

Key with Explanation

<p>1</p>	<p>B It enacted the Indian council Act, 1909 and not GOI Act, 1909, it retained official majority in the Central Legislative Council but allowed the provincial legislative councils to have non-official majority. Hence only statement 2 is correct.</p>	<p>on a fixed date as land revenue to the treasury, irrespective of what they could collect. Slowly the Zamindars brought more areas under cultivation and made more money while they paid the same fixed amount to the company and company cannot claim any share of surplus. Under this, the zamindars were deprived of their judicial and police powers. The new class of landlords became strong political allies of the British. The worst affected people were the cultivators who were left at the mercy of the zamindars and moneylenders, they had no ownership rights over land</p>
<p>2</p>	<p>C "Vaikom Satyagraha" was a temple entry movement in Kerala. The Satyagraha was started to establish the right for all people to walk through the temple roads. Leaders like K.P. Kesava Menon and T.K. Madhavan led the agitation. E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker led Self Respect movement. Hence, statement 1 is not correct. The Satyagraha was reinforced by jathas from Punjab and Madurai. Mahatama Gandhi undertook a tour of Kerala in support of the movement. Hence, statement 2 is correct. Finally, in 1936 the Maharaja of Travancore issued a proclamation throwing open all government controlled temples to all Hindus. A similar step was taken by the C. Rajagopalachari administration in Madras in 1938. Hence, statement 3 is correct.</p>	<p>5 C CR Das resigned from the presidentship of the Congress in 1922 Gaya session and along with Moti Lal Nehru, N C Kelkar launched their own political outfit called "Congress Khilafat Swarajya Party" or simply the "Swarajya Party". They contested the elections as an integral part of Congress. In the elections they got elected in the councils and one among them Vithalbhai Patel became the President at the Central Legislative Assembly. But the party was degenerated due to the members showing allegiance to the loyalty to the British and also on the issues of Comunalism.</p>
<p>3</p>	<p>B Tej Bahadur Saprú was a liberal who broke openly with Congress over non-violent civil disobedience. He opposed CDM and salt satyagraha. He participated in First Round Table Conference and also participated in central and provincial legislatures set up by British. He mediated between Gandhi and viceroy Irwin for Gandhi Irwin Pact.</p>	<p>6 A Many inscriptions found at Aihole, but the inscription which found at Meguti Temple popularly known as Aihole inscription, which has the significance in the history of India, witnessed for the many historical events of Chalukyas. The inscription written in Sanskrit and it is in Kannada script by his court poet Ravikiriti. There is a mention about the defeat of Harshavardhana by Pulakeshi II and there is a mention about the victory of Chalukyas on Pallavas, also mentioned about the shifting of the capital from Aihole to Badami by Pulakesin.</p>
<p>4</p>	<p>B The Permanent Settlement was introduced by Cornwallis in 1793 in Bengal and Bihar and a little later in Orissa with the help of Sir John Shore. Under this, the company concluded a kind of long term revenue contract with the zamindars. The Zamindars were required to pay a fixed amount in cash</p>	

<p>7</p>	<p>A</p> <p>First Buddhist council was held soon after the Mahaparinirvana of the Buddha, around 483 BC under the patronage of king Ajatshatru with the monk Mahakasyapa presiding, at Rajgriha, in the Sattapani Cave. The idea was to preserve and codify Buddha's teachings (Sutta) and rules for disciples (Vinaya). Ananda, one of the great disciples of Buddha recited Suttas and Upali, another disciple recited Vinaya.</p> <p>The second Buddhist council was held in 383 BC. This idea of this council was to settle a dispute on Vinaya Pitaka, the code of discipline. It was not settles and Buddhism sects appeared for the first time. The subgroups were Sthaviravada, Maha sanghika and Sarvastivada. It was held at Vaishali under the patronage of King Kalasoka and the presidency of Sabakami.</p> <p>Third Buddhist council was held in 250 BC at Pataliputra under the patronage of King Asoka and under the presidency of Mogga liputta Tissa. The teachings of Buddha which were under two baskets were now classified in 3 baskets as Abhidhamma Pitaka was established in this council</p> <p>The fourth council The Fourth Buddhist Council was held at Kundalvana, Kashmir in 72 AD under the patronage of Kushan king Kanishka and the president of this council was Vasumitra, with Asvaghosa as his deputy. This council distinctly divided the Buddhism into 2 sects Mahayana & Hinayana.</p>	<p>It gives a clear and methodological analysis of economic and political conditions of the Mauryan period.</p> <p>The Arthasastra refers to a state monopoly of mines (khani), and the manufacture of salt and wine. According to Megasthenes, shipbuilding and manufacture of arms were royal monopolies. About the practice of usury, Megasthenes states that Indians neither put out money at usury, nor know how to borrow. Kautilya deals with organized money lending in the Arthasastra. Fifteen percent per annum appears to have been the average rate of interest on borrowed money.</p>
<p>8</p>	<p>C</p> <p>Arthshashtra was written in Sanskrit by Chanakya / Kautilya / Vishnugupta / Indian Machiavelli. It contains 15 books & 180 chapters; with main theme divided into 3 parts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > King & his council and departments of government > Civil & criminal law • Diplomacy of war 	<p>9</p> <p>A</p> <p>Acc to Samkhya school, world owes its creation and evolution mote to nature than to God. Later, the creation of world was attributed to both nature and spirit. Thus in the beginning this school was materialistic and later becomes spiritualistic. Whereas, according to Vedanta philosophy, brahma is reality and everything else is unreal. By the knowledge of self, one can attain salvation. Hence statement (a) is not correct. Vaisheshika school also put forward the materialistic view of life. According to vaisheshika school, material objects are made up of atoms. Hence it propounded the atom theory. Nyaya school was developed as a system of logic. According to Nyaya school, salvation can be attained through the acquisition of knowledge.</p>
		<p>10</p> <p>D</p> <p>The interests of the Vijayanagar rulers and the Bahamani sultans clashed in three separate and distinct areas: in the Tungabhadra doab, in the Krishna-Godavari delta, and in the Marathwada country. The Tungabhadra doab was the region between the rivers Krishna and Tungabhadra. On account of its wealth and economic resources, it had been the bone of contention between the western Chalukyas and the Cholas in the earlier period and between the Yadavas and the Hoysalas later on.</p>

