maru	2. Fertile land	C. Nadimatrika	3. Land watered by rain	D. Devamatrika	4. Desert land
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D. Devamatrika	4. Desert land										
66.	<p>Who was the editor of the journal <i>Indian Social Reformer</i> that was started in 1890?</p> <p>(a) K. T. Telang</p> <p>(b) Veeresalingam</p> <p>(c) N. G. Chandavarkar</p> <p>(d) K. N. Natarajan</p> <p><b>ANSWER: D</b></p>										



	EXPLANATION: The Indian Social Reformer was founded in Madras in 1890 by <b>K N Natarajan</b> , an associate of that great campaigning journalist and founder of The Hindu, G. Subramaniam Iyer.
67.	<p>Which twelfth century Sanskrit scholar was first responsible for the compilation of 'Nibandhas' or digests of epic and Puranic texts?</p> <p>(a) Harsha</p> <p>(b) Govindachandra</p> <p>(c) Lakshmidhara</p> <p>(d) Kalidasa</p> <p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: The 12th century Sanskrit scholar who was first responsible for the compilation of nibandhas and puranic texts is <b>Lakshmidhara</b>. The compilation of nibandhas is called Kalpataru and has themes from various Hindu aspects such as the puranas, dharma literature and Vedas in one volume.</p>
68.	<p>Which river is praised in the fifth century Tamil epic, <i>Silappadikaram</i>?</p> <p>(a) Cauvery</p> <p>(b) Godavari</p> <p>(c) Saraswati</p> <p>(d) Ganges</p> <p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: <b>Silapatigaram by Ilango Adigal</b>, is the earliest Jain Tamil semi legendary epic. The epic is a tragic love story of an ordinary couple, Kannaki and her husband Kovalan in the town of Puhar next the river <b>Cauvery</b>.</p>

69.	<p>Which one of the following statements about the Harappan Culture is <b>not</b> correct?</p> <p>(a) It witnessed the first cities in the subcontinent.</p> <p>(b) It marks the first use of script, written from right to left.</p> <p>(c) It marks the earliest known use of iron as a medium for the art of sculpting.</p> <p>(d) It marks the earliest known use of stone as a medium for the art of sculpting.</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: <b>Iron was not known to the Harappan people.</b> Since the civilization existed during the Bronze Age, it had made many metallurgical advances in copper and bronze but not in Iron.</p>
70.	<p><i>Harshacharita</i> has references to various presents sent by a ruler named Bhaskara to Harshavardhana. Bhaskara belonged to</p> <p>(a) Haryanka Dynasty of Magadha</p> <p>(b) Varman Dynasty of Assam</p> <p>(c) Nanda Dynasty of North India</p> <p>(d) None of the above</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: <b>Harsha of Thanesar</b> belonged to the <b>Pushyabhti Dynasty</b>. He was also called as the last great Hindu king. Harsha Charita was written by his court poet Bana Bhatta which had mentions of various present sent to Harsha, one such ruler was Bhaskara who belonged to <b>Varman Dynasty of Assam</b> and was a contemporary of Harsha.</p>

71.	<p>Which of the following was/were founded by Raja Ram Mohan Roy?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Atmiya Sabha</li> <li>2. Brahmo Samaj</li> <li>3. Prarthana Samaj</li> <li>4. Arya Samaj</li> </ol> <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below.</p> <p>(a) 1, 2 and 3</p> <p>(b) 2 only</p> <p>(c) 1 and 2 only</p> <p>(d) 1, 3 and 4</p>	
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Atmiya Sabha was started in 1815 in Kolkata and Brahmo Samaj was founded in 1828 by Ram Mohan Roy. Prarthana Samaj was founded by Atmaram Pandurang in 1867 and Arya Samaj was founded by Dayanand Saraswati in 1875.</p>	
72.	<p><i>List-I</i> (Harappan Site)</p> <p>A. Dholavira</p> <p>B. Rakhigarhi</p> <p>C. Bhirrana</p> <p>D. Bhogavo</p>	<p><i>List-II</i> (Modern Name)</p> <p>1. Saurashtra</p> <p>2. Hisar</p> <p>3. Kadir Island</p> <p>4. Haryana</p> <p>A. A-1, B-4, C-2, D-3</p> <p>B. A-1, B-2, C-4, D-3</p> <p>C. A-3, B-2, C-4, D-1</p> <p>D. A-3, B-4, C-2, D-1</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Self Explanatory.</p>	

73.

Which one of the following statements about the Gupta period in Indian History is **not** correct?

- (a) Sanskrit language and literature, after centuries of evolution, reached what has been described as a level of classical excellence through royal patronage.
- (b) The status of women was redefined. They were entitled to formal education and hence there were women teachers, philosophers and doctors. Early marriage was prohibited by law and they were given the right to property.
- (c) Decentralization of administrative authority was impacted by increased grants of land and villages with fiscal and administrative immunities to priests and temples.
- (d) Land grants paved the way for feudal developments and emergence of serfdom in India, resulting in the depression of the peasantry.

**ANSWER: B**

**EXPLANATION:** Option B is not correct. Indeed, it was the quiet opposite to what is given.

74.	<p>Verses ascribed to poet-saint Kabir have been compiled in which of the following traditions?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Bijak</i> in Varanasi</li> <li>2. <i>Kabir Granthawali</i> in Rajasthan</li> <li>3. <i>Adi Granth Sahib</i></li> </ol> <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below.</p> <p>(a) 1 and 2 only</p> <p>(b) 1, 2 and 3</p> <p>(c) 2 and 3 only</p> <p>(d) 3 only</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Verses ascribed to poet-saint Kabir have been compiled in all 3 traditions mentioned below.</p> <p><b>Kabir bijak</b> (preserved by Kabirpanth which means path or sect of Kabir in Varanasi)</p> <p><b>Kabir Granthawali</b> (which is associated with Dadupanth in Rajasthan)</p> <p><b>Adi Granth Sahib</b> (His compositions are also found in Adi Granth Sahib in Punjab).</p> <p>All the manuscripts have been compiled long after death of Kabir.</p>

75.	<p>Around twelfth century, Sufi Silsilas began to crystallize in different parts of the Islamic world to signify</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. continuous link between the master and disciple</li> <li>2. unbroken spiritual genealogy to the Prophet Muhammad</li> <li>3. the transmission of spiritual power and blessings to devotees</li> </ol> <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below.</p> <p>(a) 1 and 2 only</p> <p>(b) 2 only</p> <p>(c) 1 and 3 only</p> <p>(d) 1, 2 and 3</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: D</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: All the statements are true. The Sufi movement is believed to have begun in Persian countries. The first epoch of Sufism is said to begun in 7th A.D.</p> <p>Sufism entered in India in 12th century with Muslim invaders. Sufi saints believed that love and devotion are only means of reaching God. They give great importance to Prophet Muhammed along with their 'murshids' or 'pir' (guru). They do not believe in caste system and preached in Arabic, Persian and Urdu etc.</p>



76.	<p>In the 10th <i>Mandala</i> of the <i>Rigveda</i>, which one of the following hymns reflects upon the marriage ceremonies?</p> <p>(a) <i>Surya Sukta</i></p> <p>(b) <i>Purusha Sukta</i></p> <p>(c) <i>Dana Stutis</i></p> <p>(d) <i>Urna Sutra</i></p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Mandala No. 10.85 is a marriage hymn, evoking the marriage of Surya, daughter of Surya (the Sun), another form of Ushas, the prototypical bride. Mandala No. 10.121 (the Hiranyagarbha sukta) is another hymn dealing with creation, containing elements of monotheism.</p> <p>Rig Veda was said to be composed between 1500-1200 B.C, also known as 'first testament of mankind'.</p> <p>It is a collection of 10,600 verses and 1,028 hymns.</p> <p>It consists of 10 books also known as mandals; each mandala consists of Suktas.</p>

77.

Which of the following statements about the Non-Cooperation Movement is/are correct?

