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# HISTORY

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# GS HISTORY

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## 2024 - Prelims - History Questions

1. With reference to ancient India, Gautama Buddha was generally known by which of the following epithets?

1. Nayaputta
2. Shakyamuni
3. Tathagata

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 3
- (d) None of the above are epithets of Gautama Buddha

Ans: b

rāja (the King of Truth), Tathāgata, etc. [See Rh. Davids's B. p. 28.]  
 B., faith in the, 226; B., I am not the first, 245; B. not Gotama,

often sign officials in the service of kings. Brahmans, the two—139.  
Buddha, p. and skt., the Awakened One, the Enlightened One—. Buddha  
 is also called Sakyamuni (the Sakya sage), Sakyasimha (the Sakya Lion), Sugata (the Happy One), Satthar, nom. Sacchā, p.; Shāstar, skt., (the Teacher), Jina (the Conqueror), Bhagavat (the Blessed One), Lokanātha (the Lord of the World), Sarvajña (the Omniscient One), Dharm-

2. Consider the following information:

	Archaeological Site	State	Description
1.	Chandraketugarh	Odisha	Trading Port town
2.	Inamgaon	Maharashtra	Chalcolithic site

3.	Mangadu	Kerala	Megalithic site
4.	Salihundam	Andhra Pradesh	Rock-cut cave shrines

In which of the above rows is the given information correctly matched?

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 3 and 4
- (d) 1 and 4

Ans: b

Chandraketugarh, located in the Ganga delta, actually consists of a cluster of villages in 24 Parganas district of West Bengal, about 25 miles north-east of Kolkata. The villages include Berachampa (Dheuliya), Ranakhola, Ghorapota, Dhanpota, Chuprijhara, Singerati, Shanpukur, Jhikra, Mathbari, Hadipur, and Ghazitala. Artefacts similar to those found here occur in many other neighbouring villages as well. The name 'Chandraketugarh' comes from a local legend of a medieval king of this name.

2024

A In early historic times, Chandraketugarh was connected to the Ganga by the Vidyadhari river, and must have been an important centre of trade, and possibly also a political centre. It can perhaps be identified with the Gangaridae of Graeco-Roman accounts.

SOUTH INDIA

2024

In South India, the earliest iron objects appear in the overlap between the neolithic and megalithic phases. Megaliths are widely distributed in South India. In Tamil Nadu, the sites include Adichanallur, Amritamangalam, Kunnattur, Sanur, Vasudevanallur, Tenkasi, Korkai, Kayal, Kalugumalai, Perumalmalai, Pudukkotai, Tirukkampuliyar, and Odugattur. Important sites in Kerala include Pulimattu, Tengakkal, Cenkotta, Muthukar, Periakanal, Machad, Pazhayannur, and Mangadu. On the basis of the typology of the artefacts, Machad and Pazhayannur have been dated between the 2nd century BCE and the 2nd century CE. The megaliths at Mangadu in Kollam district of Kerala have a range of



kinds of wheat, ragi, lentils, pulses, and *ber*. *Sugandha bela* (*Pavonia odorata*) may have been used to make a perfume. 2024

Inamgaon (in Pune district) is located on a terrace of the Ghod, a tributary of the Bhima. It is one of the largest, most intensively and extensively excavated chalcolithic sites in Maharashtra. The excavations, undertaken by a team from Deccan College, Pune, under the direction of M. K. Dhavalikar, H. D. Sankalia, and Z. D. Ansari, lasted for 12 seasons between 1968 and 1983, and provided a lot of information about the lives of the farmers who lived in this place hundreds of years ago. Period I (c. 1600–1400 BCE) belonged to the Malwa culture, Period II (c. 1400–1000 BCE) to the early Jorwe culture, and Period III (c. 1000–700 BCE) to the late Jorwe culture. Here, we will focus on Period I (Dhavalikar et al., 1988).

ally varied according to the size of the stupa—the larger the stupa, the more spokes on the wheel. A few stupas had a svastika instead of a wheel inset into their base. 2024

Another notable feature of some of the Andhra stupas was that raised on a platform at the four cardinal points were five tall free-standing pillars known as *ayaka* pillars. These were supposed to represent five important events in the Buddha's life—his birth, renunciation, enlightenment, first sermon, and death. *Ayaka* platforms and pillars are, however, absent at Salihundam and Ramatirtham, and even at some of the stupas at Nagarjunakonda. Outside Andhra, such platforms have been reported at Vaishali.

**3. Who of the following rulers of medieval India gave permission to the Portuguese to build a fort at Bhatkal?**

- (a) Krishnadevaraya
- (b) Narasimha Saluva
- (c) Muhammad Shah III
- (d) Yusuf Adil Shah

As soon as the news reached Vijayanagar of Albuquerque's success in December 1510, Krishna Deva Raya sent ambassadors to Goa,

and by them Fr. Luis sent letters to Albuquerque detailing the result of his mission. He "had been well received by all except the king," but the king had nevertheless granted permission for the Portuguese to build a fort at Bhatkal. Poor Fr. Luis never returned from his embassy. History is silent as to what happened or what led to the tragedy, but he was one day murdered in the city of Vijayanagar.<sup>1</sup> 2024

