

**Key with Explanation**

<p><b>1</b>     <b>B</b> Cire perdu or lost wax process was used for casting metal sculptures, particularly of bronze in ancient India.</p>	<p><b>5</b>     <b>C</b> Chhau dance is a tradition from eastern India that enacts episodes from epics including the Mahabharata and Ramayana, local folklore and abstract themes. Its three distinct styles hail from the regions of Seraikella, Purulia and Mayurbhanj, the first two using masks. Chhau dance is intimately connected to regional festivals, notably the spring festival Chaitra Parva. Steps and techniques of Parikhanda, form of martial art are used in Chhau. It is performed exclusively by men. The dance is performed at night in an open space to traditional and folk melodies, played on the reed pipes "mohuri" and "shehnai." This dance form is included in the UNESCO's Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.</p>
<p><b>2</b>     <b>D</b> It was Emperor Asoka who laid the foundations of a religious centre at Sanchi. During Sunga times, several edifices were raised at Sanchi and its surrounding hills. The Asokan Stupa was enlarged. In the first century BC the Andhra-Satavahanas, who had extended their sway over the eastern Malwa, caused the elaborately carved gateways to Stupa 1. From the second to fourth century AD Sanchi and Vidisha came under the Kushanas and Kshatrapas and subsequently passed on to the hands of the Guptas. During the Gupta period some temples were also built and sculptures were added displaying the classical grace and simplicity of the era. Thus Sanchi displays harmonious co-existence of Hindu and Buddhist faiths.</p>	<p><b>6</b>     <b>D</b> The NPS was launched on 1st January, 2004 with the objective of providing retirement income to all citizens. Initially, NPS was introduced for the new government recruits (except armed forces). With effect from May 2009, NPS has been provided for all citizens of the country including the unorganized sector workers on voluntary basis. <b>Who can join NPS?</b> 1. Central Government employees. 2. State Government employees. 3. Employees of private organizations. 4. Employees of unorganized sectors. It is being regulated by the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA).</p>
<p><b>3</b>     <b>A</b> The life size standing image of a Yakshini holding a chauri from Didargunj near modern Patna is a good example of the sculptural tradition of the Mauryan period. It is made in sandstone with a well polished surface. It is tall, well proportioned and a free standing sculpture with a sophistication in the treatment of form and medium. One of the best known artefacts from the Indus valley is copper figure of a dancing girl. This was found in Mohenjodaro. The figure is full of expression and bodily vigour and conveys a lot of information. Seated Buddha at Sarnath belongs to Gupta period to the late 5th century CE. It is housed in museum at Sarnath. It has been made in chunar sandstone. The Buddha is shown seated in a throne in the padmasana. It is the representation of Dhammachakraparivartan or the preaching of the Dhamma.</p>	<p><b>7</b>     <b>B</b> Statement 1 is correct. Local manufacturing class in England attacked the trade monopoly of company and wanted India to be market of its finished goods. Statement 2 is incorrect. Charter Act of 1813 initiated this process by which trade to India (except tea) was thrown open to all. Statement 3 is incorrect. After the industrial revolution, Indian export of raw materials like raw cotton, silk and plantation goods like tea and indigo increased. Statement 4 is correct.</p>
<p><b>4</b>     <b>D</b> Ajanta have only Buddhist paintings based on Jataka tales, Hinayana and Mahayana Buddhism. Ellora caves have Buddhism, Jainism and Hindu paintings.</p>	

	Flooding of Indian market with cheap industrial goods and loss of traditional buyers led to deindustrialization of India		The Government appointed a Commission of Inquiry to go into the whole issue, and nominated Gandhiji as one of its members. Hence, statement 2 is correct. Rajendra Prasad and other members of the Bihar intelligentsia, Mahadev Desai and Narhari Parikh, two young men from Gujarat who had thrown in their lot with Gandhiji, and J.B. Kripalani, toured the villages and from dawn to dusk recorded the statements of peasants, interrogating them to make sure that they were giving correct information. Sardar Vallabhai Patel, however did not participate in Champaran Satyagraha. He participated in Kheda Satyagraha. Hence, statement 3 is incorrect.
8	<b>C</b> In August 1932, Ramsay MacDonald, the British PM, announced a scheme of representation of the minorities, known as the Communal Award which extended separate electorate to the depressed classes (scheduled castes) also. Gandhiji was distressed over this extension of the principle of communal representation to the depressed classes and undertook fast unto death in Yeravada Jail (Poona) to get the award modified. Finally, there was an agreement between the leaders of the Congress (Gandhi) and the depressed classes (Dr.B.R. Ambedkar) known as Poona Pact, retained the Hindu joint electorate and gave reserved seats to the depressed classes.	11	<b>B</b> The origin of the Mughal School of Painting is considered to be a landmark in the history of painting in India. With the establishment of the Mughal empire, the Mughal School of painting originated in the reign of Akbar in 1560 A.D. Emperor Akbar was keenly interested in the art of painting and architecture. A large number of Indian artists from all over India were recruited to work under the Persian masters. The Mughal style evolved as a result of a happy synthesis of the indigenous Indian style of painting and the Safavid school of Persian painting. The Mughal style is marked by supple naturalism based on close observation of nature and fine and delicate drawing. It is of an high aesthetic merit. It is primarily aristocratic and secular. Aurangzeb was a puritan and therefore did not encourage art. Painting declined during his period and lost much of its earlier quality. A large number of court painters migrated to the provincial courts. Hence, statement 3 is not correct.
9	<b>A</b> Dastak, in 18th-century Bengal, a permit exempting European traders, mostly of the British East India Company, from paying customs or transit duties on their private trade. The name came from the Persian word for "pass." The practice was introduced by Robert Clive, one of the creators of British power in India, when he had Mr Jafar installed as nawab of Bengal in 1757. The attempt of Mr Jafar's successor, Mr Qasim, to annul the use of dastaks led to his overthrow in 1763-64 and the exercise of overt control of Bengal by the British. Free dastaks for private trade were finally abolished by Warren Hastings, governor of Bengal (1775). The system put the Indian trader at a grave disadvantage in competing with the European and was an important factor in the impoverishment of Bengal under early British rule.	12	<b>B</b> The zero year of Saka era (also Shalivahana era, Sakabda) began in 78 A.D, when Kanishka succeeded to the throne of Kushan Empire. The Vikrama era (58 B.C.) is said to have been founded after a victory of King Vikramaditya over the Saka.
10	<b>B</b> At Champaran in the early nineteenth century European planters had involved the cultivators in agreements that forced them to cultivate indigo on 3/20th of their holdings (known as the tinkathia system). Towards the end of the nineteenth century, German synthetic dyes forced indigo out of the market and the European planters of Champaran, keen to release the cultivators from the obligation of cultivating indigo, tried to turn their necessity to their advantage by securing enhancements in rent and other illegal dues as a price for the release. Hence, statement 1 is correct.	13	<b>D</b> Carnatic music is indigenous and canonized. There is little scope for the singer to make improvisations. Vocal plays more role than instrumentals. Hindustani is quiet opposite to Carnatic in the above three aspects.

