1 A

Ex. In the land revenue system of Delhi Sultanate, the Central Government appointed Amil to collect revenues in each subdivision called Shiq.
The Iqta system of land control was first introduced in the Delhi Sultanate by Iltutmish. So, it is not an indigenous institution in India.
The office of Mir Bakshi was established under the Mughal Empire. He was the head of military department, nobility, informationa nd intelligence agencies.

2 D

Ex. Both the given statements are incorrect. Saint Nimbarka was a Hindu philosopher. He is nown for propagating the Vaishnava doctrine of Dvaitadvaita or Dualistic non-dualism. Nimbarka era is not exactly known but its sometime in 12th-13th century, while Akbar the third Mughal emperor was born in 1542.
Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi was born after Saint Kabir. Sirhindi was Islamic Hanafi, scholar of Naqshbandi Silsilah, while Kabir was the follower of Nirgun Bhakti.

3 B

Ex. The first agitation that Mahatma Gandhi launched during his days in south Africa was against the system of 'Indentured Labour'.
It was a system based on contract, in which the labours from India were sent to work in sugarcane fields of aborad.
Mahatma Gandhi supported the resolution on recruiting Indians for World War inthe famous 'War Conference'.
After the Salt Satyagraha, the British responded with more censorship and Congress and its associate organisations were declared illegal.

4 D

Ex. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru was the founder and President of All India Liberal Foundation. It was formed by the Moderate Congress Leaders in 1919. Its other leaders wre Surendranath Banerjee, VS Srinivasa Sastri and MR Jayakar.
KC Neogy was the Chairman of first Finance Commission of India. He was an elected member of the Constituent Assembly of India and a member of first Cabinet of Independent India.
PC Joshi became the first General Secretary of the Commnist Party of India from 1935 to 1947.

5 A

Ex. Tansen was the title given to him by Raja Vikramjit of Gwaliro. His original name was Ramtanu Pandey.
Tansen joined Akbar's court in AD 1562, at the age of 60 years. He is remembered for his epic Dhrupad compositions, creating several new Ragas as well as writing of two classical books on music. Tansen compsoed songs on his patrons Raja Ramchandra as well as Akbar. Akbar gave him the title 'Mian', meaning a learned man.

INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE

6 C

Ex. Jahangir was the fourth Mughal emperor, who ruled from 1605. He was fascinated with art and architecture. He encouraged paintings depicting the events of his own life, individual portraits and studies of birds, flowers and animals. He shifted his ephasis from ullustrated manuscripts to album and individual portraits.

7 D

Ex. Both options are incorrect. The holder of land was termed as the Zamindar. They have the hereditary right over the land. The main fuanction of Zamindars were the collection and deposition of revenues in the royal treasury. Zamindars were also expected to maintain law and order in their jurisdictions. The troops maintained by Zamindar were to be placed at the disposal of state officials whenever it was required.
The Jagirdars were the king's officials who enjoyed the land gifted fromt he king. They were allotted non-inheritable land area equivalent to their fee amount called jagir. Jagirdars only have the right to claim and enjoy the revenue collected from the land.

8 B

Ex. Land reforms were enacted in independent India to distribute agriculture land equitably. The ceiling on land was imposed and maixmum size of land which could be owned by an individual was fixed. The main aim was to provide agricultural land to all the rural landless labouers. As the lands got fragmented, cultivation of cash crops became difficult. Land reforms failed because of various exemptions provided in the Act.

9 A

Ex. The Charter Act, 1813 renewed the company's charter for a further period fo 20 years. It ended the trade monopoly of the East Indian Company on trade matters, except on trade with China and trade in tea. The Act asserted the sovereignty of British crown over the territories of English company.
The revenues of India were controlled by the British Parliament through Pitts India Act 1784. It empowered the Board of Control to supervise and direct all operations of the Civil and Military Government or revenues of the British possessions in India.