11	<p>D</p> <p>During swadeshi movement of 1905, corps of volunteers of samitis were used as another medium of mass mobilization and building social awareness along with performing social work Swadesh Bandhab Samiti by Ashwini Kumar Duttin Barisal was the most famous samiti at that time. The samiti took swadeshi message to rural villages through magic lantern lectures. It provided training in swadeshi craft, physical and moral training along with social work during famines. They formed an arbitration committee which sorted out several disputes of the villagers.</p>	16	<p>A</p> <p>Gupta rulers issued three types of land grants. First was the religious grants to brahmans, individually or collectively, known as brahmadeya or agrahara grants. Second was the grants to religious institutions such as temples and monasteries known as devagrahara or devadana Third were secular grants to crown officers, craft guilds or also military commanders in rare occasions.</p> <p>The objective of giving land grants, in case of Brahmadeya might be religious. However, the more pressing reason for the same appears to be the weakening of the monetary economy mainly because of collapse of international trade. This system of the land grants got further accelerated in Post-Gupta period and created ideal conditions for development of Indian feudalism.</p>
12	<p>A</p> <p>The armies of the Indian states were disbanded and hence this increased unemployment. The high cost of subsidiary force increased the debt burden. Though the British promised non-interference in internal matters, they seldom kept it.</p>	17	<p>C</p> <p>According to Jainism, asceticism and penance are required to free oneself from the cycle of karma. This can be achieved only by renouncing the world; therefore, monastic existence is a necessary condition of salvation. The three jewels in Jainism are Right faith, Right knowledge and Right action. Mahavira accepted mostly the religious doctrines of Parshva but certainly made some alterations and fifth doctrine of Jainism, Brahmacharya (celibacy) was added by Mahavira.</p>
13	<p>C</p> <p>Liaqat Ali - Allahabad Maulavi Ahmadullah - Faizabad Khan Bahadur - Bareilly Begum Hazrat Mahal and Birzisi Kadi - Lucknow</p>	18	<p>C</p> <p>Stupa represents 'Mahaparinibba', while empty seat indicates meditation. The wheel is also called the dharma chakra. It has eight spokes, which represent Buddha's Eightfold Path. The Eight-Spoked Dharma Wheel or 'Dharmachakra' (Sanskrit) symbolises the Buddha's turning the Wheel of Truth or Law.</p>
14	<p>D</p> <p>The Battle of Plassey was fought in 1757 in which Siraj ud dula was defeated and company got monopolistic trade privileges in Bengal but it certainly didn't mark the end of the Mughal rule in Delhi. The Battle of Buxar resulted in introduction of dual administration in Bengal (authoritarian head is the company & responsible head is the nawab)</p>	19	<p>C</p> <p>Pattachitra is a traditional painting style that originated and flourished in Odisha. The painting depicts mythological characters on treated cloth. Patua art belongs to</p>
15	<p>B</p> <p>Muslim League observed day of deliverance after Congress ministers resigned in 1939 on account of Britain declaring India a party to war without asking Congress. B. R. Ambedkar supported and joined the 'day of deliverance'.</p>		