<p><b>14</b></p>	<p><b>C</b></p> <p>Jagor', the traditional folk dance-drama, is performed by the Hindu Kunbi and Christian Gauda community of Goa, to seek the Devine Grace for protection and prosperity of the crop. Literal meaning of Jagor is "jagran" or wakeful nights. The strong belief is that the night long performance, awakens the deities once a year and they continue to remain awake throughout the year guarding the village. Perni Jagor is the ancient mask dance - drama of Goa, performed by Perni families, using well crafted and painted wooden masks, depicting various animals, birds, super natural power, deities, demons and social characters. Gauda Jagor, is an impression of social life, that displays all the existing moods and modes of human characters. It is predominantly based on three main characters, Gharasher, Nikhandar and Parpati wearing shining dress and headgears. The performance is accompanied by vibrant tunes of Goan folk instruments like Nagara/ Dobe, Ghumat, Madale andKansale. In some places, Jagor performances are held with participation of both Hindus and Christian community, whereby, characters are played by Hindus and musical support is provided by Christian artistes. "Panihaarin" - the famous folk dance of Jaipur is performed by women. Rongali Bihu or Bohag Bihu is the most important festival of state of Assam. It is celebrated in spring season during the month of April. Rangoli Bihu festival also marks the beginning of the Assamese New Year. Traditional Bihu dance is performed on this occasion.</p>	<p><b>16</b></p>	<p><b>D</b></p> <p>Tashigang at an altitude of 15,256 feet has now became the world's highest polling station in the sleepy hamlet of Buddhist-dominated Lahaul-Spiti district of Himachal Pradesh.Tashigang polling station falls in one of the 17 assembly segments that form the Mandi Lok Sabha seat.This polling station covers two villages of Tashigang and Gete. As per the revised electoral rolls, the two villages have 48 voters, of which 30 are men and 18 women.</p>
<p><b>15</b></p>	<p><b>B</b></p> <p>On 26th March 2019, The Indian Green Building Council(IGBC) awarded the Gold Rating to Vijayawada railway station, which is known as the busiest railway junctions in India for Green Measures.This Railway Station was ranked fourth in the Indian Railways for cleanliness among A-1 category stations and also it has 100 percent LED lighting, five star rated fans, pumps, and motors and solar water heating systems.With the help of the Environment Directorate of Indian Railways, the IGBC-CII(Confederation of Indian Industry) developed the Green Railway Stations Rating System. It was introduced to help the adoption of green concepts, which in turn minimizes the adverse environmental impact due to station operation and maintenance.</p>	<p><b>17</b></p>	<p><b>C</b></p> <p>Annie Besant had formed and led the Home Rule Movement as she was influenced by the Irish Home Rule League. She also became the President of Indian National Congress in 1917. But she was not the founder of the Theosophical Society; rather she was the second President of the society. The founder was Henry Steel Olcott. She founded Central Hindu College at Benares which was ultimately merged with Benares Hindu University.</p>
		<p><b>18</b></p>	<p><b>A</b></p> <p>William Wedderburn (25 March 1838 - 25 January 1918) was a Scottish civil servant in India and a politician. He attempted to bring about reforms in banking to solve the problems of peasants during his working career. Failing to find support in reforms, he retired to help found the Indian National Congress and support local self-government.Wedderburn had entered the parliament as a liberal member in 1893 and had sought to voice India's girevances within the house.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Caine played an active part in organising the Liberal Unionist Party, which was nicknamed the "Brand of Caine" as a result. Caine was appointed Chief Whip for the Liberal Unionists, but his extreme temperance views soon damaged the Unionist alliance with the Conservative Party. (A temperance movement is a social movement against the consumption of alcoholic beverages.), Due to his opposition to alcohol he was praised by Gandhi.</li> </ul>
		<p><b>19</b></p>	<p><b>A</b></p> <p>Three events influenced the course of the Ghadar movement: the arrest and escape of Har Dayal, the Komagata Maru incident and the outbreak of the First World War. The Singh Sabha Movement was a Sikh</p>

	<p>movement begun in the late 19th century. The movement's aims were the revival of the Sikh Gurus' teachings, the production of religious literature in the Punjabi language using the Gurmukhi script. It did not impact the Ghadar movement.</p>	<b>22</b>	<p><b>B</b></p> <p>The Mudrarakshasa is a historical play in Sanskrit by Vishakhadatta that narrates the ascent of the king Chandragupta Maurya (r. c. 324 - c. 297 BCE) to power in India.</p> <p>Michhakaikam (The Little Clay Cart) is a ten-act Sanskrit drama attributed to Sudraka. The play is set in the ancient city of Ujjayini during the reign of the King Palaka, near the end of the Pradyota dynasty that made up the first quarter of the fifth century BC. The central story is that of noble but impoverished young Brahmin, Charudatta, who falls in love with a wealthy courtesan or nagarvadhū, Vasantasena.</p> <p>Abhijnanashakuntalam, is a well-known Sanskrit play by Kalidasa, dramatizing the story of Shakuntala and king Dushyant told in the epic Mahabharata.</p>
<b>20</b>	<p><b>B</b></p> <p>Gandhi Irwin pact was signed by Gandhiji on behalf of the Congress and by Lord Irwin on behalf of the Government. The terms of agreement included the immediate release of all political prisoners not convicted for violence. The Govt. also conceded the right to make salt for consumption to villages along the coast. The Congress on its part, agreed to discontinue the Civil Disobedience Movement. It was also understood that the Congress would participate in the next Round Table Conference.</p>	<b>23</b>	<p><b>B</b></p> <p>Brihadeshwar Temple also called Raja Rajeswaram and RajaRajeshwara Temple, is located at Thanjavur in Tamil Nadu state of India. It is dedicate to Lord Shiva. It is one luminous example of major heights, which Cholas achieves within Tamil architecture. It was built by Raja Raja Chola I in 1010 AD. Shore Temple located at Mahabalipura. Shore Temple is a structural monument on the shores of Bay of Bengal. Built in the 7th century, Shore Temple depicts the royal taste of Pallava dynasty. During the reign of Rajasimha, the temple saw its construction when Pallava art was at its apex. Lakshmana Temple, Khajuraho : It is one of the three largest temples of Khajuraho and the Western Group and is considered to be the earliest (c. AD 954) to have been built by the Chandella rulers.</p>
<b>21</b>	<p><b>A</b></p> <p>Gandhara School of Art: It was based on Greco-Roman norms encapsulating foreign techniques and an alien spirit. It is also known as Graeco-Buddhist School of art. The foreign influence is evident from the sculptures of Buddha in which they bear resemblance to the Greek sculptures. Grey sandstone (Blue-grey Mica schist to be precise) is used in Gandhara School of Art. The Bamyān Buddha of Afghanistan were the example of the Gandhara School. The other materials used were Mud, Lime, Stucco. However, Marble was NOT used in Gandhara art. Terracotta was used rarely. Bimaran Casket has yielded the earliest specimen of the Gandhara Art. Mathura School of Art: The material used in this school was the spotted red sandstone. The Mathura School of Art, noted for its vitality and assimilative character, was a result of the religious zeal of Brahmanism, Jainism and Buddhism. Images of Vaishnava and Shaiva faiths are also found at Mathura but Buddhist images are found in large numbers. The images of Vishnu and Shiva are represented by their weapons. Images of the Buddha, Yakshas, Yakshinis, Shaivite and Vaishnavite deities and portrait statues are profusely sculpted. Amaravati School of Art: The third type of sculpture art that flourished during the Kushana time was Amaravati School of art in the Andhra Pradesh. White Marble was used in this art and the themes were Buddha's life and Jataka tales. The curly hairs of Buddha is a feature that is influenced by the Greeks. In this school, the Kings, Princes, Palaces etc. have got prominence.</p>	<b>24</b>	<p><b>C</b></p> <p>The NBP ware was characteristic of the urban centers of the Gangetic Plain, and is thought to have developed from the technique of high-temperature firing used in smelting iron and from the use of hematite soil locally available.</p> <p>It is extensively distributed as a luxury product, and the distribution helps the tracking of exchange and trade in different parts of the Indian subcontinent.</p> <p>Plain undecorated pottery is more common at Mohenjo-Daro than painted ware. But the well-known painted red and black wares were adorned with black colored designs on red background.</p>