10 C

Ex. Ashwani Kumar Dutt etc.
protest the Partition of Bengal. During the Swadeshi Movement, Swadeshi textile mills, soap, match factories, tanneries etc., were established which led to the revival of the indigenous artisan crafts and industries.
The National Council of Education, Bengal was constituted on August 15, 1906 as a part of Swadeshi Movement. The important founder members include Surendranath Banerjee, Rabindra Nath Tagore, BC Pal,

11 D

Ex. All India Anti-Untouchability League was established by mahatma Gandhi in 1932 to bette organise the untochables.
It was later renamed as Harijan Sevak Sangh.
The All India Kisan Sabha was a Peasant Movement starte dby Swami Sahajand Saraswati. It was formed at the Lucknow Session of Indian National Congress, held in 1936.
The Self-Respect Movement was founded by S. Ramanathan in 1925. He invited Periyar or EV Ramaswami Naicker to head the movement in Tamil Nadu against Brahminism.

12 C

Ex. Desalpur, Chanhudaro and Kot Diji are the Harappan sites.
Desalpur is a village and site belonging to Indus Valley Civilisation located in Gujarat.
The ancient site of Kot Diji is a site of Indus Valley Civilisation, located in the Sindhi district, Pakistan.
Chanhudaro is an archaeological site belonging to Indua Valley Civilisation, located 130 km South of Mohenjodaro in Sindhi, Pakistan.
Sohgaura copper inscription is a Mauryan record depicting famine relief efforts. It is written in Prakrit in the Brahmi script.

13 A

Ex. Kanganahalli is an important Buddhist site. It is about 3 km from sannati; karnataka. The first inscribed portrait of Ashoka (Surrounded by female attendants and queens) was found at Kanganahalli. Ranyo Ashoka (King Ashoka) is mentioned along with the stone portrait of Ashoka in Kanganahalli relief sculpture inscriptions.
The Sanchi inscription belongs to Chandragupta II, documenting a donation given to Buddhist establishment at Sanchi during the reign of Chandragupta II.
Shahbazgarhi is famous for Ashokan edicts incised on a large boulder. Its main purpose was to establish 'Dhamma' (Jusctice).
Sohgaura copper plate inscription mentions the establishment of two grain depots to fight against famine.

14 D

Ex. Mahayana Buddhism emerged by the 1st century CE. It started considering Buddha as a God rather than a great teacher. The image of Buddha and Bodhisattvas were worshipped. Bodhisattvas were to help others to attain Nirvana. So, the followers of Mahayana Buddhism followed the path of Bodhisattvas.
Further, Buddha was treated like a God (Deification) and it was believed that he was the one who could ensure salvation.

15 A

Ex. Vishits were forced labour during the Gupta period. It is ementionedon copper inscriptions. The soldiers were supplied food, animals, furniture etc bythe peasants. In Central India and Western part, villagers were subjected to forced labour bythe royal army and officials. There were no wages for Vishits and no hierarchy of labour. Vishti could be extraced from anyone. As vishti was not a wage labour, it was forced labour in lieu of tax. People were forcefully bound the serve.

INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE

16 C

Ex. period.
* In the Neolithic period, the practice of agriculture started. Along with agriculture they also practiced domestication of animals, polishing of stone tools and manufacture of pottery.
* The technology of smelting metal ore started inthe Chalcolithic period and not durign the Neolithic

17 D

Ex. Despite the use of copper and bronze, the use of stone tools was not given up. Some of the microlithci tools continued to be essential itmes. People began to travel fro a long distance to obtain metal ores. This led to a network of Chalcolithic cultures and this culture was found in many parts of India.

18 B

Ex.

19 C

Ex. Rakhigarhi is a village in Hisar District, Haryana. In 1963, archaeologists discovered that Rakhigarhi was the largest known city of the Indus Valley Civilisation. It is older than Harappa and Mohenjo-daro. It is situated on the dry bed of the Sarasvati river. It is believed to have flown through this place and dired up by 2000 BC. This iste depicts all the urban features just like other Harappen sites.

20 D

Ex. literary expression.
India was made by the Charter Act of 1813, which directed the East India Company to sanction Rs. 1 lakh annually to encourage learned Indians and for promotion of Modern Sciences.
A decade before Lord Macaulay arrived in India, the General Committee of Public Instruction qas formed in 1823, which was to guide the company on the matter of education. The general Committee fo Public Instruction had two gourps.
viz. Orientalists and Anglicits ont he issue of the Development of Education of India. Orientalists supproted the use of vernacular languages and Anglicists supported the use of English.
Finally, in 1835, the education policy of Lord Macaulay was published titled "Minute on Indain Education" in which he advocated educating Indians through English and also enrich Indian Lanauges' so that they become the vehicles of European scientific, historical and

21 B

Ex. Sanskrit College at Banaras weas the first college in Banaras. Established in 1791 by Jonathan Duncan, it was a landmark college in India from where several notable teachers emerged. In 1958 it merged with Sampurnanad Sanskrit University.
Calcutta Madarsa was founded by the Governor General Warren Hastings, in October 1780.
For William College (also called the College of Fort William) was an academy and learnign centr eof oriental studies established by Lrod Richard Wellesley, the then Governor-General of British India in 1800.