1. It was marked by significant participation of peasants from Karnataka.
2. It was marked by non-Brahmin lower caste participation in Madras and Maharashtra.
3. It was marked by the lack of labour unrest in places like Assam, Bengal and Madras.
4. It was badly shaken by the Chauri Chaura incident in 1922 after which Gandhiji decided to continue with the movement on a much smaller scale.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

**ANSWER: D**

EXPLANATION: Non-Brahmin lower caste movement took place in Madras and Maharashtra

Karnataka was not affected by the NCM.

There was labour unrest in Assam, Bengal and Madras

Statement 4 is incorrect as after the Chauri-Chaura incident the movement was completely stopped.

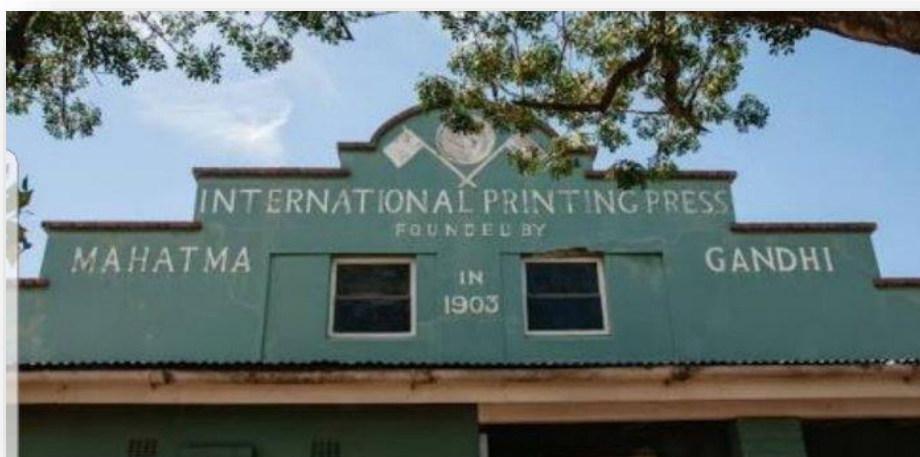
78.	<p>Which of the following statements about the usage of the term 'barbarian' is/are correct?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It is derived from the Greek word 'barbaros' which means a non-Greek.</li> <li>2. Romans used the term for the Germanic tribes, the Gauls and the Huns.</li> </ol> <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below.</p> <p>(a) 1 only</p> <p>(b) 2 only</p> <p>(c) Both 1 and 2</p> <p>(d) Neither 1 nor 2</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b>  <b>EXPLANATION:</b> Both the statements are true.</p>

79.	<p>Which one of the following statements is <b>not</b> correct?</p> <p>(a) Al-Biruni identifies the Sufi doctrine of divine love as self-annihilation with parallel passages from <i>Bhagavad Gita</i>.</p> <p>(b) According to Al-Biruni, Sufi theories of Soul were similar to those in Patanjali's <i>Yoga Sutra</i>.</p> <p>(c) The Hatha Yogic treatise <i>Amrita Kunda</i> had lasting impact on Sufism.</p> <p>(d) Hujwiri's conversation with the Yogis shows that he was impressed with their theory of the division of the human body.</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: D</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: According to al-Biruni, the Sufi theories of the soul were like those in Patanjali's <i>Yoga Sutra</i>. Like the <i>Yoga Sutra</i>, Sufi works also stated that 'the bodies are the snares of the souls for the purpose of acquiring recompense'. Al-Biruni also identifies the Sufi doctrine of divine love as self-annihilation with parallel passages from the <i>Bhagavad Gita</i>. There was also much exchange of ideas between the Sufis and Indian yogis. In fact, the hatha-yoga treatise <i>Amrita Kunda</i> was translated into Arabic and Persian, So C is right. Hujwiri was known as Datta Ganj Baksh. Hujwiri comments that before he settled in Lahore some sufis believed in theories that he calls Brahmanical. According to Hujwiri they wrongly believed that 'annihilation (fand') signifies loss of essence and destruction of the personality, and that subsistence (baqa) indicates the subsistence of God in man.</p>

80.	<p>Consider the following statement :</p> <p>“So much is wrung from the peasants, that even dry bread is scarcely left to fill their stomachs.”</p> <p>Who among the following European travellers had made the above statement about the condition of peasantry in the Mughal Empire?</p> <p>(a) Francisco Pelsaert</p> <p>(b) Francois Bernier</p> <p>(c) Jean-Baptiste Tavernier</p> <p>(d) Niccolao Manucci</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Francisco Pelsaert was a Dutch merchant during his visit to the Mughal court in the seventeenth century, noted “In the palaces of these lords dwells all the wealth there is, wealth which glitters indeed, but is borrowed, wrung from the sweat of the poor.”</p>
81.	<p>What is the name of the literary genre developed by the Khojas who are a branch of the Ismaili sect?</p> <p>(a) <i>Ginan</i></p> <p>(b) <i>Ziyarat</i></p> <p>(c) <i>Raag</i></p> <p>(d) <i>Shahada</i></p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Ginans are devotional hymns or poems recited by Shia Ismaili Muslims. Literally meaning gnosis, ginans are the sacred literature of the Nizari Ismailis of South Asia, spanning topics of divine love, cosmology, rituals, eschatology, ethical behavior and meditation.</p>

82.	<p>Who was/were the 10th century composer(s) of the <i>Nalayira Divya Prabandham</i>?</p> <p>(a) Alvars</p> <p>(b) Nayanars</p> <p>(c) Appar</p> <p>(d) Sambandar</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: The Nalayira Divya Prabandham is a collection of 4,000 Tamil verses composed by the 12 Alvars. It was compiled in its present form by Nathamuni during the 9th – 10th centuries</p>
83.	<p>Who among the following was the founder of Phoenix Settlement?</p> <p>(a) Mahatma Gandhi</p> <p>(b) B. R. Ambedkar</p> <p>(c) Rabindranath Tagore</p> <p>(d) Swami Vivekananda</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Phoenix is a South African town about 25 kilometres northwest of Durban Central, in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. It was established as a town by the apartheid government in 1976, but it has a long history of Indian occupation. It is associated with the Phoenix Settlement, built by Mahatma Gandhi.</p>





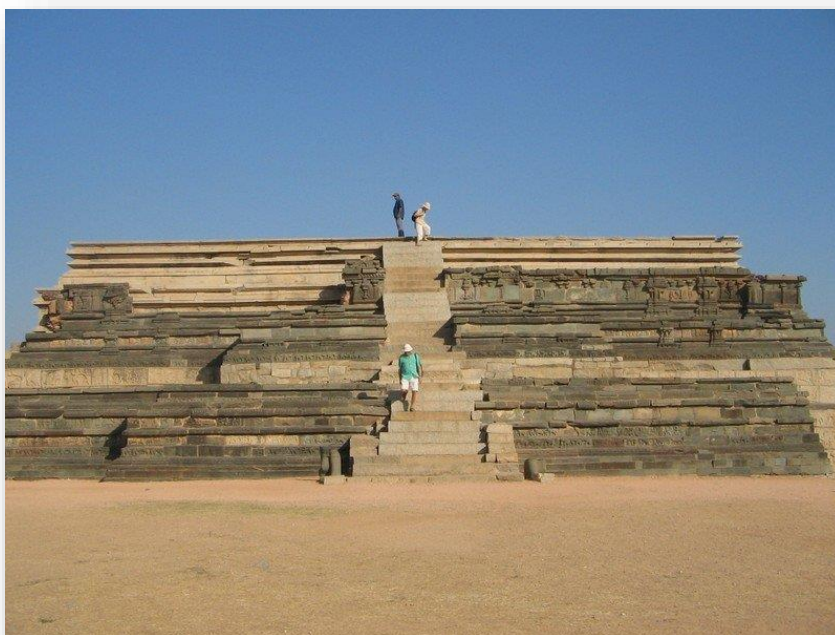
84. Name the platform used for ritual purposes by the kings of the Vijayanagara Empire.

- (a) Mahanavami Dibba
- (b) Lotus Mahal
- (c) Hazara Rama
- (d) Virupaksha

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**ANSWER: A**

**EXPLANATION:** In Kannada language dibba means a mound. Since this structure was hidden underneath a mound, it came to be called as Mahanavami dibba. It was on this elevated platform; the king used to sit and watch festivities during the ten-day long Dasara festival.