<p><b>25</b></p>	<p><b>B</b></p> <p>Ugadi is celebrated as New Year's Day in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. The name Ugadi is derived from the name "Yuga Adi", which means 'the beginning of a new age'. It is celebrated on the first day of the Hindu month Chaitra, which marks the onset of spring.</p> <p>The festival of Losar marks the beginning of New Year in Ladakh region of Jammu and Kashmir. Losar is Tibetan word for 'new year'.</p> <p>Gudi Padwa is celebrated as New Year's Day in Maharashtra. It is celebrated on the same day as Ugadi i.e., the first day of the month Chaitra. Lord Brahma is worshipped on this day and the gudi, Brahma's flag (also called Brahmadvaj), is hoisted in every house as a symbolic representation of Rama's victory over Ravana.</p> <p>Vishu is celebrated as New Year's Day in Kerala. It is celebrated on the first day of the Malayalam month of Medam (mid-April on the Gregorian calendar). Offerings to the divine called Vishukanni are neatly arranged on the eve of the festival and consist of rice, linen, cucumber, betel leaves, holy texts, coins and yellow flowers called konna (Cassia fistula). It is considered auspicious to see the Vishukanni first thing in the morning. On this day, people read the Ramayana and go to temples, Hindu places of worship. Children burst crackers, people wear new clothes and prepare special dishes and the elders of the house give out money to the children, servants and tenants. The money given is called Vishu kaineetam.</p>	<p>3. Providing nutritional support to children of primary stage in drought-affected areas during summer vacation.</p> <p>The Scheme has generated employment opportunities for women as cooks/helpers. Therefore, all statements are correct.</p>
<p><b>26</b></p>	<p><b>D</b></p> <p>All children studying in Government/Local Body, Government Aided Schools and Centres run under the Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS) and Alternative Innovative Education (AIE) are eligible to participate in the Mid Day Meal Programme. The scheme improved enrolment and retention of children in schools and also checked drop-out rates. Mid Day meal benefits school going children by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Contributing to improvement in their nutritional status;</li> <li>2. Encouraging poor children, belonging to disadvantaged sections, to attend school more regularly and helping them concentrate on classroom activities.</li> </ol>	<p><b>27</b></p> <p><b>A</b></p> <p>Siraj-ud-daulah, the Nawab of Bengal, captured the Fort William from English in 1756. The British prisoners of war were lodged in a prison room in the fort. Out of the 146 white prisoners, only 23 survived the next morning when the prison room was opened, the rest having trampled one other down for places near the window. Excessive heat and suffocation took a heavy toll.</p>
<p><b>26</b></p>	<p><b>D</b></p> <p>All children studying in Government/Local Body, Government Aided Schools and Centres run under the Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS) and Alternative Innovative Education (AIE) are eligible to participate in the Mid Day Meal Programme. The scheme improved enrolment and retention of children in schools and also checked drop-out rates. Mid Day meal benefits school going children by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Contributing to improvement in their nutritional status;</li> <li>2. Encouraging poor children, belonging to disadvantaged sections, to attend school more regularly and helping them concentrate on classroom activities.</li> </ol>	<p><b>28</b></p> <p><b>A</b></p> <p>It is a theistic movement within Hinduism, founded in Kolkata in 1828 by Ram Mohun Roy. The Brahmo Samaj does not accept the authority of the Vedas, has no faith in avatars (incarnations), and does not insist on belief in karma (causal effects of past deeds) or samsara (the process of death and rebirth). It discards Hindu rituals and adopts some Christian practices in its worship. Influenced by Islam and Christianity, it denounces polytheism, image worship, and the caste system.</p>
<p><b>26</b></p>	<p><b>D</b></p> <p>All children studying in Government/Local Body, Government Aided Schools and Centres run under the Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS) and Alternative Innovative Education (AIE) are eligible to participate in the Mid Day Meal Programme. The scheme improved enrolment and retention of children in schools and also checked drop-out rates. Mid Day meal benefits school going children by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Contributing to improvement in their nutritional status;</li> <li>2. Encouraging poor children, belonging to disadvantaged sections, to attend school more regularly and helping them concentrate on classroom activities.</li> </ol>	<p><b>29</b></p> <p><b>C</b></p> <p>Rani Gaidinliu was a Naga Spiritual and political leader who led a revolt against British colonial rule in India. She was born on 26th January 1915 at Nungkao, a Rongmei village in Manipur. At the age of 13 she came under the influence of Hai-pou Jadonang, the leader who launched a religious movement that sought to reform the Zealiangrong Naga communities. The movement grew into a political struggle to uproot British Colonialism from Manipur and the nearby Naga-inhabited area. She participated in the civil disobedience movement. She was captured in 1932 and sentenced to life imprisonment.</p>
<p><b>26</b></p>	<p><b>D</b></p> <p>All children studying in Government/Local Body, Government Aided Schools and Centres run under the Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS) and Alternative Innovative Education (AIE) are eligible to participate in the Mid Day Meal Programme. The scheme improved enrolment and retention of children in schools and also checked drop-out rates. Mid Day meal benefits school going children by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Contributing to improvement in their nutritional status;</li> <li>2. Encouraging poor children, belonging to disadvantaged sections, to attend school more regularly and helping them concentrate on classroom activities.</li> </ol>	<p><b>30</b></p> <p><b>B</b></p> <p>The Dickie Bird plan was the brain child 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 Mount-Batten felt that the Cabinet Mission Plan had become untenable.</p>

	<p>In this alternative proposal there were following points: 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. The plan was quickly abandoned, however, when Nehru reacted violently against it, and the VP Menon-Patel suggestion of transfer to two central governments, India and Pakistan, on the basis of grant of Dominion Status was taken up instead. Handing over the country to Congress except the Muslim provinces of North West and north east were provided in the Wavell's Breakdown Plan. Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.</p>		<p>funds of Rs 100 crore. Pavapuri is a holy site for Jains located in the Nalanda district in the Bihar state of Eastern India. Around 5th Century BCE, Mahavira, the last of the twenty-four Tirthankara attained Nirvana or moksha (liberation). He was cremated at Pavapuri.</p>
31	<p><b>A</b></p>	33	<p><b>A</b></p>
	<p>Some of the earliest bhakti movements were led by the Alvars (literally, those who are immersed in devotion to Vishnu) and Nayanars (literally, leaders who were devotees of Shiva). They travelled from place to place singing hymns in Tamil in praise of their gods. During their travels the Alvars and Nayanars identified certain shrines as abodes of their chosen deities. Very often large temples were later built at these sacred places. These developed as centres of pilgrimage. Singing compositions of these poet-saints became part of temple rituals in these shrines, as did worship of the saints' images. The most striking features of these traditions was the presence of women like Andal was a women Alvar and Karaikkal Ammaiyar(Nayanar), a devotee of Shiva , adopted the path of extreme ascetism in order to attain her goal. These women renounced their social obligations , but did not join an alternative order or become nuns. Hence, only 3rd statement is incorrect</p>	34	<p><b>C</b></p>
32	<p><b>B</b></p>	35	<p><b>B</b></p>
	<p>The map of the Buddhist circuit as envisaged by the ministry comprises Bodh Gaya, Vaishali, Rajgir and Kushinagar in Bihar, Sarnath, and Shravasti in UP, along with Kapilavastu and Lumbini in Nepal where Buddha was born. The Ministry has already taken the Buddhist circuit under its Swadesh Darshan scheme, and released</p>	36	<p><b>A</b></p>
		37	<p><b>C</b></p>
			<p>It recommended English as the medium of instruction for higher studies and vernaculars at primary(school) level. It laid stress on female and vocational, education, and on teachers' training. It laid down that the education imparted in government institutions should be secular.</p>

38	<p><b>C</b></p> <p>The Free Indian Legion was established by Subhas Chandra Bose, one of the rivals to Mahatma Gandhi's leadership of the Indian independence movement.</p>	<p>composed by numerous poets in praise of numerous heroes and heroines. They are Secular in nature. The Sangam texts refer to many settlements including Kaveripat-tanam. They also speak of the Yavanas coming in their own vessels purchasing pepper with gold and supplying wine to the natives.</p>
39	<p><b>B</b></p> <p>The Police was under the Zamindars. It was taken away from Zamindars and handed over to the Superintendent of the Police at District level. The Police was Europeanized. They were now paid salary and given unlimited powers to arrest the suspected persons. Divesting the collector of all judicial and magisterial powers and left with him with the duty of administration of revenue. This was also known as Cornwallis code. The process of 'Indianisation of Civil Services' is not associated with Lord Cornwallis.</p>	<p><b>43 C</b></p> <p>The Jacobin Club of Mysore was the first Revolutionary Republican organization to be formed in India. It was founded in 1794 by French Republican officers with the support of Tipu Sultan. He planted a Liberty Tree and declared himself Citizen Tipu. The British regarded the link up of Revolutionary Jacobin forces and Indian resistance as an extremely dangerous development.</p>
40	<p><b>D</b></p> <p>The Gadar Party was founded in 1913 to free India from British slavery. The headquarters of the association was established initially at San Francisco and named as "Yugantar Ashram. G. D. Kumar set up a Swadesh Sevak Home in Vancouver on the lines of the India house in London and also began to bring out a Gurumukhi paper called Swadesh Sewak which advocated social reform and also asked Indian troops to rise in revolt against the British. India House was a student residence in North London that existed between 1905 and 1910. With the patronage of lawyer Shyamji Krishna Varma, it was opened to promote nationalist views among Indian students in Britain.</p>	<p><b>44 C</b></p> <p>This cult is worshipping the goddess of chastity, symbolized by the Kannagi, a lead character in Silapadikaram. Kannagi took revenge on the Pandyan King of Madurai, who had wrongfully put her husband to death, by cursing the city. According to Sinhala mythology, the Bodhisattva Pattini was incarnated as Kannagi in order to rid the Pandya kingdom of its evil three-eyed king.</p>
41	<p><b>A</b></p> <p>Vajji (a confederacy of eight republican clans, situated to the north of the river Ganga in Bihar) with its capital, Vaishali, so pair 1 is correct. Chedi, (covering the modern Bundelkhand area with its capital at Shuktimati), so pair 2 is incorrect. Ashmaka (between the rivers Narmada and Godavari) with its capital at Potana, so pair 3 is also incorrect.</p>	<p><b>45 D</b></p> <p>The Asthapradhan of Shivaji consisted of following 8 officials:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Peshwa, who looked after general administration and finances.</li> <li>2. Sari-i-naubat or senapati</li> <li>3. Majumdar, who was an accountant.</li> <li>4. Wakenavis, who was responsible for intelligence, posts and household affairs.</li> <li>5. Suranavis or chitnis, who helped in correspondence.</li> <li>6. Dabir. who was master of ceremonies.</li> <li>7. Nyayadhis, was in charge of justice.</li> <li>8. Panditrao, was in charge of charitable grants.</li> </ol> <p>All, officers except pandit rao and nyayadhis were asked to lead military campaigns. Under Shivaji these offices were neither hereditary nor permanent: they held office till the king's pleasure and they were frequently transferred. They were directly paid by the exchequer and no jagir was granted to any civil or military officer. Later, under the peshwas, they assumed hereditary and permanent character. Hence statement 1,2 and 3 are wrong.</p>
42	<p><b>C</b></p> <p>Sangam literature was produced over a period of three to four centuries by poets who assembled in college patronised by chiefs and kings. Such colleges were called Sangam. The Sangam texts are different from the Vedic texts, particularly the Rig Vedic texts. They do not constitute religious literature. The short and long poems were</p>	

<p><b>46</b></p>	<p><b>D</b> Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) was launched on 25th December 2000 as a fully funded Centrally Sponsored Scheme to provide all weather road connectivity in rural areas of the country. The programme envisages connecting all habitations with a population of 500 persons and above in the plain areas and 250 persons and above in hill States, the tribal and the desert areas. The Government has brought forward the target date by three years from 2022 to 2019 to achieve complete rural connectivity through all-weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, PMGSY. 50% of the Cess on High Speed Diesel (HSD) is earmarked for this Programme. 'Rural Roads' being a State subject, PMGSY works are executed by State Agencies. The PMGSY shall cover only the rural areas. Urban roads are excluded from the purview of this Programme. It comes under Ministry of Rural Development. Therefore, statement (d) is the correct answer.</p>	<p>boards etc. It increased the functions of legislative councils and gave them the power of discussing the budget and addressing questions to the executive. It provided for the nomination of some non-official members of the: Central Legislative Council by the viceroy on the recommendation of the provincial legislative councils and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and that of the Provincial legislative councils by the Governors on the recommendation of the district boards, municipalities, universities, trade associations, zamindars and chambers. Act of 1861 provided for the establishment of new legislative councils for Bengal, North-Western Frontier Province (NWFP) and Punjab, which were established in 1862, 1866 and 1897 respectively.</p>
<p><b>47</b></p>	<p><b>C</b> Under Doctrine of Lapse, when the ruler of a protected state died without natural heir, his state was not to pass to an adapted heir as sanctioned by the age-old tradition of the country. Following states were annexed under Doctrine of Lapse- Satara, Nagpur, Jhansi, Awadh, Tanjore, Carnatic, Surat etc.</p>	<p><b>50</b> <b>A</b> Tilak promoted the Home Rule campaign with a tour of Maharashtra and popularized the demand for home rule. He also linked up the question of swaraj with the demand for the formation of linguistic states and education in the vernacular. There was no trace of religious appeal; the demand for Home Rule was made on a wholly secular basis. Celebration of religious festivals like Ganpati and Shivaji was used by Tilak for mass mobilization during Swadeshi Movement.</p>
<p><b>48</b></p>	<p><b>B</b> English sea captain, Thomas Best, sank four Portuguese galleons off the Surat coast with his two ships, Red Dragon and Hosiander. Captain Best and his crew's exploits in the naval Battle of Swally (corruption of Suvali) on October 28, 1612, impressed the Mughal governor of the province so much that he got them a treaty ratified by Emperor Jahangir, which translated to trading rights. By January 1613, the first East India Company factory had come up at Surat.</p>	<p><b>51</b> <b>D</b> There are three principal inscriptions on the Allahabad Pillar. It was first erected by Ashoka for the purpose of inscribing his edicts regarding the propagation of Buddhism. It was next made use of by Samudragupta and is the most important historical document of the classical Gupta age. It eulogizes the achievements, conquests and personality of Samudragupta. It was composed by Harishena. It was then used by Jahangir to commemorate his accession to the throne. At some point of time, the pillar was moved from its original location and installed within Akbar's Allahabad Fort in Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh. Therefore, d is the correct answer.</p>
<p><b>49</b></p>	<p><b>C</b> Features of the Act of 1892 It increased the number of additional (non-official) members in the Central and provincial legislative councils, but maintained the official majority in them. A few of these members could be elected indirectly through municipal committees, district</p>	<p><b>52</b> <b>B</b> Ajivika is one of the nastika or "heterodox" schools of Indian philosophy. Founded in the 5th century BCE by Makkhali Gosala, it was a rama? movement and a major rival of early Buddhism and Jainism. Ajivika</p>

	were organised renunciates who formed discrete communities. Original scriptures of the Ajivika school of philosophy once existed, but these are unavailable and probably lost. Their theories are extracted from mentions of Ajivikas in the secondary sources of ancient Indian literature. The Ajivika school is known for its Niyati doctrine of absolute determinism, the premise that there is no free will, that everything that has happened, is happening and will happen is entirely preordained and a function of cosmic principles. Ajivika considered the karma doctrine as a fallacy.		1 is not correct. The scheme currently provides an interest rate of 9.2% and tax benefits. The account can be opened in any post office or authorised branches of commercial banks. Hence, statement 2 is correct. Sukanya Samridhi Account can be opened at any time from the birth of a girl child till she attains the age of 10 years with a minimum deposit of 1000 rupees. The account will remain operative for 21 years from the date of opening of the account or marriage of the girl child after attaining 18 years of age. To meet the requirement of higher education expenses, partial withdrawal of 50 percent of the balance amount will be allowed after the girl child has attended 18 years of age. However it does not allow for withdrawal from the account before the girl child has reached 18 years of age. Hence, statement 3 is correct.
53	<b>B</b> Anekantavada is one of the most important and fundamental doctrines of Jainism. It refers to the principles of pluralism and multiplicity of viewpoints, the notion that truth and reality are perceived differently from diverse points of view, and that no single point of view is the complete truth.	57	<b>B</b> He was initiator of public agitation on political questions like separation of executive and judiciary, Indianization of government services etc. He followed and believed both in Indian philosophical systems and modern western ideas. He was a believer in monotheism and wrote "Gift to Monotheists". Aedas, he put rationality at a higher pedestal which could be used to critically assess the Vedas also. "Infallibility of Vedas" is attributed to Swami Dayanand Saraswati.
54	<b>C</b> Odissi is traditionally a dance-drama genre of performance art, where the artist(s) and musicians play out a mythical story, a spiritual message or devotional poem from the Hindu texts, using symbolic costumes, body movement, abhinaya (expressions) and mudras (gestures and sign language) set out in ancient Sanskrit literature. Unique feature of this dance was TriBhanga where the body was bent into S shaped and movement are symmetrical and independents.	58	<b>C</b> On 8 August 1942, the All India Congress Committee passed the Quit India resolution at the Bombay session. The government responded by arresting the major leaders and all members of the Congress Working Committee and thus tried to preempt the movement from success. A young Aruna Asaf Ali presided over the remainder of the session on 9 August and hoisted the Congress flag at the Gowalia Tank maidan. This marked the commencement of the movement. The police fired upon the assembly at the session. She participated in the Quit India movement (1942-46) from underground.  Aruna was dubbed the Heroine of the 1942 movement for her bravery in the face of danger and was called Grand Old Lady of the Independence movement in her later years.
55	<b>C</b> The Pandya kingdom occupied roughly the region of the modern districts of Tirunelveli, Ramnad and Madurai in Tamil Nadu. The capital of the kingdom was Madurai, The Cholas occupied the delta of the Kaveri river and the adjoining region. Under the Pandyas, the capital Madurai and port city Korkai were great centres of trade and commerce. The Pandyan kingdom was very wealthy and prosperous. The traders profited from trade with the Roman Empire. Pandya kings even sent embassies to the Roman emperor Augustus and Trojan.		
56	<b>B</b> The Sukanaya Samriddhi Yojana was launched by the Prime Minister on 22 January 2015 as a part of the Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao campaign. Hence, statement		

59	<p><b>A</b></p> <p>Pair 1 is correctly matched. Champaran became first testing field for Gandhiji's experiment of Satyagraha. The issue was the Tinkathia system under which the planters forced the local farmers to grow indigo on 3/20th of their land. Pair 2 is incorrectly matched. The issue in Kheda was Land revenue which peasants were not willing to pay due to crop failure. Pair 3 is incorrectly matched. In Ahmedabad, the workers wanted the promised Plague bonus.</p>	<p>worked on mythological themes and produced images of gods and goddesses. After the 1840s, we see a new trend within the Kalighat artists. Living in a society where values, tastes, social norms and customs were undergoing rapid changes, Kalighat artists responded to the world around, and produced paintings on social and political themes. Many of the late nineteenth century Kalighat paintings depict social life under British rule. Often the artists mocked at the changes they saw around, ridiculing the new tastes of those who spoke in English and adopted Western habits, dressed like sahibs, smoked cigarettes, or sat on chairs. Kalighat painters began to use shading to give them a rounded form, to make the images look three dimensional.</p>
60	<p><b>B</b></p> <p>The Indian Independence Act was based upon the Mountbatten plan of 3rd June 1947 and was passed by the British parliament on July 5, 1947. It received royal assent on July 18, 1947. It provided for two dominion states: India and Pakistan. The boundaries between the two dominion states were to be determined by a Boundary Commission which was headed by Sir Cyril Radcliff. The authority of the British Crown over the princely states ceased and they were free to join either India or Pakistan or remain independent. Both the dominions of India and Pakistan were to have Governor Generals to be appointed by the British King. The act also provided for a common Governor general if both of them agreed. The constituent assemblies of both the states were free to make constitutions of their respective countries. For the time being till the constitution was made, both of them would be governed in accordance with the Government of India act 1935. Those civil servants who had been appointed before the August 15, 1947, will continue in service with same privileges.</p>	<p><b>63 A</b></p> <p>The following excerpt from "Baudhayan Sulv Sutra (1000 BC)" is today known as Paithogorus Theorem (amazing, isn't it ?)</p> <p>In the above formula , the following has been said. In a Deerghchatursh (Rectangle) the Chetra (Square) of Rajju (hypotenuse) is equal to sum of squares of Parshvamani (base) and Triyangmani (perpendicular).</p>
61	<p><b>D</b></p> <p>Buddhism did not follow absolute non violence. As per buddhist doctrine one can kill if it is necessary. Buddhist Monks even used to consumed meat</p>	<p><b>64 A</b></p> <p>Manjusha art based on Bihar Folklore of Bihula-Bishari. Pink, Green, Yellow are the three colours of Manjusha Art. a Line Drawing Art. Lines are coloured with Green Colour. It is a subject oriented, story oriented Art form. is a scroll Painting. is a story based representation of Lok Gatha in the form of Paintings. belongs to a Hindu Festival - "Bishari Pooja". Portrait Cultural and Religious heritage of Bihar. characters are expressed in the Form of English Letter 'X'</p>
62	<p><b>0</b></p> <p><b>Kalighat Painting:</b></p> <p>In the nineteenth century a new world of popular art developed in many of the cities of India. In Bengal, around the pilgrimage centre of the temple of Kalighat, local village scroll painters (called patuas) and potters (called kumors in eastern India and kumhars in north India) began developing a new style of art. Before the nineteenth century, the village patuas and kumors had</p>	<p><b>65 D</b></p> <p>Bhumisparsa Mudra: Subduing Mara, Calling the Earth to Witness : During meditation, Siddhartha is subjected to many temptations many posed by the evil Mara, who bombards him with his demons , monsters, violent storms and his three seductive daughters. The Buddha remains steadfast.</p>