22 B

Ex.

23 C

Ex.

24 A

Ex.

25 C

Ex. Charaka wrote 'Charaksamhita' a both on medicine and was contemporary of king Kanishka of Kushana dynasty. Brahmagupta was a Mathematician. Varahamihira was a famous Astronomer. Vishakhadutta was the post of Gupta Period who wrote Mudrarakshasa.

26 B

Ex.

27 C

Ex. Lothal of Gujarat has a significant place in Harappan civilization due is its proximity or sea and inter-trade relations. Sarnath is a buddhist sermon site where Buddha first deliver his doctrine. Rajgir (earlier Rajguha) was the capital of Magadha 'the lion capital of Ashoka', which was crowned by a whell of 'Dharma Chakra'. Nalanda was one of the renowned university of ancient and early medieval times. It was destroyed by Bakhtiyar Khilji in 1193.

28 B

Ex. Megasthenese- Mauryan period (4th century B.C) Fa-hien Gupta period (5th century A.D) I- Tsing - After Harsha (8th century A.D) Hieun-Tsang Post Gupta period (7th Century A.D).

29 D

Ex. The Chinese pilgrim Fa-Hien came during Chandra Gupta-II reign not during Kanishka reign. Though Harsha was a Hindu king but he was not antagonistic to Buddhism when Hiuen-Tsang met him.

30 B

Ex. The Ikshvaku rulers of Southern India were the supporters of Buddhism. Hence, statement 1 is incorrect and statement 2 is correct

31 B

Ex. Both Jainsim and Buddhism rejected the authority of the Vedas and the Vedic priest. They repudiated the efficiancy of ceremonies and rituals, condemned animal sacrifices and ignore God.
While Jainism believed in extreme penance. Buddhism stressed as of middle path and aovidance of extremities of both enjoyment and penance.

32 C

Ex. Hemadiri, Vijnaneshwar and Jimutavahana were famous jurist in medieval India. Vijaneshwar and Jimutavahana wrote books Mitakshara and Dayabhaga respectively. Rajashekhara was court poet of Gurjara Pratiharas. He wrote Kavyamimansa.

33 B

Ex. Qutub Minar (1193 -1320 A.D)
Tughlaqabad Fort (1414 - 1451 A.D)
Lodi Garden (1451 - 1526 A.D)
Fatehpur Sikri (1569 A.D)

34 B

Ex. It was initially built by Sultan Sikandar in 1400 A.D and is located at Mowhatta, in the middle of the old city. After ward Zain-ul-Abidin complete4d Jamia Masjid. It is similar to Buddhist pagoda with Persian style and also includes turret architecture.

35 A

Ex. Construction of Qutab Minar in AD 1201-1206 death of Firoz Tughlaq in AD 1388.
Arrival of Portuguese (Vasco-da-gama) in 1498 and reign of Krishna Deva of Vijayanagara was from 1505 to 1529.

36 B

Ex. 'Iqta' System was started by Delhi sultans, Jagir was allotted by Mughal rulers, Amaram, land grant was made by Vijayanagara rulers and Mokasa and grant was given by Maratha rulers.

37 A

Ex. Firoz Tughlaq constituted Dewan-i-Bandagani which consisted of 1 lakh 80 thousand slaves. These slaves were enrolled in state run factories

38 D

Ex. Akbar was contemporary of Sheikh Salim Chisti not Aurangzeb.
The Qadiri order (Qadiriyya) was spread in Indian subcontinent by Syed Abdul Rehman Jilani Delhi.

39 B

Ex. Banda Bahadur was appointed military Chief by Guru Govidn Sing not by Guru Teg Bahadur.