Ans: a

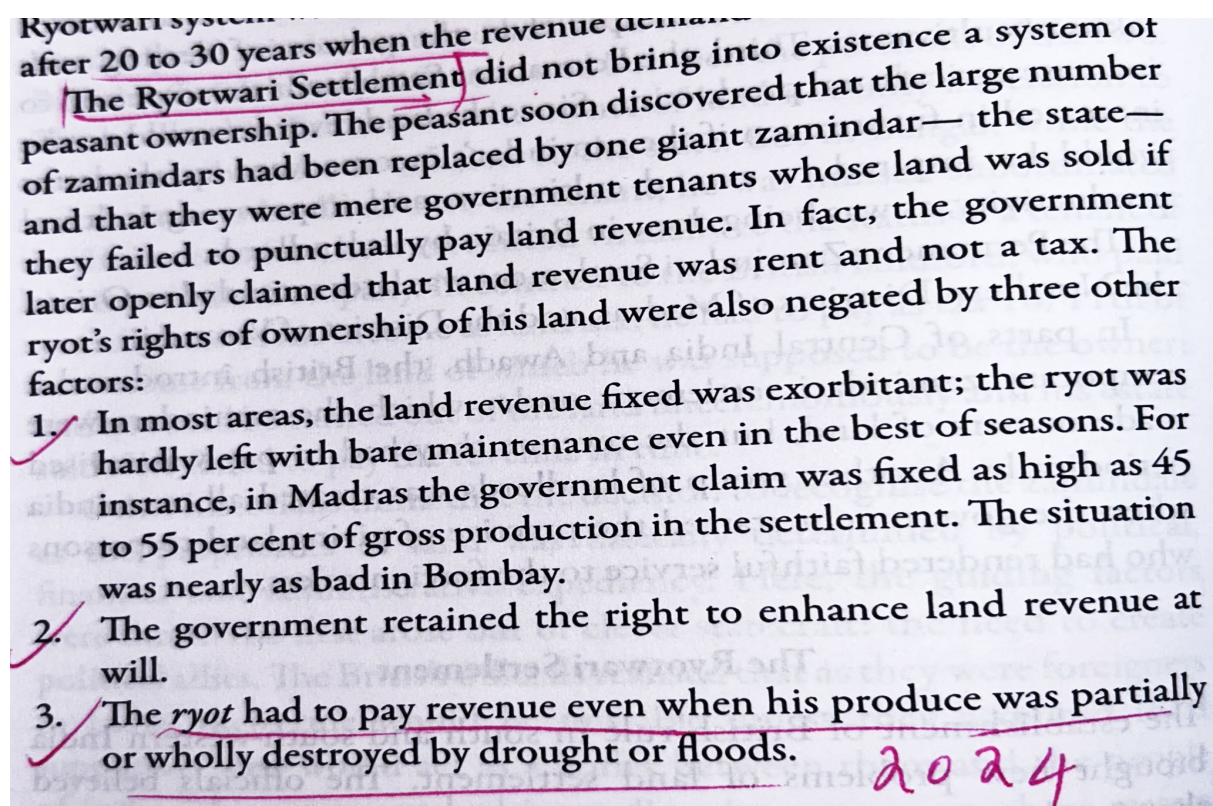
4. With reference to revenue collection by Cornwallis, consider the following statements:

1. Under the Ryotwari Settlement of revenue collection, the peasants were exempted from revenue payment in case of bad harvests or natural calamities.
2. Under the Permanent Settlement in Bengal, if the Zamindar failed to pay his revenues to the state, on or before the fixed date, he would be removed from his Zamindari.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: b





the next year's assessment would be, or who the next collector would be. 2024

It was at this stage that the idea first emerged of fixing the land revenue at a permanent amount. Finally, after prolonged discussion and debate, the Permanent Settlement was introduced in Bengal and Bihar in 1793 by Lord Cornwallis. It had two special features. First, the zamindars and revenue collectors were converted into so many landlords. They were not only to act as agents of the government in collecting land revenue from the *ryot*, but also to become the owners of the entire land in their zamindaris. Their right of ownership was made hereditary and transferable. On the other hand, the cultivators were reduced to the low status of mere tenants and were deprived of long-standing rights to the soil and other customary rights. The use of the pasture and forest lands, irrigation canals, fisheries, and homestead plots and protection against enhancement of rent were some of the rights which were sacrificed. In fact, the tenantry of Bengal and Bihar was left entirely at the mercy of the zamindars. This was done so that the zamindars might be able to pay in time the exorbitant land revenue demand of the Company. Second, the zamindars were to give 10/11th of the rental they derived from the peasantry to the state, keeping only 1/11th for themselves. But the sums to be paid by them as land revenue were fixed in perpetuity. If the rental of a zamindar's estate increased owing to extension of cultivation and improvement in agriculture, or his capacity to extract more from his tenants, or any other reason, he would keep the entire amount of the increase. The state would not make any further demand upon him. At the same time, the zamindar had to pay his revenue rigidly on the due date even if the crop had failed for some reason; otherwise his lands were to be sold.

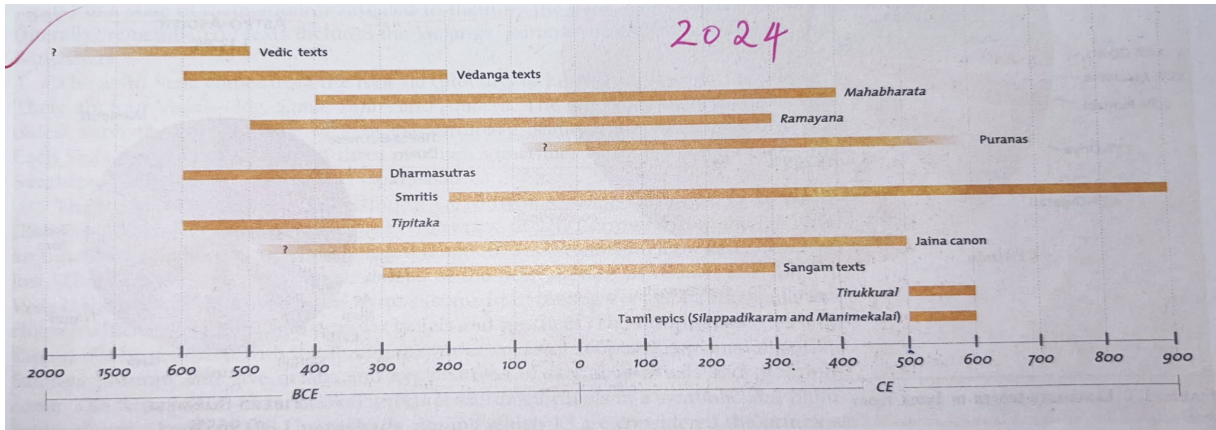
**5. Consider the following statements:**

1. There are no parables in the Upanishads.
2. Upanishads were composed earlier than the Puranas.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Ans: b**



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the gods. In it, meditation on the sacred symbol *OM* is stressed. The *Katha Upanishad* relates to the story of Nachiketas and the three gifts he received from the god of death. According to this Upanishad, 'higher than the senses are the material things, higher than the material things is the mind, higher than the mind is the intellect, higher than the intellect is the great Self (*atman*)'. It would thus appear that the central doctrine of the Upanishads is that the Brahman and the *atman* is One, 'one only without a second'. Only Brahman, the unknown self (*atman*), is real, the rest is unreal (*maya*).