	<p>Then to testify to Mara of his meritorious past, he points to the earth with his hand and calls the Earth Goddess. Thorani, the Earth Goddess rises from the ground and wrings the water from her long black hair, by this action raising a torrential flood that drowns Mara and his army of demons.</p> <p>Abhaya Mudra: Gesture of Fearlessness: The Abhaya Mudra symbolizes protection, peace, and the dispelling of fear.</p> <p>Dharmachakra Mudra: Turning the Wheel of the Law in Motion: The Dharmachakra Mudra signifies the teaching of the first sermon of the Buddha at the Deer Park in Sarnath.</p>		<p>the boycott of the legislative councils. This programme of action was proposed at the Gaya session of the congress in December, 1922. C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru resigned from their offices and announced formation of Congress-Khilafat Swaraj Party better known later as the Swaraj Party. The adherents of the council entry programme came to be popularly known as 'pro-changers' and those still advocating boycott of the councils as 'nochangers'. This party however had nothing to do with Khilafat movement.</p>
<b>66</b>	<b>A</b> Kudumbashree : Launched by the Government of Kerala in 1998 for wiping out absolute poverty from the State through concerted community action under the leadership of Local Self Governments, Kudumbashree is one of the largest women-empowering projects in the country. It is built around three critical components, micro credit, entrepreneurship and empowerment. Literal meaning of Kudumbashree is prosperity (shree) of family (Kudumbam).	<b>70</b>	<b>A</b> At the Lucknow session of the Congress in December, 1916, the extremists were welcomed back into the Congress by the Moderate president, Ambika Charan Majumdar nearly ten years after the Surat split. Hence, statement 1 is correct. The Lucknow Congress was significant also for the famous Congress League Pact, popularly known as the Lucknow Pact by which Muslim League and Congress agreed to separate electorate. Hence, statement 2 is correct. The Home rule league was not discontinued by Lucknow Session of Congress. The league merged into Indian National Congress in 1920, to form an united political front. Hence, statement 3 is not correct.
<b>67</b>	<b>C</b> The correct pairs are as follows: 1. Lucknow - Begum Hazrat Mahal 2. Bareilly - Khan Bahadur 3. Faizabad - Maulvi Ahmadullah 4. Delhi - General Bakht Khan	<b>71</b>	<b>D</b> The idea of the INA was first conceived in Malaya by Mohan Singh, an Indian officer of the British Indian Army, when he decided not to join the retreating British army and instead went to the Japanese for help. The Japanese had till then only encouraged civilian Indians to form anti-British organizations, but had no conception of forming a military wing consisting of Indians. Indian prisoners of war were handed over by the Japanese to Mohan Singh who then tried to recruit them into an Indian National Army. The fall of Singapore was crucial, for this brought 45,000 Indian POWs into Mohan Singh's sphere of influence. By the end of 1942, forty thousand men expressed their willingness to join the INA. The INA was also seen by many as a means of checking the misconduct of the Japanese against Indians in South-East Asia and a bulwark against a future Japanese occupation of India. The outbreak of the Quit India Movement gave a fillip to the INA as well. Anti-British demonstrations
<b>68</b>	<b>D</b> The Cripps Mission was a failed attempt in late March 1942 by the British government to secure full Indian cooperation and support for their efforts in World War II. The mission was headed by a senior minister Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal and leader of the House of Commons. Cripps belonged to the left-wing Labour Party, traditionally sympathetic to Indian self-rule, but was also a member of the coalition War Cabinet led by the Prime Minister Winston Churchill, who had long been the leader of the movement to block Indian independence.		
<b>69</b>	<b>C</b> A new line of political activity was advocated by C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru. They suggested that the nationalists should end		

<p>were organized in Malaya. On 1 September 1942 the first division of the INA was formed with 16,300 men. The Japanese were by now more amenable to the idea of an armed Indian wing because they were contemplating an Indian invasion. But, by December 1942, serious differences emerged between the Indian army officers led by Mohan Singh and the Japanese over the role that the INA was to play. Mohan Singh and Niranjana Singh Gill, the senior most Indian officer to join the INA, were arrested. The Japanese, it turned out, wanted only a token force of 2,000 men, while Mohan Singh wanted to raise an Indian National Army of 20,000.</p>	74	<p><b>C</b> Indigo planting started in Bengal as early as 1777. When the British Power expanded, the Indigo planting was emphasized because of a high demand of the Blue Dye in Europe. The peasants were compelled to plant Indigo rather than the food Crops. The peasants were provided loans called "dadon" for indigo planting which was at a very high interest rate. The loan made the people indebted and resulted in a rebellion. Indigo peasants launched revolt in Nadia district of Bengal presidency. They refused to grow Indigo. European Planters responded by increasing the rent and evicting farmers. This led to more agitations and confrontations. Later on, the revolt got support from the intelligentsia, press, missionaries and Muslims. The leaders were Digambar and Bishnu Bishwas. The condition was depicted in the Din Bandhu Mitra's play Neel Darpan. It was the most violent and widespread of the peasant movements. Also, it was a successful one. This was because of the tremendous initiative, cooperation, organization and discipline of the riots. Result: Government issued a notification that the Indian farmers cannot be compelled to grow indigo and that it would ensure that all disputes were settled by legal means. By the end of 1860, Indigo planters should down their factories and cultivation of indigo was virtually wiped out from Bengal.</p>
<p><b>72 D</b> <b>Pabna Movement (1872-76):</b> In East Bengal the peasantry was oppressed by zamindars through frequent recourse to ejection, harassment, arbitrary enhancement of rent through ceases (abwabs) and use of force. The zamindars also tried to prevent them from acquiring the occupancy rights under the Act of 1859. In May 1873 an Agrarian League was formed in the Yusufzahi Pargana of Pabna district (East Bengal). Payments of enhanced rents were refused and the peasants fought the zamindars in the courts. The main form of the struggle was that of legal resistance. Similar leagues were formed in the adjoining districts of Bengal. The main leaders of the Agrarian League were Ishan Chandra Roy, Shambu Pal and Khoodi Mullah. The agrarian leagues kept within the bounds of law, used the legal machinery to fight the zamindars and raised no anti-British demands. The leaders often argued that they were against zamindars and not the British. Infact, the leaders raised the slogan that the peasants want to be the ryots of Her Majesty and the Queen and of Her only. The discontent continued till 1885 when the Government by the Bengal Tenancy Act of 1885 enhanced the occupancy rights.</p>	75	<p><b>C</b> The Strategic Forces Command (SFC) was created on 4th January 2003, by the Atal Bihari Vajpayee Government to look after the strategic nuclear arsenal of the country and it is a part of India's Nuclear Command Authority (NCA) which is headed by Prime Minister. On 30th March 2019, Fighter pilot Air Marshal Navkaranjit Singh Dhillon has been appointed as the new commander-in-chief Strategic Forces Command. He will succeed Jasbir Walia.</p>
<p><b>73 C</b> The Dandi March, also known as the Salt Satyagraha, began on 12 March 1930 and was an important part of the Indian independence movement. It was a direct action campaign of tax resistance and nonviolent protest against the British salt monopoly in colonial India, and triggered the wider Civil Disobedience Movement.</p>	76	<p><b>A</b> Sachindra Nath Sanyal was the founder of Hindustan Republican Association. He was sent to the dreaded Cellular Jail in the Andamans and in jail he wrote the famous book "Bandi Jeevan" (A Life of Captivity). This book would become the bible for a generation of revolutionaries fighting British rule. The Philosophy of Bomb was written by Bhagwati Charan Vohra in response to Mahatma Gandhi's article the Cult of Bomb.</p>