85. The idea of 'Farr-i Izadi', on which the Mughal kingship was based, was first developed by which one of the following Sufi saints?

- (a) Shihabuddin Suhrawardi
- (b) Nizamuddin Auliya
- (c) Ibn al-Arabi
- (d) Bayazid Bistami

**ANSWER: A**

EXPLANATION: Abul Fazl placed Mughal kingship as the highest station in the hierarchy of objects receiving light emanating from God (farr-i izadi). Abul Fazl was inspired by a famous Iranian Sufi, Shahabuddin Suhrawardy who first developed this idea. According to this idea, there was a hierarchy in which the Divine Light was transmitted to the king who then became the source of spiritual guidance for his subjects.

86.	<p>Which Buddhist text contains an account of the Mauryan Emperor Ashoka?</p> <p>(a) <i>Vinaya Pitaka</i></p> <p>(b) <i>Sutta Pitaka</i></p> <p>(c) <i>Abhidhamma Pitaka</i></p> <p>(d) <i>Mahavamsa</i></p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: D</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: The Mahavamsa (5th century CE) is the meticulously kept historical chronicle of Sri Lanka written in the style of an epic poem written in the Pali language. It deals in detail about the Life and achievements of Ashoka. Rest are holy and sacred books of Buddhism.</p>
87.	<p>Which one of the following statements about Buddhist Stupas in India is <b>not</b> correct?</p> <p>(a) Ashoka played an important role in popularizing the Stupa cult.</p> <p>(b) They were repositories of relics of Buddha and other monks.</p> <p>(c) They were located in rural areas.</p> <p>(d) They were located close to trade routes.</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: They were repositories of relics of Buddha and other monks. The Buddhist stupa serves as a marker for a sacred space, a symbolic representation of the Buddha's burial mound. They were constructed not just in Rural but also popular trading routes, many times at locations which were tough to be accessed easily.</p>



88. Who deciphered the *Brahmi* and *Kharoshthi* scripts?

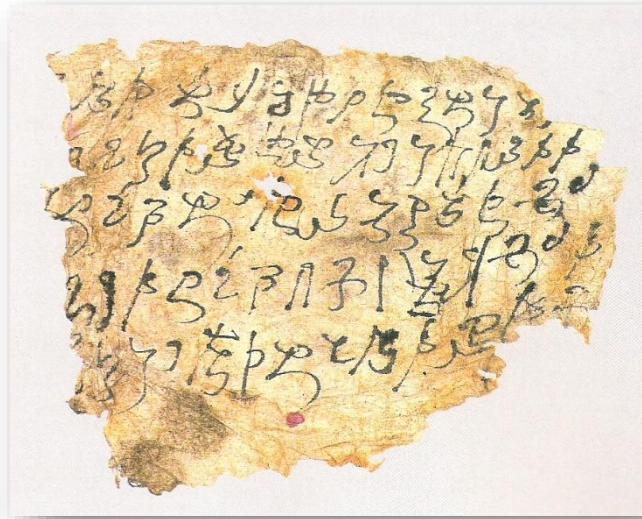
- (a) Piyadassi
- (b) Colin Mackenzie
- (c) Alexander Cunningham
- (d) James Prinsep

**ANSWER: D**

EXPLANATION: James Prinsep was an English scholar, orientalist, and antiquary. He was the founding editor of the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal and is best remembered for deciphering the Kharosthi and Brahmi scripts of ancient India.

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EXAMS





89. Which of the following is/are the feature(s) of the Brahmadeya Grants during c 600–1200 AD?

1. Their creation meant a renunciation of actual or potential sources of revenue by the State.
2. These grants could vary from a small plot to several villages.
3. Most grants were made in unsettled areas.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

**ANSWER: C**

**EXPLANATION:** All the statements are correct except for last. Most of the grants were made in well settled areas. Brahmadeya (Sanskrit for "given to Brahmana") was tax free land gift either in form of single plot or whole villages donated to Brahmanas in the early medieval India. Brahmadeya was devised by the Brahmanical texts as the surest mean to achieve merit and destroy sin.

90.	<p>Who is the author of <i>Manimekalai</i>?</p> <p>(a) Kovalan</p> <p>(b) Sathanar</p> <p>(c) Ilango Adigal</p> <p>(d) Tirutakkatevar</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Manimekhalai or Manimekalai, is a Tamil epic composed by Seethalai Sathanar probably around the 6th century. It is an "anti-love story", a sequel to the "love story" in the earliest Tamil epic Silapatigaram, with some characters from it and their next generation.</p>
91.	<p>Which one of the following statements about the Elephanta Island is correct?</p> <p>(a) It was given its name by the British after a large elephant structure located there.</p> <p>(b) It contains one large cave.</p> <p>(c) It is well-known for a spectacular carving of Vishnu described in the <i>Vishnudharmottara Purana</i>.</p> <p>(d) It is associated with the Pashupata sect.</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: D</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Statement 1- The name to Elephanta cave was given by the Portuguese explorers.</p> <p>statement 2 - It has many caves and one large cave also known as Grand Cave or Cave 1.</p> <p>Statement 3- It is well known for craving of Hindu lord 'Shiva' with various sculpture of Hindu god 'Shiva' like Trimurti, Natraj etc.</p> <p>Statement 4- The creators of cave are associated with Pashupata sect.</p>



92.	<p>Which of the following statements about Sir Syed Ahmad Khan is/are correct?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. He argued that India was a federation of ethnic communities based on common descent.</li> <li>2. His philosophy was very similar to that of the Indian National Congress.</li> <li>3. He imagined India as a Nation State based on individual citizen's rights.</li> <li>4. The curriculum at the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College blended Muslim theology and European empiricism.</li> </ol> <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below.</p> <p>(a) 1 only (b) 2 and 3 (c) 3 only (d) 1 and 4</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: D</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: In 1875, the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College was founded by Sir Syed, he was quite willing to take on the religious clergy, which opposed scientific education, and was even called a kafir for his pains. He was ridiculed and excluded from the society but he forged ahead.</p>
93.	<p>The Harappan site at Kot Diji is close to which one of the following major sites of that civilization?</p> <p>(a) Harappa (b) Mohenjo-daro (c) Lothal (d) Kalibangan</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Kot Diji forms a part of the Harappan Civilization. It is nearest to Mohenjo-Daro.</p>

It is an ancient flood channel located on the bank of the Indus River.

Consists of a stone rubble wall.

Surrounds a citadel.

Dated 3500 B.C - Early Harappan Period.

Mohenjo-Daro lies on the bank of the Indus River in the Larkana district of Sindh Province of Pakistan.

Mohenjo-Daro was discovered by Mr. R D Banerji in 1922 and it was designated as UNESCO's World heritage site in 1980.

Mohenjo-Daro does mean 'Mound of the dead'. The modern name for the site has been interpreted as "Mound of the Dead Men" in Sindh interpreted as "Mound of the Dead Men" in Sindhi.