	Bengal and goes back to 1000 years. The typical paintings of Sikkim are the thanckas, originally a medium of reverence through which the highest ideals of Buddhism were evoked. Kohvar and Sohrai paintings from Jharkhand are delicate and beautiful.		body would be set up to frame a constitution for India.
20	D Rise of Mauryan empire is not a reason for the decline of Jainism, in fact the founder of mauryan empire Chandragupta Maurya was a great patron of Jainism.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Viceroy's Executive Council would be expanded without delay. The minorities were assured that the government would not transfer power "to any system of government whose authority is directly denied by large and powerful elements in Indian national life." A war advisory Council would be set up.
21	B Aruna Asaf Ali was associated with Quit India Movement and underground revolutionary activities during 1942 revolt. Annie Besant was associated with Home Rule Movement, founded in 1916(it demanded self-rule for India).	24	C Individual Satyagraha took place in 1940-41. Quit India movement took place in 1942. C.Rajagopalachari plan (CR Plan) proposed in 1943. Formation of Constituent Assembly took place on 9th December, 1946. Mountbatten Plan was proposed in 1947
22	A Linlithgow served as Governor-General and Viceroy of India from 1936 to 1943. Linlithgow implemented the plans for local self-government embodied in the Government of India Act 1935, which led to provincial governments led by the Congress Party in five of the eleven provinces of British India. On 8 August 1940 Lord Linlithgow made a statement on behalf of the British government. It was known as the August Offer. Disputes between the British administration and Congress ultimately led to massive Indian civil disobedience in the Quit India Movement in 1942. Linlithgow suppressed the disturbances and arrested the Congress leaders. His seven-year tenure as viceroy, the longest in the history of the Raj, ended in 1943.	25	C Both Annie Besant and Tilak chalk out their territories and implemented home rule movement Exclusively The reason for not merging it was that some of the followers of annie besant disliked tilak and vice versa So, to ensure smooth functioning without any attrition among the workers separate regions were defined.
23	D The declaration marked an important advance over the existing state of things, as it recognised at least the natural and inherent right of the people of the country to determine the form of their future constitution, and explicitly promised dominion status. The following proposals were put in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> After the war a representative Indian 	26	A Iltutmish, the ruler under the slave dynasty has averted an invasion from the famous Chengiz khan because of his strong and credible armed forces.
		27	A The Sudarshana lake was an artificial reservoir. We know about it from a rock inscription (c. second century CE) in Sanskrit, composed to record the achievements of the Shaka ruler Rudradaman. The inscription mentions that the lake, with embankments and water channels, was built by a local governor during the rule of the Mauryas. However, a terrible storm broke the embankments and water gushed out of the lake.

	Rudradaman, who was then ruling in the area, claimed to have got the lake repaired using his own resources, without imposing any tax on his subjects. Another inscription on the same rock (c. fifth century) mentions how one of the rulers of the Gupta dynasty got the lake repaired once again		as discreet class but as having a tribal identity. At this level the solidarity shown was of a very high order. Fellow tribals were never attacked unless they had collaborated with the enemy. At the same time not all outsiders were attacked as enemies. They identified their enemies in the outsiders (dikus) like landlords, money-lenders, thekedars and missionaries and European government officials.
28	A The years of the organisations founded by Dr. Ambedkar 1. Depressed classes Institute - 1924 2. Independent Labour Party - 1936 3. All India Schedule Caste Federation - 1942 4. People's Education Society - 1945 5. Republican Party of India - 1956	32	B Gandhiji founded Satyagraha Sabha in 1919 to protest against the Rowlatt act. Gandhiji was aroused by the Rowlatt Act. In February 1919 he founded the Satyagraha Sabha. Its members took a pledge to disobey the Act and thus to court arrest. Here was new method of struggle. Big meetings and demonstrations, refusal to cooperate with the government, boycott of foreign cloth and schools or individual acts of terrorism were the only forms of political work known to the nationalists.
29	A Mahabhasya written by Patanjali in the second century B.C., is a commentary on Panini's Asthadhyayi.	33	C The people of India affected by the Russian revolution and other nationalist movements, coupled with failure of Swaraj party to make impact, Establishment of industries during and after world war I led to creation of labour class, right to self-determination advocated by Marxian ideology attracted youth, Great depression literally demonstrated the callousness of capitalism which resulted in the rise of Socialism in India.
30	B Rishabhdev (Rishabhanatha) was the first Tirthankara of Jains. Mahavir the 24th Tirthankara was contemporary of Buddha. Purana Kassapa was an Indian ascetic teacher who lived around the 5th or 4th century BCE, contemporaneous with Mahavira and the Buddha. Purana taught a theory of "non-action" where by the body acts independent of the soul, merit or demerit. In the Pali Canon, Purana (is identified as an aheturvadin, "denier of a cause". Ajita Kesakambali was an ancient Indian philosopher a contemporary of Buddha and Mahavira. It has frequently been noted that the doctrines of the Lokayata school were considerably drawn from Ajita's teachings. Makkhali Gosala or Manthaliputra Goshalak was an ascetic teacher of ancient India. He was a contemporary of Buddha and of Mahavira. He is considered as founder of Ajivika philosophy.	34	C Jallianwalah bagh massacre occurred when people assembled to protest against arrest of Saifuddin kitchlow and Satyapal. They were arrested in connection with rowlatt agitations.
31	A Ethnic ties were a basic feature of the tribal rebellions. The rebels saw themselves not	35	B 31st December 1929 - Lahore session of INC presided by J L Nehru. Purna Swaraj Adopted. 12th March 1930 - Mahatma Gandhi Launces Civil Disobedience movement with epic Dandi march.

