



All India Civil Services Coaching Centre

(Under the aegis of Government of Tamil Nadu)

Answer Key Explanation

Indian History and Culture

Maximum Questions: 100

Maximum Marks: 200

1. Ans. D

Exp: Paleolithic Culture: The people of this period were mainly hunters and food gatherers and barely managed to gather his food and lived on hunting. He had no knowledge of cultivation and house building. They used stone weapons for hunting. The Paleolithic Culture of India developed in the Pleistocene period of ice age. Various caves and rockshelters belonging to the upper Paleolithic phase have been discovered at Bhimbetka. The Paleolithic period is known as the Stone Age.

2. Ans. B

Exp: The remains of horse have been found at Surkotada.

3. Ans. C

4. Ans. D

Exp: Harappan Script is in the pictographic form and has not been deciphered yet.

5. Ans. D

6. Ans. D

Exp: Mother Goddess, Pashupati Shiva, Peepal, Pigeon, Swastik were worshipped by the Harappans.

7. Ans. C

8. Ans. C

Exp: There is no indication of the use of coins.

9. Ans. A

Exp: Deities were not viewed as all-powerful.

10. Ans. A

Exp: The Dharmasutras are rules and regulations for the general public and the rulers. It can be termed in the modern concept as the constitution and the law books for the ancient Indian polity and society. These are also called Dharmashastras. These were compiled between 600 and 200 B.C.

11. Ans. B

Exp: The dasas and dasyus were conquered by the Aryans and treated as slaves and shudras. The Rig-Veda mentions arya Varna and dasa Varna.

12. Ans. D

Exp: The Charvaka system (also called Lokayata) believes only in materialism. The physical body composed of material elements is the only essence of man. The Charvaka system does not believe in soul, god, or any other life beyond the present one. There is no life beyond death, no heaven or hell, no 'Law of karma, and no rebirth.

13. Ans. A

Exp: The Svetambara Jain canon was written in Ardha-Magadhi Prakrit. The religious texts of the Digambara Jain of the south were written in the Maharashtri and Sauraseni Prakrits. The commentaries on Buddhism texts were written in Prakrit language and later in Sanskrit.

14. Ans. D

15. Ans. D

16. Ans. D

Exp: Pramāna are of five kinds: mati or "sensory knowledge", Sruta or "scriptural knowledge", avadhi or "clairvoyance", manahpariyaya or "telepathy", and kevala".

17. Ans. B

Exp: Buddhism and Jainism differ in fundamental conceptions about salvation and certain other matters. The Jaina conception of soul is radically different from that of a Buddhist.

Jainism laid great stress upon asceticism and practiced it in a very rigorous manner, whereas, Buddha decried it, and asked his disciples to follow the middle path between a life of ease and luxury on one hand, and rigorous asceticism on the other. Besides, Buddha denounced the practice of going out naked, and the Jaina attitude of non-injury to animals was carried to far greater excesses than was ever contemplated by Buddhism.

18. Ans. C

Exp: Five branches of historical studies are considered to form the subject matter of the Puranas. These are (i) sarga (evolution of universe), (ii) pratisarga (involution of universe), (iii) manvantara (recurring of time), (iv) vamsa (genealogical list of kings and sages), and (v) vamsanucharita (life stories of some selected characters). Later on description of the tirthas (sacred places of pilgrimage) and their mahatmya (religious importance) was also included in it.

19. Ans. B

Exp: The Samkhya is the oldest of all systems of philosophy. It teaches the existence of twenty five basic principles (tattva). Of these twenty five tattvas, first is Prakriti i.e. "matter". The Samkhya system believes that the evolution of universe is not due to God

but due to the inherent nature of the Prakriti. It is from Prakriti that all things like air, water, ether (akasa), intelligence (buddhi), self-consciousness, sight, touch, hearing, speech, etc. develop. One of the most important tattva in all this is Purusa, the "soul". As in Jainism the Samkhya believes that there are infinite number of souls and Purusa is not dependent on Prakriti nor Prakriti is dependent on Purusa. Yet Purusa is involved in some way in the Prakriti i.e. the matter and salvation lies in recognising their differences. A very important feature of Samkhya is the doctrine of three qualities (guna). These are virtue (Sattva), passion (Rajas) and dullness (Tamas).

20. Ans. C

Exp: The inscriptions on rocks are called Rock Edicts, and those on Pillars, Pillar Edicts. The Ashokan inscriptions are found in India, Nepal, Pakistan and Afghanistan. Altogether, they appear at 47 places. However, the name of Ashoka occurs only in copies of Minor Rock Edict found at three places in Karnataka and one in Madhya Pradesh. All other inscriptions refer to him as devanampiya (beloved of the gods) and piyadasi. These inscriptions are generally located on ancient highways. The inscriptions of Ashoka were written in four different scripts. In Afghanistan area they were written in Greek and Aramaic languages and scripts, and in Pakistan area, in Prakrit language and Kharosthi script. Inscriptions from all other areas are in Prakrit language, written in Brahmi script.

21. Ans. D

Exp: The Indo-Greeks rulers were the first rulers in India to issue coins. Punch marked coins were the earliest coins than the coins issued by the Greeks and cannot be assigned with any dynasty. Hellenistic art was not a purely Greek art; it was the outcome of the Greek contact with non Greek conquered peoples after Alexander's death which was introduced under the Greek rule. Greeks were followed by the Shakas, who controlled a much larger part of India than the Greeks did.

22. Ans. C

Exp: The Vajjis were the most important republican state during the period of Buddha. They were settled on the northern side of the Ganga, while Magadha was on the south. Vajji was a confederation of eight ganas among which the Lichchhavis were most prominent. These were called astakulika (eight families). Vajjis, Lichchhavis, Videhas and Jnatrika were important families. Mahavira, the twenty-fourth Jaina Tirthankara was born in the last mentioned family. During the time of Buddha, the Lichchhavis, under the leadership of Chetaka, were the most prominent gana in the Vajji sangha. They are also called kshatriyas. The Vajjis were defeated and assimilated in the Magadha empire by Ajatasattu.

23. Ans. B

Exp: There is no doubt that Ashoka's personal religion was Buddhism. In his Bhabru edict he says he had full faith in Buddha, Dhamma and Sangha. Though Ashoka accepted Buddhism as his main faith, he never forced either Buddhism or the Buddhist ideals on his subjects.

The Dhamma, as explained in Ashoka's edicts is not a religion or a religious system but a 'Moral Law', a 'Common Code of Conduct' or an 'Ethical Order'. Ashoka is the only king in the history of human kind who apologized to his conquered subject for having waged war (Kalinga) against them and caused them misery and sufferings.

24. Ans. D

25. Ans. A

Exp: The institution of marriage was important and different types of marriages- monogamy, polygyny and polyandry are mentioned in the Rig Veda.

26. Ans. A

Exp: Maritime trade was also present in Indus valley civilization.

27. Ans. A

Exp: Political unification was encouraged after Alexander invasion.

28. Ans. D

29. Ans. A

Exp: The common man had NO participation in the administration. In this system unlike monarchies, where a hereditary king rules, administration was run by an elected king with the help of a large council or assemblies comprising heads of all important clans and families.

30. Ans. D

31. Ans. B

Exp: Girnar is a rock edict site.

32. Ans. D

33. Ans. D

Exp: Chinese pilgrim Fa-hien visited India during the reign of Chandragupta II.

34. Ans. D

35. Ans. B

Exp: Stupas were constructed over the relics of the Buddha at Rajagraha, Vaishali, Kapilavastu, Allakappa, Ramagrama, Vethadipa, Pava, Kushinagar and Pippalvina.

36. Ans. C

Exp: The Sangam literature was collected and classified at the three successive assemblies, the Sangams which were held in the town of Madurai, the PANDYAN capital from AD 100-250.

37. Ans. A

Exp: Agraharas were the grant of land, free from all taxes, to the learned Brahmins.

38. Ans. C

39. Ans. D

Exp: The Sangam literature, describes many kings and dynasties of South India. It was the poetic compilation by group of poets of different times patronised by many chiefs and kings.

These are, in all, 30,000 lines of poetry arranged in two main groups, Patinenkilkanakku and the Pattupattu. The Sangam literature consists of short and long poems which were composed by a large number of poets in praise of their kings. This literature generally describes events upto the fourth century A.D.

40. **Ans. C**

41. **Ans. A**

Exp: The name Krishna means 'dark' and he has been associated with the Tamil Mayon, i.e. the black one. Murugan and Subramanyam are associated with Kartikeya i.e. the God of War.

42. **Ans. D**

Exp: Pattadakal has Virupaksha temple which is a Shiva temple.

- Ellora has Kailash temple.
- Kanchipuram has kailashnath temple.

43. **Ans. C**

Exp: All the three talks about Indian society and its divisions. Hieun Tsang talks about Buddhism as well. Fa-hien also talks about Economic system, currency, general conditions apart from Buddhism. Megasthenes talks about Municipal system and military system of Mauryas.

44. **Ans. B**

Exp: South Indian temples have taller gateways called Gopuram. No such gateways are found in Northern temples.

45. **Ans. B**

Exp: Arjuna's Penance has been sculpted on a rock surface at Mahabalipuram. It has been taken from Kiratarjuniyam, a book written by Bharavi.

46. **Ans. C**

Exp: During Gupta period there was a growth of foreign trade as there was a big demand of Indian goods outside, particularly Europe, and in return India used to get gold and silver.

47. **Ans. B**

Exp: Indian benefitted a lot in the field of cavalry. They introduced horsemanship with saddle, toe stirrups, boots, helmets which facilitated swift movement. (NCERT)

48. **Ans. B**

Exp: Though all of them are examples of cultural synthesis, the Buddhist stone art shown in Gandhara images, best depicts the high level of synthesis. It shows Indian themes in Greek features.

49. **Ans. A**

Exp: Constructed by king Kharvela in 2nd century B.C. and related to Jainism.

50. **Ans. D**

Exp: All of them are shown in Ajanta Art.

51. **Ans. C**

Exp: All wrote in Sanskrit but it was Amarsimha (Gupta Age) who wrote Amarkosha- a lexicon. Kalidas wrote many books. Patanjali wrote Yogasutra and Mahabhashya (Grammar), Panini wrote Asthadhyayi on Grammar

52. **Ans. C**

Exp: The temple has images of both the deities.

53. **Ans. B**

Exp: Strategos: military governor (Indo-Greek)
Kshatrap: military governor (Shakas)
Kichaka: Bamboo (from China)
Denarius: Roman coins

54. **Ans. C**

Exp: Junagarh Inscription issued by Shaka King Rudradamana I elaborately talks about Sudarshan Lake, the only source of irrigation

in the semi-arid area in Saurashtra. Others do not talk of irrigation.

Nasik Inscription – Gautamiputra Satakarni

Aihole – Pulakeshin II

Allahabad – Samudragupta

55. Ans. D

Exp: Sangam literature (Tamil) contains various books.

Tolkapiyyam by Tolkapiyyar is about Tamil grammar and poetry.

Thirukurral by Thiruvalluvar is about Philosophy and wise proverbs/maxims/moral lessons.

Silappadikaram by Ilango Adigal is story of Kovalan and his wife Kannagi.

56. Ans. D

Exp: Gandhara Art was Indian in themes but Greek in style. Vedic Gods images had not become part of Indian art until then, so Gandhara Buddha was not inspired from Vedic Gods images.

57. Ans. D

Exp: Solution: (a)

Red and Black ware belonged to Indus period.

OCP related to Rig Vedic period.

PGW related to Later Vedic Period.

NBPW is related to Post-Vedic to Maurya-period.

58. Ans. A

59. Ans. B

Exp: Geo-political factor was one of the causes of continuous war between them. They also had severe differences in economic field and were hostile to each other. However, they never had any battle to capture trade with China and South-Eastern Asia as Cholas possessed great naval power and dominated the foreign trade while because of weak naval power Chalukyas concentrated on inland trade.

60. Ans. C

61. Ans. A

62. Ans. A

63. Ans. B

Exp: Todar Mal started a revenue system known as zabt.

64. Ans. A

Exp: He introduced Sizda (Prostration before monarch) and Paibos (Kissing the feet of the monarch).

