



All India Civil Services Coaching Centre

(Under the aegis of Government of Tamil Nadu)

Answer Key Explanation

Test 7 – NCERT History

Maximum Questions: 100

Maximum Marks: 200

1. Correct Answer: (d)

Mesolithic Age

- The Mesolithic Tools smaller in size and better in finishing (more geometric) than the Palaeolithic age and are called Microliths. These microliths are tiny tools of one to five centimeters length, made by blunting one or more sides with steep retouch.
- The main tool types are backed blades, obliquely truncated blades, points, crescents, triangles, and trapezes. Some of the microliths were used as components of spearheads, arrowheads, knives, sickles, harpoons, and daggers. They were fitted into grooves in bone, wood and reed shafts and joined together by natural adhesives like gum and resin.
- The use of bow and arrows for hunting has been documented by Mesolithic man in the rock art of that period.
- The bored stones, which had already appeared during the upper Palaeolithic, became common during this, and the Neolithic and Chalcolithic periods.

2. Correct Answer: (c)

Old Stone Age

Places in India where the Old Stone Age tools were found:

- Madhya Pradesh - Son River bank, Bhimbetka, and Mageshwa.
- Rajasthan - Luni Valley.
- Karnataka - Pagalkhat.
- Andhra Pradesh - Kurnool caves, Renigunta.

- Tamil Nadu - Vadamadurai, Athirambakkam, Pallavaram, Kancheepuram, Vellur, and Thiruvallur.
- Luni Valley located at Rajasthan, not in Gujarat.

3. Correct Answer: (d)

Indus Valley Civilization

- Indus valley people were the pioneer in agriculture. They had knowledge of seasonal cultivation.
- They were also aware of all types of irrigation systems Tanks, Canals, Tank irrigation.
- They were first to cultivate cotton in the entire pre-historic period.
- They were the first people in Indian history to go for international trade.
- The economy of Indus Valley Civilization was based upon agriculture and trade. They trade with Mesopotamia, Sumeria, Greece, Egypt, and Mongolia. They also imported several items from different places

4. Correct Answer: (a)

Rigvedic society

- The social divisions were created by the conquest of the indigenous inhabitants by the Indo-Aryans. The Rig Veda mentions the Arya varna and dasa varna.
- The tribal chiefs and the priests acquired a larger share of the booty and naturally became wealthy at the cost of their kinsmen, thereby creating social inequalities in the tribe.
- Gradually the tribal society was divided into three occupational groups, warriors, priests, and the common people. The

fourth division called the Shudras appeared towards the end of the Rig Vedic period. The term shudra is mentioned for the first time in the Rig Veda in its tenth book, which is the latest addition.

- These vocations of various groups were followed by persons according to their ability and liking, and the occupations had not become hereditary. Members of the same family took to different professions and belonged to different varnas.
- There were freedom and mobility for the adoption of a profession and the idea of hereditary trades and occupations was not envisaged in the society.
- Slaves were given as gifts to the priests. These were primarily women employed for domestic purposes. It is clear that in Rigvedic times slaves were not used directly in agriculture or other productive activities.
- The tribal elements in society were stronger and social divisions were not highly iniquitous as the economy was mainly pastoral and not food producing so the scope for collecting regular tributes from the people was very limited.
- The unit of society was family, primarily monogamous and patriarchal. Child marriage was not in vogue. There are a few references to the freedom of choice in marriage. A widow could marry the younger brother of her deceased husband.
- The wife was the husband's partner in all religious and social ceremonies. The father's property was inherited by the son. The daughter could inherit it only if she was the only child of her parents.

5. Correct Answer: (d)

Terms used in **Meaning Rig Vedic Age**

- Godhuli - Evening Time
- Gavyuti - Measure of Distance
- Gojit - Winner of Cows
- Goghna - One who is fed on cattle

6. Correct Answer: (b)

Later Vedic polity

- It covers the time period around 1000-600 BC.
- There was a conspicuous urge in the later Vedic texts for increasing the power of the raja through performances of elaborated sacrifices such as Vajpeya, asvamedha, etc.
- The raja's position became more powerful than his Rigvedic counterpart.
- The polity gave greater stress on hereditary rulership, paving the way for dynastic succession as an integral feature of a monarchical polity of subsequent times.
- Despite the growth of the ruler's power, the later Vedic period did not experience a monarchical system. It was a proto-state, on the threshold of a state system.
- The absence of a regular well-defined revenue as the rate of Bali was nowhere specified indicating the absence of its proper and adequate assessment resulted in the absence of enough resources which precluded the formation of military organization.
- Tribal units were mustered in times of war and, according to one ritual, for success in war; the king had to eat along with his people (vis) from the same plate.
- In later Vedic times, the Rig Vedic tribal assemblies lost importance, and royal power increased at their cost. The vidatha completely disappeared. Sabha and Samiti appeared more prominently in later Vedic texts.
- The sabha was a smaller select body and also functioned as the lower court, while the Samiti was the larger General Assembly of the people. Accordingly, the latter is referred to as expressing the voice of vis (people).

7. Correct Answer: (a)

- The two outstanding Rig Vedic gods, Indra and Agni, lost their former importance. On the other hand, Prajapati, the creator, came to occupy

the supreme position in the later Vedic pantheon.

- Rudra, the god of animals, became important in later Vedic times, and Vishnu came to be conceived of as the preserver and protector of the people who now led a settled life rather than a semi-nomadic one.
- Some objects began to be worshipped as symbols of divinity but did not believe in idolatry in later Vedic times.
- Sacrifices were accompanied by formulae that had to be carefully enunciated by the sacrificer. The sacrificer was known as the yajamana, the performer of yajna, and much of his success depended on the magical power of words uttered correctly during the sacrifices.

8. Correct Answer: (d)

Spread of Jainism

- Mahavira organised an order of his followers which admitted both men and women.
- Jainism did not very clearly mark itself out from Hinduism, therefore it spread gradually into West and South India where Brahmanical order was weak.
- The great Mauryan King Chandragupta Maurya, during his last years, became a Jain ascetic and promoted Jainism in Karnataka.
- Famine in Magadha led to the spread of Jainism in South India.
- The famine lasted for 12 years, and in order to protect themselves, many Jains went to South India under the leadership of Bhadrabahu.
- In Odisha, it enjoyed the patronage of Kalinga King of Kharavela.

9. Correct Answer: (c)

Buddhist Mudras

- The Gesture of Teaching (Dharmachakra Mudra) with both hands in front of the breast tips of the index finger and the thumbs touching.

- The Gift bestowing Gesture of Compassion (Varada Mudra) the right-hand pendant with the palm turned outwards.
- Vitaka Mudra - Gesture of Debate
- The Gesture of Meditation (Samadhi Mudra) with both hands resting on the lap, palms upwards.
- The Gesture of Fearlessness (Abhaya Mudra) the right hand slightly elevated, the palm turned outwards, also called the Gesture of Renunciation.
- The Gesture of Debate explaining the Buddha's teachings (Vitaka Mudra) with the hands raised and the tips of the forefingers and the thumbs touch each other.
- The Gesture Warding off Evil (Tarjani Mudra) with forefinger and little finger outstretched.

10. Correct Answer: (b)

Sangharama

- Sangharama is a Sanskrit word meaning "temple" or "monastery", the place, including its garden or grove, where dwells the Sangha, the Buddhist monastic community.

11. Correct Answer: (b)

Mahajanapadas

- Vatsa was one of the solasa (sixteen) Mahajanapadas (great kingdoms) of Uttarapatha of ancient India mentioned in the Anguttara Nikaya.
- It was situated in the Gangetic plain with Kausambi as its capital, now known as Kosam a small town in Uttar Pradesh.
- There is an archeological site known as Kosam Ruins in this town which is believed to be the Kausambi of Ancient India. Vatsa's geographical location was near the confluence of the Ganges and Yamuna rivers.

12. Correct Answer: (a)

- Mahshilakantaka & Rathamusala were two war equipment used (invented) by Ajatshatru against Licchavis and

conquered the republic of Vaishali. The Mahshilakantaka was an engine kind of equipment which ejected big stones.

- The Rathamusala was a Chariot which a musala (mace or blade) attached at both sides of the chariot which when ran, caused a lot of casualties.
- It was also known as scythed chariot, which was invented by Ajatshatru.
- Udayin was the son of Ajatashatru and grandson of king Bimbisara. King Udayin laid the foundation of the city of Pataliputra at the confluence of two rivers, the Son and the Ganges.
- He shifted his capital from Rajgriha to Patliputra because of the latter's central location in the Magadha empire. He was succeeded by Anuruddha.

13. Correct Answer: (d)

Inscriptions

- One of the most important reliable sources of history writing is an inscription.
- An inscription, being a contemporary document, is free from later interpolations.
- It comes in the form it was composed in and engraved for the first time.
- It is almost impossible to add something to it at a later stage.
- The study of inscriptions is called epigraphy.
- Ashokan inscriptions are considered to be the earliest. These are found written in four scripts.
- In his empire in Afghanistan, he used Aramaic and Greek scripts for his edicts.
- In the Pakistan region, the Kharoshthi script was used.
- The Brahmi script was used for the rest of his empire from Kalsi in the north in Uttaranchal up to Mysore in the south.

14. Correct Answer: (d)

Causes of the fall of the Maurya Empire

- The Magadhan empire, which had been reared by successive wars culminating in the conquest of Kalinga, began to

disintegrate after the exit of Ashoka in 232 BC. Several causes seem to have brought about the decline and fall of the Maurya empire.

Brahmanical Reaction

- The Brahmanical reaction began as a result of Ashoka's policy. He issued his edicts in Prakrit and not in Sanskrit.
- The anti-sacrifice attitude of Buddhism adopted by Ashoka adversely affected the incomes of Brahmanas.
- Further, Ashoka appointed rajukas to govern the countryside and introduce vyavaharasamata and dandasamata. This meant the same civil and criminal law for all varnas.
- But the Dharmashastra compiled by the Brahmanas prescribed varna discrimination. Naturally, this policy infuriated the Brahmanas.

Financial Crisis

- The enormous expenditure on the army and payment to the bureaucracy created a financial crisis for the Maurya empire. It seems that Ashoka made large donations to the Buddhist monks which left the royal treasury empty. Towards the end, in order to meet expenses, they were obliged to melt gold images.

Oppressive Rule

- An oppressive rule in the provinces was an important cause of the break-up of the empire. In the reign of Bindusara, the citizens of Taxila bitterly complained against the misrule of wicked bureaucrats (dushtamatyas).

New Knowledge in the Outlying Areas

- The regular use of iron tools and weapons in the peripheral provinces coincided with the decline and fall of the Maurya empire.
- On the basis of the material culture acquired from Magadha, new kingdoms could be founded and developed.

Neglect of the North-West Frontier and the Great Wall of China:

- Ashoka was unable to pay attention to safeguard the passes through the north-western frontier.
- The Scythians were in a state of constant flux. Due to the use of the horse, they posed a serious danger to the settled empires in China and India.
- The Chinese ruler Shih Huang Ti (247–10 BC) constructed the Great Wall of China in about 220 BC to shield his empire against the attacks of the Scythians, but Ashoka took no such measures.
- Naturally, when the Scythians made a push towards India, they forced the Parthians, the Shakas, and the Greeks to move towards this subcontinent.

15. Correct Answer: (c)

List I List II

- A. Bindusara - Joined Ajivika Sect
- B. Ashoka - Propagated Buddhism to Ceylon
- C. Chandragupta - Converted to Jainism
Maurya
- D. Chanakya - Great statesman

16. Correct Answer: (a)

Trade and craft during 200 BC to AD 250

- The age of the Shakas, Kushans, Satavahanas (200 BC-AD 250) and the first Tamil states was the most flourishing period in the history of crafts and commerce in ancient India.
- Arts and crafts, in particular, witnessed remarkable growth.
- The Digha Nikaya, which relates to pre-Maurya times, mentions nearly two dozen occupations, but the Mahavastu, which relates to this period, catalogs thirty-six kinds of workers living in the town of Rajgir, and the list is not exhaustive.
- The Milinda Panho or the Questions of Milinda enumerates as many as seventy-five occupations, sixty of which are connected with various crafts.