40 B

Ex. over
1544 and 1603 and Tyagaraja between 1767-1847. Thus, statements 1 and 3 are definitely incorret. Guru Nank lived between 1469 and 1539 and was preaching in 1526 when the Lodhi dynasty fell and Babur took

41 B

Ex. Gunpowder and gunpowder weapons were introduced in India through the Mongol invasions of India. The Mongols were defeated by Alauddin Khilji of the Delhi Sultanate. As a part of an embassy to India by Timurid leader Shah Rukh (1405-47), 'Abd al-Razzaq' mentioned naphtha- throwers mounted on elephants and a variety of pyrotechnics put on display. Fireams known as 'Top-o-tufak' also existed in the Vijayanagara empire by as early as 1366 CE.
The Delhi Sultanate brought two new architectural ideas, the pointed arch and the dome. The dome forms the major decorative component in Islamic buildings, and soon the same was introduced in several other structures.
The Mughal Empire formed in 1525 by Babur (1483-1530). Successfully conquered Delhi from Afghanistan and established the Timurid Dynasty there.
Hence, option (b) is correct

42 C

Ex. Land revenue was the chief source of income. Land was divided into four categories for purposes of assessment, wet land, dry land, orchards and woods. Usually the share was one-sixth of the produce. Land revenue could be paid in cash or kind. The rates varied according tothe type of the crops, soil, method of irrigation etc.
Besides land tax, many professiona taxes were also imposed. They were on shopkeepers, farm servants, workmen etc. Private owners of workshops paid an industries tax. Commercial taxes consisted of levies, duties and customs on manufactured articles of trade were also levied.

INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE

43 B

Ex.

16th October, 1905	Partition of Bengal
29th December, 1916	Lucknow Pact
19th March, 1919	Rowlatt Act
23rd December, 1919	Introduction of Dyarchy (through Montagu Chemsford Reforms.)

44 A

Ex. Hindu College was established in 1817. William Adam's reports in 1835, 1836 and 1838. Wood's despatch came into effect in 1854, thereafter alcutta University was established in 1857.

45 D

Ex. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was the President till 1946 and in 1947 J.B. Kriplani was President. Dr. Rajendra Prasad presided over Constituent Assembly. Govind Ballabh Panth formed the first Congress ministry in United Province before independence.

46 D

Ex.

Buttler Committee Report (1927)	Relationship between Indian state and paramount power.
Hartog Committee Report (1929)	To give its report on the growth of education in British India.
Hunter Commission (1919)	On Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
Muddiman Committee	To report on working of Dyarchy.

47 D

Ex. Komagatamaru - 1914 Mahatma Gandhi's arrival in India - 1915 Home rule league established by Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Annie Besant 1916.

48 D

Ex.

Theodore Beck	First Principal of Mohammeden Anglo oriental College, Aligarh
Lord Ripon	Ilbet bill was passed in 1883
Pherozshah Mehta	One of the founder members of Indian National Congress
Badruddin Tyabji	First Muslim president of Indian National congress in 1887

49 C

Ex. INA was an armed force formed by Indian nationalists in 1942 in South-East Asia during World War II. The aim of the army was to secure Indian Independence with Japanese assistance.
Initially formed in 1942 immediately after the fall of Singapore under Mohan Singh, it was reivived under leadership fo Subhash Chandra Bose in 1943.

50 A

Ex. The correct chronological order is Lord Curzon from 1899 to 1905, Lord Hardinge from 1910 to 1916, Lord Chelmsford from 1916 to 1921 and Lord Irwin from 1926 to 1931.

51 C

Ex. Mahatma Gandhi did not ask overnment servants to resign, but to show their allegiance towards Congress. Soldiers wer not asked to leave their post but to not fire on their companions. Therefore only (3) is correct.

INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE

52 B

Ex. First Round Table Conference was held on 12th November, 1930 to 19th January, 1931.
First Round Table Conference was presided byt he head of Labour party Ramsay MacDonald.
In First Round Table Conference 89 members, participated, in there were 16 members from British Political Party. Congress did not participated nt he First Round Table Conference. Third Round Table Conference was held on 17th November to 24th December, 1932. Only 46 delegates attended he Third Round Table Conference Congress boycotted Third Round Table Conference Samuel Hoare was the Secretary of the State. Poona Pact had no provisions for civil services and local bdoies reservation.

