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## (1) Cultural Foundations of India - Indus and Vedic Age; Renunciatory tradition and new religious ideas of 6th Century BC- Ajivakas, Buddhism and Jainism

1. From which site of the Indus Valley Civilization has a bronze statue of a dog chasing a deer been found?

- (1) Mohenjo Daro
- (2) Lothal
- (3) Harappa
- (4) Daimabad
- (5) Question not attempted

Ans - (3)

Explanation:-

- ❖ A bronze statue of a dog chasing a deer has been found at Harappan site.

### Other Important Information

#### Harappan site

- ❖ It is located on the left bank of the Ravi River in the Shahiwal District of the Punjab province of Pakistan (formerly Montgomery).
- ❖ Dayaram Sahni excavated this place in 1921 under the direction of John Marshall.
- ❖ Madhuswaroop Vats also conducted excavations at this place in 1926 and Mortimer Wheeler in 1946.
- ❖ The western mound of Harappa was called Durg Mound and the eastern mound was called Nagar Mound.
- ❖ There is a cemetery to the south of the Harappan citadel area which has been called Cemetery R-37.
- ❖ Remains of granaries have been found in Harappa which are situated in 12 chambers in two rows of 6 each. And this granary is the second largest remains of the Harappan civilisation after the dockyard of Lothal.

#### Other important remains found from Harappa-

- ❖ Worker's dwelling, brass Ikka cart, cosmetic vessel/casket, bull made of conch, Mother Goddess clay figurines, Copper seal, Clay figurine of a plant emerging from a woman's womb, Wooden coffin/foreigner's grave, Stone sculpture of a man's pitcher.

2. Consider the following statements –

- (A) Rakhigarhi is considered to be the largest site of the Indus Valley Civilisation.
- (B) Bangle-making factories and fire altars have been found at Kalibangan.
- (C) The oldest evidence of garlic has been found at Dholavira.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (1) Only (A) and (B) are correct.
- (2) Only (B) and (C) are correct.
- (3) Only (A) and (C) are correct.
- (4) all of the above
- (5) Question not attempted

Answer- (1)

Explanation:-

|       |                                                                                                 |
|-------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (A) ✓ | Rakhigarhi (Haryana) is currently considered the largest site of the Indus Valley Civilization. |
| (B) ✓ | Kalibangan (Rajasthan) has yielded evidence of a bangle-making factory and fire altars.         |
| (C) ✗ | The earliest evidence of garlic was found at Balu (Haryana), not at Dholavira.                  |

### Other Important Information

#### ❖ Rakhigarhi (Haryana)

- Granary, cemetery, drains, terracotta bricks, etc. have been found here.
- It is considered a provincial capital of the Harappan Civilization.

#### ❖ Dholavira (Gujarat)

- Declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2021.
- The city was divided into three parts: Citadel (Durg), Middle Town, and Lower Town.
- Stone-built defensive walls and a large inscription in Harappan script have been found here.

#### ❖ Kalibangan (Rajasthan)

- Kalibangan is located in the Hanumangarh district of Rajasthan.
- Evidence of cultivation has been found here, including ploughed fields and evidence of sowing of two crops, indicating agricultural activities.
- However, there is no clear mention of a drainage system.
- Toy carts, camel bones, decorative bricks, citadel (garh) and lower town have been found here.

3. Which of the following pair is mismatched?

- (1) Sutkagendor - Western frontier site
- (2) Chanhudaro - Bead making factory
- (3) Mehrgarh - Bronze chariot
- (4) Alamgirpur - Eastern frontier sites
- (5) Question not attempted

Answer- (3)



## (2) Achievements of prominent rulers of major dynasties: Maurya, Kushan, Satavahan, Gupta, Chalukya, Pallava and Chola

1. **Assertion (A)** : Chandragupta Maurya ended the Nanda dynasty and established the Maurya Empire.  
**Reason (R)** : He defeated Seleucus Nicator and annexed parts of Afghanistan and Balochistan to his empire.  
 Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (1) (A) is true but (R) is False.
- (2) (A) is false but (R) is true.
- (3) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (4) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not a correct explanation of (A)
- (5) Question not attempted

**Ans - (4)**

**Explanation:-**

| (A): <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | He defeated the last Nanda ruler and founded the Mauryan Empire.                        |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (R): <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | This is also true. He defeated Seleucus in 305 BCE and gained northwestern territories. |
| <b>(R) is not the correct explanation of (A)</b> — The foundation of the Mauryan Empire was mainly due to the defeat of the Nandas in Magadha. The victory over Seleucus was a later territorial expansion, not the reason for establishing the empire.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                         |
| Other Important Information                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                         |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Chandragupta Maurya, with the help of Chanakya (Kautilya), overthrew the Nanda dynasty and established the Mauryan Empire.</li> <li>❖ He defeated Seleucus Nicator and received territories including Herat, Kandahar, Balochistan, and Kabul as part of the treaty.</li> <li>❖ In his later life, he accepted Jainism, took initiation from Bhadrabahu, and performed Sallekhana (fast unto death) at Shravanabelagola.</li> <li>❖ Greek ambassador Megasthenes visited his court and wrote <i>Indica</i>.</li> </ul> |                                                                                         |

2. Which is the mismatched pair with respect to Mauryan words and their meanings?
- (1) Vivita - Tax levied for the protection of cattle
  - (2) Pathikara - Additional tax collected by the Samaharta
  - (3) Paura - Class of high administrative officers
  - (4) Parshva - Tax levied on traders when extra profit was made
  - (5) Question not attempted

**Ans - (3)**

**Explanation:-**

| Term                  | Meaning                                                       |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| (1) Vivita            | - Tax levied for the protection of cattle                     |
| (2) Pathikara         | - Additional tax collected by the Samaharta (chief collector) |
| (3) Paura             | - Administrator of the capital city                           |
| (4) Parshva           | - Tax levied on traders when extra profit was made            |
| Other Information     |                                                               |
| Sita                  | - State-owned land and the revenue obtained from it           |
| Bali                  | - A type of religious tax or offering                         |
| Kshetraka             | - Owner of land                                               |
| Upavasa               | - Cultivator/tenant                                           |
| Rupajiva              | - Women earning livelihood through prostitution               |
| Jeththak              | - Head of the guild of artisans                               |
| Shreshthi             | - Head of the guild of merchants/traders                      |
| Gahapati              | - Landowner                                                   |
| Setu                  | - Tax levied on fruits, flowers, vegetables                   |
| Vishti                | - Forced labor (begar)                                        |
| Bhaga                 | - Land tax (levied on peasants' private land)                 |
| Amatya                | - Class of high administrative officers                       |
| Rajju                 | - Tax collected at the time of land measurement               |
| Udranga               | - Irrigation tax                                              |
| Pranaya               | - Emergency tax                                               |
| Senabhaktam           | - Tax levied for the army at the time of military campaigns   |
| Hiranya               | - Cash tax (not taken in kind/grain)                          |
| Rashtra               | - Revenue received from other sources                         |
| Akshapatala-adhyaksha | - Chief Accountant/Head of Accounts                           |
| Mahamatya-as          | - Head of the Intelligence/Secret                             |

**(3) Development of Language and Literature in Ancient India: Sanskrit, Prakrit and Tamil**

1. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the code given below:

| List-I<br>(Author) | List-II<br>(Work)      |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| (A) Shudraka       | i. Naishdhiyacharitam  |
| (B) Bhas           | ii. Mudra rakshasa     |
| (C) Sriharsh       | iii. Swapnavasavadatta |
| (D) Visakhadatta   | iv. Mrichchakatikam    |

Code:

- |                            |       |       |       |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| (A)                        | (B)   | (C)   | (D)   |
| (1) (i)                    | (ii)  | (iii) | (iv)  |
| (2) (iv)                   | (iii) | (i)   | (ii)  |
| (3) (i)                    | (ii)  | (iv)  | (iii) |
| (4) (iv)                   | (i)   | (ii)  | (iii) |
| (5) Question not attempted |       |       |       |

**Answer-(2)**

**Explanation:-**

| List-I (Author)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | List-II (Work)       |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| (1). Shudraka                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | - Mrichchhakatika    |
| (2). Bhasa                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | - Swapnavasavadatta  |
| (3). Shriharsha                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | - Naishadhiyacharita |
| (4). Vishakhadatta                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | - Mudrarakshasa      |
| Other Important Information                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                      |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ <b>Mrichchhakatika</b> — Written by Shudraka, it depicts love, politics, and social life.</li> <li>❖ <b>Swapnavasavadatta</b> — Written by Bhasa, considered one of the oldest complete Sanskrit plays.</li> <li>❖ <b>Naishadhiyacharita</b> — An epic by Shriharsha based on the story of Nala and Damayanti.</li> <li>❖ <b>Mudrarakshasa</b> — Written by Vishakhadatta, a political drama based on Chanakya and Chandragupta Maurya's diplomacy.</li> <li>❖ These works enriched Sanskrit literature and strengthened the dramatic tradition during and after the Gupta period.</li> </ul> |                      |

2. In which period did Ramayana and Mahabharata get their final form?
- (1) Mauryan Period
  - (2) Gupta Period
  - (3) Vardhan Period
  - (4) Sunga Period
  - (5) Question not attempted

**Answer- (2)**

**Explanation:-**

- ❖ **The Gupta period** is known as the Golden Age or Classical Age of Sanskrit literature.
- ❖ It was during this period that the Ramayana and Mahabharata received their final form as we know them today.

#### Other Important Information

- ❖ The Puranas (Vishnu Purana, Vayu Purana, etc.) also took their present shape in the Gupta period.
- ❖ Great poets like Kalidasa flourished, who wrote Abhijnanashakuntalam, Meghaduta, Raghuvamsha, etc.
- ❖ Many Smritis (Narada Smriti, Katyayana Smriti, Brihaspati Smriti) and their commentaries were composed.
- ❖ Gupta rulers patronized Brahmanical religion, Sanskrit language, and Vedic traditions, which greatly encouraged literary activities.

3. Which of the following is a Buddhist text in the Sanskrit language?

- (1) Deepvansh
- (2) Milindapanho
- (3) Lalitavistara
- (4) Mahavansh
- (5) Question not attempted

**Answer- (3)**

**Explanation:-**

- ❖ **Lalitavistara** — A Buddhist text written in Sanskrit language. It gives a detailed account of Gautama Buddha's life and portrays him with divine powers.

#### Other Important Information

- ❖ **Dipavamsa and Mahavamsa** — Written in Pali language. They describe the history of Sri Lanka (Sinhalaadweep).
- ❖ **Milindapanho** — Written in Pali. It records the dialogue between the Greek king Menander (Milinda) and the Buddhist monk Nagasena.
- ❖ Other important Buddhist texts in Sanskrit: Mahavastu, Manjushrimulakalpa, Ashvaghosha's Buddhacharita and Saundarananda.
- ❖ Buddhist literature played a major role in providing information about ancient Indian history, religion, philosophy, and social life.



#### (4) Sultanate Period: Achievements of prominent Sultanate Rulers. Cultural achievements of Vijaynagar.

1. Arrange the following victories of Qutubuddin Aibak in chronological order-
- (A) Capture of Mahoba and Kalinjar  
(B) Invasion of Anhilwara  
(C) Capture of Badaun, Chandawar, and Kannauj  
(D) Suppression of the third rebellion of Ajmer
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (1) (D) – (B) – (C) – (A)  
(2) (B) – (D) – (A) – (C)  
(3) (D) – (C) – (B) – (A)  
(4) (B) – (C) – (D) – (A)  
(5) Question not attempted

**Answer- (1)**

**Explanation:-**

- ❖ Suppression of the third rebellion of Ajmer (1195 CE)
- ❖ Attack on Anhilwara (1197 CE)
- ❖ Conquest of Badaun, Chandawar and Kannauj (1197-1198 CE)
- ❖ Conquest of Mahoba and Kalinjar (1202 CE)

##### Other Important Information

- ❖ Qutb-ud-din Aibak was a slave and general of Muhammad Ghori.
- ❖ After the Second Battle of Tarain (1192 CE), he took control of Delhi and Ajmer.
- ❖ In 1206 CE, after Ghori's death, he became an independent Sultan.
- ❖ He assumed titles Malik and Sipahsalar (did not take the title of Sultan).
- ❖ He laid the foundation of Qutb Minar and built the Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque.

2. Match List-I (Works) with List-II (Ruling Periods) and select the correct answer from the code given below:

##### List-I

- (A) Kiran-us-sadain  
(B) Miftah-ul-futuh  
(C) Khazain ul-futuh  
(D) Nuh Sipihr

##### List-II

- i. Balban period  
ii. Jalaluddin Khilji Period  
iii. Alauddin Khilji Period  
iv. Mubarak Shah Khilji Period

**Code:**

- |     |                        |       |       |       |
|-----|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
|     | (A)                    | (B)   | (C)   | (D)   |
| (1) | (i)                    | (ii)  | (iii) | (iv)  |
| (2) | (iv)                   | (iii) | (i)   | (ii)  |
| (3) | (i)                    | (ii)  | (iv)  | (iii) |
| (4) | (iv)                   | (i)   | (ii)  | (iii) |
| (5) | Question not attempted |       |       |       |

**Answer-(1)**

**Explanation:-**

| List-I (Work)         | List-II (Ruler's Period)   |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| (1). Qiran-us-Saadain | Balban Period              |
| (2). Miftah-ul-Futuh  | Jalaluddin Khilji Period   |
| (3). Khazain-ul-Futuh | Alauddin Khilji Period     |
| (4). Nuh Sipehr       | Mubarak Shah Khilji Period |

##### Other Important Information

**Major works (Masnavis):**

##### ❖ Kiran-us-Saden (1289 AD)

- Meaning: "Meeting of two auspicious stars".
- Written on the orders of Kaikubad.
- It describes the Awadhi meeting of Bengal's governor Bughra Khan and his son Delhi Sultan Kaikubad.
- Beautiful depiction of Delhi – Delhi was called "Hazrat Delhi".
- In this, Bughra Khan advised his son to avoid the conspiracies of minister Nizamuddin.

##### ❖ Miftah-ul-Futuh

- Subject: Military achievements of Jalaluddin Khilji.
- Description of Jhain (Jalore) and Ranthambore campaigns.
- Description of the rebellion and suppression of Malik Chajju.

##### ❖ Ashika

- Dukhantak Masnavi.
- Beginning: With the love and marriage of Deval Devi, daughter of Gujarat king Karnadev Vaghela, and Khizr Khan (son of Alauddin Khilji).
- **Events:**
  - Khizr Khan's murder (by Mubarak Shah).
  - Alauddin's illness.
  - Rise and atrocities of Malik Kafur.
  - The incident of Khusro himself being captured by the Mongols.
  - In this, Khusro praises the land of India wholeheartedly - "If I praise India, then I

**(5) Art and Architecture in Ancient India**

1. Which of the following statements regarding Harappan sculpture are **correct**?

- (A) The statue of the dancer found in Mohenjodaro is considered to be the oldest bronze statue in the world.
- (B) Terracotta figurines of the Harappan civilisation were made using casting techniques.
- (C) Male torso figure from Harappan Civilization is made of terracotta.
- (D) Most of the terracotta figurines have been found from Kalibanga and Gujarat.