- A Tamil text is known in English as 'The Garland of Madurai' supplements the information supplied by the two Buddhist texts on crafts and craftsmen.
- Many artisans and merchants were organized into guilds called sreni and ayatana.
- Both merchants and craftsmen were divided into high, low, and middle ranks.
- The Buddhist texts mention the "Sresthi", who was the chief merchant of the Nigama, and the "Sarthavaha", the caravan leader who was the head of the corporation of merchants (vanijramo).
- It also speaks of nearly half a dozen petty merchants called "Vanija". They dealt with fruits, roots, cooked food, sugar, barkcloth, sheaves of corn or grass, and bamboo.
- The term "Vyavahari", that is one who transacts business.

17. Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation: All statements are correct.

Kingdoms and Famous kings

- Rudradaman I was a saka ruler from the Western Kshatrapas dynasty. He was the grandson of the king Chastana. Rudradaman I was instrumental in the decline of the Satavahana Empire.
- Kanishka was a great king, great alike in war as in peace. His capability as a great conqueror had been proved by his conquests.
- Gautamiputra Satakarni is the most celebrated and successful king of the Satavahana Dynasty. He was the twenty-third ruler of the Satavahana Dynasty and ruled for 24 years between 62 – 86 A.D.
- He was responsible for the rise of the Satavahana Dynasty after its downfall in the first half of the 1st century in the Christian era. Born to Gautami Balashri and Sivasvati Satakarni, Gautamiputra Satakarni is described as the destroyer of Shakas, Pahlavas and Yavanas restoring the old prestige of Satavahana Dynasty.

18. Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation: Option (b) is correct.

Satavahanas

- The founder of this dynasty is known as Simuka and he ruled from 235 B.C. to 213 B.C. He was succeeded by his brother Krishna.
- The fortunes of the family were restored by Gautamiputra Satakarni (AD 106–30) who called himself the only brahmana. He defeated the Shakas and destroyed many kshatriya rulers.
- He claimed to have ended the Kshaharata lineage to which his adversary Nahapana belonged. This claim is true because over 8000 silver coins of Nahapana, found near Nasik, bear the marks of having been re-struck by the Satavahana king.
- He also occupied Malwa and Kathiawar which were controlled by the Shakas. It seems that the empire of Gautamiputra Satakarni extended from Malwa in the north to Karnataka in the south, and he possibly also exercised general authority over Andhra.

19. Correct Answer: (c)

Terminology	Feature
A. Vishti	4. Forced labour
B. Kumaramatyas	3. Important officers in the Gupta empire
C. Vishayas	2. Part of provincial and local administration system
D. Romaka Sidhanta	1. Book on astronomy

Life during the Gupta Period

- There was a general increase in the number of land taxes and various other burdens during the Gupta rule for example, whenever the royal army passed through the countryside, the local people had to feed it.
- The peasants had also to supply animals, food grains, furniture, etc., for the maintenance of royal officers on duty in rural areas.

- In central and western India, the villagers were also subjected to forced labor called "Vishti" by the royal army and officials.

Gupta bureaucracy.

- The most important officers in the Gupta empire were the "Kumaramatyas".
- They were appointed by the king in the home provinces and possibly paid in cash.
- As the Guptas were possibly vaishyas, recruitment was not confined to the upper varnas only, but several officers were combined in the hands of the same person, and posts became hereditary.
- This naturally weakened royal control.
- The empire was divided into divisions called bhuktis, and each bhukti was placed under the charge of an uparika.
- The bhuktis were divided into districts (vishayas), which were placed under the charge of a vishayapati.
- The period also witnessed the developments in the field of mathematics and astronomy. For e.g. Aryabhata's was written by Aryabhata.
- "Romaka Sidhanta", a book on astronomy was compiled in the same period its title indicating that it was influenced by Greek and Roman ideas.

20. Correct Answer: (c)

Sangam Era

- The economy of the Sangam era (200 BCE - 200 CE) describes the ancient economy of a region in southern India that mostly covers the present-day states of Tamil Nadu and Kerala.
- The main economic activities were agriculture, weaving, pearl fishery, manufacturing, and construction.
- Paddy was the most important crop it was the staple cereal and served as a medium of exchange for inland trade.
- Pepper, millets, grams and sugarcane were other commonly grown crops.
- Madurai and Uraiyur were important centers for the textile industry; Korkai

was the center of the pearl trade. Industrial activity flourished.

- Inland trading was conducted primarily through barter in busy market places by merchant associations and commercial lending institutions.
- Merchants formed associations that operated autonomously, without interference from the state.
- Both internal and foreign trade was well organized and briskly carried on in the Sangam Age.
- External trade was carried on between the South India & Hellenistic kingdom of Egypt & Arabia.

21. Correct Answer: (a)

Stage of temple development	Features added
Second stage	- Pradakshina path
Third stage	- Shikharas
Fifth stage	- Circular temple

Progression of Temple Development:

There are generally five stages of temple architecture development in India since the Gupta Period:

First Stage:

- The temples had a flat roof.
- The temples were square in shape.
- The portico was developed on shallow pillars.
- The entire structure was built on low platforms.

Second stage:

- Temples were higher or raised.
- A most important addition was a cover ambulatory passageway around the sanctum sanctorum or garbhagriha.
- The passageway was used as a pradakshina path.

Third stage:

- This stage saw the emergence of shikharas in place of a flat roof.

However, they were still quite low and almost square, i.e. curvilinear.

- Panchayatan style of temple making was introduced.

Fourth stage:

- The main shrine became more rectangular.

Fifth stage:

- Introduction of circular temples with shallow rectangular projections.

22. Correct Answer: (a)

Difference between Ashokan Pillars and Achaemenian Pillars

- Judiciary Ashokan Pillars Achaemenian Pillars

Composition

- The shaft of the Ashokan pillars was monolithic, i.e. they were inscribed from a single piece of stone, mainly chunar sandstones.
- The shaft of Achaemenian pillars was made up of various pieces of sandstone cemented together.

Location

- The Ashokan pillars were independently erected by royal diction.
- The Achaemenian pillars were generally attached to state buildings.

23. Correct Answer: (a)

Indian Bronze Sculpture

- The Harappan civilization saw a wide-scale practice of bronze casting. The bronze statues were made using "lost wax technique" or "Cire Perdue".
- The Dancing Girl is the world's oldest bronze sculpture datable to 2500 BCE. Found in Mohenjo-Daro, this four-inch figure depicts a naked girl wearing only ornaments, which include bangles in the left arm, and amulet and bracelet on the right arm.
- She stands in a 'tribhanga' dancing posture with the right hand on her hip.

- A famous hoard of Jain bronzes was found at Akota, on the outskirts of Baroda, dated between 5th - 7th. These bronzes were often subsequently inlaid with silver and copper to bring out the eyes, crowns, and details of the textiles on which the figures were seated.
- Many standing Buddha images with the right hand in Abhaya mudra were cast in North India, particularly Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, during the Gupta and Post-Gupta periods.
- Vakataka bronze images of the Buddha from Maharashtra are contemporary with the Gupta period bronzes. They show the influence of the Amaravati style of Andhra Pradesh in the 3rd. The additional importance of the Gupta and Vakataka bronzes is that they were portable and monks carried them from place to place for the purpose of individual worship or to be installed in Buddhist viharas.
- Himachal Pradesh and Kashmir regions also produced bronze images of Buddhist deities as well as Hindu gods and goddesses have a very distinct style in comparison with bronzes from other parts of India.
- A noteworthy development is the growth of different types of the iconography of Vishnu images. Four-headed Vishnu, also known as Chaturanana or Vaikuntha Vishnu, was worshipped in these regions. While the central face represents Vasudeva, the other two faces are that of Narasimha and Varaha.
- The Narasimha avatar and Mahishasuramardini Durga images of Himachal Pradesh are among the very dynamic bronzes from that region.
- Among the Pallava Period bronzes of the eighth century is the icon of Shiva seated in ardhaparyanka asana (one leg kept dangling). The right hand is in the achamana mudra gesture, suggesting that he is about to drink poison.
- Some of the most beautiful and exquisite statues were produced during the Chola Period in Tamil Nadu from the 10th – 12th
- During the sixteenth century, known as the Vijayanagara Period in Andhra Pradesh, the sculptors experimented with portrait sculpture in order to preserve the knowledge of the royal patron for posterity.
- For e.g. at Tirupati, life-size standing portrait statues were cast in bronze, depicting Krishnadevaraya with his two queens, Tirumalamba and Chinnadevi.

24. Correct Answer: (d)

The Deccani Schools (1560-1800 A.D.)

Ahmednagar:

- The patronage was given by the Hussain Nizam Shah I of Ahmednagar (1553-1565).
- The colours used in the painting being rich and brilliant are different from those used in the northern paintings.
- The Persian influence can be seen in the high horizon, gold sky and the landscape.
- Some other fine examples of the Ahmednagar painting are the "Hindola Raga" of about 1590 A.D. and portraits of Burhan Nizam Shah II of Ahmednagar (1591-96 A.D.) and of Malik Amber of about 1605 A.D. existing in the National Museum, New Delhi and other museums.

Bijapur:

- In Bijapur, the painting was patronised by Ali Adil Shah I (1558-80 A.D.) and his successor Ibrahim II (1580-1627 A.D.).
- The rich colour scheme, the palm trees, animals and men and women all belong to the Deccani tradition.
- The profuse use of gold colour, some flowering plants, and arabesques on the top of the throne are derived from the Persian tradition.

- It is believed that a number of the Ragamala paintings were commissioned in various museums and private collections. A few contemporary portraits of Ibrahim II are also available in several museums.

Golconda:

- The paintings were patronized by the Muhammad Quli Qutab Shah (1580-1611).
- The paintings show dancing girls entertaining the company.
- One of the miniatures illustrated shows the king in his court watching a dance performance. He wears the white Muslim coat with an embroidered vertical band, a typical costume associated with the Golconda court.
- Gold colour has been lavishly used in painting the architecture, costume, jewellery and vessels etc.
- Other outstanding examples of the Golconda painting are "Lady with the Myna bird".

25. Correct Answer: (b)

Classical Music

- The two distinct schools of Indian Classical Music are:
- **Hindustani Music:** practiced in northern parts of India
- **Carnatic Music:** practiced in southern parts of India

Points of Difference

Hindustani Music	Carnatic Music
Influence	
• Arab, Persian, and Afghan	Indigenous
Freedom	
• Scope for artists to improvise, hence there is scope for variations	No freedom to improvise

Sub-styles

- There are several sub-styles which led to the emergence of 'Gharanas'
- Only one particular style of singing

Need for Instruments

- Equally important as vocals
- More emphasis on vocal music

Ragas

- 6 major ragas
- 72 ragas

Time

- Adheres to time
- Doesn't adhere to any time

Instruments

- Tabla, Sarangi, Sitar and Santoor
- Veena, Mrindangum and Mandolin

Association to Parts of India

- North India
- Usually South India

26. Correct Answer: (c)

Abhinaya Darpan

As per Abhinaya Darpan, Nandikeshwara's famous treatise on dance, an act has been broken into three basic elements:

- **Nritta:** It refers to the basic dance steps, performed rhythmically but devoid of any expression or mood.
- **Natya:** It means dramatic representations and refers to the story that is elaborated through the dance recital.
- **Nritya:** Nritya refers to the sentiment and the emotions evoked through dance. It includes the mime and the different methods of expression including mudras in the dance.

Nandikeshwara further elaborates the Nayaka-Nayika Bhav, in which the eternal deity is seen as the hero or Nayaka and the devotee who performs the dance is the heroine of the act, the Nayika.

There are nine rasas or emotions that are expressed through the dance.

27. Correct Answer: (c)

Puppetry

String Puppets

- India has a rich and ancient tradition of string puppets or marionettes. Marionettes having jointed limbs controlled by strings allow far greater flexibility and are, therefore, the most articulate of the puppets.