53 D

Ex. Gujarat became a state on 1st May, 1960. It was carved out of Bombay (Northen part of Bombay where the majority was of Gujarati).

54 B

Ex. According to Regulating Act of 1773, Warren Hastings was the first Governor-General of Bengal.
This provison was changed through the Charter Act of 1833, according to which Lord William Bentinck was made the first Governor-General of India. Thus, the first statement is worng and the second is correct.

55 C

Ex. with a Chief Justice and not more than six judges.

56 A

Ex. The Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association was formed by Mahatma Gandhi in 1918. The 'Mahatma' or 'Great Soul' hailed as the 'Father of the Nation' was born at Porbandar (Gujarat) on 2nd October, 1869. He began his public career in South Africa, where he went in 1893 to become a lawyer in an Indian firm.
He fought for equality and justice for all in South Africa spanned a number of years. He returned to Indian in 1914. Gandhiji set-up the Satyagraha Ashram near Ahmedabad in May, 1915. In 1917, he organised a Satyagraha campaign to help peasants working on indigo plantation in Champaran. His first fast in India was in February, 1918 when he led striking mill-worker in Ahmedbaad. He continued organising Satyagraha and under going fasts.

57 B

Ex. was rejected ultimately. Hence, statement (2) is correct. problems cannot be ignored any more. As a result of the World WAr the situation worsened for British with Japanese advance towards Indian leaders. The British Government, with a view of getting cooperation from Indians, send a mission to India under Sir Stafford Cripps in 11th March, 1942.
Cripps announced that the aim of the British Policy was the earliest possible realisation of self-governent in India. But the Drat Decalration he brought with him repeated the promise ofgrating Dominion status and a Constitution making body after the war where member would be elected by the provincial assemblies and nominated by the rulers in cas of the princelys tats. Negotiations between Cripps and Congress leaders were unsuccessful. As no party agreed to accept these proposals, the Cripps' Mission ended in a failure. The Cripps offer (called a 'post-dated cheque' by Gandhiji)

58 B

Ex.

59 A

Ex. The 'Bombay Manifesto' signed in 1936 by 21 Bombay businessmen, contained an open indictment of Nehru's preadching of socialist ideals which were deemed prejudicial to private property and to the peace and prosperity of the country.
Although, it did not evoked support from any other section of the business community, it strengthened the hands of the moderates within the Congress like Bhulabahi Desai and GB Pant who put pressure on Nehru to tone down his socialist utterances.

60 B

Ex. A Sedition Committee was constituted under Justice Rowlatt in 1918. On its recommendations Rowlatt Act, 1919, was passed, which gave unbridled powers to the government to arrst and imprison the suspects without trial.
The unpopular legilsation provided for stricter control of the press, arrests without warrants, indefinite detention without trial. those constricted were required to deposit securities upon release.

61 D

Ex. All the above mentioned items were popular in India even before the advent of the Britishers. Assessment of land revenue o the basis of nature of the soil and the quality of crops was prevalent in the medieval India. Use of mobile canons in warfare was introduced by Babur and cultivatino of tobacco and red chillies was stated by the Portugese in India.

62 C

Ex. Government of India Act, 1919, also known as Montague-Chelmsford reforms introduced dyarchy in the executive government of the provinces and devolved the legislative authority by the centre to the provinces, but the separate communal electorate was introduced by Government of Indai Act, 1909.

63 B

Ex. Dr Ambekdar founded the Independent Labour Party in 1936. This party won in the 1937 elections to the Constituent Assembly. Further, all India Scheduled Castes Federation was founded by him in a national convention of the scheduled castes held at Nagpur.
It was the first all India political party which comprised exclusively the scheduled castes. The Peasants and Workers Party of India was founded in 1947 by Tulsidas Jadhav Keshavrao Jedhe and others.

64 B

Ex. Annie Besant was the first woman President of Indian National Congress. She presided over the 1917 Calcutta session fo the Indian National Congress. Annie Besant was of Irish origin and was one of the few non-Indians who played a significant role in the Indian freedom movement Badruddin Tyabji was an Indian lawyer who served as the third Indian and first Muslim President of the Indian National Congress.
Hence, option (b) is correct.

65 A

Ex.

INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITU

66 B

Ex. On the occasion of the anniversary festival on 24th January, 1868, Keshab Chandra Sen laid the foundation stone of his mandir called he Tabernacle of New Dispensation. Keshab Chander Sen and his followers marched to the proposed spot early in the morning performing sankirtan and thiswas the first Brahmo street procession and it was the first of its kind in Calcutta. Adi Samaj condemned it as a degradation of Brahmoism.
The Indian Reform Association was formed on 29th October, 1870 with Keshab Chandra Sen as President. it represented the secular side of the Brahmo Samaj and included many who did not belong to the brhamo Samaj. The objective was to put into practice some of the ideas Sen was exposed to during his visit to Great Britain. The Calcutta Unitarian Committee was established by Rammohan Roy, Dwarkanath Tagore and William Adam in 1823.

67 A

Ex. Archaeologists have discovered thousands of seals, usually made of steatite, and occasionally of agate, chert copper, faience and terracotta, with beautiful figures of animals such as unicorn bull, rhinoceros, tiger, elephant bison, goat, buffalo, etc. the realistic rendering of these animals in various moods is remarkable. The purpose of producing seals was mainly commercial. It appears that the seals were also used as amulets, carried by the persons of their woners, perhaps as modernday identity cards. The standard Harappan seal was a square plaque 2 × 2 square inches, usually made from the soft river stone, steatite.
Every seal is engraved in a pictographic script which is yet to be deciphered. Some seals whave also been found in gold and ivory. They all bear a great variety of motifs most often of animals including those of the bull, unicorn, tiger, etc.

68 A

Ex. The Harappan men and women decorated themselves with a large variety of ornaments produced from every conceivable material ranging from precious metals and gemstones to bone and baked clay. Necklaces, fillets, armlets and finger-rings were commonly worn by both sexes.
From archaeological finds it appears that the people of the Indus Valley were conscious of fashion. Different hairstyles were in vogue and wearing of a beard was popular among all. Cinnabar was used as a cosmetic and face paint. lipstick and collyrium (eyeliner) were also known to them. Many stone structural remains are also found at Dholavira which show hwo the Indus Valley people used stone in construction.

69 C

Ex. The two major sites of the Indus Valley Civilisation, along the Indus River, the cities of Harappa in the north and Mohenjo-daro in the south showcase one of earliest examples of civic planning. Other markers were houses, markets, storage facilities, offices, public baths, etc., arranged in a grid-like pattern. There was also a highly developed drainage system. While Harappa and Mohenjo-daro are situated in Pakistan, the important sites excavated in India are Lothal and Dholavira in Gujarat, Rakhigarhi in Haryana, Ropar in the Punjab, Kalibangan and Balathal in Rajasthan, etc.

70 D

Ex. It can be easily understood that stone weights were used, because there was a market where goods were traded. International trade was also in practice. Jewellery has also been excavated. This tells us that Indus Valley people were fashion conscious.
Use of seals was used to depict authority in official transactions.
Learning : Aracheologists have found a set of unique objects in almost all these cities: red pottery painted with designs in blacm, stone weights, seals, special beads, copper tools and long stone blades.
A number of urban amenities likebath structures, pukka houses and drainage system were present in these cities.

71 C

Ex. The Nagar, the Dravida, the Vesara are, the three main styles of Indian temple architecture. Nagara style was prevalent in North India. The Dravid stylewas prevalent in the far south region. The Vesara style was hybrid or mixture version of Dravidan and Nagara styles which emerged under the ruler of later rulers but flourished under Hoysalas of Dwara Samudram (Halebid).

72 D

Ex. Kalighat painting : These were indigenous paintings flourished in modern Bengal, mainly influenced by daily activities of people and religious fervour (No Mughal school of painting influence).
Rajasthani paintings : It belonged to the Mughal era and got influenced with Mughal painting due to Mughal and Rajput collaboration.
Pahari and Kangra paintings : It developed and flourished during 17th-19th centuries stretching the northn (upper) part of the country. These new regions expanded in the aftermath of Aurangzeb's reign. It is best known for miniature form of paintings.

73 C

Ex. The oldest caves in India are the barabar rock-cut caves and not the Badami so statement 1 is incorrect. The Barabar caves were built during the 3rd century BC and belong to the period of Ashoka and his son Dasaratha. These caves were used by the axcetics of the Ajivika sect. Thus statement 2 is also incorrect. Statement 3 is correct.
The caves at Ellora depict Hinduism, Jainism and Buddhism. On the other hand, the caves at Ajanta are mostly Buddhist.