6. Who was the Provisional President of the Constituent Assembly before Dr Rajendra Prasad took over?

- (a) C. Rajagopalachari
- (b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- (c) T.T. Krishnamachari
- (d) Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha

Ans: d

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The Constituent Assembly of India | 5

On the very first day Dr. Sachidanand Sinha was elected as a temporary Chairman of Constituent Assembly. This session was constituted upto 23rd December, 1946. As the Assembly was boycotted by Muslim League, only 211 members attended the first meeting on December 9, 1946. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected its permanent President on 11 December, 1946. Although the Muslim League had refused to participate in the proceedings of the Assembly, it continued its work. On December 13, 1946, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru moved the object resolution. It was unanimously adopted on January 22, 1947. "The objective of the framers of the constitution was declared to be the creation of a Sovereign Democratic Republic of India. "Unanimous approval was





**7. With reference to the Government of India Act of 1935, consider the following statements:**

1. It provided for the establishment of an All-India Federation based on the union of the British Indian Provinces and Princely States.
2. Defence and Foreign Affairs were kept under the control of the federal legislature.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: d

**Provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935** 2024

1. The Act provided for an All-India Federation. The question of Indian Federation presented peculiar problem on account of the disparity between the Indian States and Provinces of British India with regard to their legal status and their internal political structure. The Indian States were under the complete control of the Political Department of the Government of India. The Provinces on the other hand, had some sort of a democratic Government. According to the Act of 1935 all the provinces were to join the Indian Federation automatically. Entry into the Federation was to be a purely voluntary action on the part of each State, however small and insignificant that State may be. At the time of joining the Federation, the ruler of the State was to execute an Instrument of Accession in favour of the Crown. On acceptance of that Instrument, the State was to become a unit of the Federation. The Crown was forbidden to

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than 3 Councillors to be appointed by him. Those subjects were Defence, External Affairs, Ecclesiastical Affairs and the administration of Tribal Areas. In the administration of the other Federal subjects, the Governor-General was to be aided and advised by a Council of Ministers whose number was not to exceed 10. (The Federal Ministry was to administer all the Federal Departments except the above-mentioned reserved Departments.) The Federal Ministry was to be formed on the usual cabinet lines except that it was to include the representatives of the important minorities. It is true that the inclusion of these elements was not obligatory under the Act, but the Governor-General was instructed by means of an Instrument of Instructions to secure such representation to the best of his ability. In spite of the composite character of the Ministry, their responsibility was to be collective. The Ministry was to be responsible to the Federal Legislature.



8. Which one of the following is a work attributed to playwright Bhasa?

- (a) Kavyalankara
- (b) Natyashastra
- (c) Madhyama-vyayoga
- (d) Mahabhashya

Ans: c

Parvati, as improper.

Bhasa, another important playwright, was author of works such as the Madhyama-vyayoga, Duta-Ghatotkacha, Dutavakya, Balacharita and Charudatta. Shudraka's Mrichchhakatika and Bharavi's Kiratarjuniya are among the other prominent literary works of the period. Bhatti's Ravanavadha (7th century) illustrates the rules of grammar while telling the story of Rama's life. Other great dramatists of the time such as Mentha, author of a work called Hayagrivavadha, are known through references and quotations in the writings of later writers and literary critics.

9. Sanghabhuti, an Indian Buddhist monk who travelled to China at the end of the fourth century AD, was the author of a commentary on:

- (a) Prajnaparamita Sutra
- (b) Visuddhimagga
- (c) Sarvastivada Vinaya
- (d) Lalitavistara

Ans: c

been described as a 'borderland complex' in China, arising from the fact that China did not figure in the Buddhist universe (Sen, 2003:10–13, 55–57).

Many Indian monks who travelled to China during these centuries belonged to Kashmir (Dutt [1962], 1988: 294–310). They included Sanghabhuti, author of a commentary on the Sarvastivada Vinaya, who was in China in 381–84 CE. The monk Punyatrata travelled to central Asia along with his student Dharmayasha and translated several Sarvastivadin texts between 397 and 401 CE. From here, he made his way to China, where he lived and worked during 424–453. Buddhayasha travelled to Kashgar and thereon to Kucha. Gunavarman, a Kashmir prince, took another route to the east. He travelled to Sri Lanka, on to Java, from where he sailed to China, arriving in Nanking in 431 CE.

The best known among the Indian monks or monks of Indian origin who travelled to China are Kumarajiva (5th century), Paramartha (6th century), and Bodhidharma (6th century). Paramartha belonged to Ujjayini. He was sent along with various Buddhist



10. Consider the following pairs:

	Party	Its Leader
1.	Bharatiya Jana Sangh	Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee
2.	Socialist Party	C. Rajagopalachari
3.	Congress for Democracy	Jagjivan Ram
4.	Swatantra Party	Acharya Narendra Dev

How many of the above are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: b

### Bharatiya Jan Sangh

The Bharatiya Jan Sangh, founded in October 1951, was

The Jan Sangh was launched as a political party in October 1951 with Dr Syama Prasad Mukherjee as its president. Ostensibly, The Jan Sangh was an independent party in its own right and under Mookerjee it did enjoy a certain degree of independence, but even then its spearhead was the RSS and its carefully chosen