Shadow Puppets

- Shadow puppets are flat figures. They are cut out of leather, which has been treated to make it translucent. Shadow puppets are pressed against the screen with a strong source of light behind it.
- The manipulation between the light and the screen makes silhouettes of colourful shadows, as the case may be, for the viewers who sit in front of the screen.

Rod Puppets

- Rod puppets are an extension of glove-puppets, but often much larger and supported and manipulated by rods from below.

Glove Puppets

- They are also known as sleeve, hand or palm puppets. The head is made of either paper made, cloth or wood, with two hands emerging from just below the neck. The rest of the figure consists of a long flowing skirt.
- These puppets are like limp dolls, but in the hands of an able puppeteer, they are capable of producing a wide range of movements. The manipulation technique is simple.
- The movements are controlled by the human hand the first finger inserted in the head and the middle finger and the thumb are the two arms of the puppet. With the help of these three fingers, the glove puppet comes alive.

28. Correct Answer: (a)

Tamasha

- It is a form of folk theatre in the region of Maharashtra, known for its humour and erotic content.
- The unique feature of Tamasha is the presence of female actors, who play even the male roles.
- The Tamasha performance is generally accompanied by Lavani songs.

29. Correct Answer: (d)

Vaisheshika Philosophy

- It was founded by the sage Kanada.
- It propounded the atomic theory of its founder Kanada.
- At one time Vaisheshik was regarded as part of the Nyaya philosophy since physics is part of science.
- But since physics is the most fundamental of all sciences, Vaisheshik was later separated from Nyaya and put forth as a separate philosophy.
- It is a realistic and objective philosophy of the universe. Vaisheshika school deals with metaphysics. It is an objective and realistic philosophy of the Universe.
- According to the Vaisheshika School of philosophy, the universe is reducible to a finite number of atoms, Brahman being the fundamental force causing consciousness in these atoms.

Nyaya Philosophy

- The founder of this philosophy is Gautam and the principles are mentioned in Nyaya Sutras.
- Nyaya Philosophy states that nothing is acceptable unless it is in accordance with reason and experience (scientific approach). Nyaya says that the world is real and the philosophy does not follow a monist view.
- It relies on several pramanas, i.e. means of obtaining true knowledge as its epistemology. According to it, the pradhan pramana or principal means of obtaining knowledge is pratyaksha pramana, i.e. the knowledge obtained

through the 5 senses. There are also other pramanas like anumana (inference, through which we can obtain true knowledge), and shabda pramana (a statement of an expert).

- Nyaya is a system of atomic pluralism and logical realism. It is allied to the Vaisesika system which is regarded as 'Samanatantra or similar philosophy. Vaisesika develops metaphysics and ontology.
- Nyaya develops logic and epistemology. Both agree in viewing the earthly life as full of suffering, as the bondage of the soul, liberation is absolute cessation of suffering as the supreme end of life.
- Both agree that bondage is due to ignorance of reality and that liberation is due to right knowledge of reality

Samkhya Philosophy

- Samkhya is the oldest philosophy. It was put forward by Kapila.
- Samkhya philosophy provided the materialistic ontology for Nyaya and Vaisheshik, but there is very little original literature in Samkhya.
- It is generally believed that Samkhya Philosophy is dualistic and not monistic because it has two entities, purush (spirit) and Prakriti (nature) in it. Samkhya emphasizes the attainment of knowledge of the self by means of concentration and meditation.
- Samkhya holds that it is the self-knowledge that leads to liberation and not any exterior influence or agent.
- Samkhya forms the philosophical basis for Yoga.
- In Samkhya, the necessity of God is not felt for epistemological clarity about the interrelationship between higher Self, the individual self, and the universe around us.

Mimamsa Philosophy

- It is based on sage Jaimini's Mimamsa Sutras.

- It lays emphasis on the performance of the Yajna for attaining various spiritual and worldly benefits. Hence this philosophy relies on the Brahmana (and Samhita) part of the Vedas.
- This school of philosophy believes in the complete authority of Vedas. It emphasizes the power of yajnas and mantras in sustaining the activities of the universe.
- It states that a human being can attain salvation only by acting in conformity with the principles of Vedas.

30. Correct Answer: (c)

Chishti Silsilah

- The Chishti order was founded in India by Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti (1143-1223 AD). It began in Chisht, a small town near Herat in Afghanistan in 930 AD. Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti established his khanqah in Ajmer to work for the poorest sections of the society.
- After his demise, every year an annual congregation (Urs) is held at Ajmer. It is the most widespread among the Sufi orders. They usually stayed away from State powers.
- However, they were intrinsically linked and established khanqahs and dargahs in far-flung areas like Bengal and Multan.

Suhrawardi Silsilah

- This Silsilah was founded by Sheikh Shihabuddin Suhrawardi in Baghdad but it was established in India by Sheikh Bahauddin Zakariya (1182-1262) was given the title of 'Sheikh-ul-Islam' by Iltutmish.
- They accepted royal patronage and amassed a lot of property. They believed that a Sufi should own the three attributes of property, knowledge, and hal (mystical enlightenment).

Qadiriya Silsilah

- Its founder was Abdul Qadir Gilani (Pir Dastagir). Shah Namatullah introduced the silsilah in India. It became popular in

Punjab (esp. Sindh) The pirs of this order supported the concept of Wahadat al wajud.

- Miyan Mir was one of the famous pirs of this silsilah and enrolled prince Dara Shikoh. His influence can be seen in the writing of Dara. Urdu poets Hasrat Mohani and Muhammad Iqbal belonged to this order.

Naqshbandi Silsilah

- The Naqshbandi order was established by Khwaja Bahauddin Naqshbandi in India. The most popular saint of the silsila was Sheikh Ahmed Sarhindi.
- He gave himself the title of 'Mujaddid Ali Saffani' or the reformer of the new millennium. It became popular during the reign of Akbar. It was radical in nature and had Aurangzeb as one of its followers.

31. Correct Answer: (c)

Role of Christian Missionaries

- The contribution of the Christian Missionaries in the development of Indian literature was no less significant.
- They published dictionaries and grammar in several local languages. These books helped these missionaries as much as they helped the writers in the local languages.
- The lithographic printing press was introduced in India at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Missionaries established them to propagate the practice of their religion and convert Indians into Christian fold.
- They had established these presses for printing literature in local languages for the benefit of the new, and would-be converts.
- The establishment of Schools and Colleges by the Missionaries: Besides English, the missionaries also taught the local languages.
- Perhaps their aim was to spread Christianity but they also produced a new

educated class, who had a desire to read their literature.

- Thus, the role of missionaries cannot be ignored while writing the history of Indian languages and literature.

32. Correct Answer: (b)

Kharchi Festival

- It is one of the most popular festivals in Tripura and is celebrated at Purnan Agartala in temple premises of 14 gods.
- The word Kharchi is derived from the word 'Khya' which means earth thus Kharchi Puja is basically done to worship the earth.
- It's a week-long royal Puja which falls in the month of July on the 8th day of the new moon and attracts thousands of people.

Ambubachi Mela

- The Ambubachi Mela is celebrated in the capital city of Guwahati, in the northeastern state of Assam in India. The Ambubachi Mela is the most important festival of the Kamakhya Temple of Guwahati.
- The Ambubachi is a ritual of asceticism observed with "Tantrik means". It is believed that the presiding goddess of the temple, Devi Kamakhya, the Mother Shakti, goes through her annual cycle of menstruation during this time stretch.

Chamliyal Mela

- It is celebrated at Chamliyal border shrine along the International Border (IB).
- The fair takes place at the shrine of Baba Dalip Singh Manhas, a saint popularly known as Baba Chamliyal, in Samba district in Jammu and Kashmir.

33. Correct Answer: (b)

Pala and Pratiharas

- The directly administered territories in the Pala and Pratihara empires were

divided into bhukti (provinces), and mandala or visaya (districts).

- The governor of a province was called uparika and the head of a district, visayapati. The uparika was expected to collect land revenue and maintain law and order with the help of the army.
- The visayapati was also expected to do the same within his jurisdiction. During the period, there, was an increase of smaller chieftains, called samantas or bhogapatis, who dominated over a number of villages.
- The visayapatis and these smaller chiefs tended to merge with each other, and later on the word samanta began to be used indiscriminately for both of them.
- In the Rashtrakuta kingdom, the directly administered areas were divided into rashtra (provinces), visaya and bhukti. The head of rashtra was called rashtrapati, and he performed the same functions as the Uparika did in the Pala and Pratihara empires.
- The visaya was like a modern district, and the bhukti was a smaller unit to it. In the Pala and Pratihara empires, the unit below the visaya was called pattala.
- The precise role of these smaller units is not known. It seems that their main purpose was the realization of land revenue and some attention to law and order.
- Apparently, all the officials were paid by giving them grants of rent-free land.
- This tended to blur the distinction between local officials and the hereditary chiefs and smaller vassals.
- Similarly, the rashtrapati or governor sometimes enjoyed the status and title of a vassal king.

34. Correct Answer: (a)

Tripartite Struggle – Kannauj

- During the 8th century AD, a struggle for control over the Kannauj took place among three major empires of India namely the Palas, the Pratiharas and the Rastrakutas.

- The Palas ruled the eastern parts of India while the Pratiharas controlled the western India (Avanti-Jalaor region). The Rastrakutas ruled over the deccan region of India.
- The struggle for control over Kannauj among these three dynasties is known as the Tripartite struggle in Indian history.
- Their Tripartite struggle lasted nearly 200 years and weakened all of them and enabled the Turks to overthrow them.

35. Correct Answer: (b)

Amoghvarsha I - Rashtrakutas

- Amoghavarsha I, also known as Amoghavarsha Nrupathunga I ruled between 800-878 CE was the greatest ruler of the Rashtrakuta dynasty, and one of the great emperors of India.
- His reign was of 64 years and is one of the longest dated monarchical reigns on record.
- He had lost control over Malwa and Gangavadi. Yet, his reign was popular for the cultural development.
- He was a follower of Jainism. Jinasena was his chief preceptor.
- He was also a patron of letters and he himself wrote the famous Kannada work, Kavirajamarga.
- He had also built the Rashtrakuta capital, the city of Malkhed or Manyakheda and Virupaksha temple at Pattadakal.
- His own writing Kavirajamarga is a landmark literary work in the Kannada language and became a guide book for future poets and scholars for centuries to come.

36. Correct Answer: (d)

The hostility between various Kingdoms

- During the early medieval times, Hostilities between the powers to the north and to the south of the Tungabhadra river became a regular and recurrent feature that would develop into protracted battles without resulting in any long-term annexation of

territories became a constant pattern of political struggle in south India.

- This pattern of struggle or rivalries among regional powers cut across dynastic changes and upheavals.
- This pattern was seen in the protracted struggle between Chalukya-Pallava, Pallava- Rashtrakuta, Rashtrakuta-Chola and Chola- Western Chalukya.

37. Correct Answer: (c)

Military Administration

- The soldiers of the Cholas generally consisted of two types-the Kaikkolar who were royal troops receiving regular payments from the treasury; and the nattupadai who were the militia-men employed only for local defence.
- The Kaikkolar comprised infantry, cavalry, elephant corps and navy. The Cholas paid special attention to their navy. Within the Kaikkolar, the Velaikkarars were the most dependable troops in the royal service ready to defend the king and his cause with their lives.
- Attention was given to the training of the army and cantonments called kadagams

38. Correct Answer: (c)

Conquest of Gujarat (c. 1178 CE) by Mahumad Ghori

- In 1175 CE, he led his first expedition against Multan, which was largely successful. In the same campaign, he captured Uchch (in Upper Sindh) from the Bhatti Rajputs and established a fort there.
- Three years after the conquest of Multan and upper Sindh, he again marched to conquer Gujarat but the Chalukya ruler of Gujarat, Solanki Bhima II, defeated him at the battle of Kayadara (near to Mount Abu, about forty miles to the north-east of Anhilwara, the capital of Gujarat).
- But this defeat did not discourage Muhammad Ghori and he realised the necessity of creating a suitable base in

Punjab before venturing on the further conquest of India.

The Battle of Tarain (1191-1192)

- The battle of Tarain was fought over the contested regions of Tabarhinda.
- Realising their grave situation, the Hindu princes of north India formed a confederacy under the command of Prithviraj Chauhan.
- Prithviraj rose to the occasion and defeated Ghori in the battle of Tarain near Delhi in 1191 A.D.

39. Correct Answer: (d)

Krishna Deva Raya (1509–29)

- He was the greatest of the Vijayanagar rulers, also known as 'Abhinava Bhoja', 'Andhra Pitamah', 'Andhra Bhoja' (as he was great patron of literature and art).
- He invaded the Raichur Doab and captured the city of Raichur in c.1520 CE.
- He restored the Bahmani Sultanate to Muhammad Shah, which was taken over by independent kingdoms of Deccan Sultanate and Krishna Deva himself took the title of Yavanarajya sthapanacharya.
- Ashtadiggajas was the collective title given to the eight Telugu poets in his court of the emperor Sri Krishna Deva Raya.

The age of Ashtadiggajas is called Prabandha Age (1540 AD to 1600).

These poets were:

- Allasani Peddanna
- Nandi Thimmana
- Madayyagari Mallana
- Dhurjaty
- Ayyalaraju Ramambhadrudu
- Pingali Surana
- Ramarajabhushanudu
- Tenali Ramakrishna

- The most famous being Allasani Peddanna honoured with the title 'Andhrakavitapitamaha'.

- Amuktamalyada is an epic poem in Telugu composed by Krishnadevaraya of the Vijayanagar Dynasty. Amuktamalyada translates to “A garland of pearls”.
- Considered as a masterpiece, Amuktamalyada describes the story of wedding of the Hindu Lord Vishnu and Andal - the Tamil Alvar poet and daughter of Periyalvar, at Srirangam.

40. Correct Answer: (d)

Death of Iltutmish and his succession

- Iltutmish did not consider any of his sons worthy of the throne, he declared his daughter Razia as successor, deviating from normal practice.
- However, the eldest son of Iltutmish was put on the throne by nobles who wanted a puppet ruler.
- Raziya, with the support of amirs of Delhi, seized the throne of the Delhi Sultanate and Firuz Shah was put to death.
- She was the first and only female Muslim ruler of medieval India.
- Her attempts to create a counter nobility of non-Turks invited the wrath of the Turkish amirs.
- They were particularly incensed over her decision to appoint an Abyssinian slave, Malik Jamaluddin Yaqut, to the important office of the Amir-i-akhur (Superintendent of royal horses).
- The recruitment of a few other non-Turks to important posts further inflamed matters.
- Among others, Altuniya, the governor of Lahore was first to create trouble but was defeated.
- In the year 1240 CE, a serious rebellion broke out in Sirhind (Bhatinda) under Altuniya.
- Raziya, alongside Yaqut, marched against Altuniya, but on the way, Turkish followers of Altuniya murdered Yaqut and imprisoned Raziya at Qila Mubarak in Bathinda.

- In the meantime, the Turkish nobles put Bahram, another son of Iltutmish, on the throne.
- However, Raziya won over her captor, Altuniya, and after marrying him proceeded to Delhi. But she was defeated and killed on the way by Bahram Shah.

41. Correct Answer: (a)

Muhammad bin Tughlaq (1325-1351)

- He was a very attractive character in the history of medieval India owing to his ambitious schemes and novel experiments.
- His enterprises and novel experiments ended in miserable failures because they were all far ahead of their time.
- He was very tolerant in religious matters. He maintained diplomatic relations with far off countries like Egypt, China, and Iran.
- He also introduced many liberal and beneficial reforms. He believed in the political and administrative Unity of India. He opened up administration to all people on the basis of a meritocracy. But all his reforms failed.
- Muhammad bin Tughlaq was the only Delhi Sultan who had received a comprehensive literary, religious and philosophical education.
- In 1329-30 Muhammad bin Tughlaq introduced a token currency. There was a shortage of silver throughout the world in the fourteenth century.
- Kublai Khan issued paper money in China. In the same manner, Muhammad bin Tughlaq issued copper coins at par with the value of the silver tanka coins.
- Kublai Khan of China was the first to mint token currency.
- He transferred his capital from Delhi to Devagiri.
- But he was not able to prevent forging the new coins. The goldsmiths began to forge the token coins on a large scale. Soon the new coins were not accepted in the markets.

- Finally, Muhammad bin Tughlaq stopped the circulation of token currency and promised to exchange silver coins for the copper coins.

42. Correct Answer: (a)

Literature in the Sultanate Period

- The Delhi Sultans patronized learning and literature. Many of them had a great love for Arabic and Persian literature Barani's Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi contains the history of the Tughlaq dynasty.
- Minhaj-us- Siraj wrote Tabaqat-i-Nasari, a general history of Muslim dynasties up to c.1260 CE.
- Amir Khusrau (c.1252–1325 CE) was the most famous Persian writer of this period.
- Amir Khusrau's Khazain-ul-Futuh speaks about Alauddin's conquests. His famous work, the Tughlaq Nama, deals with the rise of Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq.
- Alberuni's Kitab-ul-Hind is the most famous work wherein he comments on Indian sciences, Hindu religious beliefs, customs, and social organization.

43. Correct Answer: (d)

Important Battles during Mughal Advent into India

- **First Battle of Panipat:** The First Battle of Panipat was fought between the invading forces of Babur and the Lodi Empire, which took place on 21 April 1526 in North India. It marked the beginning of the Mughal Empire. This was one of the earliest battles involving gun powder firearms and field artillery.
- **Battle of Khanwa:** The Battle of Khanwa was fought near the village of Khanwa, in Bharatpur District of Rajasthan, on March 16, 1527. It was fought between the invading forces of the first Mughal Emperor Babur and the Rajput forces led by Rana Sanga of Mewar, after the Battle of Panipat. The victory in the battle consolidated the new Mughal dynasty in India.

- **Battle of Chausa:** The Battle of Chausa was a notable military engagement between the Mughal emperor, Humayun, and the Afghan, Sher Shah Suri. It was fought on 26 June 1539 at Chausa, 10 miles southwest of Buxar in modern-day Bihar, India. Humayun escaped from the battlefield to save his life. Sher Shah was victorious and crowned himself the emperor.
- **Battle of Sirhind:** The Battle of Sirhind was fought between the Mughal Empire and the Suri Empire in 1555. After the death of Islam Shah Suri, the Suri Empire was in a civil war where various contenders to the throne fought each other for supremacy. Sikandar Shah Suri was occupied with his struggle against Ibrahim Shah Suri when Humayun mobilized an army from Kabul. On June 22, 1555, Humayun and Bairam Khan carried out a daring raid, defeated Sikandar Shah and reestablished their empire in India.

44. Correct Answer: (d)

Significance of Babur's Advent into India

- Babur's advent into India was significant from many points of view.
- For the first time since the downfall of the Kushana Empire, Kabul and Qandahar became integral parts of an empire comprising north India.
- Since these areas had always acted as staging places for an invasion of India by dominating them Babur and his successors were able to give to India security from external invasions for almost 200 years.
- Arches and Domes were introduced by Turks during Delhi Sultanate
- Babur introduced a new mode of warfare in India. Although gunpowder was known in India earlier, Babur showed what a skilled combination of artillery and cavalry could achieve. His victories led to the rapid popularization of gunpowder and artillery in India.
- By his new military methods as well as by his personal conduct, Babur re-

established the prestige of the Crown which had been eroded since the death of Firoz Shah Tughlaq.

- Although Sikandra Lodi and Ibrahim Lodi had tried to re-establish the prestige of the Crown, Afghan ideas of tribal independence and equality had resulted only in partial success.
- Babur had the prestige of being a descendant of two of the most famous warriors of Asia, Chengiz and Timur. None of his nobles could, therefore, claim a status of equality with him.

45. Correct Answer: (d)

Dahsala or Zabti System

- In 1580, Akbar instituted a new system called the dahsala. Under this system, the average produce of different crops, as well as the average prices prevailing over the last ten (dah) years, were calculated.
- One-third of the average produce was the state share. The state demand was, however, stated in cash. This was done by converting the state share into money on the basis of a schedule of average prices over the past ten years.
- The peasant was required to pay on the basis of local productivity as well as local prices.
- There were a number of advantages to this system. As soon as the area sown by the peasant had been measured by means of the bamboos linked with iron rings, the peasants, as well as the state, knew what the dues were.
- The peasant was given remission in the land revenue if crops failed on account of drought, floods, etc.
- The system of measurement and the assessment based upon it is called the zabti system.
- Akbar introduced this system in the area from Lahore to Allahabad and in Malwa and Gujarat. The dahsala system was a further development of the zabti system.
- The dahsala was not a ten-year settlement. Nor was it a permanent one

with the state retaining the right to modify it.

- However, with some changes, Akbar's settlement remained the basis of the land revenue system of the Mughal Empire until the end of the seventeenth century.
- The zabti system is associated with Raja Todar Mal, and is sometimes called Todar Mal's bandobast.
- Todar Mal was a brilliant revenue officer who had first served under Sher Shah.

46. Correct Answer: (a)

Social and Educational Reforms by Akbar

- Akbar introduced a number of social and educational reforms.
- He stopped sati, the burning of a widow, unless she herself, of her own free will, persistently desired it.
- Widows of tender age who had not shared the bed with their husbands were not to be burnt at all.
- Widow Remarriage was also legalized.
- Akbar was against anyone having more than one wife unless the first wife was barren.
- The age of marriage was raised to 14 for girls and 16 for boys.
- The sale of wines and spirits was restricted.
- Akbar also revised the educational syllabus, laying more emphasis on moral education and mathematics, and on secular subjects such as agriculture, geometry, astronomy, rules of government, logic, history, etc.
- However, not all these steps were, however, successful. As we know, the success of social legislation depends largely on the willing cooperation of the people.
- Akbar was living in an age of superstition and it seems that his social reforms had only limited success.

47. Correct Answer: (c)

Muqaddam

- Muqqadam was the village headman not the head of revenue.
- He was the village headman, through whom the government dealt with the peasants.
- He was, by profession, a peasant of the village which he headed.
- He could sell and buy land for the village and settle the common treasury. His position was hereditary; however, it could also be bought and sold.
- He was never a government servant, but he could be dispossessed of his status by the revenue official.

Shiqdar

- Shiqdar was responsible for maintaining law and order at the pargana level and informing the state government about the same.
- He helped the amil in revenue collection. He was also entitled to punish criminals.

Kotwal

- Kotwals was a title used in medieval India for the leader of a Kot or fort. Kotwals often controlled the fort of a major town or an area of smaller towns on behalf of another ruler.
- It was similar in function to a British India Zaildar. From Mughal times the title was given to the local ruler of a large town and the surrounding area.
- However, the title is also used for leaders in small villages as well. Kotwal has also been translated as Chief Police Officer.

48. Correct Answer: (d)

Causes for the Downfall of the Mughals

- The Mughal Empire declined rapidly after the death of Aurangzeb. The Mughal court became the scene of factions among the nobles.
- The weakness of the empire was exposed when Nadir Shah imprisoned the Mughal Emperor and looted Delhi in 1739.
- The weak successors and demoralization of the Mughal army also paved the way for it.

- To some extent, the religious and Deccan policies of Aurangzeb contributed to its decline.
- The vastness of the empire became unwieldy.
- The financial difficulties due to continuous wars led to the decline.
- The neglect of the sea power by the Mughals was felt when the Europeans began to settle in India.
- The invasions of Nadir Shah and Ahmad Shah Abdali weakened the Mughal state.
- Thus the decline and downfall of the Mughal Empire were due to the combination of political, social and economic factors.