65. Ans. D

66. Ans. B

Exp: Ariz-i-Mumalik: He was the chief of military staff and was responsible for the organisation, maintenance and control over the armed forces of the state. His department was called Diwan-i-Arz. He was not the ex-officio commander-in-chief of the forces.

Sadr-us-Sudur: He was the head of the ecclesiastical department. He was in charge of public charities and was also responsible for enforcing conformity to Islam. It was he who made grants in cash or land for the construction and maintenance of mosques, tombs, khanqahs, Madarsas and Maktabas.

Qazi-ul-Quzal: He was the head of judicial department and usually the post of the chief Sadr and the chief Qazi were combined in a single person.

Dabir-i-Khas or Amir Munshi: He was the head of the records department, which was called Diwan-I-Insha. The Farmans of the Sultan were issued from his department also while all high-level correspondence passed through his hands.

Barid-i-Mumalik: He was the head of the information and intelligence department. Dakchaukis or news outposts were also under his control.

67. Ans. D

Exp: The capital was shifted from Dacca to Murshidabad. He gradually assumed autonomy though he continued to pay tribute to Mughal Emperor.

He carried out reorganization of the finances through transfer of large parts of jagir lands into khalisa lands.

He introduced the system of revenue farming. He granted Takkavi loans to peasants for personal use, improved agriculture and for paying land revenues in times of famines.

He reorganized administration giving equal opportunities of employment to Muslims and Hindus. His policy of appointing local Hindu zamindars and moneylenders as revenue farmers led to the rise and growth of a new landed aristocracy in Bengal.

68. Ans. A

Exp: Mansabdari System was a system in military administration devised by the Mughal in India borrowed originally from Persia. Under the Mansabdari System, the mansab or rank awarded to an individual fixed both his status and his salary. Mansabdari System was a single service, combining both civil and military responsibilities. Princes of blood of Mughal Empire were the part of the Mansabdari System. Mansabs above 5000 up to 10000 were reserved for the princes of blood.

69. Ans. A

Exp: The first battle of Panipat was fought between invading forces of Babur and Ibrahim Lodi, ruler of Delhi. The gun powder was known in India even before the Battle of Panipat but its use became widespread after the advent of Babur. The battle of Panipat brought under Babur's control the entire area up to Delhi and Agra.

70. Ans. A

Exp: Aurangzeb discontinued the practice of

jharoka darshan or showing himself to the public from the balcony and considered this practice against the Islam. In initial years of his reign for a short period of time he exempted the Muslim traders from paying cess but when the same was misused he reimposed but kept it half of what was charged from others. Aurangzeb's attitude towards temples and the levying of jizyah show his discrimination and a sense of bigotry towards people professing other religions.

71. Ans. B

Exp: Principle of measuring of land for determining land revenue was adopted by Alauddin Khilji.

72. Ans. B

Exp: Sultan of Delhi were independent rulers and did not owe their sovereignty to any worldly power, neither the caliph not the millat.

73. Ans. D

Exp: Muhammad of Ghur was the first to introduce the iqta system in India, but it was Iltutmish who gave it an institutional form. The iqtdari system witnessed numerous changes during the Sultanate period. Initially, iqta was a revenue-yielding piece of land which was assigned in lieu of salary. However, during Firuz Shah Tughlaq's reign, it became hereditary.

74. Ans. D

75. Ans. A

Exp: Abul Hasan was in Jehangir's court.

76. Ans. D

77. Ans. B

Exp: The Bhakti movement stressed mystical union of the individual with God. It was developed before the arrival of Turks. The saints of Bhakti movement disregarded the austerities preached by the Jains and Buddhists. The real development of Bhakti took place in South India between the 7th

and the 12th centuries through the teachings of poet saints known as Alvars and Nayanar whose hymns were collected and compiled in the 10th century. The Sufi saints of the Muslims also emphasized devotion to Allah (God). The spiritual yearning made Kabir, Guru Nanak, Mirabai, Surdas, Tulsi Das, Chaitanya and others, the great exponents of Bhakti movement.

78. Ans. A

79. Ans. A

Exp: Lord Dalhousie

He was the Governor General of India in 1848-1856. His eight years of rule is considered one of the greatest periods of British rule in India. He was a staunch imperialist and had a profound impact on shaping India of the age. During his rule the various reforms were brought to improve the conditions of India. But in order to increase the authority of British he has also introduced various atrocious methods.

- Statement 3 and 4 are correct: Following are the initiatives/ reforms takes place during Lord Dalhousie period:
- Introduction of the Doctrine of Lapse and the annexation of Satara (1848), Jaitpur and Sambhalpur (1849), Udaipur (1852), Jhansi (1853), Nagpur (1854) and Awadh (1856).
- The "Wood's Despatch" of 1854 on Educational reforms and opening of the Anglo vernacular schools and government colleges.
- The first railway line connecting Bombay and Thane was started by him in 1853.
- Introduction of Telegraph (4000 miles of telegraph 'fines to connect Calcutta with Bombay, Madras and Peshawar) and postal reforms through Post Office Act, 1854.
- Establishment of separate public works department in every province.
- Ganges Canal declared open in 1854.
- The Widow Remarriage Act was passed in 1856.

- Statement 1 is incorrect: Lord Canning was the Governor General of India during 1857 revolt. He was the last Governor General and first Viceroy of British India.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: Sindh was annexed in 1843 by the Governor General Lord Ellenborough (1842-1844). The Doctrine of Lapse policy brought by Lord Dalhousie in 1848.

80. Ans. B

Exp: Raja Ram Mohan Roy

- Raja Ram Mohan Roy (1771-1833) was born at Radhanagar in Bengal in 1772. He is regarded as the first great leader of modern India.
- Statement 2 and 3 are correct: He opposed idol worship and pressed on Doctrine of the Unity of God.
- He believed that basically all religions preach a common message. He was deeply influenced by monotheism, anti-idolatry of Islam, Sufism and ethical teachings of Christianity & liberal & rationalist doctrines of the west.
- He was one of the earliest propagators of modern education. He started the Atmiya Sabha in 1814, the Brahma Sabha in 1829, (Brahmo Samaj) based on the twin pillars of- reason, the Vedas and the Upanishads.
- He laid emphasis on human dignity, opposed idolatry, and criticized social evils. He launched a movement for the abolition of Sati through his journal Sabad Kaumudi (1819) and succeeded in persuading Lord Bentick to abolish sati in 1829.
- Statement 1 is incorrect: He believed that education was prime necessity for upliftmen of Indian society. He advocated the induction of western learning into Indian education system. He established a Vedanta College (1825) in which courses both in Indian and western social and physical sciences were offered.