74 D

Ex. Bijak refers to the composition of saint Kabir. It includes the holy sculpture for followers of the Kabirpanthi religion. The term 'Bijak' is drived from 'Bija' meaning a document containing sacred texts. Philosophy of Pushti marg or 'path of grace' was propounded by Vallabhacharya around AD 1500. While, Madhvacharya was the chief proponent of the Tattvavada 'philosophy of reality'.

INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE

75 B

Ex. A Bodhisattva is literally means, a living being (Sattva) who aspires to enlgihtenment (Bodhi) and carries out altruistic practices. The bodhisattva ideal is central to the Mahayana Buddhist tradition as the individual who seeks enlightenment both for him or heerself and for others.
Compassion, an empathetic sharing of the sufferings of others, is the Bodhisattva's greatest characteristic. Bodhisattva delays achieving his own salvation to help all sentient beings on their path to it.

76 B

Ex.

77 B

Ex. Manipuri SAnkirtana is a form of performing art involving ritual singing, drumming and dancing performed in the temples and domestic spaces in Manipur state in India. Through the performances which exhibit unparalleled religious devotion and energy, the performers narrate many stories of Krishna often moving the spectators to tears.
Dances aree very much based upon the cymbals (kartal or manjira) and the cylindrical drum knwon as Manipur mridang or pung.

78 A

Ex.

79 D

Ex. The Old Stone Age sites are found all across the Indian subcontinent. The important sites are the
* Soan valley and Potwar plateau on the northwest of the Indian subcontinent.
* Th Siwalik hills.
* Bagor and Didwana of Rajasthan.
* Bhimbetka and Adamgarh ills in Madhya Pradesh.
* Attirampakkam near Chennai.
* Kurnool and Nellore in Andhra Pradesh.

80 A

Ex. Koldihwa is a Neolithic archaeological site in Uttar Pradesh state of Northern India dated between 4000 and 1200 BCE. It was an agricultural village of circular huts, with stone axes, bone and stone tools, pottery, and cattle pens; and early evidence of rice cultivation were found as impressions on ceramic vessels, here.

81 C

Ex. Chirand is a startified Neolithic, Chalcolithic and Iron Age settlement in the eastern Ganges valley of Bihar in Northern India, between about 2500 and 30 AD.

82 B

Ex. Neolithic sites are even found in South India. The sites are Sangalakallu and Brahmagiri in Karnataka, Piklihal in Andhra Pradesh.

83 B

Ex. The border treaty signed between the then government of East India Company and Nepal on March 4, 1816 is known as the Sugauli Treaty.
There are both direct and indirect consequences of the treaty of Nepal.

84 B

Ex. The Congress did not like the proposed structure of the federation, where one-third of the seats in the federal assembly was to be filled by the princes, thus tying up the fate of democratic India tothe whims of the autocratic dynastic rulers.

85 D

Ex. Congress Socialist Party was founded in 1934 as a left wing party within the Congress. CSP wanted to remain within the Congress, but was ready to cooperate with non-Congress Leftist groups. All Congress Socialists agreed that they must work inside the Congress because it was the primary body leading the national struggle.

86 C

Ex. Indian National Congress was founded in 1885. Mohammed Ali Jinnah came back to India after becoming a Barrister in 1906 as a secular, liberal nationalist and a follower of Dadabhai Naoroji. He joined Congress in 1906 and acted as Dadabhai's secretary at the Calcutta session of Congress in 1906.

87 B

Ex. C. Rajagopalachari (CR), the veteran Congress leader, prepared a formula for Congress-League cooperation in 1944. It was s tacit acceptance of the League's demand for Pakistna. Gandhi supported the formula. The main points in the Plan were :
* Muslim League to endorse Congress demand for independence.
* League to cooperate with Congress in forming a provisional governemnt 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 safetudarding defence, commerce, communications, etc. Hence, statement 2 is correct.

88 D

Ex. The Simon Commission published a two-volume report in May 1930. Some of its recommendations are :
* It proposed the abolition fo dyarchy.
* The report rejected parliamentary responsibility at the centre.
* It also suggested that the Indian army should be Indianised though British forces must be retained. Hence statement 3 is correct.