49. Correct Answer: (a)

Mughal Art and Architecture

List I

- A. Akbar
- B. Jehangir
- C. Aurangzeb
- D. Shah Jahan

List II

2. Buland Darwaza
4. Climax of Painting
3. Moti Masjid, Red Fort
1. Moti Masjid at Agra

50. Correct Answer: (c)

Rise of Regional States

- The states that emerged as a result of the decline of the Mughal Empire can be classified into the following three broad categories:
- **Successor States:** These were the Mughal provinces that turned into states after breaking away from the empire.
- Though they did not challenge the sovereignty of the Mughal ruler, the establishment of virtually independent and hereditary authority by their governors showed the emergence of autonomous polity in these territories.
- Some examples are Awadh, Bengal, and Hyderabad, which were established during the reign of the Mughal emperor – Muhammad Shah (1719-1748).
- **Independent Kingdoms:** These states came into existence primarily due to the destabilization of the Mughal control over the provinces, examples being Mysore, Kerala and the Rajput states.

- **The New States:** These were the states set up by the rebels against the Mughal Empire, examples being the Maratha, the Sikh, and the Jat states.

51. Correct Answer: (c)

Third Battle of Panipat

- The most important event of the period of Balaji was the third battle of Panipat which was fought between the Marathas and Ahmad Shah Abdali, the ruler of Afghanistan. In 1761 AD.
- The weakness of Mughul emperors, the division of the nobility in contending groups, the ambition of the Marathas to gain influence in the North were the primary causes of the third battle of Panipat.
- The Peshwa entered into a treaty with the Mughul emperor in 1752 A.D. and not after the third battle of Panipat.
- By it the Mughul emperor gave the Marathas the right to collect Chauth and sardeshmukhi from all over India and, in return, the Marathas were obliged to help the Emperor in times of need. Thus, the Marathas involved themselves directly with the politics in Delhi.

52. Correct Answer: (b)

Sikh Gurus

- The era of the ten gurus of Sikhism spans from the birth of Nanak Dev in 1469, through the life of Guru Gobind Singh. At the time of Guru Gobind Singh's death in 1708, he passed the title of Guru to the Sikh scripture, Guru Granth.
- **Guru Nanak Dev** - Guru from 1469 to 1539. Guru Nanak Dev, first of the 10 gurus, founded the Sikh faith, introducing the concept of one God. He started the institution of Guru Ka Langar.
- Langar is the term in the Sikh religion refers to the common kitchen where food is served to everyone without any discrimination.
- **Guru Angad Dev** - Guru from 1539 to 155Guru Angad Dev, second of the 10 gurus, invented and introduced the

Gurmukhi (written form of Punjabi) script. He compiled the writings of Nanak Dev in Guru Granth Sahib in Gurmukhi Script.

- **Guru Ram Das** - Guru from 1574 to 158Guru Ram Das, fourth of the 10 gurus, founded the city of Amritsar. He started the construction of the famous Golden Temple at Amritsar, the holy city of the Sikhs.
- **Guru Gobind Singh Sahib** - Guru from 1675 to 170He became Guru after the martyrdom of his father Guru Tegh Bahadur. He created the Khalsa in 1699, changing the Sikhs into a saint-soldier order for protecting themselves.

53. Correct Answer: (a)

Battle of Plassey

- The beginnings of British political sway over India may be traced to the battle of Plassey in 1757 when the English East India Company's forces defeated Siraj-ud-Daulah, the Nawab of Bengal.

Causes of the battle:

- The Company had secured valuable privileges in 1717 'under a royal farman by the Mughal Emperor, which had granted the Company the freedom to export and import their goods in Bengal without paying taxes and the right to issue passes or dastaks for the movement of such goods.
- The Company's servants were also permitted to trade but were not covered by this Farman and were required to pay the same taxes as Indian merchants.
- This Farman was a perpetual source of conflict between the Company and the Nawabs of Bengal. For one, it meant the loss of revenue to the Bengal Government.
- 'Secondly, the power to issue dastaks for the Company's goods was misused by the Company's servants to evade taxes on their private trade.
- Without taking the Nawab's permission, the Company began to fortify Calcutta in

expectation of the coming struggle with the French, who were stationed at this time at Chandernagore.

- Siraj-ud-Daulah interpreted this as an attack on his sovereignty and ordered both the English and French to demolish their fortifications.
- While the French obliged, English refused to do so. This set the stage for a battle that took place on the field of Plassey on 23rd June 1757
- The fateful battle of Plassey was a battle only in name. In all, the English lost 29 men while the Nawab lost nearly 500.
- The major part of the Nawab's army, led by the traitors Mir Jafar and Rai Durlabh, took no part in the fighting.
- After the battle, Mir Jafar was proclaimed the Nawab of Bengal and the company was granted undisputed right to free trade in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.
- It also received the zamindari of the 24 Parganas near Calcutta.

54. Correct Answer: (b)

Portuguese Governors in India

Francisco De Almeida

- In 1505, the King of Portugal appointed a governor in India for a three-year term and equipped the incumbent with sufficient force to protect the Portuguese interests.
- Francisco De Almeida, the newly appointed governor, was asked to consolidate the position of the Portuguese in India.
- Almeida's vision was to make the Portuguese the master of the Indian Ocean.
- His policy was known as the 'Blue Water Policy' i.e. to be powerful at sea instead of building fortresses on land.

Alfonso de Albuquerque

- Albuquerque, who succeeded Almeida as the Portuguese governor in India, was the real founder of the Portuguese power in the East.

- He secured for Portugal the strategic control of the Indian Ocean by establishing bases overlooking all the entrances to the sea.
- The Portuguese, under Albuquerque, bolstered their stranglehold by introducing a permit system for other ships and exercising control over the major ship-building centers in the region.
- He acquired Goa from the Sultan of Bijapur in 1510 with ease.
- An interesting feature of his rule was the abolition of sati.

Nino da Cunha

- He assumed the office of the governor of Portuguese interests in India in November 1529 and almost one year later shifted the headquarters of the Portuguese government in India from Cochin to Goa.
- Bahadur Shah of Gujarat, during his conflict with the Mughal emperor Humayun, secured help from the Portuguese by ceding to them in 1534 the island of Bassein with its dependencies and revenues.
- He also promised them a base in Diu.

55. Correct Answer: (a)

The Growth of the East India Company's Trade and Influence during 1600-1744

- The English East Company had very humble beginnings in India. Surat was the Centre of its trade till 1687; throughout this period the English remained petitioner before the Mughal authorities.
- By 1623, they had established factories at Surat, Broach, Ahmedabad, Agra, and Masulipatam. From the very beginning, the English trading company tried to combine trade and diplomacy with war and control of the territory where their factories were situated.
- Conditions in the South were more favourable to the English as they did not have to face a strong Indian Government there.

- The English opened its first factory in the South at Masulipatnam in 1611. But they soon shifted the centre of their activity to Madras the lease of which was granted to them by the local Raja in 1639.
- Here the English built a small fort around their factory called 'Fort St. George'.
- By the end of the 17th century, the English Company was claiming full sovereignty over Madras.
- The Island of Bombay was acquired by East India Company from Portugal in 1668 and was immediately fortified.
- In Eastern-India, the English Company had opened its first factory in Odisha (Bengal Presidency) in 1633.
- It soon opened factories at Patna, Balasore, Dacca and other places in Bengal and Bihar.

56. Correct Answer: (d)

Reasons for English success against other European powers

- Among all the European nations who came as traders to India after new sea routes were discovered, England emerged as the most powerful and successful by the end of the eighteenth century.

The major factors for the English company success are:

Structure and Nature of the Trading Companies:

- The English East India Company was controlled by a board of directors whose members were elected annually and the shareholders of the company exercised considerable influence.
- The trading companies of France and Portugal were largely owned by the State and their nature was in many ways feudalistic.

Naval Superiority:

- The Royal Navy of Britain was not only the largest; it was most advanced of its

times. In India too, the British were able to defeat the Portuguese and the French due to the strong and fast movement of the naval ships.

- The English learned from the Portuguese the importance of an efficient navy and improved their own fleet technologically.

Industrial Revolution:

- The Industrial Revolution started in England in the early 18th century, with the invention of new machines like the spinning Jenny, steam engine, the power loom, and several others.
- These machines greatly improved productivity in the fields of textile, metallurgy, steam power and agriculture.
- The industrial revolution reached other European nations late and this helped England to maintain its hegemony.

Military Skill and Discipline:

- The British soldiers were a disciplined lot and well trained. The British commanders were strategists who tried new tactics in warfare.
- Technological developments equipped the military well. All this combined to enable smaller groups of English fighters to defeat larger armies.

Stable Government:

- With the exception of the Glorious Revolution of 1688, Britain witnessed a stable government with efficient monarchs.
- Other European nations like France witnessed the violent revolution in 1789 and afterward the Napoleonic Wars.
- Napoleon's defeat in 1815, significantly weakened France's position and the Dutch and Spain were also involved in the 80-years war in the 17th century which weakened Portuguese imperialism.

Lesser Zeal for Religion:

- Britain was less zealous about religion and less interested in spreading Christianity, as compared to Spain, Portugal or Dutch.
- Thus, its rule was far more acceptable to the subjects than that of other colonial powers.

57. Correct Answer: (b)

Dual System of Administration of Bengal

- The East India Company became the real master of Bengal from 1764 its army was in sole control of its defense and the supreme political power was in its hands.
- The Nawab depended on his internal and external security on the British.
- As the Diwan, the Company directly collected its revenues, while through the right to nominate the Deputy Subahdar; it controlled the Nizamat of the police and judicial powers.
- The virtual unity of the two branches of government under British control was signified by the fact that the same person acted in Bengal as the Deputy Diwan on behalf of the Company and as Deputy Subahdar on behalf of the Nawab.
- This arrangement is known in history as the Dual or Double Government.
- It held a great advantage for the British: they had power without responsibility. They controlled the finances of the province and its army directly and its administration indirectly.
- The Nawab and his officials had the responsibility of administration but not the power to discharge it. The weaknesses of the Government could be blamed on the Indians while its fruits were gathered by the British.
- The consequences for the people of Bengal were disastrous: neither the Company nor the Nawab cared for their welfare.

58. Correct Answer: (c)

Anglo-French Rivalry

- Though the British and the French came to India for trading purposes, they were ultimately drawn into the politics of India. Both had visions of establishing political power over the region.
- The Anglo-French rivalry in India reflected the traditional rivalry of England and France throughout their histories; it began with the outbreak of the Austrian War of Succession and ended with the conclusion of the Seven Years War.
- Specifically in India, the rivalry, in the form of three Carnatic wars (Carnatic was the name given by the Europeans to the Coromandel Coast and its hinterland), decided once for all that the English and not the French were to become masters of India.

First Carnatic War (1740-1748)

- The First Carnatic War was an extension of the Anglo-French War in Europe which was caused by the Austrian War of Succession.
- The First Carnatic War ended in 1748 when the Treaty of Aix-La Chappelle was signed bringing the Austrian War of Succession to a conclusion.
- Under the terms of this treaty, Madras was handed back to the English, and the French, in turn, got their territories in North America.

Second Carnatic War (1749-54)

- The background for the Second Carnatic War was provided by rivalry in India. The death of Nizam-ul-Mulk, the founder of the independent kingdom of Hyderabad, in 1748, provided an opportunity to both French and British to meddle with the internal affairs and strengthen their hold thus leading to Second Carnatic War.
- Although inconclusive, it undermined the French power in South India vis-à-vis the English.

Third Carnatic War (1758-63)

- It was an echo of the Anglo-French struggle in Europe. In Europe, when Austria wanted to recover Silesia in 1756, the Seven Years War (1756-63) started.
- Britain and France were once again on opposite sides.
- It was a decisive war known for the Battle of Wandiwash which was won by the British in 1760.
- Although the Treaty of Peace of Paris (1763) restored to the French their factories in India, the French political influence disappeared after the war.
- Thereafter, the French, like their Portuguese and Dutch counterparts in India, confined themselves to their small enclaves and to commerce.