	Pather Dabi is a Bengali novel written by Sarath Chandra Chattopadhyay published between 1922-26.		those which were not bound by it. Both types of orders were significant in India, the later being followed more by wandering saints. Although the saints didn't established an order some of them became figures of popular veneration for Both Hindus and Muslims. Of the ba-shara movements, two acquired significant influence. These were Chisti and Suharwadi silsilahs. The Chisti and Suharwardi silsilahs which followed Ba-shara tradition acquired significance in influence in India. Hence, statement 1 is wrong and statement 2 is correct.
77	<b>D</b> The famous Bani Thani painting labeled as India's "Mona Lisa" is from Kishangarh. The paintings here depict Radha and Krishna in gardens or celebrating festivals etc. It was very much influenced by bhakti and the focus is on the bodily beauty of Radha.		
78	<b>C</b> The Rig Vedic Aryans worshiped the natural forces like earth (prithvi), fire (agni), wind (vayu), rain (varuna) and thunder (indra). They personified these natural forces into many gods and worshipped them. Indra was the most popular among them during the early Vedic period. There were also female gods like Aditi and Ushas. There were no temples and no idol worship during the early Vedic period. Prayers were offered to the gods in the expectation of rewards. Elaborate rituals were followed during the worship.	81	<b>A</b> Pictorial mosaic work using semi-precious stones on walls is called Pietradura. A work or an object composed of many colours is called Polychrome. A square or rectangular hall in front of sanctuary or main temple is called Jagmohan. Arabesque is an ornamental design having interwind flowing line, leaves and flowers.
79	<b>B</b> The Golkonda fort is listed as an archaeological treasure on the official "List of Monuments" prepared by the Archaeological Survey of India. It was first built by the Kakatiya dynasty as part of their western defenses along the lines of the Kondapalli Fort. The city and the fortress were built on a granite hill that is 120 meters (480ft.) high, surrounded by massive battlements. Gwalior Fort is an 8th-century hill fort near Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh, central India. The fort consists of a defensive structure and two main palaces, Gurjari Mahal and Man Mandir, built by Man Singh Tomar. Kumbhalgarh Fort is a Mewar fortress on the westerly range of Aravalli Hills, in the Rajsamand District of Rajasthan state in western India. It is a World Heritage Site included in Hill Forts of Rajasthan. Built during the course of the 15th century by Rana Kumbha and enlarged through the 19th century, Kumbhalgarh is also the birthplace of Maharana Pratap, the great king and warrior of Mewar. Thus statement 3 is wrong.	82	<b>D</b> Ashokan pillars are quite similar to each other in form and dimension. They are made of sand stone quarries at Chunar. They are considered to be monoliths. The pillars have a luxurious polished surface. They do not have a base and the plain smooth circular shaft tapers slightly to upwards to a height of 12 to 14 meters. A cylindrical bolt joins the top of the shaft to the capital- a stone carved in the shape of an inverted lotus (bell capital). On top of this is the abacus (platform) which supports the crown-ing animal or animals. The abacus is square and plain in earlier pillars and circular and carved in later ones. All part of the pillars are carved in the round i.e. on all sides and where clearly meant to be viewed from the all around. The capital of Ashokan pillars were adorned with different animal sculptures like lion, horse, bull etc. Their construction were highly influenced by Buddhism as symbols like wheel (representing first sermon of Buddha), use of animals figure like elephant (representing conceiving of Buddha by his mother) etc. were widely used in Ashokan pillars.
80	<b>B</b> The sufi orders are broadly divided into two: Ba-shara, that is, those which followed the Islamic law(shara) and be-shara, that is	83	<b>D</b> The Vedic literature is broadly divided into two categories viz. Shruti and Smriti. Shruti is "that which has been heard" and is canonical, consisting of revelation and

	<p>unquestionable truth, and is considered eternal. Shruti describes the sacred texts comprising the central canon of Hinduism viz. Vedas, Brahmanas, Aranyakas, &amp; Upanishads.</p> <p>Smiriti literally means "that which is remembered, supplementary and may change over time". It is authoritative only to the extent that it conforms to the bedrock of Shruti and it is entire body of the post Vedic Classical Sanskrit literature. It comprises Vedanga, Shad darsana, Puranas, Itihasa, Upveda, Tantras, Agamas, Upangas.</p>		<p>tives of GIAN. Teachers from abroad would help internationalization of Indian institutions. Statement 2 is incorrect: IIT Kharagpur is indeed the nodal agency. But the GIAN is not only focused on science and related subjects. Humanities have also been made part of it. Statement 3 is incorrect: The initiative aims to tap the services of international teachers</p>		
<b>84</b>	<b>D</b>	<p>Khatak - The weight of the body is equally distributed along the horizontal and vertical axis. The full foot contact is of prime importance where only the toe or the ball of the foot are used, their function is limited. The importance of Kathak lies in the fact that it is the only dance form associated with the muslim culture and to the North Indian Classical music both feeding and sustaining each other</p>	<b>87</b>	<b>D</b>	<p>29th September 1914 Komagata Maru ship reaches Calcutta port (budge budge) Gandhi returned to India on January 9, 1915 Tilak setup the Home Rule League at the Bombay Provincial conference held at Bel-gaum in April 1916.</p>
<b>85</b>	<b>B</b>	<p>This was in news due to a contract between Ministry of Earth Sciences and International seabed authority to explore polymetallic sulphides in the Indian Ocean. The International Seabed Authority is an autonomous international organization established under the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the 1994 Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. The Authority is the organization through which States Parties to the Convention shall, in accordance with the regime for the seabed and ocean floor and subsoil thereof beyond the limits of national jurisdiction (the Area).</p>	<b>88</b>	<b>B</b>	<p>Municipal Governance in India has been in existence since the year 1687 with the formation of Madras Municipal Corporation and then Calcutta and Bombay Municipal Corporation in 1726.</p>
<b>86</b>	<b>A</b>	<p>Govt. of India approved a new program titled Global Initiative of Academic Networks (GIAN) in Higher Education aimed at tapping the talent pool of scientists and entrepreneurs, internationally to encourage their engagement with the institutes of Higher Education in India so as to augment the country's existing academic resources, accelerate the pace of quality reform, and elevate India's scientific and technological capacity to global excellence. Statement 1 is correct: Addressing the short-fall of well trained teachers is one of the major objectives of GIAN. Teachers from abroad would help internationalization of Indian institutions. Statement 2 is incorrect: IIT Kharagpur is indeed the nodal agency. But the GIAN is not only focused on science and related subjects. Humanities have also been made part of it. Statement 3 is incorrect: The initiative aims to tap the services of international teachers</p>	<b>89</b>	<b>D</b>	<p><b>Following were the reasons:</b></p> <p>The government seeing the revolutionary potential of the movement, came down with a heavy hand. The, internal squabbles, and especially, the split, in 1907 in the Congress weakened the movement. The Swadeshi Movement lacked an effective organisation and party structure. The movement had thrown up programmatically almost the entire gamut of Gandhian techniques such as passive resistance, non-violent non-cooperation, social reform etc. The movement declined partially because of the very logic of mass movement itself- they cannot be sustained endlessly at the same pitch of militancy and self-sacrifice.</p>
			<b>90</b>	<b>A</b>	<p>The movement sparked off in January 1926 when the authorities decided to increase the land revenue by 30%. The Bardoli Inquiry Committee constituted by the Congress found the revenue hike to be unjustified. Under Patel, the Bardoli peasants resolved to refuse payments of the revised assessment until the Government appointed an independent tribunal or accepted the current amount as full payment. The government eventually relented when a committee went into the whole affair and found the revenue hike to be unjustified and recommended a rise of 6% only. Kheda Satyagraha was launched against the refusal to</p>