94.	<p>The story <i>Gandatindu Jataka</i> was written in which language?</p> <p>(a) Sanskrit</p> <p>(b) Telugu</p> <p>(c) Tamil</p> <p>(d) Pali</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: D</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: The Jataka tales were written in the Pali language. The stories mostly deal with Buddha from previous births. Gandatindu Jataka was written in Pali Language. One of the stories describes how a wicked king went into disguise to know what his subjects taught of him.</p>
95.	<p>According to the Tamil Sangam texts, who among the following were the large landowners?</p> <p>(a) Gahapatis</p> <p>(b) Uzhavars</p> <p>(c) Adimais</p> <p>(d) Vellalars</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: D</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: In the Tamil region, large landowners were known as vellalar, ordinary ploughmen were known as uzhavar, and landless labourers, including slaves, were known as kadaisiyar and adimia.</p>

96.	<p>According to the <i>Manusmriti</i>, women can acquire wealth through which of the following means?</p> <p>(a) Purchase</p> <p>(b) Investment</p> <p>(c) Token of affection</p> <p>(d) Inheritance</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Manusmriti declares seven means of acquiring wealth for men, while six means for acquiring wealth for women.</p> <p>For men - Inheritance, Finding, Conquest, Purchase, Investment, Work, and acceptance of gifts from good people.</p> <p>For women - Streedhana (at the time of marriage)/Bridal Processions, Token of Affection (Whatever she got from her brother, mother, or father), subsequently a gift acquired after marriage from her husband, yet again, as a token of affection.</p>
97.	<p>The dialogue on Varna between king Avantiputta and Kachchana, a disciple of Buddha, appears in which one of the following Buddhist texts?</p> <p>(a) <i>Majjhima Nikaya</i></p> <p>(b) <i>Samyutta Nikaya</i></p> <p>(c) <i>Anguttara Nikaya</i></p> <p>(d) <i>Ambattha Sutta</i></p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Based on the Buddhist Text Majjhima Nikaya which has been written in Pali, the story is about a dialogue that took place between Avantiputta and Kachchana.</p> <p>While Avantiputta was the king, Kachchana was the disciple of Buddha.</p>

	<p>The text reveals the kind of attitude that King had towards the Varna system. Samyutta Nikaya is the third volume of Sutta Pitaka and deals with subjects like 'What is a Buddha' and 'What is a Tathagata'</p> <p>Anguttara Nikaya deals with the philosophical teachings of Buddha.</p> <p>Ambattha Nikaya talks about denouncing the caste system, as well as the pretensions of Brahmins.</p>
98.	<p>In the first century AD, which among the following was <b>not</b> a major item of Indian exports to Rome?</p> <p>(a) Pepper</p> <p>(b) Spikenard</p> <p>(c) Tortoiseshell</p> <p>(d) Nutmeg</p> <p><b>ANSWER: D</b></p> <p><b>EXPLANATION:</b> India and Rome traded in luxury goods and not articles of daily use.</p> <p>Romans imported Spices from South India.</p> <p>Precious stones, including gems and pearl stones, were imported by Rome from Central and South India.</p> <p>Iron goods and Cutlery formed the part of India's export to the Roman Empire.</p> <p>Romans were extremely fond of Indian Pepper, called Yavanpriyai.</p> <p>Spikenard was fragrant and was used by the wealthy in Rome. It was imported from India.</p> <p>According to Moti Chandra, Romans were fond of the tortoiseshells from the Indian Ocean, however, the most significant ones were from Suvamadvipa.</p> <p>Nutmeg didn't form a part of exports from India to Rome.</p>



99. Which of the following statements relating to the Government of India Act, 1858 is/are correct?

1. The British Crown assumed sovereignty over India from the East India Company.
2. The British Parliament enacted the first statute for the governance of India under the direct rule of the British.
3. This Act was dominated by the principle of absolute imperial control without any popular participation in the administration of the country.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

**ANSWER: C**

**EXPLANATION:** All the statements are true. The GOI act 1858 was passed Post Revolt 1857.



100.	<p>Which of the following statements relating to the Indian Councils Act, 1861 is/are correct?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Act introduced a grain of popular element by including non-official members in the Governor-General's Executive Council.</li> <li>2. The members were nominated and their functions were confined exclusively to consideration of legislative proposals placed before it by the Governor-General.</li> <li>3. The Governor-General did not have effective legislative power.</li> </ol> <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below.</p> <p>(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) 1 only</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: The Indian Councils Act of 1861 transformed the viceroy's Executive Council into a miniature cabinet run on the portfolio system, and each of the five ordinary members was placed in charge of a distinct department of Calcutta's government—home, revenue, military, finance, and law.</p>

101.	<p>Which of the following statements relating to the historic Objectives Resolution, which was adopted by the Constituent Assembly, is/are correct?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Objectives Resolution inspired the shaping of the Constitution through all its subsequent stages.</li> <li>2. It was not just a resolution, but a declaration, a firm resolve and a pledge.</li> <li>3. It provided the underlying philosophy of our Constitution.</li> </ol> <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below.</p> <p>(a) 1 and 2 only</p> <p>(b) 1 only</p> <p>(c) 1, 2 and 3</p> <p>(d) 2 and 3 only</p> <p><b>ANSWER: C</b> EXPLANATION: All the statements are true. Jawaharlal Nehru introduced the Objectives Resolution in the Constituent Assembly on 13th December 1946. The Assembly extensively debated the Resolution between 16th and 19th.</p>
102.	<p>Who among the following European travellers never returned to Europe and settled down in India?</p> <p>(a) Duarte Barbosa</p> <p>(b) Manucci</p> <p>(c) Tavernier</p> <p>(d) Bernier</p> <p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p>

EXPLANATION: Niccolo Manucci, a versatile traveler from Venice, Italy, settled in India till his last in Chennai, 1720.

Over the time of his stay in India, he worked for the Portuguese, British, and also worked as free agent many times.

Duarte Barbosa was a Portuguese traveller who wrote details on the life and trade in South India.

Jean-Baptiste Tavernier was a french-jeweller who travelled to India six-time and compared India to the empires in Ottoman and Iran.

Francois Bernier was a Frenchman, a political philosopher, a historian, and a doctor who came to the Mughal Empire in search of opportunities.

He worked with Dara Shikoh and later with Danishmand Khan, an Armenian noble.



103. The class of Amar Nayakas in Vijayanagara is a reference to which of the following?

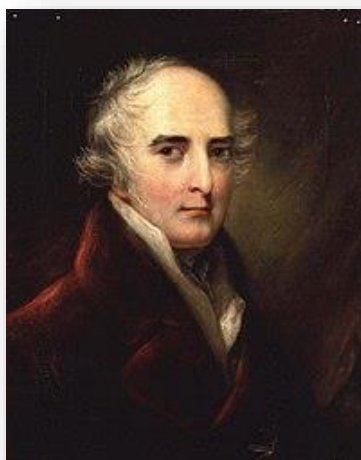
- (a) Village Chieftains
- (b) Senior Civil Servants
- (c) Tributary Chiefs
- (d) Military Commanders

ANSWER: D

	EXPLANATION: The amara-nayaka system was a political innovation of the Vijayanagara Empire as they played a very important role in the empire. They were the military commanders of Vijayanagara. Their duties were to collect taxes and other dues from peasants, trades and others.
104.	<p>The important source for Akbar's reign, <i>Tarikh-i-Akbari</i> was written by which one of the following Persian language scholars?</p> <p>(a) Arif Qandahari</p> <p>(b) Bayazid Bayat</p> <p>(c) Abdul Qadir Badauni</p> <p>(d) Nizamuddin Ahmad</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: <i>Tarikh-i-Akbari</i> is a well-known chronicle written on Akbar and an important source of the Mughal Administration during the rule. Also known as <i>Muzaffar Nama</i>, the work was compiled by Muhammad Arif Qandhari with the help of Muzaffar Khan. After completion, he was conferred a <i>Khilat</i>. He worked under Bairam Khan and Muzaffar Khan. Later in his life, he was made the diwan of Punjab.</p>
105.	<p>The aristocrat Muqarrab Khan was a great favourite of which Mughal Emperor?</p> <p>(a) Akbar</p> <p>(b) Jahangir</p> <p>(c) Farrukhsiyar</p> <p>(d) Shah Alam</p>
	<b>ANSWER: B</b>

	<p>EXPLANATION: Aristocrat Muqarrab Khan was the great favourite of Jahangir. According to Irfan Habib, despite being a physician, who generally were not regarded as a part of the Mughal Aristocracy, Muqarrab Khan was respected with high regard during the rule of Jahangir.</p> <p>It was because of his likeliness for Muqarrab Khan, that Jahangir gave him the title Shaikh Hasan Hassu.</p> <p>He attained a high mansab of 5,000 Zats and 5,000 Swadr.</p> <p>He was also appointed as the governor of three provinces during Jahangir's reign.</p>
106.	<p>Who was the first Nawab Wazir of Awadh in the 18th century?</p> <p>(a) Nawab Safdarjung</p> <p>(b) Nawab Saadat Ali Khan</p> <p>(c) Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula</p> <p>(d) Nawab Saadat Khan</p> <p><b>ANSWER: D</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: <b>Nawab Saadat Khan Burhan-ul-Mulk</b> (AD 1722-1739) founded Awadh as an autonomous state.</p> <p>He was appointed as governor by Mughal Emperor Muhammad Shah.</p> <p>He was made the king of Awadh to negotiate with Nadir Shah.</p> <p>Safdar Jung/ Abdul Mansur (AD 1739-1754) took part in the Battle of Manpur against Ahmed Shah Abdali.</p> <p>Shuja-ud-doula (AD 1754-1775) was the son of Safdar Jung and an ally of Ahmed Shah Abdali.</p>

107.	<p>According to the French traveller, Tavernier, the majority of houses in Varanasi during the 17th century were made of</p> <p>(a) brick and mud</p> <p>(b) stone and thatch</p> <p>(c) wood and stone</p> <p>(d) brick and stone</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: D</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Houses in Varanasi in the 17th century were constructed with Stone and brick.</p> <p>Jean Baptiste Tavernier came to Varanasi in 1655.</p> <p>He wrote extensively about the art and culture of Varanasi.</p> <p>He also wrote about the river Ganga and pointed out the concern of the pollution in the river.</p> <p>He was a French Gem merchant who bought the Hope diamond.</p> <p>He has given detailed account in his book 'Travels of India.'</p>
108.	<p>The College of Fort William was established by which one of the following Governor-Generals?</p> <p>(a) Warren Hastings</p> <p>(b) Lord Cornwallis</p> <p>(c) Richard Wellesley</p> <p>(d) William Bentinck</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: The initial attempt to train the Civil Servants locally was done by Lord Wellesley. Within the campus of the Fort William, he founded Fort Williams College on 10 July 1800.</p>



109. The Economic historian, who has used the data collected by Buchanan-Hamilton to support the thesis of deindustrialization in the 19th century India, is

- (a) Tirthankar Roy
- (b) Amiya Kumar Bagchi
- (c) Sabyasachi Bhattacharya
- (d) Irfan Habib

**ANSWER: B**

EXPLANATION: It was Amiya Kumar Bagchi who used Buchanan-Hamilton's data to support the thesis of deindustrialization in the 19th century.

He examined the evidence from the Handloom industry as well as the other traditional industries in the Gangetic plain region of Bihar.

His evidence suggests that a major decline was registered in the industrial employment share during the first half of the 19th century.

His evidence suggests a decline of 21 percent in deindustrialization.

Tirthankar Roy, a well-known economist also suggests that the number of people employed in the industries was more in the 1800s as compared to the 1900s.

Irfan Habib suggests that there might have been an increase in insurance rates during the 18th century.



While Sabyasachi Bhattacharya is a known historian of Modern India, he hasn't suggested any research papers on deindustrialization in the 19th century India.



110. Tea growing in India in the 19th century was made possible by

- (a) Joseph Banks
- (b) James Cook
- (c) Robert Fortune
- (d) Robert Owen

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EXAMS

**ANSWER: C**

EXPLANATION: In 1843, a Scottish Horticulturalist Robert Fortune travelled to China to study the tea plantations there.

He returned to India in 1849.

He smuggled around 13,000 plants and 10,000 seeds in glass bottles through Calcutta and Hong Kong.

It was after this, that the Britishers were able to dig their feet deep into the Tea Industry in Eastern India.



111. Subhas Chandra Bose started the 'Azad Hind Radio' in which of the following countries?

- (a) Japan
- (b) Austria
- (c) Germany
- (d) Malaysia

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EXAMS

**ANSWER: C**

EXPLANATION: The Azad Hind Radio was established in Berlin, Germany in 1942 by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose as a tool of propaganda against the British government.

It first began broadcasting on January 7, 1942.

It was originally headquartered in Germany, but later shifted to Singapore, and then to Myanmar.

112.	<p>Which political party formally accepted the Cabinet Mission Plan on 6th June, 1946, which had rejected the demand for a sovereign Pakistan?</p> <p>(a) The Hindu Mahasabha</p> <p>(b) The Congress</p> <p>(c) The Muslim League</p> <p>(d) The Unionist Party</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: INC, IML &amp; the Unionist Party formally accepted the Cabinet Mission Plan on 6th June 1946. Congress, which initially accepted the proposals which rejected Pakistan, later rejected the Plan claiming the disproportionate representation that was given to the Muslim League.</p> <p>Further, J.L Nehru in a public speech raised objections that may be drawn against the proposed groupings from the North-western Frontier Province, and Assam.</p> <p>Later, when Jinnah got to know about the plan of Nehru to use majority in Constituent Assembly to change the scheme in future, he rejected it on behalf of the grouping.</p>
113.	<p>The elected President of the All India Kisan Sabha, which met in Vijayawada (1944), was</p> <p>(a) Sahajananda Saraswati</p> <p>(b) Vinoba Bhave</p> <p>(c) Achyut Rao Patwardhan</p> <p>(d) Narendra Dev</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: The All-India Kisan Sabha held its eighth session in Bezawada, now called Vijayawada in Andhra Pradesh.</p> <p>The session was held between 14-15th March 1944.</p>

	Swami Sahajanand Saraswathi was elected as the president of this session. The first All India Kisan Sabha - a peasant-based organization - was held in 1936. It was also formed by Sahajanand Saraswathi at the Lucknow Session of the Indian National Congress.
114.	<p>Who took over the 'Eka Movement' started by the Congress in Awadh during 1921-1922?</p> <p>(a) Bhagwan Ahir</p> <p>(b) Madari Pasi</p> <p>(c) Baba Ramchandra</p> <p>(d) Shah Naeem Ata</p> <p><b>ANSWER: B</b> EXPLANATION: Eka Movement or Unity Movement is a peasant movement which took place in Hardoi, Bahraich and Sitapur during the end of 1921 by Madari Pasi, an offshoot of Non-Cooperation Movement. The initial thrust was given by the leaders of Congress and Khilafat movement.</p>
115.	<p>Which organization was started at the Haridwar Kumbh Mela in 1915?</p> <p>(a) Sanatan Dharma Sabha</p> <p>(b) Dev Samaj</p> <p>(c) Brahmin Sabha</p> <p>(d) Hindu Mahasabha</p> <p><b>ANSWER: D</b> EXPLANATION: Hindu Mahasabha was founded in 1914 by Madan Mohan Malviya. It worked with Arya Samaj and other Hindu organizations.</p>

	<p>It was directly link with Rastriya Swam Sevak Sangh (RSS) found in 1925 at Nagpur by K.B.Hedgewar.</p> <p>The first All India Hindu Mahasabha Conference was organized at Hardiwar Kumbh Mela in 1915.</p> <p>The Sabha became more aggressive after 1929 and started propagating Hindu Rashtra which was different from Gandhiji's Ram Rajya.</p>
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116.	<p><b>Henry T. Colebrooke was a Professor of Sanskrit in which one of the following institutions?</b></p> <p>A. Fort William College B. Serampore Mission C. Kashi Vidyapith D. Asiatic Society</p> <p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: <b>Henry T. Colebrooke</b> was appointed professor at Fort William College in 1805. The college was started by Lord Wellesley in the year 1800. It was started with the intention of training new civil servants in local languages.</p>
117.	<p><b>The Deccan Agriculturalists Relief Act of 1879 was enacted with which one of the following objectives.</b></p> <p>A. Restore lands to the dispossessed peasants B. Ensure financial assistance to peasants during social and religious occasions C. Restrict the sale of land for indebtedness to outsiders D. Give legal aid to insolvent peasants</p> <p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: The Deccan Riots Commission was set up which presented a report to the British Parliament in 1878. In 1879, the Agriculturists Relief Act was passed which ensured that the farmers could not be arrested and imprisoned if they were unable to pay their debts. It was an Act for the relief of Indebted Agriculturists in certain parts of the Deccan.</p>
118.	<p><b>The Damin-i-Koh was created by the British Government to settle which one of the following communities?</b></p> <p>A. Santhals B. Mundas C. Oraons D. Saoras</p>

	<p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Santhals were invited to Bengal around the 1780s by powerful Zamindars to take care of agriculture.</p> <p>The British were facing stiff opposition from Paharias who would not cut forests and plough fields which generate revenue in areas around the Rahmahal hills.</p> <p>The Santhals were flexible and were hired by the British. Around 1830s large areas of land was given to the Santhals around the foothills of Raj Mahal hills to be cleared and cultivated. The Paharias were pushed into the barren hills.</p> <p>The area given to Santhals around Raj Mahal Hills was called Damin-i-Koh. They soon expanded the cultivated area and population multiple folds.</p> <p>Santhals soon realized they were being oppressed and in 1855 Santhal rebellion started and Santhal Paraganas (5500 km<sup>2</sup> exclusive area)) was created to satisfy them.</p>
119.	<p><b>The Limitation Law, which passed by the British in 1859, addressed which one of the following issues?</b></p> <p>A. Loan bonds would not have any legal validity</p> <p>B. Loan bonds signed between money lender and Ryots would have validity only for three years</p> <p>C. Loan bonds could not be executed by money lenders</p> <p>D. Loan bonds would have validity for ten years</p> <p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: The ryots came to see the moneylender as devious and deceitful. They complained of moneylenders manipulating laws and forging accounts. In 1859 the British passed a Limitation Law that stated that the loan bonds signed between moneylenders and ryots would have validity for only three years. This law was meant to check the accumulation of interest over time. The moneylender, however, turned the law around, forcing the ryot to sign a new bond every three years.</p>
120.	<p><b>Who among the following was known during the days of the Revolt of 1857 as 'Danka Shah'?</b></p> <p>A. Shah Mal</p> <p>B. Maulavi Ahmadullah Shah</p> <p>C. Nana Sahib</p> <p>D. Tantia Tope</p> <p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p>

EXPLANATION: Ahmadullah Shah Madrasi alias Danka Shah (1789-1858), a descendant of the Qutub Shahi family of the Deccan, was in Faizabad when the sepoys mutinied in Meerut. He threw himself into the movement then and there. This was why he also came to be known as Ahmadullah Shah Faizabadi.



121. **The Summary Settlement of 1856 was based on which one of the following assumptions.**

- A. The Talukdars were the rightful owners of the land
- B. The Talukdars were interlopers with no permanent stakes in the land.
- C. The Talukdars could evict the peasants from the lands
- D. The Talukdars would take a portion of the revenue which flowed to the State

**ANSWER: B**


EXPLANATION: The annexation of Awadh started by dethroning Nawab Wajid Ali Shah in the year 1856 on the count of misgovernance. The British wished for Awadh to be a part of British territory assuming it had fertile soils.

They realized Talukdars were landholders in the region and were powerful. To reduce the landholding, they assumed talukdars as interlopers and not original owners of the land and that the peasants were oppressed.

Upon assuming full revenue control, the British realized the lands were grossly overestimated and talukdars were not oppressors but were necessary for the system.

This incident was one of the reasons for Awadh being a strong centre for the Revolt of 1857.



122.	<p><b>Who amongst the following organized the All India Scheduled Castes Federation?</b></p> <p>A. Jyotiba Phule B. Periyar C. B.R. Ambedkar D. M.K. Karunanidhi</p> <p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Scheduled Caste Federation was founded by Dr. Ambedkar in 1942 to fight for the rights of the Dalit community. SCF was the successor organization of the Independent Labour Party led by Ambedkar. SCF later evolved into the Republican Party of India.</p> <div data-bbox="616 846 1010 1357">  </div>
123.	<p><b>Who designed the Bombay Secretariat in the 1870s?</b></p> <p>A. H. St. Clair Wilkins B. Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney C. Purushottamdas Thakurdas D. Nusserwanji Tata</p> <p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Bombay Secretariat was designed and constructed by St Clair Wilkins in the Venetian Gothic style. It has arcaded verandahs with huge gable over the west facade. It was a monument to the civic pride of Bombay's British rulers.</p> <p>Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney and Nusserwanji Tata were Parsi industrialists.</p>



124. **Who was the founder of Mahakali Pathshala in Calcutta?**

- A. Maharani Tapaswini
- B. Sister Nivedita
- C. Madame Blavatsky
- D. Sarojini Naidu

**ANSWER: A**

EXPLANATION: The Mahakali Pathshala in Calcutta was founded by Maharani Tapaswini in the year 1893. She was one of the first people to concentrate on girls, women education. She has fought along with Rani Laxmi Bai in the revolt of 1857.

125. **Which European ruler had observed 'Bear in mind that the commerce of India is the commerce of the world .... he who can exclusively command it is the dictator of Europe.'**

- A. Queen Victoria
- B. Peter the Great of Russia
- C. Napoleon Bonaparte
- D. Gustav II Adolf

**ANSWER: B**

EXPLANATION: India was one of the main centres of world trade and industry. Peter the Great of Russia was led to exclaim: "Bear in mind that the commerce of India is the commerce of the world and ... he who can exclusively command it is the dictator of Europe."



126. Which European traveler had observed, "A Hindu woman can go anywhere alone, even in the most crowded places, and she need never fear the impertinent looks and jokes of idle loungers"?

- A. Francois Bernier
- B. Jean-Baptiste Tavernier
- C. Thomas Roe
- D. Abbe J.A. Dubois

**ANSWER: D**

EXPLANATION: A European traveller, Abbe J.A. Dubois, commented, at the beginning of the 19th century: "A Hindu woman can go anywhere alone, even in the most crowded places, and she need never fear the impertinent looks and jokes of idle loungers.... A house inhabited solely by women is a sanctuary which the most shameless libertine would not dream of violating.' The women of the time possessed title individuality of their own. This does not mean that there were no exceptions to this rule.

127. Which Indian social theorist had argued that the idea of a homogenized Hinduism was constructed through the 'cultural arrogance of post-enlightenment Europe'?

- A. Ashis Nandy
- B. Partha Chatterjee
- C. T. K. Oommen
- D. Rajni Kothari

**ANSWER: A**

EXPLANATION: Ashis Nandy differentiated Nationalism from Patriotism. He worked extensively on the relationship between Indians and Britishers. He theorized that Indian Nationalism was a result of various theories, happenings all around the world and particularly Europe. He argued that the theory that homogenized Hinduism was constructed through the cultural arrogance of post-enlightenment Europe.



SSB Crack EXAMS

128. **Which one of the following is not a change brought about by the Indian Independence Act of 1947?**

- A. The Government of India Act, 1919 was amended to provide an interim Constitution.
- B. India ceased to be a dependency.
- C. The Crown was the source of authority till new Constitution was framed.
- D. The Governor-General was the constitutional head of Indian Dominion.

**ANSWER: B**

EXPLANATION: The complete legislative authority would be given to the Constituent Assemblies of the new countries.

The Act decided to grant independence to India and Pakistan with effect from 15th August 1947.

The new boundaries of the dominions would be demarcated by the Boundary Commission.

British suzerainty over the princely states was to end. These states could decide to join either India or Pakistan or remain independent. Over 560 states decided to merge with India.

	<p>The British emperor would cease to use the title 'Emperor of India'.</p> <p><b>Until the new dominions' constitutions would become effective, the heads of state would be the respective Governor-Generals who would continue to assent laws passed by the Constituent Assemblies in the <u>name of the king</u>.</b></p> <p>This Act received the royal assent on 18th July 1947 and entered into force. Pakistan became independent on 14th August and India on 15th August 1947. Muhammad Ali Jinnah was appointed Pakistan's Governor-General and Lord Mountbatten became India's.</p>
129.	<p><b>Which one of the following developments took place because of the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854?</b></p> <p>A. The Missouri Compromise was repealed, and people of Kansas and Nebraska were allowed to determine whether they should own slaves or not.</p> <p>B. The Act did not permit the territories the right to vote over the question of slavery.</p> <p>C. The voice of the majority regarding the issue of slavery was muzzled.</p> <p>D. The Federal Government had the sole authority to decide on slavery.</p> <p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p><b>EXPLANATION: Kansas-Nebraska Act of May 30, 1854, was passed by the US Congress.</b></p> <p><b>It permitted individuals in the domains of Kansas and Nebraska to choose for themselves whether to permit subjugation or slavery inside their fringes.</b></p> <p>The Act served to cancel the Missouri Compromise of 1820 which denied subjugation north of scope 36°30'.</p> <p>The Kansas-Nebraska Act infuriated numerous in the North who considered the Missouri Compromise to be a long-standing authoritative understanding. While in the pro-slavery South it was unequivocally bolstered.</p> <p>After the Kansas-Nebraska Act was passed, pro-slavery and anti-slavery supporters surged in to settle Kansas to influence the result of the principal decision held there after the law became effective.</p> <p>Pro-slavery pioneers conveyed the decision however were accused of misrepresentation by anti-slavery settlers, and the outcomes were not acknowledged by them.</p>
130.	<p><b>Which of the following statements about Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar, as a drafting member of the Constitution of India, are correct?</b></p> <p><b>1. He favored the role of the Supreme Court in taking important decisions related to the interpretation of the Constitution of India.</b></p>