Immediately after coming out of the jails in January 1977, the Opposition leaders announced the merger of Congress (O), the Jan Sangh, Bharatiya Lok Dal (BLD) and the Socialist Party into the new Janata Party. The Congress was dealt a blow by the sudden defection from it on 2 February 1977 of Jagjivan Ram, H.N. Bahuguna and Nandini Satpathy who formed the Congress for Democracy (CFD). Along with the DMK, Akali Dal and CPM

### The Swatantra Party

The Swatantra Party, the first authentic all-India secular conservative party, came into being in early August 1959. It had a number of distinguished leaders, most of them old Congressmen, for example, C. Rajagopalachari, Minoo Masani, N.G. Ranga and K.M. Munshi. Right-wing groups and parties had, of course, earlier existed at the local and regional levels, but Swatantra's formation was the first

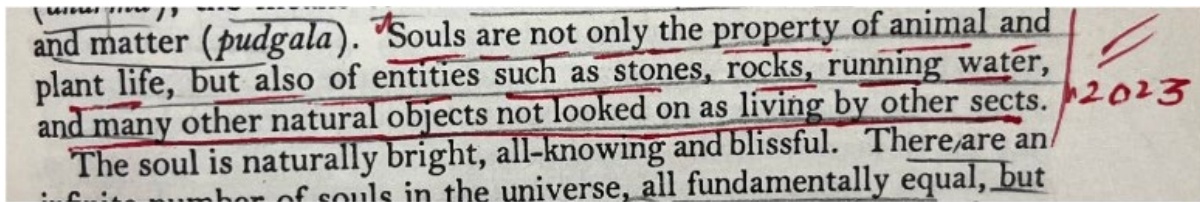
## 2023 - Prelims - History Questions

**Q1. "Souls are not only the property of animal and plant life, but also of rocks, running water and many other natural objects not looked on as living by other religious sects".**

The above statement reflects one of the core beliefs of which one of the following religious sects of ancient India?

- (a) Buddhism (b) Jainism  
(c) Shaivism (d) Vaishnavism

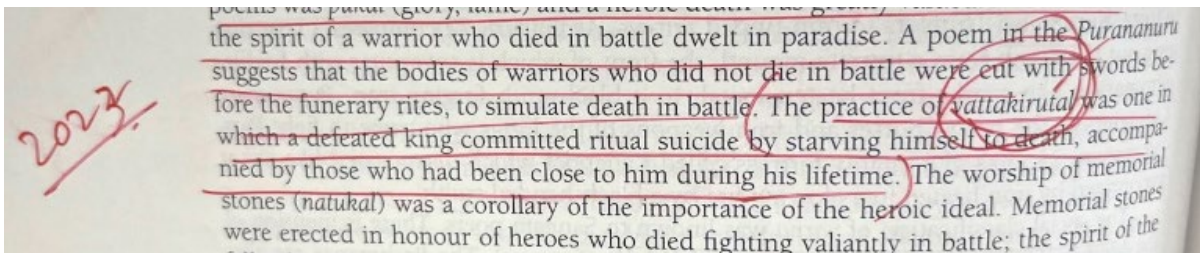
**Answer: b**



**Q2. Which one of the following explains the practice of 'Vattakirutal' as mentioned in Sangam's poems?**

- (a) Kings employing women bodyguards  
(b) Learned persons assembling in and philosophical matters  
(c) Young girls keeping watch over agricultural fields and driving away birds and animals  
(d) A king defeated in a battle committing ritual suicide by starving himself to death

**Answer: d**



**Q3. With reference to ancient India, consider the following statements:**

1. The concept of Stupa is Buddhist in origin.
2. Stupa was generally a repository of relics.
3. Stupa was a votive and commemorative structure in Buddhist tradition.

**How many of the above statements are correct?**

- (a) Only one (b) Only two (c) All three (d) None

**Answer: b**



coming under the head of sanctuary or holystead.<sup>1</sup>

The custom of erecting *stūpas* as a form of memorial to the dead was pre-Buddhist, as is evident from a passage in the *Mahāparinibbāna suttānta*<sup>2</sup> where Buddha enjoins Ānanda to erect at the crossing of four highways (*chattumhāpathe*) a *stūpa* over the remains of his body, after it had been burnt on the funeral pyre, in the same manner as the *stūpa* of a universal monarch. The custom of erecting this form of memorial was also prevalent among the Jainas in the early times. It is the Buddhists, however, who especially selected and adapted it to their own use, and gradually it acquired a special Buddhist connotation and association as enshrining the relics (*dhātu*) of the Buddha or of his chief disciples and as the symbol of *Mahāparinirvāna* or the Great Decease of the Master. The relics enshrined in the *stūpa* were of three kinds—*śārīra dhātu* (corporeal relics), *paribhogika dhātu* (relics that had been in use), and *niddeśika dhātu* (indicative, commemorative or referential relics). In this last aspect it

was erected in places specially sacred in the life of the Buddha or in his legend. As the container of the relic, which was itself an object of veneration, and as symbolising the Master himself, a votive and devotional aspect is also latent in the *stūpa* from the very beginning, and *stupas* were set up in place of the altar for worship in special shrines known as the *chaitya* halls. They were also raised up in sacred Buddhist sites as pious gifts, the gift of a *stūpa* being considered as meritorious as that of an image,

came to form an integral part of Buddhist monasteries.

The *stupa* represented many things in the Buddhist tradition. It stood for the *axis mundi* (the centre of the universe); it symbolized the *parinibbana* of the Buddha; it was a repository of relics of the Buddha and other monks; it was a place of veneration, worship, and pilgrimage for monks and laity. The *Mahāparinibbana Sutta* suggests that the practice of erecting funerary mounds over the bodily remains of kings pre-dated Buddhism. However, there are no references to such a practice in Vedic literature, and the earliest surviving *stupas* are in fact associated with Buddhism. These include the mud *stupas* at Piprahwa and Vaishali.