	<p>30th November 1930 - First round table conference begins in London to consider Simon Commission report</p> <p>5th March 1931 - Gandhi-Irwin pact signed. Civil disobedience movement suspended</p> <p>7th September 1931 - Gandhi attends II Round table conference</p>		<p>that was universally applicable. Abul Fazl helped Akbar in framing a vision of governance around this idea of sulh-i kul. This principle of governance was followed by Jahangir and Shah Jahan as well.</p>
36	D	40	B
	<p>The sculpture of Amaravati school differs from the other schools of sculpture by depicting Buddha and his tales in a combined platform rather than a stand-alone way as depicted in the Gandhara and Mathura schools of sculpture. The lotus and purnakumbha motifs which are evidently found in Amaravati school of sculpture were later on adopted by the Hindu temple sculptures.</p>		<p>M.S Subbulakshmi is a name that is synonymous with the world of Carnatic music. The UN on October 2nd 2016 released a postage stamp to honour India's most celebrated Carnatic music artist, who had performed at the world body 50 years ago in 1966.</p>
37	A	41	B
	<p>Xuan zang visited India during the reign of Harshavardhana it was in 7th century AD (Post Gupta period). He visited the Buddhist institutions to study and collect original manuscripts of Buddhism. Further; he travelled to Andhradesa to visit the Viharas at Amaravathi and Nagarjunakonda around 640 C.E and stayed at Amaravathi for a couple of years to study the Abhidham mapitakam.</p>		<p>The Prarthana Samaj was established in Bombay by Dr. Atma Ram Pandurang (1825-1898) in 1867 with the objective of rational worship and social reform. The two great members of this Samaj were Shri R.C. Bhandarkar and Justice Mahadev Govind Ranade. Dr. B R Ambedkar founded the Independent Labour Party in 1936 for protecting the interest of the labour classes. In 1942, he founded the Scheduled Caste Federation as an all India party to promote the interests of his community. Ambedkar established the People's Education Society in 1945.</p>
38	A	42	C
	<p>World heritage sites are places of importance of cultural or natural heritage as described in the UNESCO World Heritage Convention, established in 1972. Western Ghats, Kaziranga Wildlife sanctuary and Humayun's tomb have been recognised as World heritage sites, however remains at Nalanda and Golden temple are part of the tentative list submitted by India to UNESCO for Acceptance.</p>		<p>Barackpur of Bengal saw the first spark of sepoy mutiny. On 29th March, 1857, Mangal Pandey of 34 NI Regiment, a Brahmin sepoy refused to use enfield rifle and murdered a higher army official. Mangal Pandey was arrested and executed. At Behrampur, which also had disobeyed the authorities, were disbanded.</p>
39	D	43	A
	<p>Discussions of the various religion led Akbar to the idea of sulh-i kul or - universal peace. This idea of tolerance did not discriminate between people of different religions in his realm. Instead it focused on a system of ethics - honesty, justice, peace -</p>		<p>The British Government had formed Indian Statutory Commission in 1927 under Sir John Simon. It is also called Simon Commission</p>

<p>44</p>	<p>B</p> <p>Raja Ram Mohan Roy was considered as "father of modern Indian Renaissance." He denounced idolatry and preached monotheism. He was against social evils of the society. He used Upanishads as the source of knowledge to rebuke the orthodoxy. He became interested in Christianity and learned Hebrew and Greek in order to read the Old (see Hebrew Bible) and New Testaments. In 1820 he published the ethical teachings of Christ, excerpted from the four Gospels, under the title Precepts of Jesus, the Guide to Peace and Happiness.</p>	<p>48</p> <p>A</p> <p>Megasthenes (302-298 B.C.) Fahien (399-414 A.D.) Cosmos (530-550 A.D.) Huen Tsang (629-643 A.D.) Itsing (671-675 A.D.)</p>
<p>45</p>	<p>D</p> <p>Mirat-ul-Akbar was a Persian daily started by Raja Rammohan Roy from Bengal.</p>	<p>49</p> <p>D</p> <p>Akbar commissioned Gulbadan Begum(sister of Humayun) to chronicle the story of his father Humayun. It was written in Persian. Alamgir Nama , a history of the first 10 years of Aurangzeb's reign was compiled by Muhammad Kazim. Akbar Nama, a history of Akbar's reign was written by Abul Fazl.</p>
<p>46</p>	<p>B</p> <p>Mithila painting (also known as Madhubani painting) is practiced in the Mithila region of India and Nepal. Painting is done with fingers, twigs, brushes, nib-pens, and matchsticks, using natural dyes and pigments, and is characterized by eye-catching geometrical patterns.</p>	<p>50</p> <p>B</p> <p>Arundale is known for her work in reviving the art form of the classical dance Bharatanatyam in south India, which was otherwise looked down upon as lowly and an art form of the devadasis. So when Arundale, a 'high-caste' woman, got involved to extricate the art form from the caste prejudices in was entangled in, there were a lot of protests.</p> <p>Originally known as sadhirattam, the name Bharatanatyam was given by E Krishna Iyer and Arundale. She modified the dance, brought it out of its shackles of caste-association into the global arena.</p>
<p>47</p>	<p>D</p> <p>Both Nalanda and Taxila Universities were renowned ancient institutions of higher learning. However, while Nalanda was a formal university in the modern sense of the word, Taxila functioned under more informal conditions. Nalanda had almost all the infrastructure that associate with a good University in today's time. Since it collected revenue from more than 100 villages, it was financially autonomous. In Nalanda, admission was made by means of an entrance examination and had a centralised system of teaching. Taxila followed no system of examinations, and did not award degrees to its students. The education system there was flexible, and was modified according to student's capabilities. Also, the teachers of Taxila worked with complete autonomy,</p>	<p>51</p> <p>D</p> <p>Lord Canning was the governor general of India when the Government of India Act 1858 was passed. Under this Act, he became the first viceroy of India. The Government of India Act 1858, marked the beginning of new chapter in the constitutional history of India. The Act known as the Act for the Good Government of India, provided for liquidation of East India Company, and transferred the powers of government, territories and revenues to the British Crown.</p>