**2. He felt that the Supreme Court had to draw the line between liberty and social control.**

**3. He believed in the dominance of the executive over the judiciary.**

**4. He favored a dictatorial form of governance.**

A. 1 and 2 only

B. 1, 2 and 3

C. 3 and 4

D. 1, 2 and 4

**ANSWER: A**

EXPLANATION: On 23 November 1949, Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar, while making of the constitution said about the role of supreme court - "While there can be no two opinions on the need for the maintenance of judicial independence, ...it is also necessary to keep in view one important principle. The doctrine of independence is not to be raised to the level of a dogma to enable the judiciary to function as a kind of super-legislature or super executive. The judiciary is there to interpret the Constitution or adjudicate upon the rights..."

The Indian Constitution depends on a fragile standard of the restricted detachment of power and checks and balances. This implies every organ of the administration has an unmistakable region of working. Along these lines, the Parliament is preeminent in making laws and altering or amending the Constitution, the executive or official is incomparable in actualizing them while the legal executive is preeminent in settling questions and choosing whether the laws that have been made are as per the arrangements of the Constitution. Despite such obvious division of intensity, the contention between the Parliament and judiciary, and executive and judiciary has remained an intermittent subject in Indian governmental issues.





131. In 1921, during which one of the following tours, Gandhiji shaved his head and began wearing loincloth to identity with the poor?
- A. Ahmadabad
  - B. Champaran
  - C. Chauri Chaura
  - D. South India

**ANSWER: D**

**EXPLANATION:** On 22nd September 1921, Gandhi made a momentous decision to change his attire. From the elaborate Gujarati attire, he decided on a simple dhoti and shawl. This epoch-making decision was taken by Gandhiji in Madurai after he decided that he must work for and with the poor people of India and how can he identify with them if he wears different clothes from them.



132. Shimla was founded as a hill station to use as strategic place for billeting troops, guarding frontier, and launching campaign during
- A. Anglo-Maratha War
  - B. Anglo-Burmese War
  - C. Anglo-Gurkha War
  - D. Anglo-Afghan War

**ANSWER: C**

EXPLANATION: History of Shimla goes back to the period of Anglo –Gurkha war in the year 1808-09. The British connection with the area developed only after this battle between the Sikh rulers of these hills and the Gurkhas from Nepal.



133. Which politician in British India had opposed to a Pakistan that would mean "Muslim Raj here and Hindu Raj elsewhere"?

- A. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
- B. Sikandar Hayat Khan
- C. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- D. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai

**ANSWER: B**

EXPLANATION: "Pakistan would mean a massacre," the Premier of Punjab Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan predicted to the distinguished civilian Penderel Moon as early as in October 1938 (Divide and Quit, page 20). That was well before the Muslim League adopted the Pakistan resolution on March 23, 1940, in Lahore, radically altering Sir Sikandar's draft just 24 hours before it was passed. He repudiated it because it dropped the organic link between the two parts of India, which he had provided. He told the Punjab Legislative Assembly, on March 11, 1941, "We do not ask for freedom that there may be Muslim Raj here and Hindu Raj elsewhere. If that is what Pakistan means I will have nothing to do with it."



134.

*List-I*  
(Author)

*List-II*  
(Book)

A. Sekhar  
Bandyopadhyay

1. *Jawaharlal Nehru :  
A Biography, Vol-I,  
1889-1947*

B. Sarvepalli Gopal

2. *From Plassey to  
Partition : A History  
of Modern India*

C. David Hardiman

3. *The Ascendancy of  
the Congress in  
Uttar Pradesh,  
1926-1934*

D. Gyanendra  
Pandey

4. *Gandhi in His Time  
and Ours*

ack  
EXAMS

*Code :*

(a) A B C D  
2 4 1 3

(b) A B C D  
2 1 4 3

(c) A B C D  
3 1 4 2

(d) A B C D  
3 4 1 2

**ANSWER: B**

EXPLANATION: Self Explanatory.

135. Arrange the following in the chronological order of their implementation :

1. The Indian Factory Act (First)
2. The Vernacular Press Act
3. The Morley-Minto Reforms
4. The Cornwallis Code

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

- (a) 4, 2, 1, 3
- (b) 2, 4, 1, 3
- (c) 3, 4, 1, 2
- (d) 2, 1, 3, 4

**ANSWER: A**

EXPLANATION: The **Cornwallis Code** is a body of legislation enacted in **1793** by the East India Company to improve the governance of its territories in India.

	<p>In British India, the <b>Vernacular Press Act in 1878</b> was enacted to curtail the freedom of the Indian press and prevent the expression of criticism toward British policies.</p> <p>During Lord Ripon's time, the <b>first Factories Act was adopted in 1881</b>. Following this act, a Factory Commission was appointed in 1885.</p> <p><b>Indian Councils Act of 1909</b>, also called <b>Morley-Minto Reforms</b>, series of reform measures enacted in <b>1909</b> by the British Parliament, the main component of which directly introduced the elective principle to membership in the imperial and local legislative councils in India.</p>
136.	<p><b>What was the Dutt-Bradley thesis ?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) The Working Committee of the Indian National Congress decided that Congress should play a crucial role in realising the independence of India</li> <li>(b) The Socialist party decided to play foremost part in anti-imperialist struggle</li> <li>(c) Revolutionary socialist Batukeshwar Dutt put forth a ten-point plan to work for the success of anti-imperialist front</li> <li>(d) It was a Communist party document, according to which the National Congress could play a great part and a foremost part in realising the anti-imperialist people's front</li> </ul> <p><b>ANSWER: D</b></p> <p><b>EXPLANATION:</b> Rajani Palme Dutt was a known comrade belonging to the Communist Party of India, and the nephew of Romesh Chandra Dutt. R. Palme Dutt and Ben Bradley wrote the famous Dutt-Bradley thesis in 1936. The theory proposed collaborative efforts by National Congress to build a collective voice against the imperialist powers. It helped the various parties in India to come together to fight against the British Government and their policies.</p>



	Nehru, who was elected as the President of the National Congress in 1936 session held in Lucknow, called for securing a collective affiliation of the peasant and trade union organizations, which was one of the proposed points in the Dutt-Bradley thesis.
137.	<p><b>The <i>khuntkatti</i> tenure was prevalent in which one of the following regions of India during the British Colonial Rule ?</b></p> <p>(a) Bundelkhand (b) Karnataka (c) Chota Nagpur (d) Madras Presidency</p> <p><b>ANSWER: C</b> EXPLANATION: Mundari Khuntkatti was among the Mundas of Chotanagpur region, a customary institution providing ownership of land among the families belonging to the same clan or "killi". They made the land cultivable by clearing the forest. The Chotanagpur Tenancy Act, 1908 reduced the role of Mundari Khuntkattidars as a mere tenant of land, and not the owner of the village or the land.</p>
138.	<p><b>Who among the following started the Indian Agriculture Service ?</b></p> <p>(a) Lord Curzon (b) William Bentinck (c) Lord Minto (d) Lord Rippon</p> <p><b>ANSWER: A</b> EXPLANATION: Indian Agriculture Services &amp; Indian Agricultural Research Institute was a result of the decision taken by Lord Curzon in 1905. It was further supported by Lord Minto in 1906.</p>

139.	<p><b>'Chandimangala' was composed in which one of the following languages during the 16<sup>th</sup> century CE ?</b></p> <p>(a) Sanskrit</p> <p>(b) Tamil</p> <p>(c) Bengali</p> <p>(d) Oriya</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Kabikankan Mukundaram Chakrabarti was a 16th-century Bengali poet who is best known for writing the epic poem Chandimangal, which is considered one of the most prominent works of Mangalkavya, one of the most important sub-genres of medieval Bengali literature.</p>
140.	<p><b>In December 1962, which Soviet leader declared that China was responsible for the Sino-Indian War of 1962 ?</b></p> <p>(a) Khrushchev</p> <p>(b) Bulganin</p> <p>(c) Suslov</p> <p>(d) Malenkov</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov was a Soviet statesman during the Cold War. He served as Second Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union from 1965, and as unofficial Chief Ideologue of the Party until his death in 1982.</p>



141. Who among the following in his book *'The Managerial Revolution'* argued that a managerial class dominated all industrial societies, both capitalist and communist, by virtue of its technical and scientific knowledge and its administrative skills ?

- (a) James Burnham
- (b) Robert Michels
- (c) Gaetano Mosca
- (d) Vilfredo Pareto

**ANSWER: A**

**EXPLANATION:** James Burnham wrote the book *'The Managerial Revolution'* where he argued that **Capitalism** was **long dead**.

- According to him, the then system was being replaced by what he called the **'managerialism'** - a new economic system.
- The book was written in **1941**.
- He argued that **Capitalism** would be replaced by the **rule of administrators**, both in **business** and in **government**.

142. Who were the Nayanars ?
- (a) Those who were immersed in devotion to Vishnu
  - (b) Those who were devotees of Buddha
  - (c) Leaders who were devotees of Shiva
  - (d) Leaders who were devotees of Basveshwara

**ANSWER: C**

**EXPLANATION:** The Nayanars and Alvars led religious movements in south India during the seventh to ninth centuries. The Nayanars were devotees of Shiva while the Alvars were the devotees of Vishnu. They came from all castes including those considered 'untouchable' like the Pulaiyar and the Panars.

- 143.
- | <i>List I</i><br>(Ethnic<br>Territorial<br>Segment) | <i>List II</i><br>(Related<br>Occupational<br>Pattern) |
|---|--|
| A. Maruta Makkal                                    | 1. Pastoralists  |
| B. Kuravan Makkal                                   | 2. Fishing people                                      |
| C. Mullai Makkal                                    | 3. Ploughmen   |
| D. Neytal Makkal                                    | 4. Hill people   |

**Code :**

- |     | <b>A</b> | <b>B</b> | <b>C</b> | <b>D</b> |
|-----|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| (a) | 3        | 1        | 4        | 2        |
| (b) | 2        | 1        | 4        | 3        |
| (c) | 3        | 4        | 1        | 2        |
| (d) | 2        | 4        | 1        | 3        |

	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: According to Tamil Literature</p> <p>Maruta Makkal - Ploughmen living in villages and inhabiting fertile tracts</p> <p>Kuravan Makkal - Hill people who told people their fortunes</p> <p>Mullai Makkal - Pastoralist, Shepherds.</p> <p>Neytal Makkal - Fishing people living in coastal villages called pattinam.</p> <p>Palai Makkal - People of the dry plains.</p>
144.	<p><b>Who among the following Mughal emperors was a follower of the Naqshbandiyya leader, Khwaja Ubaydullah Ahrar ?</b></p> <p>(a) Babur</p> <p>(b) Humayun</p> <p>(c) Akbar</p> <p>(d) Jahangir</p> <p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: <b>Nasiruddin Obaidullah Ahrar (1404-1490 AD)</b> more popularly known as Khwaja Ahrar was a member of the Golden Chain of the Naqshbandi Sufi spiritual order of Central Asia. He was born in Samarkand, Uzbekistan to a religious and devout Muslim family. Babur was his follower.</p>

145.	<p>Which one of the following statements about the Government of India Act, 1919 is <i>not</i> correct ?</p> <p>(a) It extended the practice of communal representation.</p> <p>(b) It made the Central Executive responsible to the Legislature.</p> <p>(c) It is also known as the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms.</p> <p>(d) It paved the way for federalism by clearly separating the responsibilities of the Centre and the Provinces.</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: The Second Option is not true. Indeed, it was the quite opposite i.e. The Act made the Governor-General the chief executive authority. There had to be the Executive Council of the Viceroy of eight members, out of which three were to be Indians. The governor-general could restore cuts in grants, certify bills rejected by the central legislature and issue ordinances.</p>
146.	<p>The concept of "Four Pillar State", free from district magistracy for India was suggested by</p> <p>(a) Lala Lajpat Rai</p> <p>(b) Ram Manohar Lohia</p> <p>(c) Raja Ram Mohan Roy</p> <p>(d) Subash Chandra Bose</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Rama Manohar Lohia was a strong advocate of the devolution of politico-administrative power. He coined the phrase 'Four-Pillar State', where he supported the Panchayati Raj. He graduated from Calcutta University in 1929. He completed his doctoral studies from Germany in 1933, post which he wrote a Ph.D. thesis on 'Salt taxation in India'. The focus of the study was on Gandhi's socio-economic theory.</p>

147.	<p>Consider the following statements :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. According to <i>Mahavamsa</i>, Ashoka turned to the Buddha's dhamma when his nephew Nigrodha preached the doctrine to him.</li> <li>2. <i>Divyavadana</i> ascribes Ashoka being drawn to the Buddha's teaching to the influence of Samudra, a merchant-turned monk.</li> <li>3. <i>Dipavamsa</i> speaks of Samudra, the 12-year-old son of a merchant, as the key figure in Ashoka's coming under the influence of the Buddhist dhamma.</li> </ol> <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?</p> <p>(a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) 1 and 2 (d) 1 and 3</p> <p><b>ANSWER: C</b> EXPLANATION: The <b>Dipavamsa</b> is the oldest historical record of Sri Lanka. The chronicle is believed to be compiled from Atthakatha and other sources around the 3rd to 4th century CE. Together with the Mahavamsa, it is the source of many accounts of ancient history of Sri Lanka and India.</p>
148.	<p>Name the site that gives us valuable information about India's maritime links on the Coromandel coast.</p> <p>(a) Bharukachchha (b) Karur (c) Arikamedu (d) Anuradhapura</p>



	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: <b>Arikamedu</b> is a Southern Archaeological site in Puducherry. There have been found Indo-Pacific beads, megalithic stones made of black and red ceramics. In Tamil, these beads are called Pandukal. They were traded through the port, which today is known as the Coromandel coast.</p>
149.	<p><b>Who is the author of the 16<sup>th</sup> century Sanskrit text, the <i>Vraja Bhakti Vilasa</i> which focuses on the Braj region in North India ?</b></p> <p>(a) <b>Todar Mal</b></p> <p>(b) <b>Narayana Bhatta</b></p> <p>(c) <b>Chaitanya</b></p> <p>(d) <b>Rupa Goswami</b></p> <p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: <b>Narayana Bhatta Goswami</b>, a disciple of Shri Krishna Dasa Brahmachari, is the author of the 16th century Sanskrit text, <i>Vajra Bhakti</i>. The book focuses on the Braj region in Northern India. He was attached to the <i>Vraja Bhumi</i>. He wandered through the forests and uncovered several deities that were not being worshipped and started their worshipping.</p>
150.	<p><b>Statement I: The Greek travelers were most impressed by the fertility of India's soil and the energy and ability of her cultivators.</b></p> <p><b>Statement II: Ancient India knew the use of manure.</b></p> <p>A. Both the statements are individually true, and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.</p> <p>B. Both statements are individually true, but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I.</p> <p>C. Statement I is true, but Statement II is false</p> <p>D. Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.</p> <p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: The Greeks found it astonishing that Indians could cultivate two crops in a year.</p> <p>The Ancient Indian Villagers used wooden ploughs that were drawn by oxen, which has been verified by the excavation from various Harappan Phases.</p>

	It was because the villagers in Ancient India knew how to make proper use of manure to increase cultivation. Both statements are individually true, but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I.
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