**Q4. In which of the following regions was Dhanyakataka, which flourished as a prominent Buddhist centre under the Mahasanghikas, Located?**

- (a) Andhra (b) Gandhara  
(c) Kalinga (d) Magadha

**Answer: a**

*Andhra, Trilinga, Vengi*

The Andhras are mentioned in the *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa* and the inscriptions of Aśoka. The Mayidavolu inscription of about the fourth century A.D. locates their country (Andhrāpatha) in the lower valley of the Kṛishṇā in the district round Dhāñṇakada or Amarāvati. The Chezerla inscription, too, connects the Andhras with the Kṛishṇā. In the days of Yuan Chwang (seventh century A.D.) An-to-lo, or Andhra, had its capital at Ping-k'i-lo or Veṅgīpura, identified with Pedda-vegi, about seven miles north of Ellore, in the West Godāvārī district, and ten miles north-west from Colair Lake. The name Mahā-Andhra or Greater Andhra was, however, still applied to the Dhāñṇakada (Skt. Dhānyakataka) area. In the twelfth century A.D. Dhoyī connects the Andhras with the Godāvārī. In eastern Chālukya records the name Andhra is applied to a very wide region bounded on four sides by

**Q5. Who among the following rulers of Vijayanagara Empire constructed a large dam across the Tungabhadra River and a canal-cum-aqueduct several kilometres long from the river to the capital city?**

- (a) Devaraya I (b) Mallikarjuna  
(c) Vira Vijaya (d) Virupaksha

**Answer: a**

by our chroniclers prove that...  
two kings, Bukka II. and his successor, Deva Rāya I.; and the period covered by their combined reigns was only fourteen years, not forty-three. ✓ ✓ ✓  
Nuniz states that the successor of Harihara II. greatly improved the city of Vijayanagar, raising fresh walls and towers, increasing its extent, and building further lines of fortification. (But his great work was the construction of a huge dam in the Tungabhadra river, and the formation of an aqueduct fifteen miles long from the river into the city.) If this be the same...  
2023 \* \*

**Q6. With reference to the Indian History, Alexander Rea, A.H. Longhurst, Robert Sewell, James Burgess and Walter Elliot were associated with:**

- (a) Archaeological excavations  
(b) Establishment of English Press in Colonial India  
(c) Establishment of Churches in Princely States  
(d) Construction of railways in Colonial India

**Answer: a**

A.H. Longhurst, Walter Elliot, Alexander Rea, James Burgess, Robert Sewell and many others conducted systematic and careful excavations conducted at Bhattiprolu, Ghantasala, Amaravati etc. and exposed relic caskets which created much curiosity among Indian scholars about various aspects of these valuable reliquaries. Subsequent excavations carried out at Salihundam, Gummadidurru, Nagarjunakonda and

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**Q7. Who among the following rulers of medieval Gujrat surrendered Diu to Portuguese?**

- (a) Ahmad Shah (b) Mahmud Begarha  
(c) Bahadur Shah (d) Muhammad Shah

**Answer: c**

**EARLY EUROPEAN SETTLEMENTS** 9

attempted in 1519, 1521, 1531 to capture Diu but failed. The rise of the Mughals, however, offered them an opportunity. In 1535 Humayun attacked Bahadur Shah, who in return for help granted them a site where the Portuguese might build a fortress at Diu. The fortress was immediately completed to which the Portuguese

2023

**Q8. With reference to ancient South India, Korkai, Poompuhar and Muchiri were well Known as:**

- (a) Capital cities (b) Ports  
(c) Centre's of iron-and-steel making (d) Shrines of Jain Tirthankaras

**Answer: b**

Korkai was an important Pandya port, celebrated for its pearls in Sangam poems and Greek accounts. The Arthashastra also refers to the pearl fisheries of Pandya country. Today, Korkai village (in Tirunelveli district), near the mouth of the Vaigai, is about 6 km inland, but during early historical times it was no doubt right on the sea coast. Excavations here revealed BRW and locally made red-slipped ware. A rectangular cistern found at this level was identified as a dying vat. Period III at Uraiyur belonged to the early medieval period.

Kaverippumpattinam (also known as Pumphar or Puhar) was the premier Chola port in early historical times. Classical accounts refer to it as Khabaris or Camara. An entire Sangam collection—the Pattinappalai—is devoted to a description of this place. There are references to its two bustling markets laid out between the two sectors of the

2023

Muchiri—the Muziris of classical accounts—was the foremost port in the Chera kingdom. The Periplus speaks of cargo-laden ships landing here from Arabia and Egypt, and gives long lists of imports and exports. Pliny, on the other hand, states that due to the danger of pirates, ships had to anchor some distance away. An interesting 2nd

**Q9. With reference to ancient Indian History, consider the following pairs:**

Literary work	Author
1. Devichandragupta:	Bilhana
2. Hammira-Mahakavya :	Nayachandra Suri
3. Milinda-panha :	Nagarjuna
4. Nitivakyamrtia :	Somadeva Suri

**How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?**

- (a) only one (b) only two  
(c) only three (d) All four

**Answer: b**

of Harṣa”, by Bāṇa, written in ornate poetic prose, which is discussed below (p. 448ff). Of some literary merit is “The Deeds of Vikram-<sup>2023</sup>āṅka” (*Vikramāṅkadevacarita*) of Bilhana (p. 430), dealing with the life and adventures of the great Calukya emperor Vikramāditya VI (c. 1075–1125). Another example of this type is the *Rāmacarita*, already mentioned. Yet another is the work of a Jaina monk, <sup>2023</sup>Nayachandra Sūri, the *Hammira-mahākāvya*, which is among the latest important works of Sanskrit literature. This beautiful but little known poem deals with the life of Hammira, the last of the dynasty of the Cāhamānas, who was defeated and killed by the Delhi sultan ‘Alā-ud-

***Nitivākyaṃṛta* by a Jain author Somadeva Sūri, who wrote it in Sanskrit in the 10th century A.D. But it is heavily indebted to earlier brāhminical texts.**