52	<p>C</p> <p>Both Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Swami Dayanand Saraswati promoted women education, opposed idol worship, opposed caste discrimination but regarding the infallibility of Vedas they had different views, Raja Ram Mohan Roy believed Vedas are not infallible but Dayanand Saraswati believed Vedas are infallible</p>	56	<p>D</p> <p>The Harappan culture was the most extensive of the ancient civilisation in area (geographical extent). Its known extent in the west is upto Sutkagendor in Baluchistan; Alamgirpur Uttar Pradesh) in east; and Manda (Jammu and Kashmir) in north, Daimabad (Maharashtra) in south covering an area of almost 1600 km, east-west and 1400 km in north south.</p>
53	<p>C</p> <p>Zamindars supported the revolt of 1857 as they became landless or ruined due to the colonial exploitative land revenue policies and its strict terms. They lost their properties and found themselves unable to compete with the newly emerged big zamindars hence they participated.</p>	57	<p>A</p> <p>In Jainism, the concept of choosing the manner and time of one's death is a centuries-old ritual. The devout Jains believe that Mahavira, the 24th Tirthankar, allowed Santhara, or Sallekhana, as the ultimate test of spirituality, will power, whose goal is purifying body and mind and facing death voluntarily.</p>
54	<p>D</p> <p>It was customary for a ruler without a natural heir to ask the British Government whether he could adopt a son to succeed him. According to Dalhousie, if such permission was refused by the British, the state would "lapse" and thereby become part of the British India. Dalhousie maintained that there was a difference in principle between the right to inherit private property and the right to govern. This principle was called the Doctrine of Lapse. The Doctrine of Lapse was applied by Dalhousie to Satara and it was annexed in 1848. Jhansi and Nagpur were annexed by 1854. As a result of these annexations, a large part of the Central Provinces came under the British rule and it was basically aimed to extend the territorial boundaries of the English East India Company.</p>	58	<p>D</p> <p>Gandhara school of art was influenced by many foreign kingdoms like Roman empire, Greco-Bactrian, Acamenian and Parthian. Use of specific tools, artistic styles and method of sculpting were assimilated from foreign kingdoms Like Acamenian, Bactrian etc. However, the major influence on the art was from the Greco-Roman region in terms of themes as of sculpting Buddha in line with greek gods and roman styles:</p> <p>"Hellinistic realism" was taken from the Parthians. The legendary interpretation of Buddha is sometimes presented through roman motifs like triton The outer robe of Buddha of Gandhara like kaaya; antarvasa resembles to attire of roman gods. In many images of Buddha in Gandhara ; he is seen under the protection of Greek god Hercules</p>
55	<p>C</p> <p>Vinoba Bhave's Bhoodan Movement was a voluntary land reform movement started on 18 April 1951 at Pochampally village in Nalgonda district of Telangana which is now known as Bhoodan Pochampally. It intended to persuade wealthy landowners to voluntarily give a percentage of their land to the landless people.</p>	59	<p>A</p> <p>The analogy of flame of a lamp which kindles other lamp before being extinguished was used to explain the process of transmigration of soul, which was different from other contemporary philosophies. In other religion and philosophy something is being transferred from one life to an-</p>

	other. whereas, in Buddhism transmigration nothing is transferred but, a new life arises as a chain of events.	65	C Aruna Asaf Ali is called Heroine of 1942 Quit India Movement. It was her chivalrous behaviour that gave her the title of 'Heroine of 1942' movement or 'Grand Old Lady' of Independence Movement. She began the Quit India Movement by hoisting the Indian Flag at the Gowalia Tank ground. In 1932, she had gone on a hunger strike in Tihar Jail against the mistreatment of the political prisoners, which led to an improvement in their living conditions.
60	B Garbhagriha' is the small square room in early temples. 'Shikhara' is a tall structure built over the central shrine of temples. 'Theras' are old, respected teachers in early Buddhism.	66	B Harshavardhan was a great lover of education and learning. He is supposed to be the author of three plays namely- 'Ratnavali', 'Priyadarshika' and 'Nagananda'. In his book 'Gita govind', Jaidev has compared Harsha with Kalidasa. Itsing, the Chinese traveller has written that the drama 'Naganand' was staged before him.
61	C Theosophical Society was founded in New York (USA) in 1875 by Madam H.P. Blavatsky and H.S. Olcott with three main objects: > To form a universal brotherhood of man > To promote the study of ancient religions and philosophies (including Buddhism and Jainism) > To make a systematic investigation into the mystic potencies of life and matter, this is called occultism. Under their inspiration, the Theosophical Society of India came into being at Adyar in Madras in 1886. Annie Besant was not a co-founder in fact under her leadership theosophical society became popular in India.	67	D The women in society enjoyed respectable position. She was married at a proper age and could choose a husband of her own choice. She could take part in the proceedings of the tribal assemblies like sabha and samiti. Women like Lopamudra, wife of Agastya who is believed to have composed many hymns of vedas. They didn't believe in erecting temples or idol worship. Worshipped in open air through yajnas. In fact, the religion of early Vedic Aryans was primarily of worship of nature and Yajnas. The evidence for agriculture in comparison with pastoral activities in the early portions is meager and mostly late insertions. A few references show that they had knowledge of agriculture and practiced it to supplement their food requirements. They produced yava (modern jau or barley), which was rather a generic word for cereals.
62	B In July 1942, the Congress Working Committee met at Wardha. Here a resolution was passed that demanded that the "British Rule in India must end immediately" which is popularly known as Quit India movement.	68	D Rajatarangini is a historical chronicle of early India, written in Sanskrit verse by the Kashmiri Brahman Kalhana in 1148, that
63	B The Constituent Assembly was established while India was under British rule, following negotiations between Indian leaders and members of the 1946 Cabinet Mission to India from the United Kingdom.		
64	B Mahatma Gandhi was not the member of the constituent assembly. In addition to him, the other prominent person who was not a member of the constituent assembly was M. A. Jinnah.		

	is justifiably considered to be the best and most authentic work of its kind. It covers the entire span of history in the Kashmir region from the earliest times to the date of its composition.	72	C A rich blue semi-precious stone sometimes flecked with gold. The main source in the ancient world was the mountains of Badakshan, northern Afghanistan, from where it was traded widely. Lapis lazuli was used as inlay in ornaments, jewellery, seals. The Harappans procured materials for craft production in various ways. The bead industry seems to have been well developed as evident from the factories discovered at Chanhudaro and Lothal. Beads were made of cornelian, amethyst, jasper, crystal, quartz, steatite, turquoise, lapis lazuli, etc. Indo-Islamic Architecture is known for its decorative forms. These forms included designing on plaster through incision or stucco. The designs were either left plain or covered with colours. Subsequently the techniques of tessellation (mosaic designs) and pietra dura were made use of for surface decoration particularly in the dado panels of the walls. At times lapis lazuli was used in the interior walls or on canopies.
69	C The Citadels or Acropolis in Harappan civilization were built in the west part of the city. It was occupied by the members of the ruling class. Below the citadel in each city lay a lower town containing brick houses, which were inhabited by the common people. Great Bath was situated in the citadel mound and it served ritual bathing. It was built of burnt bricks. One of the most distinctive features of Harappan cities was the carefully planned drainage system. Roads and streets were laid out along an approximate "grid" pattern, intersecting at right angles. Thus only statement 3 is correct.		
70	B Kandariya Mahadev temple at Khajuraho represents the typical nagara style whereas the Channa Kesava temple at Belur, Hoyasalesvara temple at Halebid represent vesara style and Brihadeswara temple at Tanjore represents Dravidian style.	73	B The twelfth century witnessed the emergence of a new movement in Karnataka, led by a Brahmana named Basavanna. His followers were known as Virashaivas (heroes of Shiva) or Lingayats (wearers of the linga). They worship Shiva in his manifestation as a linga, and men usually wear a small linga in a silver case on a loop strung over the left shoulder. Lingayats believe that on death the devotee will be united with Shiva and will not return to this world. Therefore they do not practise funerary rites such as cremation, prescribed in the Dharma shastras. Instead, they ceremonially bury their dead. The Lingayats challenged the idea of caste and the "pollution" attributed to certain groups by Brahmanas. They also questioned the theory of rebirth. These won them followers amongst those who were marginalised within the Brahmanical social order. The Lingayats also encouraged certain practices disapproved in the Dharma shastras, such as post-puberty marriage and the remarriage of widows.
71	D Sadr-us Sudur: The head of the divinely department, Sadr-us Sudur's chief duty was to protect the laws of Shariat. The office of Sadr-us Sudur was made very lucrative during the first twenty five years of Akbar's reign because it was the duty of the office of the Sadr to distribute allowances and stipends to the religious institutions and eligible persons. The power of this officer to regulate revenue free grants for religious and charitable purposes was later restricted. To ensure the general observance of the rules of morality officers called Muhtasibs (censors of public morals) were appointed; his duty also included the examination of weights and measures and enforcement of fair prices, etc.		

74	<p>B</p> <p>The Hathigumpha Inscription (Elephant Cave inscription), from Udayagiri, near Bhubaneswar in Odisha, was inscribed by Kharavela, the then Emperor of Kalinga in India.</p>	80	<p>D</p> <p>Mir Qasim formed a confederacy with Shuja-ud-Dualah, the Nawab of Awadh and the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam in a final bid to oust the English from Bengal. The combined armies of the three powers numbering between 40,000 to 60,000 met an English army of 7,072 troops under Major Hector Munro at the battlefield of Buxar on 22 October, 1764. The English won the day. The Battle of Buxar was a battle in strictest terms and is therefore, rightly considered as one of the most decisive battles of Indian history. The Mughal emperor came fully under the control of British. All duties and revenues from the most prosperous Indian province went to the company. It also gained administrative power by controlling the army, finances, and revenues. The Battle of Buxar proved to be decisive resulting in the establishment of British sovereignty in Bengal.</p>
75	<p>B</p> <p>Sittanavasal caves belong to Jain order. It contains remnants of notable frescoes from the 7th century. The murals have been painted with vegetable and mineral dyes in black, green, yellow, orange, blue, and white. Paintings have been created by applying colours over a thin wet surface of lime plaster. Pallavas notably Mahendra varman and Narasimha Varman supported this.</p>	81	<p>C</p> <p>Economic Drain or Drain of Wealth</p> <p>The economic drain theory was put forward by Dadabhai Naoroji in his book "Poverty and Un-British Rule in India" in 1867.</p> <p>It stated major components of this drain in form of salaries and pensions of civil and military officials, along with interests and loans taken by the Indian Government from abroad.</p> <p>Other contributors were profits from foreign investment in India, shipping payments, banking and insurance services which restricted the growth of Indian enterprise in these services.</p> <p>The Constituents of 'Drain of Wealth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > The money extorted by company servants from various rulers, zamindars, merchants as well as the common man, was sent to Britain. > The Duty-free trade provided to the British manufacturers gave them a competitive edge over the Indian traders.
76	<p>B</p> <p>Payment of suitable compensation to the released prisoners was not a part of the pact.</p>		
77	<p>C</p> <p>The years of the books are..</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Neel Darpan - 1859 2. Gulamgiri - 1872 3. Anand Math - 1882 4. The Indian war of Independence - 1909 5. Why I am an Atheist - 1930 		
78	<p>B</p> <p>Veto power was to be retained.</p>		
79	<p>D</p> <p>The advent of Lord William Bentinck ushered in a new era in the annals of India in many ways. Although his tenure of office covered only a short span of seven years, it saw a period of enduring reforms. They may be classified as financial, administrative, social and educational. They included, abolition of the system of double batta, abolition of provincial courts of appeal, promotion of English education, suppression of thugs, (lord Hastings was credited with pindari suppression) abolition of sati etc.</p>		

	<p>These subsidies were also financed from Indian treasury.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > The remittances and salaries along with other incomes sent to England by company officials working in India. > 'Home charges' were the cost of salaries and pensions of the company officials in India, which were charged on the treasury of India. > High interests were paid to these British investors leading to drain of wealth. 	85	<p>B</p> <p>Indian Industrial Commission was in 1918. The rest three were during Curzon's time.</p>
82	<p>B</p> <p>Radical Democratic Party (RDP) was founded by M.N. Ro with the purpose of engaging India in the war to support the allies. Indian Federation of Labour was a wing of RDP formed after the split from the All India Trade Union Congress.</p>	86	<p>B</p> <p>The Ashokan Edicts are divided into:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pillar Edicts • Major Rock Edicts: 14 Edicts (termed 1st to 14th) and 2 separate ones found in Odisha • Minor Rock Inscriptions: Minor Rock Edicts, the Queen's Edict, Barabar Caves inscriptions and the Kandahar bilingual inscription. <p>No forts of Ashokan times exists today. So first statement is wrong.</p> <p>Inscriptions- most of them are in prakrith with brahmi script. Greek and Aramic languages have also been found.</p> <p>Asoka's full name was Asokvardhana. But in his inscriptions he is always called Devnampiya or Piyadarshin, except in the Maski version of his minor Rock Edict I where along he is designated Devanampiya Asoka.</p> <p>The inscriptions of Asoka were for educating the common people and that is why they used the scripts which people could read. So, Greek and Aramaic were used in Qandhar and Jalalabad, Kharosthi was used in Shahbazarhi and Manshera. Brahmi was used in all his inscriptions on rocks and pillars scattered all over India.</p> <p>Most asokan pillars are in Ardhamagadhi language.</p>
83	<p>C</p> <p>The no-changers believed in mass movements and constructive works. They did not believe in legislative politics, as they thought it will create divisions in the national movement. The pro-changers favoured legislative politics and aimed for council entry</p>	87	<p>D</p> <p>Aryabhatta authored Aryabhatiya in 499 A.D. It deals with mathematics and astronomy. It explains scientifically the occurrence of solar and lunar eclipses. The Buddhist author Amarasimha compiled a lexicon called Amarakosa. The Sanskrit was the court language of Guptas. They patronised Sanskrit language and literature. Thus, it became prominent during the Gupta period. The Susruta Samhita, a Sanskrit text on all of the major concepts of Ayurveda medicine</p>
84	<p>B</p> <p>Gaffar Khan was a political and spiritual leader known for his nonviolent opposition, and a lifelong pacifist and devout Muslim. In 1929, the Khudai Khidmatgars ("Servants of God") movement, led by Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, nonviolently mobilized to oppose the British in India's Northwest Frontier Province. A close friend of Mohandas Gandhi, Khan was nicknamed the "Frontier Gandhi" in British India. Khan founded the Khudai Khidmatgar ("Servants of God") movement in 1929, whose success triggered a harsh crackdown by the British Empire against him and his supporters, and they suffered some of the most severe repression of the Indian independence movement. He was honoured with Bharat Ratna in 1987.</p>		

88	<p>A</p> <p>Kambala is held in coastal regions of Karnataka. It was especially popular in Udupi and Dakshina Kannada districts. In Kambala, two water buffaloes, yoked together, were made to run at top speed down a muddy, water-filled route. They were guided and whipped along by a man who ran with them.</p>		<p>of famine. The farmers therefore could not pay the taxes. Many of the farmers were caught and punished while others left their lands and ran off to the jungles to escape the tyranny of the Sultan's officers. When Mohammed realized this, he ordered his officers to spare the farmers and sanctioned financial help to them. But it was too late as the families of many farmers had already died of starvation and lands had also become barren.</p>
89	<p>B</p> <p>The theme of Ravana shaking Mount Kailasha has been depicted several times in the caves of Ellora. The most noteworthy of all is the one depicted on the left wall of Kailashnath temple at Ellora. The Varaha or boar avatar of Vishnu rescuing the earth goddess is depicted in Aihole (Karnataka), sixth century CE Vishnu reclining on the serpent Sheshnag is depicted in Deogarh (Uttar Pradesh), fifth century CE.</p>	92	<p>A</p> <p>The Gupta kings issued well executed die-struck gold coins with metrical legends in Sanskrit. Known as dinaras, these coins have been mostly found in north India. The obverse depicts the reigning king in various poses, usually martial ones, but there are interesting instances of coins of Samudragupta and Kumaragupta I showing them playing the veena. The reverse of Gupta coins have religious symbols indicating the kings religious affiliations. The Guptas also issued silver coins, but their copper coins are rare.</p>
90	<p>D</p> <p>In the battle of Rakasa Tangadi, 1565, Rama Raja, the last important Tuluva ruler was defeated by Deccani Confederacy. The kingdom was divided into a number of provinces called mandalam. The Vijayanagara kings claimed to rule on behalf of the god Virupaksha. In fact, all royal orders were signed "Shri Virupaksha", usually in the Kannada script. The amara-nayakas were military commanders who were given territories to govern by rayas</p>	93	<p>D</p> <p>All are correct</p>
91	<p>D</p> <p>Muhammad Bin Tughlaq maintained diplomatic relations with far off countries like Egypt, China and Iran. He issued copper coins instead of silver coins due to shortage of silver. He set up a separate department for agriculture, 'diwan- i-kohi'. Muhammad bin Tughlaq 's reign was from 1325 to 1351. Doab is the fertile land between the rivers Ganga and Yamuna. Ghiyas-ud-din had reduced the land revenue to one-tenth, but Mohammed tried to raise the revenue once again.</p> <p>Unfortunately, that very year the rains failed and the region came under the grip</p>	94	<p>C</p> <p>The Shakas & Kushanas patronized the Gandhara and the Mathura schools of sculptural art. The main patrons of the Amaravati School of art form were the Satavahanas. An important characteristic of the Amravati school is the 'narrative art'. The artists of Mathura used the spotted red sandstone for making images.</p>
		95	<p>C</p> <p>A bodhisattva is literally a living being (sattva) who aspires to enlightenment (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 herself and for others. Compassion, an empathetic sharing of the sufferings of others, is the bodhisattva's greatest characteristic. A bodhisattva is a being who carries out the work of the Buddha's, vowing</p>

	not to personally settle into the salvation of final Buddhahood until she or he can assist all beings throughout the vast reaches of time and space to fully be free.	98	D The Indian Home Rule Society was started by Shyamji Krishna Verma. The Indian Home Rule Society (IHRS) was an Indian organisation founded in London in 1905 that sought to promote the cause of self-rule in British India. The organisation was founded by Shyamji Krishna Varma, with support from a number of prominent Indian nationalists in Britain at the time, including Bhikaji Cama, Dadabhai Naoroji and S.R. Rana.
96	C Among other things, the Nehru report recommended 1. Rejection of separate electorates which had been the basis of constitutional reforms so far; instead, a demand for joint electorates with reservation of seats for Muslims at the centre and in provinces where they were in minority (and not in those where Muslims were in majority, such as Punjab and Bengal) in proportion to the Muslim population there with right to contest additional seats. 2. Linguistic provinces.	99	D Gandhiji organised the Kheda satyagraha in Gujarat in response to non-suspension of land revenue inspite of failure of crops. Kheda is a district in Gujarat. In 1917, there was a crop failure due to famine. Peasants were unable to pay the land revenue. The rules permitted suspension of revenue collection when the crops were less than four annas. According to the peasants' estimate, the crops were less than four annas. Gandhi's inquiries, as well as inquiries by independent observers, showed that the peasants were right. The Government, however, thought otherwise. It even turned down a suggestion of an impartial enquiry. It started coercing the peasants to collect revenue. Petitions etc. were of no avail. Satyagraha was therefore started on the 22nd March 1918.
97	D The expansionist Burmese dynasty King Bodawpaya turned westward towards Arakan. The Arakan was the eastern frontier of Bengal and it was somewhat independent since the Mughal era. The Burmese forces entered Arakan and captured modern Manipur in 1813, Assam in 1817-19. The result was that they were now on the border of the Bengal. Meanwhile King Bodawpaya died and his son and successor King Bagyidaw tried to put down British instigated rebellions in Manipur in 1819 and Assam in 1821-1822. There were cross border encroachments from both the sides. At last Lord Amherst declared war in 1824. British attacked from 3 sides: The prolonged war ended with a decisive victory of the British. However, they lost 20000 men from the Anglo-Indian army. In 1826, Burma signed the famous "Treaty of Yandabu".	100	D It was at the Congress working committee meeting in Vijayawada in 1921 that Gandhi's leadership (of the freedom movement) was accepted. At that session, freedom fighter Pingali Venkaiah designed and handed over the tricolour to Mahatma Gandhi which later became the national flag. It was in Nagpur session of INC in 1920 that charkas were popularised.
<i>For further clarifications and feedback feel free to write to us at "testseriesrcr@gmail.com"</i>			