Select the correct answer from the given code:-

- (1) Only (A) and (B)
- (2) Only (B) and (C)
- (3) Only (A) and (D)
- (4) All of the above
- (5) Question not attempted

**Answer- (3)**

**Explanation:-**

|       |                                                                                                                                  |
|-------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (A) ✓ | The bronze Dancing Girl from Mohenjo-daro is one of the most famous and earliest bronze sculptures of the Harappan civilization. |
| (B) ✗ | Terracotta figurines were mainly made by pinching method (hand-modelling), not by casting.                                       |
| (C) ✗ | The famous male torso from Harappa is made of red sandstone, not terracotta.                                                     |
| (D) ✓ | Harappan terracotta figurines have been found in large numbers from Kalibangan (Rajasthan) and Gujarat sites.                    |

**Other Important Information**

- ❖ Bronze sculpture (lost-wax technique) was well developed in the Harappan period, but terracotta figurines were more numerous.
- ❖ The Dancing Girl (about 4 inches tall) is depicted nude with bangles and ornaments.



- ❖ The male torso from Harappa is made of red sandstone and shows a yogic posture.



- ❖ Terracotta figures commonly include mother goddesses, animals, birds, and toys.
- ❖ Harappan sculpture reflects both realism and artistic sophistication.

2. Where were the large centres of bead making found in the Harappan civilisation?

- (1) Mohenjodaro and Kalibanga
- (2) Harappa and Rakhigarhi
- (3) Chanhudaro and Lothal
- (4) Dholavira and Surkotada
- (5) Question not attempted

**Ans - (3)**

**Explanation :-**

- ❖ **Chanhudaro** is called the "Lancashire of India" because many bead factories were found here.
- ❖ **Lothal** also had large bead-making workshops, where beads of carnelian, lapis lazuli, agate, etc., were discovered.

**Other Important Information**

- ❖ Bead-making was a highly developed industry in the Harappan civilization. Beads were produced on a large scale and were an important item of trade.
- ❖ Materials used for beads: Carnelian, lapis lazuli, quartz, steatite, shell, bone, terracotta, etc.
- ❖ Harappan people were very fond of ornaments. Both men and women wore necklaces, bangles, rings, etc.
- ❖ Beads were exported to distant regions, indicating the commercial prosperity of the Harappan civilization.



**(6) Development of Art & Architecture, Paintings and Music during the medieval period.**

1. By which name is the architectural style of the Slave Dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate known?

- (1) Tughlaq style
- (2) Lodi style
- (3) Khilji style
- (4) Mamluk style
- (5) Question not attempted

**Answer - (4)**

**Explanation:-**

- ❖ **Slave Dynasty:** The Slave Dynasty or Ilbari Dynasty was in power from 1206 to 1290 AD.
- ❖ **The architectural style of this period came to be known as the Mamluk architectural style.**

**Other Important Information**

- ❖ In this period, most of the construction work was done as reconstruction of existing Hindu structures. They also started the construction of many monuments, Qutub Minar being a prominent example. It is a five-storey building whose construction was started by Qutubuddin Aibak, who built only the ground floor.
- ❖ The next three floors were completed by Iltutmish and the fifth floor was built by Firoz Shah Tughlaq.
- ❖ Other examples: (1) Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque in the Qutub Minar complex which was converted from a Jain temple, (2) Adhai-Din-ka-Jhopra in Ajmer, etc.

2. One of the following was not one of the main features of Sultanate architecture:

- (1) Red sandstone was prominently used in the architecture of the Khilji dynasty.
- (2) A double dome was used during the Lodi period.
- (3) The period of the Tughlaq dynasty during the Delhi Sultanate period is considered a crisis period for architecture.
- (4) The Khilji dynasty developed a new style of construction called "batter", characterised by sloping walls.
- (5) Question not attempted

**Answer- (4)**

**Explanation:-**

|                                         |                                                                                    |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (A) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Red sandstone was widely used (e.g., Alai Darwaza).                                |
| (B) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Double dome is a characteristic feature of Lodi architecture.                      |
| (C) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Tughlaq period is known for simplicity, strength, and decline in decoration.       |
| (D) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | The "Batter" style (sloping walls) was developed by the Tughlaqs, not the Khiljis. |

**Other Important Information**

- ❖ **Khilji Style** — Red sandstone, extensive use of arches, ornate gateways.
- ❖ **Tughlaq Style** — Simplicity, strength, sloping (battered) walls, grey stone, minimal decoration.
- ❖ **Lodi Style** — Double domes, octagonal tombs, relatively more decoration.
- ❖ Sultanate architecture represents a fusion of Indian and Islamic styles, known as Indo-Islamic architecture.

3. Atala Masjid is an example of which architectural style?

- (1) Jaunpur
- (2) Malwa
- (3) Bijapur
- (4) Bengal
- (5) Question not attempted

**Answer - (1)**

**Explanation:-**

- ❖ Atala Masjid is the most outstanding and famous example of Jaunpur Style (Sharqi Style).
- ❖ It was built by Sultan Ibrahim Sharqi in 1408 CE.



**Fig. 1.43: Atala Mosque, Jaunpur**

- ❖ **Main features of Jaunpur Style:**
  - Massive entrance gateway (pylon) in front of the prayer hall.
  - Absence of minarets.
  - Large arches and prominent calligraphic decoration.
  - Influence of local Hindu temple architecture (pillars, brackets, etc.).
- ❖ Jaunpur was known as the "Shiraz of the East" due to its rich cultural, literary, and architectural heritage.
- ❖ Other important monuments of Jaunpur style: Lal Darwaza Masjid, Jama Masjid (Jaunpur).

**Other Important Information**

**Provincial Architectural Style**

- ❖ In this period, the Indo-Islamic style also started influencing the local architectural styles.

**(7) Religious & Literary contribution of Bhakti & Sufi movement**

1. Who is given the credit for making the Bhakti movement a mass movement in North India?

- (1) Ramanujacharya
- (2) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu
- (3) Ramanand
- (4) Vallabhacharya
- (5) Question not attempted

**Answer- (3)**

**Explanation:-**

- ❖ **Ramananda** is credited with transforming the Bhakti Movement into a mass movement in North India.

**Other Important Information**

- ❖ He made devotion accessible to common people and challenged caste barriers.
- ❖ His prominent disciples included Kabir, Raidas, Pipa, Dhanna, and Bhagat Sain.
- ❖ He emphasized devotion to Lord Rama and promoted chanting of "Rama-Nama".
- ❖ Ramananda used the local language (Hindi) instead of Sanskrit, which helped Bhakti literature reach the masses.
- ❖ His efforts laid the foundation for later Bhakti saints like Kabir and Tulsidas.

| Saint                | Main Region | Contribution                |
|----------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| Ramanujacharya       | South India | Vishishtadvaita philosophy  |
| Chaitanya Mahaprabhu | Bengal      | Krishna Bhakti & Kirtan     |
| Ramanand             | North India | Made Bhakti a mass movement |
| Vallabhacharya       | North India | Pushtimarg & Krishna Bhakti |

2. Which of the following is incorrectly matched with List-I and List-II? Select the correct answer from the codes given below.

**List-A**

**(Major Saints of Bhakti Movement)**

- (A) Ramanujacharya
- (B) Madhvacharya
- (C) Vallabhacharya
- (D) Nimbarkacharya

**List-B**

**(Darshan)**

- i. Vishishtadvaita
- ii. Shuddhadvaita
- iii. Dvaitavaad
- iv. Dvaitadvaita

Select the correct answer using code given below :

- (1) Only (A) and (D)
- (2) Only (B) and (C)
- (3) Only (A) and (C)
- (4) Only (B) and (D)
- (5) Question not attempted

**Answer - (2)**

**Explanation :-**

| List-I (Saint)     | List-II (Philosophy) | Correct / Incorrect |
|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| (A) Ramanujacharya | Vishishtadvaita      | ✓                   |
| (B) Madhvacharya   | Shuddhadvaita        | ✗                   |
| (C) Vallabhacharya | Dvaita               | ✗                   |
| (D) Nimbarkacharya | Dvaitadvaita         | ✓                   |

**Other Important Information**

- ❖ **Ramanujacharya — Vishishtadvaita** (Qualified Non-dualism)
- ❖ **Madhvacharya — Dvaita** (Dualism) — God and soul are completely separate.
- ❖ **Vallabhacharya — Shuddhadvaita** (Pure Non-dualism) — Founder of Pushtimarg.
- ❖ **Nimbarkacharya — Dvaitadvaita** — Soul and God are both different and non-different.
- ❖ These four philosophies form the major philosophical foundations of the Bhakti Movement.

3. **Assertion (A)** : Chaitanya Mahaprabhu propagated the tradition of Kirtan.

**Reason (R)** : In his opinion, sacrifice and penance are the best means to attain God.

- (1) (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect
- (2) (R) is correct but (A) is incorrect
- (3) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (4) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not a correct explanation of (A)
- (5) Question not attempted

**Ans - (1)**

**Explanation:**

|       |                                                                                                |
|-------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (A) ✓ | He made Kirtan (devotional singing and dancing) a central practice of Bhakti.                  |
| (R) ✗ | He emphasized emotional devotion (Prema Bhakti) and Kirtan, not ritualistic Yajna and Tapasya. |

**Other Important Information**

- ❖ **Chaitanya Mahaprabhu** (1486-1533 CE) was the founder of Gaudiya Vaishnavism.
- ❖ He stressed **Radha-Krishna Bhakti**.
- ❖ His **Kirtan** tradition is still very popular in Bengal,



## (8) Mughal Period: Political challenges and reconciliation- Afghan, Rajput, Deccan States & Maratha

1. Arrange the following events in correct chronological order (from beginning to end) –

- (A) Battle of Khanwa
- (B) Battle of Ghaghra
- (C) First Battle of Panipat
- (D) Battle of Chanderi

Select the correct answer using code given below :

- (1) (A), (B), (C), (D)
- (2) (C), (A), (D), (B)
- (3) (D), (B), (A), (C)
- (4) (B), (C), (D), (A)
- (5) Question not attempted

**Answer - (2)**

**Explanation:**

| Battle Name                 | Date             | Brief Description                    |
|-----------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (A) First Battle of Panipat | 21 April, 1526   | Babur vs Ibrahim Lodi                |
| (B) Battle of Khanwa        | 17 March, 1527   | Babur vs Rana Sanga                  |
| (C) Battle of Chanderi      | 20 January, 1528 | Babur vs Medini Rai                  |
| (D) Battle of Ghaghra       | 6 May, 1529      | Babur vs Mahmud Lodi + Bengal forces |

### Other Important Information

#### Major Battles of Babur

##### 1. First Battle of Panipat (21 April, 1526)

- ❖ Opponents: Babur vs Ibrahim Lodi
- ❖ Key Strategy: Babur used Tulghama formation and Rumi tactic (700 wheeled gun carriages). First major use of artillery in India.
- ❖ Result: Ibrahim Lodi killed.
- ❖ Significance:
  - The foundation of the Mughal Empire was laid in India.
  - Babar said, "There will be no more poverty in Kabul."
  - Humayun gifted Kohinoor diamond to Babar.

##### 2. Battle of Khanwa (17 March, 1527)

- ❖ Opponents: Babur vs Rana Sanga (Rajput confederacy) + Mahmud Lodi + others.
- ❖ Key Events: Babur declared Jihad, took a vow to abstain from wine.
- ❖ Result: Rana Sanga defeated.
- ❖ Significance:
  - Major blow to Rajput power.
  - Babur assumed the title "Ghazi".

##### 3. Battle of Chanderi (20 January, 1528)

- ❖ Opponents: Babur vs Medini Rai.
- ❖ Key Events: Rajput women performed Jauhar. Babur built a tower of enemy skulls.
- ❖ Significance:
  - Babur established control over the Malwa region.
  - Shershah Suri also fought on behalf of Babar in this war.

##### 4. Battle of Ghaghra (6 May, 1529)

- ❖ Opponents: Babur vs Mahmud Lodi + Nasrat Shah (Bengal).
- ❖ Special Feature: First combined land and river battle in medieval India.
- ❖ Significance:
  - Babur's last major battle. Bihar came under his control.

2. Consider the following statements:

- (A) 1532 AD. Sher Shah helped Mahmud Lodi against Humayun in the Battle of Dauhariya.
- (B) In the battle of Giri-Sumel, Kalyanmal of Bikaner and Viramdev of Merta supported Sher Shah.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (1) Only (A) is correct.
- (2) Only (B) is correct.
- (3) Both (A) and (B) are correct.
- (4) Neither (A) nor (B) is correct.
- (5) Question not attempted

**Answer- (3)**

**Explanation:-**

|       |                                                                                                         |
|-------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (A) ✓ | Sher Khan (Sher Shah) supported Mahmud Lodi against Humayun in the Battle of Dauharia (1532).           |
| (B) ✓ | In the Battle of Girisumel (1544), rulers of Bikaner and Merta helped Sher Shah against Maldev Rathore. |

### Other Important Information

- ❖ The **Battle of Dauharia** took place in **1532 CE**.
- ❖ Mahmud Lodi (brother of Ibrahim Lodi) was fighting against Humayun.
- ❖ Sher Khan (later Sher Shah) provided military support to Mahmud Lodi against Humayun.
- ❖ This was part of Sher Shah's early political strategy.
- ❖ The **Battle of Girisumel** (1544 CE) was fought between Sher Shah and **Maldev Rathore** of Marwar.
- ❖ **Kalyanmal** (ruler of Bikaner) and **Veeramdev** (ruler of Merta) supported Sher Shah in this battle.
- ❖ Their support helped Sher Shah secure victory against the powerful Maldev Rathore.



## (9) Indian knowledge and value system: Varnashram, Purusharth, Sanskar, philosophy and education system

1. Which of the following statements are correct regarding the Ashrama System?
- (A) All four Ashramas are clearly mentioned in the Later Vedic period.
- (B) Jabala Upanishad mentions four Ashramas.
- (C) Chandogya Upanishad mentions only three Ashramas.
- (D) After the Upanayana Sanskara, a student entered the Grihastha Ashrama.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- (1) Only (A) and (C) are correct.
- (2) Only (B) and (C) are correct.
- (3) Only (A) and (B) are correct.
- (4) Only (D) and (C) are correct.
- (5) Question not attempted

**Answer - (2)**

**Explanation:-**

| (A)✗                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | In the early Later Vedic period, only three Ashramas are mentioned. The complete four-Ashrama system developed later. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (B):✓                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Jabala Upanishad clearly mentions Brahmacharya, Grihastha, Vanaprastha, and Sannyasa.                                 |
| (C):✓                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Chandogya Upanishad refers to only three Ashramas (Brahmacharya, Grihastha, Vanaprastha).                             |
| (D)✗                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | After Upanayana, the student enters <b>Brahmacharya Ashrama</b> .                                                     |
| Other Important Information                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                       |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ The Ashrama system evolved during the Later Vedic period but became fully structured in the Upanishadic period.</li> <li>❖ <b>Jabala Upanishad</b> is the earliest clear source mentioning all four Ashramas.</li> <li>❖ <b>Chandogya Upanishad</b> does not mention Sannyasa Ashrama.</li> <li>❖ Brahmacharya was the stage of education and character building, while Grihastha was the stage of household responsibilities.</li> <li>❖ The main purpose of the Ashrama system was to organize human life into systematic stages.</li> <li>❖ After the Upanayana Sanskara, a student entered the Brahmacharya Ashrama, not the Grihastha Ashrama.</li> </ul> |                                                                                                                       |

2. In which of the following Ashramas was there the widest scope for the fulfillment of **Dharma, Artha, Kama, and Moksha**?

- (1) Brahmacharya
- (2) Grihastha
- (3) Vanaprastha
- (4) Sannyasa
- (5) Question not attempted

**Answer- (3)**

**Explanation:-**

| ❖ Grihastha Ashrama is considered the most important stage for the practical fulfillment of all four Purusharthas.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Other Important Information                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ In Vedic tradition, human life was considered 100 years and divided into four Ashramas.</li> <li>❖ <b>Brahmacharya Ashrama</b> — Stage of education and character building.</li> <li>❖ <b>Grihastha Ashrama</b> — The most significant stage where a person marries, runs a family, serves society, earns wealth, and follows Dharma. It also lays the foundation for Moksha.</li> <li>❖ <b>Vanaprastha Ashrama</b> — Stage of gradual renunciation and spiritual preparation.</li> <li>❖ <b>Sannyasa Ashrama</b> — Stage of complete detachment and attainment of Moksha.</li> <li>❖ Grihastha Ashrama is called the “King of Ashramas” because it supports the other three stages.</li> </ul> |

3. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?

| Ashrama                    | Chief Characteristic    |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) Brahmacharya -         | Family Maintenance      |
| (2) Grihastha -            | Social Responsibilities |
| (3) Vanaprastha -          | Formal Education        |
| (4) Sannyasa -             | Earning Wealth          |
| (5) Question not attempted |                         |

**Answer- (2)**

**Explanation:-**

| Ashrama          | Chief Characteristic                                                        |
|------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (1) Brahmacharya | It was the stage of education and discipline, not family maintenance.       |
| (2) Grihastha    | It was the stage of social and familial responsibilities.                   |
| (3) Vanaprastha  | It was the stage of spiritual reflection, not formal education.             |
| (4) Sannyasa     | It was the stage of renunciation and pursuit of Moksha, not earning wealth. |

**(10) British Imperialism and Resistance – Maratha, Mysore, Sikh**

1. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

**List-I (War)**

- (A) Anglo-Sikh War  
(B) Anglo-Nepal War  
(C) Anglo-Tibetan War  
(D) Anglo-Burma War

**List-II (End Treaty)**

- (i) Lhasa Treaty (1904)  
(ii) Yandbu Treaty (1826)  
(iii) Sugauli Treaty (1816)  
(iv) Lahore Treaty (1846)

**Code:**

- (1) A-(iv), B-(iii), C-(i), D-(ii)  
(2) A-(i), B-(ii), C-(iii), D-(iv)  
(3) A-(iii), B-(iv), C-(ii), D-(i)  
(4) A-(ii), B-(i), C-(iv), D-(iii)  
(5) Question not attempted

**Answer: (1)**

**Explanation:**

| List-I (War)           | List-II (End Treaty)    |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| (A). Anglo-Sikh War    | - Lahore Treaty (1846)  |
| (B). Anglo-Nepal War   | - Sugauli Treaty (1816) |
| (C). Anglo-Tibetan War | - Lhasa Treaty (1904)   |
| (D). Anglo-Burma War   | - Yandbu Treaty (1826)  |

**Additional information****Treaty of Lahore (1846)**

❖ **Related:** The end of the first Anglo-Sikh War.

❖ **Terms:**

- King Dalip Singh of Punjab provided all the states and forts of Doab of the southern region of Sutlej, Sutlej and Vyas rivers to the British.
- The number of Sikh soldiers was limited.
- The British Army got the right to variance uninterrupted in Punjab.
- In Punjab, no other European will be given jobs except the British.
- Dalip Singh was made the Maharaja, Rani Jinda as the patron, and Lal Singh was made the Prime Minister.
- The British Governor General assured not to interfere in internal affairs.

❖ **Result/Importance:**

- The British captured Lahore, Jammu and Kashmir etc. areas; Sikh power weakened, and British influence in Punjab increased.

**Treaty of Bhairawal (1846)**

❖ **Related:** Rebellion of Sikhs after Lahore Treaty; The result of the first Anglo-Sikh war.

❖ **Terms:**

- Rani Zinda was removed from the post of Administrator.
- An Advance Council was constituted for Punjab, which included 8 Sikh chieftains under the chairmanship of British resident Henry Lawrence.

❖ **Result/Importance:**

- The British established indirect control over Punjab; The Sikhs were derogatory, which prepared the basis of the Second Anglo-Sikh War (1848–49).

**Treaty of Sugauli (1816)**

❖ **Related:** End of Anglo-Nepal War (1814–16).

❖ **Terms:**

- Nepal provided the British with most of the regions of Garhwal and Kumaun district as well as the Himalayas.
- The English state and Nepal's border were fixed.
- Nepal withdrew all its rights from Sikkim.
- Permission to hold a British resident in Kathmandu, the capital of Nepal.

❖ **Result/Importance:**

- Heavy benefits to the British; Nepal became a friend kingdom; The recruitment of Gorkha soldiers began; The British should get areas like Shimla, Mussoorie, Nainital; Easy route was available for Central Asia.

**Treaty of Yandbu (1826)**

❖ **Related:** The end of the first Anglo-Burma War (1824–26).

❖ **Terms:**

- Burma, the province of Tenasirim and Arakan, gave it to the British.
- Manipur was considered independent.
- Burma left its rights from Assam and Cachar (flood plain) states.
- The Burma government gave compensation of one crore rupees.

❖ **Result/Importance:**

- The British got enough land in the northeast; British reputation increased; Lord Amherst received the title of 'Earl of Arakan'; The basis of the Second Anglo-Burma War (1852) was prepared.

**Treaty of Lhasa (1904)**

❖ **Related:** End of Anglo-Tibetan War (1903–04).

❖ **Terms:**

- The British got the rights to set up business centers in Gyantse, Matung and Gartok.
- Approval of the establishment of British Resident in Gyantse (Later limited control over Lhasa by Russian intervention).
- The burden of 75 lakh rupees (later 25 lakhs from Russian intervention) on Tibet for

**(11) Revolt of 1857**

1. Below are two statements:

**Statement (I):** On March 29, 1857, a soldier from the 34th Native Infantry at Barrackpore Cantonment initiated a revolt.

**Statement (II):** On May 10, 1857, a revolt began at Meerut Cantonment, with the 20th Native Infantry and the 3rd Light Cavalry also participating.

In light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options below:

- (1) Statement (I) is correct, but Statement (II) is incorrect.
- (2) Statement (I) is incorrect, but Statement (II) is correct.
- (3) Both Statement (I) and Statement (II) are correct.
- (4) Both Statement (I) and Statement (II) are incorrect
- (5) Question not attempted

**Answer: (3)**

**Explanation:**

|                                           |                                                                                     |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (I): <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  | Refers to Mangal Pandey, who sparked the revolt at Barrackpore.                     |
| (II): <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Revolt at Meerut (10 May 1857) involved 3rd Light Cavalry and 20th Native Infantry. |

#### Additional information

#### The Revolt of 1857:

- ❖ The British Indian Army used the "Brown Bess" musket initially, but later introduced the new "Enfield Rifles," which used greased cartridges.
- ❖ On March 29, 1857, Mangal Pandey, a soldier of the 34th Native Infantry at Barrackpore Cantonment, sparked a revolt.
- ❖ On April 8, 1857, Mangal Pandey was hanged. He had killed two British officers named "Gough" and "Fusion."
- ❖ On April 24, 1857, 90 soldiers at Meerut Cantonment refused to use the greased cartridges. Of these, 85 soldiers were sentenced on May 9, 1857.
- ❖ On May 10, 1857, the revolt began at Meerut Cantonment, with the 20th Native Infantry and the 3rd Light Cavalry joining in.
- ❖ On May 11, 1857, the rebels declared Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar as the leader of their revolt.
- ❖ **Note:** In addition to the greased cartridges, social, religious, political, administrative, and military factors also contributed to the outbreak of the revolt.

2. Which statement about the nature of the 1857 Revolt is **not correct**?

- (1) L.E.R. Reece considered it a war against Christianity by the staunch religious leaders.
- (2) Dr. K. Dutta considered it an opportunistic rebellion of disgruntled kings and landlords, which was popular but limited.
- (3) Mahatma Gandhi called it the first struggle of the Indian freedom struggle.
- (4) V. D. Savarkar considered it the first joint attempt to challenge foreign power, but it had a sense of nationality.
- (5) Question not attempted

**Answer: (3)**

**Explanation:**

|                                         |                                                                                    |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Reece viewed it as a religious reaction against Christianity.                      |
| (2) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | He termed it limited, opportunistic and lacking unity.                             |
| (3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | V.D. Savarkar regarded this as the "First War of Independence"—not Mahatma Gandhi. |
| (4) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Savarkar described it as a national war of independence with unity.                |

#### Additional information

#### Nature of the Revolution of 1857-

- ❖ For some British historians, it was just a 'soldier rebellion'.
- ❖ **According to Sir John Siley:** It was completely a unpatriotic and selfish soldier rebellion, in which neither the leader nor the public support. The revolution was attended by various sections of common people besides the soldiers; The dissatisfaction of the soldiers was just one reason.
- ❖ Some historians (Fred Roberts, Edward Tompson, G.T. Garte, Sir John Siley, James Outram, William Howard Russell, GB Malleson) consider it a military rebellion.
- ❖ Indian historians (Rameshchandra Majumdar, Surendranath Sen, Hariprasad Chattopadhyay, Puran Chand Joshi) also consider it a small -scale military rebellion; There was a lack of a sense of nationality.
- ❖ Other historians (Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, S.A.A. Rizvi, Benjamin Disraeli, Justice Macarthy, John Bruce Norton, Bipin Chandra) consider it to be the first struggle of the Indian freedom struggle; It was an organized program to evacuate foreign terrorists, connected with public life.
- ❖ If there was only a military rebellion, only soldiers would have participated; But the rural and urban

**(12) British Political, Economic and Administrative policies**

1. Which of the following pair is mismatched?

- (1) Ring-fence Policy - Lord Canning
- (2) Assistant Treaty - Lord Wellesley
- (3) Doctrine of Lapse - Lord Dalhousie
- (4) All of the above are correct
- (5) Question not attempted

**Answer: (1)**

**Explanation:**

|                               |                |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| Ring-fence Policy             | Lord Canning   |
| Assistant Treaty              | Lord Wellesley |
| Doctrine of Lapse             | Lord Dalhousie |
| <b>Additional information</b> |                |

**Ring-Fence Policy -**

- ❖ Warren Hastings 'Ring-Fence' policy was to protect the company's boundaries.
- ❖ This policy of Warren Hastings was reflected in his war with Maratha and Mysore.
- ❖ The states incorporated within the ring-fens were assured to provide military help against their own expenses, on their own expenses. In fact, the policy of the Assistant Treaty of Wellesley was an extension of the ring-fens system.

**Assistant Treaty-**

- ❖ It was a kind of friendship treaty used by Lord Wellesley, who served as the Governor-General of India from 1798 to 1805, in his dealings with the Indian princely states.
- ❖ The use of this treaty established the superiority of British power in India and the fear of Napoleon was also averted.
- ❖ This system discharged a specific role in the spread of the English Empire in India and by this the British received a wide area in India.
- ❖ First this treaty was signed with the Nizam of Hyderabad in 1798 AD.

**Doctrine of lapse-**

- ❖ Lord Dalhousie, who was the Governor General of India from 1848-56 AD, used the 'Doctrine of lapse' or 'Policy of peaceful merger'.
- ❖ Some important princely states were merged into the British Empire by this theory.
- ❖ Dalhousie believed that the old administrative system, run by puppet kingdom and artificial intermediary powers, only increased the suffering of the people.
- ❖ **According to Dalhousie, there were three types of princely states in India-**
  - The princely states, which were never under supreme power and did not pay taxes.
  - Those princely states, which were once under the Mughals or Marathas and now came under the British.

➤ The princely states, which were alive or restored by the British.

- ❖ Thus, Dalhousie tried to mix all the princely states in the British Empire which was not under it.

2. Consider the following statements which is related to Rayatwadi and Mahalawadi system-

- (A) Thomas Munro and Captain Reid are considered the birth of the Rayatwadi system.
- (B) The Rayatwadi system was applicable in the areas of Madras, Bombay, East Bengal, Assam, Coorg (Kodagu) and Sindh etc.
- (C) Under the Mahalawadi system, the British had 30 percent of India.
- (D) In the Mahalawadi system, the entire village or Mahal was considered a unit of land revenue and the people of the village were responsible for giving land revenue.

Which of the following statements are correct?

- (1) Only (A) and (C)
- (2) Only (B), (C) and (D)
- (3) Only (A), (B) and (D)
- (4) (A), (B), (C) and (D)
- (5) Question not attempted

**Answer: (4)**

**Explanation:**

|       |                                                                                  |
|-------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (A) ✓ | Both are regarded as founders of Ryotwari system (Madras region).                |
| (B) ✓ | Applied in large parts (~51%) of British India, especially Madras & Bombay.      |
| (C) ✓ | Mahalwari covered about 30% of British territories (NW Provinces, Punjab, etc.). |
| (D) ✓ | Revenue was collected collectively from village (Mahal).                         |

**Additional information**

**Three types** of land revenue systems were prevalent in the British period-

**Permanent Settlement-**

- ❖ Philip Francis first gave the idea of permanent arrangements in Bengal, but Warren Hastings protested.
- ❖ Lord Cornwallis began a 10 -year settlement in 1790, and made it permanent in 1793.
- ❖ John Shore considered the landlords to be the owners of the land, while James Grant was opposed. Cornwallis supported Shore.
- ❖ Thomas Law, Alexander Doe, and Philip Francis also agreed with Shore.
- ❖ The settlement took place with the landlords. He was made the owner of the land. It is also called Istamarari or Jagirdari.

**(13) Socio religious movements**

1. Consider the following statements:

- (A) After the death of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Keshav Chandra Sen took over the Brahmo Samaj.
- (B) Keshav Chandra Sen published the Tattwabodhini magazine in the Bengali language.
- (C) Keshav Chandra Sen established the Ordinary Brahmo Samaj.
- (D) The Brahma Samaj criticized Hindus for declaring foreign travel against religion.

Which of the above statements are incorrect:

- (1) Only (A) and (B)
- (2) Only (B) and (C)
- (3) Only (A), (B) and (C)
- (4) All statements are true.
- (5) Question not attempted

**Answer: (3)**

**Explanation:**

|       |                                                                                          |
|-------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (A) ✗ | Leadership was taken by Debendranath Tagore, not Keshav Chandra Sen.                     |
| (B) ✗ | <i>Tattwabodhini Patrika</i> was published by Debendranath Tagore's Tattwabodhini Sabha. |
| (C) ✗ | <i>Ordinary Brahmo Samaj</i> was formed by his followers/opponents, not directly by Sen. |
| (D) ✓ | Brahmo Samaj opposed orthodox restrictions like ban on foreign travel.                   |

**Additional information**

**Debendranath Tagore and Brahmo Samaj-**

- ❖ After the death of Raja Rammohan Roy, its reins were handled by Devendra Nath Tagore. He joined the Brahma Samaj in 1842.
- ❖ Devendra Nath Tagore was earlier related to the Gyan Vardhini and Tattwabodhini Sabha, which was aimed at spreading the ancient civilization of India and the ideas of Raja Ram Mohan Roy.
- ❖ The Tattwabodhini Sabha, which was formed in 1839, published a magazine 'Tattwabodhini Patrika' in Bengali language.
- ❖ Devendra Nath Tagore focused on improving Hinduism and tried to save Brahma society from Christian and Vedanta rituals.
- ❖ Under the leadership of Devendra Nath Tagore, the Brahma Samaj emphasized commendable works such as support for widow marriage, promoting women's education, eradication of the polygamy system and ending fanatical religious rituals.

**Keshav Chandra Sen and Brahmo Samaj-**

- ❖ After Keshavchandra Sen took membership of Brahma Samaj in 1858, Devendra Nath Tagore appointed him the new Acharya of the society.

- ❖ Keshavchandra Sen was emphasizing issues like internationalization of society, education of all religions in the society and encouragement of international marriage, due to which he had differences with Devendra Nath Tagore.
- ❖ In 1865, Sen was dismissed from the position of Acharya. In 1866, he formed a new society called the Bharatiya Brahmo Samaj (Nav Vidhan Brahmo Samaj). After this, Devendra Nath Tagore's Brahmo Samaj came to be known as the Adi Brahmo Samaj.
- ❖ In 1878, Keshavchandra Sen married his 13-year-old daughter to the Raja of Cooch Behar with Vedic rituals. Which was strongly opposed by some of Keshavchandra Sen's colleagues. After this, Keshavchandra Sen separated from the Indian Brahmo Samaj and founded 'Ordinary Brahmo Samaj' (By colleagues).

**Importance of Brahmo Samaj-**

- ❖ From the point of view of social reform, Brahma Samaj attacked many principles and superstitions.
- ❖ The society strongly criticized the declaration of foreign travel by Hindus as against religion.
- ❖ It worked for the upliftment of women in the society, opposed the Sati Pratha, demanded removal of purdah system, discouraged child marriage and polygamy, supported widow remarriage and did many important works like providing education to women.
- ❖ The society also opposed evils like caste system and untouchability.

2. 'Dhyan Prakash' and 'Hitavada' newspapers were the main publications of which organization?

- (1) Rajmundri Social Reform Association
- (2) Rahnumai Mazdayasan Sabha
- (3) Servant of India Society
- (4) Social Service League
- (5) Question not attempted

**Answer: (3)**

**Explanation:**

- ❖ **Servant of India Society** published Dhyan Prakash and Hitavada along with *Servant of India*.

**Additional information**

**Servant of India Society (Indian Society)-**

- ❖ The Servant of India Society was founded by Gopal Krishna Gokhale in 1905 AD. After Gokhale's death, Srinivas Shastri became its president.
- ❖ Hriday Nath Kunjaru, N. M. Joshi and Shriram Vajpayee were members of the Service of India Society.
- ❖ There were three main letters of the Services of

**(14) Emergence of Nationalism, The Freedom Struggle & Indian National Movement**

1. Who was the Indian Secretary of the Land-Holders Society (1838)?

- (1) Dwarkanath Tagore
- (2) Prasanna Kumar Thakur
- (3) Pyare Chand Mitra
- (4) Radhakant Dev
- (5) Question not attempted

**Answer: (2)**

**Explanation:**

- ❖ **Prasanna Kumar Thakur** served as the Indian Secretary of the Land Holders Society.

#### Additional information

#### Political institutions before the formation of Congress-

- ❖ The Indian National Congress was not the first political organization in India. However, most of the political institutions which were established in India in the first half of the 19th century were led by the mainly rich and influential classes.
- ❖ The nature of these institutions was local or regional. It made the following demands before the British Parliament through various petitions and applications-
  - Administrative reform
  - Promoting the participation of Indians in administration
  - Dissemination of education

#### Land Holders Society-

- ❖ The Zamindar Association was established by the landlords from Bengal, Bihar and Orissa in 1837, which was renamed in 1838 to the Land Holders Society.
- ❖ On March 19, 1838, Dwarkanath Tagore established the Land Holders Society in Calcutta on the suggestion of Theodore Dickens.
- ❖ It was the first political institution in India. Its objective was to protect the interests of the landlords of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and oppose the government to take over the forgiven land.
- ❖ Prasanna Kumar Thakur, Radhakant Dev, Raja Kali Krishna, Rajkamal Sen etc. were its other prominent members.
- ❖ **Indian Secretary of Land Holders Society was Prasanna Kumar Thakur** and British Secretary William Kabi. After Kabi, William Theobald became its British Secretary.
- ❖ The Land Holders Society also supported the 'British India Society' established by Adams in Britain on July 6, 1839.
- ❖ The British India Society started a journal called 'British India Advocate' in 1841.

2. Consider the following statements:

- (A) Among the liberal leaders, the prominent ones were Dinshaw Wacha, W. C. Banerjee, Rashbehari Ghosh, R. C. Dutt, Badruddin Tyabji, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, P. R. Naidu, Anand Charlu, etc.
- (B) In 1890, Dada Bhai Naoroji decided to hold the session of the Indian National Congress in London.
- (C) He gave a secular form to the national movement.

Select the **correct answer** using the codes given below:

- (1) Statement (A) is true, Statement (B) is false, Statement (C) is true.
- (2) Statement (A) is true, Statement (B) is true, Statement (C) is false.
- (3) Statement (A) is false, Statement (B) is false, Statement (C) is true.
- (4) Statement (A) is true, Statement (B) is true, Statement (C) is true.
- (5) Question not attempted

**Answer: (4)**

**Explanation:**

|      |                                                                                      |
|------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (A): | These were key Moderate (Liberal) leaders of early INC (1885–1905).                  |
| (B): | Naoroji proposed holding a session in London (planned for 1892) but later postponed. |
| (C): | Moderates promoted inclusive and secular nationalism, involving all communities.     |

#### Additional information

#### The Moderate (Liberals) faction of the Indian National Congress. (Congress's first phase 1885-1905)

- ❖ This phase of the Congress is also known as the liberal phase, as the movement at this stage was mainly in the hands of liberal leaders.
- ❖ Among them, Dada Bhai Naoroji, Ferozeshah Mehta, Dinshaw wacha W.C. Banerjee S.N. Banerjee, Rashbehari Ghosh, R.C. Dutt, Badruddin Tayabji, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, P.R. Naidu, Anand Charlu and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya etc. were prominent.
- ❖ These leaders are also known in the names of the leaders of the first phase of the Indian national movement.
- ❖ These leaders believed in liberal policies and non-violent protests.
- ❖ This feature of them separates them from the new nationalists (militants) emerging in the first decade of the 20th century.
- ❖ Liberal leaders, living within the purview of law, were in favor of non-violent and constitutional

**(15) Post Independent Nation Building (up to 2000)**

1. The order of establishment of IITs in India is:

- (1) Kharagpur> Madras> Bombay> Delhi
- (2) Kharagpur> Bombay> Delhi> Madras
- (3) Kharagpur> Bombay> Madras> Delhi
- (4) Kharagpur> Delhi> Bombay> Madras
- (5) Question not attempted

**Answer: (3)**

**Explanation:**

❖ **Correct Order (3)** - Kharagpur (1951) → Bombay (1958) → Madras (1959) → Delhi (1961)

| Additional information                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>❖ In 1952, the first of the five IITs was IIT Kharagpur, which was developed on the model of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), USA.</p> <p>❖ The <b>order of establishment</b> of IITs in India is as follows -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ IIT Kharagpur (1951)</li> <li>➤ IIT Bombay (1958)</li> <li>➤ IIT Madras (1959)</li> <li>➤ IIT Kanpur (1959)</li> <li>➤ IIT Delhi (1961)</li> <li>➤ After that, IIT Guwahati was established in 1994, and IIT Roorkee was established in 2001.</li> </ul> <p>❖ Currently, there are a total of 23 IITs in India.</p> |



2. Which of the following were included in the "Bombay Plan of Economic Development of India"?

- (A) J.R.D. Tata
- (B) Ghanshyamdas Birla
- (C) John Mathai
- (D) Purushottam Das Thakur
- (E) Lala Shri Ram

**Code:**

- (1) Only (A), (B) and (C)
- (2) Only (B), (C), (D) and (E)
- (3) Only (A), (B), (D) and (E)
- (4) All of the above
- (5) Question not attempted

**Answer: (4)**

**Explanation:**

❖ **All the individuals mentioned were involved in the Bombay Plan (1944).**

➤ J.R.D. Tata → Ghanshyamdas Birla → John Mathai → Purushottam Das Thakur → Lala Shri Ram

| Additional information                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>❖ The <b>Bombay Plan</b>, also known as "A brief memorandum presenting the outline of India's economic development plan".</p> <p>❖ It was signed by <b>eight industrialists</b>. These were industrialists-</p> <p>❖ J.R.D. Tata, Ghanshyam Das Birla, Ardeshir Dalal, Lala Shri Ram, Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Ardeshir Darabshaw Shroff, Sir Purushottam Das Thakur and John Mathai.</p> |



3. Who laid the foundation of the 'National Metallurgical Laboratory'?

- (1) Chakravarti Rajagopalachari
- (2) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
- (3) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (4) Thirumal Iyer
- (5) Question not attempted

**Answer: (1)**

**Explanation:**

❖ **Chakravarti Rajagopalachari** laid the foundation stone of National Metallurgical Laboratory (Jamshedpur) on 21 November 1946.

| Additional information                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Established for research in the metal technology sector.</li> <li>❖ First, on 21 November 1946, the foundation stone was laid by <b>Chakravarti Rajagopalachari</b>, the first Governor General of Independent India.</li> <li>❖ It was duly inaugurated by the then Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru on 26 November 1950.</li> </ul> <p><b>National Physical Laboratory, Delhi</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Its foundation was laid by Nehru on 04 October 1947 for research in the field of measurement weighing units.</li> <li>❖ It was inaugurated by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on 21 January 1950.</li> </ul> <p><b>Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Inaugurated by the then Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru on February 17, 1951.</li> </ul> <p><b>Central Electrochemical Research Institute, Karaikudi</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Established in January, 1953 as the National Laboratory of CSIR for research in the field of Electro Chemistry in Tamil Nadu.</li> <li>❖ In the establishment of this institution, Alagappa Chettiar, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Dr. Shanti Swaroop Bhatnagar played a major role.</li> </ul> |










4. How many of the following are correctly matched-

- (A) Central Drug Research Institute - Lucknow
- (B) National Chemical Laboratory - Delhi
- (C) National Fertilizer Limited - Nangal
- (D) Bharat Electronics Limited - Visakhapatnam

**Code:**

- (1) 1
- (2) 2
- (3) 3
- (4) 4
- (5) Question not attempted

**Answer: (3)**

**Explanation:**



**(16) Miscellaneous**

1. Organize the Governor General in a chronological-
- (A) Lord Ellenborough  
(B) Lord Metcalf  
(C) Lord Auckland  
(D) Lord Dalhousie

**Code:**

- (1) (A), (B), (C), (D)  
(2) (A), (C), (B), (D)  
(3) (B), (C), (A), (D)  
(4) (B), (A), (D), (C)  
(5) Question not attempted

**Answer: (3)****Explanation:**

|                   |             |
|-------------------|-------------|
| Lord Metcalf      | (1835–1836) |
| Lord Auckland     | (1836–1842) |
| Lord Ellenborough | (1842–1844) |
| Lord Dalhousie    | (1848–1856) |

**Additional information****Governor General of India-****Lord William Bentinck (1828–1835 AD)-**

- ❖ It is considered 'Father of modern western education in India'.
- ❖ The Resolution of 1835 and Educational Reforms, along with the introduction of English as the official language (Macaulay's Minute on Education).
- ❖ Damation of fraud (1830 AD).

**Lord Metcalf (1835–1836 AD)**

- ❖ He known as the "Press Savior in India".
- ❖ The Calcutta Public Library was established in 1836 AD.

**Lord Auckland (1836-1842 AD)**

- ❖ First Afghan War (1838-42 AD)
- ❖ Tripartial treaty between British, Shah Shuja and Ranjit Singh against Dost Mohammad Khan in 1838 AD.

**Lord Alanbaro (1842–1844 AD)**

- ❖ The slave system was abolished in 1843 AD.

**Lord Harding I (1844–1848 AD)**

- ❖ Female feticide and abolition of human sacrifice.
- ❖ Establishment of Roorkee Engineering College in 1847 AD.

**Lord Dalhousie (1848-1856 AD)**

- ❖ The 'Wood Education Declaration' of 1854 AD and the opening of the Anglo-Vernacular School and Government College.
- ❖ The widow remarriage act, 1856 AD was formatted.
- ❖ In the Central Province, Odisha and Maharashtra, female feticide and human sacrifice were completely banned.

2. Which of the following is \ are correctly matched?
- (A) Financial Decentralization - Lord Mayo  
(B) Ilbert Bill Dispute - Lord Ripon  
(C) Vernacular Press Act - Lord Lytton  
(D) Indian High Court Act - Lord Canning

**Code:**

- (1) Only (C)  
(2) Only (B) and (D)  
(3) Only (A), (B) and (C)  
(4) All are correctly matched .  
(5) Question not attempted

**Answer: (4)****Explanation:**

|                            |              |
|----------------------------|--------------|
| Financial Decentralization | Lord Mayo    |
| Ilbert Bill Dispute        | Lord Ripon   |
| Vernacular Press Act       | Lord Lytton  |
| Indian High Court Act      | Lord Canning |

**Additional information****Viceroy of India-****Lord Canning (1856-1862 AD)**

- ❖ The budget system and departmental system were introduced during his tenure.
- ❖ He passed the Indian High Court Act.
- ❖ The Hindu widow remarriage Act of 1856 AD was passed.
- ❖ Established three universities in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay in 1857 AD.
- ❖ The Archaeological Survey of India was established by Alexander Cunningham in 1861.

**Lord Elgin-I (1862–1863 AD)**

- ❖ High courts were established in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras during its tenure.

**Lord John Lawrence (1864–1869 AD)**

- ❖ Keshav Chandra Sen established the 'Tabernacle of New Dispensation (Nav Vidhan)'.

**Lord Mayo (1869-1872 AD)**

- ❖ Financial decentralization was introduced during his tenure.
- ❖ Rajkot College in Kathiawar and Mayo College in Ajmer were opened for political training of Indian princes.
- ❖ The Statistical Survey of India and the Department of Agriculture and Commerce were established.

**Lord North Book (1872-1876 AD)**

- ❖ During his tenure, the Kuka movement started in Punjab.

**Lord Lytton (1876-1880 AD)**

- ❖ Queen Victoria was awarded the title of 'Kesar-e-Hind' or the empress of India.
- ❖ The Famine Commission formed under the chairmanship of Richard Strachey.
- ❖ The maximum age for the Indian Civil Service (ICS)