59. Correct Answer: (b)

Expansion under Lord Wellesley (1798-1805)

- Large-scale expansion of British rule in India occurred during the Governor-Generalship of Lord Wellesley who came to India in 1798 at a time when the British were locked in a life and death struggle with France all over the world.
- Till then, the British had followed the policy of consolidating their gains and resources in India and making territorial gains only when this could be done safely without antagonizing the major Indian powers.
- Lord Wellesley decided that the time was ripe for bringing as many Indian states as possible under British control.
- According to him, the political conditions of India were apt for a policy of expansion and aggression was easy as well as profitable.
- Moreover, the trading and industrial classes of Britain desired further expansion in India.
- To achieve his political aims Wellesley relied on three methods: the system of Subsidiary Alliances, outright wars, and

assumption of the territories of previously subordinated rulers.

60. Correct Answer: (c)

Mysore's Resistance to the Company

First Anglo-Mysore War (1767-1769):

- The English were confident of their military strength after their success in Bengal.
- They concluded a treaty with the Nizam of Hyderabad (1766) persuading him to give them the Northern Circars (region) in lieu of which they said they would protect the Nizam from Haidar Ali.
- Haidar already had territorial disputes with the Nawab of Arcot and differences with the Marathas.
- The Nizam, the Marathas, and the English allied together against Haidar Ali.
- Haidar Ali with his diplomatic skill turned the Nizam into an ally and paid the Marathas to turn them neutral.
- The war concluded with the Treaty of Madras which provided for the exchange of prisoners and mutual restitution of conquests.
- Haidar Ali was promised the help of the English in case he was attacked by any other power.

Second Anglo-Mysore War (1780-1784):

- Haider Ali accused the English of breach of faith and nonobservance of the Treaty of Madras when in 1771 he was attacked by the Marathas, and the English failed to come to his aid.
- Haider Ali's friendship with the French caused even more concern to the English.
- They, therefore, tried to capture Mahe which Haider considered a direct challenge to his authority.
- Haider forged an anti-English alliance with the Marathas and the Nizam but the English detached both the Marathas and the Nizam from Haider's side.
- Haider faced the English boldly only to suffer a defeat at Porto Novo in November 1781 but he regrouped his

forces and defeated the English and captured their commander.

- The war was carried on by Tipu Sultan after the death of Haider in 1782.
- Fed up with an inconclusive war, both sides opted for peace, negotiating the Treaty of Mangalore (March 1784) under which each party gave back the territories it had taken from the other.

Third Anglo-Mysore War (1790-1792):

- In April 1790, Tipu declared war against Travancore for the restoration of his rights and the English, siding with Travancore, attacked Tipu.
- With support from Nizam and Marathas, Tipu was defeated.
- Under the Treaty of Seringapatam, nearly half of the Mysore's territory was taken over by the victors.
- Besides, war damage of three crore rupees was also taken from Tipu.
- Two of his sons were taken as hostages.

Fourth Anglo-Mysore War (1799):

- Lord Wellesley, an imperialist to the core was concerned about Tipu's growing friendship with the French and aimed at annihilating Tipu's independent existence or force him to submission through the system of Subsidiary Alliance.
- The war began on April 17, 1799, and ended on May 4, 1799, with the fall of Seringapatam.
- The English was again helped by the Marathas and the Nizam.
- The new state of Mysore was handed over to the old Hindu dynasty (Wodeyars) under a minor ruler Krishnaraja III, who accepted the subsidiary alliance.

61. Correct Answer: (c)

Khonds Uprising

- From 1837 to 1856, the Khonds of the hilly tracts extending from Odisha to the Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts

of Andhra Pradesh revolted against Company rule.

- Chakra Bisnoi, a young raja, led the Khonds who were joined by the Ghumsar, Kalahandi and other tribals to oppose the suppression of human sacrifice, new taxes, and the entry of zamindars into their areas.
- With Chakra Bisnoi's disappearance, the uprising came to an end.

62. Correct Answer: (a)

The Revolt of 1857

Causes: The revolt was a product of character and policies of colonial rule

- **Economic causes**—heavy taxation under new revenue settlement, summary evictions, discriminatory tariff policy against Indian products, destruction of traditional handicrafts industry, and absence of concomitant industrialization on modern lines that hit peasants, artisans and small zamindars.
- **Political causes**—a greedy policy of aggrandizement, the absentee sovereign character of British rule, and British interference in socio-religious affairs of the Indian public.
- **Military causes**—discontent among sepoys for economic, psychological and religious reasons, coupled with a long history of revolts. Restrictions on wearing caste and sectarian marks and secret rumors of proselytizing activities of the chaplains were interpreted by Indian sepoys as interference in their religious affairs.
- **Influence of outside wars** – The revolt of 1857 coincided with certain outside events in which the British suffered serious losses—the First Afghan War (1838-42) and the Crimean Wars (1854-56). These had obvious psychological

repercussions. The British were seen to be not so strong and it was felt that they could be defeated.

Causes for failure:

- Limited territorial and social base
- Crucial support of certain sections of the Indian public to British authorities
- Lack of resources as compared to those of the British
- Lack of coordination and a central leadership
- Lack of a coherent ideology and a political perspective

63. Correct Answer: (b)

Sir Syed Ahmed Ali Khan

- In 1877, Sir Syed founded the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College in Aligarh and patterned the college after Oxford and Cambridge universities that he had visited on a trip to England.
- His objective was to build a college in tune with the British education system but without compromising its Islamic values.
- The United Patriotic Association was a political organisation founded in 1888 by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, the founder of the Aligarh Muslim University. Opposed to the Indian National Congress, the group aimed to develop close ties between the Muslim community and the British Raj. It was found in the year 1888.
- In 1906, the All-India Muslim League was founded at Dhaka by a lobby of big Zamindars, ex-bureaucrats, and upper-class Muslims. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was not associated with it.

64. Correct Answer: (a)

Changes in the army post-1857

- The Indian army was carefully reorganized after 1858.
- The East India Company's European forces were merged with the Crown troops. But the army was reorganized

most of all to prevent the recurrence of another revolt.

- Several following steps were taken to minimize, if not completely eliminate, the capacity of Indian soldiers to revolt –
- The domination of the army by its European branch was carefully guaranteed.
- The proportion of Europeans to Indians in the army was raised and fixed at one to two in the Bengal Army and two to five in the Madras and Bombay armies.
- The European troops were kept in key geographical and military positions. The crucial branches of the army like artillery and, later in the 20th century, tanks, and armored corps were put exclusively in European hands.
- The older policy of excluding Indians from the officer corps was strictly maintained. Till 1914, no Indian could rise higher than the rank of a subedar.
- Discrimination on the basis of caste, region, and religion was practiced, in recruitment to the army.
- A fiction was created that Indians consisted of "martial" and "non-martial" classes. Soldiers from Avadh, Bihar, Central India, and South India who had first helped the British conquer India but had later taken part in the Revolt of 1857, were declared to be non-martial.
- They were no longer taken in the army on a large scale.
- The Sikhs, Gurkhas, and Pathans, who had assisted in the suppression of the Revolt, were declared to be martial and were recruited in large numbers.
- The Indian troops were not maintained for India's defense alone. They were also often employed to extend or consolidate British power and possessions in Asia and Africa.

65. Correct Answer: (d)

Deoband Movement

- It was organized by the orthodox section among the Muslim Ulema as a revivalist movement with the twin objectives of

propagating pure teachings of the Quran and Hadis among Muslims and keeping alive the spirit of jihad against the foreign rulers.

- The aim of the Deoband Movement was the moral and religious regeneration of the Muslim community. The imparted at Deoband was in the original Islamic religion.
- On the political front, the Deoband School welcomed the formation of the Indian National Congress and in 1888 issued a fatwa (religious decree) against Syed Ahmed Khan's organisations, the United Patriotic Association and the Mohammaden Anglo-Oriental Association.
- Shibli Numani, a supporter of the Deoband School, favoured the inclusion of the English language and European sciences in the system of education. He founded the Nadwatal Ulama in Lucknow in 1894-95.
- He believed in the idealism of the Congress and cooperation between the Muslims and Hindus of India to create a state in which both could live amicably.

66. Correct Answer: (b)

Brahmo Samaj

- Raja Ram Mohan Roy founded the Brahmo Sabha in August 1828; it was later renamed, Brahmo Samaj.
- It took no definite stand on the doctrine of karma and transmigration of soul and left it to individual Brahmos to believe either way.
- It denied the authority of Vedas and does not permit idol or image worship. It permitted worship only through prayers, meditation and readings from Upanishads. It denounced polytheism and idol worship.
- It discarded faith in divine avatars. It does not recognize any specially privileged priestly class as mediators between God and man. It believed that God is the cause and source of all that

exists; so that nature, earth and heaven are all his creations.

Other important features of Brahmo Samaj:

- Brahmo religion laid emphasis on the love of mankind, irrespective of colour, race or creed and upon the service of humanity as the highest rule of life. It criticized the caste system.
- In the Brahmo conception of God, there is no place for such doctrines as incarnation and meditation.
- In the Brahmo Samaj no sacrifice was permitted nor was any object of worship to be reviled.
- The long-term agenda of the Brahmo Samaj - to purify Hinduism and to preach monotheism— was based on the twin pillars of reason and the Vedas and Upanishads.
- The Samaj also tried to incorporate teachings of other religions and kept its emphasis on human dignity, opposition to idolatry and criticism of social evils such as Sati.
- Roy did not want to establish a new religion. He only wanted to purify Hinduism of the evil practices which had crept into it.

67. Correct Answer: (d)

Revolt of 1857

- It was a product of the accumulated grievances of the people against the Company's administration and of their dislike for the foreign regime. For over a century before 1857, the British had been conquering the country bit by bit, popular discontent and hatred against foreign rule had been gaining strength among the different sections of Indian society. It was this discontent that burst forth into a mighty popular revolt.
- The most important cause of the popular discontent was the economic exploitation of the country by the British and the complete destruction of its traditional economic fabric; both impoverished the vast mass of peasants,

artisans, and handicraftsmen as also a large number of traditional zamindars and chiefs.

- A large number of peasant proprietors lost their lands to traders and money-lenders and found themselves hopelessly involved in debt because of the British land revenue policies and the systems of law and administration.
- Indian rulers who had been patrons of arts and literature and had supported religious preachers and divines were displaced by the East India company. This caused the impoverishment of those who depended on patronage, for e.g. Pandits and Maulvis.
- Various activities of the Christian missionaries especially conversion created fear among ordinary people as it endangered their religion.

68. Correct Answer: (a)

Paika Rebellion

- The Paikas were the traditional militia of Odisha, occupying rent-free lands under the zamindars. They served as warriors and were charged with policing functions during peacetime, apart from doing agricultural jobs.
- The Paikas rose in rebellion under their leader Bakshi Jagabandhu, in 1917 against the British Raj. It is considered to be the first war of Independence before the revolt of 1857.

69. Correct Answer: (c)

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 the second Anglo-Afghan war.
- It was meant to control seditious writing in publications in oriental languages

everywhere in the country, except for the South.

- 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 reoccurred.
- Under VPA, proceedings were instituted against SomPrakash, 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 an exemption from the operation of the Act by submitting proof 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.

70. Correct Answer: (a)

Indian Civil Service (ICS) Exam

- Surendranath Banerjee passed ICS in 1869 but was disqualified over a mix-up over his age.
- Although Banerjee was 21 (the maximum age to compete for the ICS exam), his matriculation certificate has used the Indian measure of age (where

someone is aged 1 from birth) and so the examiners believed he was 22.

- Satyendranath Tagore was the first Indian to join the Indian Civil Service in 1864.
- Sachindranath Sinha was an eminent and noted Indian parliamentarian, educationist, lawyer, and journalist and never qualified ICS exam.

71. Correct Answer: (d)

Moderate phase and leadership

Social base:

Zamindars and upper-middle classes in towns.

Ideological inspiration:

- Western liberal thought and European history.
- Believed in England's providential mission in India.
- Believed political connections with Britain to be in India's social, political and cultural interests.

Professed loyalty to the British Crown.

- Believed that the movement should be limited to middle-class intelligentsia; masses not yet ready for participation in political work.
- Demanded constitutional reforms and share for Indians in services.
- Insisted on the use of constitutional methods only.
- They were patriots and did not play the role of a comprador class.