89 C

Ex. It was the most short-lived of all constitutional reforms in British India and had to be revised within ten years. Special provision was made for additional representation of professional classes, the landholders, the Muslims as well as European and Indian commerce. Hence, statement 1 is correct.

90 B

Ex. Communal Award in August 1932 by Prime Minister Ramsay macdonald.
The Award declared the Depressed Classes (Scheduled Castes of today) also to be a minority community entitled to separate electorate and thus separated them from the rest of the Hindus.
The Congress decided neither to accept it nor to reject it. Hence statement 2 is not correct.
In the end, an agreement was hammered out with Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, known as the Poona Pact, according to which the idea of separate electorates for the Depressed Classes was abandoned.

INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE

91 C

Ex. In March 1914, the ship, Komagata Maru had begun its fateful voyage to Canada. Canada had imposed very strict restrictions on Indian immigration by means of a law that forbade entry to all, except those who made a continuous journey from India.
When the shipa rrived in Vancouver, it was nto allowed into the port and was cordoned off by the police. To fight for the rights of passengers, a 'Shore Committee' was set up under the leadership of Husain Rahim, Sohan Lal Patham, and Balwant Singh.

92 A

Ex. Hindi Association was set up in Portland in May 1913 by Lala Hardayal. First meeting of the Assocation, held in the house of Kanshi Ran.
India Independence Committee set up at Berlin by Hardayal.
India Home Rule Society or India House was founded by the Shymaji Krishna Verma at London for India's liberation from British operations.

93 C

Ex. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the country's first EducationMinister, freedom fighter and Islamic scholar, came out with the first edition of his newspaper Al-Hilal on 13 July 1912. It was an Urdu weekly from Calcutta.

94 C

Ex. Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhas Bose, the Congress Socialists and the Communists wre totally opposed to office acceptance and thereby working of the 1935 Act. nehru explained, "Office acceptance will not add to our real strength, it will only weaken us by making us responsible for many things that we utterly dislike.

95 A

Ex. The Muddiman Committee, 1924 was a committee appointed by the Government of India in early 1924 with the terms of reference of making an empirical investigation into the working of the Constitution as set up in 1921 under the India Act of 1919.

96 A

Ex. The iea of the Indian National Army (INA) was first conceived in Malaya by Mohan Singh, an Indian officer of the British Indian Army.

97 C

Ex. * World War I began afte the assassination of Austrian archduke Franz Ferdinand by South Slav nationalist Gavrilo Princip on June 28, 1914.
* In 1940, Muslim league passed resolution for demanding partition of the country and creation of a state to be called Pakistan after independence.
* In April 1930, a well planned and large scale arm raid was organised on the government armoury at Chittagond under the leadership of Surya Sen.
* The most important 'action' of the Hindustan Republication Association was the Kakori Robbery. On 9 August 1925.

98 B

Ex. * To suppress home rule activities, the Government adopted a heavy-handed approach. Repression was most severe in especially in Madras where the students were prohibited from attending political meetings.
* Tilak was barred from entering thePunjab and Delhi. In 1917, Annie Besant and her associated, B.P. Wadia and George Arundale, were arrested.
* This invited nationwide protest against the repression. In a dramatic, gesture, Sir S. Subramaniya Aiyar renounced his knighthood.

99 A

Ex. The Indian revolutionaries in Europe sent missions to Baghdad, Persia, Turkey and Kabul to work among Indians troops and Indian prisoners of war (POWs) and to incite anti-British feelings among the people of these countries. One mission under Raja Mahendra Pratap Singh, Barkatullah and Obaidullah Sindhi went to Kabul to organise a 'provisional Indian government. The India House wasbased in London and was establsihed by Shyamji Krishna Verma to promote the nationalist views among the Indians of Britain.

100 C

Ex. Lord Birkenhead, the Conservation Secretary of State responsible for the appointment of the Simon Commission, had constalty harped onthe inhability of Indians to formulate a concrete scheme of constitutional reforms which had the support of wide sections of Indian political opinion.
As a answer to Lord Birkenhead's challenge, an All Parties Conference met in February 1928 and appointed a subcommittee under the chairmanship of Motital Nehru to draft a constitution. This was the firs tmajor attempt byt he 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 finalised by August 1928.

INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE