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“

My name is Dheeraj Kumar, and I secured Rank 202 in the 70th BPSC Combined competitive Examination, and got selected as SDM.

I used PRAM IAS notes for Prelims PYQs and history notes for Mains preparation. However, Pram IAS played the most important role in my interview preparation.

A senior who had himself benefited from the rigor of the PramIAS interview program recommit to me. I am grateful to the PramIAS board for conducting two mock interviews and providing detailed feedback on my performance.

I am especially thankful to Intab Sir for his deep insights into my personality and for suggesting areas where I could improve my overall performance. Guidance of Sir, gave me greater clarity and confidence. And, I want to confess that I benefited immensely from insights on GS-II.

I am happy to share that, I successfully cleared the BPSC Examination and Pram played a big role in it.

I sincerely thank the entire PramIAS team for their guidance, mentorship, and support throughout this journey.

DHEERAJ KUMAR
(Dheeraj Kumar)
SDM - Rank 202 (BPSC 70th)

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ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL HISTORY

71st BPSC PYQ

Q1. Which one of the following is not related to the Rigvedic period? (71th BPSC 2025)

- A. Gargi
- B. Ghosha
- C. Apala
- D. Vishavara

Ans. A. Gargi

- ◆ Rigvedic women like Ghosha, Apala, and Vishavara are mentioned in the Rigveda as composers of hymns (Rishikas). They contributed to spiritual and philosophical thought in early Vedic society.
- ◆ Gargi was a highly respected woman philosopher and sage from the Vedic period, roughly between 800 and 500 BCE. She was born into the lineage of the sage Garga and was the daughter of the sage Vachaknu. Renowned as a great scholar and expounder of the Vedas, Gargi earned the title Brahmadhini.

Q1. Match List I with List II

List-I	List-II
Event/ Place	Connected with person
A. Chola Gangam Lake	1. Chandragupta Maurya
B. Appointment of Dharma	2. Harshavardhan Mahamatra
C. Assembly at Prayag	3. Rajendra I
D. Sudarshan Lake	4. Ashoka

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
(71th BPSC 2025)

- A. A(3), B(4), C(2), D(1)
- B. A(1), B(4), C(2), D(3)
- C. A(3), B(4), C(1), D(2)
- D. A(2), B(3), C(1), D(4)

Ans. A. A(3), B(4), C(2), D(1)

- ◆ Chola Gangam Lake is connected with Rajendra I (as he built and promoted this water body during the Chola dynasty).
- ◆ Appointment of Dharma Mahamatra is connected with Ashoka (as he appointed them during his reign to promote Dharma).
- ◆ Assembly at Prayag is connected with Harshavardhan (held during his reign at Prayag).
- ◆ Sudharshan Lake is connected with Chandragupta Maurya (the lake was constructed during his rule).

Q2. Consider the following dynasties of Ancient India:

- 1. Shunga
- 2. Maurya

3. Kushana

4. Kanva

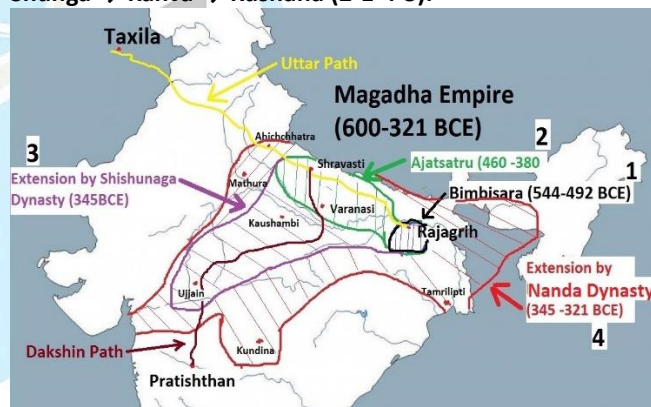
Which of the following is the correct chronological order of their rule? (71th BPSC 2025)

- A. 1-2-3-4
- B. 2-1-4-3
- C. 2-3-1-4
- D. 2-1-3-4

Ans. B. 2-1-4-3

- ◆ Maurya (c. 322–185 BCE) came first; the empire founded by Chandragupta and later ruled by Ashoka.
- ◆ Shunga (185–73 BCE) succeeded the Mauryas after Pushyamitra Shunga overthrew the last Maurya king.
- ◆ Kanva (73–28 BCE) replaced the Shungas after Devabhuti (last Shunga) was deposed by Vasudeva Kanva.
- ◆ Kushana (1st–3rd century CE) ruled much later in northwestern India (notably under Kanishka).

Hence the correct chronological order is: Maurya → Shunga → Kanva → Kushana (2-1-4-3).



Q3. Match List I with List II

List-I	List-II
Places in Ancient India	Presently in which State
a. Karnasuvarna	1. Maharashtra
b. Pragjyotish	2. Gujarat
c. Girnar	3. West Bengal
d. Pratishthan	4. Assam

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
(71th BPSC 2025)

- A. A(3), B(4), C(2), D(1)
- B. A(1), B(4), C(2), D(3)
- C. A(3), B(4), C(1), D(2)
- D. A(2), B(3), C(1), D(4)

Ans. A. A(3), B(4), C(2), D(1)

- ◆ Karnasuvarna was an important ancient city in West Bengal.
- ◆ Pragjyotish was the ancient name for Assam.
- ◆ Girnar is an ancient site located in Gujarat, known for its Jain temples.
- ◆ Pratishthana was an ancient city located in Maharashtra.

Q2. Who among the following rulers, ruled for the maximum period? (71th BPSC 2025)

- A. Muhammad bin Tughluq
- B. Alauddin Khilji
- C. Bahlol Lodi
- D. Balban

Ans. C. Bahlol Lodi

The reigns of these four rulers of the Delhi Sultanate are estimated to be as follows:

- ♦ Alauddin Khilji - approximately 20 years.
- ♦ Muhammad bin Tughlaq - approximately 26 years.
- ♦ Ghiyasuddin Balban - approximately 20/21 years.
- ♦ Bahlol Lodi, the founder of the Lodi dynasty, reigned approximately 38 years, which is clearly longer than all the other rulers mentioned above. His tomb is located at Chirag Dilli in Delhi.

Q4. Which one of the following is not written by Tulsidas? (71th BPSC 2025)

- A. Vinay Patrika
- B. Geetavali
- C. Sahitya Lahari
- D. Kavitaavali

Ans. C. Sahitya Lahari

- ♦ Tulsidas wrote the Ramcharitmanas on the banks of the Ganga at Assi, Varanasi, in the Awadhi dialect of Hindi. Ramcharitmanas is included in UNESCO's Memory of the World Asia-Pacific Regional Register.
- ♦ He composed Vinay Patrika and Kavitaavali in the Braj dialect of Hindi.
- ♦ Other major works include Gitavali, Dohavali, Janaki Mangal, Parvati Mangal, Barvai, Hanuman Chalisa, and others.

Note: Surdas has written Sahitya Lahari.

Q5. Match List I with List II

List-I	List-II
Father	Son
A. Babur	1. Salim
B. Akbar	2. Khusrau
C. Shah Jahan	3. Kamran
D. Jahangir	4. Murad

Select the correct answer using the codes (71th BPSC 2025)

- A. A(3), B(4), C(2), D(1)
- B. A(1), B(4), C(2), D(3)
- C. A(3), B(1), C(4), D(2)
- D. A(2), B(3), C(1), D(4)

Ans. C. A(3), B(1), C(4), D(2)

- ♦ Babar's son was Kamran.
- ♦ Salim is also known as Jahangir, Akbar's son.
- ♦ Shah Jahan's son was Aurangzeb, but since "Murad" is listed as an option, Murad was Shah Jahan's son, though he was not as prominent.
- ♦ Jahangir's son was Khusrau.

Q6. Match List I with List II

List-I (Building)	List-II (Built by)
A. Kabuli Bagh Mosque	1. Qutb ud-Din Aibak
B. Adhai Din Ka Jhopra	2. Nur Jahan
C. Allahabad Fort	3. Akbar
D. Itmad-ud-Daulah Mausoleum	4. Babar

Select the correct answer using the codes given below: (71th BPSC 2025)

- A. A(3), B(4), C(2), D(1)
- B. A(1), B(4), C(2), D(3)
- C. A(4), B(1), C(3), D(2)
- D. A(2), B(3), C(1), D(4)

Ans. C. A(4), B(1), C(3), D(2)

- ♦ Kabuli Bagh Mosque — Built by Babar (Babur) at Panipat after his victory (4).
- ♦ Adhai Din Ka Jhopra — Converted into a mosque by Qutb-ud-Din Aibak in Ajmer (1).
- ♦ Allahabad Fort — Constructed by Akbar at Prayagraj (Allahabad) in 1583 (3).
- ♦ Itmad-ud-Daulah Mausoleum — Commissioned by Nur Jahan for her father, Mirza Ghiyas Beg, in Agra (2).



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70th BPSC Re-Exam

Q7. The oldest civilization in the world is

- A. Indus valley
- B. Chinese
- C. Egyptian
- D. Mesopotamia (Iraq)

Ans-(d) Mesopotamia (Iraq)

Explanation:

1. Mesopotamia (4000–3500 B.C.) – Modern Iraq, Kuwait, Syria

- **Legacy:** First urban civilization with cities like Babylon and Akkad; invented **cuneiform writing**, **Code of Hammurabi**, base-60 system (60-minute hour, 360° circle), and early **astronomy** (12 zodiac signs).
- **Notable Feature:** Continuous cultural identity despite political upheavals.
- **Downfall:** Conquered by Persia in 539 B.C.

2. Ancient Egypt (3100 B.C.) – Along the Nile River

- **Legacy:** **Pyramids**, **mummification**, **hieroglyphics**, 24-hour day, 365-day calendar, and medical/agricultural expertise.
- **Notable Feature:** Monumental construction using massive labor forces.
- **Downfall:** Conquered by Alexander the Great in 332 B.C.

3. Ancient India (3300 B.C.) – Indus Valley (India, Pakistan, Afghanistan)

- **Legacy:** **Urban planning**, drainage systems, baked-brick houses, sacred texts like **Upanishads**, ideas of **reincarnation** and **caste system**.
- **Notable Feature:** Peaceful, highly organized cities like Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro.
- **Downfall:** Possibly due to climate change or tectonic shifts around 1700 B.C.

4. Ancient China (2000 B.C.) – Between Yellow & Yangtze Rivers

- **Legacy:** **Decimal system**, **abacus**, **sundial**, **printing press**, Sun Tzu's *Art of War*, and early statecraft.
- **Notable Feature:** Great infrastructure like **Grand Canal**; precursor to the Great Wall.
- **Dynasties:** Xia, Shang, Zhou, Qin.

5. Ancient Peru (1200 B.C.) – Andes Region (Inca Empire)

- **Legacy:** Urban centers like **Machu Picchu**, **road networks**, knot-based **quipu** accounting, and agricultural innovation.
- **Notable Feature:** No writing system; advanced architecture and engineering.

- **Downfall:** Spanish conquest (1532) aided by **European diseases**.

6. Ancient Mesoamerica (1200 B.C.) – Mexico & Central America

- **Legacy:** Civilizations like **Olmec**, **Zapotec**, **Maya**, **Aztecs**; known for **calendar systems**, **astronomy**, **math**, **picture writing**, and **pyramids**.
- **Notable Feature:** Rich agriculture and human sacrifice rituals.
- **Downfall:** Spanish conquest (1521) with help from Aztec enemies.

Q8. Who was the founder of the Maurya Empire?

- A. Bindusara
- B. Brihadratha
- C. Ashoka
- D. Chandragupta Maurya

Answer: (d) Chandragupta Maurya

Chandragupta Maurya founded the Mauryan Empire which had a large portion of the subcontinent, extending up to the far northwest and was ruled by a single supreme power. Chandragupta Maurya (321 BCE – 297 BCE)

- **Parishishtaparvan**, written by **Hemachandra**, identifies **Chandragupta** as the grandson of the chief of the **peacock tamers clan (Mayura-poshakas)**.
- He was the **chief architect of the Mauryan Empire** and built a vast empire, which included **Bihar, Nepal, western and north-western India, and the Deccan**.
- **War with Seleucus (305 BCE):** The Mauryans **annexed areas in the Hindu Kush** region. These were earlier governed by **satraps (governors)** appointed by **Alexander**.
- This prompted **Seleucus** to campaign against **Chandragupta** to secure his **eastern border**.
- **Treaty with Seleucus Nicator (303 BCE):**
Seleucus **ceded**:
 - **Arachosia** (Kandahar region)
 - **Gedrosia** (southern Baluchistan)
 - **Paropamisadae** (border region of Afghanistan-India)

Also allowed **intermarriage rights** between Greeks and Indians.

- **Greek historians** like **Megasthenes** and **Dionysius** resided at **Chandragupta's court**.
- **Religion:** He **abdicated** the throne and became a disciple of Jain teacher **Bhadrabahu**.

Bindusara (297 BCE – 273 BCE)

- The **Mahabhashya** refers to Bindusara as **Amitraghata** ("slayer of enemies").

- Greek sources call him **Amitrochates**.
- **Conquests:**
 - Subjugated **sixteen states**, almost the **entire Indian peninsula**.
 - Conquered the region between the **Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal**.
 - Expansion halted near **Karnataka**.
- **Deimachus**, ambassador of **Seleucid emperor Antiochus I**, was at Bindusara's court.
- **Religion:** Follower of the **Ajivika sect**.

Ashoka (272 BCE – 232 BCE)

- Served as **Viceroy of Taxila and Ujjain** under his father.
- First Indian ruler to maintain **direct contact with his subjects** via **inscriptions**.
- **Titles & Names:**
 - **Buddhashakya, Ashoka** (Maski Edict)
 - **Dharmasoka** (Sarnath inscription)
 - **Devanampiya** ("Beloved of the Gods")
 - **Piyadassi** (Dipavamsa, Mahavamsa – Sri Lankan chronicles)
- **Kalinga War:**
 - Fought against **Kalinga**, a wealthy and free region with **strong naval power**.
 - Resulted in **massive bloodshed**, deeply impacted **Ashoka**, who then embraced **non-violence**.
- **Religion:** Became a **Buddhist** and convened the **3rd Buddhist Council at Pataliputra**.
- **Dhamma:**
 - 'Dhamma' is the **Prakrit** version of **Sanskrit 'Dharma'**.
 - Not tied to a specific religion, but reflected **ethical conduct, compassion, and tolerance**.
 - Explained through his **Edicts** across the empire.

Dasharatha (232 BCE – 224 BCE)

Samprati (224 BCE – 215 BCE)

Shalishuka (215 BCE – 202 BCE)

Devavarman (202 BCE – 195 BCE)

Shatadhanvan (195 BCE – 187 BCE)

Brihadratha (187 BCE – 185 BCE)

- **Last Mauryan Emperor.**
- **Assassinated** by his **Brahmin commander-in-chief Pushyamitra Shunga**, who founded the **Shunga Empire**.

Q9. Which of the following is not the famous centre for Buddhist Learning in Ancient India?

- Nagpur
- Valabhi
- Vikramshila
- Nālanda

Answer: (a) Nagpur

Detailed Explanation:

- India, during ancient times, was home to some of the **world's earliest universities and centres of Buddhist learning**. Let's explore each of the options to understand why **Nagpur** is the correct answer:

Buddhist Centres of Learning

Nalanda University

- **Established: 5th century CE**
- **Founder/Patron: Kumaragupta I** (ruled **415–455 CE**)
- A major centre for **Buddhism**, along with subjects like **philosophy, medicine, and astronomy**.
- **Numismatic evidence** confirms Kumaragupta I as the **founder and patron** of the Nalanda monastery-university.

Taxila University

- **Location:** Present-day **Pakistan**
- **Founded: 5th century BCE**
- Renowned for **Buddhist studies**, as well as **mathematics, astronomy, and medicine**.
- One of the **earliest universities** in the world.

Vikramshila University

- **Location:** **Bihar**
- **Founded: 8th century CE**
- Prominent centre for **Mahayana Buddhism**.
- Attracted scholars from **India and abroad**.

Valabhi

- Located in **Saurashtra (modern-day Gujarat)**.
- Valabhi was a **prominent Buddhist monastic university** from around **6th to 12th century CE**.
- It was patronized by the **Maitraka rulers**.
- It was a known centre of **Hinayana (Theravada)** learning and was considered **second only to Nalanda**.
- It attracted students from different parts of India and even foreign countries.

Sarnath University

- **Location:** **Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh**
- **Founded: 3rd century BCE**
- Associated with the **study and dissemination of Buddhist teachings**.
- Drew **scholars and pilgrims** from all over **India and the world**.

Mahabodhi Mahavihara

- **Location:** **Bodh Gaya, Bihar**
- **Founded: 3rd century BCE**
- Located at the site where **Buddha attained enlightenment**.

- Became a significant **monastery and learning centre** for **Buddhism**.

Other Important Buddhist Centres

- **Odantapuri**
- **Jagadala**
- **Valabhi**
- **Pushpagiri**
- **Nagarjunakonda**
- **Manyakhet**

Q10. The script written on Ashoka's Pillars is

- A. Brahmi
- B. Samaritan
- C. Pali
- D. Sanskrit

Ans-a (Brahmi)

Script and Language of Ashoka's Inscriptions

Script Variation by Region:

Ashoka's inscriptions were adapted to the **linguistic and cultural diversity** of his empire. The **script and language** varied **regionally**:

Central and Eastern India:

- **Language:** Magadhi Prakrit
- **Script:** Brahmi
- Most of the **major and minor rock edicts and pillar edicts** fall under this category.

North-Western India (Pakistan, Afghanistan region):

- **Languages:**
 - **Prakrit**
 - **Aramaic**
 - **Greek**
- **Script:**
 - **Kharosthi** (for Prakrit and Aramaic)
 - **Greek script** (for Greek inscriptions)
- Examples: **Bilingual inscriptions** found at **Kandahar (Afghanistan)** in **Greek and Aramaic**.

Key Takeaways:

- **Brahmi script** is the **most common** in Ashokan inscriptions.
- **Kharosthi script** was used in the **north-western regions**.
- **Greek and Aramaic** inscriptions show Ashoka's **diplomatic reach and inclusivity** in communication.
- These variations show **Ashoka's administrative pragmatism** and effort to **reach every subject** in his **vast, multilingual empire**.

Q11. Which of the following is not associated with **Chandragupta Maurya**?

- A. Susima
- B. Sanchi
- C. Junagadh inscription of Rudradaman
- D. Vishnugupta

Correct Answer: C. Junagadh inscription of Rudradaman

Explanation:

Let's examine each option:

- **A. Susima** – He was the **eldest son of Bindusara** and **grandson of Chandragupta Maurya**. So, **indirectly associated** with him.
- **B. Sanchi** – Although Sanchi became more prominent under **Ashoka**, the **Mauryan architectural style** and influence began under **Chandragupta's reign**. **Indirect association possible**.
- **C. Junagadh inscription of Rudradaman** – This was **issued by Rudradaman I** of the **Western Kshatrapas** in the **2nd century CE**, long after **Chandragupta Maurya's** time. It mentions the **repair of a dam (Sudarsana Lake)** originally built during the **Mauryan period**, but **Rudradaman himself is not related to Chandragupta Maurya directly**.
- **D. Vishnugupta** – Another name for **Chanakya (Kautilya)**, the **mentor and minister of Chandragupta Maurya**. **Directly associated**.

Q12. Name the major city of the Indus valley civilization that had trade with West Asia.

- A. Ropar
- B. Lothal
- C. Kalibangan
- D. None of the above

Correct Answer: B. Lothal

Explanation:

- **Lothal**, located in present-day **Gujarat**, was a **prominent port city** of the **Indus Valley Civilization**.
- It had a **well-constructed dockyard**, suggesting **active maritime trade**, especially with **West Asian civilizations** like **Mesopotamia**.
- Archaeological finds such as **beads, seals, and weights** show similarities with **Mesopotamian artifacts**, confirming this **trade connection**.

Other Options:

- **Ropar** – Inland site in **Punjab**, no evidence of overseas trade.
- **Kalibangan** – Located in **Rajasthan**, known for **ploughed fields**, not for maritime trade.
- **None of the above** – Incorrect because **Lothal** is the correct answer.

Q13. The temple at Deogarh near Jhansi and the sculptures in the temple at Garhwa near Allahabad are important remains of

- A. Rashtrakuta art
- B. Gupta art
- C. Maurya art
- D. None of the above

Correct Answer: B. Gupta art

Explanation:

- The **temple at Deogarh** (near **Jhansi**, Uttar Pradesh) is one of the **earliest surviving Hindu stone temples**, dedicated to **Vishnu**, and is a **classic example of Gupta architecture** (5th century CE).
- The **sculptures at Garhwa** (near **Allahabad/Prayagraj**) are also attributed to the **Gupta period**, known for their **graceful figures, intricate detailing, and spiritual expression**.

Gupta Art Features:

- Emphasis on **religious themes** (especially Vaishnavism, Shaivism, and Buddhism).
- Development of the **Nagara style** of temple architecture.
- Known as the **"Golden Age of Indian Art and Culture"** due to excellence in sculpture, painting, and architecture.

Q14. The term Zillillah was first used by

- A. Alauddin Khilji
- B. Akbar
- C. Balban
- D. Iltutmish

Correct Answer: C. Balban

Explanation:

- **Zill-i-Ilahi** means **"Shadow of God on Earth"**.
- The term was **first used by Sultan Balban** (reigned 1266–1287 CE) of the **Delhi Sultanate** to emphasize the **divine nature of kingship**.
- Balban believed in the **theory of divine kingship** and strengthened the **monarchical authority**, elevating the Sultan above nobles and courtiers.
- He introduced **strict court etiquette (Sijda and Paibos)** and **discouraged laughter and familiarity** in court.

Other Options:

- **Iltutmish** – First to use the **title of Sultan of Delhi**, but not Zill-i-Ilahi.
- **Alauddin Khilji** – Known for market reforms and strong administration.
- **Akbar** – Later adopted and enhanced the idea of **divine kingship**, but **did not originate** the term.

Q15. Tarikh-i-Firuz Shahi' was written by

- A. Shams Siraj Afif
- B. Yahya Sarhindi

- C. Minhaj Siraj
- D. Isami

Correct Answer: A. Shams Siraj Afif

Explanation:

- **Tarikh-i-Firuz Shahi'** is a historical chronicle that provides an account of the **Delhi Sultanate**, especially focusing on the reign of **Firuz Shah Tughlaq**. It was written by **Shams Siraj Afif**, a court historian during the Tughlaq dynasty. The book gives detailed information on **Firuz Shah's** administration, public works, and reforms.

Other Options Explained:

- **B. Yahya Sarhindi** – Also wrote a work titled '**Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi'**, dealing with later Delhi Sultanate rulers.
- **C. Minhaj Siraj** – Author of '**Tabaqat-i-Nasiri'**, a history of early Delhi Sultanate till **Nasiruddin Mahmud**.
- **Isami** – Wrote '**Futuh-us-Salatin'**, a poetic history of Muslim rulers in India, especially **Deccan region**.

Q16. Chitrakoot temple is located in which State of India?

- A. Chhattisgarh
- B. Orissa
- C. Madhya Pradesh
- D. Uttar Pradesh

Correct Answer: C. Madhya Pradesh

Although part of Chitrakoot extends into Uttar Pradesh, the **Chitrakoot Temple** specifically referred to in many contexts is on the **Madhya Pradesh** side.)

Explanation:

- **Chitrakoot** is a **trans-boundary town**, spread across **Satna district of Madhya Pradesh** and **Chitrakoot district of Uttar Pradesh**.
- The **main temples and religious sites** lie on both sides, but if we are referring to the **Chitrakoot Temple complex**, especially **Kamadgiri and Gupt Godavari**, they are generally located in **Madhya Pradesh**.

Key Sites in Chitrakoot (Madhya Pradesh side):

- **Kamadgiri Temple**
- **Gupt Godavari Caves**
- **Sati Anusuya Ashram**

Q17. During the Delhi Sultanate, the designation 'Muqaddam' or 'Chaudhuri' was used for

- A. Village headmen
- B. Village accountant
- C. Revenue officials
- D. None of the above

Correct Answer: A. Village headmen

Explanation:

- In the **Delhi Sultanate** period, the **Muqaddam** or **Chaudhuri** was the **headman of a village**.

They were **intermediaries** between the **peasants** and the **state**, responsible for:

- **Collecting revenue/taxes** from villagers
- Maintaining **law and order**
- Representing the village in **administrative matters**
- Though they had **some revenue-related responsibilities**, they were **not revenue officials** in the formal bureaucratic sense.

Other Terms:

- **Patwari** – Village accountant (not Muqaddam)
- **Amil** – Revenue official during Sultanate/Mughal period
- **Chaudhuri** – In many regions, also used synonymously with **village headmen or local leaders**

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70th BPSC Pre Exam

Q18. Consider the types of land according to The **Amarkosha**:

- A. Urvara – fertile
 - B. Maru – desert
 - C. Shadvala – grassy
 - D. Devmatrika – watered by rain
- Which of the following is correct?

- (a) B, C and D
- (b) A and B both
- (c) C and D both
- (d) More than one of the above

Answer: (d) More than one of the above

Urvara – Fertile Land

Meaning:

- *Urvara* refers to land that is rich in nutrients, well-watered, and capable of supporting agriculture.
- This term was frequently used in Vedic texts and ancient Indian agricultural literature to describe arable land.

Example:

- The Indo-Gangetic plain was considered *Urvara* due to its fertility.

Maru – Desert or Arid Land

Meaning:

- *Maru* refers to dry, barren, and sandy land where vegetation and agriculture are scarce.
- Commonly associated with desert areas, such as Rajasthan's Thar Desert.

Example:

- "Marubhumi" (desert land) is derived from *Maru* and is seen in texts describing desert-like regions.

Shadvala – Grassy or Pasture Land

Meaning:

- *Shadvala* denotes land covered with grass, suitable for grazing.
- It is lush, green, and supports cattle rearing, making it important in pastoral economies.

Example:

- Land with natural grasslands used by ancient tribes for grazing cattle was known as *Shadvala*.

Devmatrika – Rain-fed Land

Meaning:

- *Devmatrika* literally means "nourished by the gods".
- In agricultural context, it refers to land irrigated naturally by rainfall, without the use of artificial irrigation systems.

Example:

- Rain-dependent agricultural fields were called *Devmatrika* in ancient texts.

Final Answer: (d) More than one of the above

Q19. Consider the following about Ajivika sect:

- Makkhali Gosala was its most important leader.
- Central idea of the philosophy was "NIYATI" — that is fate.
- The discrimination on the basis of caste and class.
- The Ajivikas had regular sabhas for meetings.

Which of the following is correct?

- A and D are correct
- B, C and D are correct
- A, B and D are correct
- More than one of the above

Correct Answer: C. A, B and D are correct

Explanation of Each Statement:

- Makkhali Gosala was its most important leader
 - Absolutely correct. He was the founder and most well-known teacher of the Ajivika sect. He was a contemporary of **Mahavira and Buddha**.
- Central idea of the philosophy was "NIYATI" — that is fate
 - True. The Ajivikas believed in **absolute determinism**. According to them, **everything is preordained** by cosmic force (Niyati), and human effort has no impact.
- The discrimination on the basis of caste and class
 - Incorrect. Like Buddhism and Jainism, Ajivika philosophy **rejected caste discrimination**. It was part of the broader **shramana tradition**, which challenged Vedic orthodoxy.
- The Ajivikas had regular sabhas for meetings
 - Yes, historical accounts suggest that Ajivikas formed **organized communities** and held meetings or **sabhas**, though not as structured as Buddhist Sanghas.

Q20. Which dynasty ruled Magadh (Bihar) after Shishunaga dynasty?

- Nanda Vansh
- Mauya Vansh
- Sunga Vansh
- More than one of the above

Correct Answer: A. Nanda Vansh

Explanation:

The chronological succession of major dynasties in

Dynasties of Magadha

- Haryanka Dynasty (6th century BCE)
- Shishunaga Dynasty (5th century BCE)
- Nanda Dynasty (4th century BCE)
- Mauya Empire (4th – 2nd century BCE)
- Shunga Dynasty (2nd – 1st century BCE)
- Kanva Dynasty (1st century BCE)

- Gupta Empire (4th – 6th century CE)

Magadh (Bihar) is as follows:

- Haryanka Dynasty**
- Shishunaga Dynasty**
- Nanda Dynasty** (Direct successor to Shishunaga)
- Mauya Dynasty** (Founded by Chandragupta Mauya after overthrowing Dhana Nanda)
- Sunga Dynasty** (Succeeded the Mauryas)

- Mahapadma Nanda**, founder of the **Nanda dynasty**, came immediately after **Shishunaga** and expanded Magadh aggressively.
- The **Mauryas** rose to power **after** defeating the last Nanda king, **Dhana Nanda**.
- The **Sungas** succeeded the **Mauryas**, not the Shishunagas.

Therefore:

- Only **Option A** (Nanda Vansh) is **directly correct**.
- Options B and C are later dynasties.
- Option D (More than one of the above) is incorrect in this context.

Q21. Which of the following ruler ruled Assam in the time of Harsha?

- King Dahir
- Aswad Jahan
- Bhaskar Varman
- More than one of the above

Correct Answer: C. Bhaskar Varman

Explanation:

- Harshavardhana (Harsha)** ruled northern India in the **7th century CE** (c. 606–647 CE).
- During his time, the ruler of **Kamarupa (present-day Assam)** was **King Bhaskar Varman**.

About Bhaskar Varman:

- He belonged to the **Varman dynasty** of Kamarupa.
 - He was a **contemporary and ally** of Harsha.
 - The famous Chinese traveler **Xuanzang (Hiuen Tsang)** visited both Harsha's court and Bhaskar Varman's kingdom.
 - Their political alliance was important in eastern India.
- Other options:
- King Dahir** – He was the **last Hindu ruler of Sindh**, not of Assam, and lived in the **8th century CE**, defeated by **Muhammad bin Qasim**.
 - Aswad Jahan** – No such historical ruler associated with Assam or this period.

Q22. Which of the following was the capital of Chera dynasty?

- Madurai
- Kuravur/Karur
- Kanchipuram
- More than one of the above

Answer: (b) Kuravur/Karur

Explanation:

The Chera dynasty was one of the three major Tamil dynasties of ancient South India, along with the Cholas and the Pandyas.

- Kuravur or Karur (modern-day Karur in Tamil Nadu) was the capital of the early Cheras. It was an important center of trade and culture, situated on the banks of the Amaravati River.
- Madurai was the capital of the Pandya dynasty.
- Kanchipuram was the capital of the Pallavas.

Q23. Mallik Kafur also known as "Hazar Dinari" was bought by whom?

- A. Nusrat Khan
- B. Alauddin Khilji
- C. Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
- D. More than one of the above

Correct Answer: A. Nusrat Khan

Explanation:

- **Malik Kafur** was a **Hindu slave** who was purchased for **1,000 dinars**, hence he was nicknamed "**Hazar Dinari**" (meaning "man worth 1,000 dinars").
- He was purchased by **Nusrat Khan**, who was a senior commander under **Alauddin Khilji**.
- Later, **Alauddin Khilji** recognized Malik Kafur's abilities and made him one of his **most trusted generals**.
- **Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq** had no role in Malik Kafur's early life or rise.

Q24. Match the following in the context of the Asht Pradhan system of Maratha rulers:

Officials – Departments

- A. Sachiva – 2. Incharge of Correspondence
- B. Peshwa – 1. Prime Minister
- C. Samant – 4. Foreign Minister
- D. Amatya – 3. Finance Minister

Choose the correct option:

- A. A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2
- B. A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3
- C. A-1, B-2, C-3, D-
- D. More than one of the above

Q25. "Chach Nama" was translated into Persian by:

- A. Muhammad Ali Bin Abu Bakr Kufi
- B. Nurrudin Muhammad Auf
- C. Shams-i-Siraj
- D. More than one of the above

Correct Answer: A. Muhammad Ali Bin Abu Bakr Kufi

Explanation:

- The **Chach Nama** is a historical chronicle that details the Arab conquest of Sindh, particularly the invasion by **Muhammad bin Qasim** in the early 8th century.
- It was **originally written in Arabic** and later **translated into Persian** by **Muhammad Ali bin Abu Bakr Kufi** during the **13th century**, under the patronage of the **governor of Sindh**.
- **Nurrudin Muhammad Auf** and **Shams-i-Siraj Afif** were Persian writers but **not associated with the translation of Chach Nama**

69th BPSC to 39th BPSC

Q26. Consider the following statements : The arrival of Babur into India led to the

1. introduction of gunpowder in the subcontinent
2. introduction of arch and dome in the region's architecture
3. establishment of Timurid dynasty in the region
4. introduction of cannons in warfare

Which of the above statements are correct? (69th BPSC)

- A. Only 1 and 2
- B. 1, 2 and 3
- C. 3 and 4
- D. None of the above

Ans. C. 3 and 4

Detailed Analysis:

Statement 1: - **Incorrect**

- Though **Babur** was a **pioneer in the systematic use of gunpowder artillery**, **gunpowder itself was not new** to India by the time he arrived (1526 CE).
- **Gunpowder** was already introduced in **India in the 14th century**, possibly during the **Bahmani Sultanate** and even in the **Delhi Sultanate under Muhammad bin Tughlaq**.
- Some Indian rulers had **used crude explosive devices and fire-based weaponry** prior to Babur.
- **Keyword for exam:** *Gunpowder was earlier known but not effectively militarized until Babur's arrival.*

Statement 2: **Incorrect**

- **Arches and domes** were architectural elements introduced by the **Turko-Afghan rulers much before Babur**.
- They were a key feature of **Indo-Islamic architecture** from the **Delhi Sultanate period** (13th century onwards).
- **Examples:**

- **Qutb Minar complex** (Iltutmish era)
- **Alai Darwaza** (under Alauddin Khilji, early 14th century)
- Therefore, **Babur did not introduce** them, though **he did refine** the architecture with **Persian and Timurid styles** in later Mughal monuments.

Statement 3: **Correct**

- **Babur** was a **descendant of Timur (from father's side)** and **Genghis Khan (from mother's side)**.
- After defeating **Ibrahim Lodi** in the **First Battle of Panipat (1526 CE)**, Babur established the **Mughal Empire in India**, which was essentially a **Timurid dynasty** in its cultural and genealogical roots.
- Babur's memoirs (*Baburnama*) reflect **Central Asian Timurid legacy** in governance and aesthetics.
- **Keyword for exam:** *Mughal dynasty was Timurid in origin.*

Statement 4: **Correct**

- Babur is credited with the **first effective and organized use of cannons and matchlocks** in Indian battlefield strategy.
- **First Battle of Panipat (1526):**
- Babur used **Ottoman-style field artillery**, deployed by **Ustad Ali Quli** and **Mustafa Rumi**, his Turkish gunmasters.
- The use of **tulughma (flanking tactic)** and **cannon fire** disoriented and devastated Ibrahim Lodi's war elephants and cavalry.
- This marked the **beginning of modern warfare** in India.
- **Keyword:** *Beginning of gunpowder-based artillery warfare in Indian history.*

Q27. Which among the following ports was called Babul Makka (Gate of Makka) during the Mughal period? (69th BPSC)

- A. Calicut
- B. Surat
- C. Cambay
- D. Broach

Ans. B. Surat

Surat was called Gate of Makka because the pilgrimage to Makka started from Surat. Surat is the main city in Gujarat. It is familiar for its textiles and, now, it is one of the main centres of "diamond cutting and polishing". It is an important seaport in the history of the world, during the medieval period. It is known as gate to mecca as many pilgrims set sail from Surat via sea route. It is also known as the gateway of West Asia as Surat is one of the main hubs of goods and clothing traded via sea routes to other Asian countries.

Q28. 'Ashta Pradhan' was a Council of Ministers (69th BPSC)

- A. in the Gupta administration
- B. in the Chola administration
- C. in the Maratha administration
- D. in the Vijayanagara administration

Ans. C. in the Maratha administration

- The Ashtapradhan was a council of ministers in the Maratha administration. It was established by Shivaji Maharaj, the founder of the Maratha Empire, to assist him in the governance of his kingdom.

Q29. The painting of 'Bodhisattva Padmapani' is located at (69th BPSC)

- A. Bagh
- B. Ellora
- C. Ajanta
- D. Badami

Ans. C. Ajanta

Mural Painting of Padmapani

- The mural of the late 5th century Bodhisattva Padmapani may be seen in cave 1 at Ajanta monastery in central India.
- This amazing mural artwork was discovered in the inside of the rock-cut Buddhist monastery of Ajanta in early mediaeval India.
- Padmapani, the Bodhisattva, sits among a swarm of worshipers, including princesses and commoners.
- He stands with his attribute, a blue lotus flower, in his right hand, his long, dark hair falling below a jewelled crown.
- The artist has given significant thought to the placement of the artwork in the cave.
- The bodhisattva looks down at worshippers walking through the shrine's entrance on their approach to the rock-cut Buddha image in a cell at the cave's rear.

Q30. Consider the following statements :

1. Fa-Hien was a Chinese pilgrim who visited India during the reign of Harsha.
2. Hiuen Tsang was a Chinese Buddhist monk who visited India during the reign of Chandragupta II.

Which of the above statements is/are correct? (69th BPSC)

- A. Only 1
- B. Only 2
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. None of the above

Ans. D. None of the above

- Fa-Hien visited India during the reign of Chandra Gupta-II and not during Kanishka's reign. Statement 2 is incorrect as Harsha was not antagonistic to Buddhism when Hiuen -Tsang met him.
- Hiuen Tsang or Xuanzang was a Chinese Buddhist monk who travelled over land from China to India during the reign of King Harsha Vardhan to obtain Buddhist scriptures.

Q31. Match List-I with List-II :

- | List—I | : | List—II |
|----------------|---|----------------|
| a. Charaka | | 1. Mathematics |
| b. Brahmagupta | | 2. Medicine |

- c. Varahamihira 3. Playwright
d. Vishakhadatta 4. Astrology

Select the correct answer using the codes given below. (69th BPSC)

- A. A(2), b(1), c(4), d(3)
B. A(1), b(2), c(3), d(4)
C. A(3), b(2), c(4), d(1)
D. A(1), b(4), c(3), d(2)

Ans. A. A(2), b(1), c(4), d(3)

- Charaka lived between A.D. 150-200 and 100 B.C. He is known as an editor of the medical treatise entitled Charaka Samhita, one of the foundational texts of classical Indian medicine and Ayurveda, included under Brhat-Trayi.
- Indian astronomer and mathematician Brahmagupta lived from 598 to 668 CE. The Khandakhadyaka, a more practical text, and the theoretical Brahmasphutasiddhanta are two of his early works on mathematics and astronomy. For the first time, Brahmagupta provided guidelines for computing with zero.
- The Brihat Samhita, an exhaustive study on architecture, temples, planetary motions, eclipses, timekeeping, astrology, seasons, cloud formation, rainfall, agriculture, mathematics, gemology, perfumes, and many other themes, was one of Varahamihira's most famous works.
- Vishakhadatta was an Indian Sanskrit poet and playwright. The Mudrarakshasa ("The Signet of the Minister") is a historical play in Sanskrit by Vishakhadatta that narrates the ascent of the king Chandragupta Maurya to power in India. Mudrarakshasa is dated variously from the late 4th century to the 8th century.

Q32. Who among the following introduced the Persian festival Nowruz in India? (69th BPSC)

- A. Firuz Shah Tughlaq
B. Alauddin Khilji
C. Balban
D. Iltutmish

Ans. C. Balban

Balban made some rules and regulations for his court and strictly enforced them. Iranian kings were his ideal in this field and introduced many of their traditions in his court. He introduced the rituals of Sizdah (greeting lying on the ground) and Paibos (kissing the feet of the king). He also introduced the rituals to celebrate the Persian festival 'Navroz.'

Q33. Nathpanthis, Siddhas and Yogis made devotional religion popular in (69th BPSC)

- A. Northern India
B. Southern India
C. Eastern India
D. Western India

Ans. A. Northern India

- The nathpanthis, siddhas and yogis were a band of disciples who followed the Bhakti tradition in northern India.
- This group, like the other religious groups of the period, rejected ritualistic practices, conventional religion, and social hierarchies.
- They favoured renunciation and believed in meditation and oneness with the formless reality.
- In order to achieve this feat, they advocated training the mind and body, through yogasanas, breathing exercises, and meditation.
- The messages of the nathpanthis, siddhas and yogis were having an effect as they started to become popular among the lower rungs of the society.
- They criticised conventional religion and promoted devotional religion, which gained much popularity in northern India.

Q34. The Maithili language was started to develop during the reign of which of the following? (69th BPSC)

- A. Chero dynasty
B. Oiniwar dynasty
C. Karnat dynasty
D. Pithipatis

Ans. C. Karnat dynasty

Under the Karnatas, Mithila experienced a period of relative peace which allowed for authors, poets and artists to receive royal patronage. The Maithili language grew strongly during this period as new literature and folk songs were created.

Q35. Nitisara, an early book of politics, was written by (69th BPSC)

- A. Kautilya
B. Kamandaka
C. Charaka
D. None of them

Ans. B. Kamandaka

The Nitisara of Kamandaka, also known as the Kamandakiya-Nitisara, was composed during the period of Gupta Dynasty. It was based on Kautilya's Arthashastra

Ancient Indian Literature

Authors	Books
Amarasimha	Amarakosha
Aryabhatta	Aryabhata (Book on astronomy and mathematics)
Asvaghosha	Buddhacharita (Buddhist literature in Sanskrit) Vajrasuchi Suandarananda
Banabhatta	Harshacharita Kadambari
Bharata Muni	Natyasastra
Bhaskaracharya	Siddhanta Shiromani [4 parts – Lilavati, Bijaganita, Grahaganita & Gola (on Astronomy)]
Bhattin	Ravan Vadha
Bhavabhuti	Uttarama-Charita (Continuation to Valmiki Ramayana) Malati Madhava
Bhoja	Saraswati Kanthabharana

Bilhana	Vikramanadevacharita (Chalukya king Vikramaditya)
Bilhana	Karnasundari
Billala	Bhojaprabandha
Brahmagupta	Brahmasiddhanta Khandakhadya
Chandrabardai	Prithvirajcharita
Charaka	Charaka Samhita (Book on medicine)
Dandi	Dasakumaracharita
Devabhadra	Parsvanathacharita (Jaina Narrative)
Devachandra	Shantinathacharita (Jaina Narrative)
Dhananjaya	Dasharupa
Hemchandra	Dvayashraya Mahakavya; Sapta Sadhana
Hiuen Tsang	Si-yu-Ki
Jayadeva	Prasannaraghava
Jayanka	Prithviraja Vijay
Jayasimha	Kumarapalacharita
Kalidas	Malavikagnimitram (Love story of Agnimitra Sunga (son of Pushyamitra Sunga) and Malavika); Meghaduta; Raghuvamsa; Kumarasambhava; Vikramorvasiyam (Love story of Vikram and Urvashi); Abhijnanashakuntalam (The recognition of Shakuntala).
Kamandaka	Nitisara (On Polity)
King Bhoja	Rajmariganka (On Astronomy)
Lagdhacharya	Book on astrology
Madhava	Madhava Nidana (Book on pathology)
Mathara	Nitishastra (On Polity)
Nyayachandra	Hammirakavya
Padmagupta	Navashasankacharita
Panini	Ashtadyayi
Patanjali	Mahabhasya
Rajashekhara	Karpuramanjari; Bala Ramayana; Bala Bharata; Kavyamimamsa; Bhuvana Kosha; Haravilasa
Sudraka	Mrichakatik (Drama)
Sushruta	Sushruta Samhita (Book on surgery)
Tisata-Vagbhatta's Son	Chikitsakalika or Yogamala
Vagabhatta	Astanga-Sangraha; AstangaHridaya-Samhita
Vakpati	Gudavaho (Yasovarman of Kannauj)
Valmiki	Ramayana
Varahamihira	Panchsiddhantika (Book on Astrology); Suryasiddhanta; Brihatsamhita (book on wide range of topic like planetary movements, geology, architecture etc.)
Vardhamana	Adinathacharita (Jaina Narrative)
Ved Vyasa	Mahabharata
Vijnanaeshvara	Mitakasara
Visaladeva	Harikeli Nataka
Vishakhadatta	Mudrarakshasa (Chandragupta Maurya defeating the Nandas);

Devichandraguptam (Story of Gupta King Ramagupta)

Q36. Futuhat-i-Alamgiri was written by (69th BPSC)

- A. Ishwardas Nagar
- B. Bhimsen
- C. Haridas
- D. None of them

Ans. A. Ishwardas Nagar

The book Futuhat-i-Alamgiri was written by Ishwardas Nagar who was a Mughal officer in the district of Jodhpur for a long time. This work contains some significant events of the reign of Aurangzeb up to 1698.

Q37. According to Chinese source, Meghavarman, the ruler of Sri Lanka, sent a missionary to which of the following Gupta Kings for permission to build a Buddhist temple at Gaya? (69th BPSC)

- A. Chandragupta I
- B. Samudragupta
- C. Chandragupta II
- D. None of them

Ans. B. Samudragupta

- ❖ Samudragupta granted permission to Buddhist king of Ceylon Meghavarman to build a monastery at Bodhi Gaya. Samudragupta was a ruler of the Gupta Empire of Ancient India. As a son of the Gupta emperor Chandragupta I and the Licchavi princess Kumaradevi, he greatly expanded his dynasty's political power.
- ❖ Chandragupta I was succeeded by his son Samudragupta who expanded his empire enormously. Allahabad pillar inscription, describes his achievements.
- ❖ This inscription was composed by **Harisena**, a poet at the court of **Samudragupta**. It was originally a pillar on which emperor Ashoka had an edict inscribed.
- ❖ Samudragupta was known as the Napoleon of India as he was undefeated throughout his political life.
- ❖ Samudragupta was not merely a conqueror; he was also a poet and musician. In one of his coins, he is shown playing a veena.

Q38. In ancient times, the area to the south of the Ganga was known as (68th BPSC)

- A. Takshashila
- B. Chola
- C. Anarta
- D. More than one of the above
- E. None of the above

Ans. E. None of the above

- ❖ In ancient times, the area to the south of the Ganga was known as Magadha.
- ❖ Takshashila was situated between Indus and Jhelum rivers.
- ❖ Chola Kingdom was situated in the south of the Godavari river.

- ❖ Anarta is a Vedic period kingdom of ancient India described in the Mahabharata, roughly forming the northern Gujarat state of India.

Q39. When did the use of iron begin in the Indian subcontinent? (68th BPSC)

- A. Around 12000 years ago
- B. Around 6000 years ago
- C. Around 9000 years ago
- D. More than one of the above
- E. None of the above

Ans. E. None of the above

The earliest reference to the use of Iron (from the present) in Indian subcontinent does not go back beyond 3000 years. This period is not given in any of the option A, B, & C so, the answer is E.

Q40. According to the rock inscription in Sanskrit, composed around the second century CE, Sudarshan Lake, an artificial reservoir was repaired by (68th BPSC)

- A. Kanishka
- B. Rudradaman
- C. Harsha
- D. More than one of the above
- E. None of the above

Ans. B. Rudradaman

SAKAS (100 BC – 150 CE)

- ❖ Sakas who were also known as Scythians, were from **Western China**.
- ❖ The first Shaka king was Maues or Moga (approx 80 BC) who is known from inscriptions and a series of coins.
- ❖ **Mathura, Ujjain and Girnar** were centres of Saka rulers in north India.
- ❖ They ruled in capacity of 'Satrapas' i.e., governors and Mahasatrapas.
- ❖ With control over western Ganga valley, parts of central India and Gujrat, Sakas were almost always at war with Satvahanas and put pressure over Deccan region.
- ❖ **Rudradaman (130 CE – 150 CE)** of Ujjain centre of Sakas is of significance as he finds mention in Junagarh inscription.
- ❖ This inscription is in Sanskrit unlike previous Prakrit inscriptions.
- ❖ Rudradaman got the lake Sudarshan repaired for better irrigation (constructed during the time of Chandragupta Maurya).
- ❖ Bhumak and Nahapan of Girnar centre of Sakas, had their coins spread over many places in western India.
- ❖ Huge number and great variety of silver coins are reported from western India that are attributed to the Sakas.
- ❖ Patronising Indian art and culture many of the Saka rulers got themselves Indianized.
- ❖ Important centre of development of art were **Sanchi, Mathura and Gandhar**.
- ❖ The King of Ujjain defeated Sakas and assumed the title of '**Vikramaditya**' and established the **Vikram Samvat** or

era in **58 CE**.

Q41. The temple of Deogarh near Jhansi and the sculptures in the temple at Garhwa near Allahabad are the important remains of the (68th BPSC)

- A. Gupta Art
- B. Rashtrakuta Art
- C. Maurya Art
- D. More than one of the above
- E. None of the above

Ans. A. Gupta Art

The temple of Deogarh near Jhansi: The Dashavatara Temple is an early 6th century Vishnu Hindu Temple located at Deogarh, Uttar Pradesh which is 125 kilometers from Jhansi, in the Betwa river valley in northern-central India. Built in the Gupta Period, the Dashavatara Temple at Deogarh shows ornate Gupta-style architecture.

Temple at Garhwa near Allahabad: Garhwa fort is a temple complex in Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh, India belonging to the Gupta Period. The temple has many relics belonging to the Gupta Period, which date back to as old as the 5th and 6th centuries. The most notable item in the fort is a figure representing all 10 avatars of Lord Vishnu.

Art And Architecture of Gupta Period

Continued growth of the Ajanta School (Theme: Buddha's life) was accompanied by emergence of Bagh School near Hoshangabad in Madhya Pradesh. In this cave-walls were decorated (painted) in local themes i.e., it related to common people.

- ❖ Sculpture— making made considerable growth with evidences of various stone images.
- ❖ Metal and stone images of Buddha (bronze, Bhagalpur), Shiva and Vishnu are reported from a number of places.
- ❖ Images of God appeared first time.
- ❖ Stupa and cave construction reduced and temple construction (Shikhara) picked up:
 - *Dashavatar Temple, Jhansi, U.P.*
 - *Bhitargav Temple (Brick) Kanpur, U.P.*
 - *Parvati Temple, Nachnakuthara, M.P.*
 - *Vishnu Temple, Jabalpur, M.P.*
 - *Bagh cave Paintings belongs to this period.*

Q42. In which of the following battles are the main opponents not correctly stated? (68th BPSC)

- A. First Battle of Panipat-Babur and Ibrahim Lodi
- B. Second Battle of Panipat-Tipu Sultan and Marathas
- C. Battle of Haldighati-Maharana Pratap and Akbar
- D. More than one of the above
- E. None of the above

Ans. B. Second Battle of Panipat-Tipu Sultan and Maratha.

The second Battle of Panipat was fought between Hem Chandra Vikramaditya, popularly called Hemu, and the army of Akbar on November 5, 1556. It was a decisive victory for Akbar's generals Khan Zaman I and Bairam Khan.

Q43. During the Delhi Sultanate, the designation, "Muqaddam or Chaudhari", was used for (68th BPSC)

- A. Revenue officials
- B. Village Accountants
- C. Village Headman
- D. More than one of the above
- E. None of the above

Ans. C. Village Headman

Muqaddam or Chowdhary was a village Headman and in this capacity only was the highest revenue authority in the village and not just any revenue official or village accountant. Even today village headman are often called Chowdhary in that region. Hence option c is correct.

Administrative Unit	Head
Iqta (Province)	Muqti or Wali
Shiq (District)	Siqdar
Paragana (Taluka)	Chaudhary and Amil
Gram (Village)	Muqaddam, Khut

Q44. Tabaqat-i-Akbari, which has been sometimes considered more reliable than Abul Fazl's Akbarnama was written by (68th BPSC)

- A. Nizamuddin Ahmad
- B. Abdul Hamid Lahori
- C. Gulbadan Begum
- D. More than one of the above

Ans. A. Nizamuddin Ahmad

Tabaqat-i-Akbari, which has been sometimes considered more reliable than about fazl's Akharnama, was written by Nizamuddin Ahmad. He belonged to a very respectable Family and his forefathers served the ancestors of Akbar. He himself was appointed on the post of Mir Bakshi during the reign of Akbar.

Q45. Who among the following famous rulers founded a suburban township of Nagalapuram, near Vijayanagara after his mother's name? (68th BPSC)

- A. Harihara
- B. Bukka
- C. Krishnadevaraya
- D. More than one of the above

Ans. C. Krishnadevaraya

Krishna Devaraya (1509-1529 AD)

- ❖ The most famous king Vijayanagara Empire (from Tuluva dynasty).
- ❖ Liberated Mohammad Shah & assumed the title "Yavanarjya Prathishtapanacharya".
- ❖ The author of Manu Charitramu was the greatest among Ashtadiggajas.
- ❖ His empire extended from the river Krishna in the north to River Cauvery in the south; the Arabian Sea in the west to Bay of Bengal in the east.
- ❖ He had a cordial relationship with Portuguese.
- ❖ He authored "Amuktamalyada" (Telgu work on polity) and "Jambavati Kalyanam" (Sanskrit drama).

- ❖ Krishna Deva Raya was a great builder as well. He built the Hazara Rama temple and the Vittalaswami temple.
- ❖ Patronized Telugu, Kannada, Sanskrit, and Tamil scholars & poets.
- ❖ He had 8 eminent scholars 'Ashtadiggajas' at his royal court.
- ❖ He built a new city called Nagalapuram in memory of his mother.
- ❖ Other titles: Andhra Bhoja and Andhra Pitamaha

Harihara

- ❖ Harihara I founded the Vijayanagara empire and was also known as 'Hakka' or 'Vira Harihara.' He was Bhavana Sangama's eldest son and a Kuruba clan descendant.
- ❖ He was also the founder of the Sangama Dynasty. Following his ascension to power, he built a fort at Barkuru on the western coast of what is now Karnataka.
- ❖ He ruled the northern parts of the Hoysala Empire before assuming control of the kingdom in 1343, following the death of Hoysala Veera Ballala III.
- ❖ Harihara I was known as 'Karnataka Vidya Vilas,' 'Arirayavibhada,' or 'fire to enemy kings,' and 'Bhashegetappuvarayaraganda,' or punisher of feudal lords who failed to keep their promises according to the inscriptions of his time.

Bukka

- ❖ Bukka Raya I was a Sangama Dynasty ruler who ruled over the Vijayanagara Empire. This ancient ruler supported Telugu poet Nachana Soma.
- ❖ The accounts of Bukka's and Raya's early lives are shrouded in mystery, and many legends surround these people. Harihara I was also known as Hakka.
- ❖ According to popular belief, Hakka and Bukka were born in the Kuruba clan and served as commanders in the King of Warangal's royal army.
- ❖ Following Muhammad Bin Tughlaq's defeat of Warangal's ruler, Hakka and Bukka were captured, imprisoned, and transferred to Delhi. They were compelled to convert to Islam

Q46. Which Gupta ruler assumed the throne after killing his "elder brother"? (67th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Samudragupta
- B. Chandragupta II
- C. Skandagupta
- D. Shri Gupta

Ans. B. Chandragupta II

Before Chandragupta II, his elder brother Ramgupta ascended the throne after the death of Samudragupta. At Sringerarupakam, Ramgupta was badly defeated by a Saka Chieftain. To secure the people, he agreed to Surrender his queen Dhruva Devi to Saka rules. Chandragupta II objected this and Chandragupta II in disguise of queen Dhruva Devi entered enemy's camp and killed saka king to restore huge empire, queen and the dynasty, later Chandragupta II killed his brother and married to his widow Dhruva Devi.

Q47. Who laid the foundation of Vardhana Dynasty? (67th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Rajyavardhana
- B. Adityavardhana
- C. Prabhakara Vardhana
- D. Pushyabhuti

Ans. D. Pushyabhuti

No concrete information about the founder of the Vardhan Dynasty available. In his legendary account 'Harshacharita', Banabhatta gives an account of the origin of the Vardhan Dynasty. He says that Pushyabhuti was the founder of the Vardhan Dynasty. This is the most accepted view on the founder of the Vardhan Dynasty.

Rajyavardhana

Rajyavardhana, also known as Rajya Vardhan, was the king of Thanesar from 605 to 606, and the eldest son of Prabhakaravardhana and member of the Pushyabhuti dynasty. He ascended the throne after his father's death and was succeeded by his younger brother, Harsha.

Adityavardhana

Adityavardhana was a king of Thanesar in northern India around the time of the decline of the Gupta Empire. He was the third ruler of the Pushyabhuti/bais dynasty, and father of Prabhakaravardhana. Adityavardhana's father was Rajyavardhana I and his grandfather, Naravardhana, the founder of the Srikantha dynasty of Tanesar.

Prabhakar Vardhana

Prabhakar Vardhana was the first notable king of the Vardhana Dynasty. But he was not the founder of the Vardhana Dynasty. He was the fourth ruler of the family. He extended his control over neighbouring states. His capital was Thaneswar.

Q48. Who established trade relations with Roman Empire? (67th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Cheras
- B. Western Shakas
- C. Vakatakas
- D. Kushanas

Ans. D. Kushanas

Throughout the reign of the Cheras, trade continued to bring prosperity to the tamil country (Part of which is modern Kerala) with spices, ivory, timber, pearls exported to Rome, Egypt, Greece etc. Evidence for extensive foreign trade from ancient times is available throughout the Malabar coast from Roman, Greek and Arabic coins unearthed from Kollam, Kudungallur, Eyyal in Northern Kerala.

Note:- As per final answer key Kushanas is considered as the correct answer.

Q49. The Muslim ruler whose empire regarded as a part of Dar-al-Islam was (67th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Razia
- B. Iltutmish
- C. Nasir-uddin
- D. Balban

Ans. B. Iltutmish

The Muslim ruler whose empire regarded as a part of "Dar-al-Islam" was "Iltutmish".

"Dar-al-Islam" designates a territory where Muslims are free to practice their religion as per Islamic laws.

"Dar-al-Harb" represents those lands ruled by non-believers.

Q50. Who among the following opposed the power of the Khalifa? (67th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Alauddin Khilji
- B. Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
- C. Balban
- D. Iltutmish
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Ans. E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Alauddin Khilji opposed the power of Khalifa and declared himself as sultan without any consultation from the Khalifa. He was the first ruler of Delhi sultanate who did not ask for manshur (Letter of investiture) from Khalifa but called himself the deputy of Khalifa. Balban also opposed the power of the Khalifa.

Q51. Tughril Khan raised a standard of revolt during whose reign? (67th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Alauddin Khilji
- B. Feroz Tughlaq
- C. Khizr Khan
- D. Balban

Ans. D. Balban

Tughril Khan the governor of Bengal, revolted against Balban. Balban marched to Bengal with a powerful army to suppress the revolt led by Tughril Khan. Latter with his entire family he was killed and their heads were displayed in the streets. All the supporters of Tughril Khan were chased and killed.

Q52. Who was the first Mughal ruler fought against the British? (67th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Aurangzeb
- B. Shah Jahan
- C. Bahadur Shah Zafar
- D. Jahangir

Ans. A. Aurangzeb

Aurangzeb was the first Mughal emperor conflicted with British in 1689. Child's war was a war between the English East India Company and the Mughal Empire of India which lasted from 1686 to 1690.

Additional facts

- ❖ Aurangzeb succeeded Shah Jahan to the Mughal throne but not with the rule of succession of eldest son but by the force of sword. The sword was a symbol of power in the Mughal period. The decision of succession was settled only by the strength of the sword.
- ❖ The coronation of Mughal emperor Aurangzeb was held twice. His first coronation was held on July 31, 1658 in Delhi. His second coronation took place after the success in the battle of 'Khajwa' and 'Devarai' in Delhi, on June 15, 1659. Assuming the title of 'Abdul Muzaffar

Muhiuddin Muhammad Aurangzeb Bahadur Alamgir Padshah 'Ghazi', he sat on the throne as the Mughal emperor.

- ❖ There was a battle between Aurangzeb and Dara Shukoh on April 15, 1658, in Dharamat, near Ujjain in Madhya Pradesh. Dara Shukoh was supported by Raja Jaswant Singh of Jodhpur and Aurangzeb was supported by Prince Murad.
- ❖ The Battle of Samugarh took place on May 29, 1658 between Aurangzeb's and Murad's joint forces against Dara Shikoh in which Dara Shikoh was defeated

Q53. Which of the following Harappan sites is in Gujarat? (67th BPSC cancelled exam)

- A. Lothal
- B. Dabarkot
- C. Kalibangan
- D. Rakhigarhi

Ans. A. Lothal

Lothal

- **Location:** Ahmedabad, Gujarat, on Bhogva river near Gulf of Cambay
- **Excavated by:** R. Rao
- **Year of Excavation:** 1954–55
- **Major Findings:** Divided into six sections, bead-making factory, rice husk, ivory weight balance, dockyard, fire altars, terracotta figure of horse

Kalibangan

- **Location:** Hanumangarh District, Rajasthan on the bank of Ghaggar river
- **Excavated by:** Amlanand Ghose
- **Year of Excavation:** 1953
- **Major Findings:** Granary, ploughed field, wooden drainage, earthquake evidence, wooden plough, camel's bone, fire altars, earthen (unbaked) bricks

Rakhigarhi

- **Location:** Hisar, Haryana on the Drishdavati river
- **Excavated by:** Surajbhan
- **Year of Excavation:** 1969
- **Major Findings:** Largest Harappan site, fire altars, cylindrical seal, terracotta wheel

Dabarkot

- **Location:** Baluchistan province, Pakistan
- **Excavated by:** (Not specifically recorded)
- **Year of Excavation:** (Not clearly documented)
- **Major Findings:** Various artifacts and figurines showing Harappan cultural connection

Q54. Who was the founder of the Chola Dynasty? (67th BPSC cancelled exam)

- A. Vijayalaya
- B. Karikala
- C. Aditya I
- D. Rajaraja I

Ans. A. Vijayalaya

Emergence of Cholas began with Vijayalaya (850–871 CE) conquering the Kaveri delta from Muttaraiyar. He built the city of Thanjavur and established the Chola kingdom in 850. Rajaraja I is the most celebrated of the Chola kings. He engaged in naval expeditions and emerged victorious on the West Coast, Sri Lanka and conquered the Maldives in the Indian Ocean. Rajendra I defeated Mahipala 1 of Bengal. Rajendra III was the last Chola king who was defeated by Jatavarman Sundarapandya II

Q55. Who wrote the book, "Kirtarjuniya"? (67th BPSC cancelled exam)

- A. Bhatti
- B. Shudraka
- C. Kalidasa
- D. Bharavi

Ans. D. Bharavi

Book - Authors

- ❖ Mudrarakshasah Vishakhadatta
- ❖ Rajtarangini Kalhana
- ❖ Kathasaritsagar - Somdeva
- ❖ Kamasutra - Vatsayana
- ❖ Indica - Megasthenes
- ❖ Kirtarjuniya - Bharavi
- ❖ Lilawati - Bhaskara II
- ❖ Harshacharita, Kadambari, Nagananda, Ratnavali - Harsha Vardhan

Q56. The Qutub Minar was completed by (67th BPSC cancelled exam)

- A. Iltutmish
- B. Qutb-ud-din-Aibak
- C. Ulugh Khan
- D. Raziya Sultana

Ans. A. Iltutmish

Qutub-ud-din Aibak, the first Muslim ruler of Delhi, commenced the construction of the Qutab Minar, but could only finish the basement. His successor, Iltutmish, added three more storeys, and in 1368, Firoz Shah Tughlak carried out restoration work.

Q57. Who was the founder of the Vijayanagara Empire? (67th BPSC cancelled exam)

- A. Deva Raya I
- B. Krishnadeva Raya
- C. Harihara-Bukka
- D. Vira Narasimha Raya

Ans. C. Harihara-Bukka

In 1336, Vijayanagar kingdom was established by Harihara and Bukka, who were two brothers and served in the army of Muhammad-binTughlaq. They broke away from the Delhi Sultanate and established an independent state in Karnataka and established the capital city Vijayanagar on the banks of river Tungabhadra in 1336.

DYNASTY	DESCRIPTION
Sangama (1336-1485)	Sangama was the first dynasty to rule over the Vijayanagara empire. The founders of the empire, Harihar I and Bukka belonged to this dynasty. It ruled from 1334 AD to 1485 AD.
Saluva (1485-1505)	Saluva dynasty, founded by Narasimha, succeeded Sangama dynasty as the second dynasty of the empire. It ruled from 1485 to 1505 AD. They ruled over almost the whole South India.
Tuluva (1505-1570)	Tuluva, founded by Vir Narsimha, was the third dynasty, which ruled Vijayanagar Empire. It ruled from Tuluva dynasty. The most famous king of Vijayanagar Empire, Krishna Deva Raya belonged to this dynasty. It ruled from 1491 AD to 1570 AD.
Aravidu (1570-1650)	Aravidu, founded by Tirumala, was the fourth and last Hindu dynasty to rule Vijayanagar kingdom in South India.

Q58. During the time of which Mughal Emperor did "Sir Thomas Roe" come to India? (67th BPSC cancelled exam)

- A. Babur
- B. Akbar
- C. Jahangir
- D. Shah Jahan

Ans. C. Jahangir

- ❖ William Hawkins was the first English by East India Company to visit the court of Jahangir in 1608-1611 AD. Jahangir gave Hawkins the title of "English Khan" and also made him marry a lady of Armenia.
- ❖ Sir Thomas Roe was the leader of the second delegation which visited the court of Jahangir. Sir Thomas Roe arrived Surat on 18 September, 1615 as an ambassador of British King James-I. He attended the court of Jahangir in Ajmer in January 1616 AD. He got the opportunity to visit Mandu, Ahmedabad and Ajmer with the emperor. He also went for hunting with the emperor. He stayed for one year in Agra.
- ❖ Peter Mundy was a British traveller who came during the reign of Shah Jahan. Francisco Pelsaert was a Dutch traveller who came to India during Jahangir's period and left a unique account of the Mughal empire in his text "The Remonstrantie"

Q59. Ain-i-Akbari was written by (67th BPSC cancelled exam)

- A. Abdul Qadir
- B. Akbar

- C. Khwaja Nizamuddin
- D. Abul Fazl

Ans. D. Abul Fazl

Ain-i-Akbari

- ❖ Ain-i-Akbari was written by Abul Fazl [Court Historian of Akbar] in Persian language.
- ❖ It is the third book of Akbarnama written by Abul Fazl.
- ❖ First two books dealt with Akbar's ancestors and certain other events.
- ❖ It deals with given below details of Akbar's reign:
 - Mughal administration.
 - Household, Army and Revenues.
 - Tradition and Culture during that time.

Mughal Literature

- ❖ Majma-ul-Bahrain - Dara Shukoh
- ❖ Tazul Maasir - Hasan Nizami
- ❖ Alamgir Nama - Muhammad Qazim
- ❖ Naskha-i-Dilkusha - Bhim Sen
- ❖ Chahar Chaman - Chandrabhan Brahman
- ❖ Futuh-i-Alamgiri - Ishwardas Nagar
- ❖ Khulasat-ut-Tawarikh - Sujjanrai Bhandari
- ❖ Tarikh-i-Dilkusha - Bhimsen Kayestha
- ❖ Tabaqat-i-Akbari - Nizamuddin Ahmed
- ❖ Iqbal Nama Jahangiri - Muiamad Khan
- ❖ Padshah Nama/ Badshah Nama - Abdul Hamid Lahori
- ❖ Tuzuk-i-Baburi - Babur
- ❖ Tarikh-i-Sher Shahi - Abbas Khan Sarwani
- ❖ Humayun Nama - Gulbadan Begum
- ❖ Tarikh-i-Bidauni - Abdul Qadir

Q60. The first Human Fossil was found from which river valley of India? (66th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Ganga Valley
- B. Yamuna Valley
- C. Narmada Valley
- D. Tapti Valley

Ans. C. Narmada Valley

The first Human Fossil in India was found at Hathnora Village in Narmada Valley, in 1982. It was discovered by geologist-Arun Sonakia.

Q61. The first Empire was established by which ruler in India? (66th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Chandragupta Maurya
- B. Ashoka
- C. Kanishka
- D. Chandragupta II Vikramaditya

Ans. A. Chandragupta Maurya

Chandragupta Maurya is considered as one of the greatest emperors of India. He was the first emperor who brought together the small fragmented kingdoms of the country and combined them into a single large empire. He expanded his empire to the edge of what is now known as Iran. He was the one who first unified India politically.

Q62. The Oldest sculpture of Buddha is made in which style? (66th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Gandhara style
- B. Mathura Style
- C. Mauryan Style
- D. Gupta Style

Ans. A. Gandhara style

The seated Buddha from Gandhar is one of the oldest Sculpture of Buddha. It is considered to be sculpted during 2nd or 3rd century A.D. Therefore, by its style it can be concluded that oldest sculpture of Buddha was made in Gandhar style.

Q63. In which Inscription, Kalinga victory is mentioned? (66th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Maski Inscription
- B. Rudradaman Inscription
- C. Junagarh Inscription
- D. Hathigumpha Inscription
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Ans. E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Kalinga victory is mentioned in the Major Rock Edict XIII of Ashoka.

Major Rock Edicts: There are 14 major rock edicts:

Edict	Ashoka Inscription Details
Major Rock Edict I	Prohibition of animal sacrifice, especially during festive seasons.
Major Rock Edict II	Medical treatment of humans and animals, planting of fruits, medicinal herbs and the digging of wells. Mentions the Pandyas, Satyapuras and Keralaputras of South India.
Major Rock Edict III	Generosity to Brahmins. About Yuktas, Pradeshikas and Rajukas who would go every five years to different parts of his empire to spread Dhamma.
Major Rock Edict IV	Dhammaghosha (sound of Dhamma/righteousness) over Bherighosha (sound of war). The King Ashoka attached greatest value to his duty.
Major Rock Edict V	About Dhammamahamatras. Talks about treating slaves right. A special cadre of officials, Dhamma Gosha were appointed and entrusted with the duty of spreading Dhamma within the kingdom.
Major Rock Edict VI	King's desire to know about his people's conditions. About welfare measures.
Major Rock Edict VII	Tolerance towards religions among all sects and welfare measures for the public in his as well as his neighbouring kingdoms.
Major Rock Edict VIII	Ashoka's first visit to Bodh Gaya and the Bodhi tree (his first Dhamma Yatra). Gave importance to Dhamma tours.
Major Rock Edict IX	Condemns popular ceremonies. Stresses on moral conduct.
Major Rock Edict X	Disapproves of the individual's desire for fame and glory and stresses on Dhamma.

Major Rock Edict XI	Dhamma is the best policy to follow, which includes respect for elders and concern for slaves and servants.
Major Rock Edict XII	It mentions Mahamattas in charge of women's welfare, Ithijika Mahamatta and tolerance towards the dhamma of others.
Major Rock Edict XIII	Mentions victory over Kalinga. Mentions Ashoka's Dhamma victory over Greek Kings Antiochus of Syria (Amtiyoko), Ptolemy of Egypt (Turamaye), Magas of Cyrene (Maka), Antigonos of Macedon (Amtikini), Alexander of Epirus (Alikasudaro). Also mentions Pandyas, Cholas, etc. The thirteenth rock edict which was issued at the end of the Kalinga war gives a vivid picture of the change of Ashoka from an aggressive and violent warrior to a great lover and preacher of peace. The direct and immediate effect of the Kalinga war was the conversion of Ashoka to Buddhism.
Major Rock Edict XIV	Purpose of rock edicts.

Important Inscriptions of Ancient India

INSCRIPTIONS	RULERS
Hathigumpha	Kalinga ruler Kharavela.
Junagarh (Girnar)	Rudradaman (mentions that one of Chandragupta Maurya's governors, Pushyagupta, was responsible for building a dam on Sudarshana Lake near Girnar)
Nasik Inscription	Gautami Balasari (gives detailed information about the Satavahana empire.)
Allahabad Pillar (Prayag Prasasti)	Issued by Samudragupta and was composed by Harisena.
Bhitari pillar	Skandagupta
Paharpur	Found in Paharpur, Bangladesh during the reign of Gupta king Buddha Gupta.
Aihole Inscription	Pulakesin II (written by Ravikirti, mentions about defeat of Harshavardhana by Pulikeshi II.)
Mandsaur	Malwa king Yashodharman
Gwalior	Gurjara-Pratihara King, Bhoja I (From the inscriptions we also came to know that Learned Brahmins (called Agraharas) were given grant of land, free from all taxes).
Banskhera	Copper plate bearing signature of Harshavardhana. Gives ancestry of Harsha.

Q64. Who started "Public Distribution System" in Sultanate period? (66th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Alauddin Khalji

- B. Sikander Lodhi
- C. Mohammad Bin Tughlaq
- D. Firoz Shah Tughlaq

Ans. A. Alauddin Khalji

The 'Public Distribution System' was introduced by Alauddin Khalji during Sultanate period.

Market Reforms of Alauddin Khalji:

- ❖ He established separate markets in Delhi
 - Grain Market (Mandi) for grain
 - Clothes and Groceries market for clothes, sugar, dry fruits, butter and oil
 - Market for horses, slaves, cattle etc.
 - Market for miscellaneous commodities.
- ❖ To ensure implementation, each market was under the control of a superintendent called Shahna-i-Mandi who was assisted by an intelligence officer. Apart from Shahna-i-Mandi Alauddin received daily reports of the market from two other independent sources, barids (intelligence officer) and munhiyans (Secret spies).

Q65. Which famous war took place in 1565 AD? (66th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Panipat I War
- B. Panipat II War
- C. Khanwa War
- D. Talikota War

Ans. D. Talikota War

- ❖ The Battle of Bannihatti popularly known as Talikota was fought between Vijayanagara led by Rama Raja and confederation of four Muslim Sultanates – Hussain Nizam Shah I and Ali Adil Shah I of Ahmednagar and Bijapur, Ali Barid Shah I of Bidar and Ibrahim Quli Qutb Shah Wali of Golkonda in January 1565.
- ❖ Rama Raja was surrounded, taken prisoner and immediately executed. The Battle of Bannihatti is generally considered to mark the end of the great age of Vijayanagara.

First Battle of Panipat

- ❖ The First Battle of Panipat (21 April 1526) fought near a small village of Panipat (Haryana), this marked the beginning of Mughal Empire in India.
- ❖ The battle was fought between the invading forces of Zahir-ud-din Babur and the last empire of the Delhi Sultanate, Lodi Empire during the rule of Ibrahim Lodi.
- ❖ The Mughal forces of Babur, the Timurid ruler of Kabulistan, defeated the much larger ruling army of Ibrahim Lodi, Sultan of Delhi.
- ❖ The victory enabled Babur to lay the foundations for the Indian Mughal Empire.

Second Battle of Panipat

The Second Battle of Panipat was fought between the forces of Samrat Hem Chandra Vikramaditya, popularly called Hemu, the Hindu king who was ruling North India from Delhi, and the army of Akbar, on November 5, 1556. It was a decisive victory for Akbar's generals Khan Zaman I and Bairam Khan.

Battle of Khanwa

The battle of Khanwa was fought on March 17, 1527, between Rana Sanga of Mewar and Mughal Emperor Babur. Rana Sangha wanted to establish his kingdom by taking over entire India. In 1517, the Eastern Malwa confederacy came under the rule of Rana Sangha, this development alarmed the Lodi rulers of Delhi.

Q66. Who promulgated "Din-e-Ilahi"? (66th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Babar
- B. Akbar
- C. Jahangir
- D. Shah Jahan

Ans. B. Akbar

Akbar launched "Tauhid-i-Ilahi" or "Din-i-Ilahi" in 1582. Dini-Ilahi was a syncretic religion which intended to merge the best elements of all the religions of the community. Indeed, the prophet of this new sect was Abul Fazl. Among Hindus, only Birbal accepted Din-i-Ilahi. Raja Bhagawan Das and Man Singh bluntly refused to embrace Din-i-Ilahi

Q67. Ashta Pradhan was helping in administration of which ruler? (66th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Akbar
- B. Krishnadeva Raya
- C. Shivaji
- D. Shershah

Ans. C. Shivaji

- ❖ Ashtapradhan' was the Council of eight Ministers constituted by Shivaji for Maratha administration. The eight ministers were –
 - Peshwa - Prime Minister of the King.
 - Amatya - Finance and Revenue Minister
 - Waqianavis/Mantri - Interior Minister, managing internal affairs, especially intelligence and espionage
 - Sachiv/Surunavis - Responsible for all correspondence
 - Sumant/Dabir - Foreign Minister
 - Senapati/Sar-i-Naubat - Maintenance of appointments, organization and food supply of military
 - Pandit Rao - Appointed for religious aid
 - Nyayadhis - Chief Justice.

Q68. In which of the following Harappan cities, furrows of ploughed fields have been found? (66th BPSC exam)

- A. Kalibangan
- B. Dholavira
- C. Mohenjo-daro
- D. Lothal

Ans. A. Kalibangan

The furrows of the pre-Harappan phase have been discovered at Kalibangan, Rajasthan. It indicates that the fields were ploughed during the Harappan period. The major archaeological finding in Kalibangan are: Seven fire altars,

Decorated brick, wheels of a toy cart, Mesopotamian cylindrical seal.

Site	Location	Excavated by	Year of excavation	Major findings
Lothal	Ahmedabad, Gujarat on Bhogva river near the Gulf of Cambay	R Rao	1955	Divided into six sections, bead making factory, rice husk, ivory weight balance, dockyard, fire alters, terracotta figure of horse, etc
Ropar	Punjab, on the river Sutlej	YD Sharma	1953	Five-fold sequence of culture, stone and mud house, evidence of dog burial, alongwith human burial, etc.
Alamgirpur	Meerut (UP), on the Hindon river	YD Sharma	1958	Pottery, animal bones, plant fossils, copper tools, etc.
Surkotada	Gujarat	J P Joshi	1964	Bones of horses, beads, stone covered beads, etc
Harappa	Montgomery, Pakistan on the banks of Ravi river	Daya Ram Sahni	1921	Granary, workmen's quarter, vanity case, furnaces, piece of Pottery with Indus script, cubical limestone weight, copper Bullock cart, coffin burials, cemetery, terracotta figurines, evidence of horse at superficial level, etc.
Mohenjodaro	Larkana District of Sind on the bank of Indus river	R D Banerjee	1925	Great Bath, granary, Unicorn seals, Bronze Dancing Girl statue, Pashupati seal, steatite statue of Beard Priest, piece of woven cloth, etc
Sutkagendor	Baluchistan on Dasht river	Auriel Stein	1929	Trade point between, Harappa and Babylon, flint Blades, stone Vessels, stone Arrowheads, Shell Beads, pottery, horse remains, etc
Chanhudaro	Mullan Sandha, Sind on the Indus river	N G Majumdar	1931	Bangle factory, inkpot, bead-makers shop, the footprint of a dog chasing a cat, cart with a seated driver, it is the only city without a citadel, etc.
Rangpur	Kathiawad (Gujarat), on the Madar river	MS Vats, SR Rao	1931, 1957	Post-Harappan site, rice husk, six types of pottery, etc.
Amri	Close to Baluchistan, on the bank of Indus river	NG Majumdar	1935	Antelope evidence, Rhinoceros' evidence, etc.
Kot-Diji	Khairpur (Sindh, Pakistan), on the Indus river	Fazal Ahmad, Ghurrey	1955	Figurine of ox, steatite seal, terracotta beads, etc
Kalibangan	Hanumangarh District, Rajasthan on the bank of Ghaggar river	Amlanand Ghose	1953	Granary, ploughed field, wooden drainage, evidence of earthquake, wooden plough, camel's bone, fire alters, earthen bricks instead of baked one, etc.
Rakhigarhi	Hisar (Haryana), on the Drishdavati river	Surajbhan	1969	Largest Harappan site, fire alters, cylindrical seal, terracotta wheel, etc.
Banawali	Fatehabad district of Haryana	R S Bisht	1974	Remains of street and drains, beads, barley, oval shaped settlement, the only city with radial streets, toy plough, the largest number of barley grains, etc.
Dholavira	Gujarat in Rann of Kutch	R S Bisht	1990	Only site to be divided into three parts, giant water reservoir, unique water harnessing system, dams, embankments, signboard with Indus script, etc.

Balakot	Arabian Sea (Baluchistan, Pakistan)	George F Dales	1973-1979	Early Harappan findings, bricks, bead workshop.
Desalpur or Gunthli	Nakhtrana Taluka, Gujarat	SR Rao, A Ghosh	1963	Copper and Teracotta seals, brown pottery

Q69. Triratna or Three Jewels, that is right knowledge, right faith and right action are related to which of the following? (66th BPSC exam)

- A. Buddhism
- B. Hinduism
- C. Jainism
- D. Christianity

Ans. C. Jainism

Jainism is one of world's oldest religion. Jainism provides threefold path know as Triratna or Three Jewels for the attainment of salvation (Moksha)

Triratnas are:-(1)Right faith (2) Right knowledge & (3) Right conduct. The three jewels of Jains ethics must be followed to achieve the liberation of soul.

Q70. Which of the following rulers convened the Fourth Council in Kashmir? (66th BPSC exam)

- A. Ashoka
- B. Ajatashatru
- C. Kanishka
- D. Kalashoka

Ans. C. Kanishka

Fourth Buddhist Council was held in 72 AD at Kundalvana, Kashmir under the patronage of king Kanishka

Buddhist Councils

COUNCIL	VENUE	CHAIRMAN	PATRON KING
First 483 BC	Sattapani cave at Rajgriha.	Mahakasyapa	Ajatasatru
Second 383BC	Vaishali	Sabbakami	Kalashoka
Third 250 BC	Pataliputra	MogaliputtaTissa	Ashoka
Fourth 98AD	Kashmir	Vasumitra & Ashvaghosa	Kanishka

Q71. Which of the following philosophies of India propounded the "Atom Theory"? (66th BPSC exam)

- A. Yoga
- B. Sankhya
- C. Nyaya
- D. Vaisheshika

Ans. D. Vaisheshika

❖ **Vaisheshika** is one of the 6 Schools of Indian philosophy. It was proposed by Maharishi Kanada. Vaisheshika philosophy of India has propounded the atom theory.

❖ **Samkhya (Kapila):** Samkhya is the oldest of the orthodox philosophical systems, and it postulates that

everything in reality stems from purusha (self, soul or mind) and prakriti (matter, creative agency, energy). Purush cannot be modified or changed while prakriti brings change in all objects.

❖ **Yoga (Patanjali):** Yoga literally means the union of two principal entities. Yogic techniques control body, mind & sense organs, thus considered as a means of achieving freedom or mukti.

❖ **Nyaya (Gautama Muni):** Nyaya Philosophy states that nothing is acceptable unless it is in accordance with reason and experience (scientific approach). Nyaya is considered as a technique of logical thinking. Nyaya Sutras say that there are four means of attaining valid knowledge: perception, inference, comparison, and verbal testimony.

Q72. Which Delhi Sultan is known for adopting the "blood and iron" policy? (66th BPSC exam)

- A. Iltutmish
- B. Balban
- C. Alauddin Khalji
- D. Mohammad Bin Tughlaq

Ans. B. Balban

It is said that Balban had adopted the policy of 'blood and iron.' The main characteristic of the leadership of Balban was- First, the divine right of kings and second, the Sultan must be autocratic. According to him, "Sultan is a representative of God (Niyamat-e-Khudai) on earth and his place comes after Paigambar. Sultan gets the inspiration and strength from God to work. Due to this, the public and the Sardars have no right to criticize his work."

Q73. Which medieval Indian empire was famous for elaborated local self-government? (66th BPSC exam)

- A. Chalukya
- B. Chola
- C. Solanki
- D. Parmar

Ans. B. Chola

❖ The Chola empire was very famous for their local self-government. Vijayalaya was the founder of this dynasty. In many villages, the administration was carried out not by the government officials but by the villagers themselves. The system of village autonomy with assemblies (Sabhas, Urs and Nagaram) and their committees (Variyams) was developed through the ages and reached its culmination during the Chola rule.

❖ The golden era of Chola empire started with the accession of Rajaraja- I to the throne. Rajaraja- I was the first Chola king who created Naval Army.

- ❖ Rajendra Chola-I was a Chola emperor, who is considered as one of the greatest rulers and military generals of India. He succeeded his father, Rajaraja Chola-I.
- ❖ Rajendra -I annexed the whole of Srilanka and adopted the title of Gangaikonda. Rajendra-I founded a new capital called Gangaikonda. Cholaipuram. It is identified with modern Ganga Kondapuram in Tiruchirappalli district of Tamil Nadu. Chola navy was the strongest in the area, and they converted the Bay of Bengal into Chola lake.
- ❖ Chola Gangaikonda was an artificial lake constructed by Chola king Rajendra Chola-I in the memory of his victory over rulers of Ganga river basin including Bengal Kings and Kalinga Dynasty.
- ❖ Vijayabahu, the Ceylon king proclaimed independent Sinhala Island during the period of Kulottunga-I but Kulottunga did not show any incivility and married his daughter with Sinhala prince Virapperumal.
- ❖ Generally, Chola emperors used to elect their 'Yuvraj' during their tenure, who becomes the heir of Empire after them

Q74. Pietra dura is related to which of the following? (66th BPSC exam)

- A. Decorating the walls with floral designs made of semi-precious stones
- B. Building sloping walls in Minars
- C. Use of Arch in Construction
- D. Use of Marble in buildings.

Ans. A. Decorating the walls with floral designs made of semi-precious stones

Pietra dura is a decorative art. It is an art of carving the stone. It is related to decorating the walls with floral designs made of semi-precious stones. This art was most popular during Shahjahan's reign

Q75. Which Mughal ruler established "Karkhanas" for painting? (66th BPSC exam)

- A. Humayun
- B. Akbar
- C. Jahangir
- D. Shah Jahan

Ans. B. Akbar

- ❖ Akbar established "Karkhanas" for painting.
- ❖ He established "Tasvir Khana" [initially it was under Abdul Samad] where the painters worked.
- ❖ Paintings during Akbar's reign were based on two themes, "daily events of the court and "portraits of leading personalities".
- ❖ Daswant and Basawan were the famous painters of Akbar's court.
- ❖ "European Paintings" were introduced in the court of Akbar by the Portuguese priests

Q76. Who established "Ashta Pradhan"? (65th BPSC exam)

- A. Chandragupta
- B. Ashoka
- C. Harshavardhana
- D. Shivaji

Ans. D. Shivaji

During the reign of Maratha Emperor Shivaji, the foreign minister was known as Sumant. Shivaji had the council of ministers namely Ashta Pradhan, who helped him in the administration.

These Ashta Pradhan were :

1. Peshwa – Prime Minister
2. Sumant – Foreign Minister
3. Amatya – Finance minister
4. Sachiv – Secretary
5. Sar-i-Naubat – Senapati or chief of army
6. Waqia-Navis – Home Minister
7. Nyayadhish – Chief Justice
8. Pandit Rao – Priest

Q77. Which Delhi sultan built the maximum number of canals? (65th BPSC exam)

- A. Firoz Shah Tughlaq
- B. Iltutmish
- C. Balban
- D. Sikander Lodhi

Ans. A. Firoz Shah Tughlaq

The reign of Firuz Tughluq is famous for building the biggest network of canals for irrigation purpose. They were:- (1) Sutlej to Ghaggar (96 miles) (2) Yamuna to Hisar (150 miles), (3) Sirmor to Hansi, (4) Ghaggar to Firuzabad and (5) Yamuna to Firuzabad. He also engraved 150 wells for irrigation and betterment of passengers. According to Farista, Firuz built 50 dams and 30 lakes at different places. Firuz Shah was the first Sultan of Delhi who imposed 'Hakk-i-Sharb' tax on irrigation. Those farmers who used to irrigate their fields from the water of the royal canal had to give 1/10th part of the produce to the government.

Q78. The name by which Ashoka is generally referred to in his inscriptions is (65th BPSC exam)

- A. Chakravarti
- B. Priyadarshi
- C. Dharmadeva
- D. Dharmakirti

Ans. B. Priyadarshi

The name by which Ashoka is referred on his inscription is "Priyadarshi", "Devanampiya Piyadasi" which means "Beloved of the Gods". He has also been stated as "Ashok Vardhan" in Puranas

Q79. Who among the following is known for his work on medicine during the Gupta period? (65th BPSC exam)

- A. Sushruta
- B. Saumilla

- C. Shudraka
- D. Shaunaka

Ans. A. Sushruta

- ❖ Sushruta is known for his work on medicine during the Gupta period. Sushruta was the first Indian surgeon of 6th century AD. The Sushruta Samhita is a Sanskrit text on surgery. The Gupta Era (320 AD to 550 AD) considered to be the golden era of India in terms of Art, Medical science, Literature, Astronomy etc.
- ❖ Mrichchakatikam is Shudraka's work. The main theme of this play is poverty and infidelity. It narrates the love affair between a young man named Charudatta, and his love for Vasantasena, a rich courtesan.

Q80. Which of the following scripts of ancient Indian was written from right to left? (65th BPSC exam)

- A. Brahmi
- B. Sharada
- C. Kharosthi
- D. Nandanagari

Ans. C. Kharosthi

Kharosthi Script

- ❖ Kharosthi was one of the major scripts of the northwest from 3rd century BCE to 3rd century CE.
- ❖ Kharosthi script was used extensively by the Indo-Greek, Scytho-Parthian rulers in their coins together with Greek script.
- ❖ The Kushanas used the Kharosthi script in their inscriptions and coins.
- ❖ It was written from right to left in horizontal lines.
- ❖ Kharosthi was deciphered by James Prinsep and others around the middle of the 19th century.

Q81. Which one of the following ports was in use for North Indian trade during the Gupta Period? (65th BPSC exam)

- A. Kalyan
- B. Tamralipti
- C. Broach
- D. Cambay

Ans. B. Tamralipti

- ❖ Tamralipti port controlled the North Indian trade during the Gupta Period. It is considered that Tamralipti was the exit port of the Mauryan trade route for the south and south east.
- ❖ In Western India, the ports of Kalyan, Chaul, Broach and Cambay were in use during Gupta period.
- ❖ In Andhra region, during Pandya's reign, ports like Kadura, Ghantasala, Kaveripattanam [Puhar] and Tondail were in use.
- ❖ On the Malabar coast, the ports of Kottayam and Muziris were in use.

Bharuch port

- ❖ Bharuch, located in Gujarat, was a prominent port in the Indian subcontinent region during ancient India.
- ❖ Also known as Barygaza/Bhrigukachcha and Broach.

- ❖ Bharuch had established trade relations with Arabs, Greeks and Romans, Africans, Chinese and Egyptians.
- ❖ Bharuch was ruled by numerous powerful empires, such as the Gupta dynasty, Rajputs and Mughals.

Q82. Mughal Painting reached its Zenith under (65th BPSC exam)

- A. Jahangir
- B. Humayun
- C. Shahjahan
- D. Akbar

Ans. A. Jahangir

The Mughal painting reached its zenith under the reign of Jahangir. Earlier, the paintings were concerned with the contents of manuscripts, but Jahangir freed it from this bondage. Farrukh Beg, Daulat, Mansoor, Abul Hasan, etc. were such painter who had inscribed their name in a golden word in the history of Mughal painting with their talent. Ustad Mansoor and Abul Hassan was an excellent painter of Jahangir's reign. Emperor Jahangir bestowed both Nadir-ul-Asra (Ustad Mansoor) and Nadir-ul-Zaman (Abul Hassan). Ustad Mansoor was specialized in depicting plants and animal while Abul Hassan was a portrait artist.

Q83. In Medieval India, why was Mansabdari system introduced? (65th BPSC exam)

- A. For revenue collection
- B. Facilitating recruitment to the army
- C. To establish religious harmony
- D. Ensuring clean administration

Ans. B. Facilitating recruitment to the army

Akbar introduced a well-organised system in the military and civil service of the empire which came to be known as mansabadari system. Later on, this system became the main basis of the military and civil administration of the Mughals.

Additional information

Difference between Mansabdari and Jagirdari System

Mansabdari System	Jagirdari System
It was a ranking system during Akbar's rule based on each of the Mansabs(ranks).	This system was a part of the Mansabdari system based on the amount of land one owned as a revenue collection.
Mansabdars (ones with the ranks) were rewarded in the form of both land and money.	Jagirdars were those who were only rewarded in the form of land.
The money they collected as revenue was called Naqdi.	The land collected as revenue under the Jagirdari system was known as Jagir.

Q84. The earliest evidence of animal domestication and agriculture in India has come from (64th BPSC exam)

- A. Anjira
- B. Damb Sadat
- C. Kili Gul Muhammad

D. Mehrgarh

Ans. D. Mehrgarh

The earliest evidence of animal domestication and agriculture in India comes from the ancient site of Mehrgarh. Research shows that people here lived in houses and were involved in hunting, domestication of animals and cultivation of cereals like barley and Wheat. Mehrgarh is an archaeological site situated at Baluchistan in Pakistan

Q85. Who among the following first issued gold coins on a large scale? (64th BPSC exam)

- A. Pushyamitra Sunga
- B. Menander
- C. Vima Kadphises
- D. Gautamiputra Satakarni

Ans. C. Vima Kadphises

Vima Kadphises of Kushan dynasty first introduced gold coins on large scale, in addition to the existing copper and silver coinage. Many Indian god and goddesses depicted on Kushana coins besides Persian and Greek deities. The coins also bear the figure of Shiva standing beside a bull.

Q86. Who among the following was first to explain that the rotation of the Earth on its own axis accounts for the daily rising and setting of the Sun? (64th BPSC exam)

- A. Aryabhata
- B. Bhaskara
- C. Brahmagupta
- D. Varahamihira

Ans. A. Aryabhata

Aryabhata, India's famous Mathematician and astronomer was the first to explain that the rotation of the earth on its own axis accounts for the daily rising and setting of the sun. His important works include Aryabhatiya and Aryasiddhanta.

Q87. Who wrote "Periplus of the Erythraean Sea"? (64th BPSC exam)

- A. Cetsian
- B. Pliny
- C. Ptolemy
- D. Strabo
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Ans. E. None of the above/More than one of the above

- ❖ The 'Periplus of the Erythraean Sea' is a Greco-Roman Periplus written in Koine Greek that describes navigation and trading opportunities from Roman Egyptian ports to different ports of the world. A periplus is a kind of logbook recording sailing itineraries and commercial, political, and ethnological details about the port visited. There has been a debate about the authorships of this book. some historian refers **William H. Schoff** as the author.
- ❖ **Pliny** was Roman historian and the contemporary of Kushana ruler "Kanishka". He wrote "Naturulis Historica" describing animals, plants and minerals of India.

- ❖ **Ptolemy** was a Roman Geographer and historian. He wrote "Geography" contains information about ancient geography and trade between India and Rome.
- ❖ **Strabo** was Greek historian and geographer. He wrote "Geographia". It described geographical condition along with social, religious and economic conditions of India. He had mentioned about marital relations between Seleucus Nikator and Sandrokottus (Chandragupta Maurya).

Q88. Which sultan demanded half the crops on land after measurement as revenue? (64th BPSC exam)

- A. Iltutmish
- B. Balban
- C. Alauddin Khalji
- D. Muhammad-bin Tughlaq

Ans. C. Alauddin Khalji

Alauddin Khalji was sultan of Delhi from 1296 to 1316. He measured the cultivable land & fixed the land revenue. The market control department was also established under a minister called Diwan-i-Riyasat. The sultan's administrators measured the land and kept careful accounts.

There were three type of Taxes:

1. Kharaj- amounting to about 50% (half the crops) of the peasant's produce.
2. On Cattle
3. On House

Q89. Shaikh Bahauddin Zakaria belonged to which sect? (64th BPSC exam)

- A. Suhrawardi Silsilah
- B. Rishi Silsilah
- C. Chisti Silsilah
- D. Firdausi Silsilah

Ans. A. Suhrawardi Silsilah

Major Sufi Orders:

- ❖ **Chisti:**
 - Chishtiya Order was founded in India by Khwaja Moin-Uddin Chishti.
 - It emphasised the doctrine of the unity of being with God (wahdat al-wujūd) and members of the order were also pacifists.
 - They rejected all material goods as distractions from the contemplation of God.
 - They abstained from connection with the secular state.
 - Recitation of the names of God, both aloud and silently (dhikr jahrī, dhikr khafī), formed the cornerstone of Chishti practice.
 - The Chishti teachings were carried forward and popularized by disciples of Khwaja Moin-Uddin Chishti like Khwaja Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki, Fareeduddin Ganj-e-Shakar, Nizam uddin Auliya and Naseeruddin Charagh.
- ❖ **Suhrawardi Order:**
 - It was founded by Shaikh Bahauddin Zakaria Suhrawardi.

- The Suhrawardis, unlike the Chishtis, accepted maintenance grants from the Sultans.

❖ **Naqshbandi Order:**

- It was founded by the Khwaja Baha-ul-din Naqsh band.
- In India, this order was established by Khwaja Bahauddin Naqshbandi.
- From the beginning, the mystics of this Order stressed on the observance of the Shariat.

❖ **Qadiriyya Order:**

- It was popular in Punjab.
- Sheikh Abdul Qadir of Badaun founded it in the 14th century.
- They were supporters of the Mughals under Akbar.

Q90. Who stated that five thousands to twenty thousand men worked for forty years to build the place of forty pillars at Allahabad in Akbar's time? (64th BPSC exam)

- A. Manucci
- B. Tavernier
- C. William Finch
- D. Abdul Hamid Lahori

Ans. C. William Finch

❖ **William Finch:** William Finch was an English traveller during the reign of Jahangir stated that 5000 to 20000 men worked from 40 years to build the palace of 40 pillars at Allahabad in Akbar's time

❖ **Jean-Baptiste Tavernier (1605-1689) :** He was a 17th century French gem merchant and traveller. He was a private individual and merchant travelling at his own expense. He covered by his own account, 60,000 leagues (120,000 miles) in making six voyages to Persia and India between the years 1630 and 1668. He gave the earliest trustworthy account of Golconda diamond mines.

❖ **Mannuci [1653-1708 AD] :** He was an Italian traveller who got service at the court of Dara Shikoh.

❖ **Abdul Hamid Lahori :** Abdul Hamid Lahori was a 17th-century traveller and historian during the reign of Mughal Emperor Shah Jahān who later became a court historian for the emperor. He wrote the Pādshāh-nāma, the official chronicle of the Shah Jahān's reign.

Q91. Who Sultan was reputed to be "Akbar of Kashmir"? (64th BPSC exam)

- A. Sultan Shamsuddin Shah
- B. Sultan Qutubuddin
- C. Sultan Sikander
- D. Sultan Zainul Abidin

Ans. D. Sultan Zainul Abidin

Sultan Zainul Abidin, the eighth Sultan of Kashmir is known as 'Akbar of Kashmir'. He is one of the very few rulers who ruled for about 50 years. He also took several steps for the welfare of his subjects. He had liberal religious policy, promoted literature, art and architecture due to his peaceful reign he was called the 'Akbar of Kashmir'.

Q92. Who among the following rulers divided his troops into unit of two hundred, two hundred fifty and five hundred? (64th BPSC exam)

- A. Bahlul Lodi
- B. Sikandar Shah
- C. Sher Shah
- D. Islam Shah
- E. None of the above/ more than one of the above

Ans. E. None of the above/ more than one of the above

Islam Shah was the successor of his father, Shershah Suri. He divided his troops into units of 50, 200, 250 and 500. The army was organized into larger divisions of 5000, 10000 and 20000 soldiers. Islam Shah also added to the defence of the empire by building 5 more fortresses, viz, Shergarh, Islamgarh, Rashidgarh, Firozgarh and Mankot. Hence fourth option is correct but 64 BPSC marked as (e) as answer.

Q93. Which is the most significant feature of the Indus Valley Civilization? (63rd BPSC exam)

- A. Burnt Brick Buildings
- B. First true arches
- C. Buildings of worship
- D. Art and Architecture

Ans. A. Burnt Brick Buildings

Indus Valley Civilization is also known as Harappan Civilization. It flourished around 2500 BC. Jhon Marshal was the first scholar to use the term 'Indus Valley Civilization'. Burnt Brick Building are the most significant feature of Indus Valley Civilization other features of this Civilization are: personal Cleanliness, town planning, ceramics, casting, forging of metals, manufacturing of cotton and woollen textiles etc.

Q94. Megasthenes was the ambassador of (63rd BPSC exam)

- A. Seleucus
- B. Alexander
- C. Darius
- D. The Greeks

Ans. A. Seleucus

Megasthenes was the ambassador of Seleucus Nicator. He wrote a book called Indica which is an account of Mauryan India. The book, Indica provides valuable information on Maurya Administration, social classes and economic activities. Megasthenes states that Indian society was divided into 7 classes.

Q95. Kautilya's Arthashastra is a book on (63rd BPSC exam)

- A. Economic relations
- B. Principles and Practice of Statecraft
- C. Foreign Policy
- D. Wealth Accumulation

Ans. B. Principles and Practice of Statecraft

Kautilya's Arthashastra is an ancient Indian Sanskrit treatise on statecraft, political science, economic policy and military

strategy. The first English translation was published by R Shamasastri in 1915.

It include books on the nature of government, law, civil and criminal court systems, ethics, economics, markets and trade, theories on war, nature of peace and the duties and obligations of a king.

Q96. Tripitakas are the sacred books of the (63rd BPSC exam)

- A. Jains
- B. Hindus
- C. Parsis
- D. Buddhists

Ans. D. Buddhists

Tripitakas are the sacred books of the Buddhists.

Canonical literature

The canonical literature is best represented by the "Tripitakas", that is, three baskets - Vinaya Pitaka, Sutta Pitaka and Abhidhamma Pitaka.

Canonical literature

Vinaya Pitaka
(Basket of Discipline)

- **Compiled at** the First Buddhist Council (483 BC)
- **Recited by** Upali
- **Subject matter:** Vinaya Pitaka consists mainly of rules governing the daily life of monks and nuns.
 - This contains instructions on the organization of the Sangha and how to keep the sangha working harmoniously.

Sutta Pitaka
(Basket of Discourse)

- **Compiled at:** First Buddhist Council (483 BC)
- Sutta Pitaka was first orally **rehearsed by Ananda** (Buddha's cousin).
- **Subject matter:** Sutta Pitaka contains the **core teachings** of Buddhism.
- Sutta literally **means discourse**.
- The Sutta Pitaka: Contains the **five Nikayas** (collections), which developed on the essential teachings of the Buddha.
 - **Digha-Nikaya:** comprises the long collection (34 suttas)
 - **Majjhima-Nikaya:** comprises the middle length
 - **Samyutta-Nikaya:** comprises the connected discourses of Buddha
 - **Anguttara Nikaya:** comprises numerical discourses
 - **Khuddaka-Nikaya:** comprises the minor collection
 - It is a heterogeneous mix of sermons, doctrines and poetry attributed to Buddha and its disciples.

Abhidhamma Pitaka
(Basket of Higher Doctrine)

- Khudakka-nikaya includes **Dhammapada** and the **Sutta-nipata**
- The essence of Abhidhamma was formulated by the Buddha **after his Enlightenment**.
- Buddha repeated it to **Sariputta**, who then transmitted it to his disciples.
- **Subject matter:** It is a higher and advanced formulation of Buddhist teachings.
- Abhidhamma Pitaka **deals with philosophy and metaphysics**.
 - It includes discourses on various subjects such as ethics, psychology, theories of knowledge and metaphysical problems.
- It gives a precise and detailed description of the "principles behind the mental and physical processes of the **Buddha's teaching**" and states everything in **psycho-philosophical language**, expressing the '**ultimate**' (**paramattha**) teachings.
- It consists of **seven books**: Dhammasangani, Vibhanga, Dhatukatha, Puggalapannatti, Kathavatthu, Yamaka, and Patthana.
- The earliest texts of the Pali canon have **no mention** of the texts of the Abhidhamma Pitaka

Q97. The central point in Ashoka's Dhamma is (63rd BPSC exam)

- A. Loyalty to the King
- B. Peace and Non-Violence
- C. Respect to Elders
- D. Religious Toleration
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Ans. E. None of the above/More than one of the above

The central point in Ashoka's Dhamma are all the given options. The Ashoka's dhamma was not only the philosophical teaching of Buddha, but it also contained the idea of humanism, the universal brotherhood and Ahimsa. Hence, the correct option is (e).

Dhamma Policy of Ashoka

- ❖ Ashoka became Buddhist after Kalinga war. He provided immense donations to Buddhists and promoted Dhamma Yatra. According to traditional Anushrutis, **Ashoka organised third Buddhist Council**.
- ❖ Ashoka set a very high ideal for himself i.e., the king being equal to the father.
- ❖ Ashoka appointed **Dhammamahamattas** to propagate Dhamma among different sections of the society including women.

- ❖ Ashoka's Dhamma Policy was not only religiously motivated, but he consciously tried to use as his state policy as well.
- ❖ Ashoka sent his missionaries to promote Buddhism in Sri Lanka and Central Asia. Ashoka used to ask the tribes to follow the path of Dhamma.
- ❖ Ashoka appointed officer called **Rajuka** who had the right to reward to save Dhamma and punish the subjects if they violate Dhamma.
- ❖ It is known from the **Kandahar inscription** that due to the policy of Ashoka's Dhamma, the fowlers and fishermen also renounced the violence and lived the life of the farm producers. Ashoka opposed rituals and traditions specially prevailed among women. He banned killings of various birds and animals.
- ❖ Ashoka taught people the lesson of live and let live. He taught kindness towards living beings and good behaviour towards brothers.
- ❖ Before Ashoka, the **Egyptian king Akhnaton** adopted a **Pacifist policy (Policy of opposing war)** in the 14th century BC.

Q98. The division of Mauryan society into seven classes is particularly mentioned in (63rd BPSC exam)

- A. Kautilya's Arthashastra
- B. Ashokan edicts
- C. The Puranas
- D. The Indica of Megasthenes

Ans. D. The Indica of Megasthenes

Megasthenes states that Indian society was divided into 7 classes during the Mauryan period. Megasthenes was the ambassador of Seleucus Nicator. He wrote a book called Indica which is an account of Mauryan era. The fragments of Indica, provide valuable information on Maurya Administration, social classes and economic activities.

Q99. The famous Chinese pilgrim Fa-Hien visited India during the reign of (63rd BPSC exam)

- A. Chandragupta I
- B. Chandragupta II
- C. Ramagupta
- D. Srugupta

Ans. B. Chandragupta II

Fa-hien was a Chinese Buddhist monk, who came to India in the 5th century AD during the reign of Chandragupta II to acquire Buddhist texts. He wrote a book titled as 'Fo-Kwo-Ki (the travels of Fa-hien)'. He visited the major sites associated with the Buddha, as well the renowned centres of education and Buddhist monasteries.

Q100. The Chola age was most famous for (63rd BPSC exam)

- A. Village Assemblies
- B. War with Rashtrakutas
- C. Trade with Ceylon
- D. Advancement of Tamil Culture

Ans. A. Village Assemblies

The founder of Chola Empire was Vijayalaya, who was earlier feudatory of the Pallavas of Kanchi. He captured Tanjore in 850 A.D. The greatest Chola rulers were Rajaraja-1, and his son Rajendra I.

The most important feature of the Chola administration was local self-government or village assemblies.

Three types of village assemblies in the Chola administration:

- ❖ "Ur" was the most common type of assembly. It existed in villages where the land was owned by all classes of people.
- ❖ "Sabha" was a village assembly exclusively of Brahmins. The members belonged to those villages where all the land was owned only by the Brahmin people.
- ❖ "Nagaram" was an assembly of merchants and traders.

Other facts of Chola Empire :

- ❖ Cholas maintained a strong navy. 'Kasu' or Kalaju' was their gold coin.
- ❖ Rajaraja built Vrihadeshwar/Rajarajeshwar temple (attributed to Shiva) at Tanjore.
- ❖ Rajendra I assumed the title of 'Gangaikonda Cholam' and built a city called Gangaikonda Cholapuram. Rajendra I conquered complete Sri Lanka and made Anuradhapura his capital.

Q101. The remains of Vijaynagara empire are found in (63rd BPSC exam)

- A. Bijapur
- B. Golconda
- C. Hampi
- D. Baroda

Ans. C. Hampi

Vijayanagar or "City of Victory" was the name of both city and an empire. Vijayanagar empire was founded in the 14th century (1336 AD) by Harihara and Bukka of the Sangama dynasty. They made Hampi the Capital city. Vijaynagar Empire was ruled by four important dynasties and they are: Sangama, Saluva, Tuluva & Aravidu. The Ruins of Vijayanagar Empire was found at Hampi (Karnataka) The temple town of Hampi was declared the UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1986.

Q102. Who was the first Muslim ruler to formulate the "theory of kingship", similar to the "theory of divine right of the kings"? (63rd BPSC exam)

- A. Aibak
- B. Iltutmish
- C. Balban
- D. Alauddin

Ans. C. Balban

The main principle of his theory of kingship was the divine right of kings. Balban said that the king was the representative of God on the earth and kingship is the divine institution. He was also famous for his policy of blood and iron. He introduced the Persian customs of Sijadah and Paibos. Balban himself was a member of Chalisa or

Chahalgani but he broke the power of Chahalgani and restored the prestige of the crown.

He created

1. Diwan-i-Arz - Strong centralised army
2. Diwan-i-Wazarat - Separation of military affairs from the finance department

Q103. The mighty gateways found at the temples of South India are called (63rd BPSC exam)

- A. Shikhars
- B. Gopurams
- C. Devalayas
- D. Mandaps

Ans. B. Gopurams

Two board orders of temple in the country are known as Nagara in the North India and Dravida in the South India. The Dravidian temple is enclosed within a compound wall, the front wall has an entrance gateway in its centre which is known as Gopuram. In the South India temple, the word 'Shikhara' is used for the crowing element at the top of the temple which is usually shaped like a small stupika. Vimana is the shape of main temple tower.

The entrance to temple which may be portico or colonnaded hall that incorporates space for a large number of worshippers is known as Mandapa

Q104. European paintings were introduced in the court of (63rd BPSC exam)

- A. Humayun
- B. Akbar
- C. Jahangir
- D. Shah Jahan

Ans. B. Akbar

European artists came to India along the British traders, who brought with them new style and they began producing pictures which became widely popular in Europe and helped shape western perceptions of India European Painting were introduced in the court of Akbar by the Portuguese priests. Under their influence, the foreshortening, where by near and distant people and things could be placed in perspective was quietly adopted. Daswant and Basawan were the famous painters of Akbar's court.

Q105. Paper came to be used in India in the (63rd BPSC exam)

- A. 12th century
- B. 13th century
- C. 14th century
- D. 15th century

Ans. A. 12th century

Paper making was invented by Chinese. Tsai Lun, a Chinese official working in the Imperial Court during the Han Dynasty, is associated with the invention of paper. Paper came to be used in India in the 12th century.

Q106. At which of the following Harappan site, terracotta model of "plough" was found? (60-62nd BPSC)

- A. Dholavira
- B. Banawali
- C. Kalibangan
- D. Lothal

Ans. B. Banawali

The terracotta of 'Plough' was found in the Harappan site of Banawali (Haryana). Archaeologist have also found evidence of a ploughed field at Kalibangan (Rajasthan).



Q107. Chinese traveller "Sungyun" came to India in (60-62nd BPSC)

- A. 515 AD to 520 AD
- B. 525 AD to 529 AD
- C. 545 AD to 552 AD
- D. 592 AD to 597 AD

Ans. A. 515 AD to 520 AD

The famous Chinese traveler, Sung Yun came to India in (517-518) AD after Fa Hien, who commenced his journey in 399 AD from Chang Gan in China to India in search of authoritative texts of Buddha's preaching. Sung Yun had an exalted view of his country and its ruler, is largely responsible for overly negative image of the Hunas in 'modern' history. He came to India along with the monk 'Hui Zheng, Fa Li, and Zheng Fouze', during the reign of Buddhist Empress Hu who belongs to the 'Northern Wei Dynasty. Song Yun, who was originally from Dunhuang in China.

Q108. Kaling's King Kharvela was associated with (60-62nd BPSC)

- A. Chedi Dynasty
- B. Mahameghavahana Dynasty
- C. Satavahana Dynasty
- D. Rath-Bhojak Dynasty
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Ans. E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Kharavela was a king of Kalinga, which is the present-day Odisha. He ruled during the second century. He was the most

prominent and best-known king of the Mahameghavahana dynasty. It was also known as the Chedi dynasty.

Q109. "Diwan-E-Arz" department was associated with (60-62nd BPSC)

- A. Royal Correspondence
- B. Foreign
- C. Defence
- D. Finance

Ans. C. Defence

Diwan-E-Arz was established by Balban. It was the department of military managed by Ariz-i-Mumalik Administrative departments and the rulers who started these departments are as follows –

- ❖ Diwan-i-Mustakhraj (Department of Revenue) - Alauddin Khalji
- ❖ Diwan-i-Riyasat (Department of Market Control) - Alauddin Khalji
- ❖ Diwan-i-Amir Kohi (Agriculture Department) - Muhammad-Bin-Tughluq
- ❖ Diwan-i-Khairat (Charity Department) - Firuz Tughluq
- ❖ Diwan-i-Bandagan - Firuz Tughluq
- ❖ Diwan-i-Arz was related to Army Department
- ❖ Diwan-i-Risalat was related to religious issues and to oversee foreign affairs.
- ❖ Diwan-i-Insha was related to Government Correspondence
- ❖ Diwan-i-Wazarat was related to financial matters/revenue department

Q110. Which type of land was called "Aprahat"? (60-62nd BPSC)

- A. Without cultivated forest land
- B. Irrigated Land
- C. Dense Forest land
- D. Cultivated Land

Ans. A. Without cultivated forest land

Types of Land	Meaning	Types of Land	Meaning
Keshtra	Cultivable Land	Khila	Wasteland
Vasti	Habitable land	Aprahat	Uncultivated Forest land
Sarah	Pastureland		

Q111. "Jaswant and Dasawan" famous painters were courtier of Mughal emperor (60-62nd BPSC)

- A. Akbar
- B. Jahangir
- C. Shahjahan
- D. Aurangzeb

Ans. A. Akbar

- ❖ **Humayun [1530-40 & 155-56]** : Sayyid Ali and Abdul Samad were two famous painters of Humayun, whom he brought from Iran to Delhi.
- ❖ **Jahangir [1605-1627]** : The famous painters in the court of

Jahangir were Abul Hasan, Bishan Das, Mansur, Inayat, Balchand etc.

- ❖ **Shahjahan [1628-58]** : Famous painters during his reign included: Mir Hasim, Fakir Ulla, Muhammad Nadir Samarkandi, Murar and Hunar Muhammad Nadir and Anoop and Chitra.

Q112. Who was the founder of Bahamani Kingdom? (60-62nd BPSC)

- A. Alauddin Hasan
- B. Firoz Shah
- C. Mahmud Gaonwa
- D. Asaf Khan

Ans. A. Alauddin Hasan

- ❖ Bahmani kingdom was a Muslim state of the Deccan in southern India and was one of the great medieval Indian kingdoms. It was founded by Alauddin Hasan Bahaman Shah in 1347. It was the first Independent Islamic Kingdom in South India.
- ❖ The power of the Bahmani kingdom reached its peak under the rule of "Muhammad Shah III".
- ❖ It extended from the Arabian Sea to the Bay of Bengal.
- ❖ He succeeded in expansion of his empire due to advice and services of his minister, "Mahmud Gawan".

Q113. Which among the following King's reign Persian traveller, "Abdurrajjak" came to India? (60-62nd BPSC)

- A. Dev Raya I
- B. Dev Raya II
- C. Krishnadeva Raya
- D. Sadashiva Raya

Ans. B. Dev Raya II

Persian traveller Abdur Razzaq came to India during the reign of Deva Raya II. Devaraya II acquired the title of Gajabetevara. He extended and held territories upto the Krishna River.

foreign travellers	Description
Abu Abdullah/Ibn Batuta	He was from Morocco, who travel thirty years of his life from North Africa, West Africa, Southern Europe and Eastern Europe in the West, to the Middle East, Indian subcontinent, Central Asia, Southeast Asia and East China. He left an account of Harihara I's reign in his book Rehla (Tuhfat-un-Nuzzar fi Gharaib UL-Amsar WA Ajaib-UL-Assar).
Nicolo de Conti	He was Italian merchant, scholar, and a traveller who visited the Vijaynagar Kingdom during the time of Dev Raya II. He left an account in the Travels of Nicolo Conti.
Abdur Razzaq	He was a Persian, Timurid chronicler and a scholar who visited the Vijaynagar Kingdom at the time of Dev Raya II as an ambassador of Shah Rukh,

	the Timurid dynasty ruler of Persia. He gives an account of the reign of Devaraya II in his Matla as Sadain Wa Majma ul Bahrain.
Athanasius Nikitin	He was a first Russian traveller and merchant who visited India. He described the conditions of the Bahamani kingdom under Muhammad III in his Voyage to India.
Ludvico de Vorthema	He was Italian merchant and traveller who visited India and left his memoirs in Travels in Egypt, India, Syria, etc. He was the first Christian to make the holy pilgrimage to Mecca.
Duarte Barbosa	He was Portuguese Writer, scrivener and explorer who had given a vivid account of Vijaynagara governance under Krishna Deva Raya in his book i.e. An Account of Countries Bordering the Indian Ocean and their Inhabitants.
Dominigo Paes	He was Portuguese merchant, writer and explorer who visited India and gave most detailed accounts of all historic descriptions of ancient city Hampi which was governed by Vijaynagar Empire under Krishna Deva Raya.
Fernao Nuniz	He was Portuguese traveller, chronicler and horse trader who visited India during reign of Achyutaraya and who spent three years in Vijayanagara. He gave detailed account on the history of Vijaynagar especially the foundation of the city, the subsequent careers of three dynasties of rulers, and the battles that they fought with the Deccan sultans and Orissan Rayas. He also mentions cultural aspects of the empire and admire the jewels worn of women as well as how women were appointed in the King's service.
Marco Polo	The only traveller, who could rival Ibn Battuta's tag of the greatest medieval traveller arrived at India's opposite extremity, a Tamil port, enroute from China in 1290 AD. Marco Polo to his surprise found that in Peninsular India there were tailors or seamstresses. He failed to get coat made for himself.
Jean-Baptiste Tavernier (1605-1689)	He was a 17th century French gem merchant and traveller. He was a private individual and merchant travelling at his own expense. He covered by his own account, 60,000 leagues (120,000 miles) in making six voyages to Persia and India between the years 1630 and 1668. He gave the

earliest trustworthy account of Golconda diamond mines.

Q114. Who among the following was not associated with the excavation of Harappa and Mohenjodaro? (56–59th BPSC)

- A. R.D Banerjee
- B. K.N Dikhsit
- C. M.S Vatsa
- D. V.A Smith

Ans. D. V.A Smith

- ❖ Madho Swaroop Vatsa [M.A Vatsa] excavated Harappa in 1926.
- ❖ Rakhal Das Banerjee [R.D Banerjee] excavated Mohenjodaro in 1922.
- ❖ Kashi Narayan Dikshit [K.N Dikshit] was a part of "John Marshall's team" which excavated Mohenjodaro in 1937. In 1937, he was appointed as the Director General of the Archaeological Survey of India
- ❖ V.A. Smith, or Vincent Arthur Smith, was a prominent British Indologist and historian. While he made significant contributions to the study of ancient India, he was not involved in the excavation of Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro. Smith's works primarily focused on ancient Indian history, culture, and religions, and he did not directly participate in archaeological excavations.

Q115. Gautam Buddha gave his first sermon at (56–59th BPSC)

- A. Vaishali
- B. Kaushambi
- C. Sarnath
- D. Pawapauri

Ans. C. Sarnath

Gautama Buddha

- ❖ Siddhartha (Gautama Buddha) was born in 563 BC in the Shakya Kshatriya clan at Lumbini near Kapilvastu (Piprahwa district of Nepal).
- ❖ His father Shuddodhana was the elected ruler of Kapilvastu (the head of republic clan of Shakya).
- ❖ His mother Maya died 7 days after the birth of Siddhartha.
- ❖ After the death of his mother, Siddhartha was brought up by foster mother Mahaprajapati Gautami. From early childhood, Buddha showed a meditative state of mind.
- ❖ He gave up his married life and left his home, at the age of 29 years. He was moved by looking the misery of the people.
- ❖ Particularly, he saw an old man sick person, a dead body and an ascetic.
- ❖ He kept wandering for 6-7 years and at the age of 35, he got enlightenment under the pipal tree at Bodh Gaya where he was called Buddha (the Enlightened one).
- ❖ After giving his first sermon at Sarnath, Buddha wandered from one place to another giving sermons for next 40 years; resting only during the rainy season.

- ❖ **Gautama Buddha** passed away at the age of **80 years** in **483 BC** at a place called **Kushinagar (Deoria district, Uttar Pradesh)**.

Q116. Who is called the “Napoleon of Ancient India”? (56–59th BPSC)

- A. Chandragupta Maurya
- B. Pushyamitra
- C. Kanishka
- D. Samudragupta

Ans. D. Samudragupta

Historian V. A. Smith called Samudragupta as Napoleon of the ancient India. Because of his great military conquests which are known from the ‘Prayag Prashasti’ written by his courtiers and poet Harisena. The Ashoka pillar inscription of Allahabad is associated with Samudragupta (335-375 AD). It is considered to be the most important historical document of the classical Gupta age in excellent Sanskrit written by Harisena. It is also known as ‘Prayaga Prashasti’. The inscription is a panegyric (tribute) praising Samudragupta and lists the political and military achievements of his reign including his expeditions to the south.

Q117. Which Chinese traveller visited India during the Harshavardhana’s rule? (56–59th BPSC)

- A. Fa-Hien
- B. Hiuen-Tsang
- C. I-Sting
- D. Taranath

Ans. B. Hiuen-Tsang

- ❖ Fa-Hien : He came to India during the reign of Chandragupta-II Vikramaditya. He was the first Chinese pilgrim who visited to India between (405-411) AD.
- ❖ Hiuen-Tsang (630-645 AD): He visited India during the reign of Harshvardhana.
- ❖ I-tsing: I-tsing visited India 673 AD.

Q118. What is “Adhai Din Ka Jhopda? (56–59th BPSC)

- A. Mosque
- B. Temple
- C. Saint’s Hut
- D. Tower

Ans. A. Mosque

‘Dhai Din Ka Zhonpda’ or ‘Adhai Din Ka Zonpda’ is one of the oldest mosque located at Ajmer, in Rajasthan built by Abu Bakr of Herat first and again by Qutb-ud-din-Aibak in 1192 CE.

Q119. In which language was “Tuzuk-i-Baburi” written? (56–59th BPSC)

- A. Persian
- B. Arabic
- C. Turkish
- D. Urdu

Ans. C. Turkish

The founder of the Mughal Empire, Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur

wrote his memoirs (autobiography) ‘Tuzuk-i-Baburi’ also known as Baburnama written in Turkish language containing related events of his life. The Turkish language was not the official language of the Mughal Empire. The Persian language was the official language of Mughal empire. “Tuzuk-i-Baburi” was translated into Persian [as Baburnama] in 1589 by Mughal imperial officer, Abdur Rahim Khan.

Q120. Who was the commander of Rana Pratap’s army in the Battle of Haldighati? (56–59th BPSC)

- A. Amar Singh
- B. Man Singh
- C. Hakim Khan
- D. Shakti Singh

Ans. C. Hakim Khan

The Battle of Haldighati was a battle fought on 18 June 1576 between the armies of the Rana of Mewar, Maharana Pratap (under the command of Hakim Khan), and the Mughal emperor Akbar’s forces, led by Man Singh I of Amber. Although the battle ended in defeat for the forces of Mewar, Maharana Pratap escaped continuing his valiant resistance against the Mughal Empire.

Q121. Where was the capital of Shivaji? (56–59th BPSC)

- A. Raigarh
- B. Sindhudurg
- C. Poona
- D. Kolhapur

Ans. A. Raigarh

- ❖ Rajgad/Rajgarh was the capital of Shivaji. In Rajgarh fort Shivaji was crowned as Chhatrapati in 1674. It is located in the Pune district of Maharashtra
- ❖ Shivaji was crowned as the king of the Marathas on 6th June, 1674, at Raigad.
- ❖ He took on the titles of Chhatrapati, Shakakarta, Kshatriya Kulavantas and Haindava Dharmodhhaarak.

Important Battle:

Battles	Details
Battle of Pratapgad, 1659	Fought at the fort of Pratapgad near the town of Satara, Maharashtra, between the forces of the Maratha king Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and the Adilshahi general Afzal Khan.
Battle of Pavan Khind, 1660	Fought at a mountain pass in the vicinity of fort Vishalgad, near the city of Kolhapur, Maharashtra, between the Maratha Sardar Baji Prabhu Deshpande and Siddi Masud of Adilshahi.
Sacking of Surat, 1664	Fought near the city of Surat, Gujarat, between Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and Inayat Khan, a Mughal captain.
Battle of Purandar, 1665	Fought between the Mughal Empire and Maratha Empire.

Battle of Sinhagad, 1670	Fought on the fort of Sinhagad near the city of Pune, Maharashtra between Tanaji Malusare, a commander of Maratha ruler Shivaji Maharaj and Udaybhan Rathod, fortkeeper under Jai Singh I who was a Mughal Army Chief.
Battle of Kalyan, 1682-83	Bahadur Khan of the Mughal Empire defeated the Maratha army and took over Kalyan.
Battle of Sangamner, 1679	Fought between the Mughal Empire and Maratha Empire. This was the last battle in which the Maratha King Shivaji fought.

Q122. Who was the author of Indica? (56–59th BPSC)

- A. Vishnugupta
- B. Megasthenes
- C. Diamechus
- D. Pliny

Ans. B. Megasthenes

Indica was written by Megasthenes. He was a Greek historian and an ambassador of Seleucus at the Mauryan Court in Pataliputra.

Q123. Which of the following is a Harappan Port? (53-55th BPSC)

- A. Alexandria
- B. Lothal
- C. Mahasthangarh
- D. Nagapattanam

Ans. B. Lothal

- ❖ Lothal was one of the southernmost sites of the Indus Valley civilization (IVC), located in the Bhāl region of what is now the state of Gujarat.
- ❖ The port city is believed to have been built in 2,200 BC.
- ❖ Lothal was a thriving trade center in ancient times, with its trade of beads, gems and ornaments reaching West Asia and Africa.
- ❖ The meaning of Lothal (a combination of Loth and (s) thal) in Gujarati is “the mound of the dead.”
- ❖ Incidentally, the name of the city of Mohenjo-daro (also part of the Indus Valley Civilisation, now in Pakistan) means the same in Sindhi.
- ❖ Lothal had the world’s earliest known dock, which connected the city to an ancient course of the Sabarmati River on the trade route between Harappan cities in Sindh and the peninsula of Saurashtra.

Discovery:

- ❖ Indian archaeologists started the search for cities of the Harappan Civilisation post-1947 in Gujarat’s Saurashtra.
- ❖ Archaeologist SR Rao led the team which discovered a number of Harappan sites at the time, including the port city of Lothal.
- ❖ Excavation work was carried out in Lothal between February 1955 and May 1960.

Identification of Dockyard:

- ❖ The National Institute of Oceanography in Goa discovered marine microfossils and salt, gypsum crystals at

the site, indicating that sea water once filled the structure and it was definitely a dockyard.

- ❖ In later excavations, ASI unearthed a mound, a township, a marketplace, and the dock.
- ❖ Adjacent to the excavated areas stands the archaeological site museum, where some of the most prominent collections of Indus-era antiquities in India are displayed.

Q124. The Gupta emperor who defeated the “Hunas” was (53-55th BPSC)

- A. Samudragupta
- B. Chandragupta II
- C. Skandagupta
- D. Ramagupta

Ans. C. Skandagupta

The first invasion of Hunas took place during the reign of Skandagupta and Hunas were comprehensively defeated by him. This invasion was just like a raid, and there was not lasting impact on India, but this invasion intensified the decline of the Gupta Empire. Hunas annexed many regions of the north-west in the transition period of 5th-6th centuries after the death of Skandagupta.

Q125. What is the name of Kalhana’s book? (53-55th BPSC)

- A. Arthashastra
- B. Indica
- C. Purana
- D. Rajtarangini

Ans. D. Rajtarangini

The Rajtarangini is an epic poem in Sanskrit written by Kalhana in 12th century. The Rajtarangini is an account of the many royal dynasties that ruled the ancient kingdom of Kashmir from its origin till poet's own time.

Q126. Which inscription tells about the various achievements of Rudradaman I? (53-55th BPSC)

- A. Junagarh
- B. Bhitari
- C. Nasik
- D. Sanchi

Ans. A. Junagarh

- ❖ **Kanganahalli Inscriptions:** Located near Sannati, Karnataka, it mentions Ashoka as “Ranyo Ashoka” (Raja Ashoka). It was the first-ever sculpture of Ashoka with his name inscribed.
- ❖ **Bhabru inscription:** It is the only inscription in the Boustrophedon script (bi-directional script from right to left and left to right in an alternate line).
- ❖ **Junagadh inscription:** It also includes the inscriptions of Saka ruler Rudraman and Gupta ruler Skandagupta.
- ❖ **Kausambi (Allahabad) inscription:** Along with Ashoka and Kuruwaki, inscriptions of Samudragupta and Jehangir are included.

Q127. Who was the first ruler of the Slave dynasty? (53-55th BPSC)

- A. Qutubuddin Aibak
- B. Iltutmish
- C. Razia
- D. Balban

Ans. A. Qutubuddin Aibak

Slave dynasty also known as Mumukh dynasty was established by Qutubuddin Aibak in 1206. He was the slave of Mohammad Ghori. Hence the dynasty established by Qutubuddin Aibak is called slave dynasty. Qutubuddin Aibak is also known as Lakh Baksh. He died in 1210 AD while playing "Chaugan" [Polo]. He constructed two mosques namely, "Quwat-ullIslam" at Delhi and "Adhai din ka Jhopra" at Ajmer.

Q128. Who was the ruler of Devagiri at the time of Alauddin Khalji's invasion? (53-55th BPSC)

- A. Prataprudra Dev
- B. Ramachandra Dev
- C. Maik Kafoor
- D. Raja Ratan Singh

Ans. B. Ramachandra Dev

Ramchandra Dev was the ruler of Devagiri at the time of Alauddin Khalji's invasion. In 1296 A.D., the king of Devagiri, Ramchandra Dev after the successful invasion of Alauddin Khalji promised him to send the revenue from Ellichpur every year, but during 1305-1306 AD, he did not send the tax to Delhi. Consequently, Alauddin sent an army under the leadership of Malik Kafur to attack Devagiri in 1307. King Ramchandra Dev was defeated and surrendered. Malik Kafur looted Devagiri and took Ramchandra Dev including his relatives to Delhi. Alauddin behaved with dignity with Ramchandra Dev and gave him the title of 'Rai Rayan' and sent him back to his state offering 1 lakh golden 'Tankas' and 'Navsari' district. Malik Kafur had also led a campaign against Shankar Dev, the son of Ramchandra in 1312 AD.

Q129. Who among the following Muslim rulers abolished the "Pilgrimage Tax"? (53-55th BPSC)

- A. Bahalol Lodi
- B. Sher Shah
- C. Humayun
- D. Akbar

Ans. D. Akbar

Religious Policy under Akbar

Akbar laid the foundation of an empire based on equal rights to all citizens, irrespective of their religious beliefs. After marrying Jodha Bai of Amber, he abolished jizya and also the pilgrim tax. The liberal principles of the empire were strengthened by bringing able Hindus into the nobility. For instance, Raja Todar Mal rose to the post of diwan and Birbal who was a constant companion of Akbar.

- ❖ Akbar was deeply interested in religion and philosophy. At first, Akbar was an orthodox Muslim. He held in high esteem the leading qazi of the state, Abdun Nabi Khan, who was Sadr-us-Sadur. Gradually he moved away from the path of narrow orthodoxy.

- ❖ In 1575 CE, Akbar built a hall called Ibadat Khana or the Hall of Prayer at his new capital, Fatehpur Sikri wherein he invited learned scholars from all religions like Hinduism, Jainism, Christianity and Zoroastrianism and used to conduct religious discussions with them. Some of the scholars were –
 - Dastur Maharji Rana – Parsi (of Navsari)
 - Hira Vijaya Suri – Jain saint of Kathiawar
 - Purushottam Das – Hindu
 - Aquaviva and Monserrate – Christian (sent by the Portuguese on Akbar's request)
- ❖ In 1582 CE, Akbar discontinued the debates in the Ibadat Khana as it led to bitterness, the representative of each religion denounced the other and tried to prove that his religion was the best.
- ❖ In 1579 CE, Akbar also issued a declaration or mahzar which was called the "Decree of Infallibility" by which he asserted his religious powers. He was entitled to choose any of the interpretations of the holy book, Quran, if there were a difference of opinion among the ulamas.
- ❖ In 1582 CE, he set up a new religion called Din-i-Ilahi/Tawhid-i-Ilahi (Divine Monotheism) which believes in one God and Sulh-i-Kul i.e., equal toleration and respect to all religious sects. It contained the good points of various religions. The Tawhid-i-Ilahi was an order of the Sufistic type. It, however, virtually died with the death of Akbar.

Q130. What was "Dar-ul-Shafa" established by Firoz Tughlaq? (53-55th BPSC)

- A. An alms house
- B. A free hospital
- C. A library
- D. A guesthouse for pilgrims.

Ans. B. A free hospital

Firoz Shah Tughlaq

- ❖ The cousin of Muhammad Tughlaq, Feroz (or Firuz) Shah Tughluq, ascended the throne in 1351 and ruled until 1388. Although not a capable military leader like his predecessors, the Sultan was a great builder of cities, monuments, and public buildings.
- ❖ The Sultan imposed the four taxes sanctioned by Islamic laws, including a tax on non-Muslims. His campaign to Jainagar (Odisha) in 1361 destroyed the famous Puri Jagannatha temple.

Achievements of Firoz Shah

Firoz Shah Tughlaq worked majorly for the development of infrastructure in his kingdom.

- ❖ Diwan-i-Khairat: Office for charity
- ❖ Diwan-i-Bundagan: Department of slave
- ❖ Sarais (Rest House): For the benefit of merchants and other travellers
- ❖ Four New Towns: Firozabad, Fatehabad, Jaunpur and Hissar

He constructed canals from:

- ❖ Yamuna to the city of Hissar
- ❖ Sutlej to the Ghaggar

- ❖ Ghaggar to Firozabad
- ❖ Mandvi and Sirmour Hills to Hansi in Haryana

Taxes imposed under Firoz Shah Tughlaq:

- ❖ Kharaj: Land tax which was equal to one-tenth of the produce of the land
- ❖ Zakat: Two and a half percent tax on property realised from Muslims
- ❖ Kham: One-fifth of the booty captured (four-fifth was left for the soldiers)
- ❖ Other Taxes: The irrigation tax, garden tax, octroi tax and the sales tax

Q131. What was the name of the dynasty of Ajatashatru? (53-55th BPSC)

- A. Maurya
- B. Haryanka
- C. Nanda
- D. Gupta

Ans. B. Haryanka

Ajatashatru belonged to the Haryanka Dynasty founded by Bimbisara.

Ajatashatru's Rule (492-460 BC)

- ❖ Ajatashatru, the son of Chellana and Bimbisara, ascended the throne through patricide and pursued an assertive expansionist policy:
- ❖ He defeated his maternal uncle Prasenajita, king of Kosala, and married his daughter Vajjira.
- ❖ After a 16-year war, Ajatashatru destroyed Vaishali, the capital of the Licchavis, by sowing discord among its people.
- ❖ During his reign, Buddha passed away, and Ajatashatru patronized the first Buddhist Council.
- ❖ Sunidha and Vatsakar served as Ajatashatru's diplomatic ministers.

Q132. In how many Adhikarnas is the Kautilya's Arthashastra? (48-52nd BPSC)

- A. 11
- B. 12
- C. 14
- D. 15

Ans. D. 15

Kautilya's Arthashastra is considered one of the most sophisticated and detailed treatise to have ever been produced in India. Kautilya's Arthashastra consists of 15 Adhikarnas (books) out of which the first five deal with tantra (internal administration) and next eight with avapa (inter-state) relations, the final two books deal with other miscellaneous topics.

Q133. Who identified the name "Sandrokottas" as Chandragupta Maurya? (48-52nd BPSC)

- A. William Jones
- B. V.A Smith
- C. R.K Mukherjee
- D. D.R Bhandarkar

Ans. A. William Jones

- ❖ William Jones was the first scholar who recognised Sandrokottas as Chandra Gupta Maurya. Aelian and Plutarch also described him as Androkottus.
- ❖ Chandragupta Maurya is considered as one of the greatest emperors of India. He was the first emperor who brought together the small fragmented kingdoms of the country and combined them into a single vast empire. He expanded his empire to the edge of what is now known as Iran. He was the one who first unified India politically. Kautilya had an exceptional contribution to the establishment of Mauryan dynasty. He was well known as 'Vishnugupta' and 'Chanakya.'
- ❖ When Chandragupta Maurya had the responsibility of united Indian empire as emperor, Kautilya served as prime minister, advisor and chief priest. He was the pioneer scholar of political science and also known for his famous book "Arthashastra". This is one of the oldest book which is based on the political condition of India.
- ❖ In the Junagarh inscription of Rudradaman of 150 A.D., there is a description of the construction of a dam for irrigation by 'Pushyagupta', a provincial governor of Chandragupta Maurya, in the state of Anarta and Saurashtra (Gujarat). It proves that this part of western India was included in the Mauryan Empire. Chandragupta defeated the invading army of the ruler of the Eastern part of Alexander's empire Seleucus, in 305 BC.
- ❖ Mudrarakshasa authored by Vishakhadutta provides the various information about the reign of Chandragupta Maurya. Dhundiraja had written a commentary on Mudhrarakshasa. In this drama, Chandragupta is described as the son of Nandiraja. This book depicts Chandragupta as "Vrishal" and "Kulheen". Besides Mudrarakshasa, two other works Vishakhadatta are - Devichandraguptam and Abhisari Kavanchitakatakarn or Abhisarika- bandhitkam (unfounded).

Q134. Who deciphered the Brahmi inscription of Ashoka for the first time? (48-52nd BPSC)

- A. James Prinsep
- B. H.D. Sankalia
- C. H.D. Sankalia
- D. V.N. Mishra

Ans. A. James Prinsep

In 1837, James Prinsep became the first scholar who deciphered Ashoka's inscription (Brahmi script). The edicts in Brahmi script mentioned a King Devanampiya Piyadassi which Prinsep initially assumed was a Sri Lankan King. Later, the fact was revealed that according to Singhali hearsay, Dipvamsa and Mahavamsa, the sobriquet was used for Ashoka. At last in 1915, Maski inscription (Karnataka) finalised the name of 'Ashoka.'

Q135. The last Mauryan Emperor was ? (48-52nd BPSC)

- A. Jalok
- B. Avanti Verma

- C. Nandi Vardhana
D. Brihadratha

Ans. D. Brihadratha

- ❖ Last Mauryan emperor was Brihadratha. Brihadratha was assassinated by his commander/lieutenant Pushyamitra Shunga in 184 B.C. Pushyamitra Shunga established a new dynasty which is known as Shunga Dynasty. Pushyamitra Shunga was a fanatic Brahmin. He completed two Ashwamedh Yajnas. These two events were organised in the supervision of Patanjali, who wrote Mahabhashya.
- ❖ The last king of Shunga dynasty, Devabhuti was killed by a conspiracy of his 'Amatya' Vasudeva. According to Vayupurana, the last ruler of the Kanva dynasty, Susharma was deposed by his Andhrian servant Simuk.

Term	Meaning
Amils	Revenue
Bargir	Cavalrymen
Dam	Coin
Dhimmis	Non-Muslims people
Din	Religion
Diwan	Function of finance
Diwan-i-Arz	Ministry of Military affairs
Diwan-i-Insha	Ministry of Royal correspondence
Diwan-i-Kul	Wazir or Chief imperial fiscal minister
Diwan-i-Risalat	Religious Affairs
Diwan-i-Wizarat	Department of Finance
Faujdar	In charge of Sarkar
Ganj	A grain market
Gomashta	Commercial agent
Hun	A gold coin
Hundis	Bills of Exchange
Ibadat Khana	House of Worship
Khalisa	Land revenue directly for the imperial treasury
Khots	Village head
Khums	Tax on plunder
Khutba	A sermon made in Friday mosque
Madad-i-Massh	Tax-free grants of land
Malfuzat	Saying of Sufi saint
Mamluk	White slaves
Mir Bhakshi	Military department

Q137. When did Humayun first attacked Chunar fort? (48-52nd BPSC)

- A. 1532 A.D.
B. 1531 A.D.
C. 1533 A.D.
D. 1536 A.D.

Ans. A. 1532 A.D.

In 1532 CE at Daurah he defeated the Afghan forces which had

Q136. The meaning of word "Bantai" during medieval period was (48-52nd BPSC)

- A. Religious Tax
B. System of Calculating revenue
C. Wealth Tax
D. Property Tax

Ans. B. System of Calculating revenue

The meaning of word "Bantai" during the medieval period was a system of calculating revenue. In this system produce was divided between the peasants and the state in fixed proportions.

Key terms in Medieval Indian History.

Mir Saman	Supply department
Misl	Sikh regions
Muquaddam	Village head
Nagaram	Assembly of Merchants in Chola Period
Nankar	A portion of revenue given to Zamindar
Pargana	Around a hundred village
Qanungos	Caretaker of revenue records
Sabha	Assembly of Brahmins in the Chola period
Sadr Us Sadur	Ecclesiastical affairs
Sarkar	Administrative unit or Units of Paragana
Shaikhzadas	Indian Muslims nobility
Sharia	Muslim law
Shiqdar	Head of Administrative unit
Sondhar	Loans
Subhas	Provinces
Tankah	Silver coin
Umara	Collective term of nobility
Ummah	Muslim believer
Ur	Common village assembly in Chola Period
Vimans	Towers of Temple
Waqf	Grants to Muslim religious establishments
Watandar	Desais and Deskmukh
Wilayat	The spiritual territory of a Sufi
Wujuhat	Taxes on cattle
Zabt	Revenue-based on land measurement
Zawabit	Non-Shariat State laws

conquered Bihar and Jaunpur. Then he besieged the powerful fort of Chunar from the Afghan Sardar Sher khan which commanded the land and the river route between Agra and the east end. Which was known as the gateway of eastern India.

Humayun

- ❖ Early Reign: Humayun, the eldest son of Babur, faced immediate challenges upon his succession. His

governance was marked by administrative and financial instability.

- ❖ Major Battles: Siege of Chunar (1532) Humayun achieved victory against the Afghans and besieged Chunar fort. Battle of Chausa (1539) Humayun faced defeat by Sher Shah Suri, narrowly escaping the battlefield. Battle of Kannauj (1540) also known as Battle of Bilgram Sher Shah Suri's complete victory forced Humayun into exile.
 - Internal conflicts, including a rebellion by Humayun's brother Hindal and Kamran's schemes, further weakened his position.
 - Humayun became an exile for fifteen years. During this time, he married Hamida Banu Begum and had a son named Akbar.
 - Humayun sought help from the Shah of Persia, who agreed to support him in exchange for certain conditions. With Persian assistance, Humayun captured Kandahar and Kabul in 1545.
- ❖ Persian Influences: Humayun introduced Persian administrative practices, improving revenue systems and promoting Persian arts and culture.
- ❖ Architectural Achievements: He founded Dinapanah, built the Jamali mosque, and initiated the construction of Humayun's Tomb, which was completed by his wife, Hamida Banu Begum.
- ❖ Cultural Impact: Humayun played a key role in the development of Mughal painting by bringing Persian artists like Mir Sayyid Ali and Abdal Samad to India.
 - He established the Nigra Khana (painting workshop) and began the project of illustrating the Hamza Nama, which his successor Akbar continued.
- ❖ Literary Contributions: His sister, Gul Badam Begum, authored the "Humayun-Nama," documenting his reign and legacy.

Q138. Which dynasty ruled over Magadh after Nanda dynasty? (47th BPSC)

- A. Maurya
- B. Shunga
- C. Gupta
- D. Kushana

Ans. A. Maurya

Dhanananda was last king of Nanda dynasty. He is believed to be an arrogant and oppressive ruler who imposed heavy taxes on common man. His greed and exploitation made him quite unpopular among the masses & ultimately Chandragupta Maurya under the able guidance of Kautilya, took the advantage of this public resentment and uprooted the Nanda rule and setup the Mauryan empire.

Q139. Who has written the 'Harshacharit'? (47th BPSC)

- A. Kalidasa
- B. Banabhatta
- C. Vishnugupta

D. Parimalgupta

Ans. B. Banabhatta

Harshacharit was written by Banabhatta

Q140. 'Sita' land in Arthashastra stands for (46th BPSC)

- A. Uncultivable waste land
- B. Land owned by the Brahmins
- C. Land cultivated by tribes
- D. Forest land

Ans. C. Land cultivated by tribes

Kautilya's Arthashastra mentions that Sita land was land owned by State and Slaves, paid labourers and tribes were employed to cultivate Sita land.

Q141. Language used in the inscriptions of Ashoka is (46th BPSC)

- A. Sanskrit
- B. Prakrit
- C. Palli
- D. Hindi

Ans. B. Prakrit

Most of Ashoka's inscriptions are in dialects of Prakrit. Which was the language of Political Power in subcontinent for several countries. There are total 33 inscriptions among them there are 14 major Rock Edicts of Ashoka.

Q142. Who amongst the following Mauryan ruler did conquer the Deccan? (46th BPSC)

- A. Ashoka
- B. Chandra Gupta
- C. Bindusara
- D. Kunala

Ans. B. Chandra Gupta

Chandragupta was the first Mauryan ruler. The Mauryan empire includes the present day state of Bihar and good portion of Orissa and Bengal and western India and the Deccan.

Q143. An advanced water management system of Harappan (46th BPSC)

- A. Dholavira
- B. Lothal
- C. Kalibangan
- D. Alamgirpur

Ans. A. Dholavira

The remains of a highly advanced water management system of Indus Valley Civilization have been discovered in Dholavira. A sophisticated water conservation system is one of the unique features of Dholavira. Giant water reservoir was also found there. The Dholavira site was discovered in 1967-68 by Indian archaeologist J.P. Joshi. It is located in Gujarat.

Q144. Who did illustrate "Dastan-I-Amir Hamza"? (46th BPSC)

- A. Abdus Samad

- B. Mansoor
- C. Mir Sayeed Ali
- D. Abul Hasan

Ans. A. Abdus Samad

Abdus Samad had illustrated "Dastan-I-Amir Hamza", was the most renowned Persian painters. Humayun instructed Mir Sayeed Ali and Khawaja Abdus Samad to illustrate the Dastan-I-Amir Hamza, the Renewed Persian book.

Q145. "When he attained kingship, he was quite independent of rules and orders of Shariat". For which Sultan Al-Baruni made this statement? (46th BPSC)

- A. Iltutmish
- B. Balban
- C. Alauddin Khilji
- D. Mohammad Tughlaq

Ans. C. Alauddin Khilji

Al-Baruni had written about the Alauddin Khilji that "when he attained the kingship, he was quite independent of rules and orders of Shariat. Alauddin Khilji was Jalauddin's ambitious nephew and son-in-law. In 1294 A.D he had led the first Turkish expedition to southern India and plundered Devagiri.

Q146. In the Sultanate time, the highest rural authority for land revenue was (46th BPSC)

- A. Chaudhary
- B. Rawat
- C. Malik
- D. Patwari

Ans. A. Chaudhary

In the Sultanate time the highest Rural authority for land revenue was known as Chaudhary. The revenue system of Delhi Sultanate was based on the theory of taxation as propounded by the Hanafi school of thought which prescribed the levy of taxes i.e. Zakat, Kharaj, Khams and Jaziya. Land revenue was the main source of income during the sultanate period

Q147. In the Mughal administration "Madad-I-Mash" indicates (46th BPSC)

- A. Toll Tax
- B. Revenue free land given to learned persons
- C. Pension to army persons
- D. Cultivation tax

Ans. B. Revenue free land given to learned persons

Sometimes, the Mughal administration issued grants as Madad-I-Mash to pious or otherwise worthy recipient's charity. The spirit of composite culture and harmony expressed in revenue-free-grants (Madad-I-Mash) which the nobles extended to the support of saint's maintenance of religious institution, religious place and for Mashaiksh. Such type of land become generally unfertile. Which were given to learned person.

Q148. Kuka Movement was organised by (45th BPSC)

- A. Guru Ram Das
- B. Guru Nanak
- C. Guru Ram Singh
- D. Guru Gobind Singh

Ans. C. Guru Ram Singh

Kuka movement was started as a group for religious purification in Sikhism under Guru Ram Singh. Later movement became political with established aim of restoring Sikh rule in Punjab and ousting the British rule. The movement is known to have used non-cooperation and boycott as tool for first time.

Q149. 'Kumarsambhava', an epic poem was composed by (45th BPSC)

- A. Banabhatta
- B. Chandra Bardai
- C. Harisena
- D. Kalidasa

Ans. D. Kalidasa

Kumarsambhava in an epic poem written by the classical Sanskrit writer Kalidasa, in Sanskrit. It is the story of how the young God Kumara was born as result of the union of Lord Shiva and Parvati and their boundless love.

Q150. Which of the following dynasties succeeded Sungas? (45th BPSC)

- A. Satvahanas
- B. Kushanas
- C. Kanvas
- D. Guptas

Ans. C. Kanvas

The last Sunga ruler was Devabhuti. He was killed by his own minister, Vasudeva Kanva in around 73 B.C. He then established Kanva dynasty at Magadha

Q151. Which one of the following dynasties ruled over India after the invasion of Timur? (45th BPSC)

- A. Lodi dynasty
- B. Syed dynasty
- C. Tughlaq dynasty
- D. Khilji dynasty

Ans. C. Tughlaq dynasty

In 1398, Timur invaded Northern India, attacking the Delhi Sultanate ruled by Sultan Nasiruddin Mahmud Shah Tughlaq of the Tughlaq Dynasty. However, Tughlaq dynasty continued to rule over Delhi Sultanate till 1414 when succeeded by Syed dynasty.

Q152. Which of the following Sultans had greatest number of slaves in his court? (45th BPSC)

- A. Balban
- B. Alauddin Khilji
- C. Mohammad Bin Tughlaq
- D. Feroz Shah Tughlaq

Ans. D. Feroz Shah Tughlaq

Feroz Shah Tughlaq ruled over the Delhi Sultanate from 1351 to 1388. He succeeded his cousin Mohammad – bin Tughlaq following the latter's death. It is Feroz Tughlaq who had the largest number of slaves in his court. He founded several cities around Delhi including Jaunpur, Ferozpur, Ferozabad and Fatehabad.

Q153. Which one of the following sultans provided employment to the unemployed? (45th BPSC)

- A. Balban
- B. Alauddin Khilji
- C. Mohammad Bin Tughlaq
- D. Feroz Shah Tughlaq

Ans. D. Feroz Shah Tughlaq

Feroz Shah Tughlaq, the Sultan of Delhi, set up an 'employment bureau', which ensured that all unemployed people found their desired jobs.

Q154. Which one of the following Mughal Emperors gave an important 'Farman' to the English for facilitating their trade in India? (45th BPSC)

- A. Bahadur Shah I
- B. Farrukh Siyar
- C. Shah Alam II
- D. Bahadur Shah II

Ans. B. Farrukh Siyar

Farrukhsiyar was the Mughal emperor who ruled the Mughal empire from 1713 CE to 1719 CE. He gave an important Farman to the English for facilitating their trade in India.

Q155. Which of the following ruler of Magadha was the contemporary of Alexander the great? (44th BPSC)

- A. Mahapadmananda
- B. Dhanananda
- C. Sukalpa
- D. Chandragupta Maurya

Ans. B. Dhanananda

Dhanananda was the last king of Nanda dynasty. He was the contemporary of Alexander the great. He had a huge army, it is believed that Alexander the great attacked Punjab during his reign but his huge army checked them from advancing towards the Magadha. Chandragupta Maurya under the able guidance of Kautilya had uprooted the Nanda ruler and set up the Maurya Empire.

Q156. Nizamuddin Auliya refused to meet, which one of the following sultans? (44th BPSC)

- A. Jalaluddin Khilji
- B. Alauddin Khilji
- C. Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
- D. Mohammad - bin - Tughlaq

Ans. C. Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq

Syed Muhammad Nizamuddin Auliya was one of the most famous Sufi saints from the Indian subcontinent region.

Also known as Hazrat Nizamuddin and Mahbub-e-Ilahi (Beloved of God), he was a Sunni Muslim scholar and Sufi saint of the Chishti Order.

Like most of the Chishti Sufi saints, Nizamuddin Auliya stressed love as a means of realising God. He believed the love of God implied a love of humanity.

Q157. Which of the following rulers assumed to the title of 'Hazrat-i-Ala' and afterwards 'Sultan'? (44th BPSC)

- A. Bahlol Lodi
- B. Sikandar Lodi
- C. Sher Shah Suri
- D. Islam Shah Suri

Ans. C. Sher Shah Suri

Sher Shah Suri was the founder of Suri dynasty. He defeated Nusrat Shah, Sultan of Bengal, after he attacked south Bihar become the virtual ruler of Bihar and assumed the title of Hazarat-i-Ala. He adopted the title of Sultan-i-Adil after defeating Humayun in the Battle of Chausa in 1539.

Q158. Which of the following sultans founded a town where now stands Agra? (44th BPSC)

- A. Mohammad -bin - Tughlaq
- B. Feroz Shah Tughlaq
- C. Bahlol Lodi
- D. Sikandar Lodi

Ans. D. Sikandar Lodi

Agra was founded by Sikandar Lodi in 1504, as a base from where to control Malwa & Rajasthan. In 1506 A.D Sikandar Lodhi shifted his capital from Delhi to Agra.

Q159. Which one of the following Sultans of Delhi introduced measures for improving the quality of fruits? (44th BPSC)

- A. Mohammad - bin - Tughlaq
- B. Feroz Shah Tughlaq
- C. Bahlol Lodi
- D. Sikandar Lodi

Ans. B. Feroz Shah Tughlaq

Feroz Shah Tughlaq had planted around 1200 orchards in Delhi and its adjoining areas to improve the quality of fruits and increase the production of fruit.

Q160. Masnavi the collection of Muslim law written by Babur is Known as (43rd BPSC)

- A. Mubaiyan
- B. Diwan
- C. Turkey Treatise on Prosody
- D. Baburnama

Ans. A. Mubaiyan

Masnavi, the collection of Muslim law by Babur known as Mubaiyan. He wrote his autobiography which he called Baburnama. It is written in Chagatai Turk.

Q161. The meaning of jihad carried on by Aurangzeb is (43rd BPSC)

- A. Darul-Harb
- B. Dar-ul-Islam
- C. Holy War
- D. Jiziya

Ans. B. Dar-ul-Islam

The meaning of Jihad carried on by Aurangzeb was Dar-ul-Islam. In April 1679, Aurangzeb made a public proclamation of Jihad against Hindus with the objective of converting the land of infidels into Dar-ul-Islam.

Q162. Khajuraho temple architecture is associated with (43rd BPSC)

- A. Chandellas
- B. Gurjar-Pratiharas
- C. Chahamanas
- D. Paramaras

Ans. A. Chandellas

The temples at Khajuraho were built during the Chandela dynasty between 950 AD and 1050 AD. Chandela dynasty was founded by Nannuka. He ruled in the Jejakabhukti region.

Q163. The author of 'Prithviraj Raso' is (43rd BPSC)

- A. Kalhana
- B. Bilhana
- C. Jayanaka
- D. Chand Bardai

Ans. D. Chand Bardai

Prithviraj Raso is an epic poem in Brajhasa about the life of Chahamanas king Prithviraj Chauhan. It was composed by Chand Bardai.

Q164. The author of 'Svapnavasavadattam' is (43rd BPSC)

- A. Kalidasa
- B. Bhasa
- C. Bhavabhuti
- D. Rajshekhar

Ans. B. Bhasa

Author	Books
Bhasa	Svapnavasavadattam, Pratijnayaugandharayana
Kalidasa	Meghaduta, Kumarasambhavam, Ritusamhara
Bhavabhuti	Uttararamacharitam, Mahaviracharita
Rajshekhar	Karpuramanjari, Viddhasalabhanjika, Kavyamimansa

Q165. Padmini is associated with Alauddin's conquest of Chittor. She was the wife of (43rd BPSC)

- A. Maharana Pratap Singh
- B. Ranjit Singh
- C. Raja Man Singh
- D. Rana Ratan Singh

Ans. D. Rana Ratan Singh

In 1303 CE, Allaudin besieged Chittor. According to some Scholars, he attacked Chittor because he coveted Padmini, the beautiful queen of Raja Ratan Singh. The Rajput women along with Rani Padmini performed Jauhar. This Padmini episode was graphically mentioned in the book Padmavath, written by Malik Muhammad Jayasi.

Q166. Which one territory of the following was not a part of Ashoka's empire? (42nd BPSC)

- A. Afghanistan
- B. Bihar
- C. Sri Lanka
- D. Kalinga

Ans. C. Sri Lanka

Ashoka was one of the greatest ruler known to history. The empire that Ashoka ruled was founded by his grandfather Chandragupta Maurya. At its zenith, Ashoka's empire stretched from Afghanistan in the west to Bangladesh in the east. It covered almost the whole Indian subcontinent except present-day Kerala, Tamil Nadu and modern day Srilanka

Q167. Famous battle of Ten Kings was fought on the bank of the river (42nd BPSC)

- A. Ganges
- B. Brahmaputra
- C. Kaveri
- D. Parushni

Ans. D. Parushni

Battle of Ten Kings was won by Sudas and it was fought along river Parushni or Ravi.

Q168. Who wrote Humayun-Nama? (42nd BPSC)

- A. Babur
- B. Humayun
- C. Gulbadan Begum
- D. Jahangir

Ans. C. Gulbadan Begum

Humayun-Nama is the biography of Humayun. It was written by Gulbadan Begum in Persian language. Gulbadan Begum was daughter of Emperor Babur and sister of Humayun. Humayun-Nama provides the detailed account of the life of Mughal Emperor Humayun

Q169. Who made Red Fort of Delhi? (42nd BPSC)

- A. Akbar
- B. Nurjahan
- C. Jahangir
- D. Shahjahan

Ans. D. Shahjahan

Emperor Shah Jahan commissioned construction of the Red Fort on 12 May 1638, when he decided to shift his capital from Agra to Delhi. Originally red and white, Shah Jahan's favourite colours, its design is credited to architect Ustad Ahmad Lahori, who also constructed the Taj Mahal.

Q170. During Hiuen Tsang tour in India most famous city for the production of cotton clothes was (41st BPSC)

- A. Varanasi
- B. Mathura
- C. Pataliputra
- D. Kannau

Ans. B. Mathura

Hiuen Tsang a Chinese Buddhist pilgrim who came to India during the reign of king Harshvardhan. During the period of Hiuen Tsang's visit, the city most famous for the production of cotton cloth was Mathura.

Q171. The capital of Qutub-ud-din Aibak was (41st BPSC)

- A. Lahore
- B. Delhi
- C. Ajmer
- D. Lakhnauti

Ans. A. Lahore

Qutubuddin Aibak was the first ruler of the Mamluk Dynasty. He was born to a Turkish family in Central Asia and was sold as a slave to Muhammad Ghori, the ruler of Ghor in Afghanistan. When Ghori was assassinated, Aibak himself declared as Sultan of Delhi in 1206 and made his capital to Lahore. He reigned till his death in 1210.

Q172. Which of the following dynasties is not mentioned in Sangam literature? (41st BPSC)

- A. kadamb
- B. cher
- C. chol
- D. Pandya

Ans. A. kadamb

The Sangam Literature is the literature of ancient Tamil. Spanning from 300 BCE to 300 CE. In Sangam literature a brief knowledge comes about only three major dynasties. These were Chola, Cheras and Pandya. The Kadamba dynasty has not been mentioned in Sangam literature.

Additional information

Sangam Terminology

- ❖ Pattini cult : This cult was based on the worship of Kannagi, which was started by Senguttuvan.
- ❖ Manrams: Village was the fundamental unit of administration, administered by local assemblies called Manrams.
- ❖ Virakkal (Nadukul): Practice of erecting monuments for the dead soldiers and worshipping them.
- ❖ Sattasai or Gathasaptasati : An anthology of 700 verses in Marathi Prakrit (Hala's reign).
- ❖ Puram: It is a category of literature that idolizes love and its various aspects.
- ❖ Ula: Minor form of literature dealing with the Kings.
- ❖ Katikai: It is an assembly of learned people.
- ❖ Ur: It is an assembly of village elders.
- ❖ Niyamakjettha : Head of guild of sailors.
- ❖ Kanatikan: Chief of scribes

- ❖ Emporium: Coastal town associated with foreign trade.
- ❖ Setthikula: Family of merchants and bankers.
- ❖ Kammarakula: Family of metal smiths.
- ❖ Dhannavanjakula: Family of grain merchants.
- ❖ Sattavahaputta: Son of Caravan trader.
- ❖ Pannikakula: Family of greengrocers.
- ❖ Atavirakkhikakula: Family of forest guards.

Q173. Who used the caves of Barabar as their shelter house? (40th BPSC)

- A. Ajivika
- B. Tharus
- C. Jains
- D. Tantriks

Ans. A. Ajivika

A cluster of four caves namely Lomas Rishi, Sudama caves, Vishvakarma Caves and Karan Chaupar caves are known as Barabar caves. These are the oldest examples of Mauryan rock-cut architecture in India. These are supposed to have been constructed by Ashoka for the use of Ajivika ascetics. These caves are carved out from a monolithic granite rock.

Q174. Which of the following is the earliest holy book of Jain? (40th BPSC)

- A. Twelve Angas
- B. Twelve Upangas
- C. Fourteen Purvas
- D. Fourteen Uparvas

Ans. A. Twelve Angas

Fourteen Purvas is the earliest teaching of the Tirthankar as before Mahavir, which were memorised and passed through the ages. But later it was lost on the basis of Mahavir's teaching. The canonical texts of Jainism started which is known as Jain Agamas. In Jain Agamas Twelve Angas is considered as the earliest holy book of Jain.

Q175. Identify the first ruler of Vijay Nagar who captured Goa from Bahmanis ? (40th BPSC)

- A. Harihara I
- B. Harihara II
- C. Bukka II
- D. Devraya II

Ans. B. Harihara II

Harihara-II was the first ruler of Vijaynagar Empire, who had captured Goa from the Bahmanis. Vijaynagar empire was founded in 1336 by two brothers Harihara I & Bukka Raya of Sangam Dynasty.

Q176. Gradual decline of towns is an important feature of which period? (40th BPSC)

- A. Gupta period
- B. Pratihara
- C. Rashtrakuta Period
- D. Satavahana

Ans. A. Gupta period

The decline of Gupta dynasty started during the reign of Skandagupta. He was successful in retaliating against the Hunas & Pushyamitras but his empire was drained of finance & resources because of this. Beside the Hunas' invasion there was also gradual decline in economic prosperity as a result the towns which were the centers of economic activities began to decline. Hiuen Tsang has also talked about the gradual decline of major Gupta's cities.

Q177. Which of the following does not indicate the tax imposed on land produce? (40th BPSC)

- A. Kharaj
- B. Khams
- C. Ushr
- D. Muktai

Ans. B. Khams

Khams was a tax levied on the one-fifth of the booty wealth captured during the war. It does not indicate the tax imposed on land produce. Kharaj was a type of land tax on agricultural land. It was 1/10 of the produce of the land. Ushr was a land tax. It levied from 10% harvests of irrigated land & 10% on harvest from rain-watered land & 5% to the land dependent on well water. Muktai was a mixed system of tax assessment (Lagan).

Additional information

Q178. Who was the last Mughal emperor to sit on the Mayur Singhasan? (40th BPSC)

- A. Shah Alam I
- B. Mohammad Shah
- C. Bahadur Shah
- D. Jahandar Shah

Ans. B. Mohammad Shah

The peacock throne was a famous jewelled throne that was the seat of the Mughal emperor of India. It was constructed during the reign of Shahjahan. Muhammad Shah was the last Mughal emperor to sit on the Mayur throne. In February 1739, Nadir Shah attacked on Delhi & took away the peacock throne with him as the symbol of victory.

Q179. From which book is the 'Gayatri Mantra' taken? (39th BPSC)

- A. Upanishad
- B. Bhagavad Geeta
- C. Rigveda
- D. Yajurveda

Ans. C. Rigveda

The 'Gayatri Mantra' has taken from 'Rigveda', it is also known as Savitri Mantra. Gayatri Mantra has been composed by Maharshi Vishwamitra. The Mantra is given in the third mandala of the Rigveda which is dedicated to the goddess Savitri.

Q180. In Sangam period, Uraiyur is famous for- (39th BPSC)

- A. An important trading centre of spices
- B. An important trading centre of cotton
- C. An important trading centre of foreign trade
- D. An important trading centre of internal trade

Ans. B. An important trading centre of cotton

In Sangam Period, Uraiyur is a region in Tiruchirappalli in Tamil Nadu India. It was the capital of the early Cholas. Uraiyur was famous for spinning of silk and cotton clothes. There was great demand for these in the western world especially for the cotton clothes.

Q181. Which contributed maximum in development of Bhagavat cult? (39th BPSC)

- A. Parthian
- B. Indo-Greek People
- C. Kushana
- D. Gupta

Ans. D. Gupta

Gupta's contribution is the largest in the development of Bhagwat sect. Rulers onwards from Chandragupta II, Vikramaditya were known as Parama Bhagwatas, or Bhagavata Vaishnavas. The Bhagavata Purana entails the fully developed tenets and philosophy of the Bhagavata cult where Krishna gets fused with Vasudeva and transcends vedic Vishnu and cosmic Hari to be turned into the object of Bhakti.

Q182. In which inscription does Ashoka declare himself as a king? (39th BPSC)

- A. Minor edict of Maski
- B. Rumendeyi Pillar
- C. Queen Pillar
- D. Bhabru edicts

Ans. C. Bhabru edicts

In Bhabru edict, the Mauryan Emperor Ashoka refers to himself as Priyadarshi king of Magadha. In this edict, he states that his faith in the Buddha, the Dhamma and the Sangha.

Q183. What was the main cause of the victory of Babur in the Battle of Panipat? (39th BPSC)

- A. His horse stirred up army
- B. his military leadership quality
- C. Tulughma system
- D. Internal discord of Afghans

Ans. C. Tulughma system

The main reason of the victory of Babur in the first battle of Panipat (April, 1526) was the new war tactics introduced by Babur were the 'Tulughma and The Araba'. Tulughma meant dividing the whole army into various units, namely the left, the Right and the centre. Through this a small army could be used to surround the enemy from all the sides. The first Battle of Panipat, on 21 April, 1526 was fought between the invading forces of Babur and the Lodi kingdom.

Q184. Under the reign of which Sultan was the largescale 'Khalisa Land' developed? (39th BPSC)

- A. Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
- B. Alauddin Khilji
- C. Md. Bin Tughlaq
- D. Ferozshah Tughlaq

Ans. B. Alauddin Khilji

During the Mughal and Sultanate period, there were two categories of land- Iqta. The state was parcelled out into the tracts called Iqta under the supervision of Iqtadars to administrate properly. Khalsa was a royal land under the direct supervision and control of the central government. It was managed through Nobles and Amils to maintain the troops and other expenses.

Q185. Who introduced 'Zabti system'? (39th BPSC)

- A. Gayasuddin Tughlaq
- B. Sikandar Lodi
- C. Shersah Suri
- D. Akbar

Ans. D. Akbar

Zabti system or Dahsala System, namely (land revenue system) was introduced by Raja Todarmal, who was the finance minister of Akbar. In this system, average produce of ten years was derived from this method. One third of this average produce was fixed in Rupees per Bigha and fixed as share of the state (Mal). Rest two third share was left to the cultivators (Kharaj). This remained a standard system of revenue assessment during the greater part of the Mughal Empire.

Q186. Which metals were used in the coins-Tanka, Shashgani and Jital-of Sultanate period? (39th BPSC)

- A. Silver, Copper
- B. Gold, Silver, Copper
- C. Silver, Zinc, Copper
- D. Gold, Zinc, Copper

Ans. A. Silver, Copper

Tanka was a silver coin. Tanka was equal to 48 Jitals. Shashgani was a silver coin which was equal to 6 Jitals. Jital was a copper coin.

Q187. Who wrote 'Barah Masa'? (39th BPSC)

- A. Amir Khusro
- B. Imami
- C. Malik Md. Jayasi
- D. Raskhan

Ans. C. Malik Md. Jayasi

Barah masa is a part of the epic 'Padmavat' composed by Malik Muhammad Jayasi, It was sung by Nagamati. Ratnasen's married wife.

Q188. What was the main features of fiscal system of Vijaynagar Empire? (39th BPSC)

- A. Cess

- B. Land revenue
- C. Profit from ports
- D. Currency system

Ans. B. Land revenue

The main source of income of Vijayanagar empire was land revenue and its administration was under a department called Athavane Land was divided into four categories for purposes of assessment, wet land, dry land, orchards and woods. Usually the share was one - sixth of the produce. Land revenue could be paid in cash or kind.

Vijayanagar was ruled by four different dynasties

- ❖ Sangama dynasty(1336-1486)
- ❖ Saluva dynasty(1486-1506)
- ❖ Tuluva dynasty(1506-1565)
- ❖ Aravidu dynasty(1570-1647)

Q189. 'Zawabit' was related to – (39th BPSC)

- A. The law of state
- B. The law which controls the Mansab system
- C. The law related to Taksal
- D. The tax related to agriculture

Ans. A. The law of state

Zawabits are related with State laws during Delhi sultanate period of Indian history

Additional facts



Q190. What was the main cause of struggle between the Shah of Iran and the Mughal emperors? (39th BPSC)

- A. Kabul
- B. Qandhar
- C. Kunduz
- D. Ghazani

Ans. B. Qandhar

The region of Qandahar was the main cause of conflict between the Safavi dynasty(Shah of Iran) of Iran and the Mughal emperors of India. Babur had captured it in 1522 AD and for this reason the later Mughals considered it their family territory.

Q191. Who had started 'Do-aspa', 'Sih-aspa' tradition? (39th BPSC)

- A. Akbar
- B. Jahangir
- C. Shahjahan
- D. Aurangzeb

Ans. B. Jahangir

Du-aspa and Sih-aspa: These were features added later to the Mansabdari system by Jahangir. This is a system whereby the selected nobles could be allowed to maintain a larger quota of troopers, without raising their Zat rank.

Du-Aspa — (a trooper with two horses)

Sin-Aspa— (a trooper with three horses)

Military Campaigns of Jahangir: Consolidating Power and Expanding Mughal Territory

Reign of Jahangir was **not as impressive as his father** but there were several military campaigns of Jahangir to consolidate his power and expand the Mughal Empire's reach.

Year	Conquest	Description
1615	Conquest of Mewar	- Rajput kingdom of Mewar led by valiant Rana Amar Singh posed a long-standing conflict with Mughals. - Multiple attempts and a major campaign was organised against Mewar but ultimately it failed. - In 1615, after a year of intense guerilla warfare, Rana Amar Singh agreed to a peace treaty, acknowledging Mughal suzerainty but retaining significant autonomy.
1617	Conquest of Deccan	- Deccan was in the eye of Jahangir and tried to subdue it but his several expeditions faced stiff resistance from Sultanates of Ahmednagar, Bijapur, and Golconda. - With continuous efforts in 1617 Jahangir managed to capture the key fort of Ahmadnagar, but the Sultanate quickly re-established itself. - Treaties were eventually signed with Bijapur and Golconda, acknowledging Mughal authority in exchange for tribute.
1622	Conquest of Kandhar	In 1622, Jahangir recaptured the important city of Kandahar from the Safavid Empire of Persia.

- This success made the Mughal Empire's **northwestern border safe** and made Jahangir more respected.

Q192. Saranjami System was related to – (39th BPSC)

- Maratha land-revenue system
- Taluqdari system
- Qutubshahi Administration
- None of these

Ans. A. Maratha land-revenue system

A Saranjami is grant of land for maintenance of troops or for military service found in Maratha Empire. Rajaram Bhonsle adopted the Saranjami system as a political measure to ensure the loyalty of key persons to the side of the Maratha Empire. Later under the Peshwa the system become hereditary

Q193. In which period is the concept of untouchables vividly clear? (39th BPSC)

- Rigvedic Period
- Post-Vedic Period
- Post-Gupta period
- Dharmshashtra Period

Ans. B. Post-Vedic Period

The caste system was found in the post Vedic period believed to be developed between 1000-600 BC, where it was called the varna system. It classified the society into the four varnas:

- The Brahmins : Priest, scholars and teachers.
- The Kshatriyas : Rulers, warriors and administrators.
- The Vaishyas : Cattle herders, agriculturists and merchants.
- The Sudras : Labourers and service providers.

This, concept of untouchability was vividly clear during post-Vedic period.

Q194. Which of the following sources is silent about the trading route of ancient India? (39th BPSC)

- Sangam Literature
- Milinda Panho
- Jatak Stories
- All of these

Ans. B. Milinda Panho

The oldest manuscript of the Pali text was copied in 1495. Based on references within the text itself, significant section of the text are lost, making Milind Panno the only Pali text known to have been passed down as incomplete.



MODERN HISTORY

Q195. At which Viceroy was a bomb thrown on the occasion of his state entry into Delhi? (71th BPSC 2025)

- A. Lord Minto
- B. Lord Curzon
- C. Lord Hardinge
- D. Lord Wavell

Ans. C. Lord Hardinge

On 23 December 1912, during his ceremonial state entry into Delhi (after the decision to shift the capital from Calcutta), a bomb was thrown at Viceroy Lord Hardinge. He was wounded in the attack and one of his attendants was killed. The act was carried out by Indian revolutionaries linked to Rash Behari Bose; Basanta Kumar Biswas is often identified as the thrower.

Viceroy of India

Viceroy	Major Reforms & Events
Lord Canning(1856-62)	→ Revolt of 1857

- Establishment of three universities at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay in 1857
- Abolition of East India Company and transfer of control to the Crown by the Government of India Act, 1858
- Indian Councils Act of 1861

Lord Elgin I (1862 – 1863)

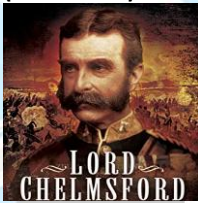
Wahabi Movement

Lord Lawrence(1864 – 1869)

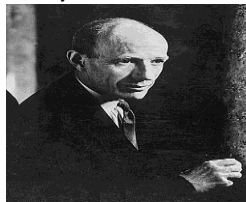
- Bhutan War (1865)
- Establishment of the High Courts at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras (1865)

Lord Mayo(1869 – 1872)

- Financial Distribution between centre and state

	- introduced for the first time → First Census in 1872 → Opening of Rajkot college in Kathiawar and the Mayo College at Ajmer. → Lord Mayo was the only Governor-General who was killed in India. He was killed by Sher Ali Afridi in Port Blair → Establishment of Statistical Survey of India		
Lord Northbrook(1872 – 1876)	→ Visit of Prince of Wales in 1875 → Kuka movement in Punjab		
Lord Lytton/ Edward Robert Lytton Bulwer-Lytton (1876 – 1880)	→ Famine of 1876-78 and appointment of Famine Commission under the Presidency of Richard Strachey(1878) → The Vernacular Press Act (1878) → The Arms Act (1878) → The Second Afghan War (1878-80) → Royal Titles Act(1876), Queen Victoria assumed the title of 'Kaiser-i-Hind' or Queen Empress of India		
Lord Ripon (1880-1884)	→ Repeal of the Vernacular Press Act (1882) → The first Factory Act (1881) → Government resolution on local self-government (1882) → The Ilbert Bill controversy (1883-84) → Hunter Commission on education (1882)		
Lord Dufferin (1884-1888)	→ The Third Burmese War (1885-86). → Establishment of the Indian National Congress (1885)		
Lord Lansdowne (1888-1894)	→ Factory Act (1891). → Indian Councils Act (1892). → Setting up of Durand Commission (1893)		
Lord Elgin II (1894-98)	Two British officials assassinated by Chapekar brothers(1897)		
Lord Curzon (1899-1905)	→ Appointment of Police Commission (1902) under Sir Andrew Frazer → Appointment of Universities Commission (1902)		
			→ Indian Universities Act (1904). → Partition of Bengal (1905)
Lord Minto II(1905 – 1910)			→ Swadeshi Movements. (1905-11) → Surat Split of Congress (1907) → Establishment of Muslim League (1906) → Morley-Minto Reforms(1909)
Lord Hardinge II (1910-1916)			→ Annulment of Partition of Bengal (1911) → Transfer of capital from Calcutta to Delhi (1911). → Establishment of the Hindu Mahasabha (1915)
Lord Chelmsford (1916-1921)			→ Formation of Home Rule leagues(1916) → Lucknow Pact(1916) → Foundation of Sabarmati Ashram(1916), launch of Champaran Satyagraha(1917), Kheda Satyagraha(1918) and Satyagraha at Ahmedabad(1918) → Montague August Declaration(1917) → The Rowlatt Act and Jallianwala Bagh Massacre(1919) → Launch of Non-Cooperation Movement and Khilafat Movement → Appointment of Sadler's commission(1917) → Death of Tilak(August 1, 1920) → Appointment of S.P Sinha as Governor of Bihar(the first Indian to become a Governor)
Lord Reading (1921-1926)			→ Chauri Chaura incident (1922) and Withdrawal of Non-Cooperation Movement (1922) → Establishment of Swaraj Party(1923) → Kakori train robbery (1925) → Moplah rebellion in Kerala(1921) → Murder of Swami Shraddhanand(1926) → Decisions to hold simultaneous elections for the ICS both in Delhi and London from 1923.

Lord Irwin (1926-1931)



- Simon Commission to India (1927)
- Harcourt Butler Indian States Commission (1927)
- Nehru Report (1928)
- Deepavali Declaration (1929)
- Lahore session of the Congress (Purna Swaraj Resolution) 1929
- Dandi March and the Civil Disobedience Movement (1930)
- First Round Table Conference (1930)
- Gandhi-Irwin Pact (1931)

Lord Willingdon (1931-1936)

- Communal Award (1932)
- Second & Third Round Table Conference (1932)
- Poona Pact (1932)
- Government of India Act of 1935

Lord Linlithgow (1936-1944)



- Resignation of the Congress ministries after the outbreak of the Second World War (1939)
- Tripuri Crisis & formation of Forward Bloc (1939)
- Lahore Resolution of the Muslim League (demand for a separate state for Muslims) 1940
- 'August Offer' (1940)
- Formation of the Indian National Army (1941)
- Cripps Mission (1942)
- Quit India Movement (1942)

Lord Wavell (1944-1947)

- C. Rajagopalachari's CR Formula (1944)
- Wavell Plan and the Simla Conference (1942)
- Cabinet Mission (1946)
- Direct Action Day (1946)
- Announcement of end of British rule in India by Clement Attlee (1947)

Lord Mountbatten (1947-1948)

- June Third Plan (June 3, 1947) announced.
- Two boundary commissions under Sir Cyril Radcliffe for the partition of Bengal and Punjab.

Chakravarti Rajagopalachari (1948-1950)

Last Governor-General of India, before the office, was permanently abolished in 1950

Q196. Who got an opportunity to become Professor of Indian Philosophy in the University of California in 1911? (71th BPSC 2025)

- A. Virendranath Chattopadhyay
- B. Sohan Singh Bhakna
- C. Har Dayal
- D. Shyamji Krishna Varma

Ans. C. Har Dayal

Lala Har Dayal was an Indian revolutionary and a scholar. In 1911, he got the opportunity to become Professor of Indian Philosophy at the University of California, USA.

Q197. Champaran Agrarian Committee was appointed in agreement between: (71th BPSC 2025)

- A. Indian Government and Raj Kumar Shukla
- B. Indian Government and Gandhiji
- C. Indian Government and Rajendra Prasad
- D. Indian Government and Anugraha Narayan Singh

Ans. B. Indian Government and Gandhiji

During the 1917 Champaran Satyagraha, Gandhiji demanded an official inquiry into the grievances of indigo cultivators. The colonial (Indian) Government reached an understanding with Gandhiji to appoint the Champaran Agrarian (Enquiry) Committee, with Gandhi himself as a member. Raj Kumar Shukla brought Gandhi to Champaran, and leaders like Rajendra Prasad and Anugraha Narayan supported the movement, but the formal agreement to set up the committee was between the Government and Gandhiji. The committee's recommendations led to the abolition of the oppressive tinkathia system and the Champaran Agrarian Act (1918).

Q198. Which Commission accentuated the discontent in all the political groups and parties for not associating any Indian member in it? (71th BPSC 2025)

- A. Cripps Mission
- B. Welby Commission
- C. Simon Commission
- D. Cabinet Mission

Ans. C. Simon Commission

- ◆ The Simon Commission, officially known as the Indian Statuary Commission, was established by The British government in 1927 to review and recommend Constitutional reforms. The Commission was Chaired by Sir. John Simon and included 7 British members, sparking controversy and anger in India due to not associating any Indian in the commission.
- ◆ The Welby Commission was a group set up by the British Government to investigate wasteful spending in India. Established in 1895, its official name was the Royal Commission on the Administration of Expenditure of India.

Aspect	Cripps Mission (1942)	Cabinet Mission (1946)
Main Objective	Secure Indian support during WWII	Constitutional settlement
Position on Pakistan	Indirect possibility accepted	Rejected Pakistan
Nature of Proposal	Dominion Status after war	Federal structure with grouping
Constituent Assembly	Proposed	Detailed structure provided
Outcome	Failed	Failed

Q199. Who raised the cry "Divide and Quit"? (71th BPSC 2025)

- A. M.A. Jinnah
- B. M.A. Ansari
- C. Jawaharlal Nehru
- D. Muhammad Iqbal

Ans. A. M.A. Jinnah

The slogan "Divide and Quit" was raised by the Muslim League leader Muhammad Ali Jinnah during the Second World War, in 1943. Jinnah and the Muslim League demanded that the British should first divide India into two parts—Hindustan and Pakistan—and then quit India.

Q200. "We shall either free India or die in the attempt" who said it? (71th BPSC 2025)

- A. Mahatma Gandhi
- B. Jawaharlal Nehru
- C. Abul Kalam Azad
- D. V.D. Savarkar

Ans. A. Mahatma Gandhi



ON THE MIDNIGHT OF AUGUST 8-9, 1942, MAHATMA GANDHI LAUNCHED THE QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT, RESULTING IN FREEDOM 5 YEARS LATER

Key Factor: Failure of Cripps Mission to guarantee any kind of constitutional remedy to India



Largest people's movement in India; over 100,000 people were arrested & imprisoned till 1945

'DO OR DIE' FOR INDEPENDENCE

The great famine of 1943 led to the suspension of the movement

Other slogans suggested: 'Get Out', 'Retreat' and 'Withdraw'

In 1992 RBI issued a 1 rupee commemorative coin to mark the Golden Jubilee of the movement

Q201. Which of the following statements about Subhas Chandra Bose are correct?

1. He was elected President of the Indian National Congress at Tripuri session of 1938 A.D.
2. He escaped from home internment in January 1941 A.D.
3. On October 21st 1943 A.D. he constituted the Provincial Government of India in Singapore. (71th BPSC 2025)

- A. Only 2 and 3
- B. Only 1 and 2
- C. Only 1 and 3
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Ans. A. Only 2 and 3

In 1938, the 51st annual session of the Congress was held at Haripura

(Gujarat), not at Tripuri. Subhas Chandra Bose presided over the Haripura session.

Free India or Azad Hind, an Indian provisional government, was established in Singapore on Oct 21, 1943 by Subhas Chandra Bose

DREAMING OF AN AZAD HIND



Gave greater legitimacy to the Indian independence struggle

Established by Indian nationalists in exile with monetary, military and political assistance from Imperial Japan

Had its own currency, court and civil code, and postage stamps



Given limited jurisdiction over Andaman and Nicobar Islands, which were renamed "Shaheed" and "Swaraj" respectively, and parts of Manipur and Nagaland

After its formation, the Azad Hind Fauj declared war against Anglo-American allied forces on the Indo-Burma Front

Q202. Who assumed the command of the Indian National Army and gave famous battle cry, 'Chalo Delhi'? (71th BPSC 2025)

- A. Mohan Singh
- B. Rash Behari Bose
- C. Shah Nawaz Khan
- D. Subhas Chandra Bose

Ans. D. Subhas Chandra Bose

Subhash Chandra Bose assumed command of the Indian National Army (INA) in 1943 after arriving in Southeast Asia and reorganized it under the Provisional Government of Azad Hind. He gave the famous battle cry "Chalo Dilli" (March to Delhi) to inspire the INA to liberate India.

Q203. Which Act provided for the partition of India into two new dominions - India and Pakistan? (71th BPSC 2025)

- A. Govt. of India Act, 1919
- B. Govt. of India Act, 1935
- C. Indian Independence Act, 1947
- D. None of the above

Ans. C. Indian Independence Act, 1947

- ◆ On July 5, 1947 the British Parliament passed the Indian Independence Act which was based on the Mountbatten Plan, and the Act got royal assent on July 18, 1947. The Act was implemented on August 15, 1947.
- ◆ The Act provided for the creation of two independent dominions of India and Pakistan with effect from August 15, 1947. Each dominion was to have a governor-general to be responsible for the effective operation of the Act. The constituent assembly of each new dominion was to exercise the powers of the legislature of that dominion, and the existing Central Legislative Assembly and the Council of States were to be automatically dissolved.

Q204. Name the Principal of M.A.O. College, Aligarh, who encouraged Muslim Communalism in the last decades of the 19th Century? (71th BPSC 2025)

- A. Minto
- B. Dunlop Smith
- C. William Morris
- D. Theodore Beck

Ans. D. Theodore Beck

Theodore Beck was served as second principle of M.A.O College, Aligarh from 1883 to 1899 he encouraged Muslim Communalism in the last decades of the 19th Century

Q205. Consider the following events of Modern Indian History

1. Death sentence to Raja Nand Kumar
2. Treaty of Salbai
3. Battle of Wandiwash
4. Death of Tipu Sultan

Which of the following is the correct chronological order of the above events? (71th BPSC 2025)

- A. 3-1-2-4
- B. 2-3-4-1
- C. 2-4-1-3
- D. 3-2-1-4

Ans. A. 3-1-2-4

- ◆ Battle of Wandiwash - January 22, 1760
- ◆ Death Sentence to Raja Nand Kumar - August 5, 1775
- ◆ Treaty of Salbai - May 17, 1782
- ◆ Death of Tipu Sultan - May 4, 1799

Q206. Which of the following is NOT correctly matched? (71th BPSC 2025)

Person : Associated with

- A. Dayanand Saraswati — Satyarth Prakash
- B. James Augustus Hicky — Calcutta Chronicle
- C. Ramaswami Naicker — Justice Party
- D. Jyotirao Phule — Satyashodhak Samaj

Ans. B. James Augustus Hicky — Calcutta Chronicle

- ◆ James Augustus Hicky started a weekly newspaper in 1780 titled "Hicky's Bengal Gazette, or, The Original Calcutta General Advertiser." He was not associated with "Calcutta Chronicle."
- ◆ Satyarth Prakash is an 1875 book written originally in Hindi by Dayananda Saraswati, a religious and social reformer and the founder of Arya Samaj.
- ◆ Ramaswamy Naicker was elected as the President of the Justice Party in 1937.
- ◆ Satyashodhak Samaj (Truth-Seekers' Society) was a social reform society founded by Jyotiba Phule in Pune, Maharashtra, on 24 September 1873.

Q207. 'Young India', a weekly journal, was started by (71th BPSC 2025)

- A. Mahatma Gandhi
- B. Annie Besant
- C. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- D. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

Ans. A. Mahatma Gandhi

'Young India' was an English weekly national journal which became a highly influential platform during India's freedom struggle. It was edited by Mahatma Gandhi during 1919–1931.

Q208. Which Indian leader for the first time used the 'safety-valve theory' to attack the Moderates in the Congress? (71th BPSC 2025)

- A. Lala Lajpat Rai
- B. Bipin Chandra Pal
- C. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- D. Dadabhai Naoroji

Ans. A. Lala Lajpat Rai

FOUNDATIONAL THEORIES OF INC

Safety Valve Theory

- ◆ According to this theory, Hume founded the Congress with the hope that it would serve as a "safety valve" for the Indians' growing discontent.
- ◆ Extremist leaders, such as Lala Lajpat Rai, believed in the safety valve theory.

Conspiracy Theory

- ◆ Rajani Palme Dutt was the founder of Conspiracy Theory.
- ◆ Conspiracy theory arose from the 'safety valve' concept.
- ◆ According to R.P. Dutt, the Indian National Congress arose from a conspiracy to suppress a popular uprising in India, and the bourgeois (middle-class) leaders were complicit in it.

Lightning Conductor Theory

- ◆ The lightning conductor theory was given by Gopal Krishna Gokhale.
- ◆ According to modern Indian historians, the Indian National Congress represented the desire of politically conscious Indians to establish a national body to express the Indians' political and economic demands.
- ◆ The early Congress leaders used Hume as a 'lightning conductor,' i.e., a catalyst to bring together nationalistic forces, even if under the guise of a 'safety valve.'

Q209. The Tribal Movement—Santhal hool (Rebellion) took place in

- A. 1857–58
- B. 1858–59
- C. 1855–56
- D. 1854

Correct Answer: (c) 1855–56

Explanation:

- The **Santhal Rebellion** (also known as **Santhal Hool**) was a **major tribal uprising** against **British colonial rule** and **zamindari exploitation**.
- It began in **June 1855** in the **Rajmahal Hills** (present-day **Jharkhand**, then part of **Bengal Presidency**).
- Led by **Sidhu and Kanhu Murmu**, along with **Chand and Bhairav**, the Santhals rose against:
 - **British revenue officials**
 - **Moneylenders (mahajans)**
 - **Zamindars**

- The rebellion was **brutally suppressed by 1856**, but it left a lasting impact, prompting changes in tribal administration.

Key Facts for BPSC:

- Location:** Rajmahal Hills (Dumka district, Jharkhand)
- Leaders:** Sidhu Murmu, Kanhu Murmu
- Nature:** Tribal revolt against economic exploitation and British injustice
- Legacy:** Led to the formation of the **Santhal Parganas** as a separate administrative division.

Q210. Who led the Champaran Satyagraha in 1917?

- Jawaharlal Nehru
- Subhas Chandra Bose
- Sardar Patel
- Mahatma Gandhi

Correct Answer: (d) Mahatma Gandhi

Explanation:

- The **Champaran Satyagraha (1917)** was **Mahatma Gandhi's first civil disobedience movement** in India.
- It was launched in **Champaran district of Bihar** to address the grievances of **indigo farmers**, who were being forced by British planters to grow indigo under oppressive conditions.
- Gandhi mobilized farmers, investigated their conditions, and applied **non-violent resistance** to compel British authorities to abolish the exploitative system

Q211. Where did the revolt of Birsa Munda take place?

- Champaran
- Ballia
- Ranchi
- None of the above

Correct Answer: C. Ranchi

Who was Birsa Munda?

- Birsa Munda (1875–1900)** was a tribal freedom fighter, social reformer, and folk hero belonging to the **Munda tribe**.
- He led the **Munda Rebellion**, also known as the **Ulgulan** (meaning 'Great Tumult'), against British colonial rule and feudal exploitation.

Where did his revolt take place?

- The uprising was centered around **Ranchi**, in the **Chotanagpur plateau region** of present-day **Jharkhand**.
- The revolt spread across **Singbhum, Khunti, Ranchi, and Gumla** districts.

The movement was both **political and religious**, aimed at:

- Ending British interference in tribal land rights,
- Resisting conversion by Christian missionaries,
- Rejecting the zamindari system and moneylenders.

Key Demands and Actions:

Birsa and his followers demanded:

- Restoration of tribal lands** taken by zamindars and moneylenders.
- Self-rule** and autonomy for tribals.
- He declared himself a **messiah of the tribals**, leading a spiritual and armed resistance.
- British forces arrested Birsa Munda in 1900; he **died in Ranchi jail** at the young age of 25.

Why other options are incorrect:

- Champaran** – Associated with Gandhi's Indigo Satyagraha (1917), not Birsa Munda.
- Ballia** – A revolutionary center during the 1942 Quit India Movement, unrelated to Birsa.
- None of the above** – Incorrect because Ranchi is the correct answer.

Q212. Who became the President of Indian National Congress when Subhash Chandra Bose resigned in 1939?

- Rajendra Prasad
- Abul Kalam Azad
- Jawahar Lal Nehru
- More than one of the above

Correct Answer: (a) Rajendra Prasad

Detailed Explanation:

- In **1939**, **Subhash Chandra Bose** was re-elected as President of the **Indian National Congress** at the **Tripuri Session**.
- However, his second term was marked by **serious differences** with **Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress Working Committee**, especially regarding the approach toward the British and World War II.
- Due to lack of support and pressure from senior Congress leaders, **Subhash Bose resigned** from the presidency in **April 1939**.

Who succeeded him?

- Dr. Rajendra Prasad** was appointed as the **interim President** of the Indian National Congress **after Bose's resignation**.
- He was a senior leader from Bihar and had Gandhi's trust.

Why other options are incorrect:

- Abul Kalam Azad** – Became Congress President **later in 1940** and again in 1946.
- Jawaharlal Nehru** – Had been Congress President in **1929 (Lahore Session)** and other years, but **not in 1939**.
- More than one of the above** – Incorrect, because **only Rajendra Prasad** became President immediately after Bose.

Q213. Who was the first Muslim President of Indian National Congress?

- Hasrat Mohani

- B. Badruddin Taiyabji
C. Maulana Azad
D. More than one of the above

Correct Answer: B. Badruddin Tyabji

Detailed Explanation:

 Badruddin Tyabji (1844–1906)

- He was the **first Muslim President** of the **Indian National Congress (INC)**.
- He presided over the **third session of the INC** held in **Madras (1887)**.
- A noted lawyer from Bombay (Mumbai), he worked toward **Hindu-Muslim unity** in the early phase of the national movement.

Other Options:

- **A. Hasrat Mohani** –
 - A freedom fighter and poet.
 - Known for coining the slogan **"Inquilab Zindabad"**.
 - He was a member of the INC and later the **All India Muslim League**, but **was never Congress President**.
- **C. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad** –
 - He became the **President of INC in 1923 (Delhi Session)** and again in **1940**.
 - Though a prominent Muslim leader, he was **not the first** Muslim President.
 - **Came much after Badruddin Tyabji**.
- **D. More than one of the above** – Incorrect, because **only Badruddin Tyabji** was the **first** Muslim to hold that post.

Q214. Match List-I of leaders with List-II of their territory and select answer from the code given below:

List-I (Leaders)	List-II (Territory)
A. Kunwar Singh	Faizabad
B. Hazrat Mahal	Bareilly
C. Khan Bahadur	Jagdishpur
D. Maulvi Ahmadullah	Lucknow

Code:

- A B C D
(a) 4 1 2 3
(b) 2 1 3 4
(c) 3 4 2 1
(d) None of the above

Correct Code: (c) 3 4 2 1

Q215. Who first described the Revolt of 1857 as the 'First Indian War of Independence'?

- A. V. D. Savarkar
B. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
C. R. C. Majumdar
D. None of the above

Correct Answer: (a) V. D. Savarkar

Explanation:

- **Vinayak Damodar Savarkar (V.D. Savarkar)** was the **first person** to refer to the **Revolt of 1857** as the **"First War of Indian Independence"** in his book titled **"The History of the First War of Indian Independence – 1857"**, published in **1909**.
- He **rejected the British label** of "Sepoy Mutiny" and instead portrayed it as a **nationalist struggle** against colonial rule.
- His interpretation **inspired generations** of Indian nationalists and freedom fighters, despite being **contested by later historians** like **R. C. Majumdar**, who viewed it as a **localized military revolt** rather than a nationwide war.

Other Options:

- **(b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak** – Nationalist leader, but **did not coin** this term.
- **(c) R. C. Majumdar** – A historian who **criticized** this view and called it **not a national revolt**.
- **(d) None of the above** – Incorrect, since **Savarkar** clearly fits.

Q216. Fort William College at Calcutta was established in

- (a) 1802 CE for historical research in Indian languages
(b) 1802 CE to understand Indian culture and tradition
(c) 1800 CE to train Indian civil servants
(d) 1800 CE to train civil servants in Indian languages

Correct Answer: (d) 1800 CE to train civil servants in Indian languages

Explanation:

- **Fort William College** was established in **1800 CE** by **Lord Wellesley**, the then Governor-General of India.
- Its primary aim was to **train British civil servants** (especially those in the East India Company) in **Indian languages**, such as **Persian, Arabic, Sanskrit, Hindi, Bengali, Urdu, etc.**, so they could **efficiently administer** Indian territories.
- The College became a **major centre of Oriental studies** and contributed significantly to the **growth of modern Indian languages and literature**.
- It is **not to be confused** with institutions for Indian civil servants — at that time, **Indians were not yet allowed into ICS** (Indian Civil Service) in significant numbers.

Q217. Which Viceroy decentralized the colonial economic structure in India?

- (a) Mayo
(b) Curzon
(c) Ripon
(d) More than one of the above

- Correct Answer: (a) Mayo

Explanation:

Lord Mayo (Viceroy: 1869–1872):

- **Initiated the process of decentralization** of finance in British India.
- Introduced the policy of **financial decentralization** through the **Resolution of 1870**, which:
- Transferred certain sources of revenue (like excise, stamps, etc.) to the provinces.
- Made provinces responsible for their own **expenditure on areas like police, jails, education, and medical services**.
- This marked the **beginning of provincial autonomy in financial matters** within the colonial structure.

Other Options:

- **(b) Lord Curzon** – Known more for administrative centralization (e.g., partition of Bengal 1905), not for economic decentralization.
- **(c) Lord Ripon** – Promoted **local self-government** (1882 Resolution), but that was **political/administrative decentralization**, not primarily economic.
- **(d) More than one of the above** – Incorrect. Only Lord Mayo directly worked on **economic/financial decentralization**.

Q218. Who is the author of the famous book 'Gulamgiri'?

- A. Jyotiba Phule
- B. Ramaswami Naikar Periyar
- C. B. R. Ambedkar
- D. More than one of the above

Correct Answer: (A) Jyotiba Phule

Details:

Book: *Gulamgiri* (गुलामगिरी) — meaning “**Slavery**”

- **Author:** Jyotirao Govindrao Phule
- **Published:** 1873
- **Language:** Marathi

Significance:

- A powerful **critique of the caste system** and **Brahmanical social dominance**.
- Phule compared the **plight of lower castes (Shudras and Ati-Shudras)** in India to **African-American slaves** in the U.S.
- The book was **dedicated to American abolitionists** like Abraham Lincoln.
- One of the **earliest revolutionary works** of anti-caste literature in modern India.

Other Options:

- **(B) Ramaswami Naicker (Periyar)** – A radical social reformer from Tamil Nadu, but not the author of *Gulamgiri*.
- **(C) B. R. Ambedkar** – Authored *Annihilation of Caste*, *The Buddha and His Dhamma*, etc., not *Gulamgiri*.
- **(D) More than one of the above** – Incorrect, as only Phule authored *Gulamgiri*.

Q219. The Vernacular Press Act allowed

- A. Confiscation of the assets of the newspaper if the newspapers published anything that was found objectionable.
- B. Confiscation of the printing press if the newspapers published anything that was not found objectionable.
- C. Confiscation of the printing press if the newspapers published anything that was found objectionable.
- D. More than one of the above

Correct Answer: (C) Confiscation of the printing press if the newspapers published anything that was found objectionable.

Explanation:

- **The Vernacular Press Act, 1878** was enacted by Lord Lytton, the then Viceroy of India.
- It was specifically aimed at **Indian-language (vernacular) newspapers** that were increasingly **critical of British policies**.
- The Act empowered the British government to:
- **Censor vernacular publications.**
- **Demand security deposits** from editors/publishers.
- **Confiscate the printing press** if the publication was deemed to contain material that was **seditionous or against the government**.
- There was **no right to appeal** against the action taken by the government.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- **(A):** Refers to **assets of the newspaper**, but the **press itself** was targeted directly.
- **(B):** Says “**not found objectionable**” — logically and factually incorrect.
- **(D):** Only **(C)** is correct.

Q220. All India Trade Union Congress was formed in the year

- (a) 1920
- (b) 1919
- (c) 1918
- (d) More than one of the above

Correct Answer: (a) 1920

Explanation:

- **All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC)** is the **oldest trade union federation** in India.
- It was **founded on 31 October 1920** in **Bombay (now Mumbai)**.
- The formation of AITUC marked the **beginning of the organized labour movement** in India.
- It was established in the backdrop of growing industrialization and rising worker exploitation during British rule.

Key Facts:

- **First President:** Lala Lajpat Rai
- **Prominent Founders:** Lala Lajpat Rai, Joseph Baptista, N. M. Joshi, Diwan Chaman Lall

- Affiliated with **Left and Communist movements** in later decades.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- **(b) 1919** – No major national-level trade union was founded this year.
- **(c) 1918** – Some localized workers' strikes happened, but **AITUC** was not formed yet.
- **(d) More than one of the above** – Only **1920** is correct.

Q221. When did Macaulay issue his famous minute on India Education?

- A. 12 February, 1835
- B. 12 February, 1836
- C. 02 February, 1835
- D. 01 February, 1835

Correct Answer: **(C) 2 February, 1835**

Explanation:

- **Thomas Babington Macaulay**, a member of the Governor-General's Council, issued his famous "**Minute on Indian Education**" on **2 February 1835**.
- In this document, Macaulay strongly advocated:
 - The promotion of **Western education** in India.
 - **English** as the **medium of instruction**.
 - Replacing traditional systems of education based on **Sanskrit and Arabic**.
- He argued that European literature and science were superior and proposed to create a class of Indians who would be:

"Indian in blood and colour, but English in taste, in opinions, in morals and in intellect."

- The **Minute** formed the basis for future British educational policy in India.
- On **12 February 1835**, **Lord William Bentinck**, the Governor-General, accepted Macaulay's recommendations and issued a resolution to implement them

Conclusion:

- **Macaulay issued the Minute** on **2 February 1835**.
- **Lord Bentinck approved it** on **12 February 1835**.

Q222. Which newspaper wrote the following about the possible future role of the Indian National Congress: "..... is the nucleus of a future Parliament of Country and will lead to the good of inconceivable magnitude for our countrymen"?

- A. The Indian Mirror
- B. The New York Times
- C. The Times of India
- D. More than one of the above

The quote —

"... is the nucleus of a future Parliament of the Country... and will

lead to the good of inconceivable magnitude for our countrymen"

— was published in **The Indian Mirror**, a nationalist newspaper.

Contextual Background:

The Indian Mirror was an English-language newspaper started by **Keshab Chandra Sen**, a Brahmo Samaj reformer. It often supported progressive and nationalist ideas. The statement in question reflects early optimism about the **Indian National Congress (INC)** after its formation in **1885**, where newspapers like *The Indian Mirror* saw it as a **proto-parliamentary body** that could represent Indian aspirations.

Why not others?

- **B. The New York Times** – American paper; didn't actively comment in such detailed nationalistic tones about INC in its formative stage.
- **C. The Times of India** – Though a major paper, it was under British control and more conservative in its early outlook; did not praise INC so warmly at its beginning.
- **More than one of the above** – Incorrect because only *The Indian Mirror* is known to have carried this specific line.

Q223. Who threw harmless bombs in the Central Legislative Assembly?

- A. Jatin Das
- B. Batukeshwar Dutt
- C. Bhagat Singh
- D. More than one of the above

Correct Answer: **D. More than one of the above**

Explanation:

On **8th April 1929**, **Bhagat Singh** and **Batukeshwar Dutt** threw **two harmless (non-lethal) bombs** in the **Central Legislative Assembly** in Delhi.

 Purpose of the Bombing:

- The bombs were **deliberately low-intensity** and meant **not to harm anyone**, only to **make a loud noise** and draw attention.
- The goal was to **protest against the passing of repressive laws**, especially the **Public Safety Bill** and **Trade Disputes Bill**.
- After throwing the bombs, both **Bhagat Singh** and **Batukeshwar Dutt** **courteously courted arrest** by shouting: **"Inquilab Zindabad!"** (Long Live the Revolution)

Q224. Who was the President of the Indian National Congress at the Gaya Session of 1922?

- A. Mahatma Gandhi
- B. Hakim Ajmal Khan
- C. Chittaranjan Das
- D. None of the above

Correct Answer: C. Chittaranjan Das

Explanation:

- The **Gaya Session of the Indian National Congress** was held in **1922**.
- President** of this session: **Chittaranjan Das** (popularly known as **Deshbandhu**).

🧠 Historical Significance of the Gaya Session (1922):

- It marked a **major ideological split** within the Congress between:
 - Pro-Changers** – wanted to **enter legislative councils** (e.g., Motilal Nehru, Chittaranjan Das).
 - No-Changers** – opposed council entry, supported continuing **constructive work and non-cooperation** (e.g., Rajendra Prasad, Vallabhbhai Patel).
- C.R. Das**, as President, advocated the **Swarajist approach** – entering the councils to **wreck them from within**.

✗ Why not the others?

- Mahatma Gandhi** – He was **not the president** at this session; in fact, he had withdrawn from active politics temporarily after the **Chauri Chaura incident** (1922).
- Hakim Ajmal Khan** – He was **President in 1921** (Ahmedabad Session), not in 1922.
- None of the above** – Incorrect, since C.R. Das **was indeed the President**.

Q225. Match List-I of social reformers with List-II of their societies and choose answer from the code given below:

List-I (Social Reformers)	List-II (Their Societies)
A. Brahma Samaj	3. Raja Rammohan Roy
B. Ramkrishna Mission	2. Swami Vivekananda
C. Servants of India Society	4. Gopal Krishna Gokhale
D. Vidhwa Vivah Samaj	1. Vishnu Shastri Pandit

Code: A B C D

- (a) 3 1 2 4 (b) 3 2 4 1
(c) 3 2 1 4 (d) None of the above

Correct Answer: (b) 3 2 4 1

Correct Matching:

List-I (Social Reformers / Societies)	List-II (Reformers / Founders)
A. Brahma Samaj	3. Raja Rammohan Roy
B. Ramkrishna Mission	2. Swami Vivekananda
C. Servants of India Society	4. Gopal Krishna Gokhale
D. Vidhwa Vivah Samaj	1. Vishnu Shastri Pandit

Brief Explanation:

Brahma Samaj (founded in 1828)

➤ By

Raja Rammohan Roy — focused on **monotheism**, rationalism, and **abolition of social evils** like Sati.

Ramkrishna Mission (established in 1897)

➤ By **Swami Vivekananda**, based on the teachings of **Ramkrishna Paramhansa**; promoted **spiritual development and social service**.

Servants of India Society (founded in 1905)

➤ By **Gopal Krishna Gokhale** — aimed at **nation-building through education and public service**.

Vidhwa Vivah Samaj (Widow Remarriage Association)

➤ By **Vishnu Shastri Pandit** — promoted **widow remarriage** in orthodox Hindu society.

Q226. Match List-I of social reformers with List-II of their societies and choose answer from the code given below:

List-I (Authors)	List-II (Books on 1857)
A. V. D. Savarkar	The First War of Independence
B. S. N. Sen	Eighteen Fifty-Seven
C. Eric Stokes	The Peasant and the Raj
D.S. B. Chaudhuri	Civil Rebellion and the Indian Mutinies

Code Options A BCD

A	3	1	2	4
B	3	2	4	1
C	1	2	3	4
D	None of the above			

Correct Matching:

Author	Book Title	Reason for Importance
A. V. D. Savarkar	1. The First War of Independence	First nationalist interpretation of 1857 as a planned, united revolt . Written in 1909 from London.
B. S. N. Sen	2. Eighteen Fifty-Seven	An official, scholarly, balanced government-commissioned history during the centenary year 1957 .
C. Eric Stokes	3. The Peasant and the Raj	Analyses agrarian structure and peasant uprisings , with focus on socio-economic causes of 1857.
D. S. B. Chaudhuri	4. Civil Rebellion and the Indian Mutinies	A detailed study of both military mutinies and civilian rebellions , highlighting regional participation .

Why Option C is Correct:

Option C = A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4

It matches perfectly with the authors and the

corresponding books as given in the actual List-II numbering of the question.

Why Other Options Are Wrong:

Option	Why It's Wrong
A (3,1,2,4)	A = 3 → Wrong (Savarkar didn't write <i>Peasant and the Raj</i>)
B (3,2,4,1)	A = 3 → Wrong, and other mismatches too
D (None of the above)	Incorrect, because Option C is fully correct

Q227. Which of the following State was not annexed under Lord Dalhousie's Doctrine of Lapse?

- A. Nagpur
- B. Jaipur
- C. Sambhalpur
- D. Satara

Correct Answer: B. Jaipur

Explanation:

Doctrine of Lapse was a policy implemented by **Lord Dalhousie**, Governor-General of India (1848–1856), under which:

"If a ruler of a **princely state** under British suzerainty **died without a natural male heir**, his state would be annexed by the British East India Company."

States Annexed under Doctrine of Lapse:

State	Year of Annexation	Reason
Satara	1848	No natural heir
Sambhalpur	1849	Ruler died without heir
Nagpur	1853	Death of Bhonsle ruler without issue
Jhansi	1854	Rani Laxmibai's adopted son not accepted
Baghat	1850	Small hill state annexed
Jaitpur & Sambalpur	1849	Similar reasons

Jaipur was NOT annexed.

- Jaipur was a **prominent Rajput princely state**.
- It had a **hereditary line of succession**, and even when internal issues arose, it remained a **British protectorate** but **never annexed** under the Doctrine of Lapse.

Q228. Who among the following is not associated with Azad Hind Fauz (INA)

- (a) S. A. Dange
- (b) Prem Singh Sehgal
- (c) Shahnawaz Khan
- (d) General Mohan Singh

Correct Answer: a. S. A. Dange

Explanation:

S. A. Dange was a prominent leader of the Communist Party of India and was associated with the labor and trade union movements in India. He played a major role in the leftist and socialist ideology but had **no connection with the Indian National Army (INA)**.

On the other hand:

- **Prem Singh Sehgal** was a senior officer of the INA and one of the three who were tried in the Red Fort Trials.
- **Shahnawaz Khan** was also an INA officer and one of the three accused in the INA Trials.
- **General Mohan Singh** was the founder and first commander of the INA in 1942 before Subhas Chandra Bose took charge.

Q229. Match List-1 of Pre-Congress organisations with List-II of their leaders and choose answer from the code given below:

List-I (Organisations)	List-II (Leaders)
A. Indian Association	1. Dadabhai Naoroji
B. Madras Mahajan Sabha	M. Viraraghavachari
C. Bombay Presidency Association	3. Justice Ranade
D. Poona Sarvajanik Sabha	4. Surendranath Banerjee

Code Options:

- Option A B C D
- (a) 2 1 3 4
- (b) 4 2 1 3
- (c) 1 2 4 3
- (d) None of the above

Answer: Option (b) – 4, 2, 1, 3

Extra Notes

Indian Association (1876) – Founded by **Surendranath Banerjee** and **Anand Mohan Bose** in Bengal, aiming at unity among Indians and political education.

- **Madras Mahajan Sabha (1884)** – Founded by **M. Viraraghavachari**, **Subramania Iyer**, and others to promote political consciousness in the south.
- **Bombay Presidency Association (1885)** – Formed by **Dadabhai Naoroji**, **Ferozeshah Mehta**, and **Badrudin Tyabji**.
- **Poona Sarvajanik Sabha (1870)** – Founded by **Justice M. G. Ranade** and other reformers to represent the people's political aspirations in Bombay Presidency.

Q230. In 1901 who has published the book 'Poverty and Un-British Rule in India'?

- A. Dadabhai Naoroji
- B. S. N. Banerjee
- C. R. C. Dutt
- D. Phirozshah Mehta

Correct Answer: A. Dadabhai Naoroji

Explanation:

- **Dadabhai Naoroji**, also known as the **Grand Old Man of India**, was one of the earliest nationalists who exposed the **economic exploitation by British rule** in India.
- In **1901**, he published the book **Poverty and Un-British Rule in India**, which became a landmark text in the **economic critique of British imperialism**.

Key Features of the Book:

- Introduced the **"Drain of Wealth" theory** – arguing that wealth was being transferred from India to Britain without any return.
- Highlighted **how British policies led to poverty, famine, and economic stagnation** in India.
- Used **economic data and factual analysis** to make a strong intellectual case for **Indian self-rule**.

Other Options:

- **S. N. Banerjee**: Known for the book *A Nation in Making*, not related to this title.
- **R. C. Dutt**: Wrote *Economic History of India*, but not this specific book.
- **Pherozezshah Mehta**: Prominent leader and lawyer, but **not known for economic publications**.

Q231. Who introduced the permanent settlement in Bengal?

- (a) Holt Mackenzie
- (b) Lord Cornwallis
- (c) Warren Hastings
- (d) None of the above

Correct Answer: b. Lord Cornwallis

Explanation:

- The **Permanent Settlement** (also called **Zamindari Settlement**) was introduced in **1793** by **Lord Cornwallis**, the then **Governor-General of India**.
- It was implemented mainly in **Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa**.

Key Features of Permanent Settlement:

Feature	Details
Introduced by	Lord Cornwallis in 1793
Main area of implementation	Bengal Presidency (Bengal, Bihar, Orissa)
Beneficiaries	Zamindars (landlords), who collected revenue
Nature of Settlement	Permanent – Revenue fixed in perpetuity

Objective	Ensure stable revenue for the Company
Outcome	Led to exploitation of peasants, absentee landlords, agricultural stagnation

Other Options:

- **Holt Mackenzie**: Associated with the **Ryotwari and Mahalwari systems**, not Permanent Settlement.
- **Warren Hastings**: Preceded Cornwallis; introduced **revenue farming**, but **not Permanent Settlement**.
- **None of the above**: Incorrect, since Lord Cornwallis is the right answer.

Q232. A British Citizen staying in India can not claim right to

- A. Freedom of religion
- B. Protection of life and personal liberty
- C. Freedom of trade and profession
- D. Equality before law

Correct Answer: C. Freedom of trade and profession

Explanation:

In the Indian Constitution, **Fundamental Rights** are granted primarily to **citizens**, but **some rights are also available to non-citizens**, such as foreigners, including British citizens residing in India.

Breakdown of Options:

Right	Available to Foreigners?	Article
A. Freedom of Religion	Yes	25-28
B. Protection of Life & Personal Liberty	Yes	Article 21
C. Freedom of Trade & Profession	Only for Citizens	Article 19(1)(g)
D. Equality before Law	Yes	Article 14

Important Note:

Article 19 rights (like freedom of speech, movement, trade, etc.) are **exclusively for Indian citizens**, and **not available to foreigners**.

Hence:

- A British citizen in India **can practice religion** (A),
- **has right to life** (B),
- **is equal before law** (D),
- **But cannot claim freedom to carry out any profession or trade** under Article 19 (C).

70th BPSC PRE Exam

Q233. To highlight the hardships faced by the peasants, Sahajanand Saraswati published which newspaper?

- (a) Indian Nation
- (b) Nirbal Sevak
- (c) Lok Sangraha
- (d) The Broken Wing

Correct Answer: (c) Lok Sangraha

- **Swami Sahajanand Saraswati**, the pioneer of the **peasant movement in Bihar** and founder of the **All India Kisan Sabha (1936)**, published the newspaper "**Lok Sangraha**" to articulate the **grievances of peasants** and mobilize them against **zamindari exploitation**.
- It became an important platform for **agrarian reform advocacy** and peasant rights during the nationalist movement.

Q234. Match the following organizations with their headquarters and choose the correct answer:

- I. Swadeshi Sevak Home – A. Vancouver
- II. United India House – B. Seattle
- III. Yugantar Ashram – C. San Francisco
- IV. INA or Azad Hind Fauj – D. Rangoon

Options:

- (a) C D A B
- (b) A B C D
- (c) D C A B
- (d) D C B A

Correct Answer: (b) A B C D

Explanation:

- **Swadeshi Sevak Home** – Set up by Indian nationalists in Canada, mainly to support Indian immigrants and spread patriotic sentiment.
- **United India House** – Based in Seattle, active among the Indian diaspora in the US West Coast.
- **Yugantar Ashram** – Located in San Francisco, it served as the headquarters of the Ghadar Party, which promoted armed revolution against British rule.
- **Azad Hind Fauj (INA)** – Formed by Subhas Chandra Bose, headquartered in Rangoon during its active phase in Southeast Asia.

Q235. Match the following newspapers with their editors and choose the correct answer:

List-I: Newspapers	List-II: Editors
I. Free Hindustan	A. Mahatma Gandhi
II. Indian Opinion	B. Dadabhai Naoroji
III. Voice of India	C. Surendranath Banerjee
IV. Bengalee	D. Taraknath Das

Options:

- (a) C A D B
- (b) D C B A
- (c) C D A B
- (d) D A B C

Correct Answer: (d) D A B C

Correct Matching:

Newspaper	Editor
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I. Free Hindustan	D. Taraknath Das
II. Indian Opinion	A. Mahatma Gandhi
III. Voice of India	B. Dadabhai Naoroji
IV. Bengalee	C. Surendranath Banerjee

Explanation:

- **Free Hindustan** – A revolutionary publication started by **Taraknath Das** in the USA to inspire Indian freedom struggle.
- **Indian Opinion** – Founded and edited by **Mahatma Gandhi** in **South Africa** in 1903 to support civil rights of Indians.
- **Voice of India** – A publication of **Dadabhai Naoroji**, used to articulate the "Drain Theory" and expose British economic exploitation.
- **The Bengalee** – Edited by **Surendranath Banerjee**, it was a powerful nationalist voice in Bengal in the late 19th century.

Q236. The political strategy "Struggle–Truce–Struggle" (S–T–S) came into prominence with a call for:

- A. Boycott of Simon Commission
- B. Khilafat Issue
- C. Swadeshi Movement
- D. Quit India

Correct Answer: (*)

Explanation:

What is "Struggle–Truce–Struggle" (S–T–S)?

Coined by scholars to describe **Mahatma Gandhi's strategic approach** to mass movements:

- **S–T–S = Launch of a struggle → temporary suspension (truce/negotiation) → renewal of struggle**
- This pattern was **not just tactical**, but **part of Gandhi's moral and strategic framework**.

When Did This Strategy Become Prominent?

Although similar **elements** existed earlier, the ****first** clearly defined and **strategically planned** cycle of S–T–S came during the **Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM)**:

Phase 1: STRUGGLE

- **12 March 1930** – Gandhi begins **Dandi March**; CDM launched nationwide.
- Salt laws broken, foreign cloth boycotted, mass arrests followed.
- British repression was severe.

Phase 2: TRUCE

- **March 1931** – **Gandhi-Irwin Pact** signed:
 - Congress agreed to suspend the movement.
 - British agreed to release political prisoners, allow peaceful picketing, etc.
- **Congress participated in Second Round Table Conference (1931).**

Phase 3: STRUGGLE (resumed)

- **December 1931** – Gandhi returned; British had backtracked.
- **Movement resumed in early 1932**, now more radical.
- Brutal repression followed.
- Later, **Individual Satyagraha** (1940) was a toned-down continuation.

Why is CDM the Classic Example of S–T–S?

Because it **systematically followed all three stages** with a **formal truce (Gandhi-Irwin Pact)** and **relaunch of agitation**:

Phase	Event	Year
1st Struggle	Dandi March, mass protest	1930
Truce	Gandhi-Irwin Pact	1931
2nd Struggle	Movement resumes	1932

This made the **S–T–S model** a recognizable pattern in **Gandhian strategy**, coined and analyzed later by scholars.

What About Other Options?

(A) Boycott of Simon Commission (1927–29)

- It led to **Nehru Report** and eventually to Purna Swaraj (1930), but **not part of an organized S–T–S cycle**.
- No truce, no relaunch — it was a one-time protest movement.

(B) Khilafat Movement (1919–24)

United Hindus–Muslims under Gandhi, but collapsed after:

- Violent events like **Chauri Chaura (1922)**.
- Gandhi's **sudden suspension of Non-Cooperation** — **but no planned truce or re-struggle**.

Khilafat itself faded after Turkey abolished the Caliphate in 1924.

(C) Swadeshi Movement (1905–11)

- Intense protest against **Partition of Bengal**.
- Led by **moderates and extremists**, but lacked any formal truce or planned cycle.
- It **declined** after 1908 repression — **not restarted under the same movement**.

(D) Quit India Movement (1942)

- "Do or Die" was a **final mass call** for British exit.
- It led to **nationwide spontaneous revolts**, but:
 - No truce or negotiation.
 - Leaders were jailed immediately.
 - There was **no structured return to struggle** — it continued underground till 1945.

Hence, **Quit India was a final decisive movement**, not an S–T–S model.

 Why BPSC Deleted the Question

- The correct answer, **Civil Disobedience Movement**, was **not among the options**.
- None of the listed options fit the **definitional criteria of S–T–S**.
- As a result, to **maintain academic integrity**, BPSC had to **delete the question** in its official answer key.

Q237. Who was the founder of the Farazi Movement?

- A. Dudhu Mian
- B. Haji Shariatullah
- C. Sayyid Ahmad
- D. More than one of the above

Correct Answer: (b) Haji Shariatullah

- The **Farazi Movement** was an Islamic socio-religious reform movement in **early 19th-century Bengal**.
- It was **founded by Haji Shariatullah in 1818**.
 - The term "**Farazi**" comes from "**Fard**", meaning **obligatory duties in Islam**.
 - The movement emphasized **purification of Islam, rejection of non-Islamic practices, and resistance against British rule and zamindari oppression**.
- **Dudhu Mian** (Haji Shariatullah's son) later led the movement after his father's death and made it more **politically active**.
- **Sayyid Ahmad** (option C) was associated with the **Wahhabi Movement**, **not** the Farazi Movement.

Q238. Who wrote "New Lamps for the Old"?

- A. Motilal Ghosh
- B. Surendranath Banerjee
- C. Aurobindo Ghosh
- D. More than one of the above

Correct Answer: (c) Aurobindo Ghosh

Explanation:

- "**New Lamps for Old**" was a series of **political essays** written by **Aurobindo Ghosh** (later known as Sri Aurobindo) in **1893–94**, published in the "**Indu Prakash**" newspaper.
- These articles were **critical of the moderate leaders** of the Indian National Congress and their **constitutional methods**.
He argued that the **moderate strategy was too timid**, and **India needed bold, assertive nationalist politics**.
- The tone and message of these writings laid the foundation for **extremist nationalism** in the early 20th century.

Why not the others?

- **Motilal Ghosh** – Editor of **Amrita Bazar Patrika**, but **not the author** of "New Lamps for Old".
- **Surendranath Banerjee** – A leading **moderate** himself; he was actually **criticized** in these essays.

- **More than one of the above** – Incorrect, only **Aurobindo Ghosh** authored it.

Q239. Ramakrishna Mission was founded by:

- (a) Swami Vivekananda in 1897
- (b) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar in 1899
- (c) Swami Vivekananda in 1899
- (d) More than one of the above

Correct Answer: (a) Swami Vivekananda in 1897

Explanation:

- The **Ramakrishna Mission** was founded by **Swami Vivekananda** on **1 May 1897** in **Kolkata**, in the name of his guru **Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa**.
- The mission aimed to combine **spiritual upliftment with social service**, inspired by the ideals of **Vedanta** and **karma yoga**.

Its key objectives:

- Education and healthcare
- Relief during natural calamities
- Promotion of interfaith understanding
- Upliftment of the poor and backward classes

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- **(b) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar** was a 19th-century **social reformer** but **not associated with Ramakrishna Mission**.
- **(c) Swami Vivekananda** did **not found it in 1899**, the correct year is **1897**.
- Only one correct founder exists — **Swami Vivekananda**.

Q240. Who among the following Indian capitalists was not the architect of the "Bombay Plan"?

- A. Sri Ram
- B. G. D. Birla
- C. Dhirubhai Ambani
- D. J. R. D. Tata

Correct Answer: (c) Dhirubhai Ambani

Explanation:

The **Bombay Plan (1944)** was a **pro-industrialist economic plan** drafted during British rule to outline a vision for India's post-independence economic development. It emphasized **state-led industrialization** and **planned economic development**.

Key Indian industrialists (architects of the Bombay Plan):

1. **J. R. D. Tata**
2. **G. D. Birla**
3. **Lala Sri Ram** (also written as Purshottamdas Thakurdas sometimes)
4. **Ardeshir Dalal**
5. **John Mathai**

6. **A. D. Shroff**
7. **Kasturbhai Lalbhai**

So, **Sri Ram, Birla, and Tata** were indeed among the architects.

Why not Dhirubhai Ambani?

- **Dhirubhai Ambani** was **not part of the Bombay Plan**.
- He rose to prominence much **later in the 1970s–80s** with **Reliance Industries**.
- At the time of the Bombay Plan (1944), he was just a teenager (born in 1932).

Q241. When did the British shift the capital from Calcutta to Delhi?

- A. 1911
- B. 1912
- C. 1913
- D. More than one of the above

Correct Answer: (b) 1912

Explanation:

- In **1911**, during the Delhi Durbar, **King George V** **announced** the decision to shift the capital from Calcutta to Delhi.
 - However, the **actual administrative transfer** of the capital took place in **1912**, when government offices began functioning from Delhi.
 - A **temporary secretariat** was established in North Delhi (Civil Lines area) for this purpose.
 - In **1913**, the construction of the new imperial city of **New Delhi** began, and it was later inaugurated in **1931**.
- Therefore, while 1911 was the year of the announcement, the capital was officially and functionally shifted in 1912.

Q242. Under the Royal Titles Act, Queen Victoria became the Empress of India in:

- A. 1877
- B. 1876
- C. 1875
- D. 1874

Correct Answer: (a) 1877

What was the Royal Titles Act?

- Passed by the **British Parliament in 1876**, it allowed **Queen Victoria** to add "**Empress of India**" to her official titles.
- This was part of an effort to **formalize British imperial authority** over India after the Revolt of 1857 and the end of Mughal power.

When did Queen Victoria officially become Empress of India?

- Though the **Act was passed in 1876**, the **formal assumption of the title** happened at the **Delhi Durbar on 1 January 1877**.
- The **Delhi Durbar (1877)** was organized by **Lord Lytton**, the then Viceroy of India, as a grand imperial assembly.
- At this durbar, **Queen Victoria** was **publicly and officially declared "Kaiser-i-Hind" (Empress of India)**.

Q243. Who gave the slogan "Do or Die" and when?

- A. Mahatma Gandhi during Quit India Movement
- B. Subhash Chandra Bose during Quit India Movement
- C. Jawaharlal Nehru during Non-Cooperation Movement
- D. More than one of the above

Correct Answer: A. Mahatma Gandhi during Quit India Movement

Explanation:

- The famous slogan "**Do or Die**" was given by **Mahatma Gandhi** on **8 August 1942**, during the launch of the **Quit India Movement** at the **All India Congress Committee session in Bombay**.

In his speech, Gandhi said:

- "We shall either free India or die in the attempt; we shall not live to see the perpetuation of our slavery."
- This was paraphrased as the historic call: "**Do or Die.**"

Why the other options are incorrect:

- **B. Subhash Chandra Bose** gave "**Give me blood, and I shall give you freedom**", not "**Do or Die**".
- **C. Jawaharlal Nehru** was a key leader in the Non-Cooperation Movement, but he **did not give this slogan**.
- **More than one of the above** is incorrect because **only Gandhi** coined this slogan.

Q244. When did the Muslim League observe "Direct Action Day"?

- (a) 16 August, 1946
- (b) 14 August, 1946
- (c) 15 August, 1947
- (d) More than one of the above

Correct Answer: (a) 16 August, 1946

Explanation:

- The **All India Muslim League**, under the leadership of **Muhammad Ali Jinnah**, observed **Direct Action Day** on **16 August 1946**.
- The objective was to **demand a separate Muslim homeland** — **Pakistan** — after the failure of the **Cabinet Mission Plan**.
- Jinnah declared that "**we shall have either a divided India or a destroyed India.**"

What Happened on Direct Action Day?

- It led to **widespread communal riots**, especially in **Calcutta**, which became known as the "**Great Calcutta Killings.**"
- Thousands lost their lives, and the event deepened Hindu-Muslim divisions, hastening the path to **Partition**.

Other Options Explained:

- **14 August, 1946** – No such observance; Pakistan was not yet formed.
- **15 August, 1947** – This is the date of **India's Independence**, not related to Direct Action Day.

- **More than one of the above** – Incorrect, only **16 August 1946** is correct.

Q245. In October 1943, Subhash Chandra Bose set up a Provisional Government of Free India, which was recognized by how many countries including Japan?

- (a) 10
- (b) 9
- (c) 4
- (d) 5

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- On **21 October 1943**, **Subhash Chandra Bose** announced the formation of the **Provisional Government of Free India (Azad Hind Sarkar)** in **Singapore**.
- The government aimed to mobilize support for India's independence and was backed by the **Axis powers** during World War II

Countries that recognized the Azad Hind Government:

1. **Japan**
2. **Germany (Nazi)**
3. **Italy (Fascist)**
4. **Croatia**
5. **Burma (then under Japanese occupation)**
6. **Thailand**
7. **Philippines (under Japanese-supported government)**
8. **Nationalist China (Wang Jingwei's regime, not Chiang Kai-shek's)**
9. **Manchukuo (Japanese puppet state in Manchuria)**

Q246. Who headed the Royal Commission on Indian Currency appointed in 1913?

- A. Sir Austin Chamberlain
- B. Sir W. R. Mansfield
- C. James Wilson
- D. J. M. Keynes

Correct Answer: (a) Sir Austin Chamberlain

Explanation:

- The **Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance (1913)** was set up by the British Government to examine and recommend reforms in **India's currency system**.
- It was **headed by Sir Austen Chamberlain**, who was a British statesman and also served as the **Secretary of State for India** at that time.

Incorrect Options:

- **Sir W. R. Mansfield** – Not associated with the commission. He was a military officer.
- **James Wilson** – Introduced **income tax in India (1860)** and was the **first Finance Member** of the Viceroy's Council. Not related to the 1913 Commission.
- **J. M. Keynes** – Though he wrote on Indian finance and currency issues, **he did not head this commission**.

Q247. Match the following and choose the correct answer.

Political Organisation	Founder
I. Khaksars	A. Subhash Chandra Bose
II. Socialist Party	B. Inayatullah Mashriqui
III. Independent Labour Party	C. Jayaprakash Narayan
IV. Forward Bloc	D. B. R. Ambedkar

Options:

- (a) C D A B (b) D C B A
(c) B D A C (d) B C D A

Correct Matching Order: **(d) B C D A**

I – B, II – C, III – D, IV – A

So, the correct answer is the option that gives the sequence:

Explanation of Each Match:

- **Khaksars:** Founded by **Inayatullah Mashriqui** in 1931 as a militarized Islamic reformist movement in British India.
- **Socialist Party:** Founded by **Jayaprakash Narayan** and other Congress Socialists in 1948 after leaving the Congress.
- **Independent Labour Party (ILP):** Founded by **Dr. B. R. Ambedkar** in 1936 to represent the interests of workers, Dalits, and the underprivileged.
- **Forward Bloc:** Founded by **Subhash Chandra Bose** in 1939 after resigning from the Indian National Congress.

Q248. During the Quit India Movement, parallel 'National Governments' were established at many places. Which of the following is not correctly matched?

- A. Praja Mandal – Talcher (Orissa)
B. Jatiy Sarkar – Tamluk (Bengal)
C. Raiyati Sarkar – Kheda (Gujarat)
D. Prati Sarkar – Satara (Maharashtra)

Correct Answer: (c) Raiyati Sarkar – Kheda (Gujarat)

Explanation:

During the **Quit India Movement (1942)**, the **British administration collapsed** in several parts of India, and **parallel governments** were formed by local leaders. Let us verify each:

- **Praja Mandal – Talcher (Orissa):** This is **correct**. In **Talcher**, a princely state in Odisha, the **Praja Mandal** movement led to local administrative control by the people.
- **Jatiy Sarkar – Tamluk (Bengal):** This is **correct**. In **Tamluk**, Midnapore (Bengal), local revolutionaries set up the **Jatiy Sarkar**, which functioned as a **parallel government** for nearly **two years**, administering justice and services.
- **Raiyati Sarkar – Kheda (Gujarat):** This is **incorrect**. There was **no parallel government** called **Raiyati Sarkar** in

Kheda during 1942. **Kheda** is known for the **Kheda Satyagraha of 1918**, not for a parallel government in the Quit India phase.

- **Prati Sarkar – Satara (Maharashtra):** This is **correct**. In **Satara**, the **Prati Sarkar** was a well-organized underground government led by **Nana Patil**, which operated effectively between **1943 and 1946**.

69th BPSC to 39th

Q249. Consider the following statements regarding **Wood's Dispatch of 1854** :

1. It recommended English as the medium of instruction for higher studies.
2. It laid stress on female education and vocational training.

Which of the above statements is/are correct? (69th BPSC)

- A. Only 1
B. Only 2
C. Both 1 and 2
D. Neither 1 nor 2

Ans. C. Both 1 and 2

Charles Wood was the President of the **Board of Control** (Introduced through Pitt's India Act, 1784) of English East India Company. He had also been the Secretary of the state of India. He had a great impact on disseminating education in India.

In 1854 he sent a despatch to Lord Dalhousie, the then Governor-General of India. Wood's despatch suggested that primary schools must Adopt vernacular languages. Through the despatch, he also suggested that high schools use anglo-vernacular medium and that English should be the medium for college-level education. Hence, the Wood's Despatch is considered as '**Magna-Carta**' of English Education in India.

Q250. Which of the following statements about the **Vernacular Press Act** is/are correct?

1. It was enacted by Lord Lytton.
2. It came to be known as a 'Gagging Act'.
3. The Act was repealed by Lord Ripon.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below. (69th BPSC)

- A. Only 1 and 2
B. Only 2 and 3
C. Only 1
D. 1, 2 and 3

Ans. D. 1, 2 and 3

Vernacular Press Act, 1878

- **Objective:** Designed to better control the vernacular press and effectively punish and repress seditious writing.
- The district magistrate was empowered to call upon the printer and publisher of any vernacular newspaper to enter into a bond with the government undertaking not to cause disaffection against the government or antipathy between persons of different religions, caste, race through published material.
- The printer and publisher could also be required to deposit security which could be forfeited if the regulation were contravened, and press equipment could be seized if the offense re-occurred.
- The magistrate's action was final and no appeal could be made in a court of law.
- A vernacular newspaper could get an exemption from the operation of the Act by submitting proofs to a government censor.
- The Act came to be nicknamed 'the gagging Act'.
- The worst features of this Act were
 - discrimination between English and vernacular press,
 - no right of appeal
- In 1883, **Surendranath Banerjee** became the **first Indian journalist to be imprisoned**.
- Note: It was introduced by Lord Lytton in 1878 and repealed by Lord Rippon in 1882. Lord Rippon came to be known as liberator of the Indian press.

Q251. Which of the following statements about Lord Mayo's Resolution of 1870 are correct?

1. It was the first step that bifurcated Central and Provincial finances.
2. Provincial Governments were empowered to administer certain services.
3. It attempted to rectify existing disparity.
4. It focussed on the actual needs of the Provinces.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below. (69th BPSC)

- A. Only 1 and 2
- B. Only 1, 3 and 4
- C. Only 2, 3 and 4
- D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Ans. D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

All four statements correctly describe Lord Mayo's Resolution of 1870.

- ❖ Mayo's Resolution of 1870 financial decentralization was a legislative devolution inaugurated by the Indian Councils Act of 1861.
- ❖ Apart from the annual grant from imperial Government, the provincial governments were authorized to resort to local taxation to balance their budgets.
- ❖ This was done in context of transfer of certain departments of administration, such as medical services, education and roads, to the control of provincial governments. This was the beginning of local finance.

- ❖ Mayo's Resolution emphasized, "Local interest, supervision and care are necessary for success in the management of the funds devoted to education, sanitation, medical relief and local public works."

Q252. Which of the following were the reasons for the failure of the Revolt of 1857?

1. The military superiority of the British
2. The rebels did not have a unified programme and ideology
3. There was a lack of support from all the sections of society

Select the correct answer using the codes given below. (69th BPSC)

- A. Only 1 and 2
- B. Only 2 and 3
- C. All of the above
- D. None of the above

Ans. C. All of the above

All statements are correct reasons for the failure of 1857 revolt.

Causes of Failure of the Revolt

By the end of 1858, the War was over. One by one all our leaders and able commanders passed away. There were many causes responsible for our failure:

- ❖ **Lack of Co-ordination among the leaders:** As we have already mentioned, the action was supposed to begin on May 31, 1857, but the May 10 incidents at Meerut disturbed the whole plan. No serious effort was made to relieve the siege of Delhi by Nana Saheb or any other leader. On the other hand, recovery of Kanpur and Lucknow shows careful planning on the side of the British.
- ❖ **Lack of Efficient Leadership:** Rani Lakshmi Bai, Tantya Tope and Kunwar Singh, no doubt, attained notable victories against the British. But their activities were confined to a narrow area and extended over a brief period. On the other hand, the British cause was very ably promoted by leaders like Lawrence, Havlock, Nicholson and Campbell.
- ❖ **Superior equipment and Resources of the British:** In the words of **Dr. R.C Mazumdar**, "the military equipment of the Indians was inferior to that of the English: for example, their old muzzle-loaders were outraged by the newly invented breech-loaders of the English troops." Moreover, the British had the advantage of a far-reaching telegraph system. They also had control over the seas. They could easily exchange information and pour men and materials into places where they were needed.
- ❖ **Limited uprising:** although the revolt was fairly widespread, a large part of the country remained unaffected by it.
 - The revolt was mainly confined to the Doab region.
 - The large princely states, Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore, and Kashmir, as well as the smaller ones of Rajputana, did not join the rebellion
 - The southern provinces did not take part in it.

- ❖ **No participation of the middle class:** The English educated middle class, the rich merchants, traders and zamindars of Bengal helped the British to suppress the revolt.

Q253. Consider the following events during India's Freedom Struggle :

1. Home Rule Movement
2. Surat Split
3. Kheda Satyagraha
4. Minto-Morley Reforms

Which of the following is the correct chronological order of the events given above? (69th BPSC)

- A. 1-3-2-4
- B. 2-4-1-3
- C. 1-4-2-3
- D. 2-3-1-4

Ans. B. 2-4-1-3

- ❖ The Surat Split of 1907 partitioned the Indian National Congress into moderates and extremists, marking a significant ideological and political division. It had a lasting impact on the Indian independence movement, shaping strategies, demands, and unity within the Congress.
- ❖ Indian Council Act of 1909 is also known as Morley-Minto Reform. It was instituted to placate the Moderates (Congress) and introduce separate electorates on the basis of religion.
- ❖ In 1916, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Annie Besant launched the Home Rule Movement. This demanded self-government for India within the British Empire.
- ❖ **Kheda Satyagraha** was launched on March 11, 1918, in Kheda District of Gujarat (the then Bombay province). The movement was initially started by the peasants themselves with the help of a local leader, Mohanlal Pandya. It mainly involved the peasant-Patidar community of Kheda, which later involved the leadership of Gandhi. Their demand was the non-

payment of the revenue against the backdrop of crop failure, a rise in prices, and the government's insensitive increase in the tax rate.

Q254. Lord Lytton is not associated with which of the following? (69th BPSC)

- A. The Strachey Commission
- B. The Arms Act
- C. The Vernacular Press Act
- D. The Ilbert Bill

Ans. D. The Ilbert Bill

Lord Lytton/Edward Robert Lytton Bulwer-Lytton (1876 – 1880)	→ Famine of 1876-78 and appointment of Famine Commission under the Presidency of Richard Strachey(1878) → The Vernacular Press Act (1878) → The Arms Act (1878) → The Second Afghan War (1878-80) → Royal Titles Act(1876), Queen Victoria assumed the title of 'Kaiser-i-Hind' or Queen Empress of India
Lord Ripon (1880-1884)	→ Repeal of the Vernacular Press Act (1882) → The first Factory Act (1881) → Government resolution on local self-government (1882) → The Ilbert Bill controversy (1883-84) → Hunter Commission on education (1882)

Q255. Which treaty was signed after the Battle of Buxar? (69th BPSC)

- A. The Treaty of Allahabad
- B. The Treaty of Sugauli
- C. The Treaty of Bassein
- D. The Treaty of Salbai

Ans. A. The Treaty of Allahabad

List of Important Treaties in the History of India

Name of The Treaty	Year	Importance/Remarks
Treaty of Asurar Ali	1639	The treaty established the boundary between the Mughal empire and the Ahom kingdom ending the Mughal's efforts to conquer Ahom.
Treaty of Purandar	1665	The Treaty of Purandar was signed in 1665 between the Rajput ruler Jai Singh I, who was commander of the Mughal Empire, and Maratha Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. Shivaji was forced to sign the agreement after Jai Singh besieged Purandar fort. When Shivaji realised that war with the Mughal Empire would only cause damage to the empire and that his men would suffer heavy losses, he choose to make a treaty.
Sangola Agreement	1752	Henceforth the Maratha king became the mayor of the place and the peshwa emerged as the real head of Maratha federacy.
Treaty of Alinagar	1757	Signed between Siraj-ud-dwala and Robert Clive allowing the British to fortify Calcutta and also allow British goods to pass through Bengal without duties.
Treaty of Paris	1763	The French were defeated by the British company and its settlements were captured. The French possessions in India were ,however restored by this treaty.
Treaty of Allahabad	1765	The Treaty of Allahabad was signed in 1765, between the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II, son of the late Emperor Alamgir II, and Lord Robert Clive, of the East India Company, as a outcome of the Battle of Buxar of 1764. As per the terms of the agreement, Alam granted the East India Company Diwani rights, or the right to collect taxes on behalf of the Emperor from the eastern province of Bengal-Bihar-Orissa. This Treaty marks the political and constitutional involvement and the beginning of British rule in India.

Treaty of Madras	1769	The Treaty of Madras was signed between the British and Hyder Ali of Mysore to bring to and end the first Mysore War. Under the treaty, both the parties agreed to return the areas won the each and to support each other in case of a third party invasion.
Treaty of Benaras	1773	Between Hastings and Nawab of Oudh. Allahabad was handed over to Nawab.
Treaty of 1775	1775	On the death of Shuja-ud-Daula in 1775, a new treaty was concluded with his successor, according to which a regular brigade of the company's troops was stationed in Oudh.
Treaty of Surat	1775	Signed by Raghunath Rao with the Bombay government in the hope of help of English subsidiary troops in his flight for Peshwaship.
Treaty of Purandar	1776	Signed between the British and the Marathas bringing the first phase of the First Anglo-Maratha War to an end.
Treaty of Wadgaon	1779	Signed between the British and the Marathas bringing the second phase of the First Anglo-Maratha War to an end.
Treaty of Salbai	1782	Signed between the British and the Marathas bringing the First Anglo-Maratha War to an end.
Treaty of Mangalore	1784	The Treaty of Mangalore was signed between Tipu Sultan and the British East India Company on 11 March 1784. It was signed in Mangalore and brought an end to the Second Anglo-Mysore War. Lord Macartney, Governor of Madras, concluded with Tipu the Treaty of Mangalore on the basis of mutual restriction of conquests and liberation of prisoners.
Treaty of Seringapatam	1792	Signed between the British (Lord Cornwallis), the Marathas, Hyderabad and Tipu Sultan. This ended the Third Anglo-Mysore War allowing the Marathas, the Nizam of Hyderabad and the British to annex almost half of Tipu Sultan's territories.
Treaty of Bassein	1802	Signed by Bajirao II with the English after his defeat at the hands of Holkar.
Treaty of Deogaon	1805	Holkar gave up claims on the areas of company's allies.
Treaty of Amritsar	1809	Between Ranjith Singh and the English company, which fixed the river Sutlej as the boundary of Ranjith Singh's authority.
Treaty of Sagauli	1816	After the English victory over Nepal, the treaty was signed. The Nepal ruler gave up his claims to Sikkim, ceded the disputed Terai tracts, and received a resident at Kathmandu.
Treaty of Yandaboo	1826	Great Britain agreed to help Iran with men and money against any European invader.
Treaty of Lahore	1846	Signed between Governor General Sir Henry Hardinge for the British and members of Lahore Darbar representing the young Maharaja Duleep Singh Bahadur. The treaty marked the end of the First Anglo-Sikh War.
Treaty of Amritsar	1846	The Treaty of Amritsar followed the Treaty of Lahore. By this treaty the British East India Company sold Kashmir to Maharaja Gulab Singh, whose dynasty ruled till 1947, when Maharaja Hari Singh acceded Kashmir to India.
Treaty of Bhirowal	1846	By this treaty, Rani Jindan was deprived of all powers and the administration was to be carried on by a 'Council of Regency' composed of eight leading chiefs under the virtual dictatorship of the British resident.

Q256. In which of the following movements did Mahatma Gandhi make the first use of the hunger strike as a weapon? (69th BPSC)

- Non-Cooperation Movement
- Bardoli Satyagraha
- Ahmedabad Strike
- Rowlatt Satyagraha

Ans. C. Ahmedabad Strike

Gandhi took recourse to a hunger strike for the first time during the Ahmedabad Mill Strike for mediation between mill-owners and striking employees.

Q257. Match List-I with List-II :

List-I (Organization/Movement)	List-II (Founder/Associated Personality)
a. Servants of India Society	1. Debendranath Tagore

b. Tattwabodhini Sabha	2. Gopal Krishna Gokhale
c. Atmiya Sabha	3. Ram Mohan Roy
	4. Keshab Chandra Sen

Select the correct answer using the codes given below. (69th BPSC)

- A(2), b(1), c(3)
- A(2), b(4), c(3)
- A(1), b(2), c(3)
- A(1), b(4), c(3)

Ans. A. A(2), b(1), c(3)

- ❖ Servants of India Society, society founded by Gopal Krishna Gokhale in 1905 to unite and train Indians of different ethnicities and religions in welfare work.
- ❖ The Tattwabodhini Sabha was established by Debendranath Tagore. On 6 October 1839 Debendranath established Tattvaranjini Sabha which was renamed as 'Tattwabodhini Sabha'. The objective of

Sabha was to promote a rational and humanist form of Hinduism based on Vedanta and the Upanishads.

- ❖ Atmiya Sabha was a philosophical discussion circle in India. The association was started by Ram Mohan Roy in 1815 in Kolkata (then Calcutta). They used to conduct debate and discussion sessions on philosophical topics, and also used to promote free and collective thinking and social reform.

Q258. Ambabai, a woman freedom fighter, belonged to which of the following States of India? (69th BPSC)

- A. Kerala
- ❖ Sarojini Naidu was one of the leaders who travelled with Mahatma Gandhi on the Dandi March.

Q259. Who among the following was not the member of the Cabinet Mission? (69th BPSC)

- A. P. Lawrence
- B. A.V. Alexander
- C. J. Andrew
- D. None of them

Ans. C. J. Andrew

J. Andrew was not a member of the Cabinet Mission.

The mission had three members mentioned with their posts in the table below:

Cabinet Members	Mission Designation
Pethick Lawrence	Secretary of State for India
Stafford Cripps	President of the Board of Trade
A.V. Alexander	First Lord of Admiralty

Q260. "The Indian National Congress was founded on the basis of safety valve theory, to protect the British Government from threats." Which leader said that? (69th BPSC)

- A. C. Rajagopalachari
- B. Lala Lajpat Rai
- C. Bipin Chandra Pal
- D. None of them

Ans. B. Lala Lajpat Rai

Foundational Theories of INC

A strong approach was laid in the late 1870s and early 1880s for the formation of Indian National Congress. A.O. Hume gave this concept its ultimate form when he collected the top intellectuals of the time and, with their assistance, planned the inaugural meeting of the Indian National Congress in Bombay in December 1885. Further, let us discuss some foundational theories of INC.

❖ **Safety Valve Theory**

- This theory postulates that Hume established the Congress in anticipation that it would act as a "safety valve" for the Indians' mounting unhappiness. **Leaders such as Lala Lajpat Rai supported the safety valve theory.**

❖ **Conspiracy Theory**

- The conspiracy theory was started by **Rajani Palme Dutt**. The idea of a "safety valve" led to the rise of conspiracy theories. R.P. Dutt asserts that the bourgeois (middle-class) leaders were engaged in a

- B. Andhra Pradesh
- C. Karnataka
- D. Madhya Pradesh

Ans. C. Karnataka

Women in the freedom struggle

- ❖ Ambabai from Karnataka: Ambabai had been married at age twelve. Widowed at sixteen, she picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops in Udupi. She was arrested. Between prison terms she made speeches, taught spinning, and organised Prabhat pheris.

strategy to suppress a public movement in India that gave rise to the Indian National Congress.

❖ **Lightning Conductor Theory**

- **Gopal Krishna Gokhale** proposed the lightning conductor theory. The Indian National Congress, in the opinion of contemporary Indian historians, expressed the desire of politically aware Indians to create a national organisation to express the Indians' political and economic concerns. Hume served as a "lightning conductor," or a catalyst, for the early Congress leaders to unite nationalistic forces.

Q261. In which of the following Indian National Congress Sessions, the resolutions related to the Fundamental Rights were passed for the first time? (69th BPSC)

- A. Surat Session—1907
- B. Gaya Session—1922
- C. Karachi Session—1931
- D. None of the above

Ans. C. Karachi Session—1931

The resolution on Fundamental Rights was passed for the first time at the Karachi session (1931) of the Indian National Congress.

1. The Swadeshi and Boycott were adopted as the methods of struggle for the first time during the (68th BPSC)

- A. Home Rule Movement
- B. Visit of the Simon Commission to India
- C. Partition of Bengal
- D. More than one of the above

Ans. C. Partition of Bengal

The Swadeshi and Boycott movement [1905-08] had its genesis in the anti-partition movement which was started to oppose the British decision to divided Bengal.

The Partition:

- ❖ Viceroy : Lord Curzon
- ❖ Secretary of State : Ridley
- ❖ Date of implementation : 16 October 1905
- ❖ Reason : Partition was done on administrative grounds.
- ❖ Bengal was divided into 2 parts – East Bengal and Bengal.
- ❖ **East Bengal**
 - Population : 3.1Crore; in which Hindus were 1.2 Crore and Muslims were 1.8 Crore. It became a Muslim majority area. The capital was made Dhaka.
- ❖ **Bengal**

- Population : 5.4Crore; in which Hindus were 1.2Crore and Muslims were 0.9Crore. It became a Hindu majority area. The capital was made Kolkata.

❖ **16 October 1905** was celebrated as **Raksha Bandhan Diwas, Friendship Day, Mass-Unity Day and mourning day.**

Tilak's Home Rule League Movement

- ❖ Tilak launched the Indian Home Rule League in **April 1916 at Belgaum.**
- ❖ It was to work in **Karnataka, Central Province, Berar and Maharashtra excluding Bombay.** Headquarter was made **Pune.**
- ❖ **Joseph Baptista** was appointed as the **President** and **N.C Kelkar** as the **secretary of the movement.**
- ❖ Tilak propounded the slogan '**Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it.**' And he also said *"India is like a son who is young now. It is that point of time that the father/caretaker should give the rightful right else they will have it."*
- ❖ **Maratha and Kesari**, newspapers published by Tilak were the organs for home rule.
- ❖ Congress leaders did not support Tilak.

Besant's Home Rule League Movement

- ❖ Annie Besant founded the All-India Home Rule League in **Madras (now Chennai) on 3 September 1916 and expanded to cover the rest of India (including Bombay city).**
- ❖ Headquarter was made **Adyar(Madras).**
- ❖ **Annie Besant** was its **President** and **George Arundale** as its **organizing secretary.**
- ❖ B.W. Wadia and C.P. Ramaswamy Aiyar, in addition to Arundale, contributed significantly to the project.

Simon Commission [1927]

- ❖ At this time, the Prime Minister of the Britain was "Stanley Baldwin".
- ❖ The British government appointed an all-White seven members "Indian Statutory Commission" in 1927.
 - Sir John Simon, MP for Spen Valley (Liberal, chairman)
 - Clement Attlee, MP for Limehouse (Labour)
 - Harry Levy-Lawson, 1st Viscount Burnham
 - Edward Cadogan, MP for Finchley (Conservative)
 - Vernon Hartshorn, MP for Ogmere (Labour)
 - George Lane-Fox, MP for Barkston Ash (Conservative)
 - Donald Howard, 3rd Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal
- ❖ Lala Lajpat Rai [Punjab Kesari] was lathi-charged which ultimately led to his death during demonstration against the Simon Commission in Lahore.

Q262. At the Calcutta Session of the Indian National Congress (INC) held in 1906, the Flag of Swaraj for India was unfurled by (68th BPSC)

- A. G.K Gokhale
- B. A.O Hume

- C. Dadabhai Naoroji
- D. More than one of the above

Ans. C. Dadabhai Naoroji

22nd session : 1906

- ❖ **Place :** Kolkata
- ❖ **President :** Dadabhai Naoroji (Last session chaired by him). Flag of Swaraj for India was unfurled by him.
- ❖ Jinnah attended this session as the secretary of Dada Bhai Naoroji.
- ❖ **4 proposals** were passed:
 - Swadeshi
 - Boycott
 - National Education
 - Swaraj/Self-reliance/Self Government

Dadabhai Naoroji

- ❖ Known as the 'Grand old man of India.'
- ❖ He became the first Indian to become a member of the House of Commons in Britain.
- ❖ Authored 'Poverty and Un-British Rule in India' which focused on the economic drain of India because of British policies. This led to an enquiry on the matter.

Gopal Krishna Gokhale

- ❖ He was the president of "Benaras session " of INC in 1905.
- ❖ He founded "Servants of India Society" in 1905
- ❖ He is also known as the "political guru" of Mahatma Gandhi.

Allan Octavian Hume

Allan Octavian Hume was the founder of Indian National Congress. It was important in the 1940s when India was fighting for independence from British rule. He was a British civil official who served in British India.

- ❖ He was also a political reformer, ornithologist, and botanist. He has been accredited for the foundation of Indian National Congress.
- ❖ After leaving the civil service and near the end of Lord Lytton's rule, Hume noticed that the Indian people felt helpless and felt compelled to act on their behalf.
- ❖ As the Indian National Union concept developed, Lord Dufferin offered some support to Hume.

Q263. During the freedom struggle, a parallel movement launched in the Indian States (in the States ruled by the Indian rulers such as Kashmir, Nizam's Hyderabad, Travancore, etc) was (68th BPSC)

- A. State People's Movement
- B. Praja Mandal Movement
- C. Swaraj Movement
- D. More than one of the above

Ans. B. Praja Mandal Movement

The term states People Movements refers to a general situation where different movements were organized in the princely states. These were variously referred to a state's people Conference (Not Movement), Praja Mandal and lok parishads Option (b) mentions Praja Mandal which is correct answer since other nomenclatures are not mentioned.

State Peoples Movement

A State Peoples Movement refers to a collective and organized effort by the citizens of a particular state or region to address socio-political issues or advocate for specific rights and reforms. These movements often arise in response to perceived injustices, economic disparities, or political grievances. The participants in these movements typically seek to bring about positive change and improvements in their state's governance and society through non-violent means. One notable example is the Chipko Movement that originated in the Indian state of Uttarakhand (formerly part of the state of Uttar Pradesh) in the 1970s. The Chipko Movement was a forest conservation movement where local communities, primarily consisting of villagers, hugged or "embraced" trees to prevent them from being felled by loggers. The movement aimed to protest against deforestation, protect the environment, and assert the rights of local communities over their natural resources.

Q264. Which of the following statements are not correct regarding the Non-Cooperation Movement in the towns?

1. Only the upper caste and the rich took part in the movement.
2. The council elections were boycotted even by the Justice Party of Madras.
3. Thousands of students left government controlled schools, headmasters and teachers resigned and lawyers gave up their practice. (68th BPSC)

- A. 1 and 3 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 2 only
- D. More than one of the above

Ans. C. 1 and 2 only

Statement 1 is incorrect: People from the middle classes led the movement when it began. So, it cannot be said that only the upper caste and the rich took part in the movement
Statement 2 is incorrect: Non Cooperation Movement did not appeal to the Justice Party. Justice Party sought to leverage continued British presence by participating in the new political system.

Q265. Which one of the following was journal brought out by Abul Kalam Azad? (68th BPSC)

- A. The Comrade
- B. Al-Hilal
- C. Zamindar
- D. More than one of the above

Ans. B. Al-Hilal

Al-Hilal was a journal brought out by Abul Kalam Azad. Al-Hilal was a urdu journal. The paper was eminent for its analysis of the British Raj in India and its appeal to Indian Muslims to join the developing Indian autonomy development. Al-Hilal ran from 1912 to 1914, when it was closed down under the press Act. Al-Balagh was another Urdu weekly started by Abul Kalam Azad.

Magazines/books/News Paper (Year)	Place of Publication	Name of Founder/Editor	Details
Bengal Gazette (Calcutta General Advertiser), (1780)	Calcutta	Augustus Hickey	The first newspaper (weekly) was started in India.
Madras Courier (1784-85)	Madras	Richard Johnston.	First paper from Madras.
India Gazette (1787)	Calcutta	-	Derozio was associated with it.
Bombay Herald (1789)	Bombay	James Mackenzie Maclean	First paper from Bombay.
Indian Herald (1795)	Madras	Started by R. Williams	Published in English by Humphreys.
Digdarshana (1818)	Calcutta	John Clark Marshman	First Bengali monthly.
Calcutta Journal (1818)	Calcutta	J.S. Buckingham	
Bengal Gazette (1818)	Calcutta	Harishchandra Ray	First Bengali newspaper.
Sambad Kaumudi (1821)	Calcutta	Raja Ram Mohan Roy	Weekly in Bengali.
Mirat-ul-Akbar (1822)	Calcutta	Raja Ram Mohan Roy	First journal in Persian.
Banga-Duta (1822)	Calcutta	Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Dwarkanath Tagore and others	A weekly in four Languages English, Bengali, Persian, Hindi
Bombay Times (1838)	Bombay	Founded by Robert Knight and started by Thomas Bennett.	Became The Times of India from 1861 onwards
Rast Goftar (1851)	-	Dadabhai Naoroji	a Gujarati Fortnightly
Hindu Patriot (1853)	Calcutta	Girishchandra Ghosh (later, Harishchandra Mukherjee became owner-cum-editor)	-
Som Prakash (1858)	Calcutta	Dwarkanath Vidyabhushan	First Bengali political paper
Indian Mirror (1862)	Calcutta	Devendranath Tagore	Fortnightly-first Indian daily paper in English

Bengalee (1862)	Calcutta	Girishchandra Ghosh (taken over by S.N. Banerjee in 1879)	This along with Amrita Bazar Patrika are the first vernacular paper
Amrita Bazar Patrika (1868)	Jessore District	Sisir Kumar Ghosh and Motilal Ghosh	A daily, initially in Bengali but later converted to English.
Bangadarshan (1873)	Calcutta	Bankimchandra Chatterji	It was in Bengali
Indian Statesman (1875)	Calcutta	Started by Robert Knight	Later It was called as The Statesman.
Pioneer (1876)	Allahabad	George Allen	In English
Deenbandhu (1877)	Pune	Krishnarao Pandurang Bhalekar	first newspaper in India to cater explicitly to the labouring people
The Hindu (1878)	Madras	G.S. Aiyar, Viraraghavachari and Subba Rao Pandit	Started as English weekly newspaper
Tribune (1881)	Lahore	Dayal Singh Majeetia	A daily newspaper
Kesari (1881)	Bombay	Tilak, Chiplukar, Agarkar	Marathi daily
Maharatta (1881)	Bombay	Tilak, Chiplukar, Agarkar	English weekly
Swadeshmitram	Madras	G.S.Aiyar	A Tamil paper
Yugantar (1906)	Bengal	Barindra Kumar Gosh and Bhupendranath Dutta	-
Indian Sociologist (1908)	London	Shyamji Krishnavarma	Started as part of freedom struggle in other country.
Bande Mataram (1909)	Paris	Madam Bhikaji Cama	-
Talvar (1909)	Berlin	Virendranath Chattopadhyay	-
Free Hindustan (1907)	Vancouver	Taraknath Das	English version
Kudi Arasu (1910)	Madras	E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker	Tamil Paper
Ghadar (1913)	San Francisco	Gadar party	In Punjabi and English
Al-Hilal (1912)	Calcutta	Abul Kalam Azad	Urdu
Al-Balagh (1914)	Calcutta	Abul Kalam Azad	Urdu
Bombay Chronicle (1913)	Bombay	Pherozechah Mehta	-
Sandhya (1906)	Bengal	Brahmabandhab Upadhyay	-
Commonweal (1914)	Madras	Annie Besant	a weekly newspaper
Independent (1919)		Motilal Nehru	An English weekly
Young India (1919)	Ahmedabad	Mahatma Gandhi	In English
Navjivan (1919)	Ahmedabad	Mahatma Gandhi	In Gujarati
Harijan	Pune	Mahatma Gandhi	In Hindi and Gujarati
The Hindustan Times (1920)	Delhi	K.M. Panikkar	Founded as part of Akali Dal Movement
The Milap (1923)	Lahore	M.K. Chand	Urdu daily
Bahishkrit Bharat (1927)	Bombay	B. R. Ambedkar	A Marathi fortnightly
Kranti (1927)	Maharashtra	S.S. Mirajkar, K.N.Joglekar, S.V.Ghate	-
Langal and Ganabani (1927)	Bengal	Gopu Chakravarti and Dharani Goswami	-
Bandi Jivan (1922)	Bengal	Sachindranath Sanyal	
National Herald (1938)	New Delhi	Jawaharlal Nehru	A daily newspaper
Comrade	-	Maulana Mohammad Ali	-
Zamindar	-	Maulana Zafar Ali Khan	-

Q266. Which of the following statements regarding the Indian Freedom struggle is not correct? (68th BPSC)

- A. Gandhiji withdrew from the Non Co-operation Movement due to the Chauri-Chaura incident

- B. Gandhiji gave his first major public speech at Banaras Hindu University
C. Mahatma Gandhi was arrested in the year 1921
D. More than one of the above

Ans. C. Mahatma Gandhi was arrested in the year 1921

Mahatma Gandhi was not arrested in 1921. Mahatma Gandhi was arrested on 10 March 1922 at Sabarmati Ashram Ahmedabad for writing three articles in his newspaper 'Young India' and sentence to six years in jail.

Major Revolutions/Movements undertaken by Gandhiji

- Champaran Satyagraha(1917) – India's first Civil Disobedience movement
- Ahmedabad Mill Strike(1918) – First Hunger strike of Mahatma Gandhi
- Kheda Satyagraha(1918) – First Peasant Satyagraha of Gandhiji.
- Khilafat Movement(1919)
- Non-Cooperation Movement(1920) – 1st organised pan India movement
- Civil Disobedience Movement(1930)
- Individual Satyagraha(1940) – Delhi Chalo Movement
- Quit India Movement(1942) – Last pan India movement against British

Q267. How did the study of history help in creating a feeling of nationalism in India towards the end of the 19th century? (68th BPSC)

- A. By reinterpreting history and refuting the British portrayal of Indians as backward primitive and incapable of governing themselves
- B. By writing about India's glorious past and urging people to take pride in their achievements
- C. By urging people to struggle and change the miserable conditions of life under the British rule
- D. More than one of the above

Ans. D. More than one of the above

All the given options are correct.

Q268. Who was the founder of All India Harijan Sangh in 1932? (68th BPSC)

- A. Jagjivan Ram
- B. Mahatma Gandhi
- C. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- D. More than one of the above

Ans. B. Mahatma Gandhi

Mahatma Gandhi founded All India Harijan Sangh in 1932 to mediate untouchability in India, working for Harijan or dalit people and upliftment of the Depressed class of India.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

- ❖ In 1923, he set up the '**Bahishkrit Hitkarini Sabha (Outcastes Welfare Association)**', which was devoted to spreading education and culture amongst the downtrodden.
- ❖ The temple entry movement launched by Dr. Ambedkar in 1930 at Kalaram temple, Nasik is another landmark in the struggle for human rights and social justice.
- ❖ Dr. Ambedkar **attended all the three Round Table Conferences (1930-32)** in London and each time, forcefully projected his views in the interest of the 'untouchable'.
- ❖ In 1932, Gandhi ji protested Communal Award of a separate electorate by fasting while imprisoned in the

Yerwada Central Jail of Poona. This resulted in the **Poona Pact** wherein Gandhi ji ended his fast and Babasaheb dropped his demand for a separate electorate. Instead, a **certain number of seats were reserved specifically for the 'Depressed Class'**.

- ❖ In 1936, Babasaheb Ambedkar founded the **Independent Labour Party**.
- ❖ In 1939, during the Second World War, he called upon Indians to join the Army in large numbers to defeat Nazism, which he said, was another name for Fascism.
- ❖ On October 14, 1956 he embraced Buddhism along with many of his followers. The same year he completed his last writing '**Buddha and His Dharma**'.
- ❖ In 1990, Dr.B.R.Ambedkar, was bestowed with **Bharat Ratna**.
- ❖ The period from 14th April 1990 - 14th April 1991 was observed as '**Year of Social Justice**' in the memory of Babasaheb.
- ❖ **Dr. Ambedkar Foundation** was established by the Government of India under the aegis of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment on March 24, 1992 as a registered society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860.
 - The main objective of the foundation is to oversee the implementation of programmes and activities for furthering the ideology and message of Babasaheb Dr. B. R. Ambedkar among the masses in India as well as abroad.
- ❖ **Few important works of Dr. Ambedkar:** Mook Nayak (weekly) 1920; Janta (weekly) 1930; The Annihilation of Caste 1936; The Untouchables 1948; Buddha Or Karl Marx 1956, etc.

Jagjeevan Ram

Pre Independence Contributions:	Post Independence Contributions:
❖ In 1931, he became a member of the Indian National Congress (Congress Party). ❖ He was instrumental in the foundation of the All India Depressed Classes League, an organisation dedicated to attaining equality for untouchables, in 1934-35. ○ He was a champion of social equality and equal rights for the	❖ When Jawaharlal Nehru formed the provisional government, Jagjivan Ram became its youngest minister. ❖ After independence he held the labour portfolio until 1952. Thereafter he served in Nehru's cabinet in the posts of minister for communications (1952–56), transport and railways (1956–62), and transport and communications (1962–63). ❖ He served as minister for food and agriculture (1967–70), and in 1970 he was made minister of defence.

Depressed Classes.

- ❖ In 1935, he proposed at a session of the Hindu Mahasabha that drinking water wells and temples be open to untouchables.
- ❖ In 1935, Babuji also appeared before the Hammond Commission at Ranchi and demanded, for the first time, voting rights for the Dalits.
- ❖ He was jailed twice in the early 1940s for his political activities associated with the Quit India movement against British rule.
- The Indo-Pakistan War of 1971 was fought when he was the defence minister.
- ❖ He left Congress in 1977 and joined the Janata Party alliance, along with his Congress for Democracy (new party). He later served as the Deputy Prime Minister of India (1977–79).
- ❖ Jagjivan Ram was a member of the Parliament uninterrupted from 1936 to 1986 (40 years) and this is a world record.
- ❖ He also holds another record for being the longest-serving cabinet minister in India (30 years).

Q269. On 20th February, 1947, Prime Minister Attlee announced the British Government's decision to withdraw from India latest by (68th BPSC)

- A. August, 1947
- B. January, 1948
- C. June, 1948
- D. More than one of the above

Ans. C. June, 1948

Attlee's Statement (20th February, 1947)

- ❖ By 30th June, 1948, a deadline for transfer of power irrespective of any situation in India was set.
- ❖ The British would relinquish power either to some form of Central Government or in some areas to the existing provincial governments if the Constituent Assembly was not fully representative, i.e., if the Muslim majority provinces did not join.
- ❖ British powers and obligations vis-a-vis the princely states would lapse with transfer of power, but these would not be transferred to any successor government in British India.
- ❖ **Mountbatten would replace Wavell as the Viceroy.**
- ❖ The statement contained clear hints of partition and even Balkanisation of the country into numerous states and was, in essence, a reversion of the Cripps offer.
- ❖ The date was fixed by the government to prevent any further escalation of the constitutional crisis and to portray the British's sincerity.
- ❖ The INC was fine with the transfer of power to more than one centre as it meant the current government could work for its Constitution.

- ❖ However, emboldened by this provision, Muslim league launched **Civil Disobedience Movement** in Punjab to overthrow coalition government in Punjab.
- ❖ **By April 1947, the Indian National Congress was ready for partition.**
- ❖ Bengal and Punjab were to be divided in a fair manner.

Q270. Who among the following headed the two Boundary commissions set up to delineate the International frontiers between India and Pakistan in 1947? (68th BPSC)

- A. A.P Moon
- B. A.V Alexander
- C. Cyril Radcliffe
- D. More than one of the above

Ans. C. Cyril Radcliffe

Radcliffe Boundary Commission

- ❖ A Consultative Committee in July 1947 recommended how the Punjab and Bengal regions of the Indian subcontinent were to be divided between India and Pakistan.
- ❖ The Commission appointed by Lord Mountbatten, consisted of four members from the Indian National Congress and four from the Muslim League and was chaired by **Sir Cyril Radcliffe**.
- ❖ The commission's mandate was to draw boundaries in the two regions that would keep intact as much as possible, the most-cohesive Hindu and Muslim populations within Indian and Pakistani territory, respectively.

Cabinet Mission, 1946

- ❖ Sent by Britain's Prime Minister Clement Attlee in 1946 to find out ways for a negotiated, peaceful transfer of power to India.
- ❖ It had three British cabinet members: Penthick Lawrence (Chairman), Secretary of State for India; Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade; and A.V. Alexander, First Lord of Admiralty

Q271. Who introduced the system of Mahalwari Settlement in Bengal? (68th BPSC)

- A. Lord Cornwallis
- B. Holt Mackenzie
- C. Lord Hastings
- D. More than one of the above

Ans. B. Holt Mackenzie

In 1822, Mahalwari system was introduced by Holt Mackenzie in India which had elements both from zamindari as well as ryotwari system. In this system land owners-peasants zamindars as the case may be were required to pay revenue in cash which was not fixed and could be increased. This added to the miseries of the peasants who were compelled to go for cash crop (resulting in food shortage) and also had to borrow from money lenders resulting in imminent default, forfeiture of their land and emergence of bonded labour etc. This system was popularized by Lord

William Bentinck in Agra and Awadh and was later extended to Madhya Pradesh and Punjab.

Q272. In 1940, Vinoba Bhave started Individual Satyagraha from (68th BPSC)

- A. Nadiad in Kheda district, Gujarat
- B. Pavnar, Maharashtra
- C. Punnapra-Vayalar, Kerala
- D. More than one of the above

Ans. B. Pavnar, Maharashtra

- ❖ The Congress was in a confused state again after the **August Offer**. The radicals and leftists wanted to launch a mass **Civil Disobedience Movement**, but here Gandhi insisted on Individual Satyagraha. The Individual Satyagraha was not to seek independence but to affirm the right of speech.
- ❖ The other reason of this Satyagraha was that a mass movement may turn violent and he would not like to see the Great Britain embarrassed by such a situation. This view was conveyed to Lord Linlithgow by Gandhi when he met him on **September 27, 1940**.
- ❖ The non-violence was set as the center-piece of Individual Satyagraha. This was done by carefully selecting the Satyagrahis.
- ❖ Vinoba Bhave started the "Individual Satyagraha" from Pavnar, Maharashtra in 1940. He was the first Individual Satyagrahi.
- ❖ Second Satyagrahi was **Jawahar Lal Nehru**.
- ❖ Third was **Brahma Datt**, one of the inmates of the Gandhi's Ashram.
- ❖ They all were sent to jails for violating the Defense of India Act. This was followed by a lot of other people. But since it was not a mass movement, it attracted little enthusiasm and in December 1940, Gandhi suspended the movement. The campaign started again in January 1941, this time, thousands of people joined and around 20 thousand people were arrested.

Q273. The Congress took a critical stand over the Montford Reforms in 1918, which led to break up with the old moderate remnants (Sapru, Jayakar and Chintamani) who formed the (68th BPSC)

- A. Servants of India Society
- B. Swaraj Party
- C. Indian National Liberal Federation
- D. More than one of the above

Ans. C. Indian National Liberal Federation
Indian National Liberal Federation

When the Montagu report of 1918 was made public, there was a divide in the Congress over it. The moderates welcomed it while the extremists opposed it. This led to a schism in the Congress with moderate leaders forming the "Indian National Liberal Federation" in 1919. The party (INLF) was founded by Surendra Nath Banerjea and some of its prominent leaders were Tej Bahadur Sapru, S. Srinivasa Sastri and M. R. Jayakar.

Servants of India Society

- ❖ In 1905, Gopal Krishna Gokhale formed the Servants of India Society in Pune (Maharashtra) to further the expansion of education in India.
- ❖ The Society organised mobile libraries, founded schools, and provided night classes for factory workers.
- ❖ He also gave night classes to industrial workers.
- ❖ He wanted Indians to receive an education that would instil in them a civic and patriotic sense of duty.

Swaraj Party

After the withdrawal of the non-cooperation movement, the debate on council entry put the congress leaders at a crossroads. This conflict deepened at the Gaya session of the Congress when Swarajists' suggestion of "ending or mending" the councils was defeated. C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru resigned as the president and secretary of the Congress and founded the Congress-Khilafat Swaraj Party, with C.R. Das as president and Motilal Nehru as the general secretary on January 1, 1923.

- Belgaum Session and the agreement: Gandhi initially opposed the council entry, but in the Belgaum Session of Congress of 1924, under his presidency, both Swarajists and no-changers realised the strength of a united front and decided to cooperate with each other.
- As the official Congress policy, Swarajists were permitted to contest for election, and No-changers were to focus on constructive programmes.

Q274. The Cabinet Mission was sent to India for which of the following?

1. To establish a national government.
 2. To work out a constitutional arrangement for the transfer of power.
 3. To work out the details of Jinnah's demand for Pakistan (68th BPSC)
- A. 1 only
 - B. 2 only
 - C. 3 only
 - D. More than one of the above

Ans. B. 2 only

Cabinet Mission was sent to work out a constitutional arrangement for transfer of power. It was neither sent to establish the Government nor to work out details of Jinnah's demand for Pakistan.

Arrival of Cabinet Mission

- ❖ On **March 24, 1946**, the Cabinet Mission arrived in Delhi. It held lengthy discussions with Indian leaders from all parties and groups on the issues of:
 - interim government; and
 - principles and procedures for drafting a new constitution that would grant India independence.
- ❖ Because the Congress and the League were unable to reach an agreement on the fundamental issue of India's unity or partition, the mission proposed its own constitutional solution in May 1946.

Q275. "A Sanyasi who came to that district after a spell as an indentured labourer in Fiji, carrying a copy of Tulsidas Ramayana on his back from which he would recite verses to rural audience". The peasant leader referred to here is (68th BPSC)

- A. Jhinguri Singh
- B. Yadunandan Sharma
- C. Baba Ram Chandra
- D. More than one of the above

Ans. C. Baba Ram Chandra

Baba Ramchandra, a poor brahmin who was forced to work as an indentured labour in Fiji, was a significant figure in the Indian peasant movement, particularly in the Awadh region of Uttar Pradesh. His achievements as a peasant leader are noteworthy:

- ❖ **Organizing Peasants:** He organized the farmers of Awadh into a united front to fight against the abuses of landlords in the 1920s and 1930s.
- ❖ **Formation of Oudh Kisan Sabha:** He was instrumental in forming the Oudh Kisan Sabha (Oudh Farmers' Association) in 1920, which played a pivotal role in mobilizing peasants against oppressive landlords.
- ❖ **Non-Cooperation Movement:** Baba Ramchandra integrated the struggles of peasants with the broader Non-Cooperation Movement, bringing national attention to their plight.
- ❖ **Social Reforms:** He fought against the practice of begar (forced labor without payment) and demanded a reduction of revenue and social boycotts of oppressive landlords.
- ❖ **Empowerment of Peasants:** His leadership empowered peasants to assert their rights and demand fair treatment and security of tenure.
- ❖ **Influencing National Leaders:** His efforts drew the attention of national leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru, who became actively involved in addressing the grievances of the villagers in Awadh.

Q276. Sind was conquered and annexed by (67th Re-exam)

- A. Sleeman
- B. Napier
- C. Lawrence
- D. Willingdon

Ans. B. Napier

Sind was annexed by the Bombay Presidency of British India on 17 February 1843, following a British Indian conquest led by the then Major General Charles Napier in order to quell the insurrection of Sindhi rulers who had remained hostile to the British empire following the first Anglo-Afghan war.

Sleeman

Captain William Sleeman was appointed by Lord William Bentick to suppress the thugs. Major-General Sir William Henry Sleeman KCB was a British soldier and administrator in British India. He is best known for his work from the 1830s in suppressing the organized criminal gangs known as Thuggee.

Sir John Lawrence (1864-1869)

- ❖ From 1864 to 1869, Lord John Lawrence was Governor-General and Viceroy of India.
- ❖ A scholarship scheme was introduced.
- ❖ War with Bhutan in 1864.
- ❖ Indo-European telegraph from Karachi, Persia and Turkey in 1865.
- ❖ Masterly Inactivity policy was followed.
- ❖ Establishment of High courts at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay in 1865.
- ❖ Passed the Punjab Tenancy Act (1868)
- ❖ In 1868 annual grant of six lakhs of rupees to Sher Ali Amir of Afghanistan and a railway opened from Ambala to Delhi.

Lord Willingdon (1931-1936)

During his reign:

1. Telegraphic communication was opened with Europe.
2. High Courts were established at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras in 1865.
3. He created the Indian Forest Department.
4. Anglo-Bhutan War took place in 1865

Q277. In which year, first census was introduced in India? (67th Re-exam)

- A. 1901
- B. 1911
- C. 1921
- D. 1872

Ans. D. 1872

The Indian census is the largest single source of various statistical information on various characteristics of the people of India. Beginning in the year 1872 when the first census was conducted. The responsibility of conducting the decadal census rests with the office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India. Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. The Census Act was enacted in the year 1948 to provide a plan for conducting population census along with the duties and responsibilities of officers.

Lord Mayo(1869 – 1872)

- Financial Distribution between centre and state introduced for the first time
- First Census in 1872
- Opening of Rajkot college in Kathiawar and the Mayo College at Ajmer.
- Lord Mayo was the only Governor-General who was killed in India. He was killed by Sher Ali Afridi in Port Blair
- Establishment of Statistical Survey of India

Q278. On which date, Sukhdev, Bhagat Singh and Rajguru were hanged? (67th Re-exam)

- A. 23rd March, 1931
- B. 7th September, 1931
- C. 4th March, 1931
- D. 12th November, 1930

Ans. A. 23rd March, 1931

Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru were hanged in Lahore Central Jail. Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru were

sentenced to death in Lahore conspiracy case and ordered to be hanged on 24 March 1931. The schedule was moved forward by 11 hours and the three were hanged on 23 March 1931 at 7:30 pm in the Lahore Jail.

Q279. Who was the third Satyagrahi of Individual Satyagraha launched by Mahatma Gandhi in 1940? (67th Re-exam)

- Jawaharlal Nehru
- Rajendra Prasad
- Brahma Dutt
- Vinoba Bhave

Ans. C. Brahma Dutt

Individual Satyagraha

Although Gandhi, in principle, was opposed to Indian participation in the world war, he waited for a more acceptable offer from the British. However, the August Offer made Gandhi and Congress members frustrated. Against this backdrop, he made the decision to organise a small-scale Individual Satyagraha in each locality, led by a few carefully chosen individuals.

Timeline of Individual Satyagraha and Satyagrahis:

- ❖ On October 17, 1940, **Vinobha Bhave** began the Satyagraha movement near his Paunar ashram in Maharashtra. **Jawaharlal Nehru** followed him soon.
- ❖ **Brahma Dutt** was the third satyagrahi.
- ❖ Gandhi called a halt to the Satyagraha in December 1941.
- ❖ In January 1941, it was revived with some changes, and groups offered satyagrahas, and it was eventually withdrawn in August 1941.

Aim of the Individual Satyagraha:

- ❖ It was started mainly to **protest peacefully against the war**, express people's feelings and give another opportunity to the government to accept Congress' demands peacefully.

Q280. Which of the following were the social reforms introduced by the William Bentick?

- Abolition of Sati.
- Abolition of Slavery.
- Removal of disabilities due to change of religion.
- Suppression of the organized band of Thugs.

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below: (67th Re-exam)

- 1, 3 and 4
- 1, 2 and 4
- 1, 2, 3 and 4
- 1 and 2

Ans. B. 1, 2 and 4

British rule over India started as a trading unit, when East India Company received a Royal Charter from **Queen Elizabeth I** on **31 December 1600**. Within a time period of nearly three centuries, the British turned from a trading power to one of the most powerful countries in the world. Even after being a small island country, Britain was able to establish one of the largest empires in the world. The extent of the

empire can be depicted by the phrase that "**the empire on which the Sun never sets**".

Governors of Bengal(1758-1773)

Governor	Tenure	Major Events
Robert Clive	1757-60 and 1765-67	Battle of Plassey(1757), Dual Government in Bengal, Treaty of Allahabad(1765 AD)
Henry Vensittart	1760-65	Battle of Buxar(1764 AD)
Harry Vere1st	1767-69	Dual Government in Bengal
John Cartier	1769-1772	1 st Anglo Mysore War
Warren Hastings	1772-1773	Ended Dual Government in Bengal and founded first Madrasah

Governor Generals of Bengal

Governor-General of Bengal	Major Reforms & Events
Warren Hastings(1773-85)	→ First Governor-General of Bengal → Regulating Act of 1773 → Supreme Court at Calcutta → Asiatic Society of Bengal → The First Maratha War in 1775-82 and the Treaty of Salbai in 1782 → First English translation of Bhagavad Gita → Pitt's India Act-1784 → Second Mysore War in 1780-84
Lord Cornwallis (1786-1793)	→ Third Mysore War (1790-92) and Treaty of Seringapatam (1792) → Cornwallis Code (1793) → Permanent Settlement of Bengal, 1793 → Establishment of Sanskrit college(1791)
Sir John Shore (1793-1798)	→ Charter act of 1793 → Policy of Non-intervention → Battle of Kharda(1795)
Lord Wellesley (1798-1805)	→ Introduction of the Subsidiary Alliance System (1798) → Fourth Mysore War (1799) → Second Maratha War (1803-05) → Took over the administration of Tanjore(1799), Surat(1800) and Carnatic(1801) → Treaty of Bassein(1802)
Sir George Barlow(1805-1807)	→ The Acting Governor-General of India until the arrival of Lord Minto → Diminished the area of British territory because of his passion for economy and retrenchment

	→ The Mutiny of Vellore took place in 1806		→ Dedicated himself to the improvement of native schools and the expansion of the commercial industry of India
Lord Minto I (1807-1813)	Treaty of Amritsar with Ranjit Singh (1809)	Lord Ellenborough(1842-1844)	Annexation of Sindh and war with Gwalior(1843)
Lord Hastings (1813-1823)	→ Anglo-Nepal War (1814-16) and the Treaty of Sagauli, 1816 → Third Maratha War (1817-19) and dissolution of Maratha Confederacy, creation of Bombay Presidency(1818) → Strife with Pindaris and Treaty with Sindhia → Establishment of Ryotwari System (1820)	Lord Hardinge(1844-48)	First Anglo-Sikh War(1845-46) and the Treaty of Lahore(1846) abolition of female infanticide
Lord Amherst(1823-28)	→ First Burmese War (1824-1826) → Capture of Bharatpur	Lord Dalhousie(1848-56)	→ Second Anglo-Sikh War (1848-49) and Annexation of Punjab(1849) → The annexation of Lower Burma (1852) → Introduction of the Doctrine of Lapse → Wood's Despatch 1854 → Laying down of first railway line connecting Bombay and Thane in 1853 → Establishment of PWD → Abolition of titles and pensions. → Widow remarriage Act(1856)

Governor General of India

Governor General of India	Major Reforms & Events
Lord William Bentinck(1828-35) [Last Governor General of Bengal and First Governor General of India]	→ Abolition of Sati System (1829) → Suppression of Thugs(1830) → Charter Act of 1833 → English Education Act of 1835
Lord Charles Metcalfe (1835-1836)	Liberator of the Indian press
Lord Auckland(1836-1842)	→ First Afghan War (1838-42)

Viceroy of India

Viceroy	Major Reforms & Events
Lord Canning(1856-62)	→ Revolt of 1857 → Establishment of three universities at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay in 1857 → Abolition of East India Company and transfer of control to the Crown by the Government of India Act, 1858 → Indian Councils Act of 1861
Lord Elgin I (1862 – 1863)	Wahabi Movement
Lord Lawrence(1864 – 1869)	→ Bhutan War (1865) → Establishment of the High Courts at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras (1865)
Lord Mayo(1869 – 1872)	→ Financial Distribution between centre and state introduced for the first time → First Census in 1872 → Opening of Rajkot college in Kathiawar and the Mayo College at Ajmer. → Lord Mayo was the only Governor-General who was killed in India. He was killed by Sher Ali Afridi in Port Blair → Establishment of Statistical Survey of India
Lord Northbrook(1872 – 1876)	→ Visit of Prince of Wales in 1875 → Kuka movement in Punjab
Lord Lytton/ Edward Robert Lytton Bulwer-Lytton (1876 – 1880)	→ Famine of 1876-78 and appointment of Famine Commission under the Presidency of Richard Strachey(1878) → The Vernacular Press Act (1878) → The Arms Act (1878) → The Second Afghan War (1878-80)

	→ Royal Titles Act(1876), Queen Victoria assumed the title of 'Kaiser-i-Hind' or Queen Empress of India
Lord Ripon (1880-1884)	→ Repeal of the Vernacular Press Act (1882) → The first Factory Act (1881) → Government resolution on local self-government (1882) → The Ilbert Bill controversy (1883-84) → Hunter Commission on education (1882)
Lord Dufferin (1884-1888)	→ The Third Burmese War (1885-86). → Establishment of the Indian National Congress (1885)
Lord Lansdowne (1888-1894)	→ Factory Act (1891). → Indian Councils Act (1892). → Setting up of Durand Commission (1893)
Lord Elgin II (1894-98)	Two British officials assassinated by Chapekar brothers(1897)
Lord Curzon (1899-1905)	→ Appointment of Police Commission (1902) under Sir Andrew Frazer → Appointment of Universities Commission (1902) → Indian Universities Act (1904). → Partition of Bengal (1905)
Lord Minto II(1905 - 1910)	→ Swadeshi Movements. (1905-11) → Surat Split of Congress (1907) → Establishment of Muslim League (1906) → Morley-Minto Reforms(1909)
Lord Hardinge II (1910-1916)	→ Annulment of Partition of Bengal (1911) → Transfer of capital from Calcutta to Delhi (1911). → Establishment of the Hindu Mahasabha (1915)
Lord Chelmsford (1916-1921)	→ Formation of Home Rule leagues(1916) → Lucknow Pact(1916) → Foundation of Sabarmati Ashram(1916), launch of Champaran Satyagraha(1917), Kheda Satyagraha(1918) and Satyagraha at Ahmedabad(1918) → Montague August Declaration(1917) → The Rowlatt Act and Jallianwala Bagh Massacre(1919) → Launch of Non-Cooperation Movement and Khilafat Movement → Appointment of Sadler's commission(1917) → Death of Tilak(August 1, 1920) → Appointment of S.P Sinha as Governor of Bihar(the first Indian to become a Governor)
Lord Reading (1921-1926)	→ Chauri Chaura incident (1922) and Withdrawal of Non-Cooperation Movement (1922) → Establishment of Swaraj Party(1923) → Kakori train robbery (1925) → Moplah rebellion in Kerala(1921) → Murder of Swami Shraddhanand(1926) → Decisions to hold simultaneous elections for the ICS both in Delhi and London from 1923.
Lord Irwin (1926-1931)	→ Simon Commission to India (1927) → Harcourt Butler Indian States Commission (1927) → Nehru Report (1928) → Deepavali Declaration (1929) → Lahore session of the Congress (Purna Swaraj Resolution) 1929 → Dandi March and the Civil Disobedience Movement (1930) → First Round Table Conference (1930) → Gandhi-Irwin Pact (1931)
Lord Willingdon (1931-1936)	→ Communal Award (1932) → Second & Third Round Table Conference (1932) → Poona Pact (1932) → Government of India Act of 1935
Lord Linlithgow (1936-1944)	→ Resignation of the Congress ministries after the outbreak of the Second World War (1939)

	→ Tripuri Crisis & formation of Forward Bloc (1939) → Lahore Resolution of the Muslim League (demand for a separate state for Muslims) 1940 → 'August Offer' (1940) → Formation of the Indian National Army (1941) → Cripps Mission (1942) → Quit India Movement (1942)
Lord Wavell (1944-1947)	→ C. Rajagopalachari's CR Formula (1944) → Wavell Plan and the Simla Conference (1942) → Cabinet Mission (1946) → Direct Action Day (1946) → Announcement of end of British rule in India by Clement Attlee (1947)
Lord Mountbatten (1947-1948)	→ June Third Plan (June 3, 1947) announced. → Two boundary commissions under Sir Cyril Radcliffe for the partition of Bengal and Punjab.
Chakravarti Rajagopalachari (1948-1950)	Last Governor-General of India, before the office, was permanently abolished in 1950

Q281. Who successfully led the Bardoli Satyagraha? (67th Re-exam)

- A. Motilal Nehru
- B. J.B Kripalani
- C. Jawaharlal Nehru
- D. Vallabhbhai Patel

Ans. D. Vallabhbhai Patel

Bardoli Satyagraha (1928):

- ❖ Enhancement of land revenue by 30% in the Bardoli district of Gujarat by the British government led to the organisation of a '**No-Revenue Campaign**' by the Bardoli peasants under the **leadership of Vallabhai Patel**.
- ❖ A woman in Bardoli gave **Vallabhai Patel** the title of '**Sardar**'.
- ❖ Unsuccessful attempts of the British to suppress the movement by large scale attachment of cattle and land resulted in the appointment of an enquiry committee.
- ❖ The enquiry came to the conclusion that the increase had been unjustified and reduced the enhancement to 6.03%.

Nehru's Contribution in Indian Freedom Movement

- ❖ **Nehru** participated in the **Bankipore Congress** as a delegate in **1912**.
- ❖ In **1916**, he joined **Annie Besant's Home Rule League**.
 - He became Secretary of the **Home Rule League, Allahabad** in **1919**.
- ❖ When the **Non-Cooperation Movement** began in **1920**, he interacted with **Mahatma Gandhi** and joined the **national independence movement**.
- ❖ In **1921**, he was detained on suspicion of engaging in **anti-government activity**.
- ❖ **Nehru** was appointed as **General Secretary** of the **All India Congress Committee** in **September 1923**.
- ❖ Since **1927**, he has twice served as the **general secretary** of the **Congress party**.
- ❖ **Nehru** was **lathi-charged** in **Lucknow** in **1928** while leading a protest against the **Simon Commission**.

- ❖ **Nehru** was elected as **president** of the **Lahore Session of Indian National Congress** in **1929**.
 - **Nehru** advocated for India's **complete independence** in this session.
- ❖ In **1929-31**, he drafted a resolution called **Fundamental Rights and Economic Policy**, which outlined the congress's main goals and the nation's future.
 - The resolution was ratified by the Congress party during the **Karachi Session** in **1931**, which was presided over by **Sardar Vallabhai Patel**.
- ❖ He participated in the **Salt Satyagraha** in **1930** and was put in jail.
- ❖ **Nehru** became a more **prominent leader** within the **Congress** and grew close to **Mahatma Gandhi**.
- ❖ In **1936**, he presided over the **Lucknow session** of the **Indian National Congress**.
- ❖ **Nehru** was arrested for attempting to organize an **individual satyagraha** to oppose India's forced participation in the war.
- ❖ He took part in the **civil disobedience movement** in **1940**, for which he received a four-year jail term.
- ❖ **Nehru** introduced the historic '**Quit India**' movement at the **All-India Congress Committee session** in **Bombay** in **1942**.
- ❖ **Nehru** along with other leaders was arrested on **August 8, 1942** and taken to **Ahmednagar Fort**.
- ❖ He was released in **1945** and went on to arrange legal defence for officers and troops accused with disloyalty in the **Indian National Army (INA)**.
- ❖ He was chosen to serve as the **president** of **Indian National Congress** fourth time in **1946**.
- ❖ To recommend a strategy for the transfer of power, the **Cabinet Mission** was dispatched to India in **1946**.
 - An **interim government** headed by **Jawaharlal Nehru** as **Prime Minister** was formed.
- ❖ **Books Written:** The Discovery of India, Glimpses of World History, An Autobiography, Letters from a Father to His Daughter.

Q282. Who among the following was not a member of the Cabinet mission sent to India in 1946 AD? (67th Re-exam)

- A. Ramsay Macdonald
- B. A.V Alexander
- C. Lord Pethick Lawrence
- D. Sir Stafford Cripps

Ans. A. Ramsay Macdonald

The members of the Cabinet Mission were : Lord Pethick Lawrence, Secretary of State for India, Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, and A.V. Alexander, first Lord of Admiralty. Cabinet Mission came to India in 1946 in order to discuss- the transfer of power from the British government to the Indian Political leadership, with the aim of preserving India's unity and granting its independence.

Q283. In which year, Gandhi-Irwin Pact took place? (67th Re-exam)

- A. 1930 AD
- B. 1931 AD
- C. 1932 AD
- D. 1929 AD

Ans. B. 1931 AD

❖ **Viceroy Irwin** released Gandhiji from Jail on **26th January 1931** considering the increasing influence of the Civil Disobedience Movement. Talks between Gandhiji and Irwin started in February 1931 with the efforts of **Tej Bahadur Sapru and M.R. Jaykar**. Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed on 5th March, 1931. Sarojini Naidu termed Irwin and Gandhiji as 'Two Mahatmas'.

❖ **According to this pact –**

- Under the leadership of Gandhiji congress decided to withdrew the movement,
 - All Prisoners of war who had no cases of the violence to be released,
 - Right to peaceful protest at shops of foreign clothes and liquor shops,
 - Permission to make salt in the Coastal States without Salt Tax,
 - Congress agreed to participate in the **Second Round Table Conference**.
- ❖ People were disappointed by this Pact because this did not include the cancellation of the hanging of Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru. Biographer of Irwin, Alan Campbell Johnson termed the benefits to Gandhi in Gandhi Irwin Pact as consolation prizes and said this Pact was the only surrender of Irwin agreeing for the conversation.

Q284. In which session Indian National Congress [INC] passed "Complete Independence Resolution"? (67th Re-exam)

- A. Belgaum, 1924 AD
- B. Lahore, 1929 AD
- C. Karachi, 1931 AD
- D. Nagpur, 1920 AD

Ans. B. Lahore, 1929 AD

❖ **35th session : 1920**

- **Place :** Nagpur
- **President :** C. Vijay Raghav Chariar
- Non-Cooperation Movement proposal was presented by C.R Das.
- Division of provision on linguistic basis.
- Congress formed the policy for princely states.

❖ **39th session : 1924**

- **Place :** Belgaum, Karnataka
- **President :** Mahatma Gandhi(1st time)

❖ **44th session : 1929**

- **Place :** Lahore
- **President :** Jawahar Lal Nehru
- For the 1st time, proposal of **complete independence** was passed.
- On 31st December 1929 at midnight 12, tricolour flag was hoisted on the bank of the river Ravi.
- **26 January 1930** was celebrated the Purna Swaraj Diwas.
- Civil Disobedience Movement was announced.

❖ **45th session : 1931**

- **Place :** Karachi
- **President :** Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- Proposal of fundamental rights was presented by Jawahar Lal Nehru
- Proposal related to 'economic policy' was presented.
- Mahatma Gandhi was nominated as the representative of INC for round table conference to be held in London.
- Gandhi-Irwin Pact was accepted by INC.

Q285. Subash Chandra Bose renamed Nicobar Island as (67th Re-exam)

- A. Shaheed Island
- B. Balidan Island
- C. Navodaya Island
- D. Swaraj Island

Ans. D. Swaraj Island

On 6 November 1943, Japan finally handed over Andaman and Nicobar Islands to India. The Islands were passed to government of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, who suggested back then to rename the Andaman Island as 'shaheed' and Nicobar Island as 'Swaraj' Island respectively

Q286. In which state is "Chauri Chaura", where in February 1922 AD, a police station was set on fire? (67th Re-exam)

- A. Madhya Pradesh
- B. Bihar
- C. Uttar Pradesh
- D. Rajasthan

Ans. C. Uttar Pradesh

The Chauri Chaura incident occurred at Chauri Chaura in the Gorakhpur district of United Province, (modern Uttar Pradesh) in British India on 4th February 1922. When a group of protesters, participating Non-cooperation movement,

clashed with police, who opened fire. In retaliation the demonstrators attacked and set fire to a police station, killing all of its occupants. The incident led to the death of three civilians and 23 policemen. In result on 12 February 1922, Mahatma Gandhi withdrew the Satyagraha.

Q287. Who is known as "Frontier Gandhi"? (67th Re-exam)

- A. Shaukat Ali
- B. Abul Kalam Azad
- C. Abdul Ghaffar Khan
- D. M.A Jinnah

Ans. C. Abdul Ghaffar Khan

- ❖ Abdul Ghaffar Khan (1890-1988), the foremost 20th-century leader of the Pashtuns (a Muslim ethnic group of Pakistan and Afghanistan) was a follower of Mahatma Gandhi and was called the "Frontier Gandhi".
- ❖ Ghaffar Khan met Gandhi and entered politics in 1919 during agitation over the Rowlatt Acts, which allowed the confinement of political dissidents without trial.
- ❖ In 1920 he joined the Khilafat movement, which sought to strengthen the spiritual ties of Indian Muslims to the Turkish sultan
- ❖ In 1921 he was elected president of a district Khilafat committee in his native North-West Frontier Province.
- ❖ Soon after attending an Indian National Congress (Congress Party) gathering in 1929, Ghaffar Khan founded the Red Shirt movement (Khudai Khitmatgar) among the Pashtuns.
- ❖ In 1987 he was awarded the Bharat Ratna Prize, the highest Indian honour that can be given to civilians. He was the first non-Indian to receive this honour.

Q288. Where did Jhansi Ki Rani Laxmibai die? (67th Re-exam)

- A. Kanpur
- B. Gwalior
- C. Jhansi
- D. Lucknow

Ans. B. Gwalior

Rani Lakshmi Bai was the queen of the princely state of Jhansi, which is located on the northern side of India. She was one of the most leading personalities of the first war of India's independence that started in 1857. Rani Lakshmbai died while fighting in Gwalior (Jhansi) on 18th June 1858, aged 23. She was dressed as a soldier when she died.

Role in Struggle for Independence:

- ❖ Rani Lakshmbai was one of the brave warriors of India's struggle for Independence.
- ❖ In 1853, when the Maharaja of Jhansi died, Lord Dalhousie refused to acknowledge the (adopted) child and applied the Doctrine of Lapse, and annexed the state.
- ❖ Rani Lakshmbai fought bravely against the British so as to save her empire from annexation.
- ❖ She died fighting on the battlefield on 17th June 1858.

- ❖ When the Indian National Army started its first female unit (in 1943), it was named after the valiant queen of Jhansi.

Q289. Who has said about Bengal Partition, "The Partition announcement fell like a bomb shell"? (67th Re-exam)

- A. Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- B. Bipin Chandra Pal
- C. Chittaranjan Das
- D. Surendra Nath Bannerjee

Ans. D. Surendra Nath Bannerjee

Surendra Nath Bannerjee has said about Bengal Partition, "The partition announcement fell like a bomb shell".

Sir Surendranath Banerjee

- ❖ Also called 'Rashtraguru' and 'Indian Burke'.
- ❖ Founded the Indian National Association which later merged with the INC.
- ❖ Cleared the Indian Civil Service but was discharged due to racial discrimination.
- ❖ Founded newspaper 'The Bengalee'.

Q290. Sardar Udham Singh killed whom? (67th Re-exam)

- A. Curzon Wylie
- B. Michael O'Dwyer
- C. Saunders
- D. General Dyer

Ans. B. Michael O'Dwyer

- ❖ Sardar Udham Singh killed Michael O'Dwyer at a joint meeting of the East India Association and the Central Asian Society (Now Royal Society for Asian Affairs) in Caxton Hall in West Minister, London on 13th March 1940. As he was responsible for Jallianwala Bagh Massacre which took place on 13th April 1919.
- ❖ General Dyer responsible for "Jallianwala Bagh Massacre" died of cerebral haemorrhage and arteriosclerosis.
- ❖ Curzon Wylie was assassinated on 1st July, 1909 in London by the Indian revolutionary "Madan Lal Dhillon".
- ❖ Bhagat Singh and Rajguru fired bullets and killed "Saunders", a police officer to avenge the death of Lala Lajpat Rai

Q291. Which of the following events happened first? (67th BPSC Cancelled Exam)

- A. Quit India Resolution
- B. Arrival of the Cripps Mission
- C. Arrival of Lord Wavell as the Governor General
- D. Arrival of the Cabinet Mission

Ans. B. Arrival of the Cripps Mission

1. The Quit India Movement, also known as the August Movement, was a movement launched at the Bombay session of the All India Congress Committee by Mahatma Gandhi on 8 August 1942
2. The Cripps Mission was a failed attempt in late March 1942 by the British government to secure full Indian cooperation and support for their efforts in World War II.

3. Lord Wavell was appointed the Viceroy of India in the year 1944

4. The Cabinet Mission came to India in 1946 in order to discuss the transfer of power from the British government to the Indian political leadership, with the aim of preserving India's unity and granting its independence

❖ **1st session : 20 December to 28 December 1885**

❖ The proposed place for the meeting was Poona but due to the spread of Plague in the city, session was held in Bombay.

❖ **President** : W.C Banerjee (First lawyer of India)

❖ **Viceroy** : Lord Dufferin

❖ **Location** : Gokul Das Tejpal Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Bombay

❖ Total number of delegates who attended the meeting were 72 (Note: no women participation but Muslims number of delegates were 2)

❖ Some of the important leaders who were present in the 1st session were Dadabhai Naoroji, W.C Banerjee, K.T Telang, Pherozeshah Mehta, Badruddin Tyabji, G.Subramania Iyer, Ananda Charlu, N.G Chandavarkar and Justice Ranade. (Note: Surendranath Banerjee did not attend this session as he was busy in the 2nd yearly conference of Indian Association)

❖ **State-wise participation** (Total number of delegates – 72)

- Bombay – 38
- Madras – 21
- United Province – 7
- Punjab – 3
- Bengal – 3

❖ **9 proposals** were passed in this session.

❖ The declaration of Indian National Congress was published in 5th December 1885 edition of the **Hindu magazine**.

❖ **2nd session : 1886**

- **Place** : Calcutta
- **President** : Dadabhai Naoroji (First Parsi President of INC and First Non-Hindu President of INC)
- **Viceroy** : Lord Dufferin
- Indian Association was merged with INC in 1886.
- In 1886, the number of delegates became 436. (Note: no women participation but Muslims number of delegates were 33)

❖ **3rd session : 1887**

- **Place** : Madras
- **President** : Badruddin Tyabji (1st Muslim President of INC)
- **Viceroy** : Lord Dufferin
- Total number of delegates who attended the meeting were 607 (Note: no women participation but Muslims number of delegates were 81)
- Proposals against Arms Act was passed.
- Slogan 'Congressi Bano' was given.
- M.G Ranade announced Social conference.

Q292. Who was the President of Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress held in 1929 AD? (67th BPSC Cancelled Exam)

- A. Vallabhbhai Patel
- B. Motilal Nehru
- C. Jawaharlal Nehru
- D. Rajendra Prasad

Ans. C. Jawaharlal Nehru

IMPORTANT SESSIONS OF INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

- For the first time speech was given in Tamil language.

❖ **4th session : 1888**

- **Place** : Allahabad
- **President** : George Yule (First European President of INC)
- **Viceroy** : Lord Dufferin
- Total number of delegates who attended the meeting were 1284 (Note: no women participation but Muslims number of delegates were 221)
- Lala Lajpat Rai gave speech in Hindi language for the first time.
- **Darbhanga Maharaj** gave Lodhar council (by buying it) as a donation to INC as place was not available in Bihar for the session.
- Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and Raja Shiv Prasad of Benaras was against the session of INC.
- Sir Sayyid Ahmed Khan was a bitter opponent of the Indian national congress, whereby in 1888, he founded the **United Indian Patriotic Association** to inculcate a sense of loyalty towards the British.
- **Lord Dufferin** said, "Congress is the representative of the minority population of the country".
- **Ashwini Kumar Dutt** said, "Congress is a 3 day drama".
- **Bipin Chandra Pal** said, "Congress is a Solicitation Organization/ याचना संस्था".

❖ **5th session : 1889**

- **Place** : Bombay
- **President** : William Wedderburn (2nd European President)
- '21 years adult franchise' proposal was passed.
- British India Committee was established in London. Its President was **William Digby**.
- For the first time women participated in the INC session in which 10 were nominated but only 6 participated. The most important female delegates were Kadambini Ganguly (first female graduate of India), Swarna Kumari Devi and Janki Ghosal.

❖ **6th session : 1890**

- **Place** : Calcutta
- **President** : Firoz Shah Mehta
- For the 1st time female member Kadambini Ganguly spoke in the session of INC. It was a motion of thanks.

❖ **7th session : 1891**

- **Place** : Nagpur
- **President** : Ananda Charlu

- ❖ **8th session : 1892**
 - **Place :** Allahabad
 - **President :** Womesh Chandra Banerjee
 - This session was proposed to be held in London but due to elections it was cancelled to be held here.
- ❖ **9th session : 1893**
 - **Place :** Lahore
 - **President :** Dadabhai Naoroji
 - The proposal was presented that the Indian Civil Services Exam should be conducted in India.
- ❖ **10th session : 1894**
 - **Place :** Madras
 - **President :** Alfred Web
- ❖ **11th session : 1895**
 - **Place :** Poona
 - **President :** Surendra Nath Banerjee
 - On the request of Tilak, M.G Ranade merged 'Social conference' with INC.
- ❖ **12th session : 1896**
 - **Place :** Calcutta
 - **President :** Rahimtulla M Sayani(2nd Muslim President of INC)
 - Vande Mataram written by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay on 7th November 1875 (and published in Anandmath) was sung by Rabindra Nath Tagore in 1896 session held at Beadon Square, Calcutta.
 - Drain of wealth theory of Dadabhai Naoroji was accepted.
- ❖ **13th session : 1897**
 - **Place :** Amravati
 - **President :** Shankaran Nair
- ❖ **14th session : 1898**
 - **Place :** Chennai
 - **President :** Anand Mohan Bose
- ❖ **15th session : 1899**
 - **Place :** Lucknow
 - **President :** Ramesh Chandra Dutt
- ❖ **16th session : 1900**
 - **Place :** Lahore
 - **President :** N.G Chandavarkar
- ❖ **17th session : 1901**
 - **Place :** Calcutta
 - **President :** Dinshah Edalji Wacha
 - **Mahatma Gandhi** attended the INC session for the first time.
- ❖ **18th session : 1902**
 - **Place :** Ahmedabad
 - **President :** Surendra Nath Banerjee
- ❖ **19th session : 1903**
 - **Place :** Madras
 - **President :** Lal Mohan Ghosh
- ❖ **20th session : 1904**
 - **Place :** Bombay
 - **President :** Sir Henry Cotton
 - **Mohammad Ali Jinnah** participated in the INC session for the first time.
- ❖ **21st session : 1905**
 - **Place :** Varanasi
 - **President :** Gopal Krishna Gokhale
 - They criticized the Partition of Bengal.
 - Demand for self-reliance on the verge of Canada and Australia.
 - Gokhale was declared the leader of opposition. He established 'Servants of India Society'.
- ❖ **22nd session : 1906**
 - ❖ **Place :** Kolkata
 - ❖ **President :** Dadabhai Naoroji (Last session chaired by him)
 - ❖ Jinnah attended this session as the secretary of Dada Bhai Naoroji.
 - ❖ **4 proposals** were passed:
 - Swadeshi
 - Boycott
 - National Education
 - Swaraj/Self-reliance/Self Government
- ❖ **23rd session : 1907**
 - **Proposed Place :** Nagpur
 - **Actually, held at** **Surat**
 - **President :** Rashbehari Ghosh
 - The Indian National Congress was formed in 1885 and was divided into two fractions in 1907, namely extremists— Garam Dal led by Lala Lajpat Rai and moderates 'Naram Dal' led by Ras Bihari Ghosh. Ras Bihari Ghosh succeeded to become its President. Reason of this division was four Resolution (Indigenous (Swadeshi), Boycot, National Education and self-Rule) which passed in 1906, extremists want to continue this resolution while the liberals were not in favour.
 - Extremist leaders were forced to retire from INC.
 - **Bal Gangadhar Tilak** used to write articles about revolutionary activities in a newspaper named "Kesari". For this reason, he was arrested in 1908 and sent to Mandalay Jail in Burma for 6 years of imprisonment.
 - **Lala Lajpat Rai** went abroad.
 - **Aurobindo Ghose** was related to the Alipore bomb conspiracy case, an important court trial, during May 1908 to May 1909. Aurobindo was arrested on charges of planning and overseeing the attack. However, he was eventually acquitted in 1909. His defence counsel was Chittaranjan Das.
 - **Bipin Chandra Pal** retired from active politics.
- ❖ **24th session : 1909**
 - **Place :** Lahore
 - **President :** Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya
- ❖ **25th session : 1910**
 - **Place :** Allahabad
 - **President :** William Wedderburn
- ❖ **26th session : 1911**
 - **Place :** Kolkata
 - **President :** Bishan Narayan Dhar

- Jan-Gana-Man(National Anthem of India written by Rabindra Nath Tagore) was sung for the 1st time on 27th December 1911.
- For the first time in 1912 Tathabodhini magazine was published with the title 'Bharat Bhagya Vidhata'.
- ❖ **27th session : 1912**
 - **Place :** Bankipur(PATNA)
 - **President :** R.N Mudhokar
 - 1st session organised in Bihar.
 - **A.O Hume** was declared father of INC in this session.
- ❖ **28th session : 1913**
 - **Place :** Karachi
 - **President :** Nawab Syed Mohammad
- ❖ **29th session : 1914**
 - **Place :** Chennai
 - **President :** Bhupinder Nath
- ❖ **30th session : 1915**
 - **Place :** Mumbai
 - **President :** Satyendra Prasad Sinha
- ❖ **31st session : 1916**
 - **Place :** Lucknow
 - **President :** A.C Majumdar
 - Congress and Muslim league united again. (Chief Architect – Mohammad Ali Jinnah and B.G Tilak)
 - Moderates and Extremist united in this session. (Chief Architect – Annie Besant and Tilak)
 - "Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it" – Bal Gangadhar Tilak said.
 - Congress accepted the demand of separate electorate of Muslim league.(Madan Mohan Malviya was against it)
 - Raj Kumar Shukla became the 1st peasant to address the session of INC.
 - Patna University Act was passed in 1916.
- ❖ **32nd session : 1917**
 - **Place :** Calcutta
 - **President :** Annie Besant(1st female President of INC and 1st European female President of INC)
 - For the 1st time, tricolour flag was hoisted.
 - Female participation in INC increased exponentially.
- ❖ **1918 Special Session : for the 1st time**
 - **Place :** Mumbai
 - **President :** Syed Hasan Imam
- ❖ **33rd session : 1918**
 - **Place :** Delhi
 - **President :** Madan Mohan Malviya
 - Tilak was chosen as the President of this session but went to Britain for the case of Valentine Chirol. Valentine Chirol called Tilak as the father of Indian Unrest.
- ❖ **34th session : 1919**
 - **Place :** Amritsar
 - **President :** Motilal Nehru
 - In this session Jallianwala Bagh Massacre was criticised and Khilafat Movement was supported.
- ❖ **4 September 1920 : Special Session**
 - **Place :** Calcutta
 - **President :** Lala Lajpat Rai
 - Gandhiji proposed Non-Cooperation Movement
 - M.L Nehru, Annie Besant, C.R Das and Md. Ali Jinnah was against the proposal. But it was passed.
- ❖ **35th session : 1920**
 - **Place :** Nagpur
 - **President :** C. Vijay Raghav Chariar
 - Non-Cooperation Movement proposal was presented by C.R Das.
 - Division of provision on linguistic basis.
 - Congress formed the policy for princely states.
- ❖ **36th session : 1921**
 - **Place :** Ahmedabad
 - **President :** Hakim Ajmal Khan
- ❖ **37th session : 1922**
 - **Place :** Gaya, Bihar
 - **President :** C.R Das
 - In this session, C.R Das proposed to take part in provincial elections and hinder the work of Britishers. But this proposal was rejected by Congress. So, C.R Das resigned from congress.
- ❖ **1923 : Special Session**
 - **Place :** Delhi
 - **President :** Abul Kalam Azad(Youngest President of INC at the age of 35 years and the longest serving President of INC from 1940 to 1945)
- ❖ **38th session : 1923**
 - **Place :** Kakinada, Bengal
 - **President :** Maulana Mohammad Ali
 - Proposal was accepted in regard to merge Swaraj party with INC.
- ❖ **39th session : 1924**
 - **Place :** Belgaum, Karnataka
 - **President :** Mahatma Gandhi(1st time)
- ❖ **40th session : 1925**
 - **Place :** Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh
 - **President :** Sarojini Naidu(1st Indian Woman President of INC)
 - Proposal to make Hindi as a national language was passed in this session.
 - Purna Swaraj was proposed for the first time in this session but it was rejected.
- ❖ **41st session : 1926**
 - **Place :** Guwahati
 - **President :** Srinivas Ayangar
 - Khadi was made mandatory for members of INC.
- ❖ **42nd session : 1927**
 - **Place :** Madras
 - **President :** M.A Ansari
 - Proposal to boycott Simon Commission was passed.
- ❖ **43rd session : 1928**
 - **Place :** Calcutta
 - **President :** Motilal Nehru

- Nehru report was to be submitted to British government. In case it is not accepted, they will start the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- ❖ **44th session : 1929**
 - **Place :** Lahore
 - **President :** Jawahar Lal Nehru
 - For the 1st time, proposal of **complete independence** was passed.
 - On 31st December 1929 at midnight 12, tricolour flag was hoisted on the bank of the river Ravi.
 - **26 January 1930** was celebrated the Poorna Swaraj Diwas.
 - Civil Disobedience Movement was announced.
- ❖ **45th session : 1931**
 - **Place :** Karachi
 - **President :** Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
 - Proposal of fundamental rights was presented by Jawahar Lal Nehru
 - Proposal related to 'economic policy' was presented.
 - Mahatma Gandhi was nominated as the representative of INC for round table conference to be held in London.
 - Gandhi-Irwin Pact was accepted by INC.
- ❖ **46th session : 1932**
 - **Place :** Delhi
 - **President :** Seth Ranchhor Das Amrit Lal
- ❖ **47th session : 1933**
 - **Place :** Kolkata
 - **President :** Nallie Sengupta
- ❖ **48th session : 1934**
 - **Place :** Bombay
 - **President :** Rajendra Prasad
 - Congress Socialist Party(1934) was established
 - **President :** Acharya Narendra Deva
 - **General Secretary :** Jay Prakash Narayan
 - All India Khadi Gram Udyog(1934) was established
 - **President :** Mahatma Gandhi
 - **Secretary :** Sri Krishna Das
 - All India Charkha Association(1934) was established
 - **President :** Mahatma Gandhi
 - **Secretary :** Jawahar Lal Nehru

Q293. Where was the Ghadar party established? (67th BPSC Cancelled Exam)

- A. Germany
- B. United States of America
- C. France
- D. England

Ans. B. United States of America

The Ghadar Party was a political revolutionary organization which was originally known as the Pacific Coast Hindustan Association. The Ghadar party was founded by Indian migrants on July 15, 1913 in the United States by Lala Har Dayal, Sant Baba Wasakha Singh Dadehar, Baba Jawala Singh, Santokh Singh, and Sohan Singh Bhakna. The party was multiethnic, but mostly Punjabi, with Sikh, Hindu, and

- ❖ **49th session : 1936**
 - **Place :** Lucknow
 - **President :** Jawahar Lal Nehru
 - Congress Parliamentary Board was established.
 - New Aim of Congress was Socialism.
- ❖ **50th session : 1937**
 - **Place :** Faizpur, Bengal(1st rural session of INC)
 - **President :** Jawaharlal Nehru
 - 13 point temporary agricultural programme was passed in this session of INC.
- ❖ **51st session : 1938**
 - **Place :** Haripura, Gujarat
 - **President :** Subhash Chandra Bose
 - National Planning Committee was established by J.L. Nehru.
 - Subhash Chandra Bose advocated the introduction of Roman script for the Hindi language.
 - Princely states were forced to participate actively in Indian National Movement.
- ❖ **52nd session : 1939**
 - **Place :** Tripuri (Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh)
 - **President :** Subhash Chandra Bose
 - In this session of Congress, Subhash Chandra Bose was elected for the Presidency of Indian National Congress. He won the elections by securing 1580 votes defeating Sitaramayya who secured 1377 votes, according to the results that were declared on 29 January, 1929. Mahatma Gandhi was not in favour of making Bose as President but he won by majority of votes and became the President of Indian National Congress.
- ❖ **53rd session : 1940**
 - **Place :** Ramgarh, Bihar(Presently in Jharkhand)
 - **President :** Maulana Abul Kalam Azad(Longest serving President of INC)
 - Quit India Movement proposal was passed.
 - Congress was declared as illegal party(1942)
- ❖ **54th session : 1946**
 - **Place :** Meerut
 - **President :** J.B Kriplani
 - This was the last session before Independence.

Muslim members, but mostly Sikh leaders.

Q294. Who established the Servants of India Society in 1905 AD? (67th BPSC Cancelled Exam)

- A. Surendra Banerjee
- B. Bipin Chandra Pal
- C. Mahadev Govind Ranade
- D. Gopal Krishna Gokhale

Ans. D. Gopal Krishna Gokhale

Servants of India Society was founded on 12 June 1905 by Gopal Krishna Gokhale accompanied by a small group of educated Indians, as Natesh Appaji Dravid, Gopal Krishna Deodhar, Surendra Nath Banerjee, and Anant Patwardhan who wanted to promote social and human development and overthrow the British rule in India . The main aim of 'The

Servants of Indian Society' was to train national missionaries for service to India and promote the true interests of the Indian people by constitutional means alone.

Q295. Who has written the book, "Unhappy India"? (67th BPSC Cancelled Exam)

- A. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- B. Annie Besant
- C. Lala Lajpat Rai
- D. A.O Hume

Ans. C. Lala Lajpat Rai

Contributions of Lala Lajpat Rai

- ❖ He joined the Indian National Congress (INC) and participated in many political agitations in Punjab.
- ❖ For his political agitation, he was deported to Burma without trial in 1907 but returned after a few months because of lack of evidence.
- ❖ He was opposed to the partition of Bengal.
- ❖ He founded the Home Rule League of America in 1917 in New York. In the USA, he worked to get moral support for the Indian independence movement from the international community.
- ❖ He was also elected President of the All India Trade Union Congress.
- ❖ He supported the non-cooperation movement of Gandhi at the Nagpur session of the Congress in 1920.
- ❖ He protested against the Rowlatt Act and the Jallianwala Bagh massacre that followed.
- ❖ He was the editor of the Arya Gazette, which he had founded.
- ❖ He founded the Servants of People Society in 1921.
- ❖ He co-founded the Punjab National Bank in 1894.
- ❖ He was elected deputy leader of the Central Legislative Assembly in 1926.
- ❖ In 1928, he moved a resolution in the assembly refusing cooperation with the Simon Commission since the Commission had no Indian members.
- ❖ He was leading a silent protest against the Simon Commission in Lahore when he was brutally lathi-charged by Superintendent of Police, James Scott. Rai died of injuries sustained a few weeks later. Bhagat Singh and a few other revolutionaries vowed to take revenge for Rai's death and plotted to kill Scott. But he shot and killed John Saunders, an Assistant Superintendent of Police in a case of mistaken identity.

Books	Authors
'Unhappy India'	Lala Lajpat Rai
'Hind Swaraj'	Mahatma Gandhi
'Why I am an Atheist'	Bhagat Singh
'Gitanjali'	Rabindranath Tagore
'The Golden Threshold'	Sarojini Naidu
'India Divided'	Rajendra Prasad
'The Discovery of India'	Jawaharlal Nehru
'Annihilation of Caste'	BR Ambedkar

Q296. Who participated in all the three Round Table Conferences? (67th BPSC Cancelled Exam)

- A. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- B. Madan Mohan Malaviya
- C. B.R Ambedkar
- D. Mahatma Gandhi

Ans. C. B.R Ambedkar

Three Round Table Conferences of 1930– 1932 were a series of meetings organized by the British Government, involving Indian political personalities to discuss constitutional reforms in India. B.R. Ambedkar attended all the three round table conferences

1st Round Table Conference

- ❖ Place: St.James Palace, London
- ❖ Date: 12 November, 1930 to 19 January, 1931
- ❖ Objective: to discuss over the report of Simon Commission(on priority), Jinnah's 14 points, Gandhi's 11 points and Nehru Report
- ❖ **Demands:**
 - **Depressed classes** – Separate electorate for Dalits.
 - **Muslim League** – Number of seats should be increased.
 - **Princely states** – Formation of All Indian Union, responsible Government in provinces and dyarchy at centre.
- ❖ Virtually every delegate reiterated that a constitutional discussion to which the Congress was not a party was meaningless.

2nd Round Table Conference(7 September to 1 December, 1931)

- ❖ Mahatma Gandhi, when visited London to participate in the Second Round Table Conference, stayed at Kingsley Hall.
- ❖ Winston Churchill called Mahatma Gandhi as the half-naked Fakir in the second round table conference.

Outcome – Second Round Table Conference

- ❖ The session started on 7 September 1931. The major difference between the first and the second conference was that the INC was participating in the second one. This was one of the results of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact.

3rd Round Table Conference (November 1932– December 1932)

- ❖ **Rahmat Ali** wrote the Pamphlet, "Now or Never; Are We to Live or Perish Forever?" also known as the Pakistan declaration in 1933. He wrote this addressing British and Indian delegates during the **Third Round Table Conference**.

Outcome

- ❖ Not much was achieved in this conference also. The recommendations of this conference were published in a White Paper in 1933 and later discussed in the British Parliament. The recommendations were analysed and the Government of India Act of 1935 was passed on its basis.

Q297. Who established Indian Association in 1876 AD? (67th BPSC Cancelled Exam)

- A. Surendranath Banerjee
- B. Chittaranjan Das
- C. W.C Banerjee
- D. Aurobindo Ghosh

Ans. A. Surendranath Banerjee

The Indian Association of Calcutta

- ❖ This organization was formed by Bengali Nationalists such as **Anand Mohan Bose and Surendranath Banerjee in 1876.**
- ❖ Pro landlord policies and conservative outlook by the British India Association led to unrest amongst the young Bengali nationalists.
- ❖ Their objectives included reforming civil services examinations, generating and unifying a public opinion on political issues of national importance.
- ❖ They had presence in various Indian cities and therefore were able to expand their membership amongst the masses.
- ❖ It later merged with the Indian National Congress.

Q298. In which country was the honorific "Netaji" applied to the name of Subhas Chandra Bose? (67th BPSC Cancelled Exam)

- A. India
- B. Italy
- C. Germany
- D. Japan

Ans. C. Germany

The honorific "Netaji" was first applied to Subash Chandra Bose in Germany in early 1942 by the Indian soldiers of the Indische Legion and by the German and Indian officials in the Special Bureau for India in Berlin.

Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose

- ❖ He was an Indian nationalist leader who was a key figure in the Indian independence movement against British colonial rule.
- ❖ He was born on January 23, 1897, in Cuttack, Orissa.
- ❖ In 1920, he passed the civil service examination, but in April 1921, after hearing of the nationalist turmoil in India, he resigned from his position.
- ❖ Bose then joined the Indian National Congress and actively participated in the Indian independence movement.
- ❖ Bose at first worked with C.R. Das in Bengal, under whose mentorship he flowered.
- ❖ He was a close associate of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru.
- ❖ Bose was elected president of the Indian National Congress for two consecutive terms but resigned from the post following ideological conflicts with Mahatma Gandhi.
- ❖ In 1939, he formed the Forward Bloc, an organization aimed at unifying all the anti-British forces in India.

- ❖ Netaji was strongly influenced by Swami Vivekananda's teaching and was known for his patriotic zeal as a student.
- ❖ At the outset of the Second World War, he fled from India and travelled to the Soviet Union, Germany and Japan, seeking an alliance with the aim of attacking the British in India.
- ❖ With Japanese assistance, he reorganized and later led the Indian National Army, formed from Indian prisoners-of-war and plantation workers from Malaya, Singapore, and other parts of Southeast Asia, against British forces.
- ❖ With Japanese monetary, political, diplomatic, and military assistance, he formed the Azad Hind Government in exile, and regrouped, and led the Indian National Army in battle against the allies at Imphal and in Burma.
- ❖ He is believed to have died on August 18, 1945, in a plane crash over Taiwan. The exact circumstances of his death are still shrouded in mystery and controversy.

Q299. Who is related to "Chittagong Armoury Raid"? (67th BPSC Cancelled Exam)

- A. Rash Behari Bose
- B. Chandra Shekhar Azad
- C. Batukeshwar Dutt
- D. Surya Sen

Ans. D. Surya Sen

Chittagong Armoury Raid (1930)

- ❖ Also known as **Chittagong Uprising.**
- ❖ This was an attempt by revolutionaries to raid the police armoury and the auxiliary forces armoury from Chittagong (now in Bangladesh).
- ❖ They were led by **Surya Sen**. Others involved were **Ganesh Ghosh, Lokenath Bal, Pritilata Waddedar, Kalpana Dutta, Ambika Chakraborty, Subodh Roy**, etc.
- ❖ The raiders were not able to locate any arms but were able to cut telephone and telegraph wires.
- ❖ After the raid, Sen hoisted the Indian flag at the police armoury.
- ❖ Many of the revolutionaries involved escaped but some were caught and tried.
- ❖ The government came down heavily on the revolutionaries. Many were sentenced to imprisonment, deported to the Andaman, and Surya Sen was sentenced to death by hanging. Sen was brutally tortured by the police before he was hanged.

Personalities Associated with Revolutionary Activities

- ❖ Damodar Chapekar, Balkrishna Chapekar – Lt. Amherst and Rand Assassination (1897)
- ❖ Vinayak Damodar Savarkar – Established Abhinav Bharat (1904)
- ❖ Pulin Das – Founded Anushilan Samiti at Dhaka (1902)
- ❖ Shyamji Krishna Verma and Madan Lal Dhingra – Established Home Rule Society at London
- ❖ Prafulla Chaki and Khudiram Bose – Threw bomb at Judge Kingsford

- ❖ Rash Behari Bose – Threw Bomb at Lord Hardinge(1912)
- ❖ Bhagat Singh – Assassinating Saunders(1928), Central Legislative Assembly bombing(8 April, 1929), Punjab Naujawan Bharat Sabha(1929)
- ❖ Rajguru - Assassinating Saunders(1928)
- ❖ Batukeshwar Dutt – Central Legislative Assembly Bombing(1929)
- ❖ Jatin Das(Bagha Jatin) – died after 63 days of Hunger Strike in prison(1929)
- ❖ Udham Singh – Assassination of Michael O' Dwyer in London

Q300. In Anandmath of Bankim Chandra Chatterjee which revolt is mentioned? (67th BPSC Cancelled Exam)

- A. Sannyasi
- B. Kuka
- C. Santhal
- D. Neel (Indigo)

Ans. A. Sannyasi

Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay

❖ **Contributions to India's Freedom Struggle:**

- **His epic Novel Anandamath** - set in the background of the **Sannyasi Rebellion (1770-1820)**, when Bengal was facing a famine too - made Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay **an influential figure on the Bengali renaissance.**
 - He kept the people of Bengal intellectually stimulated through his literary campaign.
 - India got its national song, **Vande Mataram**, from **Anandamath.**
- He also **founded a monthly literary magazine, Bangadarshan, in 1872**, through which Bankim is credited with influencing the emergence of a Bengali identity and nationalism.
 - Bankim Chandra wanted the magazine to work as the medium of communication between the educated and the uneducated classes.
 - The **magazine stopped publication in the late 1880s**, but **was resurrected in 1901 with Rabindranath Tagore as its editor.**
 - While it carried Tagore's writings - including his first full-length novel Chokher Bali - the 'new' Bangadarshan retained its original philosophy, nurturing the nationalistic spirit.
 - During the **Partition of Bengal (1905)**, the magazine played a vital role in giving an outlet to the voices of protest and dissent. Tagore's Amar Sonar Bangla - the national anthem of Bangladesh now - was first published in Bangadarshan.
- ❖ **Other Literary Contributions:**
 - He had studied Sanskrit and was very interested in the subject, but later took on the responsibility to make Bengali the language of the masses. However, his first published work - a novel - was in English.

- His **famous novels** include Kapalkundala (1866), Debi Choudhurani, Bishabriksha (The Poison Tree), Chandrasekhar (1877), Rajmohan's wife and Krishnakanter Will.

Kuka rebellion

Kuka rebellion was started by "Baba Ram Singh".

Q301. The Forward Bloc was founded by (67th BPSC Cancelled Exam)

- A. Sardarsinhji Rana
- B. Subash Chandra Bose
- C. Jayaprakash Narayan
- D. Lakshmi Sahgal

Ans. B. Subash Chandra Bose

- ❖ **Subhash Chandra Bose was twice elected President of the Indian National Congress, (1938-Haripur and 1939-Tripuri)** the country's most important political force for freedom from the Raj or British rule.
- ❖ Owing to political differences, he resigned from the Congress Presidentship in 1939 and organised the **All India Forward Bloc** a faction within the Congress in Bengal. The purpose was to consolidate the political left and major support base in his home state Bengal.
- ❖ In Calcutta, Bose organised mass protests and was arrested. He was later put under house arrest from where he escaped. He went to Germany via Afghanistan.
- ❖ However, in 1943 Bose lost hope that Germany could be of any help in gaining India's independence. He then turned to Asia where he finally came at the helm of the **Indian National Army (INA).**
- ❖ INA found support among expatriate Indians and under its aegis Bose formed the **Azad Hind government** which came to **produce its own currency, postage stamps, court and civil code.** It was **recognised by Axis states.**
- ❖ While his memory is still held in high esteem in India, in the West Bose is much less revered, largely because of his wartime collaboration with the Axis powers.
- ❖ During the final two years of the war, **Bose with considerable Japanese backing- led the forces of the Indian National Army into battle against the British.**
- ❖ **Death of Subhash Chandra Bose** - Following Massive British offensive in the middle of 1945, Subhash Chandra Bose escaped from Singapore to Japan. But in one of the disastrous days of August 1945, Netaji Reportedly lost his life in plane crash over **Farmosha Island (Taiwan).**

Lakshmi Sahgal

- ❖ Popularly called as "Captain Lakshmi", a reference to her rank when taken prisoner in Burma during the 2nd World war.
- ❖ She was a revolutionary of the Indian Independence movement.
- ❖ An office of the Indian National Army and the Minister of Women Affairs in the Azad Hind Government In 1998, Sahgal was awarded the Padma Vibhushan by President K. R. Narayanan.

- ❖ She fought the presidential elections in 2002, being the sole opponent of A.P.J Abdul Kalam (Born on 15 October 1931) who emerged victorious.

Q302. The first woman President of the Indian National Congress was (67th BPSC Cancelled Exam)

- A. Sarojini Naidu
- B. Annie Besant
- C. Kasturba Gandhi
- D. Aruna Asaf Ali

Ans. B. Annie Besant

Annie Besant

Annie Besant was a famous activist and **defender of women's rights**, born in Ireland in 1847. She strongly **resisted the power of the Catholic Church** in England and supported freedom of thought. In the 1870s, she joined groups like the **National Secular Society and the Fabian Society**. In 1893, she visited India and eventually made it her home Rule League. She actively participated in India's fight for independence and founded the **Indian Home Rule League in 1916**. She also played a significant role in the **Indian National Congress**.

Sarojini Naidu

- ❖ She joined the Indian national movement in the wake of partition of Bengal in 1905.
- ❖ The British government lauded Sarojini Naidu with the 'Kaisar-i-Hind' Medal for her service during the plague epidemic in India.
- ❖ Naidu was elected as the first Indian woman president of the Indian National Congress (INC) in 1925 (Kanpur Session) and continued to hold this position till 1928.
- ❖ Journals:
 - Mooknayak (1920)
 - Bahishkrit Bharat (1927)
 - Samatha (1929)
 - Janata (1930)
- ❖ Books:
 - Annihilation of Caste
 - Buddha or Karl Marx

Karsandas Mulji : Karsandas Mulji (1832–1875) was a prominent Indian social reformer, journalist, and writer known for his pioneering efforts to challenge and reform entrenched social norms in 19th-century India. His work focused on advocating for women's rights, education, and the abolition of unjust practices within the caste system. He founded Satyaprakash in 1855 with the support of wealthy reform-minded individuals.

Jyotiba Phule

- ❖ Jyotirao 'Jyotiba' Govindrao Phule was an Indian writer, social activist, thinker and anti-caste social reformer born in the Satara district of Maharashtra in 1827.
- ❖ He was bestowed with the honorific Mahatma title by Maharashtrian social activist Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar in 1888.
- ❖ He is believed to be the first Hindu to start an orphanage for the unfortunate children.

- ❖ In 1942, Sarojini Naidu was arrested during the "Quit India" movement and was jailed for 21 months with Gandhiji.

Kasturba Gandhi

Kasturba Gandhi was a pivotal figure in India's independence struggle and a key participant in South Africa's civil rights movement, advocating for the rights and recognition of the Indian community. She participated with Indigo workers in Champaran, Bihar, in the No Tax Campaign, and Rajkot Satyagraha.

Aruna Asaf Ali

- ❖ July 16, 1909–July 29, 1996
- ❖ Aruna was an active member of the Congress Party.
- ❖ She had participated in public marches during the Salt Satyagraha.
- ❖ She edited 'In-Qilab' a monthly journal of the Indian National Congress.
- ❖ She is known as the Grand Old Lady of the Independence Movement.
- ❖ She is known for hoisting the Indian National Congress flag in Bombay during the Quit India Movement.

Q303. Who started the journal, "Bahishkrit Bharat"? (67th BPSC Cancelled Exam)

- A. Jyotiba Phule
- B. Karsandas Mulji
- C. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- D. Babasaheb Ambedkar

Ans. D. Babasaheb Ambedkar

Important Works of Babasaheb Ambedkar:

- The Untouchable: Who are They and Why They Have Become Untouchables
- Buddha and His Dhamma
- The Rise and Fall of Hindu Women
- ❖ Organisations:
 - Bahishkrit Hitkarini Sabha (1923)
 - Independent Labor Party (1936)
 - Scheduled Castes Federation (1942)

Q304. The Ryotwari system was first implemented in (67th BPSC Cancelled Exam)

- A. Gujarat
- B. Madras
- C. Bombay
- D. Orissa

Ans. B. Madras

Ryotwari System

- ❖ A system that came to be known as the **Ryotwari System**, was devised by **Captain Alexander Read and Sir Thomas Munro** at the end of the 18th century and introduced by the latter when he was **governor of Madras Presidency (1819–26)**.
- ❖ This was the primary land revenue system in South India.
- ❖ Major areas of introduction include Madras, Bombay, parts of Assam and Coorg provinces of British India.

- ❖ In Ryotwari System the **ownership rights** were handed over to the **peasants**. British Government collected taxes directly from the peasants.
- ❖ The revenue rates of the Ryotwari System were 50% where the lands were dry and 60% in irrigated land.
- ❖ Though ownership of land was vested with the farmers, excessive tax impoverished them. Furthermore, the tax rates were frequently increased.

Q305. The Uprising of 1857 was described as the “First Indian War of Independence” by (67th BPSC Cancelled Exam)

- A. V.D Savarkar
- B. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- C. R.C Majumdar
- D. Dadabhai Naoroji

Ans. A. V.D Savarkar

Views related to 1857 uprising

R.C Mazumdar – “The revolt was neither the first, nor it was national, nor it was a war of independence”. He also wrote about Rani Lakshmi Bai – “Once she decided to rise against the English, she showed unbounded energy and resolution, combined with heroism and daring which we miss in Nana”

Medley – “Racial struggle/Black-White struggle”

Rees – “Religious Struggle/Hindu-Muslim-Christian struggle”

T.R Holmes – “The revolt was a clash of Civilizations and Barbarians”

W.Taylor and James Outram – “The revolt was a Muslim conspiracy to overthrow British from India”

John Seeley – “It was wholly unpatriotic and selfish Sepoy Mutiny with no native leadership and no popular support”

S.N Sen – “What began as a fight for religion ended as a war for independence”

V.D Savarkar – “It was a planned war of Independence”

Sir John Lawrence – “It was basically a Sepoy Mutiny”

Benjamin Disraeli – “It was a national revolt”

Famous books written on the Revolt of 1857

Book	Year	Author
The Great Rebellion	-	Ashok Mehta
Indian War of Independence	1909	V.D Savarkar
Causes of Indian Revolt	1873	Sayed Ahmad Khan
The Sepoy Mutiny and the rebellion of 1857	1957	R.C Mazumdar
Civil Rebellion in Indian Mutinies	1957	S.B Choudhary
Rebellion, 1857 : A symposium	1957	P.C Joshi
1857	1957	S.N Sen
The History of Indian Mutiny	-	Charles Bell
The Indian Mutiny: 1857	-	Saul David

Tantya Toppe's Operation Lotus	-	Parag Tope
Religion and Ideology of the Rebels of 1857	-	Iqbal Hussain
Excavation of Truth: Unsung Heroes of 1857 War of Independence	-	Khan Mohammad Sadiq Khan

Q306. Who was the first Governor General of India? (66th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Lord Mayo
- B. Lord Lytton
- C. Lord Canning
- D. Lord Dufferin
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Ans. E. None of the above/More than one of the above

The Charter Act of 1833 made Governor General of Bengal as the “Governor General of India”. Lord William Bentick who was earlier Governor General of Bengal from 1828 to 1833 now became first Governor General of India.

Q307. Who was the founder of British Empire in India? (66th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. C.Sleeman
- B. Lord Minto
- C. Lord Clive
- D. Lord Mayo

Ans. C. Lord Clive

Lord Clive is considered as the “Founder of British Empire in India”. He joined the British army after resigning from a clerk's post and played an instrumental role in laying the foundations of British power in India. He was made the “Governor of Bengal” twice from 1757-60 and then from 1765-67. He introduced “Dual administration” in Bengal and administered it under the system. Upon his return to England, he committed suicide in 1774.

Q308. From where the revolution of 1857 started? (66th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Lucknow
- B. Allahabad
- C. Jhansi
- D. Meerut

Ans. D. Meerut

Chronology of Events(Revolt of 1857)

- **February 26, 1857** : Unrest among the soldiers at Berhampur, Bengal
- **March 29, 1857** : Resentment by Mangal Pandey at Barrackpore
- **May 9, 1857** : Resentment by 85 sepoys of the Third Cavalry at Meerut
- **May 10, 1857** : The Sepoys at Meerut broke out openly against the British and headed towards Delhi.

- **May 11-30, 1857** : Outbreaks in Delhi, Ferozepur, Bombay, Bareilly, Aligarh, Etawah, Bulandshar, Lucknow. The Mughal Emperor proclaimed as the Emperor of India.
- **June 1857** : Uprising at Gwalior, Bharatpur, Jhansi, Allahabad, Faizabad.
- **August 1857** : Uprising at Indore, Mhow, Saugar, Jhelum, Sialkot, etc.
- **September 1857** : Recapture of Delhi by the English
- **November 1857** : Defeat of the British at Kanpur.
- **December 1857** : Victory of the British at Kanpur, escape of Tanya Tope.
- **March 1858** : Recapture of Lucknow by the British.
- **April 1858** : Victory of the British at Jhansi. Uprising in Bihar by Kunwar Singh.
- **June 17, 1858** : Death of Rani of Jhansi
- **July – December, 1858** : Re-establishment of British Authority in India.
- **April 1859** : Tanya Tope captured and hanged to death.

Q309. Who was the leader of Munda revolt? (66th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Sidhu
- B. Birsa
- C. Kanhu
- D. Tilka Manjhi

Ans. B. Birsa

Birsa Munda Revolt

Location: Chotanagpur region (1890s)

Leadership:

- ❖ **Birsa Munda**, organised and led the tribal movement, giving the tribals a call for “**Ulgulan**” (**Revolt**) to the tribals.
- ❖ He urged the Mundas to give up drinking liquor, clean their village, and stop believing in witchcraft and sorcery.
- ❖ He called himself **Dharti Aba, father of the world**.

Reasons:

- ❖ The land policies of the British were destroying their traditional land system (**Khuntkatti system or joint tenures**), and missionaries were criticising their traditional culture
- ❖ Outsiders and money lenders took over the properties of the Mundas and forced them into wageless labourers.

Q310. Who established the “Arya Samaj”? (66th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Ranade
- B. Dayanand
- C. Dayanand Saraswati
- D. Swami Vivekananda

Ans. C. Dayanand Saraswati

Arya Samaj Movement

- ❖ The Arya Samaj Movement was revivalist in form though not in content, as the result of a reaction to Western influences.
- ❖ The first Arya Samaj unit was formally set up by **Dayananda Saraswati at Bombay in 1875** and later the headquarters of the Samaj were established at **Lahore**.
- ❖ The nucleus for this movement was provided by the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic (D.A.V.) schools, established first at Lahore in 1886, which sought to emphasise the importance of Western education.
- ❖ The Arya Samaj was able to give self-respect and self-confidence to the Hindus which helped to undermine the myth of superiority of whites and the Western culture.
- ❖ The Arya Samaj started the shuddhi (purification) movement to reconvert to the Hindu fold the converts to Christianity and Islam.
- ❖ The work of the Swami after his death was carried forward by Lala Hansraj, Pandit Gurudutt, Lala Lajpat Rai and Swami Shradhdhanand, among others.
- ❖ Dayananda's views were published in his famous work, Satyarth Prakash (The True Exposition).

Q311. Who was the second Muslim President of the Indian National Congress? (66th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Abul Kalam Azad
- B. Zakir Hussain
- C. Rahimtulla Mahmud Sayani
- D. Badruddin Tyabji

Ans. C. Rahimtulla Mahmud Sayani

Rahimtulla M. Sayani was “Second Muslim” to become the “President of Indian National Congress” after Badruddin Taiyyabji. He was also a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and was the Sheriff of Bombay in 1885.

INC was founded in 1885 by Gokuldas Tejpal along with 72 delegates, Badruddin Tyabji was one of them. Badruddin Tyabji was the first Muslim president of INC from 1887 to 1888. He was born in Bombay on 10 October 1844. In the year 1873, he was nominated to the Bombay Municipal Corporation. Then between the period of 1875-1905, he served as a member of the University of Bombay senate. In 1885 he started working for INC and was the founding member of it.

Q312. In 1902, Lord Curzon appointed the University Commission including two Indian members. Who were they? (66th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Surendranath Banerjee
- B. Gopal Krishna Gokhale and Rashbehari Bose
- C. Syed Hussain Bilgrami and Surendranath Banerjee
- D. Syed Hussain Bilgrami and Justice Gurudas Banerjee

Ans. D. Syed Hussain Bilgrami and Justice Gurudas Banerjee

The **Indian Universities Commission** was a body appointed in 1902 on the instructions of Viceroy of India Lord Curzon intended to make recommendations for reforms

in university education in India. Appointed following a conference on education at Simla in September 1901, the commission was led by Law member Thomas Raleigh and included among its members Syed Hussain Belgrami, future Justice Sir C. Sankaran Nair, and Justice Gooroodas Banerjee.

Q313. Poona Sarvajanik Sabha was founded in (66th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. 1858 by Mahagovind Ranade
- B. 1870 by Mahadev Govind Ranade
- C. 1870 by Pandita Ramabai Ranade
- D. 1870 by Surendranath Banerjee

Ans. B. 1870 by Mahadev Govind Ranade

Poona Sarvajanik Sabha was established in 1870 by M.G. Ranade, G.V. Joshi, S.H. Chiplankar and his associates. It was a socio-political organization in British India which worked as a mediating body between the government and people of India in order to popularize the peasants' legal rights.

Q314. How many Muslim delegates participated in the second convention of the Indian National Congress? (66th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. 2
- B. 33
- C. 30
- D. 41

Ans. B. 33

The second session of the Indian National Congress took place under the leadership of Dadabhai Naoroji in Calcutta in 1886. The number of delegates increased from 72 in 1st session to 434 in second session. 33 Muslim delegates participated in the 2nd convention of the Indian National Congress (BPSC's final answer key).

Q315. Which of the following was not objective of the Indian National Congress as pointed out by W.C. Banerjee in 1885? (66th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. To promote contact and friendship among the protectors of the interest of the country
- B. To promote the feeling of nationalism among fellow countrymen by removing the feeling of casteism, communalism and regional biases
- C. To express the viewpoint on the necessary social issues with due consent of the educated class
- D. To determine on which direction and on which basis the work has to be done in coming years for the Indian Public interest.
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Ans. E. None of the above/More than one of the above

1st session : 20 December to 28 December 1885

- ❖ The proposed place for the meeting was Poona but due to the spread of Plague in the city, session was held in Bombay.
- ❖ **President** : W.C. Banerjee (First lawyer of India)
- ❖ **Viceroy** : Lord Dufferin
- ❖ **Location** : Gokul Das Tejpal Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Bombay

- ❖ Total number of delegates who attended the meeting were 72 (Note: no women participation but Muslims number of delegates were 2)
- ❖ Some of the important leaders who were present in the 1st session were Dadabhai Naoroji, W.C. Banerjee, K.T. Telang, Pherozeshah Mehta, Badruddin Tyabji, G. Subramania Iyer, Ananda Charlu, N.G. Chandavarkar and Justice Ranade. (Note: Surendranath Banerjee did not attend this session as he was busy in the 2nd yearly conference of Indian Association)
- ❖ **State-wise participation** (Total number of delegates – 72)
 - Bombay – 38
 - Madras – 21
 - United Province – 7
 - Punjab – 3
 - Bengal – 3
- ❖ **9 proposals** were passed in this session :
 - 1) The establishment of a Royal Commission to investigate the functioning of the Indian administration.
 - 2) To **abolish the Indian Council of Secretary of State** for India.
 - 3) Expansion and reform of the Imperial and local Legislative Councils created by the Indian Councils Act of 1861.
 - 4) Establishing Legislative Councils for the Northwest Province, Oudh, and Punjab, as well as establishing a Standing Committee in the House of Commons to consider formal protests.
 - 5) Implementation of simultaneous Public Service Examinations in England and India, as well as an increase in the minimum age for candidates i.e. from **19 to 23 years**.
 - 6) Military spending should be reduced by 50%.
 - 7) Protest against the annexation of Upper Burma and its proposed merger with India.
 - 8) All resolutions were to be distributed to political organizations across the country for discussion and formulation of views.
 - 9) The Congress's next session was scheduled for **December 28, 1886, in Calcutta**.

Q316. Who founded Abhinav Bharat Society in 1906 in London? (66th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Vinay Damodar Savarkar
- B. Shyamji Krishna Varma
- C. Sohan Singh
- D. P.M. Bapat

Ans. A. Vinay Damodar Savarkar

Abhinav Bharat Society (Young India Society) was an Indian Independence secret society founded by Vinayak Damodar Savarkar and his brother Ganesh Damodar Savarkar in 1904. Initially founded at Nasik as "Mitra Mela" when Vinayak Savarkar was still a student of Fergusson College at Pune, the society grew to include several hundred revolutionaries and political activists with branches in

various parts of India, extending to London after Savarkar went to study law. It carried out a few assassinations of British officials, after which the Savarkar brothers were convicted and imprisoned. The society was formally disbanded in 1952.

Shyamji Krishna Varma

- ❖ He founded the **Indian Home Rule Society, India House and The Indian Sociologist** in London.
 - Indian Home Rule Society and the India House worked towards **inspiring youngsters in Britain** to take up revolutionary activities against their own representatives in India.
 - The monthly Indian Sociologist became an outlet for **nationalist ideas and through the Indian Home Rule Society**, he criticised the British rule in India.
- ❖ Varma became the **first President of Bombay Arya Samaj**. He **inspired Veer Savarkar** who was a member of India House in London. Varma also served as the **Divan of a number of states** in India.
 - Swami Dayanand Saraswati was the founder of the Hindu reform organisation Arya Samaj.

Sohan Singh

Baba Sohan Singh Bhakna (22 January 1870 – 21 December 1968) was a Sikh revolutionary, the founding president of the Ghadar Party, and a leading member of the party involved in the Ghadar Conspiracy of 1915. Tried at the Lahore Conspiracy trial, Sohan Singh served sixteen years of a life sentence for his part in the conspiracy before he was released in 1930. He later worked closely with the Indian labour movement, devoting considerable time to the Kisan Sabha.

P.M Bapat

Pandurang Mahadev Bapat (12 November 1880 – 28 November 1967), popularly known as **Senapati Bapat**, was a figure in the Indian independence movement. He acquired the title of *Senapati*, meaning *commander*, as a consequence of his leadership during the Mulshi Satyagraha. In 1977, the Indian government issued a postage stamp to commemorate him.

Indian Revolutionary Organisations

Organisation	Year of Establishment	Founder
Mitra Mela	1903	V.D Savarkar, Ganesh Savarkar
Bharat Mata Society	1904	Ajit Singh, Amba Prasad
Dhaka Anushilan Samiti	1904	P.Mitra, Pulin Das
Abhinav Bharat	1904	V.D Savarkar
Swadesh Bandhav Samiti(Warisal)	1905	Ashwini Kumar Dutta
Anushilan Samiti(Calcutta)	1907	Barindra Kumar Ghosh, Jatindranath Banerjee, Prabodh Mitra, Pulin Das,

		Satish Chandra Bose
Yugantar Anjumani-Mohabatte Association	1907	V.K Ghosh, Bhupendranath Dutt, Ajit Singh
Hindustan Republican Association	1924	Sachindranath Sanyal, Ram Prasad Bismil, Yogesh Chandra Chatterjee
Punjab Naujawan Bharat Sabha	1926	Bhagat Singh
Hindustan Socialist Republican Association(HRA)	1928	Bhagat Singh, Azad, S.N.Sanyal, Sukhdev

Q317. The Muslim League started its annual convention on regular basis from (66th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. 1916 AD
- B. 1919 AD
- C. 1924 AD
- D. 1925 AD

Ans. D. 1925 AD

The Muslim League started its annual convention on regular basis from 1925 AD.

All India Muslim League

- ❖ The All India Muslim League was **India's first Muslim political party**.
- ❖ On **30 December 1906** Muslim League was formed.
- ❖ The founding meeting was hosted by **Nawab Khwaja Salimullah. Nawab Waqar-ul-Mulk and Nawab Muhasan-ul-Mulk** both were jointly appointed as the secretary of the Muhammadan Educational Conference). **Lucknow** was the headquarter of Muslim League, and **Agha Khan** was its first President. Founder member were –
 - **Salimullah Khan, Agha Khan and Muhsin-ul-Mulk**
- ❖ After the formation, First Session of Muslim League was held at **Karachi at 1907** and Second Session of Muslim League was held at **Amritsar at 1908**.
- ❖ In 1908, the **London** Branch of the Muslim League was established by **Sayyed Ameer Ali**.

Q318. Interim Government under the leadership of Raja Mahendra Pratap Singh was founded in Kabul with the support of Germany during the (66th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Gadar Movement
- B. Swadeshi Movement
- C. Second World War
- D. Home Rule Movement

Ans. A. Gadar Movement

The interim government under the leadership of "Raja Mahendra Pratap Singh" was founded in Kabul with the support of Germany during the "Ghadar Movement".

The Ghadar Party was a political revolutionary organization founded in the United States of America by migrated Indians. The formation of the Ghadar Party was primarily the work of Sikhs. Sohan Singh, Kartar Singh, Abdul Mohamed Barakatullah, and Rashbehari Bose were among the prominent leaders who laid the groundwork for the establishment of an Indian political organization in the **United States and Canada**.

Q319. The Tebhaga Movement was started in 1946 from Bengal under the leadership of (66th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Muslim League
- B. Kisan Sabha
- C. Indian National Congress
- D. Trade Union

Ans. B. Kisan Sabha

Tebhaga Movement (1946-47):

- ❖ It was a peasant resistance that erupted in Bengal in 1946-47 under the leadership of Bangiya Pradeshi Kisan Sabha (BPKS).
- ❖ It demanded a reduction in the jotedars' (landlords) share in the crop harvest from half to one-third.
- ❖ In the South 24 Parganas district in West Bengal, Kakdwip emerged as one of the centers of the movement.
- ❖ Approximately 40% of sharecropping peasants obtained tebhaga rights (two-third shares) willingly granted by landholders, repeal or reduction of unjust and illegal exaction.

Q320. So long as this third power that is England is there, our communal differences would keep on troubling us. Who said this? (66th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Dr Rajendra Prasad
- B. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- C. Jawaharlal Nehru
- D. Vinay Damodar Savarkar
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Ans. E. None of the above/More than one of the above

The statement belongs to "Mahatma Gandhi", while he was stressing on the ill effects of communalism.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad facts

- ❖ Works: Basic Concept of Quran, Ghubar-e-Khatir, Dars-e-Wafa, India Wins Freedom, etc.
- ❖ Maulana Azad was arrested in 1930 for violation of the salt laws as part of Gandhiji's Salt Satyagraha. He was put in Meerut jail for a year and a half.
- ❖ In 1947, he became the first education minister of free India and remained at this post till his death in 1958. In his tenure, he did tremendous work for the upliftment of the country.
- ❖ The first IIT, IISc, School of Planning and Architecture and the University Grants Commission were established under his tenure as the education minister.

Q321. The Congress Socialist Party was founded in 1934 by: (66th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Jawaharlal Nehru and Vinoba Bhave
- B. Jawaharlal Nehru and Jay Prakash Narayan
- C. Jay Prakash Narayan and Acharya Narayan Dev
- D. Ashok Mehta and Dr Rajendra Prasad.

Ans. C. Jay Prakash Narayan and Acharya Narayan Dev

The **Congress Socialist Party (CSP)** was a socialist caucus within the Indian National Congress. It was founded in 1934 by Congress members who rejected what they saw as the anti-rational mysticism of Gandhi as well as the sectarian attitude of the Communist Party of India towards the Congress. Influenced by Fabianism as well as Marxism-Leninism, the CSP included advocates of armed struggle or sabotage (such as Yusuf Meherally, Jay Prakash Narayan, and Basawon Singh (Sinha) as well as those who insisted upon *Ahimsa* or *Nonviolent resistance* (such as Acharya Narendra Deva). Jay Prakash Narayan was the general secretary and Acharya Narayan Dev was the President of party.

Q322. The dual system of governance in Bengal was enforced by (66th BPSC exam)

- A. Warren Hastings
- B. William Bentick
- C. Robert Clive
- D. Lord Curzon

Ans. C. Robert Clive

❖ **Robert Clive founded the infamous dual system of governing Bengal after the Treaty of Allahabad (1765).**

❖ The Company obtained the "Diwani" (revenue) and "Nizamat" (civil administration) powers of Bengal from two distinct sources under the "dual" government system:

- **Diwani** from the Mughal emperor.
- **Nizamat** from the Nawab of Bengal.

❖ **'Diwan' of Bengal:** authorized to collect revenues from the province, and nominate the deputy subahdar to control the Nizamat or the police and judicial powers. Without the approval of the Company, the deputy subahdar could not be removed.

❖ Instead of receiving a fixed payment from the Company, **the Nawab continued to manage the real administration of the criminal, civil, and police systems.**

❖ **While the British possessed power, the native administrators maintained accountability.**

❖ **Dual Government in Bengal:** destroyed the trade, industry, and agriculture of Bengal and also affected the Company's income both from revenue and trade.

From 29 September 1725 to 22 November 1774, Major-General Robert Clive served as the **first British governor of the Bengal Presidency.**

Q323. Who among the following participated in the Parliament of Religions held at Chicago in 1893? (66th BPSC exam)

- A. Dayananda Saraswati
- B. Swami Vivekananda
- C. Mahatma Gandhi
- D. Raja Rammohan Roy

Ans. B. Swami Vivekananda

The World's Parliament of religions was convened in Chicago in 1893. Its goal was to bring together world religious leaders on common ground. Swami Vivekananda (Narendranath Datta) had participated at the Parliament of Religions held in Chicago, USA in September 1893. He stressed upon world harmony & how religions, while co-existing with one another, must preserve its individuality and grow.

Q324. Who established Swaraj Party in 1923? (66th BPSC exam)

- A. Mahatma Gandhi
- B. Vallabhbhai Patel
- C. C.R Das and Motilal Nehru
- D. B.R Ambedkar

Ans. C. C.R Das and Motilal Nehru

The Swaraj Party or the Congress Khilafat Swarajya Party was formed by C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru on 1st January 1923. It was created in the aftermath of important events such as Non Cooperation Movement's withdrawal, the Government of India Act 1919 and the 1923 elections. C.R. Das was the President & Motilal Nehru was the Secretary of this party.

- ❖ The Battle of Wandiwash was a battle in India between the French and the British in 1760. The battle was part of the Third Carnatic War fought between the French and British colonial empires, which itself was a part of the global Seven Years' War.
- ❖ It took place at Vandavasi (Wandiwash being the Anglicised pronunciation) in Tamil Nadu.
- ❖ The French, commanded by the Comte de Lally, were burdened by a lack of naval support and funds, and therefore attempted to regain fort of Vandavasi, now in Tamil Nadu. While attempting to do so, they were attacked by British forces commanded by Sir Eyre Coote, and in the ensuing battle, the French were decisively defeated.

THE FIRST CARNATIC WAR (1746-48)

**The French
East India
Company**

**The English
East India
Company**

Result

In Europe, the Treaty of Aix La Chapelle was signed between the English and the French and they returned each other territories in India.

Q325. Who wrote the famous "Neel Darpan" in which oppression of Indigo farmers is displayed? (66th BPSC exam)

- A. Sharat Chandra Chatterjee
- B. Rabindranath Tagore
- C. Barindra Ghosh
- D. Dinbandhu Mitra

Ans. D. Dinbandhu Mitra

Neel Darpan was written by Dinabandhu Mitra in 1858-59. The drama was written in context of Indigo Revolt of Bengal. The play examines treatment of the peasants by Indigo planters. It showed how farmers were coerced into planting indigo without adequate payment.

Sharat Chandra Chatterjee

Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyay was a Bengali novelist and short story writer of the early 20th century. Most of his works deal with the lifestyle, tragedy and struggle of the village people and the contemporary social practices that prevailed in Bengal. His first novel was Badadidi (1907), which was published in the Bharati and made him well known.

Rabindranath Tagore

Q326. The famous "Battle of Wandiwash" in 1760 was fought by the British against whom? (66th BPSC exam)

- A. The French
- B. Spain
- C. Mysore
- D. Carnatic

Ans. A. The French

Who Supported Whom?

The Second Carnatic War

**Hyderabad (For
Nizam's Post)**

Muzaffar Jung
(Supported By French)

Nasir Jung (Supported By
British)

**Carnatic (For
Nawab's Post)**

Chanda Sahib (Supported By
French)

Muhammad Ali (Supported
By British)

The Third Carnatic War

**The French
(Count de Lally -
General)**

**The British (Sir Eyre
Coote - Lieutenant-
General)**

Result

British victory

Q327. Which of the following Acts introduced separate electorate system in India? (66th BPSC exam)

- A. The Regulating Act, 1773

- B. The Charter Act, 1833
- C. The Pitt's India Act, 1784
- D. The Indian Council Act, 1909

Ans. D. The Indian Council Act, 1909

Major provisions of the Morley-Minto reforms

- ❖ The **legislative councils at the Centre and the provinces** increased in size.
 - Central Legislative Council – from 16 to 60 members
 - Legislative Councils of Bengal, Madras, Bombay and United Provinces – 50 members each
 - Legislative Councils of Punjab, Burma and Assam – 30 members each
- ❖ The **legislative councils at the Centre and the provinces were to have four categories of members as follows:**
 - Ex officio members: Governor-General and members of the executive council.
 - Nominated official members: Government officials who were nominated by the Governor-General.
 - Nominated non-official members: nominated by the Governor-General but were not government officials.
 - Elected members: elected by different categories of Indians.
- ❖ The **elected members were elected indirectly**. The local bodies elected an electoral college that would elect members of the provincial legislative councils. These members would, in turn, elect the members of the Central legislative council.
- ❖ The elected members were from the local bodies, the chambers of commerce, landlords, universities, traders' communities and Muslims.
- ❖ In the provincial councils, **non-official members were in the majority**. However, since some of the non-official members were nominated, in total, a non-elected majority was there.
- ❖ Indians were given membership to the **Imperial Legislative Council** for the first time.
- ❖ Name : Mohan Das Karamchand Gandhi
- ❖ Date of Birth : 2 October, 1869
- ❖ Place of Birth : Porbandar, Gujarat
- ❖ Father : Karamchand Gandhi/Kaba Gandhi (Diwan of Porbandar and Vankaner)
- ❖ Mother : Putlibai
- ❖ Wife : Kasturba Gandhi
- ❖ Sons : Harilal, Manilal, Ramdas, Devdas
- ❖ **Education :**
 - Primary – Rajkot
 - Secondary – Shyamaldas College, Bhavnagar
 - Higher – At the age of 18 years, he went to London in 1888 but returned to India in 1891 when his mother died.
- ❖ Arrival of Gandhi in India : **9 January 1915**. This day is celebrated as Pravasi Bharatiya Diwas.
- ❖ Political Guru: Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- ❖ Close Associate: Jamunal Bajaj
- ❖ Profession: Barrister
- ❖ **Famous Books:**

- ❖ It introduced separate electorates for the Muslims. Some constituencies were earmarked for Muslims and only Muslims could vote their representatives.
- ❖ The members could discuss the budget and move resolutions. They could also discuss matters of public interest.
- ❖ They could also ask supplementary questions.
- ❖ No discussions on foreign policy or on relations with the princely states were permitted.
- ❖ Lord Minto appointed (on much persuasion by Morley) **Satyendra P Sinha** as the first Indian member of the Viceroy's Executive Council.
- ❖ Two Indians were nominated to the Council of the Secretary of State for Indian affairs.

Q328. Kol Mutiny of 1831 under Budhu Bhagat took place in which of the following regions? (66th BPSC exam)

- A. Kutch
- B. Singhbhum
- C. Western Ghats
- D. Satara

Ans. B. Singhbhum

Kol uprising is also known in British records as the Kol mutiny. It took place in 1831-32 in Chota Nagpur and Singhbhum region of Bihar and Jharkhand. Kol revolted under the leadership of Buddho Bhagat, Joa Bhagat, Madara Mahato and Bindrai Manki.

Q329. In which of the following colleges, Gandhiji had studied? (66th BPSC exam)

- A. Samaldas College, Bhavnagar
- B. Dharmendrasinhji College, Rajkot
- C. Gujarat College, Ahmedabad
- D. Bahauddin College, Junagadh

Ans. A. Samaldas College, Bhavnagar

Basic Introduction of Gandhiji

- My experiments with truth – an autobiography
- Hind Swaraj (1909)
- Indian of my dreams
- Satyagraha in South Africa
- ❖ **Prominent newspapers:**
 - The Green Pamphlet (14 August, 1896, Rajkot)
 - Indian Opinion (1903, South Africa)
 - Young India (1919)
 - Harijan (1932)
- ❖ Death : **Nathuram Vinayak Godse** was the assassin of Mahatma Gandhi. He was a Hindu nationalist from Maharashtra who shot Gandhi in the chest three times at point blank range at a multi-faith prayer meeting in Birla House in New Delhi on 30 January 1948.
 - On his death, Jawaharlal Nehru said, **"The light has gone from our lives."**

Q330. Which of the following persons had participated actively in the revolt of 1857? (66th BPSC exam)

- A. Nana Saheb [Kanpur]

- B. Begum Hazrat Mahal [Lucknow]
C. Maulavi Ahmadullah [Faizabad]
D. Begum Zeenat Mahal [Delhi]
E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Ans. E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Centre	Rebellious Leader	Beginning Date	Ending Date	British Commander
Delhi	Bahadur Shah Jafar, Bakht Khan (Military commander)	11 May, 1857	20 September, 1857	Nicholson and Hudson
Lucknow (Awadh)	Begum Hazrat, Birjis Qadir Ahmadullah	4 June, 1857	21 March, 1858	Colin Campbell and Henry Lawrence
Jhansi/Gwalior	Rani Lakshmi Bai, Tantya Tope	4 June, 1857	18 June, 1858	Hugh Rose
Kanpur	Nana Saheb, Tantya Tope, Azimullah Khan	4 June, 1857	6 December, 1857	General Havelock, Colin Campbell
Allahabad	Liaquat Ali	5 June, 1857	March 1858	James Neil
Faizabad	Maulvi Ahmadullah	June 1857		James Neil
Bihar	Babu Kunwar Singh, Amar Singh, Pir Ali	August 1857	December 1858	William Taylor, Wincent Eyre
Bareilly	Khan Bahadur Singh	June 1857		Wincent Eyre
Fatehpur	Azimullah Khan	1857		General Renord
Mathura	Devi Singh	-		local army
Meerut	Kadam Singh	-		local army
Kullu (Himalachal Pradesh)	Veer Singh, Pratap Singh	-		local army
Assam	Kandarpeswar	-		local army

	Singh/Maniram Dutta		
Kotta (Rajasthan)	Jaydayal and Hardayal	-	local army

Q331. For how many days did Dandi March last? (66th BPSC exam)

- A. 10 days
B. 20 days
C. 24 days
D. 30 days

Ans. C. 24 days

- ❖ The Dandi March began on **March 12, 1930**, from **Sabarmati Ashram in Gujarat** to the coastal village of **Dandi**, a distance of approximately **385 kilometres**. Gandhi and **78 followers** set out on foot for Dandi.
- ❖ They travelled from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi in **24 days** and arrived on the Dandi coast on **April 6, 1930**, where Gandhi broke the salt laws and launched the mass Civil Disobedience Movement by picking up a handful of salt. While addressing the domestic and foreign journalists, he said: *"I want world sympathy in this battle of Right against Might."*
- ❖ After that the CDM started in other parts of the country as well.
- ❖ On 5 May, 1930 Gandhiji was arrested and sent to **Yeravada jail** in Puna.
- ❖ After Gandhiji's arrest, **Abbas Tyabji** took his place as a leader.

Leaders:

- ❖ **Assam** – Tarun Ram Toofan
- ❖ **Manipur** – Jadonang and Rani Gaidainlu
- ❖ **Odisha** – Gopi Chandra
- ❖ **Malabar coast (Calicut to Peaynnur)** – K. Kelapan and T.K. Madavan
- ❖ **Tamil Nadu** – C. Rajagopalachari (Thiruchirappalli to Vedaranniyam on the Tanjore coast)
- ❖ **Darshana (Bombay)** – Sarojini Naidu, Imam Saheb, Manilal Gandhi, Abbas Tyabji
 - **Webb Miller** was an American journalist, who stayed by Gandhi in his Sabarmati ashram during Dandi March. He wrote about gruesome police excesses at Dharsana: *"As a reporter, I have seen numerous revolts in the last 18 years. I have seen riots, carnage in the streets and revolts but I have never seen such a horrible event like Dharsana"*
- ❖ **Peshawar**
 - Here, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan's educational and social reform work among the Pathans had politicised them. Gaffar Khan, also called **Badshah Khan** and **Frontier Gandhi**, had started the first Pushto political monthly Pukhtoon and had organised a volunteer brigade '**Khudai Khidmatgars**', popularly known as the 'Red-Shirts',

who were pledged to the freedom struggle and non-violence

Q332. Who is the author of the popular song, "Sarfarooshi Ki Tamanna Ab Hamare Dil Mein Hai?" (66th BPSC exam)

- A. Surya Sen
- B. Chandra Sekhar Azad
- C. Sardar Bhagat Singh
- D. Ram Prasad Bismil
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Ans. E. None of the above/More than one of the above

The popular song, "Sarfarooshi Ki Tamanna Ab Hamare Dil Mein Hai" was written by Bismil Azimabadi. He wrote the song after the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre. The song was first recited in 1920 at the Congress session of Kolkata. In 1921, it was published in the Urdu daily "Sabah".

Q333. Which movement was started as a reaction to the Partition of Bengal? (66th BPSC exam)

- A. Non-Cooperation Movement
- B. Civil-Disobedience Movement
- C. Swadeshi Movement
- D. Purna Swaraj Movement

Ans. C. Swadeshi Movement

- ❖ The movement had its roots in the **anti-partition movement** which was started to oppose Lord Curzon's decision of dividing the province of Bengal.
- ❖ The **Anti-Partition Campaign** was launched by **Moderates** to exert pressure on the government to prevent the unjust partition of Bengal from being implemented.
- ❖ The petitions were written to the government, public meetings were held and the ideas were spread through newspapers such as **Hitabadi, Sanjibani and Bengalee**.
- ❖ In August 1905, at **Calcutta Townhall**, a massive meeting was held and the **formal proclamation of the Swadeshi Movement was made**.
- ❖ Although the movement was confined majorly to Bengal, it spread to a few different parts of India:
 - In Poona and Bombay under **Bal Gangadhar Tilak**
 - In Punjab under **Lala Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh**
 - In Delhi under **Syed Haider Raza**
 - In Madras under **Chidambaram Pillai**.
 - In Calcutta under **Surendra Nath Banerjee and Rabindranath Tagore**

Q334. Who among the following advocates had appeared for the INA trials at Delhi in 1945-46? (66th BPSC exam)

- A. Dr Rajendra Prasad
- B. Bhulabhai Desai
- C. K.M Munshi
- D. Sardar Patel

Ans. B. Bhulabhai Desai

INA Trials

- ❖ Trial of Indian National Army prisoners is sometimes described as edge of volcano.

- ❖ The British initially decided to hold trials of several hundreds of INA prisoners.
- ❖ The first trial was held at Red Fort in November, 1945 putting on dock together a Hindu, Premkumar Sehgal, a Muslim, Shah Nawaz Khan and a Sikh, Gurbaksh Singh Dhillon.
- ❖ The committee **declared** the formation of the **Congress' defence team** for the INA and included famous lawyers of the time, including Bhulabhai Desai, Asaf Ali, Sharat Chandra Bose, Tej Bahadur Sapru, Kailash Nath Katju.
- ❖ Indian National Army Day is celebrated on 12th November since 1945. INA week is observed from 5th to 11th November. Indian National Army agitation spread all over the country and witnessed participation of diverse social groups.

Q335. Where did Madam Cama unfurl India's tricolour flag of freedom? (66th BPSC exam)

- A. Paris
- B. London
- C. Stuttgart
- D. Geneva

Ans. C. Stuttgart

- ❖ Bhikaiji Cama was an active member of the Indian freedom movement. She propagated the cause of Swaraj among the Indian community in England. In 1907, Madam Cama became the first person to hoist the Indian flag in Stuttgart, Germany. For this act, she came to be known as the 'Mother of the Indian Revolution'.
- ❖ The flag was designed by Bhikaiji Cama and fellow activist Vinayak Damodar Savarkar.
- ❖ Bhikaiji Cama moved to Paris where she founded the Paris Indian Society. Munchersah Burjorji Godrej and S.R. Rana were the co-founders of this society.
- ❖ Bhikaji Cama was one of the bravest women involved in the Indian freedom struggle. She carried out many campaigns in the country and abroad to empower daughters; organised many exhibitions.
- ❖ She was arrested along with Rewabhai Rana while trying to incite Indian troops at Bordeaux on their way to the front. Rana was exiled to the Caribbean while Bikhaji Cama was sent to Southern France in 1915.

Q336. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched? (66th BPSC exam)

- A. Vinoba Bhave-Second Individual Satyagrahi
- B. C.R Das: Deshbandhu
- C. William Wedderburn: Congress President in 1907
- D. Shyamji Krishna Varma: Founder of India House in Paris

Ans. B. C.R Das: Deshbandhu

Vinoba Bhave

- ❖ The name Vinoba (a traditional Marathi epithet signifying great respect) was conferred upon him by Mama Phadke, another member of the Ashram.
- ❖ He was also chosen as the first Individual Satyagrahi (an Individual standing up for Truth instead of a collective action) by Gandhi himself.

- ❖ His important books include: Swarajya Sastra, Geeta Pravachane, Teesri Shakti or The Third Power etc.

C.R Das

Gandhi was a great admirer of Das and called him a great soul. The people gave him the honorific title 'Deshbandhu'. In the 1908 Alipore Bomb Case, Das defended Aurobindo Ghosh and gained fame among Indians. He also contributed to the English weekly 'Bande Mataram' along with Aurobindo and Bipin Chandra Pal. When Gandhi withdrew the non-cooperation movement in 1922 owing to the incident at Chauri Chaura, Das and others objected since the movement was going on in full swing. He, along with Motilal Nehru, established the Swaraj Party in January 1923.

William Wedderburn

Sir William Wedderburn, 4th Baronet, JP DL (25 March 1838 – 25 January 1918) was a British civil servant and politician who was a Liberal Party member of Parliament (MP). Wedderburn was one of the founding members of the Indian National Congress. He was also the president of Congress in 1889 and 1910, for the Allahabad session

Shyamji Krishna Varma

- ❖ Shyamji Krishna Varma (1857 – 1930) was an Indian freedom fighter, lawyer and journalist.
- ❖ Indian Home Rule Society (IHR): It 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 Bhikaji Cama, Dadabhai Naoroji and S.R. Rana.
- ❖ India House: He founded India House in London. It was a student residence that existed between 1905 and 1910 which was opened to promote nationalist views among Indian students in Britain.
- ❖ Indian Sociologist: He founded Indian Sociologist in London. The monthly Indian Sociologist became an outlet for nationalist ideas.

Q337. Which day was declared as "Purna Swaraj Day" by the Indian National Congress? (66th BPSC exam)

- A. 26th January, 1930
- B. 15th August, 1947
- C. 30th January, 1948
- D. 31st December, 1950

Ans. A. 26th January, 1930

The Indian National Congress, on 19 December 1929, passed the historic 'Purna Swaraj' – (total independence) resolution – at its Lahore session. A public declaration was made on 26 January 1930 – a day which the Congress Party urged Indians to celebrate as 'Independence Day'.

Q338. Who used "Hooghly" as a base for piracy in the Bay of Bengal? (65th BPSC exam)

- A. The Dutch
- B. The French
- C. The Portuguese
- D. The British

Ans. C. The Portuguese

Hooghly was used as a base for piracy in the Bay of Bengal by the Portuguese. Hooghly is one of the main economically growing districts in West Bengal. Hooghly is in a good position both in industry and agriculture.

Important Portuguese Governors in India

- ❖ **Francisco de Almeida (1505-09)** : He defeated the combined naval fleet of Sultan of Egypt and Ruler of Gujarat in 1509. He pursued Blue Water Policy in order to strengthen the Portuguese hold in Indian subcontinent and build forts at Anjediva, Cannanore and Cochin.
- ❖ **Alfonso de Albuquerque (1509-15)** : He is considered as real founder of Portuguese power in India. He captured Goa from Bijapur in 1510. He encouraged Portuguese to marry natives and abolished the practice of Sati in his dominion.
- ❖ **Nino da Cunha (1529-38)** : He transferred his capital from Calicut to Goa in 1530 and annexed Diu and Bassein in 1534 from Bahadur Shah of Gujarat.
- ❖ **Alfonso de Souza (1542)** : He succeeded Nino da Cunha. During his reign, famous Saint, Francisco Xavier came to Goa.

Q339. Under whose leadership was "Suppression of Thugs" achieved? (65th BPSC exam)

- A. Lord Clive
- B. Captain Sleeman
- C. Lord Minto
- D. Alexander Burnes

Ans. B. Captain Sleeman

William Bentinck (1828-1835) was the Governor-General of India that Suppressed Thugs. The campaign to suppress thugs was done with the help of Colonel Sir William Sleeman. For his role in suppression of Thugs, Colonel Sleeman was called Thuggee Sleeman. In 1835, the "Thuggee and Dacoity Department" was created by William Bentinck and Sleeman was made its superintendent.

Q340. The Viceroy who followed aggressive policy towards Afghanistan was (65th BPSC exam)

- A. Lord Mayo
- B. Lord Lytton
- C. Lord Dufferin
- D. Lord Canning

Ans. B. Lord Lytton

Lytton was viceroy of India between 1876 and 1880. He was appointed by Prime Minister Benjamin Disraeli. During his viceroyalty Lytton worked to improve the Indian administration and supervised his government's much-criticized response to the Great Famine of 1876–78. Lytton was also widely criticized for his assertive, "forward" policy toward Afghanistan, which in the view of his detractors was responsible for provoking the Second Anglo-Afghan War (1878–80).

Q341. In 1930, from where Mahatma Gandhi started the Civil Disobedience Movement? (65th BPSC exam)

- A. Wardha
- B. Dandi
- C. Sevaram
- D. Sabarmati

Ans. B. Dandi

BPSC in its final answer key has given "Dandi" as the final answer.

Mahatma Gandhi sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating his eleven demands on 31st January 1930 which were to be fulfilled by 11 March, specially mentioning the abolishment of Salt Tax, failing which could result in a Civil Disobedience movement. On 12th March 1930, Mahatma Gandhi started a civil disobedience movement against Salt Tax in India by producing the salt from sea water. He was accompanied by 78 trusted volunteers and the Salt satyagraha began from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi, a village on the coast of Gujarat covering a distance of 240 miles to break the salt law. After reaching Dandi, he started manufacturing salt from sea water and violated laws of British Government. This Satyagraha movement was the first nationwide movement against Britishers which included participation of women in large numbers.

Q342. The Sarabandi Campaign of 1922 was led by (65th BPSC exam)

- A. Chittaranjan Das
- B. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- C. Rajendra Prasad
- D. Lala Lajpat Rai

Ans. B. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

- ❖ The Sarabandi (no tax) campaign of 1922 was led by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. In this campaign, the peasants decided not to pay the taxes. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was an Indian lawyer, political activist, the first Deputy Prime Minister of India and a leader of the Indian National Congress.
- ❖ He worked extensively against alcohol consumption, untouchability, caste discrimination and for women emancipation in Gujarat and outside.
- ❖ Integrated the farmer's cause in Kheda Satyagraha (1918) and Bardoli Satyagraha (1928) with the national freedom movement.
- ❖ Women of Bardoli bestowed the title 'Sardar' on Vallabhbhai Patel, which means 'a Chief or a Leader'.
- ❖ Remembered as the 'Patron Saint of India's Civil Servants' as he established the modern all-India services system.
- ❖ Known as the "Iron Man of India" for playing an important role in unification and integration of Indian princely states into the Indian federation and for convincing princely states to align with the Indian Union.

Q343. Who was the President of the Indian National Congress at the time of partition of India? (65th BPSC exam)

- A. JB Kripalani
- B. Jawaharlal Nehru
- C. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- D. C Rajagopalachari

Ans. A. JB Kripalani

- ❖ His original name was **Jivatram Bhagwandas Kripalani** but was popularly known as Acharya Kripalani.
- ❖ He earned the moniker '**Acharya**' around 1922 when he was teaching at the **Gujarat Vidyapith**, founded by the Mahatma a couple of years before.
- ❖ He was actively involved in movements like Non-Cooperation Movement, Quit India Movement, and Salt Satyagraha.
- ❖ He was the **President** of Indian National Congress (**INC**) **at the time of independence**.
- ❖ He served in the **Interim Government of India (1946–1947)** and the **Constituent Assembly** of India.
- ❖ He became one of the founders of the Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party (KMPP) after independence leaving congress.
- ❖ Kripalani was **well-known as a Gandhian and a socialist & was a harsh critic of both Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi**.
- ❖ Kripalani moved the **first-ever No confidence motion in Lok Sabha in 1963**, immediately after the India-China War.
- ❖ He along with Vinoba Bhave, was involved in preservation and conservation activities throughout the 1970s.
- ❖ He was married to **Sucheta Kripalani**, India's **first woman Chief Minister**, who led Uttar Pradesh from 1963 to 1967. She remained in Congress after Independence.
- ❖ He was arrested during Emergency in 1975 and **My Times**, his **autobiography** published posthumously in 2004.

Q344. Which revolutionaries were hanged in the Kakori Train Robbery Case? (65th BPSC exam)

- A. Ram Prasad Bismil and Ashfaqulla
- B. Veer Savarkar and Vasudev Chapekar
- C. Prafulla Chandra Chaki and Khudiram Bose
- D. Surya Sen and Udham Singh

Ans. A. Ram Prasad Bismil and Ashfaqulla

- ❖ It is also called the **Kakori train robbery or Kakori Case** was a train robbery against the British Indian Government.
- ❖ It was organized by a revolutionary organization i.e., **Hindustan Republican Association (HRA)** under the leadership of Ram Prasad Bismil and supported by Ashfaqulla Khan, Rajendra Lahiri, Chandrashekhar Azad, Sachindra Bakshi, Keshab Chakravarty, Manmathnath Gupta, Murari Lal Gupta (Murari Lal Khanna), Mukundi Lal (Mukundi Lal Gupta) and Banwari Lal.
- ❖ **Objectives of this robbery**

- To fund the **Hindustan Republican Association (HRA)** under with funds stolen from the British administration.
 - To garner public attention by creating a positive image of the Hindustan Republican Association (HRA) among Indians.
- ❖ Ram Prasad Bismil, Ashfaqullah Khan and Roshan Singh were hanged on December 19, 1927 for involvement in the Kakori conspiracy.

Q345. Who wrote the book "India for Indians"? (65th BPSC exam)

- A. C R Das
- B. M G Ranade
- C. V D Savarkar
- D. S.N Banerjee

Ans. A. C R Das

Chittaranjan Das was the author of the book, "India for Indians"

Q346. Satyasodhak Samaj was founded by (65th BPSC exam)

- A. Dayanand Saraswati
- B. Jyotirao Phule
- C. Gandhiji
- D. Dr Baba Saheb Ambedkar

Ans. B. Jyotirao Phule

'Satyashodhak Samaj' was a social reform society founded by Jyotiba Phule in Pune, Maharashtra on 24 September 1873. It espoused a mission of education and increased social rights and political access for underprivileged group, focused especially on women, Shudras and Dalit in Maharashtra.

Q347. Who was the first woman President of the Indian National Congress? (65th BPSC exam)

- A. Kasturba Gandhi
- B. Mrs Annie Besant
- C. Sarojini Naidu
- D. Bhakti Laxmi Desai

Ans. B. Mrs Annie Besant

Mrs. Annie Besant was the first woman President of the Indian National Congress. She presided over in the 1917 Calcutta session of Indian National Congress.

Q348. Who was the first Satyagrahi of the Individual Satyagraha Movement? (65th BPSC exam)

- A. Sarojini Naidu
- B. C Rajagopalachari
- C. Vinoba Bhave
- D. Subhash Chandra Bose

Ans. C. Vinoba Bhave

Vinoba Bhave was the first satyagrahi of the Individual satyagraha movement. The Individual satyagraha was not only to seek independence but to affirm the right of speech.

Q349. Who was the founder of the "India House" in London? (65th BPSC exam)

- A. Shyamji Krishna Varma
- B. Rash Behari Bose
- C. Ramchandra
- D. Taraknath Das

Ans. A. Shyamji Krishna Varma

The India House was a group in London that was actively involved in the chance war in India and attracted Indian students studying in the UK as members. This organisation benefited from the contributions of **Bhikaji Cama and Shyamji Krishna Verma**. The focal point of progressive efforts for Indian independence outside of India became India House. Following the passing of a military officer named Curzon Wylie, the association's member **Madan Lal Dhingra** sold it in 1909

Organisation	Place	Year	Founder
India Home Rule Society(India House)	London	1904	Shyamji Krishna Verma
Abhinava Bharat	London	1906	Vikram Damodar Savarkar
Indian Independence League	California(USA)	1907	Tarak Nath das
Gadar Party	San Francisco	1913	Lala Hardayal
Indian Independence League	Berlin(Germany)	1914	Lala Hardayal and Virendra Nath Chattopadhyaya
Indian Independence League and Government	Kabul	1915	Raja Mahendra Prasad
Hind Association	-	1913	Sohan Singh Bhakna

Q350. Who wrote the book, "Deshar Katha"? (65th BPSC exam)

- A. Sakharam Ganesh Deuskar
- B. Rajendra Prasad
- C. Nivaran Chandra
- D. Murli Mohan Prasad

Ans. A. Sakharam Ganesh Deuskar

Sakharam Ganesh Deuskar was born on 17 December 1869 in a village near Deoghar, Jharkhand. A revolutionary journalist and a close associate of Sri Aurobindo, he was one of the major architects of the Indian Renaissance. Though being of Marathi origin, he was brought up in a Bengali set-up and acted as a bridge between Maharashtra and Bengal's renaissance. A prolific writer, he contributed to most of the revolutionary magazines of Bengali. The most influential one among them was the work 'Deshar Katha' which was later

translated in Hindi as 'Desh Ki Baat'. The book was based on the exploitation of the Indian economy by colonial British rule. It helped in mobilizing the masses for the Indian National Movement. Saktharam Ganesh Deuskar considered Bal Gangadhar Tilak as his political guru.

Q351. Who was the founder of the Indian National Congress? (65th BPSC exam)

- A. William Adam
- B. A.O Hume
- C. Rash Behari Bose
- D. Moti Nehru

Ans. B. A.O Hume

Allan Octavian Hume was the founder of Indian National Congress. It was important in the 1940s when India was fighting for independence from British rule. He was a British civil official who served in British India.

Q352. Who said, "Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it"? (65th BPSC exam)

- A. Bipin Chandra Pal
- B. Aurobindo Ghosh
- C. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- D. Subash Chandra Bose

Ans. C. Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Bal Gangadhar Tilak said that Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it, (Belgaum, 1916). Bal Gangadhar Tilak was born in 23 July 1856. He was an Indian nationalist, teacher, and an Independence activist.

Lokmanya Tilak

- ❖ **Bal Gangadhar Tilak**, commonly known as Lokmanya Tilak, was a prominent **Indian nationalist, freedom fighter, social reformer**, and **political leader** during the Indian independence movement.
- ❖ He was one of the prime architects of modern India and probably the **strongest advocate of Swaraj or Self Rule for India**.
- ❖ He is known for his slogan, "Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it."
- ❖ He was born as **Keshav Gangadhar Tilak** and his followers bequeathed upon him the title of '**Lokmanya**', meaning he who is revered by the people.
- ❖ **Extremist:**
 - He was considered a **radical Nationalist**.
 - The **British Government** termed him the "**Father of Indian Unrest**".
- ❖ **Organisations:**
 - He joined the **Indian National Congress Party** in the year **1890**.
 - He also helped found the **All India Home Rule League** in 1916–18 with G. S. Khaparde and Annie Besant.
 - **Tilak started his Home Rule League in Maharashtra, Central Provinces, and Karnataka and Berar region**. Besant's League was active in the rest part of India. It aimed to advocate for self-rule and **raise public awareness about India's right to govern itself**.

❖ **Literary works:**

- Tilak was a prolific writer and journalist. He **used his newspaper, "Kesari" (meaning Lion) in Marathi and later "Maratha" in English to disseminate nationalist ideas**.
- Some of his notable literary works include "**The Arctic Home in the Vedas**," where he presented his theory that the Vedas originated in the Arctic region, and "**Shrimad Bhagavad Gita Rahasya**," an interpretation of the Bhagavad Gita from a nationalist perspective.

❖ **Educationist:**

- Tilak believed in the power of education and **established the Deccan Education Society in Pune in 1884**.
- The society founded **Fergusson College and the New English School**, which played crucial roles in promoting modern education in Maharashtra.
- **Tilak taught mathematics at Fergusson College**.

❖ **Social Reform:** Lokmanya Tilak was also an advocate of social reform. He actively **supported the eradication of social evils like untouchability and child marriage and promoted education for women**.

❖ **Lal-Bal-Pal:** He had popular leaders such as **Bipin Chandra Pal and Lala Lajpat Rai** as his political companions, and the three were popularly known as the '**Lal-Bal-Pal triumvirate**.'

❖ **Imprisonments:** He was **arrested for sedition on multiple occasions**. His most **prolonged incarceration lasted from 1908 to 1914**, during which he wrote the famous book "**Gita Rahasya**" (The Secret of the Bhagavad Gita).

❖ In 1916 he concluded the **Lucknow Pact** with **Mohammed Ali Jinnah**, which provided for **Hindu-Muslim unity in the nationalist struggle**.

Q353. Rabindranath Tagore gave up his "knighthood" because of (65th BPSC exam)

- A. Brutal suppression of Civil Disobedience Movement
- B. Execution of Bhagat Singh
- C. Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy
- D. Chauri Chaura Incident

Ans. C. Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy

The Jallianwala Bagh massacre, also known as the Amritsar massacre took place on 13 April 1911. After Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy Rabindranath Tagore gave up his Knighthood title in condemnation of the tragedy.

Q354. Who established the "Servants of India Society"? (65th BPSC exam)

- A. Lala Lajpat Rai
- B. Bipin Chandra Pal
- C. Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- D. Bhagat Singh

Ans. C. Gopal Krishna Gokhale

Gopal Krishna Gokhale established the servants of India society in Pune on 12th June 1905. The society organized

many campaigns to promote education, sanitation, healthcare and fight the social evils of untouchability and discrimination, oppression of women and domestic abuse.

Prominent moderate leaders

Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee	❖ The first president of the INC. ❖ Lawyer by profession. First Indian to act as Standing Counsel.
G Subramania Aiyer	❖ Founded 'The Hindu' newspaper where he criticised British imperialism. ❖ Also founded Tamil newspaper 'Swadesamitran'. ❖ Co-founded the Madras Mahajana Sabha.
Gopal Krishna Gokhale	❖ Regarded as Mahatma Gandhi's political guru. ❖ Founded the Servants of India Society.
Sir Surendranath Banerjee	❖ Also called 'Rashtraguru' and 'Indian Burke'. ❖ Founded the Indian National Association which later merged with the INC. ❖ Cleared the Indian Civil Service but was discharged due to racial discrimination. ❖ Founded newspaper 'The Bengalee'.
Rash Behari Ghosh	Rash Behari Ghose (also spelt Ras Behari Ghosh) was born on 23rd December 1845. He was a moderate Congress leader, eminent legal expert, social worker and a philanthropist. He was born in Bankura District of the Bengal Presidency.
R C Dutt	He was the president of Indian National Congress in 1899. He was also a member of the Bengal Legislative Council.
M G Ranade	Rao Bahadur Mahadev Govind Ranade, popularly referred to as Nyayamurti Ranade or Justice Ranade, was an Indian scholar, social reformer, judge and author.
Pherozeshah Mehta	Sir Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta was an Indian politician and lawyer from Bombay. He was knighted by the British Government in India for his service to the law. He became the Municipal commissioner of Bombay Municipality in 1873 and its president four times – 1884, 1885, 1905 and 1911.
Madan Mohan Malaviya	Madan Mohan Malaviya was an Indian scholar, educational reformer and politician notable for his role in the Indian independence movement. He was president of the Indian National Congress four times and the founder of Akhil Bharat Hindu Mahasabha.
P. Ananda Charlu	Sir Panapakkam Anandacharlu was an Indian advocate, freedom fighter and one of the early doyens of the Indian National Congress. He was the President of the Nagpur session of the Indian National Congress held in 1891.
William Wedderburn	Sir William Wedderburn, 4th Baronet, JP DL was a British civil servant and politician who was a Liberal Party member of Parliament. Wedderburn was one of the founding members of the Indian National Congress. He was also the president of Congress in 1889 and 1910, for the Allahabad session.
Badruddin Tyabji	Badruddin Tyabji was an Indian lawyer, activist, and politician during the British Raj. Tyabji was the first Indian to practice as a barrister of the High Court of Bombay who served as the third President of the Indian National Congress.
Dinshaw Wacha	Sir Dinshaw Edulji Wacha was a Parsi politician from Bombay. He was one of the founding members of the Indian National Congress. Wacha was also the president of the Congress in 1901.

Q355. Which of the following was not a reason for making the sepoys of the East India Company rebellious? (64th BPSC)

- The efforts of the officers of the Company to spread Christianity
- The order to the sepoys to travel on ships
- The stoppage of batta
- The inefficiency of the officers

Ans. D. The inefficiency of the officers

- ❖ The inefficiency of officers was not a reason for making the sepoys of the East India Company rebellious.
- ❖ The reasons as given below made the sepoys of the East India Company rebellious.

- The efforts of the officers of the Company to spread Christianity.
- The order to the sepoys to travel on ships.
- The stoppage of batta.

Q356. Whom among the following did not rebel against the British East India company's control over them? (64th BPSC exam)

- Raja of Vijaynagaram
- Nizam of Hyderabad
- Polygar of Tamil Nadu
- Dewan Velu Thampi of Travancore

Ans. B. Nizam of Hyderabad

The Nizam of Hyderabad was the first to enter into a Subsidiary Alliance System. Tipu Sultan of Mysore was

refused as a part of this alliance, but after the British victory in the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War, they became forced to become a part of a subsidiary alliance and it became a subsidiary state. After that, the Nawab of Awadh accepted the Subsidiary Alliance, in 1801. After the Third Anglo-Maratha War, other groups were forced to join in the alliance that the Maratha ruler Baji Rao II also accepted a subsidiary alliance. On behalf of that many of the states to become part of an alliance like Hyderabad (1798 and 1800), Tanjore (1799), Awadh (1801), Bhonsle (1803), and Indore (1817) are forced to become part of it. The term "Subsidiary Alliance" was first introduced by French Governor Dupleix.

There are certain Key points of the Subsidiary Alliance:

- ❖ The allies of the Indian state's rulers were forced to accept the permanent stronghold of the British Army within their territories and they were compelled to pay a subsidy for its maintenance.
- ❖ The Indian ruler has no permission to employ any European in their service. They can only employ with prior approval of the British.
- ❖ They could not be ready to discuss with any other Indian rulers without consulting the Governor-General.
- ❖ A British occupant was also stationed in the Indian Court.
- ❖ The rulers who enter into a subsidiary alliance have no permission to join any alliance that includes any other power or announce war against any power without the agreement of the British.

Q357. The Indigo Rebellion was about (64th BPSC)

- A. The peasant not wanting to grow Indigo but being forced to
- B. The peasant wanting to grow Indigo but being forced not to
- C. The peasant not wanting to grow Indigo but being forced to grow at price that was unacceptable
- D. A protest movement that carried an Indigo coloured flag

Ans. C. The peasant not wanting to grow Indigo but being forced to grow at price that was unacceptable

The Indigo Rebellion was a revolt led by the peasants of Bengal in 1859-60. The peasants were forced to grow indigo in place of food crops by the planters as its cultivation was more profitable for the planters. The peasants were also not paid properly for the produce and the system was very exploitative. Nil Darpan, the play written by Dinabandhu Mitra in 1858-59, portrayed the farmer's situation in Bengal.

Q358. The immediate cause of the "Deccan Riots of 1875" was (64th BPSC)

The shadow of a famine
High Interest rates charged by Mahajans
High Land revenue rates

Protest against imposition of religious reforms

Ans. B. High Interest rates charged by Mahajans

The Deccan peasants uprising was directed mainly against the excesses of the **Marwari** and **Gujarati money lenders**.

- ❖ The ryots suffered heavy taxation under the **Ryotwari system**. The land revenue was also raised by 50% in 1867.
- ❖ **Social Boycott**: In 1874, the ryots organised a **social boycott movement** against the moneylenders.
 - They refused to buy from the moneylenders' shops and cultivate their fields.
 - The barbers, washermen, and shoemakers refused to serve them.
- ❖ This social boycott spread rapidly to the villages of **Poona, Ahmednagar, Solapur and Satara** and was transformed into agrarian riots with systematic attacks on the moneylenders' houses and shops.
- ❖ The Government succeeded in repressing the movement. As a conciliatory measure, the **Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act** was passed in 1879.

Q359. Rajni Palme Dutt said, "They both fought and collaborated with Imperialism". Which political grouping he was referring to? (64th BPSC)

- A. The Indian National Congress
- B. The Communist Party of India
- C. The Swaraj Party
- D. Hindustan Socialist Republican Association

Ans. A. The Indian National Congress

Rajani Palme Dutt was a journalist affiliated to the Communist Party of Great Britain (CPGB). He founded and edited a monthly magazine, Labour. In his book, he mentioned that the Congress was instituted by the British Government. Further he noted that the Congress both fought and collaborated with Imperialism.

"Rajni Palme Dutt quoted regarding "The Indian National Congress" that they both fought and collaborated with Imperialism.

Q360. Which of the following was not a "nationalist" newspaper? (64th BPSC)

- A. The Hindu
- B. Bengalee
- C. The Mahratta
- D. The Times of India

Ans. D. The Times of India

The nationalist movement from 1870 to 1918 utilized the Indian press for political propaganda and education. Newspapers like The Hindu, Bengalee, Mahratta and Amrita Bazar Patrika played crucial roles for the Indian press.

'The Times of India' was not a 'nationalist' newspaper. Originally paper was established, as 'The Bombay Times' and Journal of Commerce to serve the British residents of Western India. It's name was changed to The 'Times of India' in 1861

Newspapers : Editors

The Hindu : G. Subramania Iyer

Mahratta : Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Bengalee : Surendranath Banerjee

Q361. Identify the correct combination from the options given below for Prarthana Samaj, Young India, Lokhitvadi, Satyasodhak Samaj, Rehnumai Mazdayasan Sabha. (64th BPSC)

- Gopal Hari Deshmukh, Atmaram Pandurang, Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, Jyotiba Phule, Naoroji Furdonji.
- Atmaram Pandurang, Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, Gopal Hari Deshmukh, Jyotiba Phule, Naoroji Furdonji.
- Atmaram Pandurang, , Jyotiba Phule, Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, Gopal Hari Deshmukh, Naoroji Furdonji.
- Naoroji Furdonji, Atmaram Pandurang, Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, Gopal Hari Deshmukh, Jyotiba Phule.

Ans. B. Atmaram Pandurang, Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, Gopal Hari Deshmukh, Jyotiba Phule, Naoroji Furdonji.

The correct combination is:

Prarthna Samaj → Atmaram Pandurang

Young India → Mahatma Gandhi

Lokhitvadi → Gopal Hari Deshmukh

Satyashodhak Samaj → Jyotiba Phule

Rehnumai Mazdayasan Sabha → Naoroji Furdonji

Q362. Bal Gangadhar Tilak came to be known as "Lokmanya Tilak" when (64th BPSC)

- He became a popular teacher
- He started a popular newspaper
- The government accused him in the Rand Murder case
- He started the Shivaji and Ganpati Festivals
- None of the above/More than one of the above

Ans. E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Bal Gangadhar Tilak was popularly known as "Lokmanya" which means accepted by the people as their leader. There is an ambiguity about the exact time when he began to be referred as, "Lokmanya" The official answer key of 64th BPSC mentions (E) as correct Answer.

Rand Murder case

- ❖ The first political assassination of a British officer in India post-1857 Revolt.
- ❖ Brothers Damodar, Balkrishna and Vasudeo Chapekar shot at WC Rand, ICS, Chairman of the Special Plague Committee in 1897.
- ❖ Rand's military escort Lieutenant Ayerst died on the spot whereas Rand died a few days later due to wounds.
- ❖ The brothers were against the atrocities committed by the British authorities under Rand during the plague epidemic in Pune.
- ❖ The government in order to curb the spread of the epidemic ended up harassing Indians and employing extreme measures.
- ❖ All the three brothers were hanged for the assassination.

Q363. How old was Bhagat Singh when he threw a bomb in the assembly in protest against the government? (64th BPSC)

- 21 years

- A little more than 21 years
- 25 years
- A little more than 25 years

Ans. B. A little more than 21 years

Bhagat Singh was born in 1907 in Lyallpur district of Punjab. On 8th April 1929, Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt, threw two bombs into the assembly chamber from its public gallery while it was in session and were arrested. Hence, at that time Bhagat Singh was a little more than 21 years.

Q364. The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre happened in the context of which Gandhian Satyagraha? (64th BPSC)

- Swadeshi Satyagraha
- Rowlatt Satyagraha
- Bardoli Satyagraha
- Individual Satyagraha

Ans. B. Rowlatt Satyagraha

Rowlatt Act

It was based on the recommendations made in the previous year to the Imperial Legislative Council by the Rowlatt Commission, headed by the British judge, Sir Sydney Rowlatt, to investigate the "seditious conspiracy" of the Indian people. It was officially known as Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act but popularly known as the Rowlatt Act. The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place on 13th April 1919 at Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar, when the police on the order of acting Brigadier-General R.E.H. Dyer open fire on a peaceful gathering of unarmed people. The massacre happened during protest by peoples against the arrest of leaders Dr. Satya Pal and Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew.

Q365. From the options given below, find the correct combination of the names of editors of the nationalist newspapers, The Hindu, Kesari, Bengalee, Hindustani, Sudharak. (64th BPSC)

- Surendra Nath Banerjee, G. Subramania Iyer, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Ganga Prasad Verma, Gopal Krishna Gokhale.
- Bal Gangadhar Tilak , G. Subramania Iyer, Surendra Nath Banerjee, Ganga Prasad Verma, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Surendra Nath Banerjee.
- Subramania Iyer, Bal Gangadhar Tilak , Ganga Prasad Verma, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Surendra Nath Banerjee.
- Subramania Iyer, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Surendra Nath Banerjee, Ganga Prasad Verma, Gopal Krishna Gokhale

Ans. D. G. Subramania Iyer, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Surendra Nath Banerjee, Ganga Prasad Verma, Gopal Krishna Gokhale

The correct combination of newspaper and their editor's

- ❖ The Hindu – G. Subramania Iyer
- ❖ Kesari – Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- ❖ Bengalee – Surendra Nath Banerjee
- ❖ Hindustani – Ganga Prasad Verma
- ❖ Sudharak – Gopal Krishna Gokhale

Q366. So always with the assent and often to the dictates of the Chamber of Commerce, the government of India is carried on and this is the "White Man's Burden". Who said this? (64th BPSC)

- A. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
- B. Mahatma Gandhi
- C. Sachchidananda Sinha
- D. Rajendra Prasad

Ans. C. Sachchidananda Sinha

Sachchidanand, Sinha was critique of British economic policies followed in India. The above mentioned phrase was written by him in his publication "Indian Nation".

Sachchidananda Sinha (10 November 1871 – 6 March 1950) was an Indian lawyer, parliamentarian, and journalist. He was the first President of the Indian Constitutional Assembly which drafted the Constitution of India. He, along with Mahesh Narayan, is considered to be the main architects of the modern state of Bihar.

Q367. Who began the Faraizi Movement? (64th BPSC)

- A. Haji Shariatullah
- B. Syed Ahmed
- C. Sultan Sikander
- D. MA Jinnah

Ans. A. Haji Shariatullah

- ❖ The movement, also called the Faraizi Movement because of its emphasis on the Islamic pillars of faith, was founded by **Haji Shariatullah** in 1818.
- ❖ Its scene of action was East Bengal, and it aimed at the eradication of social innovations or un-Islamic practices current among the Muslims of the region and draw their attention to their duties as Muslims.
- ❖ Under the leadership of **Dudu Mian**, the movement became revolutionary from 1840 onwards.
 - He gave the movement an organisational system from the village to the provincial level with a khalifa or authorised deputy at every level.
 - The Faraizi organised a paramilitary force armed with clubs to **fight the zamindars who were mostly Hindu**, though there were some Muslim landlords too, besides the indigo planters.
 - Dudu Mian asked his **followers not to pay rent**.
 - The organisation even established its own Law courts.
- ❖ Dudu Mian was arrested several times, and his arrest in 1847 finally weakened the movement. The movement survived merely as a religious movement without political overtones after the death of Dudu Mian in 1862.

Q368. Who wrote the book, "Poverty and Un-British Rule" in India? (64th BPSC)

- A. R.C Dutt
- B. Dadabhai Naoroji
- C. Bipin Chandra Pal
- D. Lajpat Rai

Ans. B. Dadabhai Naoroji
Dadabhai Naoroji

- ❖ Known as the 'Grand old man of India.'
- ❖ He became the first Indian to become a member of the House of Commons in Britain.
- ❖ Authored 'Poverty and Un-British Rule in India' which focused on the economic drain of India because of British policies. This led to an enquiry on the matter.

Q369. Who raised the Flag of Independence at the Congress Session of 1929? (64th BPSC)

- A. Maulana Mohammad Ali
- B. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
- C. Vallabhbhai Patel
- D. Subash Chandra Bose

Ans. B. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

The flag of India was hoisted by Jawaharlal Nehru on 31 December 1929 on the banks of Ravi river, in Lahore. The Congress asked the people of India to observe 26 January as Independence Day (see Legacy).

Q370. Bombay Presidency Association was established by (63rd BPSC)

- A. Pherozeshah Mehta
- B. KT Telang
- C. W.C Banerjee
- D. Tayabji
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Ans. E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Pherozeshah Mehta, K.T. Telang, Badruddin Tyabji and others formed the Bombay Presidency Association in 1885. The reactionary policies of Lytton and the Ilbert Bill controversy caused political commotion in Bombay and led to the formation of Bombay Presidency Association.

Q371. Who established Imperial Cadet Corps? (63rd BPSC)

- A. Lord Minto
- B. Lord Curzon
- C. Lord Lytton
- D. Lord Rippon

Ans. B. Lord Curzon

Imperial Cadet Corps (ICC) was established by Lord Curzon in 1901, with the aim of providing military education and special officer training to young men from royal aristocratic families in India. The ICC was disbanded in 1917 owing to ambiguity in its purpose.

Q372. The declaration of Partition of Bengal was done on (63rd BPSC)

- A. 19th July, 1905
- B. 7th August, 1905
- C. 15th August, 1905
- D. 16th October, 1905

Ans. D. 16th October, 1905

- ❖ On **19 July 1905** – Proposal of Partition of Bengal was presented.
- ❖ On **20 July 1905** – Proposal of Partition of Bengal passed.
- ❖ On **7 August 1905** – Rabindra Nath Tagore called a meeting at Calcutta town hall in which extremist,

moderates and all sections of society participated. In this meeting proposal of Swadeshi and Boycott was passed.

The Partition:

- ❖ Viceroy : Lord Curzon
- ❖ Secretary of State : Ridley
- ❖ Date of implementation : 16 October 1905
- ❖ Reason : Partition was done on administrative grounds.
- ❖ Bengal was divided into 2 parts – East Bengal and Bengal.
- ❖ **East Bengal**
 - Population : 3.1Crore; in which Hindus were 1.2 Crore and Muslims were 1.8 Crore. It became a Muslim majority area. The capital was made Dhaka.
- ❖ **Bengal**
 - Population : 5.4Crore; in which Hindus were 1.2Crore and Muslims were 0.9Crore. It became a Hindu majority area. The capital was made Kolkata.
- ❖ **16 October 1905** was celebrated as **Raksha Bandhan Diwas, Friendship Day, Mass-Unity Day and mourning day.**

Q373. Who was given life punishment for the murder of Colonel Wylie? (63rd BPSC)

- A. Madan Lal Dhangra
- B. Udham Singh
- C. Bhagat Singh
- D. Manmathanath

Ans. A. Madan Lal Dhangra

Colonel Wylie was assassinated by Madan Lal Dhangra at the Imperial Institute while attending an event organized by the National Indian Association in 1909 in London. Madan Lal Dhangra was a member of India House in London. Udham Singh killed Michel O' Dwyer, the former Lieutenant - Governor of the Punjab. Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev & Rajguru were hanged for killing of British officer J.P. Saunders on 23rd March. 1931.

Q374. The post of the Indian High Commission was created by which Act? (63rd BPSC)

- A. The Indian Councils Act, 1909
- B. The Government of India Act, 1919
- C. The Government of India Act, 1935
- D. The India Independence Act, 1947

Ans. B. The Government of India Act, 1919

The post of the Indian High Commission was created by the Government of India Act, 1919. The first High Commissioner for India was Indian civil service officer Sir William Stevenson Meyer, and the first of Indian origin was Sir Dadiba Merwanji Dalal.

Government of India Act, 1919

- ❖ It is also known as **Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms**.
- ❖ The central and provincial legislatures were authorised to make laws on their respective list of subjects. **Dyarchy system of government was introduced.**
- ❖ It divided the provincial subjects into two parts—transferred and reserved.

- The transferred subjects - administered by the Governor with the aid of Ministers responsible to the legislative council.
- The reserved subjects - administered by the Governor and his executive council without being responsible to the legislative council.
- ❖ Bicameralism and direct elections were introduced in the country. Indian Legislative Council was replaced by a Bicameral Legislature consisting of an Upper House (Council of State) and a Lower House (Legislative Assembly).
- ❖ The majority of members of both the Houses were chosen by direct election.
- ❖ A Central Public Service Commission was set up in 1926 for recruiting civil servants.

Q375. The Indian National Congress did not take part in which of the following Round Table conferences? (63rd BPSC)

- A. First
- B. Second
- C. Third
- D. Participated in all
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Ans. E. None of the above/More than one of the above

The Indian National Congress did not take part in 1st and 3rd Round Table Conferences.

2ND Round Table Conference(7 September to 1 December, 1931)

- ❖ INC attended this conference.
- ❖ Mahatma Gandhi, when visited London to participate in the Second Round Table Conference, stayed at Kingsley Hall.
- ❖ Winston Churchill called Mahatma Gandhi as the half-naked Fakir in the second round table conference.

Q376. Mahatma Gandhi preside over which session of the Indian National Congress? (63rd BPSC)

- A. 1922
- B. 1924
- C. 1928
- D. 1930

Ans. B. 1924

- ❖ The Belgaum session of 1924 was the only session of INC Presided over by Mahatma Gandhi.
- ❖ Gaya session of 1922 was presided over by Chittaranjan Das.
- ❖ Calcutta session of 1928 was presided over by M.L. Nehru.
- ❖ Karachi session of 1930 was presided over by J.L. Nehru.

Q377. Who was not member of the Cabinet Mission? (63rd BPSC)

- A. Pethick Lawrence
- B. Wavell
- C. Stanford Cripps
- D. A.V Alexander

Ans. B. Wavell

The mission had three members mentioned with their posts in the table below:

Cabinet Members	Mission Designation
Pethick Lawrence	Secretary of State for India
Stafford Cripps	President of the Board of Trade
A.V. Alexander	First Lord of Admiralty

Major recommendations of the Commission were

- ❖ The subcontinent was to be divided into three major groups of provinces: Sections A, B and C.
 - Section A : Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, which were of Hindu Majority.
 - Section B : Punjab, North-West Frontier Province and Sind, these were Muslim majority areas.
 - Section C : Bengal and Assam Muslim majority areas.
- ❖ Rejection of a full-fledged Pakistan.
- ❖ Provincial to have autonomy and residual powers. Common centre for defence, communications and external affairs.
- ❖ Three-tier executive and legislature at province, princely states and union level.
- ❖ Local provincial governments were to have the choice of opting out of the group in, which they found themselves should a majority of their populace vote to do so.
- ❖ A Constituent Assembly was to be formed by proportional representation, which will form the interim government.

Q378. Who wrote the pamphlet "Now or Never"? (63rd BPSC)

- A. Md. Jinnah
- B. Md. Iqbal
- C. Rahmat Ali
- D. Khafi Khan

Ans. C. Rahmat Ali

'Now or Never' Pamphlet was written and published by Choudhry Rahmat Ali in 1933. In this pamphlet the concept of a separate muslim state was not only highlighted but the names. "Pakistan" was also proposed for it. This Pamphlet was circulated to the delegate of the 3rd Round Table Conference in 1932.

Q379. Who declared "Sati" illegal? (63rd BPSC)

- A. Warren Hastings
- B. William Bentick
- C. Cornwallis
- D. Curzon

Ans. B. William Bentick

The Bengal Sati Regulation, 1829 had banned the Sati Practice in entire jurisdiction of British India. It was passed on 4th December 1829 by the Governor General Lord William Bentinck. Raja Rammohan Roy was a vociferous campaigner against sati.

Q380. When was Punjab Land Alienation Act passed? (63rd BPSC)

- A. 1850
- B. 1895
- C. 1900
- D. 1905

Ans. C. 1900

The Punjab Land Alienation Act was enacted by the Government of Punjab in 1900. It was a piece of Legislation introduced by the British Government with the aim of limiting the transfer of land ownership in Punjab Province.

Q381. Who was the ruler of India when the English East India company was formed? (63rd BPSC)

- A. Aurangzeb
- B. Akbar
- C. Jahangir
- D. Humayun

Ans. B. Akbar

The English East India Company was founded in 1600. Akbar was Mughal Emperor from 1556 until his death in 1605. During his regime, the East India Company discontinued calling itself subject of the Mughal Emperor and issuing coins in his name.

In 1612 Sir Thomas Roe visited to Mughal Emperor Jahangir to arrange for a commercial treaty that would give the company exclusive rights to reside and build factories in Surat and other areas. In return, the company offered to provide the Emperor with goods and rarities from the European market. Jahangir accepted the proposal and the company created trading posts in Surat (where a factory was built in 1613), Madras (1639), Bombay (1668), and Calcutta (1690).

Q382. Which of the following Princely states was not annexed by the British? (63rd BPSC)

- A. Sind
- B. Gwalior
- C. Awadh
- D. Satara

Ans. B. Gwalior

The Doctrine of Lapse was an annexation policy followed widely by Lord Dalhousie for the extension of British Paramountcy. Under the terms of Doctrine of Lapse the company annexed many Princely States via Satara (1848), Jaitpur and Sambalpur (1849), Jhansi (1853), Nagpur (1854) Tanjor and Arcot (1855), Udaipur and Awadh (1856). Sind was ruled by Baluchi chiefs collectively known as Amir of Sindh. Baluchis were defeated at the Battle of Miani & Battle of Dobo in 1843 & Sind was annexed to the British empire in India. However, Gwalior was not annexed by the British.

Q383. What was the ultimate goal of Gandhiji's Salt Satyagraha? (63rd BPSC)

- A. Repeal of Salt Laws
- B. Curtailment of the government's power
- C. Economic Relief to the Common People

- D. Poornna Swaraj for India
E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Ans. E. None of the above/More than one of the above

On 12th March 1930, Gandhi set out from Sabarmati with 78 follower on a 241 mile march to the coastal town of Dandi on the Arabian Sea, to break the salt law by producing salt from sea water. The Salt March or Salt Satyagraha began on 12th March 1930 and continued till 6th April 1930. Salt Satyagraha led the mass Civil Disobedience Movement. The ultimate goal of Gandhiji Salt Satyagraha was:- Repeal of Salt laws, economic relief for common people. The declaration of Purna Swaraj came after the Dandi March.

Q384. The Moplah Rebellion of 1921 broke out in (63rd BPSC)

- A. Assam
B. Kerala
C. Punjab
D. Bengal

Ans. B. Kerala

Moplah Rebellion also known as the Moplah Riots of 1921, was the culmination of series of riots by Mappila Muslim of Kerala in the 19th and early 20th centuries against the British and the Hindu landlords in Malabar (Northern Kerala). This armed rebellion was led by Variyamkunnath Kunjahammed Haji.

Q385. The Swadeshi Movement took place in India during (63rd BPSC)

- A. The Champaran Satyagraha of Gandhiji
B. The Anti-Bengal Partition Agitation
C. The Protest against the Rowlatt Act
D. The Non Cooperation Movement

Ans. B. The Anti-Bengal Partition Agitation

The Indian National Congress (INC) in a meeting in 1905 resolved to condemn the partition of Bengal and support the Anti- Bengal partition and Swadeshi Movement. In the 1906 Congress Session held at Calcutta, the INC under the Presidentship of Dadabhai Naoroji declared self-government or Swaraj as the goal of INC. Although the movement was confined majorly to Bengal, it spread to other parts of India discussed as follows:

- ❖ In Poona and Bombay under Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- ❖ In Punjab under Lala Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh
- ❖ In Delhi under Syed Haider Raza
- ❖ In Madras under Chidambaram Pillai.

Q386. "The Muslims, if contented and satisfied, would become the greatest bulwark of British power in India". Who wrote it? (60-62nd BPSC)

- A. Herbert Risley
B. Lord Lytton
C. W.W Hunter
D. HN Brailsford

Ans. C. W.W Hunter

Scottish historian, Sir W.W. Hunter had written in his book named "The Indian Musalmans" that The Muslim, if

contented and satisfied, would become the greatest bulwark of British power in India.

Q387. Who was selected as the First President of All India Kisan Sabha at Lucknow in 1936? (60-62nd BPSC)

- A. NG Ranga
B. EMS Namboodripad
C. Swami Sahajananand Saraswati
D. Acharya Narendra Dev

Ans. C. Swami Sahajananand Saraswati

The All India Kisan Sabha was founded in Lucknow in April 1936 with Swami Sahajananand Saraswati as the President and N.G. Ranga as the General Secretary. A kisan manifesto was issued and a periodical under Indulal Yagnik started.

Q388. In my belief, Congress is tottering to its fall and one of my great ambitions while in India is to assist it to a peaceful demise". Who wrote it? (60-62nd BPSC)

- A. Lord Lytton
B. Lord Dufferin
C. Lord Curzon
D. Lord Minto

Ans. C. Lord Curzon

In 1900, Lord Curzon wrote that "In my belief, Congress is to tottering to its fall and one of my great ambitions while in India is to assist it to a peaceful demise" to the British foreign Minister in his Letter.

Q389. Sir Michael O'Dwyer was shot dead on March 13, 1940 in London by (60-62nd BPSC)

- A. Madan Lal Dhillon
B. MPT Acharya
C. VD Savarkar
D. Udham Singh

Ans. D. Udham Singh

Udham Singh had assassinated Michael O' Dwyer, the Lieutenant Governor who presided over the brutal British suppression of the 1919 protest in Punjab on 13th March 1940. Udham Singh was hanged in 1940 for his deed.

Personalities Associated with Revolutionary Activities

- ❖ Damodar Chapekar, Balkrishna Chapekar – Lt.Amherst and Rand Assassination(1897)
- ❖ Vinayak Damodar Savarkar – Established Abhinav Bharat(1904)
- ❖ Pulin Das – Founded Anushilan Samiti at Dhaka(1902)
- ❖ Shyamji Krishna Verma and Madan Lal Dhillon – Established Home Rule Society at London
- ❖ Prafulla Chaki and Khudiram Bose – Threw bomb at Judge Kingsford
- ❖ Rash Behari Bose – Threw Bomb at Lord Hardinge(1912)
- ❖ Bhagat Singh – Assassinating Saunders(1928), Central Legislative Assembly bombing(8 April, 1929), Punjab Naujawan Bharat Sabha(1929)
- ❖ Rajguru - Assassinating Saunders(1928)
- ❖ Batukeshwar Dutt – Central Legislative Assembly Bombing(1929)

- ❖ Jatin Das(Bagha Jatin) – died after 63 days of Hunger Strike in prison(1929)
- ❖ Udham Singh – Assassination of Michael O' Dwyer in London

Q390. Who was the Prime Minister of England when the Montague-Chelmsford Act was passed in 1919? (60-62nd BPSC)

- A. Lloyd George
- B. George Hamilton
- C. Sir Samuel Hoare
- D. Lord Salisbury

Ans. A. Lloyd George

David Lloyd George (1863-1945) was the Prime Minister of United Kingdom, when the Montague Chelmsford Act was passed.

List of UK Prime Ministers: 1940-1957

Prime Ministers	Duration
Winston Churchill	10th May 1940- 26th July 1945
Clement Attlee	26th July 1945- 26th October 1951
Sir Winston Churchill	26th October 1951- 5th April 1955
Sir Anthony Eden	6th April 1955- 9th January 1957

Q391. Who is regarded as the "Mother of Indian Revolution"? (60-62nd BPSC)

- A. Annie Besant
- B. Snehlata Wadekar
- C. Sarojini Naidu
- D. Madam Bhikhaji Rustam Cama

Ans. D. Madam Bhikhaji Rustam Cama

Madam Bhikhaji Rustam Cama is referred to as the "Mother of the Indian Revolution. On 22nd August 1907, She became the first person to hoist Indian flag in Stuttgart in Germany.

Q392. Who became champion of socialism and wanted to overthrow of British rule, Princely states, Landlordism and Capitalism in 1933? (60-62nd BPSC)

- A. Rajendra Prasad
- B. Jawaharlal Nehru
- C. Bhulabhai Desai
- D. Sardar Patel

Ans. B. Jawaharlal Nehru

Jawaharlal Nehru became the champion of Socialism and wanted to overthrow British rule, Princely States, Landlordism and Capitalism in 1933.

Facts about Jawahar Lal Nehru:

- ❖ Jawahar Lal Nehru was born on November 14, 1889, in **Allahabad** (officially known as Prayagraj) to Pandit Motilal Nehru and Swarup Rani.
- ❖ He went to Trinity College in Cambridge in October 1907 and graduated with a honours degree in natural science in 1910. After completing his degree in 1910, Nehru moved to London and studied law at Inner Temple Inn.
- ❖ After returning to India in August 1912, he enrolled himself as an **advocate of the Allahabad High Court.**

- ❖ Inspired by Mahatma Gandhi's ideology of fighting British imperialism, **Nehru joined the freedom struggle.**
- ❖ He became the **Indian National Congress president on two occasions** -- in 1919 and 1928. Jawaharlal Nehru was **first imprisoned in 1929.**
- ❖ In the 60s, he played a key role in the formation and operation of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM). NAM was a platform for newly liberated third-world colonies to empower each other during the Cold War while staying away from the two power blocs (Communist and Capitalist). It opposed "imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, and all forms of foreign aggression".
- ❖ **Nehru wrote several books**, including '**The Discovery of India**', '**Glimpses of World History**', and his **autobiography, 'Toward Freedom'**. A collection of letters he had written to his daughter Indira Gandhi was published as a book: 'Letters from a Father to His Daughter'.
- ❖ His elder sister **Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit was the first female president of the United Nations General Assembly**, and youngest sister, Krishna Hutheesing, became a noted writer.

Q393. The Chittagong Armoury Raid had been planned by (60-62nd BPSC)

- A. Surya Sen
- B. Chandan Dutta
- C. Vidhan Ghosh
- D. Jatin Das

Ans. A. Surya Sen

Chittagong armoury raid was an attempt by armed Indian independence fighters led by Surya Sen on 18th April 1930 to raid the Chittagong armoury of police and auxiliary forces in the Bengal presidency of British India. Surya Sen was arrested in February 1933 and hanged in January 1934.

Q394. Which journal was not associated with the revolutionary activities? (60-62nd BPSC)

- A. Sandhya
- B. Yugantar
- C. Ghadar
- D. Young India

Ans. D. Young India

'Young India' was a weekly Journal in English started by Mahatma Gandhi to spread his ideology of non-violence and resistance against the British while Sandhya, Yugantar and Ghadar Journals were associated with the revolutionary activities. Brahmanand Upadhyay through his Sandhya and Yugantar (brought out by a group associated with Barindra Kumar Ghosh) popularized swaraj and the Swadeshi Movement.

Q395. First Indian elected to the British House of Commons was "Dadabhai Naoroji", who contest on the ticket of (60-62nd BPSC)

- A. Liberal Party
- B. Labour Party

- C. Conservative Party
D. Communist Party

Ans. A. Liberal Party

Dada Bhai Naoroji was the first Indian to be elected to the membership in the British Parliament. He was elected on the ticket of Liberal Party for Finsbury Central at the 1892 general election. Dadabhai Naoroji was also known as the "Grand Old Man of India" and "Unofficial Ambassador of India"

Q396. Swaraj Party was formed following the failure of :- (60-62nd BPSC)

- A. Non-Cooperation Movement
B. Civil Disobedience Movement
C. Rowlatt Bill Satyagraha
D. Champaran Satyagraha

Ans. A. Non-Cooperation Movement

The Swaraj Party was formed in the aftermath of an important event such as withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement by Gandhiji, The Government of India Act of 1919 and the 1923 election. On 1st January 1923, Swaraj Party was established, with C.R. Das as President and Motilal Nehru as one of the Secretaries.

Q397. Who organized the "Khudai Khidmatgar" in 1929? (60-62nd BPSC)

- A. Abdul Ghaffar Khan
B. Ali Brothers
C. Ansari Brothers
D. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

Ans. A. Abdul Ghaffar Khan

'Khudai Khidmatgar' was founded by Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan in 1929, also known as 'Bacha Khan' and 'Frontier Gandhi'. Khudai Khidmatgar was a non-violent movement against British occupation of the Indian Sub-continent

Q398. The Cabinet Mission came to India in (60-62nd BPSC)

- A. February, 1942
B. March, 1942
C. April, 1942
D. May, 1942
E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Ans. E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Arrival of Cabinet Mission

- ❖ On **March 24, 1946**, the Cabinet Mission arrived in Delhi. It held lengthy discussions with Indian leaders from all parties and groups on the issues of:
 - interim government; and
 - principles and procedures for drafting a new constitution that would grant India independence.
- ❖ Because the Congress and the League were unable to reach an agreement on the fundamental issue of India's unity or partition, the mission proposed its own constitutional solution in May 1946.

Q399. The precursor of Indian National Congress was (60-62nd BPSC)

- A. British Indian Association
B. Indian Association
C. Indian National Union
D. Indian League

Ans. B. Indian Association

The Indian Association was the precursor of Indian National Congress. Indian Association was founded by Surendranath Banerjee and Ananda Mohan Bose in 1876. It later merged with INC in 1886.

Q400. Who is known as "Father of Dyarchy"? (60-62nd BPSC)

- A. Lord Clive
B. Lord Macaulay
C. Hector Munro
D. Sir Lionis Cartia

Ans. D. Sir Lionis Cartia

The Dyarchy is believed to have its roots in Sir Lionel Curtis. The Government of India Act (1919) established the double-government system known as Dyarchy for the British Indian provinces. British diplomat and novelist Lionel George Curtis (1872–1955) wrote works that influenced the development of the Commonwealth of Nations.

Q401. Akhil Bhartiya Kisan Congress was founded in (60-62nd BPSC)

- A. 1936 AD
B. 1939 AD
C. 1942 AD
D. 1945 AD

Ans. A. 1936 AD

The All India Kisan Sabha was formed in 1936 at Lucknow. All India Kisan Sabha is also known as 'Akhil Bhartiya Kisan Sabha'. The Akhil Bharatiya Kisan Sabha was formed by Prof. N.G. Ranga, and Swami Sahajananda Saraswati was its president. It had presented the peasant's rights to the Indian National Congress.

Q402. In which of the following years, Surendra Nath Banerjee was eliminated from Indian Civil Services? (60-62nd BPSC)

- A. 1874 AD
B. 1877 AD
C. 1885 AD
D. 1892 AD

Ans. A. 1874 AD

Surendranath Banerjee was an Indian nationalist during the British rule. He was the second Indian after Satyendranath Tagore to qualify Indian Civil Service examination. In 1874, he was dismissed from his service for a minor and apparently inadvertent procedural error.

Q403. Which among the following Viceroy Period, the title of Rai Bahadur and Khan Bahadur were began to be conferred to Indians? (60-62nd BPSC)

- A. Lord Rippon
- B. Lord Lytton
- C. Lord Mayo
- D. Lord Dufferin

Ans. B. Lord Lytton

The title of Rai Bahadur and Khan Bahadur began to be conferred to Indians during the reign of Lord Lytton. He was the viceroy of India from 1876 to 1880.

Q404. In which year was the regulating Act passed? (56-59th BPSC)

- A. 1757 AD
- B. 1765 AD
- C. 1773 AD
- D. 1793 AD

Ans. C. 1773 AD

Regulating Act of 1773

- ❖ The Governor of Bengal was designated as the Governor-General of Bengal and he was nominated as Governor-General for all the three Presidencies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay.
- ❖ Executive Council of four members was created to assist Governor-General in the administration. Supreme Court at Calcutta was established in 1774.
- ❖ It comprised of One Chief Justice and three other judges.
- ❖ Court of Directors (governing body of the Company) had to report on its revenue, civil and military affairs in India to British Government.

Q405. Who was the Governor General of India in 1857? (56-59th BPSC)

- A. Lord Wellesley
- B. Lord Dalhousie
- C. Lord Canning
- D. Lord Minto

Ans. C. Lord Canning

Lord Canning was the Governor-General of India in 1857. After Government of India Act 1858 passed, the name of post Governor General of India changed to Viceroy of India. The Viceroy was appointed directly by the British Government. The first Viceroy of India was Lord Canning.

Q406. After which incident Mahatma Gandhi had called "Non Cooperation Movement" as his Himalayan Blunder? (56-59th BPSC)

- A. Chauri Chaura
- B. Kheda Satyagraha
- C. Nagpur Satyagraha
- D. Rajkot Satyagraha

Ans. A. Chauri Chaura

After the incident of Chauri-Chaura Mahatma Gandhi had called Non-Cooperation movement as his Himalayan Blunder. Chauri-Chaura was a violent incident where a large crowd of peasants set on fire a police station that killed 22

policeman and due to this incident Gandhi Ji called off the Non-Cooperation movement and called Non-cooperation movement as his Himalayan Blunder.

Important titles of Gandhiji → Concerned Person/Incident

- ❖ Kaiser-e-hind → During first world war(1915)
- ❖ Recruiting Sergeant → By Indian masses during first world war(1915)
- ❖ Coolie Barrister → British magistrate of South Africa
- ❖ Mahatma → Rabindra Nath Tagore
- ❖ Father of the nation → Subhash Chandra Bose
- ❖ One man boundary force → Lord Mountbatten
- ❖ Half-naked Fakir → Winston Churchill
- ❖ King of Beggars → Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya
- ❖ Babu → C.F Andrews and J.L Nehru
- ❖ Ajatshatru of modern times → Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- ❖ Malang Baba → Tribals of North-west India
- ❖ Karmveer → Associates in South Africa
- ❖ Bhangi Shiromani → During stay in South Africa

Q407. Which movement started after the "Partition of Bengal"? (56-59th BPSC)

- A. Civil Disobedience Movement
- B. Swadeshi Movement
- C. Quit India Movement
- D. Non Cooperation Movement

Ans. B. Swadeshi Movement

Swadeshi Movement was started as an anti-partition movement which was started to oppose Lord Curzon's decision of dividing the province of Bengal.

Q408. Who was the first Indian woman President of the Indian National Congress? (56-59th BPSC)

- A. Mrs Annie Besant
- B. Sucheta Kriplani
- C. Sarojini Naidu
- D. Indira Gandhi

Ans. C. Sarojini Naidu

- ❖ Sarojini Naidu became the first Indian woman president when she presided over 40th session of Indian National Congress held at Kanpur in 1925. Whereas Mrs. Anni Besant was remembered as first woman president of INC when she presided over Calcutta session in 1917.
- ❖ Naidu took part in the Non-Cooperation Movement launched by Gandhi in 1920 and was arrested several times for her involvement in various freedom activities.
- ❖ In 1930, Naidu was selected by Gandhi to lead the Salt Satyagraha, a nonviolent protest against the British monopoly on salt production in India.
- ❖ On May 21, Sarojini Naidu led 2,500 marchers on the Dharasana Salt Works, some 150 miles north of Bombay.
- ❖ In 1942, Sarojini Naidu was arrested during the "Quit India" movement and was jailed for 21 months with Gandhiji.

Q409. Where did Madam Cama hoist the first tricolour flag in 1907? (56-59th BPSC)

- A. London
- B. Paris
- C. Moscow
- D. Stuttgart

Ans. D. Stuttgart

Madam Bhikaji Cama unfurled India's tricolour flag of freedom at "Stuttgart" in Germany. An International Socialist Conference took place on 21st August, 1907 in Stuttgart, a city in Germany. On this occasion, she unfurled the India's tricolour flag. She was a Parsi revolutionary, who operated from Paris and Geneva and brought out journal "Bande Mataram".

Q410. Who founded the "Pagal Panth"? (56-59th BPSC)

- A. Bulle Shah
- B. Karam Shah
- C. Yaduvendra
- D. Swami Sahajananda

Ans. B. Karam Shah

Pagal Panthis were a mixture of the Hinduism, Sufism and Animism, which became prominent in Bengal in initial years of 19th century. The sect was founded by Karam Shah, and his son Tipu Shah led these people to uphold the religion and rights of the peasants in Bengal.

Q411. Who were the Faraizis? (56-59th BPSC)

- A. Followers of Haji Shariatullah
- B. Followers of Dadu
- C. Followers of the Arya Samaj
- D. Followers of the Muslim League

Ans. A. Followers of Haji Shariatullah

Faraizis were the followers of Haji Shariatullah. Faraizi movement was religious reform movement led by Haji Shariatullah Bengal.

Q412. The correct geographical location for the Ramosi Uprising was (56-59th BPSC)

- A. Western India
- B. Eastern Ghats
- C. Eastern India
- D. Western Ghats

Ans. D. Western Ghats

The Ramosis were the hilly tribes of the Western Ghats. The Ramosis served in the lower ranks of the Maratha army and police, revolted in Satara in 1822, under the leadership of Chittur Singh in protest against the heavy assessment of land revenue and the harsh methods of its collection

Tribal Movements in India

Year	Tribal Uprising	Features
1822-29	Ramosi Uprising	By the Ramosi tribals of western ghats, under Chittur Singh against Britisher's occupation of the region.

1829	Koli Uprising	The tribals of Gujrat and Maharashtra revolted against the Company's control in 1829, 1839, and again in 1844-48.
1868	Naikada Movement	Tribals of Madhya Pradesh and Gujrat against British and caste Hindus to establish Dharma Raj.
1870s	Kharwar Rebellion	Tribals of Bihar led by Bhagrit Majhi against revenue settlement activities.
1867	Bhuyan and Juang Rebellions	Leader – Ratna Nayak and Dharni Nayak Tribes of Keonjhar, Orissa revolted twice in 1867 and 1891.
1910	Bastar Revolt	By tribals of Jagdalpur against new feudal and forest levies.
1914-1919	Tana Bhagat Movement	Tribals of Chottanagpur, led by Jatra Bhagat, and Balram Bhagat revolted against the interference of outsiders.
1921-22	Chenchus Uprising	Tribals of Nallamalla Hills led by K. Hanumanthu revolted against the British forest laws.
1922-24	Rampa Rebellion	Led by Alluri Sitaraman Raju of Koyas, Andhra Pradesh against British interference.

North Eastern Frontier Tribal Movement

1828-33	Ahom's Revolt	In Assam against non-fulfilment of Britishers' promise to leave their region after the Burmese war.
1830s	Khasis Revolt	Led by Tirath Singh in the hills of Jaintia and Garo against the occupation of their region.
1830s	Singphos Rebellion	In Assam against occupation for their region by Britishers.
1917-19	Kuki Revolt	In Manipur, against British policies of recruiting labour during World War.
1920	Zeliangsong Movement	By tribes of Manipur against the failure of the British to protect them during Kuki violence.
1905-31	Naga Movement	By tribals of Manipur, led by Jadonang against British rule and to form Naga raj.

Q413. The Waghera Uprising happened in (56-59th BPSC)

- A. Surat
- B. Poona

- C. Calicut
D. Baroda

Ans. D. Baroda

The Waghera Uprising lasted from 1818 until 1820 took place in Baroda. Aside from hostility of foreign domination, the Waghera chiefs of Okha Mandal were obliged to take up arms by the exactions of Gaekwad of Baroda, which were supported by the British government.

Q414. In order to control the media in India, Acts were passed in (56-59th BPSC)

- A. 1835, 1867, 1878, 1908
B. 1854, 1864, 1872, 1910
C. 1854, 1872, 1908, 1910
D. 1867, 1908, 1910, 1919

Ans. A. 1835, 1867, 1878, 1908

Following acts were passed in British India –

- ❖ Press Act - 1835
- ❖ Registration Act - 1867
- ❖ Vernacular Press Act - 1878
- ❖ Newspaper (Incitement to Offences) Act – 1908

Q415. The process of split in the Congress in the early years of the twentieth century began over (56-59th BPSC)

- A. Strategies of the Congress Movement
B. Objectives of the Congress Movement
C. Participation of the people in the Congress movement
D. All of the above

Ans. D. All of the above

The process of split in the Congress in the early years of 20th century began over the differences between extremists and moderates which originated during Swadeshi movement. Extremists wanted to extend the Swadeshi and the boycott movement from Bengal to the rest of the country and they wanted to gradually extend the boycott from foreign goods to every form of association or cooperation with the colonial government. Moderates were of opposite views. Thus, correct option is (d)

Q416. “New Lamps for Old” was a series of articles [1893-94] that criticized the Congress for being out of touch with “proletariat. Who was the author of these articles? (56-59th BPSC)

- A. Aurobindo Ghose
B. A.O Hume
C. G.K Gokhale
D. B.G Tilak

Ans. A. Aurobindo Ghose

- ❖ Aurobindo Ghose was the author of “New Lamps for Old”, which was a series of articles [1893-94] that criticized Congress for being out of touch with “proletariat”.
- ❖ From 1902 to 1910 he partook in the struggle to free India from the British.
- ❖ The partition of Bengal in 1905 provoked Aurobindo to leave his job in Baroda and plunge into the nationalist

movement. He started the patriotic journal Bande Mataram to propagate radical methods and revolutionary tactics instead of supplication.

- ❖ He was arrested thrice by the British — twice for sedition and once for conspiring to “wage war”.
 - He was imprisoned in 1908 (Alipore Bomb case).
- ❖ Two years later he fled British India and found refuge in the French colony of Pondichéry (Puducherry), gave up overt political activities and embraced spiritual pursuits, soon to emerge as one of the most original thinkers, philosophers and spiritual masters.
 - He met Mirra Alfassa in Pondicherry, and their spiritual collaboration led to “Integral Yoga”.

Q417. The Nehru report was drafted by a committee headed by _____ and the subject was _____ (56-59th BPSC)

- A. Motilal Nehru and Jawaharlal Nehru, India’s relationship with the British empire.
B. Jawaharlal Nehru, Local Self-government in India
C. Motilal Nehru, Constitutional Arrangements in India
D. Jawaharlal Nehru: Constitutional Arrangements in India

Ans. C. Motilal Nehru, Constitutional Arrangements in India

- ❖ When Lord Birkenhead, secretary of State for Indian Affairs, challenged Indians to draft a constitution which is acceptable to all, then Indian political parties accepted the challenge. In all parties’ conference, 1928 a committee to draft a constitution was formed under leadership Motilal Nehru which submitted its report “Constitutional Arrangement in India”.
- ❖ The Nehru report was prepared by a committee headed by **Motilal Nehru**. The committee included **Tej Bahadur Sapru, Subhash Chandra Bose, M S Aney, Mangal Singh, Ali Imam, Shuaib Qureshi and G R Pradhan** as its members.
- ❖ It was done in response to a challenge posed by the Simon Commission and Lord Birkenhead.
- ❖ **Major recommendations of Nehru Report were as follows :**
 - *Dominion status on lines of self-governing dominions.*
 - *Rejection of separate electorates.*
 - *Joint electorates with reservation of seats for Muslims at the Centre and in provinces where they were in minority.*
 - *Linguistic provinces were demanded.*
 - *Nineteen Fundamental Rights including equal rights for women, right to form unions and Universal Adult Suffrage.*
 - *Responsible government at the Centre and in provinces. Full protection of the cultural and religious interests of Muslims.*
 - *Complete dissociation of State from religion.*

Q418. What was common relation between Katherine Mayo, Aldous Huxley, Charles Andrews and William Digby? (56-59th BPSC)

- A. They wrote commentaries on the condition of India during the British rule.
- B. They were supporters of the Indian National Movement.
- C. They were opponents of the Indian National Movement
- D. They were friends of Mahatma Gandhi

Ans. A. They wrote commentaries on the condition of India during the British rule.

Katherine Mayo, Aldous Huxley, Charles Andrews and William Digby wrote commentaries on condition of India during British rule.

Charles Freer Andrews was an **English missionary** whose experiences in India led him to advocate for Indian independence and for the rights of Indian labourers around the world. He was one of the closest friends of Mahatma Gandhi.

Q419. Who raised the demand of "Complete Independence" for the first time in 1921? (56-59th BPSC)

- A. Maulana Mohammad Ali
- B. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
- C. Mahatma Gandhi
- D. Maulana Hasrat Mohani

Ans. D. Maulana Hasrat Mohani

Maulana Hasrat Mohani was the first congress activist to demand complete independence (Poorna Swaraj) from the British in the Ahmedabad session of congress in 1921. He was a noted poet of the Urdu language. Excerpts of his works are Kulliyat-e-Hasrat Mohani, Nukaat-e-Sukhan, Mushahidaat-e-Zindaan, etc.

Q420. Identify the years those are closest of the founding of the Communist Party of India and RSS respectively. (56-59th BPSC)

- A. 1914, 1915
- B. 1925, 1925
- C. 1928, 1925
- D. 1925, 1929

Ans. B. 1925, 1925

In 1925, the Indian Communist Conference at Kanpur formalized the foundation of the Communist Party of India. Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh was established in 1925. It was founded by Keshav Baliram Hedgewar.

Q421. Which Round Table Conference was held in 1932? (56-59th BPSC)

- A. First
- B. Second
- C. Third
- D. Fourth

Ans. C. Third

3rd Round Table Conference (November 1932– December 1932)

- ❖ **Rahmat Ali** wrote the Pamphlet, "Now or Never; Are We to

Live or Perish Forever?" also known as the Pakistan declaration in 1933. He wrote this addressing British and Indian delegates during the **Third Round Table Conference**.

Participants of the Third Round table conference

- **Indian States' Representatives:** Dewan Kishen Pershad (Dewan of Hyderabad), Mirza Ismail (Dewan of Mysore), V. T. Krishnamachari (Dewan of Baroda), Wajahat Hussain (Jammu and Kashmir), Sir Sukhdeo Prasad (Udaipur, Jaipur, Jodhpur), D. A. Surve (Kolhapur), Raja Oudh Narain Bisarya (Bhopal), Manubhai Mehta (Bikaner), Nawab Liaqat Hayat Khan (Patiala), Fateh Naseeb Khan (Alwar State), L. F. Rushbrook Williams (Nawanagar), Raja of Sarila (small states)
- **British-Indian Representatives:** Aga Khan III, Sir Dr. Allama Muhammad Iqbal, B. R. Ambedkar (Depressed Classes separate Electorate), Ramakrishna Ranga Rao of Bobbili, Nanak Chand Pandit, A. H. Ghuznavi, Henry Gidney (Anglo-Indians), Hafiz Hidayat Hussain, M. R. Jayakar, Cowasji Jehangir, N. M. Joshi (Labour), Narasimha Chintaman Kelkar, Shahnawaz (Women), A. P. Patro, Tej Bahadur Sapru, Dr. Shafa'at Ahmad Khan, Sir Shadi Lal, Sir Nripendra Nath Sircar, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Muhammad Zafarullah Khan.

Outcome

Not much was achieved in this conference also. The recommendations of this conference were published in a White Paper in 1933 and later discussed in the British Parliament. The recommendations were analysed and the Government of India Act of 1935 was passed on its basis.

Q422. The Madras Mahajan Sabha was established in the year? (53-55th BPSC)

- A. 1880
- B. 1881
- C. 1882
- D. 1884

Ans. D. 1884

- ❖ In **1884** Madras Mahajan Sabha was established by **Viraraghavachari, P. Ananda-charlu and B. Subramaniya Aiyer**.
- ❖ The Madras Mahajan Sabha was formed in May, 1884 to co-ordinate the activities of local association and to 'provide a focus for the non-official intelligence spread up through the Presidency'. It was founded by **M. V. Raghavachari, G. Subrahmanyam Aiyar, Anand Charlu** and others.

Q423. How many representatives took part in the First session of the Indian National Congress? (53-55th BPSC)

- A. 52
- B. 62

C. 72

D. 82

Ans. C. 72

1st session : 20 December to 28 December 1885

- ❖ The proposed place for the meeting was Poona but due to the spread of Plague in the city, session was held in Bombay.
- ❖ **President** : W.C Banerjee (First lawyer of India)
- ❖ **Viceroy** : Lord Dufferin
- ❖ **Location** : Gokul Das Tejpal Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Bombay
- ❖ Total number of delegates who attended the meeting were 72 (Note: no women participation but Muslims number of delegates were 2)
- ❖ Some of the important leaders who were present in the 1st session were Dadabhai Naoroji, W.C Banerjee, K.T Telang, Pherozeshah Mehta, Badruddin Tyabji, G.Subramania Iyer, Ananda Charlu, N.G Chandavarkar and Justice Ranade. (Note: Surendranath Banerjee did not attend this session as he was busy in the 2nd yearly conference of Indian Association)
- ❖ **State-wise participation** (Total number of delegates – 72)
 - Bombay – 38
 - Madras – 21
 - United Province – 7
 - Punjab – 3
 - Bengal – 3

Q424. Who was the first Indian Governor General was Independent India was? (53-55th BPSC)

- A. Rajagopalachari
- B. Surinder Nath
- C. Rajendra Prasad
- D. B.R Ambedkar

Ans. A. Rajagopalachari

C. Rajagopalachari became the first and only Indian Governor General of Independent India

Q425. When was the National Council of Education established? (53-55th BPSC)

- A. 15th August, 1903
- B. 15th August, 1904
- C. 15th August, 1905
- D. 15th August, 1906

Ans. D. 15th August, 1906

National Council of Education was established on 15th August, 1906 with the objectives to promote science and technology as part of Swadeshi industrialization movement.

Q426. The Non-Cooperation Movement was started in (53-55th BPSC)

- A. 1918
- B. 1920
- C. 1921
- D. 1922

Ans. B. 1920

Non Co-operation movement was started in 1920 by Indian National

Congress under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. Its goal was to resist British authority in non-violent manner.

- ❖ Gandhi went on a nationwide tour with the Ali brothers. Around 90,000 students left government schools and colleges to attend one of the 800 new national schools and colleges that sprang up during this period.
- ❖ These educational institutions included **Jamia Millia at Aligarh, Kashi Vidyapeeth, Gujarat Vidyapeeth, and Bihar Vidyapeeth** and were organised under the leadership of **Acharya Narendra Dev, C.R. Das, Lala Lajpat Rai, Zakir Hussain, and Subhash Bose (who became the principal of National College at Calcutta)**.
- ❖ Many lawyers, including **Motilal Nehru, Jawaharlal Nehru, C.R. Das, C. Raja Gopalachari, Saifuddin Kitchlew, Vallabhbhai Patel, Asaf Ali, T. Prakasam, and Rajendra Prasad**.
- ❖ Foreign cloths were publicly burned, and imports were cut in half.
- ❖ Picketing was carried out in a number of locations, including shops selling foreign liquor and toddy shops.
- ❖ The **Tilak Swaraj Fund** was oversubscribed, with a total of one crore rupees collected. The parallel police force emerged as a result of the Congress volunteer corps.
- ❖ The Ali brothers issued a call to Muslims in July 1921 to resign from the army because it was unreligious. In September, the Ali brothers were arrested for this.
- ❖ Gandhi echoed their call and directed local Congress committees to pass similar resolutions.
- ❖ Congress directed local Congress bodies to begin **civil disobedience** if it was determined that the people were prepared for it.
- ❖ In Midnapore (Bengal) and Guntur (Andhra Pradesh), there was already a **no-tax movement** against union board taxes.
- ❖ Strikes in tea plantations, steamer services, and Assam-Bengal Railways had been organised in Assam. J.M. Sengupta was a key figure in these strikes.
- ❖ The visit of the Prince of Wales to India in November 1921 sparked strikes and protests.
- ❖ Many local struggles arose as a result of the spirit of defiance and unrest, including the Awadh Kisan Movement (UP), the Eka Movement (UP), the Mappila Revolt (Malabar), and the Sikh agitation for the removal of mahants in Punjab.

Q427. The Montagu-Chelmsford report formed the basis of (53-55th BPSC)

- A. The Indian Independence Act, 1947
- B. The Indian Councils Act, 1909
- C. The Government of India Act 1919
- D. The Government of India Act, 1935

Ans. C. The Government of India Act 1919

The Montagu-Chelmsford Report formed the basis of the Government of India Act, 1919. The Government of India Act 1919 also known as Montagu - Chelmsford reform.

Q428. Who is popularly known as "Sher-e-Punjab"? (53-55th BPSC)

- A. Rajguru
- B. Bhagat Singh
- C. Lala Lajpat Rai
- D. Udham Singh

Ans. C. Lala Lajpat Rai

Lala Lajpat Rai was an Indian freedom fighter. He played an important role in freedom struggle. He was popularly known as "Punjab Kesari" and 'Sher-e-Punjab'. Bhagat Singh Popularly known as Shaheed-e-Azami.

Q429. Who is associated with Abhinav Bharat? (53-55th BPSC)

- A. V.D Savarkar
- B. CR Das
- C. B.G Tilak
- D. S.C Bose

Ans. A. V.D Savarkar

Abhinav Bharat society was founded by Vinayak Damodar Savarkar and his brother Ganesh Damodar Savarkar in 1904. It was a revolutionary organisation and purpose of foundation of this organisation was to overthrow of British rule through armed rebellion.

Q430. "Do or Die" is associated with the following movement? (53-55th BPSC)

- A. Dandi March
- B. Non-Cooperation
- C. Khilafat Movement
- D. Quit India Movement

Ans. D. Quit India Movement

Quit India movement also known as August movement started in 1942 under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi at Gowalia Tank Maidan in Mumbai. Here Mahatma Gandhi gave a 'Do or Die' Call to the people of India in a final push to make the British Quit India but very soon all legend leaders were arrested and jailed. This movement became a leaderless movement.

Q431. The Permanent Settlement was made with (53-55th BPSC)

- A. Zamindars
- B. Village Communities
- C. Muqaddams
- D. Peasants

Ans. A. Zamindars

Zamindari System (Permanent Land Revenue Settlement)

- ❖ Zamindari System was introduced by Cornwallis in 1793 through the Permanent Settlement Act.
- ❖ It was introduced in the provinces of Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Varanasi.
- ❖ Also known as **Permanent Settlement System**.
- ❖ Zamindars were recognized as the owner of the lands. Zamindars were given the rights to collect the rent from the peasants.

- ❖ While the zamindars became the owners of the land, the actual farmers became tenants.
- ❖ The tax was to be paid even at the time of poor yield.
- ❖ The tax was to be paid in cash. Before introducing this system, the tax could be paid in kind.
- ❖ The realized amount would be divided into 11 parts. **1/11 of the share belongs to Zamindars and 10/11 of the share belongs to East India Company.**

Q432. Who was the founder of "Prarthana Samaj"? (53-55th BPSC)

- A. Atmaram Panduranga
- B. Tilak
- C. Annie Besant
- D. Rasbihari Bose

Ans. A. Atmaram Panduranga

Prarthana Samaj

- ❖ Founded in 1867, in Bombay by **Dr. Atmaram Pandurang** & It was an off-shoot of Brahmo Samaj.
- ❖ It was a reform movement within Hinduism and Justice M.G. Ranade and R.G. Bhandarkar joined it in 1870 and infused new strength to it.
- ❖ Mahadev Govind Ranade, also ran the Deccan Education Society.
- ❖ Several members of the Prarthana Samaj had earlier been active in the Paramhansa Mandali.
- ❖ This Samaj denounced idolatry, priestly domination, caste rigidities and preferred monotheism .
- ❖ It also concentrated on social reforms like inter-dining, inter-marriage, widow remarriage and uplift of women and depressed classes .
- ❖ Apart from Hindu sects, it also drew upon Christianity and Buddhism & It sought truth in all religions .
- ❖ Drew inspiration from the Maratha Bhakti saints of the medieval period, Ranade sought to establish the concept of one compassionate God .

Q433. Who was the "Father of Indian Renaissance"? (53-55th BPSC)

- A. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- B. Dayananda Saraswati
- C. Shradhdhananda
- D. Raja Ram Mohan Roy

Ans. D. Raja Ram Mohan Roy

Contributions of Raja Ram Mohan Roy: Architect of Indian Renaissance

Raja Ram Mohan Roy, through his tireless efforts and visionary leadership, spearheaded numerous contributions ranging from social reforms to educational advancements, leaving an indelible mark on Indian society and shaping the trajectory of progress and enlightenment:

- ❖ **Religious Reforms:** Raja Ram Mohan Roy's first published work, "**Tuhfat-ul-Muwahhiddin**" (a gift to deists) in 1803, exposed irrational religious beliefs and corrupt practices among Hindus. He **established the Atmiya Sabha in Calcutta in 1814** to fight idolatry, caste rigidities, useless rituals, and other social problems. He

criticized the ritualism of Christianity and attempted to separate the moral and philosophical message of the New Testament from its miracle stories in his work **"Precepts of Jesus" (1820)**.

- ❖ **Social Reforms:** Roy saw reforming religious organizations as instruments of social and political development. He **established the Atmiya Sabha in 1814**, the Calcutta Unitarian Association in 1821, and the Brahmo Sabha, which later became the **Brahmo Samaj, in 1828**. He **advocated for the abolition of the caste system, untouchability, superstitions, and the usage of intoxicants**. He is well-known for his contributions to **women's emancipation**, particularly the eradication of sati and advocacy for widow remarriage. He also criticized child marriage, female illiteracy, and widow abuse, arguing for widows' right to inherit property.
- ❖ **Educational Reforms:** Raja Ram Mohan Roy played a vital role in disseminating modern education in India. **In 1817, he supported the establishment of the Hindu College**, which offered courses in Indian learning as well as Western social and physical sciences. In 1825, he founded the Vedanta College, providing education in both Indian and Western disciplines.
- ❖ **Economic and Political Reforms:** Roy admired the British system of constitutional government for the civil liberties it afforded its people. He sought to extend these benefits to Indians and championed the movement for a free press in India. **He founded journals such as The Brahmanical Magazine, Samvad Kaumudi (Bengali weekly), and Mirat-ul-Akbar (Persian weekly)**. He condemned oppressive practices by Bengali zamindars (landlords) and advocated for fair rent and the abolition of taxes on tax-free lands. Roy advocated for lower tariffs on Indian goods and the abolition of the East India Company's trading rights. He also advocated for administrative improvements such as the Indianization of higher-level positions and the separation of the executive and judiciary.

Q434. Which one of the following books was written by "Tilak"? (53-55th BPSC)

- A. Indian in Transition
- B. Gita Rahasya
- C. Gokhale-My Political Guru
- D. Discovery of India

Ans. B. Gita Rahasya

B.G Tilak

- ❖ Newspapers: Weeklies Kesari (Marathi) and Mahratta (English)
- ❖ Books: Gita Rahasya and Arctic Home of the Vedas.

Other options:

- ❖ India in Transition was written by M.N Roy.
- ❖ Gokhale-My Political Guru was written by Mahatma Gandhi
- ❖ Discovery of India was written by Jawaharlal Nehru

Q435. When did Queen Victoria declared the taking over of Indian Administration under British Crown? (48-52nd BPSC)

- A. 1st November, 1858
- B. 31st December, 1857
- C. 6th January, 1858
- D. 17th November, 1859

Ans. A. 1st November, 1858

Queen Victoria took over the Indian Administration under British Crown on 1st November, 1858. It was announced by the Viceroy "Lord Canning" in a Durbar held at Allahabad.

Q436. In which year did Lord Hardinge II cancel the partition of Bengal? (48-52nd BPSC)

- A. 1911
- B. 1904
- C. 1906
- D. 1907

Ans. A. 1911

Annulment of Participation of Bengal

- ❖ The partition of Bengal was cancelled on the recommendation of Arundel committee.
- ❖ In December 1911, a grand Delhi Darbar was organized to welcome British King George V and Queen Mary. **George V annulled the Partition of Bengal on 12th December, 1911**, and shifted the capital to **Delhi from Calcutta**. It was announced that Bengal would be reconstituted as a new province. **Orissa and Bihar were separated**. The Bengal got the identity of a new province in 1912. Assam was restored to its previous position of 1874.

Delhi durbars:

Durbars	Year	Viceroy
First	1877	Lord Lytton
Second	1903	Lord Curzon
Third	1911	Lord Hardinge

Q437. When did the British Government appoint Sadler University Commission for reforms in education? (48-52nd BPSC)

- A. 1919
- B. 1917
- C. 1921
- D. 1896

Ans. B. 1917

Saddler commission was set up in 1917, to study and report on problems of Calcutta University. It reviewed the entire field from school education to university education. It held the view that for the improvement of university education, improvement of secondary education was a necessary precondition.

Q438. Emperor Shah Alam II gave the diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to East India Company on (48-52nd BPSC)

- A. 12th August, 1765

- B. 18th August, 1765
- C. 19th August, 1765
- D. 21st August, 1765

Ans. A. 12th August, 1765

Battle of Buxar ended with the signing of Treaty of Allahabad between Shah Alam II and Robert Clive of East India company on 12th August 1765. It gave Diwani rights or right to collect taxes of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to the East India company.

Q439. First Railway lines were laid down in India under which British Governor? (48-52nd BPSC)

- A. Lord Dalhousie
- B. Lord Curzon
- C. Lord Wellesely
- D. Lord Lytton

Ans. A. Lord Dalhousie

Lord Dalhousie (1848-56) the Governor-General of India under whom the first railway line connecting Bombay to Thane was laid in 1853. Though it was fully extended in all over the British India during the period of Governor-General Lord Curzon. Lord Dalhousie also passed the post office act in 1854

Q440. Why did Mahatma Gandhi support the Khilafat Movement? (48-52nd BPSC)

- A. The Khalifa had given shelter to Indian revolutionaries
- B. Gandhiji wanted to win the support of the Indian Muslim against the British.
- C. The Khalifa supported Indian struggle for freedom.
- D. The Khalifa was a personal friend of Gandhiji.

Ans. B. Gandhiji wanted to win the support of the Indian Muslim against the British.

Mahatma Gandhi supported the Khilafat movement in order to unite the people of Hindu and Muslim religion and revolt against the British empire. Hence, it is correct that Gandhiji wanted to win the support of the Indian Muslim against the Britishers.

Q441. The method of moderate leaders of the congress was (48-52nd BPSC)

- A. Non-Cooperation
- B. Constitutional Agitation
- C. Passive resistance
- D. Civil Disobedience

Ans. B. Constitutional Agitation

First Phase(Moderate Phase) – 1885 to 1905

The moderates contributed significantly in Indian freedom struggle. The main objective of the Moderates was to achieve self-government within the British Empire. They followed a middle path and not an extreme path against British Empire.

Methods of the moderates

- ❖ They believed in peaceful and constitutional methods to demand and fulfil those demands.
- ❖ Used petitions, meetings, resolutions, pamphlets, memoranda and delegations to voice their demands.

- ❖ Their method has been called 3P – Prayers, Petition and Protest.
- ❖ Had complete faith in the British justice system.
- ❖ Confined to the educated classes only. Did not try to employ the masses.
- ❖ They aimed only at getting political rights and self-government under British dominion.

Major Demands of the moderates

Q442. Why did people gather to demonstrate at Jallianwala Bagh? (48-52nd BPSC)

- A. To protest against the arrest of Gandhiji and Lajpat Rai
- B. To protest against the arrest of Kitchlu and Satyapal
- C. To offer prayers on the Baisakhi Day.
- D. To protest against the arbitrarily of inhuman acts of the Punjab government.

Ans. B. To protest against the arrest of Kitchlu and Satyapal
People were gathered at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar to protest against the arrest of Saifuddin Kitchlew and Satyapal on 13th April, 1919.

The Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place on Apr 13 in 1919

THE MASSACRE THAT STUNNED INDIA

Non-violent protesters, including women & children, had gathered to protest against the arrest of two leaders — Dr Satyapal & Dr Saifuddin

About 1,000 died & many thousands were injured

On the orders of Brigadier-General Dyer, 1,650 rounds were fired on the crowd for **10 minutes**

120 b were rem well that jumped in

A curfew was de after the shooting be which many wounde get medical attention

Q443. The most important of the pre-Congress nationalist organization was the (48-52nd BPSC)

- A. Bengal British India Society
- B. East India Association
- C. Young India Association
- D. Indian Association of Calcutta

Ans. D. Indian Association of Calcutta

The Indian Association of Calcutta

- ❖ This organization was formed by Bengali Nationalists such as **Anand Mohan Bose and Surendranath Banerjee in 1876.**
- ❖ Pro landlord policies and conservative outlook by the British India Association led to unrest amongst the young Bengali nationalists.
- ❖ Their objectives included reforming civil services examinations, generating and unifying a public opinion on political issues of national importance.

- ❖ They had presence in various Indian cities and therefore were able to expand their membership amongst the masses.
- ❖ It later **merged with the Indian National Congress**.

East India Association:

- ❖ In the year **1866**, East India Association was founded by **Dadabhai Naoroji in London**.
- ❖ East India association started its branches in Bombay, Kolkata and Madras in 1869.
- ❖ The objective of East India Association was to discuss the problem and questions related to India and to influence the British leaders towards the development of India.
- ❖ Later, Dadabhai Naoroji also opened its branch in various important Indian cities.

Bengal British India Society:

- ❖ In April **1843**, another political association under the name of the Bengal British India Society was founded.
- ❖ Its objective was "the collection and dissemination of information relating to the actual condition of the people of British India"

Q444. Who among the following was the first Indian to start an agitation on political reforms? (48-52nd BPSC)

- A. Dadabhai Naoroji
- B. Surendranath Banerjee
- C. Ram Mohan Roy
- D. B.G Tilak

Ans. C. Ram Mohan Roy

Raja Rammohan Roy was the first Indian to start an agitation for political reform. He advocated the substitution of English in place of Persian language in courts of law also for employment of India personnel in civil services. He also advocated the separation of offices of judges & revenue commissioners.

Q445. Who was the founder of "Forward Block"? (48-52nd BPSC)

- A. Jai Prakash Narayan
- B. C.R Dey
- C. Motilal Nehru
- D. Subash Chandra Bose

Ans. D. Subash Chandra Bose

All India Forward Block (AIFB) is a left wing nationalist political party founded by Subhas Chandra Bose in West Bengal in 1939. On the formation of this party Netaji said that who all were joining the forward Block, they has to never turn their back to the Britisher's camp and must fill the Oath form by cutting their finger and signing it with their blood in the form. All India Conference of forward Black held in Nagpur 1940.

Q446. Who was the first President of All India Trade Union Congress? (48-52nd BPSC)

- A. B.T Randave
- B. Satya Bhakata
- C. Lala Lajpat Rai
- D. N.M Joshi

Ans. C. Lala Lajpat Rai

- ❖ **All India Trade Union Congress** was founded by N.M. Joshi on 31st October, 1920 at Bombay. The motive behind its formation was the establishment of International Labour Organization in 1919. So Indian labourers decided to organize themselves as labour unions.
- ❖ Lala Lajpat Rai was the first President of All India Trade Union Congress and Joseph Baptista was the Vice President. Dewan Chaman Lal was its General Secretary. This organization was divided for the first time in 1929 at Nagpur, Jawahar Lal Nehru was president at that time.

Q447. Quit India Movement began on (48-52nd BPSC)

- A. 8th August, 1942
- B. 10th August, 1942
- C. 15th August, 1942
- D. 16th August, 1942

Ans. A. 8th August, 1942

- ❖ On 8th August 1942, **Mahatma Gandhi** called to end **British rule and launched the Quit India Movement** at the session of the All-India Congress Committee in Mumbai.
- ❖ Gandhiji gave the call "**Do or Die**" in his speech delivered at the **Gowalia Tank Maidan**, now popularly known as **August Kranti Maidan**.
- ❖ **Aruna Asaf Ali** popularly known as the '**Grand Old Lady**' of the Independence Movement is **known for hoisting the Indian flag at the Gowalia Tank Maidan** in Mumbai during the Quit India Movement.
- ❖ The slogan '**Quit India**' was coined by **Yusuf Meherally**, a socialist and trade unionist who also served as Mayor of Mumbai.
 - Meherally had also coined the slogan "**Simon Go Back**".

Instructions of Mahatma Gandhi

Gandhi gave a set of instructions to diverse groups of people.

They were as follows:

- ❖ **Government employees** - *Instead of resigning, pledge your allegiance to the INC.*
- ❖ **Soldiers** - *Stay with the army but don't fire on your comrades.*
- ❖ **Landlords/ Zamindars** - *If the landlords/Zamindars are anti-government, pay the agreed-upon rent; if they are pro-government, do not pay the rent.*
- ❖ **Students** - *If they are confident enough, they can leave their studies.*
- ❖ **Princes** - *You must stand behind the people and embrace their sovereignty.*
- ❖ **People of princely states** - *Only support the monarch if he is anti-government; declare yourselves as Indian citizens.*

Q448. After the revolt of 1857, the British recruited soldiers from the (48-52nd BPSC)

- A. Brahmins of U.P and Bihar
- B. Bengalis and Odisha from the East.

- C. Gurkhas, Sikhs and Punjabis in the north
- D. Madras Presidency and Marathas

Ans. C. Gurkhas, Sikhs and Punjabis in the north

After the revolt of 1857 the British recruited the soldiers in the British Indian Army from Gurkhas, Sikhs and Punjabis in the North on a large scale and declared them as a Martial communities.

Q449. Where was the first All India Kisan Maha Sabha organized? (48-52nd BPSC)

- A. Calcutta
- B. Madras
- C. Lucknow
- D. Patna

Ans. C. Lucknow

The All India Kisan Sabha (also known as the Akhil Bhartiya Kisan Sabha) is the peasant or farmers wing of the Communist Party in India, an important peasant movement founded in 1936 by Sahajanand Saraswati during the Indian National congress Lucknow session in 1936. Swami Sahajanand was elected as its first President.

Q450. The revolt of 1857 at Lucknow was led by (48-52nd BPSC)

- A. Begum of Awadh
- B. Tantia Tope
- C. Rani Lakshmibai
- D. Nana Saheb

Ans. A. Begum of Awadh

Centres of The Revolt

- ❖ The revolt spread over the entire area from the neighbourhood of Patna to the borders of Rajasthan. The main centres of revolt in these regions namely **Kanpur, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Gwalior and Arrah in Bihar.**
- ❖ **Lucknow:** it was the capital of Awadh. **Begum Hazrat Mahal**, one of the begums of the ex-king of Awadh, took up the leadership of the revolt.
- ❖ **Kanpur:** the revolt was led by **Nana Saheb**, the adopted son of **Peshwa Baji Rao II**.
 - He joined the revolt primarily because he was deprived of his pension by the British.
 - The victory was short-lived. Kanpur was recaptured by the British after fresh reinforcements arrived.
 - The revolt was suppressed with terrible vengeance.
 - Nana Saheb escaped but his brilliant commander **Tantya Tope** continued the struggle.
 - Tantya Tope was finally defeated, arrested and hanged.
- ❖ **Jhansi:** the twenty-two-year-old **Rani Lakshmi Bai** led the rebels when the British refused to accept the claim of her adopted son to the throne of Jhansi.
 - She fought gallantly against the British forces but was ultimately defeated by the English.
- ❖ **Gwalior:** After Rani Lakshmi Bai escaped, she was joined by Tantya Tope and together they marched to Gwalior and captured it.

- Fierce fighting followed where the Rani of Jhansi fought like a tigress but died, fighting to the very end.

- **Gwalior** was recaptured by the British.

- ❖ **Bihar:** the revolt was led by **Kunwar Singh** who belonged to a royal house of Jagdispur, Bihar.

Q451. Who founded the 'Amrit Bazar Patrika'? (47th BPSC)

- A. Girish Chandra Ghosh
- B. Harish Chandra Mukherjee
- C. SN Banerjee
- D. Sisir Kumar Ghosh

Ans. D. Sisir Kumar Ghosh

Amrit Bazar Patrika was a Bengali daily newspaper. It was started by Sisir Kumar Ghosh, Motilal Ghosh in 1868. It was used as tool to expose British agent's Cruel deeds of tyranny.

Q452. Who said that, "Congress Movement was neither inspired by the people nor devised or Planned by them"? (47th BPSC)

- A. Lord Dufferin
- B. Sir Syed Ahmed
- C. Lord Curzon
- D. Lala Lajpat Rai

Ans. D. Lala Lajpat Rai

Lala Lajpat Rai said that, "Congress Movement was neither inspired by the people nor devised or planned by them.

Q453. Who propounded the doctrine of 'Passive Resistance'? (47th BPSC)

- A. Mahatma Gandhi
- B. Bipin Chandra Pal
- C. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- D. Aurobindo Ghosh

Ans. D. Aurobindo Ghosh

The theory of 'Passive Resistance' was propounded by Aurobindo Ghosh, who is known as father of Indian Extremism. In a place of "Prayer", Petition", 'Protest" and "Please", he advocated the more radical policy of boycott. He wrote two books i.e. 'New Lamp for old' and the other being, "Savitri".

Q454. Who played an important role in the signing of Gandhi-Irwin Pact? (47th BPSC)

- A. Motilal Nehru
- B. Madan Mohan Malaviya
- C. Tej Bahadur Sapru
- D. Chintamani

Ans. C. Tej Bahadur Sapru

Tej Bahadur Sapru was the member of Indian Liberal Party. He along with other members of Indian liberal party had appealed to Gandhi Ji to talk with the Viceroy. Gandhi and Irwin reached a compromise which was known as the Gandhi - Irwin Pact (the Delhi Pact). This Pact was signed on 5 March, 1931, as a result of this pact Indian National Congress had

participated in the second Round Table conference which was held in 1931 and during September – December.

Q455. Name the Deoband Scholar who played significant role in the Freedom Movement. (47th BPSC)

- A. Abul Kalam Azad
- B. Mohammad Ali Jinnah
- C. Badruddin Tyabji
- D. Chirag Ali

Ans. A. Abul Kalam Azad

The Deoband Movement was begun at the Darul Uloom, Deoband in Saharanpur district in 1866 by Muhammad Qasim Nanautavi and Rashid Ahmad Gangohi to train religious leaders for the Muslim community, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was the most prominent of the traditional Muslim Scholars of the Deoband School who held the view that there was no conflict between Muslims and nationalism.

Q456. When was the new Enfield Rifle with greased cartridges introduced in the British Indian Army? (47th BPSC)

- A. November, 1856
- B. December, 1856
- C. January, 1857
- D. February, 1857

Ans. B. December, 1856

The British East India company decided to use new Enfield Rifle instead of old Brown Bess gun in December 1856. The report about the mixing of bone dust in olta (flour) & the introduction of enfield rifle enhanced the sepoy growing disaffection with the government. The greased wrapping paper of the cartridge of new rifle had to be bitten off before loading & grease was reportedly made of beef and pig fat. The cow was Sacred to the Hindus while the pigs was taboo for the Muslims. The Army administration did nothing to allay these fears, and the sepoy felt their religion was in grave danger.

Q457. Who presided over the Delhi session of Indian National Congress in 1947? (47th BPSC)

- A. JB Kriplani
- B. Rajendra Prasad
- C. Abul Kalam Azad
- D. Jawaharlal Nehru

Ans. B. Rajendra Prasad

In Delhi Indian National Congress session on 14th June 1947, the resolution for India's partition was passed. The Delhi session was presided over by Dr. Rajendra Prasad. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad had presided over the Ramgarh session of INC in 1940. Jawahar Lal Nehru had presided over the Faizpur session of INC in 1937. J.B. Kriplani had, presided over the Meerut session of INC in 1946.

Q458. Who was the leader of revolt of the Mundas in 1899-1900? (47th BPSC)

- A. Sibhu
- B. Budhu Bhagat

- C. Birsa Munda
- D. Sambhudan

Ans. C. Birsa Munda

Munda Rebellion was one of the most important tribal movement. It was led by Birsa Munda in south of Ranchi in 1899 - 1900. The cause of this revolt was the unfair land grabbing practices by colonial and local authorities that demolished the tribal conventional land system. Birsa Munda also known as 'Dharti Aba'. He started a movement called 'Ulgulan' or the Great Tumult

Q459. Which British Commander was defeated by the Santhals in 1855? (47th BPSC)

- A. Captain Nek Feville
- B. Lt. Bastain
- C. Major Burrough
- D. Colonel Whicte

Ans. C. Major Burrough

Major Burrough was defeated by the Santhals in 1855. On 30th June 1855 Santhal brothers Sidhu and Kanhu Murmu organised 10,000 Santhals and proclaimed a rebellion against the British. The tribals took an oath to drive away the British from their homeland. The Murmu brothers' sisters Phulo and Jhano also played an active part in the rebellion. Santhals are a tribal group concentrated in the state of Jharkhand. This was the first peasant revolt that occurred in India. The revolt can be attributed to the introduction of the Permanent Land Settlement of 1793.

Q460. Who among the following capitalists served as AICC Treasurer for a long period and went to jail in 1930? (47th BPSC)

- A. GD Birla
- B. Jamnalal Bajaj
- C. JRD Tata
- D. Walchand Hirachand

Ans. B. Jamnalal Bajaj

Jamnalal Bajaj was an Indian industrialist and freedom fighter of India. He served as All India Congress Committee Treasurer in 1920 and remained on this post all his life. He went to jail in 1930. He was considered to be the 5th son of Gandhi Ji.

Q461. How many seats were given to depressed classes under Communal Award and Poona Pact? (47th BPSC)

- A. 74 and 79, respectively
- B. 71 and 147, respectively
- C. 78 and 80, respectively
- D. 78 and 69, respectively

Ans. B. 71 and 147, respectively

COMMUNAL AWARD AND POONA PACT (1932)

Background of the Poona Pact:

❖ On **August 16, 1932**, the British Prime Minister, **Ramsay MacDonald**, announced the **Communal Award** which provided for **separate electorates** for the '**Depressed Classes**', the Muslims, the Europeans, the Sikhs, the Anglo-Indians and the Indian-based Christians.

- ❖ The Award of 1932 was built on the notion of separate electorates that the British government had already put in place through the **Morley-Minto Reforms (1909)** and the **Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms (1919)**.

▪ Under a separate electorates system, each community was allocated a number of seats in the legislatures and only members from these communities would be eligible to vote to elect a representative of the same community to legislative assemblies.

Important facts:

- ❖ Gandhiji started his first fast unto death on **20th September, 1932** from **Yervada jail** against the communal award which ended with the Poona Pact between Ambedkar and Gandhiji. Gandhiji didn't sign on this Pact. On 24th September, 1932 Poona Pact was signed between **Dr. Ambedkar from Dalit section and Madan Mohan Malviya** from Hindu Community.
- ❖ M.R. Jaykar, Devdas Gandhi, Vishwas, Rajbhoj, P. Balu Gawai, Thakkar, Solanki, T.B. Sapru, G.D. Birla, Rajgopalchari, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Rao Bahadur Srinivas, M.C. Raja, C.V. Mehta Bakhle and Kamat signed this Pact too.
- ❖ **71 Seats** were reserved for **Dalits** in Communal Award which was increased to **148** by Poona Pact (Madras-30, Sindh with Bombay - 15, Punjab - 8, Bihar and Orissa - 18, Central Province - 20, Assam - 7, Bengal -30 and United Province 20). Also, 18% of General seats were reserved for the Dalits in central legislative.
- ❖ After the Poona Pact, Gandhiji didn't show any interest in the Civil Disobedience Movement and shifted his total focus towards the fight against untouchability.
- ❖ He founded **All India Anti Untouchability League** which was later renamed as '**Harijan Sevak Sangh**'. **Ghanshyam Das Birla** was its first President.
- ❖ **Depressed Class League** was founded by **Babu Jagjivan Ram**. **All India Scheduled Caste Federation** was founded by **B.R. Ambedkar** in 1942, while **All India Depressed Classes Association** was founded in 1926 by **M.C. Rajah**.
- ❖ On **14th August, 1931**, B.R. Ambedkar in a conversation with Gandhiji said that Mahatma Gandhi like fleeting phantoms, raise dust but not level.
- ❖ The Communal Award was based on the findings of the Indian Franchise Committee, called the **Lothian Committee**.

Q462. The Prime Minister of England at the time of Quit India Movement was (47th BPSC)

- A. Chamberlain
- B. Churchill
- C. Clement Attlee
- D. Mc Donald

Ans. B. Churchill

Sir Winston Churchill was the British Prime Minister during the Quit India Movement. Clement Attlee was the Prime Minister of England at the time of Indian Independence. Quit India Resolution was ratified at the congress meeting at

Gowalia Tank, Bombay on 8 August 1942.

Q463. Who has written 'Jhanda Geet'? (46th BPSC)

- A. Ravindranath Tagore
- B. Bandim Chandra Chattarjee
- C. Maithilisharan Gupta
- D. Shyamlal Gupta

Ans. D. Shyamlal Gupta

The famous song "Jhanda Geet" was written by Shyamlal Gupta. He wrote this song in 1924. The National Anthem is written by Rabindranath Tagore and was first sung by Indian National Congress in its Calcutta session held on 27 Dec. 1911.

Q464. At the time of Transfer of Power, which one of the following states possessed a well-developed Congress Party Organisation, which was (46th BPSC)

- A. Hyderabad
- B. Awadh
- C. Mysore
- D. Junagadh

Ans. C. Mysore

Mysore has possessed a well-developed Congress Party Organization at the time of Transfer of Power. There was a common idea among the all presidencies that they all accepted the sovereignty of British rule-Mysore was the capital of Kingdom of Mysore until 1950, except in the 18th century when Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan were the defacto rulers for a 40 year period.

Q465. The Congress in Travancore launched a Civil Disobedience Movement against the autocratic Government of the Dewan of Travancore State, who was (46th BPSC)

- A. C P Ramaswami Iyar
- B. J Krishnaswamy
- C. P K Warriar
- D. Bhaskaran Nair

Ans. A. C P Ramaswami Iyar

- ❖ Sir Chetput Pattabhiraman Ramaswamy Iyer, popularly known as 'Sir CP', was the Diwan of the erstwhile Travancore princely state from 1936 to 1947.
- ❖ He was a lawyer who served as the Advocate-General of Madras Presidency from 1920 to 1923.
- ❖ Serving as Adviser to the prince between 1931 and 1936, Sir CP was personally requested by Sri Chithira Thirunal in 1936 to be the Diwan of Travancore, an offer he accepted and served at the position for 10 years.
- ❖ Maharaja Sri Chithira Thirunal, who wished to stay independent when Britain announced its intention to quit India on June 3, 1947, was supported by Sir CP, who declared his intention of forming an independent state of Travancore that would be open to the idea of signing a treaty with the Indian union.
- ❖ His policies led to a massive uprising, the Punnappara-Vayalar revolt, which was suppressed by the Travancore army and navy.

- ❖ The anger and discontent culminated into an assassination attempt on Sir CP on July 25, 1947, at a concert commemorating the anniversary of Swati Thirunal.
- ❖ On July 30, 1947, Travancore joined India.

Q466. At the Congress Working Committee meeting at Allahabad (April- May, 1947), who the following members was able to secure a majority for his plan of a guerilla war against the Japanese due to India's unequivocal stand against Nazism, Fascism and Imperialism? (46th BPSC)

- A. Subhash Chandra Bose
- B. Sarojini Naidu
- C. Maulana Azad
- D. Jawaharlal Nehru

Ans. D. Jawaharlal Nehru

Jawaharlal Nehru was able had become able to secure a majority for his plan of a guerilla war against the Japanese due to India's unequivocal stand against Nazism, Fascism and Imperialism at the Congress Working Committee meeting at Allahabad (April-May, 1947).

Q467. In 1932 with the passage of which one of the following orders, the All India Congress Committee was declared unlawful? (46th BPSC)

- A. Unlawful Association Ordinance
- B. Violation of Peace Law
- C. Executive Power Ordinance
- D. Viceroy's Special Order

Ans. A. Unlawful Association Ordinance

In 1932, with the passage of Unlawful association ordinance, the Britishers declared unlawful organization to the All India Congress Committee. On January, 1932, under the unlawful association ordinance the Congress and its allied organisation were declared illegal and their buildings, offices and property were occupied. Sticks and bullets were fired at the protesters. Despite the repressive action, the movement continued through boycott of foreign goods and ceased to pay taxation.

Q468. Mahatma Gandhi's close English companion during the Freedom Movement was (46th BPSC)

- A. Reverend Thomas Moore
- B. A O Hume
- C. Reverend Charles Andrew
- D. William Wavell

Ans. C. Reverend Charles Andrew

Reverend Charles Andrew was the close English companion of Mahatma Gandhi during the Freedom Movement of 1942 Quit India Movement. He is also known by the nicknames of Deanbandhu.

Q469. Mahatma Gandhi held that Participation in the Second World War meant a violation of the principle of (46th BPSC)

- A. Justice

- B. Equity
- C. Socialism
- D. Non-violence

Ans. D. Non-violence

Truth and non-violence were the two basic principles of Mahatma Gandhi, Following the principle of non-violence, he withdrew the non-cooperation movement after being hurt by the Chauri-Chaura incident on 5th Feb, 1922. During the freedom movement and in his personal life, he followed the principle of duality like truth and non-violence throughout his life. He know very well that after participation in world war-II, there will be a violation of the Principle of Non-violence.

Q470. The Chairman of the Joint Parliamentary Committee of the 1935 bill that led to the framing of the Government of India Act of 1935 was (46th BPSC)

- A. Lord Linlithgow
- B. James Mcdonald
- C. Winston Churchill
- D. Clement Attlee

Ans. A. Lord Linlithgow

The Government of India Act was passed by the British parliament in 1935 and came into effect in 1937. It was based on a report by a joint select in committee led by Lord Linlithgow, set up the two houses of the British parliament. The report in turn was the result of the joint committees' scrutiny of the "White Paper" – a scheme of constitutional proposals prepared by the British government close on the heels of the round table conference.

Q471. Who used the word 'Sarvodaya' for the first time? (46th BPSC)

- A. Mahatma Gandhi
- B. Pandit Nehru
- C. Vinoba Bhawe
- D. Jai Prakash Narayan

Ans. A. Mahatma Gandhi

The word Sarvodaya was first coined by Gandhi to communicate his philosophy of service to all humankind. He also translated the John Ruskin's book "Unto the Last" under the same title because this book had influenced his thinking and gradually the term Sarvodaya became associated with his movement.

Q472. Who gave the 'Inquilab Zindabad' slogan? (45th BPSC)

- A. Iqbal
- B. MK Gandhi
- C. Bhagat Singh
- D. SC Bose

Ans. C. Bhagat Singh

The slogan 'Inquilab Zindabad' was coined by Maulana hasrat Mohani however it was popularized by Bhagat Singh. The meaning of Inquilab is revolution.

Q473. Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev were hanged on (45th BPSC)

- A. March 23, 1931
- B. March 23, 1932
- C. March 23, 1933
- D. March 23, 1934

Ans. A. March 23, 1931

Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru were sentenced to death in Lahore conspiracy case. They were hanged in Lahore jail on 23rd March 1931.

Q474. Who of the following was the bitterest enemy of the British during the Revolt of 1857? (45th BPSC)

- A. Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah
- B. Maulvi Imdadullah
- C. Maulana Faiz-ul-Haq Khairabadi
- D. Nawab Liaquat Ali

Ans. A. Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah

Ahmadullah Shah, born in 1787, more famously known as Maulavi of Faizabad, was one of the leading figures of the great Indian revolt of 1857. In the Awadh region, Maulavi Ahmadullah Shah was known as the 'Lighthouse of Rebellion'.

Q475. Who viewed "the Cripps" proposals as a post-dated cheque upon a crashing bank"? (44th BPSC)

- A. Mahatma Gandhi
- B. Maulana Azad
- C. J B Kripalani
- D. Jayprakash Narayan

Ans. A. Mahatma Gandhi

In March 1942 a mission headed by Stafford Cripps was sent to India with constitutional proposal to seek Indian support for the World War II. The Cripps mission proposal failed to satisfy Indian Nationalist Gandhiji described the Cripps proposal as a post-dated cheque upon a crashing bank.

Q476. Indian National Movement came to be dominated by the extremists after (43rd BPSC)

- A. 1906
- B. 1909
- C. 1914
- D. 1919

Ans. A. 1906

The Partition of Bengal in 1905 provided the flare for the rise of Extremist in the Indian National Congress (INC). INC was dominated by extremist after 1906. The extremist phase of Indian nationalism is from 1905 to 1920. The difference between the moderates and the extremist became official in the Surat Session of the INC in 1907.

Q477. Swaraj Party was formed after the failure of the (43rd BPSC)

- A. Non-cooperation Movement
- B. Quit India Movement
- C. Civil Disobedience Movement
- D. Swadeshi Movement

Ans. A. Non-cooperation Movement

Swaraj Party (also known as Congress Khilafat Party) was formed on 1 January, 1923 by Indian politicians and members of INC who had opposed Mahatma Gandhi's suspension of Non-cooperation movement on 12 February, 1922 in response to the Chauri Chaura incident. CR Das was the President and Motilal Nehru was the Secretary of this Party.

Q478. Who was elected as President of the All India Khilafat Conference in 1919? (43rd BPSC)

- A. Mahatma Gandhi
- B. Jawaharlal Nehru
- C. Shaukat Ali
- D. SC Bose

Ans. A. Mahatma Gandhi

Mahatma Gandhi was elected as President of the India Khilafat Conference (23rd November 1919). Khilafat Committee was formed in Bombay On 20 March 1919. An all-India Khilafat Conference was organized in Delhi on 23 November 1919.

Q479. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was arrested on 9th August, 1942 and was sent to (43rd BPSC)

- A. Camp Jail
- B. Hazaribagh Jail
- C. Bhagalpur Jail
- D. Bankipur Jail

Ans. D. Bankipur Jail

On 8 August 1942, Congress passed the Quit India Resolution in Bombay which led to the arrest of many Indian leaders. Prasad was arrested in Sadaqat Ashram, Patna and sent to Bankipur Central Jail. After remaining incarcerated for nearly three years, he was released on 15 June 1945.

Q480. Treaty of Serirangpatanam was signed between Britishers and (42nd BPSC)

- A. Hyder Ali
- B. Duplei
- C. Tipu Sultan
- D. Nandraj

Ans. C. Tipu Sultan

Q481. Formation of Azad Hind Government was declared on (42nd BPSC)

- A. 26th January, 1930
- B. 8th August, 1942
- C. 21st October, 1943
- D. 18th February, 1946

Ans. C. 21st October, 1943

Q482. The famous slogan 'Swaraj' for the masses, not for the classes was given by- (42nd BPSC)

- A. CR Das
- B. C Rajagopalachari
- C. Motilal Nehru

D. Gopi Nath saha

Ans. A. CR Das

Chittaranjan Das also called Desh bandhu gave the famous statement "Swaraj for the masses, not for the classes. He along with Motilal Nehru had established Swaraj party in January 1923.

Q483. Muslim League passed a proposal to establish Pakistan in the year (42nd BPSC)

- A. 1905
- B. 1917
- C. 1940
- D. 1946

Ans. C. 1940

In the Lahore session of Muslim league, 1940 under the Presidentship of Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Muslim league passed a resolution to establish a separate state known as Pakistan. The term Pakistan was coined by Chaudhary Rehmat Ali.

Q484. Government of India Act, 1935 abolished (42nd BPSC)

- A. provincial autonomy
- B. provincial dyarchy
- C. federal structure of India
- D. responsible central government

Ans. B. provincial dyarchy

British Parliament had passed the Government of India Act 1935 in August 1935. The Act gave more autonomy to the provinces and diarchy was abolished at the provincial levels. It suggested the establishment of diarchy at the centre and a 'Federation of India' consisting of the provinces of British India and most of the princely states.

Q485. Song 'Bande Mataram' was written by (42nd BPSC)

- A. Rabindra Nath Tagore
- B. Benugopal Mishra
- C. Bankim Chandra Chatterji
- D. Girish Chandra Ghosh

Ans. C. Bankim Chandra Chatterji

In 1870s, Bankim Chandra Chatterjee wrote Bande Mataram, national song of India. It was inspired by the Sanyasi Revolt of late 18th century. The constituent assembly of India declared "Bande Mataram" national song on 24 January 1950. In 1896, the song was first sung publicly at the INC's session by Rabindranath Tagore.

Q486. Which was the main cause of the failure of the Revolt of 1857? (41st BPSC)

- A. Lack of Hindu-Muslim unity
- B. Lack of common strategy and central organisation
- C. Its effect was within limited area
- D. Non-participation of landlords

Ans. B. Lack of common strategy and central organisation

Q487. Bardoli Satyagraha was led by (41st BPSC)

- A. Mahatma Gandhi
- B. Vallabhbhai Patel
- C. Morarji Desai
- D. Dr. Rajendra Prasad

Ans. B. Vallabhbhai Patel

Bardoli Satyagraha (1928):

- ❖ Enhancement of land revenue by 30% in the Bardoli district of Gujarat by the British government led to the organisation of a '**No-Revenue Campaign**' by the Bardoli peasants under the **leadership of Vallabhai Patel**.
- ❖ A woman in Bardoli gave **Vallabhai Patel** the title of '**Sardar**'.
- ❖ Unsuccessful attempts of the British to suppress the movement by large scale attachment of cattle and land resulted in the appointment of an enquiry committee.
- ❖ The enquiry came to the conclusion that the increase had been unjustified and reduced the enhancement to 6.03%.

Q488. Indian National Congress opposed the Rowlatt Act(41st BPSC)

- A. to limit the individual liberty
- B. to ban on Indian National Congress
- C. to enlarge the communal delegations
- D. to imprison national leaders charging them traitors to the nation

Ans. A. to limit the individual liberty

The Rowlatt Act, 1919, was opposed by Indian National Congress as the Act gave immense power to the British Police officers. It said that, Officers could arrest any Indian anytime and anywhere without any arrest warrant. This roused inconvenience among the Indians and so the Rowlatt Act was opposed by INC.

Q489. Swami Vivekanand established Ramkrishna Mission in the year (41st BPSC)

- A. 1916
- B. 1891
- C. 1893
- D. 1897

Ans. D. 1897

Ram Krishna Mission was founded by Swami Vivekanand in 1897. The headquarter of Ramkrishna Mission is located at Belur Math in West Bengal. The Mission is named after and inspired by the Indian saint Ram Krishna Paramhansa. Ramkrishna Paramhansa was the Guru (teacher) of Swami Vivekananda.

Q490. After passing the resolution of 'Quit India' Gandhiji was arrested(41st BPSC)

- A. In Yavada jail
- B. In Nainy Jail
- C. In the fort of Ahmednagar
- D. In Aga Khan Palace

Ans. D. In Aga Khan Palace

On 8th August, 1942, Mahatma Gandhi gave a clarion call to end the British rule and launched the Quit India Movement at the session of the All-India Congress Committee in Mumbai. After passing the resolution Gandhi, Nehru and many other leaders of the INC were arrested by the British Government. Gandhiji was detained at the Agha Khan Palace in Pune. Other leaders were sent to Jail in Ahmednagar Fort. Note:- The slogan 'Quit India' was coined by Yusuf Meherally. Meherally also coined the slogan "Simon Go Back".

Q491. On which issue did the second Round Table Conference fail? (41st BPSC)

- A. Communal Delegation
- B. Granting Dominion Status
- C. The date of transfer of ruling power
- D. Postponement of Civil Disobedience movement

Ans. A. Communal Delegation

The second Round table conference that took place in September - December, 1931, was attended by the Congress representative but it failed over the question of Communal representation.

Q492. The best representative of Neo-Hinduism in second half of nineteenth century was (41st BPSC)

- A. Ramkrishna Paramhans
- B. Swami Vivekanand
- C. Bankim Chandra Chatterji
- D. Raja Ram Mohan Roy

Ans. B. Swami Vivekanand

Neo-Hinduism also called as Neo-Vedanta and Hindu Universalism are the terms to characterize interpretations of Hinduism that developed in 19th century. The best representative of Neo-Hinduism was Swami-Vivekananda.

Q493. Who was the secretary of Mahatma Gandhi during Noakhali communal violence? (41st BPSC)

- A. Nirmal Kumar Bose
- B. Mahadeo Desai
- C. Pyare Lal
- D. Vallabh Bhai Patel

Ans. C. Pyare Lal

Pyare Lal was the secretary of Mahatma Gandhi during Noakhali communal violence. His sister Dr. Sushila Nayar was personal doctor of Mahatma Gandhi.

Q494. Who was the first Indian to be the member of Communist International. (40th BPSC)

- A. M. N. Roy
- B. Muzaffar Ahmad
- C. S.S. Dange
- D. None of these

Ans. A. M. N. Roy

The first Indian who was elected to the member of communist International in 1924 was M.N. Roy. As a member of communist International, he pondered Lenin on national liberation & operated in the upper levels of International communism.

Q495. Two statements given below, first Assertion (A) and second Reason (R), read both carefully.

Assertion (A) : Rashtriya Swyam Sevak Sangh was separated from the Quit India Movement.

Reason (R) : It thought that the freedom of India will be delayed due to this movement.

Q496. Concerning above mentioned both the statements which of the following is true? (40th BPSC)

- A. A and R both true and R explains A properly
- B. A and R both true and R does not explain A properly
- C. A is true but R is false
- D. A is true false but R is true

Ans. C. A is true but R is false

A is correct but R is false because Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh (RSS), Hindu Mahasabha communist party of India & Muslim league put them separate from the Quit India Movement in of 1942 and in the view of RSS the freedom can be attained by defending "religion and culture" not by fighting with British.

Q497. Who was the writer of 'Indian unrest'? (39th BPSC)

- A. Dadabhai Naoroji
- B. Annie Besant
- C. Lala Lajpat Rai
- D. Valentine Chirol

Ans. D. Valentine Chirol

The Indian Unrest was written by Sir Ignatius Valentine Chirol was a British journalist, prolific author, historian and diplomat. He was a passionate imperialist and believed that imperial Germany and Muslim unrest were the biggest threats to the British Empire. Valentine Chirol gave the title, "The father of the Indian Unrest" to Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

Q498. Who participated in 1917-18 Ahmedabad Satyagraha led by Gandhiji? (39th BPSC)

- A. Peasant Class
- B. Industrial Workers
- C. People (Mass)
- D. Labourers

Ans. B. Industrial Workers

Ahmedabad Mill Strike of 1918 is considered the first hunger strike led by Gandhi. In 1918, Mahatma Gandhi intervened in a dispute between Ahmedabad industrial workers and millowners desired to take the bonus. Workers demanded a 50% wage increase but the mill owners were only willing to offer a 20% wage increase. Gandhi called on workers to go on strike and demand a 35% rise in wages rather than a 50% increase. The strike was called off. In the end, the tribunal awarded the workers a 35% wage increase.

Q499. What was the aim of Eka movement of Avadh? (39th BPSC)

- A. No tax to the government
- B. To protect the rights of zamindars
- C. To end the Satyagraha

D. To pay tax regular in Rabi and Kharif to the government

Ans. A. No tax to the government

The Eka Movement is a **peasant movement** that began in Lucknow and quickly spread to Hardoi, Unnao, and Sitapur districts, becoming a powerful force. The movement began in November 1921 and lasted until April 1922. The Eka movement was part of a wave of peasant uprisings that erupted in colonial India following World War I. **Initially started by Congress and the Khilafat movement, it was later headed by Madari Pasi.**

The issue involved were : (i) High tax-50% higher than the recorded rates, (ii) Oppression of Thikedars in charge of revenue collection. (iii) The practice of share-rents

Q500. Whose brainchild was I.N.A. and who founded it? (39th BPSC)

- A. Subhash Chandra Bode
- B. Capt. Mohan Singh
- C. Chandra Shekhar Azad
- D. Bhagat Singh

Ans. B. Capt. Mohan Singh

Formation of the First INA

- The **First Indian National Army (INA)** was formed in **September 1942**.
- It was led by **Captain Mohan Singh**, a former officer in the British Indian Army who was captured by the Japanese during the Malayan campaign.
- The INA was composed of approximately **12,000 Indian Prisoners of War (PoWs)** who were willing to fight for India's freedom in alliance with **Japan**.
- Objective: **To liberate India from British colonial rule through armed struggle**, in cooperation with the **Japanese Imperial Army**.

Foundation Process and Japanese Collaboration

- **The Japanese** aimed to seek support from anti-British nationalists in Southeast Asia, including the Indian diaspora.
- **Giani Pritam Singh** of the **Indian Independence League (IIL)** initiated dialogue with the Japanese to align the Indian cause with Japan's war strategy.
- **Captain Mohan Singh** was authorized to organize Indian POWs into a fighting force – the INA – with the assurance of **command remaining in Indian hands**.
- The INA was projected as an **army of Indian nationalists**, not mercenaries of the Japanese.

Motivations Behind Joining INA

Many Indian soldiers and civilians joined the INA due to:

- **Nationalistic zeal** and desire to fight for India's independence.
- **Disillusionment with British betrayal** (especially after the fall of Singapore and British surrender).
- **Experiences of racial discrimination** within the British Indian Army.

- **Fear of Japanese atrocities** if they remained PoWs without cooperating.
- **Inspirational leadership of Mohan Singh** and the vision of an independent India.

Conflicts and Collapse of the First INA

- Tensions arose between **Mohan Singh and the Japanese command**, particularly over:
 - The **degree of autonomy** the INA would have.
 - **Operational control** and command structure (INA vs Japanese Army).
- Additionally, there were **internal disagreements** with the **Council of Action** of the IIL led by **Rash Behari Bose**.
- The turning point came when Mohan Singh **refused to send INA troops to fight in Burma** under direct Japanese command, as it compromised the INA's autonomy.
- This led to a **complete breakdown in trust** with the Japanese.
- In **December 1942**, Mohan Singh **resigned** and **dissolved the First INA**.

Conclusion

Although the **First INA collapsed**, its formation laid the groundwork for **Subhas Chandra Bose's leadership of the Second INA (1943)**, which had a more structured political and military foundation as the **Azad Hind Fauj**.



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- (d) अनुभवी शिक्षकों का पूरा मार्गदर्शन
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