72. Correct Answer: (c)

Surendranath Banerjee

- Sir Surendranath Banerjee (10 November 1848 – 6 August 1925) was one of the earliest Indian political leaders during the British Raj.
- In 1883, Surendranath Banerjee became the first Indian journalist to be imprisoned. In an angry editorial in "The Bengalee" Banerjee had criticised a judge of Calcutta High Court for being

insensitive to the religious sentiments of Bengalis in one of his judgments.

- He founded the Indian National Association, through which he led two sessions of the Indian National Conference in 1883 and 1885, along with Ananda Mohan Bose.
- He welcomed Montagu–Chelmsford Reforms, unlike Congress, and with many liberal leaders he left Congress and founded a new organisation named Indian National Liberation Federation in 1919.
- He was also known by the sobriquet Rashtraguru. He was editor of "The Bengali" newspaper.
- He was also known as Indian Edmund Burke.

73. Correct Answer: (c)

Contribution of Moderate Nationalists

Economic Critique of British Imperialism:

- The early nationalists, led by Dadabhai Naoroji, R.C. Dutt, Dinshaw Wacha, and others, carefully analyzed the political economy of British rule in India and put forward the "drain theory" to explain British exploitation of India.
- They opposed the transformation of a basically self-sufficient Indian economy into a colonial economy and were able to create an all-India public opinion that British rule in India was the major cause of India's poverty and economic backwardness.
- To mitigate the deprivation characterizing Indian life, they demanded a reduction in land revenue, abolition of salt tax, improvement in working conditions of plantation labour, reduction in military expenditure, and encouragement to the modern industry through tariff protection and direct government aid.

Constitutional Reforms and Propaganda in Legislature:

- From 1885 to 1892, the nationalist demands for constitutional reforms were centered around the expansion of councils i.e., greater participation of Indians in councils and reform of councils i.e., more powers to councils, especially greater control over finances.
- After the Indian Council Act of 1892 failed to satisfy nationalists' demands, they demanded a majority of elected Indians and control over the budget i.e. the power to vote upon and amend the budget.

Campaign for General Administrative Reforms:

- Indianisation of government service
- Call for separation of judicial from executive functions.
- Criticism of an oppressive and tyrannical bureaucracy and an expensive and time-consuming judicial system
- Criticism of an aggressive foreign policy which resulted in the annexation of Burma, attack on Afghanistan and suppression of tribals in the North-West—all costing heavily for the Indian treasury
- Call for an increase in expenditure on welfare (i.e., health, sanitation), education, irrigation works and improvement of agriculture, etc.

Protection of Civil Rights:

- Through an incessant campaign, the nationalists were able to spread modern democratic ideas, and soon the defense of civil rights like the right to speech, thought, association and a free press became an integral part of the freedom struggle.

74. Correct Answer: (a)

Formation of Indian National Congress

- In the later 1870s and early 1880s, a solid ground had been prepared for the establishment of an all-India organization.

- The final shape of this idea was given by a retired English civil servant, A.O. Hume, who mobilized leading intellectuals of the time and, with their cooperation, organized the first session of the Indian National Congress at Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College in Bombay in December 1885.
- The first session of the Indian National Congress was attended by 72 delegates and presided over by Womesh Chandra Banerjee.
- Hereafter, the Congress met every year in December, in a different part of the country each time.
- There is a theory that Hume formed the Congress with the idea that it would prove to be a 'safety valve' for releasing the growing discontent of the Indians.
- To this end, he convinced Lord Dufferin not to obstruct the formation of the Congress. The extremist leaders like Lala Lajpat Rai believed in the 'safety valve' theory.
- Even the Marxist historian's 'conspiracy theory' was an offspring of the 'safety valve' notion.
- For example, R.P. Dutt opined that the Indian National Congress was born out of a conspiracy to abort a popular uprising in India and the bourgeois leaders were a party to it.
- Modern Indian historians, however, opine that the INC represented the urge of the politically conscious Indians to set up a national body to express the political and economic demands of the Indians.
- If the Indians had convened such a body on their own, there would have been insurmountable opposition from the officials; such an organization would not have been allowed to form.
- In such circumstances, the early Congress leaders used Hume as a 'lightning conductor' i.e., as a catalyst to bring together the nationalistic forces even if under the guise of a 'safety valve'.

- Gopal Krishna Gokhale believed in the 'Lightning Conductor theory'.

75. Correct Answer: (b)

Pre-Congress Campaigns

- The associations organized various campaigns before the Indian National Congress appeared on the scene. These campaigns were –
- For the imposition of import duty on cotton (1875)
- For Indianisation of government service (1878-79)
- Against Lytton's Afghan adventure
- Against Arms Act (1878)
- Against Vernacular Press Act (1878)
- For the right to join volunteer corps
- Against plantation labor and against Inland Emigration Act
- In support of Ilbert Bill
- For an All India Fund for Political Agitation
- The campaign in Britain to vote for the pro- India party
- Against reduction in maximum age for appearing in Indian Civil Service

76. Correct Answer: (a)

Government of India Act, 1858 (Act for the Good Government of India)

- The act transferred the powers of East India Company to the British Crown.
- It provided that India henceforth was to be governed by, and in the name of, Her Majesty. It changed the designation of the Governor- General of India to that of Viceroy of India.
- Viceroy was the direct representative of the British Crown in India. Lord Canning thus became the first Viceroy of India.
- It ended the system of double government by abolishing the Board of Control and Court of Directors.
- It created a new office, Secretary of State for India, vested with complete authority and control over Indian administration. The secretary of state was a member of the British cabinet and was responsible ultimately for the British Parliament.

- It established a 15-member Council of India to assist the secretary of state for India. The council was an advisory body. The secretary of state was made the chairman of the council.
- It constituted the secretary of state-in-council as a body corporate, capable of suing and being sued in India and in England.

77. Correct Answer: (c)

Differences between Moderates and Extremists

- The social base of moderates was zamindars and upper-middle classes in towns whereas the 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.

78. Correct Answer: (a)

Servants of India society

- The Servants of India Society was formed in Pune, Maharashtra, on June 12, 1905, by Gopal Krishna Gokhale, who left the Deccan Education Society to form this association.
- The aim of the society was to build a dedicated group of people for social service and reforms in the field of famine relief, union organization, cooperatives and uplift of tribals and depressed.
- The publication of 'The Hitavada', the organ of the society in English commenced in 1911.

- In 1915, after Gokhale's death, Srinivasa Shastri(1869–1946) took over as president.

79. Correct Answer: (d)

Swadeshi movement

- The Swadeshi movement launched in the early 20th Century was a direct fallout of the decision of the British Indian government to partition Bengal.
- The use of Swadeshi goods and boycott of foreign-made goods were the two main objectives of this movement. Also following were important components of movement:
- **Boycott of Foreign Goods:** This included boycott and public burning of foreign cloth, a boycott of foreign-made salt or sugar, refusal by priests to ritualize marriages involving the exchange of foreign goods, refusal by washermen to wash foreign clothes.
- **Public Meetings and Processions** emerged as major methods of mass mobilization. Simultaneously, they were forms of popular expression.
- **Corps of Volunteers or 'Samitis':** These samitis generated political consciousness among the masses through magic lantern lectures, Swadeshi songs, providing physical and moral training to their members, social work during famines and epidemics, organisation of schools, training in swadeshi crafts and arbitration courts.
- Samitis such as the Swadesh Bandhab Samiti of Ashwini Kumar Dutta(in Barisal) emerged as a very popular and powerful means of mass mobilization.
- **Emphasis is given to Self-Reliance:** Self-reliance or 'atmashakti' was encouraged. This implied re-assertion of national dignity, honour and confidence and social and economic regeneration of the villages.
- In practical terms, it included social reform and campaigns against caste oppression, early marriage, dowry system, consumption of alcohol, etc

Programme of Swadeshi or National Education:

- Bengal National College, inspired by Tagore's Shantiniketan, was set up with Aurobindo Ghosh as its principal. Soon national schools and colleges sprang up in various parts of the country.

Swadeshi or Indigenous Enterprises:

- The swadeshi spirit also found expression in the establishment of swadeshi textile mills, soap and match factories, tanneries, banks, insurance companies, shops, etc.
- These enterprises were based more on patriotic zeal than on business acumen.

Imaginative use of Traditional Popular Festivals and Melas:

- The idea was to use traditional festivals and occasions as a means of reaching out to the masses and spreading political messages.
- For instance, Tilak's Ganapati and Shivaji festivals became a medium of swadeshi propaganda not only in western India but also in Bengal.

80. Correct Answer: (c)

Lord Curzon

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.
- He founded on agricultural research Institute at Pusa.

- Commission was appointed in 1901 to consider the problems of education.
- In order to preserve and protect the ancient monuments of India, he passed the Ancient Monuments Protection Act, and the Archaeological Department was established.
- The setup of the Police Commission under the Chairmanship of Sir Andrew Frazer in 1902-03.
- A Criminal Investigation Department was opened in each district. In 1901 the Imperial Cadet Corps was set up.
- Split in congress took place in 1907.
- Assassination by Chapeker brothers was done in 1897.

81. Correct Answer: (b)

Moderate and Extremist leaders

- The 1885-1905 phase of the Indian National Movement is called a Moderate phase.
- They believe in the efficacy of peaceful and constitutional agitation.
- They had great faith in the British sense of justice and fair play.
- A. O. Hume, W.C. Banerjee, Surendra Nath Banerjee, Dadabhai Naoroji, Feroze Shah Mehta, Gopalakrishna Gokhale, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Badruddin Tyabji, Justice Ranade and G. Subramanya Aiyar were prominent Moderate leaders.
- The 1905-1920 phase of the Indian National Movement is called as Extremist phase.
- They were radical in their approach and their demands were aggressive.
- They believed in Atma shakti or self-reliance as a weapon against domination.
- Lala Lajpat Rai, Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal (Lal-Bal-Pal), Aurobindo Ghosh, Rajnarayan Bose, and Ashwini Kumar Dutt were prominent extremists leaders.

82. Correct Answer: (a)

Women's Organisations

- In 1910, Sarla Devi Chaudhurani convened the first meeting of the Bharat Stree Mahamandal in Allahabad.
- Considered as the first major Indian women's organisation set up by a woman, its objectives included the promotion of education for women, abolition of the purdah system and improvement in the socio-economic and political status of women all over India.
- Ramabai Ranade (Wife of Justice Mahadev Govind Ranade) founded the Ladies Social Conference (Bharat Mahila Parishad), under the parent organisation National Social Conference, in 1904 in Bombay.
- Pandita Ramabai Saraswati founded the Arya Mahila Samaj to serve the cause of women.
- She pleaded for improvement in the educational syllabus of Indian women before the English Education Commission which was referred to Queen Victoria.
- The All India Women's Conference (AIWC), founded by Margaret Cousins in 1927, was perhaps the first women's organisation with an egalitarian approach.
- Its first conference was held at Ferguson College, Pune.
- Important founding members included Maharani Chimnabai Gaekwad, Rani Sahiba of Sangli, Sarojini Naidu, Kamla Devi Chattopadhyaya and Lady Dorab Tata.

83. Correct Answer: (d)

Indian National Movement

- Nationalism had gathered its forces during the war years (1914-18) and the nationalists were expecting major political gains after the war.
- The economic situation in the post-war years had taken a turn for the worse. There was a rise in prices and then a depression in economic activity.

- Indian industries, which had prospered during the war because foreign imports of manufactured goods had ceased, now faced losses and closure.
- The Indian industrialists wanted the protection of their industries through the imposition of high customs duties and grants of government aid; they realized that a strong nationalist movement and an independent Indian Government alone could secure these.
- The workers, facing unemployment and high prices and living in great poverty, also turned actively towards the nationalist movement.
- The First World War gave a tremendous impetus to nationalism all over Asia and Africa as the people of Asia and Africa were suddenly plunged from high hopes into deep despair.
- A major impetus to the national movements was given by the impact of the Russian Revolution.
- The Russian revolution brought home to the colonial people the important lesson that immense strength and energy resided in the common people.
- It was the common people who had not only overthrown the mighty Czarist government, the most despotic and one of the most militarily powerful regimes of the day but also defended the consequent military intervention against the revolution by Britain, France, the United States, and Japan.
- The nationalist movement in India was also affected by the fact that the rest of the Afro-Asian world was also convulsed by nationalist agitations after the war.
- Nationalism surged forward not only in India but also in Turkey, the Arab Countries of Northern Africa and West Asia, Iran, Afghanistan, Burma, Malaya, Indonesia, Indo-China, the Philippines, China, and Korea.

84. Correct Answer: (a)

August Declaration of 1917

- The Secretary of State for India, Edwin Samuel Montagu, made a statement on August 20, 1917, in the British House of Commons in what has come to be known as the August Declaration of 1917.
- The statement said: “The government policy is of increasing participation of Indians in every branch of administration and gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realization of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire.”

Indian Objections

- The objections of the Indian leaders to Montagu’s statement were two-fold—
- No specific time frame was given.
- The government alone was to decide the nature and the timing of advance towards a responsible government, and the Indians were resentful that the British would decide what was good and what was bad for Indians.

85. Correct Answer: (a)

Hartog Committee

- In 1929, the Hartog Committee submitted its report. This Committee was appointed to survey the growth of education in British India.
- It “devoted far more attention to mass education than Secondary and University Education”.
- The committee was not satisfied with the scanty growth of literacy in the country and highlighted the problem of ‘Wastage’ and ‘Stagnation’ at the primary level.
- It mentioned that the great waste of money and efforts which resulted because of the pupils leaving their schools before completing the particular stage of education.
- Its conclusion was that “out of every 100 pupils (boys and girls) who were in class I in 1922-23, only 18 were reading in class

IV in 1925-26, resulted in a relapse into illiteracy. So, it suggested the following important measures for the improvement of primary education.

- Adoption of the policy of consolidation in place of multiplication of schools;
- Fixation of the duration of the primary course to four years;
- Improvement in the quality, training, status, pay, service condition of teachers
- Relating the curricula and methods of teaching to the conditions of villages in which children live and read
- Adjustment of school hours and holidays to seasonal and local requirements
- Increasing the number of Government inspection staff.

86. Correct Answer: (b)

Bardoli Satyagraha

- The movement sparked after the non-cooperation movement, in 1926 when the authorities decided to increase the land revenue by 30 percent.
- An intelligence wing was set up to make sure all the tenants follow the movement's resolution.
- M. Munshi and Lalji Narainji resigned from the Bombay legislative council in support of the movement.
- During this movement, the women of Bardoli gave the title of 'Sardar' to Vallabhbhai Patel.
- Gandhiji also lended support to the movement through his writings in 'Young India' magazine.

87. Correct Answer: (c)

Chronology of important events

- 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:

- Chandra Shekhar Azad, Ramprasad Bismil, Jogesh Chatterjee, Ashfaqullah Khan, Banwari Lal and their accomplices participated in the robbery of treasury money that was being transported by train.
- The looting took place between Kakori station and Alamnagar, within 40 miles (64 km) of Lucknow on 9 August 192

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.

88. Correct Answer: (d)

Nagpur session of the Indian National Congress 1920

- Nagpur session of 1920 was held under the presidentship of C.R. Das. He moved the main resolution on non-cooperation in this session and played a major role in promoting the movement.

- Congress in its 1920's session in Nagpur had made efforts to recognize regional linguistic identities and divided India into 21 linguistic units for its organizational setup.
- Many provincial Congress committees were set up on the basis of linguistic zones, which often did not coincide with the administrative divisions of British India.
- Congress's goal changed to attainment of swaraj through peaceful and legitimate means from attainment of self-government through constitutional means.
- In this session, Gandhi declared that if the non-cooperation programme was implemented completely, swaraj would be ushered in within a year.

89. Correct Answer: (b)

Nehru Report

- An All Parties Conference met in February 1928 and appointed a subcommittee under the chairmanship of Motilal Nehru to draft a constitution.
- This was the first major attempt by the Indians to draft a constitutional framework for the country.
- The committee included Tej Bahadur Sapru, Subhash Bose, M.S. Aney, Mangal Singh, Ali Imam, Shuab Qureshi and G.R. Pradhan as its members.
- The report was finalized by August 1928.
- The recommendations of the Nehru Committee were unanimous except in one respect—while the majority favored the “dominion status” as the basis of the Constitution, a section of it wanted “complete independence” as the basis, with the majority section giving the latter section liberty of action.

90. Correct Answer: (b)

Rowlatt Act of 1919

- British government enacted the Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act of 1919, popularly known as the Rowlatt

Act. The act was against the basic principle of the rule of law.

- The act was hurriedly passed in the Imperial Legislative Council despite the united opposition of the Indian members.
- It gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities and allowed the detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.
- The Act would thus also enable the Government to suspend the right of habeas Corpus which had been the foundation of civil liberties in Britain.
- Three of the legislative council members resigned in protest to the act. They were Mohommed Ali Jinnah, Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mazhar-ul-Huq.

91. Correct Answer: (d)

Civil Disobedience Movement

- On March 2, 1930, Gandhi informed the viceroy of his plan of action. According to this plan, Gandhi, along with a band of seventy-eight members of Sabarmati Ashram, was to march from his headquarters in Ahmedabad through the villages of Gujarat for 240 miles.
- On reaching the coast at Dandi, the salt law was to be violated by collecting salt from the beach.
- The historic march, marking the launch of the Civil Disobedience Movement, began on March 12, and Gandhi broke the salt law by picking up a handful of salt at Dandi on April 6.
- North-East India was also affected. Manipuris took a brave part in it and Nagaland produced a brave heroine in Rani Gaidilieu, who at the age of thirteen responded to the call of Gandhi and the Congress and raised the banner of rebellion against foreign rule.
- She was captured in 1932 and sentenced to life imprisonment.
- In the north-west, the most famous leader was Abdul Gaffar Khan, nicknamed as “Frontier Gandhi”. Gaffar Khan, also called Badshah Khan had

started the first Pushto political monthly 'Pukhtoon' and had organised a volunteer brigade 'Khudai Khidmatgars', popularly known as the 'Red-Shirts', who were pledged to the freedom struggle and non-violence.

92. Correct Answer: (b)

Mahatma Gandhi

- The non-cooperation movement was launched on 1st August 1920 by the Indian National Congress (INC) under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.
- It signified a new chapter in the history of Indian freedom struggle.
- The Indian people had lost their sense of fear. The brute strength of British power in India no longer frightened them.
- They had gained tremendous self-confidence and self-esteem, which no defeats and retreats could shake.
- This was expressed by Gandhiji when he declared that "the fight that was commenced in 1920 is a fight to the finish, whether it lasts one month or one year or many months or many years."

93. Correct Answer: (a)

Cripps Mission

- In 1942, a mission headed by Stafford Cripps was sent to India with constitutional proposals to seek Indian support for the war.
- It provides for the formation of the 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.
- 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).

94. Correct Answer: (b)

August Offer 1940

- In March 1940, Congress met at Ramgarh in Bihar in its annual session and passed a resolution offering the British Government support in the 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 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 the 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".
- 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 non-violent 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 in Shimla.
- Discussions at Shimla Conference were 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 the 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.

Mount batten Plan (June 3, 1947)

- On June 3, 1947, the viceroy of India, Lord Mount batten 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 the date fixed for handing over power to India and Pakistan.

95. Correct Answer: (d)

C. Rajagopalachari's formula

- It was a proposal formulated by Chakravarti Rajagopalachari to solve the political deadlock between the All India Muslim League and the Indian National Congress on the independence of British India.
- It was a tacit acceptance of the League's demand for Pakistan.
- Gandhi supported the formula. Although the formula was opposed, even within the Congress party, Gandhi used it as the basis of his proposal in talks with Jinnah in 1944.
- However, Jinnah rejected the proposal and the talks failed.

The main points in CR Plan were:

- Muslim League to endorse Congress's demand for independence.
- League to cooperate with Congress in forming a provisional government at centre.
- After the end of the war, the entire population of Muslim majority areas in the North-West and North-East India to decide by a plebiscite, whether or not to form a separate sovereign state.
- In case of acceptance of partition, agreement to be made jointly for safeguarding defence, commerce, communications, etc.
- The above terms to be operative only if England transferred full powers to India.

Jinnah's Objections:

- Jinnah wanted Congress to accept the two-nation theory. He wanted only the Muslims of North-West and North-East to vote in the plebiscite and not the entire population.

- He also opposed the idea of a common centre. While Congress was ready to cooperate with the League for the independence of the Indian Union, the League did not care for the independence of the Union.
- It was only interested in a separate nation.
- Hindu leaders led by Vir Savarkar condemned the C. R. Plan.

96. Correct Answer: (b)

Post-War National Scenario

- World War II took place from 1939 to 1945.
- Two basic strands of national upsurge can be identified during the last two years of British rule.
- Tortuous negotiations involving the government, Congress and Muslim League, increasingly accompanied by communal violence and culminating in freedom and the partition.
- Sporadic, localized and often extremely militant and united mass action by workers, peasants and states' peoples which took the form of a countrywide strike wave.
- This kind of activity was occasioned by the INA Release Movement, Royal Indian Navy (RIN) revolt, Tebhaga movement, Worli revolt, Punjab Kisan Morchas, Travancore peoples' struggle (especially the Punnappa-Vayalar episode) and the Telangana peasant revolt.
- In July 1945, the Labor Party formed the government in Britain.
- Clement Attlee took over as the new prime minister and Pethick Lawrence as the new secretary of state for India.
- In August 1945, elections to central and provincial assemblies were announced.
- Eka movement was a peasant movement that took place in 1921 by Madari Pasi.

97. Correct Answer: (b)

Cabinet Mission Members

- The Attlee government announced in February 1946 the decision to send a

high-powered mission of three British cabinet members (Pethick Lawrence, Secretary of State for India; Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade; and A.V. Alexander, First Lord of Admiralty) to India to find out ways and means for a negotiated, peaceful transfer of power to India. (Pethick Lawrence was the chairman of the mission.)

98. Correct Answer: (a)

Jinnah Direct Action Resolution:

- The Muslim League under Mohammad Ali Jinnah withdrew its acceptance from the long-term plan of Cabinet Mission in response to Nehru's statement and gave a call for "direct action" from August 16 to achieve Pakistan.
- Muhammad Ali Jinnah called for Muslims all over the country to 'suspend all business'.
- This was to put pressure on the British government to relent to the Muslim League's (headed by Jinnah) demand of dividing the country on the basis of religion, thereby allowing the creation of a Muslim-dominated Pakistan.
- There were communal riots on an unprecedented scale.
- The riots did eventually serve to increase a feeling of alienation among Muslims, therefore strengthening their desire for a separate nation.
- The violence made both communities realize the extent of harm they were capable of causing each other when being 'forced' to live together.
- The worst-hit areas were Calcutta, Bombay, Noakhali, Bihar, and Garhmukteshwar (United Provinces). This day is known as The Great Calcutta Killings.

99. Correct Answer: (c)

Incidents during Freedom Struggle

- Royal Indian Navy Mutiny was started on 18 February 1946.

- Direct Action Day or, the 1946 Calcutta Killings was observed on 16 August 1946.
- 'The Indian Independence Bill' was introduced in the British Parliament on 4 July 1947 and enacted on 18 July 1947. This Act is known as the 3 June Plan or Mountbatten Plan.
- The Radcliffe Boundary Commission was established in July 1947 and it declared the Radcliffe Line on 17 August 1947.

100. Correct Answer: (c)

Dickie Bird Plan

- It was the brainchild of Lord Mountbatten. It was also known as 'Plan Balkan' as it was intended to balkanize India into small parts to suit British imperialist designs.
- The Plan was conceived between March and May 1947.
- The reason was Mountbatten felt that the Cabinet Mission Plan had become untenable.
- This envisaged transfer of power to separate provinces (or to confederations, if formed before the transfer), with the Bengal and Punjab assemblies being given the options to vote for partition of their provinces.
- The various units thus formed along with princely states rendered independent by the lapse of Paramountcy, would then have the choice of joining India, Pakistan, or remaining separate.