	grant remission by the authorities despite a drought. Oppression of thikadars in charge of revenue collection was one of the is-sues in Eka Movement. Summary evictions and renewal fees are issues in the Kisan Sabha Movement.	<b>94</b>	<b>C</b> Madam Cama held aloft the flag of Indian Freedom by taking part in International Conference at Stuttgart in Germany on 18 August 1907. In 1905 Bhikaji Cama, Sardar Singh Rana founded member of the Paris Indian Society as an extension of the Indian Home Rule Society on the European continent.
<b>91</b>	<b>B</b> Dr. Ambedkar thought that separate electorate might help in empowerment of lower classes. But according to Gandhiji, this might have created a permanent chasm between upper classes and lower classes. So Gandhiji opposed this idea of separate electorate and in opposition of the communal award he started fast unto death which forced Ambedkar to sign Poona Pact with him and let go his demand of separate electorate , paving way for unstead , reservation of seats for the Depressed Classes in general constituencies. Hence, 1st statement is correct and 2nd statement is incorrect. Dr. Ambedkar was not opposed to partition. Ambedkar, in his treatise Thoughts on Pakistan (1941), held that a Pakistan with peaceful transfer of population is desirable for a strong India with national feeling. Hence, 3rd statement is incorrect.	<b>95</b>	<b>C</b> The Security Council of UN has passed the new Resolution 2462 which is intended to crack down on the financing of terrorist groups and ordering members to enforce laws against terror financing. The resolution will take concrete steps that would make it more difficult for terrorist groups to fund their operations. This is the first step by UN to focus solely on the issue and address the terrorist groups and their affiliates.
<b>92</b>	<b>B</b> Rowlatt Act, (February 1919), legislation passed by the Imperial Legislative Council, the legislature of British India. The act allowed certain political cases to be tried without juries and permitted internment of suspects without trial. Their object was to replace the repressive provisions of the wartime Defence of India Act (1915) by a permanent law. They were based on the report of Justice S.A.T. Rowlatt's committee of 1918.	<b>96</b>	<b>D</b> The Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) is a regional organization comprising seven Member States lying in the littoral and adjacent areas of the Bay of Bengal constituting a contiguous regional unity. It constitutes seven Member States: five deriving from South Asia, including Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and two from Southeast Asia, including Myanmar and Thailand. Initially, the economic bloc was formed with four Member States with the acronym 'BIST-EC' (Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka and Thailand Economic Cooperation). Following the inclusion of Myanmar on 22 December 1997 during a special Ministerial Meeting in Bangkok, the Group was renamed 'BIMST-EC' (Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka and Thailand Economic Cooperation). With the admission of Nepal and Bhutan at the 6th Ministerial Meeting (February 2004, Thailand), the name of the grouping was changed to 'Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation' (BIMSTEC). BIMSTEC has also established a platform for intra-regional cooperation between SAARC and ASEAN members.
<b>93</b>	<b>C</b> The Nehru Report in August 1928 was a memorandum outlining a proposed new dominion status constitution for India. It was prepared by a committee of the All Parties Conference chaired by Motilal Nehru with his son Jawaharlal acting as secretary. There were nine other members in this committee, including two Muslims. However, the final report was signed by only eight persons: Motilal Nehru, Ali Imam, Tej Bahadur Sapru, M.-S. Aney, Mangal Singh, Shuaib Qureshi, Subhas Chandra Bose, and G. R. Pradhan. Shuaaib Qureshi disagreeing with some of the recommendations. It asked for dominion status, joint electorate instead of any separate electorate.		

<p><b>97</b></p>	<p><b>C</b>  <b>Ghazal</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· The ghazal is mainly a poetic form than a musical form, but it is more song-like than the thumri.</li> <li>· The ghazal is described as the "pride of Urdu poetry".</li> <li>· The ghazal never exceeds 12 shers (couplets) and on an average, ghazals usually have about 7 shers.</li> <li>· The ghazal developed in India around 12th Century AD under the Mughal, Golconda and Bijapur rulers.</li> </ul> <p>The 18th and 19th centuries are regarded as the golden period of the ghazal with Delhi and Lucknow being its main centres.</p>	<p>cessible is said to be the largest enclosed space in Hindu architecture. The Sun temple is set on a high base, its walls covered in extensive, detailed ornamental carving. These include twelve pairs of enormous wheels sculpted with spokes and hubs, representing the chariot wheels of the Sun god who, in mythology, rides a chariot driven by eight horses, sculpted here at the entrance staircase. The whole temple thus comes to resemble a colossal processional chariot. On the southern wall is a massive sculpture of surya carved out of green stone. It is said that there were three such images, each carved out of a different stone placed on the three temple walls, each facing different directions. The fourth wall had the doorway into the temple from where the actual rays of the sun would enter the garbhagriha. The Konark temple is also known for its erotic sculptures of maithunas. These show couples in various stages of courtship and intimacy, and in some cases coital themes. Notorious in the colonial era for their uninhibited celebration of sexuality, these images are included with other aspects of human life as well as deities that are typically associated with tantra. The erotic sculptures are found on the temple's Shikhara, and these illustrate all the bandhas (mudra forms) described in the Kamasutra.</p>
<p><b>98</b></p>	<p><b>C</b></p> <p>The main elements in the Islamic architecture that were brought into India are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arches and Domes</li> <li>• Arcuate style: The traditional Indian building style is trabeate or corbelled architecture, in which roofs, doors and windows are made by placing a horizontal beam across two vertical columns. Whereas in arcuate style the weight of the superstructure (part of the building above ground floor) above the doors and windows was carried by the arches.</li> <li>• Brick based</li> <li>• Use of mortar</li> <li>• Decoration: Islam doesn't permit images (sculptures/paintings) of birds and animals so floral designs, geometric and arabesque designs and Persian calligraphy came up.</li> <li>• Inlay styles</li> <li>• Tomb architecture, Dargahs</li> <li>• Mosque architecture</li> </ul>	
<p><b>99</b></p>	<p><b>C</b></p> <p>At Konark, on the shores of the Bay of Bengal, lie the majestic ruins of the Surya or Sun temple built in stone around 1240. Its shikhara was a colossal creation said to have reached 70m, which, proving too heavy for its site, fell in the nineteenth century. The vast complex is within a quadrilateral precinct of which the jagamohana or the dance-pavillion (mandapa) has survived, which though no longer ac-</p>	<p><b>100</b></p> <p><b>C</b></p> <p>Muziris Heritage Project is the largest conservation project in the country and the first green project of the Kerala Government. Thus statement 1 is wrong. Muziris, after which this project is named, at the height of its glory, was an active port, trading everything from precious stones to spices. Muziris was the doorway for cultures, religions and races into India. It was frequented by large ships of ocean traders from across the world, including Arabs, Egyptians, Greeks, Romans and Chinese. The name 'Muciripattanam' is mentioned in Sangam literature (which spans 300 BCE to 300 CE) as an affluent port and habitation on the western coast of 'Tamizhagam'. It is believed that a devastating flood that changed the course of the Periyar river or an earthquake in the 14th century led to the decline of Muziris.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>For further clarifications and feedback feel free to write to us at "rcrtestseries2019@gmail.com"</i></p>		