- He wrote in Persian his famous work 'Gift to Monotheists' or Tuhafat-ul-Muwahidin-1809.
- He believed that the philosophy of Vedanta was based on this principle of reason. Was opposed to Sanskrit system of education, because he thought it would keep the country in darkness.

81. Ans. C

Exp: Arya Samaj

- Arya Samaj, ("Society of Nobles") is vigorous reform movement of modern Hinduism, founded in 1875 by Swami Dayananda Saraswati, whose aim was to re-establish the Vedas, the earliest Hindu scriptures, as revealed truth.
- Statement 1 is incorrect: It was started by Swami Dayanand Saraswati .The first Arya Samaj unit was formally set up by him at Bombay in 1875 and later the headquarters of the Samaj were established at Lahore. Swami Dayanand Saraswati had worked for eradication of discrimination in society on the basis of caste, creed and sect and motivated everyone to become Arya – that is – the best. He took inspiration from the Vedas and considered them to be "India's Rock of Ages", the infallible and the true original seed of Hinduism. He also gave the slogan "Back to the Vedas".
- Statement 2 is correct: Inter-caste marriages and widow remarriages were also encouraged by Arya Samaj. Equal status for women was the demand of the Samaj, both in letter and in spirit. The Samaj also strongly opposed child marriages and fixed the minimum marriageable age at twenty-five years for boys and sixteen years for girls.
- Statement 3 is correct: In order to protect the Hindu society from the onslaught of Christianity and Islam, the Arya Samaj started the Shuddhi (purification) movement to reconvert to Hindu fold the converts to Christianity and Islam.
- Statement 4 is correct: The global convention of the Arya Samaj, the

International Arya Mahasammelan 2018 was recently inaugurated by the President of India in New Delhi. The convention was started in 2006 and this year convention is the 11th such Mahasammelan. It aims to spread a message of human welfare originating from the Vedas, promote universal brotherhood and ensure safeguarding of social morals.

82. Ans. B

Exp: Option (b) is correct: Anglo-Maratha War

First Anglo-Maratha War (1775-82):

- The First Anglo-Maratha War (1775–1782) was the first of three Anglo-Maratha wars fought between the British East India Company and Maratha Empire in India. The war began with the Treaty of Surat and ended with the Treaty of Salbai.
- Treaty of Surat: Under this treaty, Raghunathrao ceded the territories of Salsette and Bassein to the English along with a portion of the revenues from Surat and Bharuch districts. In return, the English were to provide Raghunathrao with 2,500 soldiers.
- Treaty of Wadgaon: In First Anglo-Maratha War the English surrendered by mid-January 1779 and signed the Treaty of Wadgaon that forced the Bombay government to relinquish all territories acquired by the English since 1775.
- Treaty of Salbai: The Treaty of Salbai, which ended the First Anglo-Maratha War, was signed in 17 May 1782 between the British East India Company and the Marathas.

The main provisions of the Treaty of Salbai were:

- Salsette should continue in the possession of the English.
- The whole of the territory conquered since the Treaty of Purandhar (1776) including Bassein should be restored to the Marathas.

- The English should not offer any further support to Raghunathrao and the Peshwa should grant him a maintenance allowance.
- The English should enjoy the privileges at trade as before. The Peshwa should not support any other European nation.
- The Peshwa and the English should undertake that their several allies should remain at peace with one another.
- Mahadji Sindhia should be the mutual guarantor for the proper observance of the terms of the treaty.
- Second Anglo Maratha War (1803- 1805): The war started when deposed Peshwa Baji Rao II, entered Poona with the British Forces in May 1803. British attacked from North under General Lake and from South under Arthur Wellesley, brother of the Governor General. The fighting started from Gujarat, Bundelkhand, Orissa engaging all Maratha chiefs in their homes but not let them "reunite". The war prolonged two years and several treaties were signed by the Maratha rulers with the Peshwa and the British.
- Treaty of Bassein: To get the throne of Poona, Baji Rao II signed the Treaty of Bassein (1802) with Lord Wellesley, who was the Governor- General of British East India Company. Due to this treaty, Marathas lost their practical independence because Baji Rao II accepted nearly all the terms of the Subsidiary Alliance system.

The excerpts of the treaty were

- British recognized the Peshwa's claim on Poona.
- Baji Rao II gave up all the rights over Surat and he would not employ any foreigner except British.
- He would acknowledge the British East India company as the supreme power of India.
- He agreed to receive regular native infantry with attached European artillerymen on a permanent basis.
- Third Anglo-Maratha War (1817- 19): The Third Anglo-Maratha War was the final

and decisive conflict between the British East India Company (EIC) and the Maratha Empire in India. The war left the Company in control of most of India. The troops were led by the Governor General Hastings supported by a force under General Thomas Hislop. Operations began against the Pindaris, a band of Muslim mercenaries and Marathas from central India. In this war Peshwa was defeated at Khirki, Bhonsle at Sitabuldi, and Holkar at Mahidpur. Some important treaties were signed by British:

- Treaty of Poona, with Peshwa,
- Treaty of Gwalior, with Sindhia
- Treaty of Mandasor, with Holkar

83. Ans. B

Exp: Lahore session 1929

- Statement 1 and 2 are correct: The 1929 Lahore session under the presidency of Jawaharlal Nehru holds special significance as in this session following major decisions were taken:
 - The Round Table Conference was to be boycotted.
 - Complete independence was declared as the aim of the Congress.
 - Congress Working Committee was authorized to launch a programme of civil disobedience including non-payment of taxes and all members of legislatures were asked to resign their seats.
 - January 26, 1930 was fixed as the first Independence (Swarajya) Day, to be celebrated everywhere.
- Statement 3 is incorrect: The first attempt to develop a national plan for India came up in 1938. In that year, Congress President Subhash Chandra Bose had set up a National Planning Committee with Jawaharlal Nehru as its president.

84. Ans. A

Exp: Simon Commission

An all-white, seven-member Indian Statutory Commission, popularly known as the Simon

Commission (chairman-Sir John Simon), was set up by the British government on November 8, 1927. The commission was to recommend to the British government whether India was ready for further constitutional reforms and along what lines.

- Option (a) is incorrect: The liberals of the Hindu Mahasabha and the majority faction of the Muslim League under Jinnah decided to support the Congress call of boycott of the Simon Commission. The Muslim league had two sessions in 1927, one under Jinnah at Calcutta where it was decided to oppose the Simon Commission, and another at Lahore under Muhammad Shafi .
- Option (b) is correct: significant feature of this upsurge was that a new generation of youth got their first taste of political action. They played the most active part in the protest, giving it a militant flavour. The youth leagues and conferences got a real fillip.
- Option (c) is correct: The police came down heavily on demonstrators; there were lathi charges not sparing even the senior leaders. Lala Lajpat Rai received severe blows on his chest in October 1928 which proved fatal and he died on November 17, 1928.
- Option (d) is correct: Dr Ambedkar was appointed by the Bombay Legislative Council to work with the Simon Commission. In October 1928, Ambedkar went before the commission. He argued for 'universal adult franchise' for both male and female alike; for provincial autonomy in the provinces and dyarchy at Centre.

85. Ans. A

Exp: Indian National Movement-II (1918-1928)

- Statement 1 is correct: Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place on 13 April 1919 at Amritsar (in Punjab). A large but unarmed crowd had gathered in Jallianwala Bagh to protest against the arrest of their popular leaders, Dr.

Saifuddin Kitchlew and Dr. Satyapal. General Dyer, the military commander of Amritsar surrounded the Bagh with his army unit, closed the only exit with his troops, and then ordered his men to shoot into the crowd.

- Statement 2 is incorrect: Rabindranath Tagore (not M.A. Jinnah) renounced his knighthood in protest against the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.

86. Ans. A

Exp: Indian National Congress Sessions

- During the British rule in India, the Indian National Congress (INC) held sessions regularly which led to people from all walks of life joined the National freedom struggle. INC sessions led the course of many national movements as well as reforms in India. Some of the important sessions are as follows: Nagpur Session (1920) - President- C. Vijayaraghavachariar
- Pair 1 is correctly matched-In December 1920, Congress met in the Nagpur Session. Resolution of Non-cooperation as moved and a programme of surrender of titles, the boycott of schools, courts and councils, the boycott of foreign goods, the promotion maintenance of a Hindu- Muslim unity and strict non-violence was adopted.
- At the Nagpur session in December 1920, crucial changes were made in the constitution of the Congress, so that it becomes a real political party. These changes were actually mooted by Gandhiji. Madras Session (1927) - President- M.A. Ansari
- Pair 2 is incorrectly matched – The session of 1927 was organized in Madras and presided by Dr. Mohammad Ali Ansari. It was here that for the first time the Congress called for Poorna Swarajya, or complete freedom, with Jawaharlal Nehru moving the Independence Resolution
- Regarding foreign policy, a resolution was also passed by INC to protest

against the use of the Indian Troops in China, Mesopotamia and Persia. Lahore Session (1929) - President- Jawaharlal Nehru

- Pair 3 is correctly matched - The most land mark resolution was that the Nehru Committee Report had now lapsed and Dominion status will not be acceptable. A Poorna Swarajya Resolution was passed and it was Swarajya means complete Independence.
- In pursuance with this resolution, the Central and Provincial Legislatures had to be boycotted completely and all the future elections were also to be boycotted. A Programme of the Civil Disobedience was to be launched.
- On the midnight of December 31, 1929 and January 1, 1930, the deadline of the Nehru Committee report expired and Jawaharlal Nehru unfurled the Flag of India's independence on the bank of River Ravi in Lahore. Karachi Session (1931) President Sardar Patel Pair 4 is incorrectly matched ☐ – The Gandhi Irwin Pact was endorsed by the Congress in the Karachi Session of 1931 that was held from March 26-31. Gandhi was nominated to represent Congress in the Second Round Table Conference.
- The congress also adopted a resolution on Fundamental Rights and Economic Policy which represented the Party's Social, Economic and Political programme. It was later known as Karachi Resolution.

87. Ans. B

Exp: Option (b) is correct: August Offer 1940

- After the Congress ministries in the Provinces resigned, the British arose and wanted to get support of the Congress for war.
- In March 1940, Congress met at Ramgarh in Bihar in its annual session and passed a resolution offering the British Government support in war, if a provisional National Government is setup at Centre.

- In response to it Lord Linlithgow proposed the August Offer. The August Offer turned down the demand of the Congress to set up a national Government at the center but proposed the following:
- After the war, a representative "Constitution Making Body" shall be appointed immediately after the war.
- The number of the Indians in the Viceroy's Executive council will be increased.
- A war advisory Council would be set up. The Congress did not approve the August Offer. Jawaharlal Nehru termed the whole idea was "dead and doornail". The Muslim League said that it will not be satisfied with anything short of partition of India.

Quit India Movement 1942

- In July 1942, the Congress Working Committee met at Wardha where a long resolution was passed demanding that the "British Rule in India must end immediately". This resolution was an outcome of the change in attitude of Congress towards British.
- The Wardha Resolution is also known as "Quit India Resolution". This resolution was ratified in the All India Congress Committee at Bombay on August 7 1942. Here a nonviolent mass struggle under the leadership of Gandhi was sanctioned in the "August Kranti Maidan".

Shimla Conference (1945)

- The Wavell Plan convened to agree for Indian self-government which incorporated separate representation to Muslims and reduced majority powers for both communities in their majority regions.
- To discuss the Wavell Plan, Lord Wavell invited a conference of 21 Indian Political leaders at the Summer Capital British India, Shimla. Discussions at Shimla Conference was stuck at a point

of selection of Muslim representatives. Jinnah said that no non-league Muslim should be represented to the Executive Council because only Muslim League has right to represent the Muslims of India whereas Congress said that they had no right to nominate any Muslim in the Executive council.

Naval Mutiny (1946)

- On February 18, 1946, a section of non-commissioned officers and sailors known as Ratings, serving in the Royal Indian Navy, mutinied against the British Officers. The mutiny started as a strike by the Ratings to protest against the hardships regarding pay, food and racial discrimination.

Mountbatten Plan (June 3, 1947)

- Lord Mountbatten came to India with an aspiration of the partition of India and the speedy transfer of responsibility, initially in the form of Dominion Status, to Indian Governments for the sections of a divided India.
- On June 3, 1947, Lord Mountbatten put forward his plan which outlined the steps for the solution of India's political problem.
- The outlines of the plan discussed below:
- India to be divided into India and Pakistan.
- Bengal and Punjab will be partitioned and a referendum in NEFP (North-East Frontier Province) and Sylhet district of Assam would be held.
- There would be a separate constituent assembly for Pakistan to frame its constitution.
- The Princely states would enjoy the liberty to join either India or Pakistan or ever remain independent.
- August 15, 1947, was date fixed for handing over power to India and Pakistan.
- The British Government passed the Indian Independence Act of 1947 in July

1947, which contained the major provisions put forward by the Mountbatten plan.

88. Ans. A

Exp: Wars of Foreign Countries

- Statement 1 is correct: The Anglo- Nepal conflict started due to the Gorkhas' capture of Butwal and Sheoraj in the period of Lord Hastings (1813-23). The war, ended in the Treaty of Sagauli, 1816 which was in favour of the British. As per the treaty:
 - Nepal accepted a British resident.
 - Nepal ceded the districts of Garhwal and Kumaon, and abandoned claims to Terai.
 - Nepal also withdrew from Sikkim
- Statement 2 is correct: In the beginning of the 19th century, Burma was a free country and wanted to expand westward. The expansionist urges of the British, fuelled by the lure of the forest resources of Burma, market for British manufactures in Burma and the need to check French ambitions in Burma and the rest of South-East Asia, resulted in three Anglo-Burmese Wars, and in the end, the annexation of Burma into British India in 1885.
- Statement 3 is incorrect: Auckland came to India as the governor-general in 1836, advocated a forward policy. This implied that the Company government in India itself had to take initiatives to protect the boundary of British India from a probable Russian attack. This objective was to be achieved either through treaty with the neighbouring countries or by annexing them completely.

89. Ans. D

Exp: Causes of Failure of Revolt of 1857

- Statement 1 is correct: In revolt certain classes and groups did not join and, in fact, worked against the revolt. Big zamindars acted as "break-waters to storm"; even Awadh taluqdars backed off once promises of land restitution were spelt out. Money-lenders and merchants

suffered the wrath of the mutineers badly and anyway saw their class interests better protected under British patronage.

- Statement 2 is correct: Educated Indians viewed this revolt as backward looking, reaction of traditional conservative forces to modernity; these people had high hopes that the British would usher in an era of modernization.
- Statement 3 is correct:
- The revolt was poorly organized with no coordination or central leadership. The principal rebel leaders Nana Saheb, Tantia Tope, Kunwar Singh, Laxmibai were no match to their British opponents in generalship.
- On the other hand, the East India Company was fortunate in having the services of men of exceptional abilities in the Lawrence brothers, John Nicholson, James Outram, Henry Havelock, etc.

90. Ans. A

Exp: Vernacular Press Act of 1878

- The Vernacular Press Act (VPA) was designed to 'better control' the vernacular press and effectively punish and repress seditious writing. The Act was intended to prevent the Vernacular press from expressing criticism of British policies notably, the opposition that had grown with the outset of second Anglo-Afghan war.
- Statement 1 is correct: It was meant to control seditious writing in publications in oriental languages everywhere in the country, except for the South.
- Statement 2 is correct: Under this act the magistrate's action was final and no appeal could be made in a court of law. The district magistrate was also empowered to call upon the printer and publisher of any vernacular newspaper to enter into a bond with the Government undertaking not to cause disaffection against the Government or antipathy between persons of different religions, caste, race through published material;

the printer and publisher could also be required to deposit security which could be forfeited if the regulation were contravened, and press equipment could be seized if the offence re- occurred.

- Statement 3 is incorrect: Under VPA, proceedings were instituted against Som Prakash, Bharat Mihir, Dacca Prakash and Samachar. Incidentally, the Amrita Bazar Patrika turned overnight into an English newspaper to escape the VPA.
- A vernacular newspaper could get exemption from the operation of the Act by submitting proofs to a government censor.
- The Act came to be nicknamed "the gagging Act". The worst features of this Act were:
- Discrimination between English and vernacular press.
- No right of appeal.
- There was strong opposition to the Act and finally Ripon repealed it in 1882.

91. Ans. C

Exp: Revolutionary Nationalism

- Pair 1 and 2 are incorrectly matched: Anant Laxman Kanhere, a 17-year-old student of Aurangabad, shot Jackson on 21 December 1909 at a theater where a drama was to stage in his honour on the eve of his transfer.
- Khudiram Bose along with Prafulla Chaki tried to assassinate District Judge, Mr. Kingsford by throwing bombs which blew up the carriage in which Kingsford was supposed to be in, but was not. Two British ladies were killed in the incident. Prafulla committed suicide when he was about to be arrested by the Police. Khudiram was arrested and tried for the murder of the two ladies and sentenced to death.
- Pair 3 and 4 are correctly matched: Delhi-Lahore Conspiracy Case: It refers to a conspiracy in 1912 to assassinate the then Viceroy Lord Hardinge, on the occasion of transferring the capital of British India from Calcutta to New Delhi.

- Hatched by the Indian revolutionary underground in Bengal and Punjab and headed by Rashbehari Bose, the conspiracy culminated on the attempted assassination on 23 December 1912 when a homemade bomb was thrown into the Viceroy's Howdah when the ceremonial procession moved through the Chandni Chowk suburb of Delhi.
- Madan Lal Dhingra assassinated Sir William Hutt Curzon Wyllie in London a British official, cited as one of the first acts of revolution in the Indian independence movement in the 20th century.

92. Ans. D

Exp: Indian Factory Act 1881

- Statement 1 is correct: The Indian Factory Act, 1881 dealt primarily with the problem of child labour (between 7 and 12 years of age).
- Statement 2 is correct: This act prohibits the employment of children less than 7 years of age. The working hours restricted to 9 hours per day for children. It also provides the four holidays in a month to Children.
- Statement 3 is correct: As per the act, hazardous machinery to be properly fenced off.

93. Ans. A

Exp: Evolution of relations between the British authority and states

- Option (a) is correct:
- The evolution of relations between the British authority and states can be traced under the following broad stages East India Company's Struggle for Equality With Indian States From A Position Of Subordination (1740-1765)
- Starting with Anglo-French rivalry with the coming of Dupleix in 1751, the East India Company asserted political identity with capture of Arcot (1751).
- With the Battle of Plassey in 1757, the East India Company acquired political power next only to the Bengal Nawabs.

- In 1765 with the acquisition of the Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the East India Company became a significant political power.

Policy of Ring Fence (1765-1813)

- This policy was reflected in Warren Hastings' wars against the Marathas and Mysore, and aimed at creating buffer zones to defend the Company's frontiers. The main threat was from the Marathas and Afghan invaders.
- Wellesley's policy of subsidiary alliance was an extension of ring fence which sought to reduce states to a position of dependence on British Government in India. Major Powers such as Hyderabad, Awadh and the Marathas accepted subsidiary alliance. Thus, British supremacy was established

Policy of Subordinate Isolation (1813- 1857)

- The imperial idea grew and the theory of paramountcy began to develop, Indian states were supposed to act in subordinate cooperation with the British Government and acknowledge its supremacy.
- States surrendered all forms of external sovereignty and retained full sovereignty in internal administration. British Residents were transformed from diplomatic agents of a foreign power to executive and controlling officers of a superior government.
- In 1833, the Charter Act ended the Company's commercial functions while it retained political functions. It adopted the practice of insisting on prior approval/ sanction for all matters of succession. In 1834, the Board of Directors issued guidelines to annex states wherever and whenever possible. This policy of annexation culminated in usurpation of six states by Dalhousie including some big states such as Satara and Nagpur.

Policy of Subordinate Union (1857-1935)

- The year 1858 saw the assumption of direct responsibility by the Crown. Because of the states' loyalty during the 1857 revolt and their potential use as breakwaters in political storms of the future, the policy of annexation was abandoned.
- The new policy was to punish or depose but not to annex. After 1858, the fiction of authority of the Mughal emperor ended; sanction for all matters of succession was required from the Crown since the Crown stood forth as the unquestioned ruler and the paramount power. Now the ruler inherited the gaddi not as a matter of right but as a gift from the paramount power, because the fiction of Indian states standing in a status
- The Indian States of equality with the Crown as independent, sovereign states ended with the Queen adopting the title of "Kaiser-i-Hind" (Queen Empress of India). The paramount supremacy of the Crown presupposed and implied the subordination of states.

94. Ans. D

Exp: Moderates and Extremists Following were the differences between Moderates and Extremists.

- All the statements are correct:
- Social base of moderates was zamindars and upper middle classes in towns whereas social base of extremists were middle and lower middle classes in towns.
- Moderates took ideological inspiration from European history whereas extremists took ideological inspiration from Indian History.
- Moderates believed in England's providential mission in India whereas Extremists rejected 'providential mission theory' as an illusion.
- Moderates believed political connections with Britain to be in India's social, political and cultural interests whereas extremists believed that political

connections with Britain would perpetuate British exploitation of India.

- Moderates professed loyalty to the British Crown whereas extremists believed that the British Crown was unworthy of claiming Indian loyalty.
- Moderates believed that the movement should be limited to middle class intelligentsia; masses not yet ready for participation in political work whereas extremists had immense faith in the capacity of masses to participate and to make sacrifices.
- Moderates demanded constitutional reforms and share for Indians in services whereas extremists demanded swaraj as panacea for Indian ills.
- Moderates insisted on the use of constitutional methods only whereas extremists did not hesitate to use extra constitutional methods like boycott and passive resistance to achieve their objectives.
- Moderates were patriots and did not play the role of a comprador class whereas extremists they were patriots who made sacrifices for the sake of the country.

95. Ans. D

Exp: Option (d) is correct: All pairs are correctly matched.

- M.N. Roy: He was arrested on 21 July 1931 for the charges that were framed against him seven years ago, in absentia, in the Cawnpore- Bolshevik Conspiracy Case of 1924. Roy was charged under Section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code, "conspiring to deprive the King Emperor of his sovereignty in India."
- Surendranath Banerjee: In 1879, he founded the newspaper, The Bengalee. In 1883, when Banerjee was arrested for publishing remarks in his paper, in contempt of court.
- Aurobindo Ghosh: The British Government arrested Sri Aurobindo, a prominent Nationalist Leader at the time, Barindra Ghose, and many young revolutionaries attempting to murder the

district judge. They were charged with "Conspiracy" or "waging war against the King" - the equivalent of high treason and punishable with death by hanging.

- Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru were tried in the Lahore conspiracy case, murder of Assistant Superintendent Saunders and bomb manufacturing.

96. Ans. A

Exp: Cripps mission

- Indian nationalists had agreed to support the Allied in WW-II if substantial power was transferred immediately and complete independence given after the war. So in 1942, a mission headed by Stafford Cripps was sent to India with constitutional proposals to seek Indian support for the war.
- Statement 2 is correct: It provides for formation of Indian Union with a dominion status would be set up; it would be free to decide its relations with the Commonwealth and free to participate in the United Nations and other international bodies.
- Statement 3 is incorrect: After the end of the war, a constituent assembly would be convened to frame a new constitution. Members of this assembly would be partly elected by the provincial assemblies through proportional representation and partly nominated by the princes. So the making of the constitution was to be solely in Indian hands (and not "mainly" in Indian hands, as contained in the August Offer).
- Statement 1 is correct:

The British Government would accept the new constitution subject to two conditions:

1. Any province not willing to join the Union could have a separate constitution and form a separate Union, and
2. The new constitution-making body and the British Government would negotiate a treaty to affect the transfer of power and to safeguard racial and religious minorities.

97. Ans. C

Exp: Chronology of important events Option (c) is correct:

- Alipore bomb conspiracy (1908)
- Delhi-Lahore conspiracy case (1912)
- Kakori train robbery (1925)
- Chittagong armoury raid (18 April 1930)
- Dalhousie Square Bomb Case (25 August 1930).
- Alipore bomb conspiracy: Several leaders of the Yugantar party including Aurobindo Ghosh were arrested in connection with bomb-making activities in Kolkata. Several of the activists were deported to the Andaman Cellular Jail.
- Delhi-Lahore conspiracy case: The Delhi-Lahore Conspiracy, hatched in 1912, planned to assassinate the then Viceroy of India, Lord Hardinge, on the occasion of transferring the capital of British India from Calcutta to New Delhi. Involving revolutionary underground in Bengal and headed by Rashbehari Bose along with Sachin Sanyal, the conspiracy culminated on the attempted assassination on 23 December 1912 when a home-made bomb was thrown into the Viceroy's Howdah when the ceremonial procession moved through the Chandni Chowk suburb of Delhi.
- Kakori Train robbery: Chandrasekhar Azad, Ramprasad Bismil, Jogesh Chatterjee, Ashfaqullah Khan, Banwari Lal and their accomplices participated in the robbery of treasury money that took place between Kakori station and Alamnagar, within 40 miles (64 km) of Lucknow on 9 August 1925.
- Chittagong Armoury raid: Surya Sen led Indian revolutionaries to raid the armoury of police and auxiliary forces and to cut all communication lines in Chittagong on 18 April 1930.
- Dalhousie Square Bomb Case: A bomb was thrown on the Calcutta Police Commissioner, Charles Tegart on 25 August 1930.

98. Ans. D

Exp: Tipu Sultan

- He was the eldest son of Sultan Hyder Ali of Mysore. He introduced a number of administrative innovations during his rule, including his coinage, a new Mauludi Lunisolar calendar, and a new land revenue system which initiated the growth of the Mysore silk industry.
- Statement 1 is correct: He was the only Indian ruler who has understood the importance of economic strength as a foundation of military strength. He also embarked on an ambitious economic development program that established Mysore as a major economic power, with some of the world's highest real wages and living standards in the late 18th century.
- Statement 2 is correct: Both Tipu Sultan and his father used their French-trained army in alliance with the French in their struggle with the British, and in Mysore's struggles with other surrounding powers. He planted a 'tree of liberty' at his capital Srirangapatnam and became member of Jacobin club, a famous radical group.
- Statement 3 is correct: He established the embassies to France, Turkey, and Iran to develop foreign trade.

Other important facts about Tipu Sultan:

- He expanded the iron-cased Mysorean rockets and commissioned the military manual Fathul Mujahidin, and is considered a pioneer in the use of rocket artillery.
- Napoleon Bonaparte the French commander-in-chief, sought an alliance with Tipu Sultan.
- Tipu was the first Indian sovereign to seek to apply western methods to his administration and he took great interest in economic development, which is proved by the fact that he promoted cultivation of cash crops, abolished custom of giving Jagirs in lieu of salary, promoted trade and commerce and established some factories. These factories manufactured scissors, knives,

guns, muskets, powder, paper, watches, cutlery, etc.

- He became involved in conflicts with his neighbours, including the Maratha-Mysore War which ended with Maratha and Tipu signing treaty of Gajendragad.
- In the Third Anglo-Mysore War, he was forced into the Treaty of Seringapatam, losing a number of previously conquered territories, including Malabar and Mangalore. He sent emissaries to foreign states, including the Ottoman Empire, Afghanistan, and France, in an attempt to rally opposition to the British.
- In the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War, the forces of the British East India Company were supported by the Nizam of Hyderabad. They defeated Tipu, and he was killed on 4 May 1799 while defending his fort of Srirangapatnam.

99. Ans. C**Exp: Lord Curzon**

- Statement 1 is incorrect: In 1897 Chapekar brothers killed Rand, the plague commissioner of Poona and Lt. Ayerst during the tenure of Lord Elgin-II (1894-1899).
- Statement 2 is incorrect: Establishment of Muslim League by Aga Khan during the tenure of Lord Minto-II (1905-1910).
- Statement 5 is incorrect: Split in congress in annual session of Surat during the tenure of Lord Minto- II (1905-1910).

Following are the important events happened during the tenure of Lord Curzon (1899-1905):

- Lord Curzon set up a Famine Commission.
- The Punjab Land Alienation Act of 1900 prohibited the sale of agricultural lands for its attachment in execution of a decree.
- Agricultural banks were established.
- In 1904, the cooperative credit society's act was passed.
- The Department of agriculture was established in 1901.

- Statement 3 is correct: He founded an agriculture research Institute at Pusa.
- Commission was appointed in 1901 to consider the problems of education.
- In order to preserve and protect ancient monuments of India, he passed the Ancient Monuments Protection Act, and Archaeological Department was established in 1901.
- Statement 4 is correct: The setup of Police Commission under the Chairmanship of Sir Andrew Frazer in 1902.
- A Criminal Investigation Department was opened in each district. In 1901 the Imperial Cadet Corps was set up.

100.Ans. B

Exp: Commissions during the British rule for Civil Services

- Statement 3 is incorrect: Butler Committee: The Indian states committee, Butler committee in the year 1927 was appointed to investigate and clarify the relationship between the paramount powers i.e. the British and the Indian Princes.

British Commissions for Civil Services:

- Statement 1, 2 and 4 are correct: Aitchison Commission: It was setup in 1886 under the chairmanship of Sir Charles Aitchison so that Indians can get employment in public service.

Recommendations:

- Maximum age of entry -23 yrs old.
- Three-tier classification- Imperial, Provincial and Subordinate civil Services. Abolishment of Statuary Civil Services.
- Certain seats in Imperial to be filled from Provincial.

Lee Commission:

- It was appointed in 1924. The secretary of state should Irrigation branch of the Service of Engineers, the Indian Forest Services, etc. The recruitments for the

transferred fields like education and civil medical service should be made by provincial governments.

- Direct recruitment to ICS on basis of 50:50 parity between the Europeans and the Indians be reached in 15 years.
- A Public Service Commission be immediately established (as laid down in the Government of India Act, 1919)

Islington Commission:

- It was established in 1912. It's recommendations was:
- Services under Govt. of India to be classified into Class1 and Class 2.
- 25% of superior posts to be filled by Indians.
- Probationary period of 2 years for direct recruits.
- Recruitment to superior posts should be made partly in India and partly in England.