<sup>2023</sup>  
CULTURAL CONDITION UNDER SĀTAVĀHANAS 147  
century A.D., and that his Sātavāhana friend was Yajña Śrī Sātakarṇi or one of his successors.<sup>1</sup> Po-lo-mo-lo-kili may be identified with Śrī-Parvata which, according to Tārānāth, was the abode of Nāgārjuna. That Śrī-Parvata was another name of Nāgārjunakoṇḍa (in the Guṇṭūr district) is established by an inscription discovered there.<sup>2</sup> Of the treatises composed by this Buddhist saint about two dozen have survived in Chinese translations. *Prajñāparamita Śāstra*, *Mūlamādhyaṃika Śāstra*, *Dvādaśa Nikāya Śāstra*, *Śūnyasaptathi*, and *Suhrillekha* are some of his more important works. A *Yogasāra*, a *Ratīśāstra*, and a *Rasaratnākara* have also been attributed to him.<sup>3</sup>

Although the Andhra-Sātavāhana power disappeared from the Deccan,









#### 5. *The Hoysalas.*

Reference has just been made above to the rising power of the Hoysalas. They first came into prominence as chiefs of the borderland during the prolonged struggle between the Later Chālukyas and the Cholas. When the Chālukyas finally conquered the region which was formerly ruled by the Western Gāngas, the Hoysala chiefs were appointed governors of the frontier outposts and thus gradually became powerful. Early in the 12th century, or somewhat earlier, the Hoysala chief Ballāla I ruled over a small principality as feudatory of the Chālukyas, with his capital at Belur; but it seems that Dvārasamudra (modern Halebid) was also an alternative capital.

Shortly after 1106 A.D. Ballāla was succeeded by his

rule till 1202 A.D. when it was conquered by Qutbuddīn.

Mahmūd is said to have an ally in Kanauj named Chānd Rāi, whom he appointed to look after his elephant forces there.

It is generally believed that this Chānd Rāi is no other than Chandradeva of the Gāhadavāla clan who carved out a kingdom with

Kanauj as capital, and assumed the proud title of *Mahārājādhirāja*, some time before 1090 A.D. The inscriptions of this dynasty refer to a tax called Turushka-daṇḍa, the exact significance of which is unknown. It was undoubtedly a special imposition upon the people either to defray the expenses of war against the Turkish invaders from the Panjāb, or to make up the heavy

#### 4. *The Kākatīyas.*

The Kākatīyas traced their descent from one Karikala-Chola, Śūdra by caste and belonging to Durjaya family, who settled in Kākatipura. The earliest known king of this family was Beta I who took advantage of the confusion caused by the invasion of Rājendra Chola and carved a small kingdom in the Nalgonda district (Hyderābād). His son and successor, Prola I, rendered distinguished services to his suzerain the Chālukya Someśvara I, and received as reward Anmakonḍa-vishaya (Hanamkonda in Warangal, Hyderābād). The next king Beta II (1079-1090 A.D.) received further territories from Vikramāditya and established his capital at Anmakonḍa.



A.D. and Vishṇuvardhana even invaded the Chālukya territory with a view to establish his suzerainty in the Deccan. His attempts were, however, foiled by the Chālukya kings as noted above. The northern family was equally ambitious and more successful. <sup>12</sup> <sup>Century</sup> Bhillama (1185-1193) defeated both the Kalachuris and the Western Chālukyas, and made himself master of the greater part of the Chālukya empire in the Deccan. He established his capital at Devagiri (modern Daulatābād) and henceforth the family was known as the Yādavas of Devagiri.

The Hoysalas were not slow to take advantage of the situa-

**Q12. By which one of the following Acts was the Governor General of Bengal designated as the Governor General of India?**

- (a) The Regulating Act (b) The Pitt's India Act  
(c) The Charter Act of 1793 (d) The Charter Act of 1833

**Answer: d**

### CHARTER ACT OF 1833

1. The Charter of the Company was renewed in 1833. There was a lot of controversy before the Charter was actually renewed. The Englishmen were opposed to the continuance of the monopoly of the Company and consequently one of the provisions of the new Charter was that the monopoly of the Company was to be abolished. While the commercial functions of the Company ended, its political functions were to continue. The Government of India was to pay the debts of the Company. The shareholders of the Company were guaranteed a dividend of 10½ per cent per annum out of the Indian revenues for the next 40 years. The Indian possessions of the Company were declared to be held by the Company in trust for the British Crown.
2. The Charter Act restricted the patronage of the Directors. It was provided that nominations to seats in the Haileybury college were to be double the number of vacancies in the services. Nominated persons were to join the college and the top-most candidates among them were to be selected to fill the vacancies. This provision was amended in 1834 in favour of the Directors and continued up to 1853.
3. President of the Board of Control became the Minister for Indian affairs. His colleagues disappeared both in fact and in name. The minister was to have two Assistant Commissioners who were to be assistants and not colleagues. The Secretary of the Minister occupied a position of great importance on account of his presence in Parliament and he spoke for his chief when the latter sat in the House of Lords.
4. The Charter Act centralised the administration of the English Company in India. Governor-General in Bengal became the Governor-General of India. Governor-General-in-Council was given the power to control, superintend and direct the civil and military affairs of the Company in India. Presidencies of Bombay, Madras and Bengal and the other sessions were placed under the control, of the Governor-General-in-Council. All revenues were to be raised under the authority of the Central Government. The Central Government was to have complete control over expenditure. So far as the Presidencies were concerned, they were permitted

## 2022 - Prelims - History Questions

**Q1. In medieval India, the term "Fanam" referred to:**

- (a) Clothing (b) Coins  
(c) Ornaments (d) Weapons

**Answer: b**

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made of gold, mixed with alloy: one called *varāha* weighs about one *mithkal*, equivalent to two dinars, *kopeki*; the second, which is called *pertab*, is half of the first; the third, called *fanom*, is equivalent in value to the tenth part of the last mentioned coin. Of these different coins, the *fanom* is the most useful. They cast in pure silver a coin which is the sixth of the *fanom*, which they call *tar*. This latter is also a very useful

2022

**Q2. With reference to Indian history, consider the following texts:**

1. Nettipakarana
2. Parishishtaparvan
3. Avadanashataka
4. Trishashtilakshana Mahapurana

**Which of the above are Jaina texts?**

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 2 and 4 only  
(c) 1, 3 and 4 (d) 2, 3 and 4

**Answer: b**

Sanskrit Buddhist texts include Ashvaghosha's *Buddhacharita* (1st/2nd century) and the *Avadana* texts. The latter contain stories of noteworthy deeds with a moral; they include the *Avadanashataka* (2nd century) and the *Divyavadana* (4th century) which have stories connected with the Buddha and the Maurya emperor Ashoka. The 1st century *Ashtasahasrika-prajnaparamita* and *Saddharma-pundarika* offer accounts of the vari-

2022

al as well. The *Adi Purana* (9th century) narrates the life of the first *tirthankara* *Rishabha*, also known as *Adinatha*. The 8th century *Harivamsha Purana* gives a Jaina version of the stories of the *Kauravas*, *Pandavas*, *Krishna*, *Balarama*, and others. The *Trishashtilakshana Mahapurana* by *Jinasena* and *Gunabhadra* (9th century) has life stories of various Jaina saints, kings, and heroes. It also has sections on topics such as life-cycle rituals, the interpretation of dreams, town planning, the duties of a warrior, and how a king should rule. The *Parishishtaparvan* (12th century) by *Hemachandra* gives a history of the earliest Jaina teachers and also mentions certain details of political history. A number of *Prabandhas*



vattagamani, by which time it must have undergone further modifications.

Non-canonical Buddhist literature in Pali includes the *Milindapanha* (1st century BCE–1st century CE) which consists of a dialogue on various philosophical issues between king Milinda—no doubt the Indo-Greek Menander—and the monk Nagasena. The *Nettigandha* or *Nettipakarana* (The Book of Guidance) belongs to the same period and gives a connected account of the teaching of the Buddha. Commentaries on the *Tipitaka* include a 5th century work by Buddhaghosha. The first connected life story of the Buddha occurs in the *Nidanakatha* (1st century). The Pali or Sri Lankan chronicles—the *Dipavamsa* (4th–5th centuries) and the *Mahavamsa* (5th century)—contain a historical-cum-mythical account of the Buddha's life, the Buddhist councils, the Maurya emperor Ashoka, the

✓  
2022  
✓

**Q3. With reference to Indian history, consider the following pairs:**

Sl. No.	Historical person	Known as
1.	Aryadeva:	Jaina scholar
2.	Dignaga:	Buddhist scholar
3.	Nathamuni:	Vaishnava scholar

**How many pairs given above are correctly matched?**

- (a) None of the pairs                      (b) Only one pair  
(c) Only two pairs                          (d) All three pairs

**Answer: c**

ous Buddhas, *bodhisattvas* (future Buddhas), and Mahayana doctrines. Later works of Mahayana thinkers such as Nagarjuna, Vasubandhu, Asanga, Aryadeva, Buddhapalita, and Dignaga are all in Sanskrit.

about the 5th–6th centuries CE.

2022 Early medieval Tamil literature includes the inspired and intense devotional poetry of the Vaishnava saints (*Alvars*) and Shaiva saints (*Nayanars* or *Nayanmars*) and their hagiographies. Vaishnava poetry took off with the compositions of Peyalvar, Puttalvar, and Poikaiavar. In the 10th century, Nathamuni collected the Alvar hymns into the

**Q4. With reference to Indian history, consider the following statements:**

1. The first Mongol Invasion of India happened during the reign of Jalal-ud-din Khalji.
2. During the reign of Ala-ud-din Khalji, one Mongol assault marched up to Delhi and besieged the city.
3. Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq temporarily lost portions of north-west of his kingdom to Mongols.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

- (a) 1 and 2                                      (b) 2 only  
(c) 1 and 3                                      (d) 3 only

**Answer: b**

held even at that time although in many cases...

**2022** The first Mongol invasion of India took place in the reign of Iltutmish. The Mongols appeared on the banks of the river Indus in 1221 under the command of their formidable leader called Changiz Khan (1162-1227). They came to India under the following circumstances:

Jalal-ud-Din Mangbarni, the last Shah of Khwarism of Khiva, sought shelter from the Mongols in the Doab between the Indus and the Jhelum. Changiz Khan came in hot pursuit of Jalal-ud-Din up to the Indus. It appeared that Iltutmish was going to be in trouble. However, the latter diplomatically refused to help Jalal-ud-Din on the ground that the climate of the Punjab was

**2022** In 1303 A.D., the Mongols attacked India under the leadership of Targhi. They were 100,000 strong and marched to Delhi and besieged it. Ala-ud-Din was away to Chittor and when he came back he had to encamp himself in the Fort of Siri. Had the siege been carried on relentlessly by the Mongols, the city of Delhi would certainly have fallen. However the Mongols called off the

**Foreign Policy**

**2022** (1) The Delhi Sultanate was not free from external dangers during the reign of Muhammad Tughluq. In 1328-29, Tarmashirin Khan, the Chaghatai chief of Transoxiana, invaded India. He ravaged the country from Multan and Lahore to the outskirts of Delhi. It appears that the change of capital from Delhi to Daulatabad and the neglect of the defence of the North-Western frontier by Muhammad Tughluq encouraged the Mongols to attack the country. There is a difference of opinion among writers regarding the outcome of the invasion. Yahiya-bin-Ahmad and Badauni tell us that Muhammad Tughluq defeated the Mongols and drove them out of the country. However, Ferishta says that Muhammad Tughlaq bribed the invaders and they retired. The gold and jewels given by the Sultan to the invaders have been described "as the price of the kingdom." Whatever

**Q5. With reference to Indian history, who of the following were known as "Kulah-Daran"?**

- (a) Arab merchants (b) Qalandars  
(c) Persian calligraphists (d) Sayyids

**Answer: d**

and the nobles. The Ulama were much superior in dignity and status to others.

**2022** The Sayyids claimed descent from the Prophet through his daughter Fatima. They commanded special respect in Muslim Society. Even Timur protected the lives of Sayyids during his invasion of India although his policy was one of general slaughter. A Sayyid accused of misappropriating state revenue was discharged by Sikandar Lodi and was allowed to keep to himself his dishonest gains. The Sayyids put on a pointed cap (Kulah) and they were known as Kulah-Daran.

**Q6. According to Kautilya's Arthashastra, which of the following are correct?**

1. A person could be a slave as a result of a judicial punishment.
2. If a female slave bore her master a son, she was legally free.
3. If a son born to a female slave was fathered by her master, the son was entitled to the legal status of the master's son.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only  
(c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: b

2022  
earned and to inherit from his father and bequeath to his kinsmen. Proper treatment of female slaves is insisted upon. If a female slave has a child by her owner, both mother and child are immediately recognized as free. The king is expected to chastise those who do not give heed to the claims of their slaves.<sup>185</sup> Such were the prescribed without any arrangement for her marriage, with a sum of money for a miscarriage. There is reference to the manumission of slaves on payment of a sum of money. Kautilya also states that if a dasi bore her master a son, she was released from enslavement, and the child was considered the father's legitimate son. Ashoka's rock edict 9 mentions courteous behaviour towards *dasas* and *bhatakas* (*bhritakas*, i.e., servants) as part of *dhamma*.  
2022  
The *Arthashastra* reflects a significant hardening of the Brahmanical position on

Q7. Consider the following pairs:

Sl. No.	Site of Ashoka's major rock edicts	Location in the State of
1.	Dhaulti:	Odisha
2.	Erragudi:	Andhra Pradesh
3.	Jaugada:	Madhya Pradesh
4.	Kalsi:	Karnataka

How many pairs given above are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one pair (b) Only two pairs  
(c) Only three pairs (d) All four pairs

Answer: b

4. Kalsi (Dehradun district, Uttarakhand)  
5. Girnar (Junagadh district, Gujarat)  
6. Bombay-Sopara (originally at Sopara in Thana district, Maharashtra; now in the Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Vastu Sangrahalaya, Mumbai only fragments of rock edicts 8 and 9)  
7. Dhaulti (Puri district, Orissa; separate rock edicts 1 and 2 replace major rock edicts 11-13)  
8. Jaugada (Ganjam district, Orissa; separate rock edicts 1 and 2 replace major rock edicts 11-13) 2022  
9. Erragudi (Kurnool district, AP)



**Q8. Which one of the following statements about Sangam literature in ancient South India is correct?**

- (a) Sangam poems are devoid of any reference to material culture.
- (b) The social classification of Varna was known to Sangam poets.
- (c) Sangam poems have no reference to warrior ethics.
- (d) Sangam literature refers to magical forces as irrational.

**Answer: b**

Sangam poems contain several incidental references to material culture, often as part of the poem's setting or in similes and allusions. There are references to farming (rice and barley are mentioned), cattle rearing, and fishing. There are also several references to iron. *Kuruntokai* 16 refers to iron-tipped arrows. *Akananuru* 72 compares a bear digging out the comb from a termite mound, the front of which is swarming with fireflies glimmering like sparks from beaten metal, to a blacksmith forging iron. *Purananuru* 116 refers to the proud horses and iron weapons of the kings who came to fight *Pari*. *Purananuru* 21 talks of a mighty fortress called *Kanapper* which disappeared like water vapourized by iron heated in a glowing fire by a black-handed smith.

The social classification of *varna* was known to Sangam poets. There is mention of the *Arashar* (kings), *Vaishiyar* (traders), and *Velalar* (farmers). The Brahmanas are also

based, among other things, on caste.

Sangam literature reflects a belief in sacred or magical forces called *ananku* that were supposed to inhabit various objects. The job of carrying out rites and rituals to control the *ananku* was that of groups such as the *Pariyans*, *Tutiyans*, *Panans*, and *Velans*. They were associated with ritualistic singing, dancing, and trances, and with lighting the cremation fire and worshipping memorial stones. On this basis, George L. Hart (1976: 43) argues that the association of low castes with pollution is of southern origin. *Ananku* was also believed to cling to women. If a woman was chaste, her *ananku* would be under control and had auspicious potential. Women were considered impure during menstruation and for a number of days after childbirth. Widows were considered extremely inauspicious and dangerous, and were supposed to lead a very austere life.

Sangam poems are pervaded with a warrior ethic. The goal of the hero of the *puram* poems was *pukal* (glory, fame) and a heroic death was greatly valued. It was believed that

**Q9. "Yogavasistha" was translated into Persian by Nizamuddin Panipati during the reign of:**

- (a) Akbar
- (b) Humayun
- (c) Shahjahan
- (d) Aurangzeb

**Answer: a**

records that the *Ramayana* too was translated into Persian.

The *Yogavasistha* is an appendix to the *Ramayana* dealing with 'all manners of topics including final release'.<sup>22</sup> It is possible that *Abul Fazl* had this text in mind when he referred to 'the many unique points of wisdom' in connection with the *Ramayana*.<sup>23</sup> But otherwise he does not seem to refer to this text. But manuscripts exist of a translation by *Nizam Panipati*, prepared with the help of two pundits, and dedicated to Prince *Salim*.<sup>24</sup> It must, therefore, have been prepared before 1605. Whether this was received at *Akbar's court* is, however, uncertain.

**Q10. The world's second tallest statue in the sitting pose of Ramanuja was inaugurated by the Prime Minister of India at Hyderabad recently. Which one of the following statements correctly represents the teachings of Ramanuja?**

- (a) The best means of salvation was devotion.
- (b) Vedas are eternal, self-existent and wholly authoritative.
- (c) Logical arguments were essential means for the highest bliss.
- (d) Salvation was to be obtained through meditation.

**Answer: a**

**R A M A N U J A** ✓  
Rāmanuja (1017-1137) consolidated and systematically expounded the philosophy of southern Vaisnavism known as Visistadvaita. ✓  
According to him, 'the way to *moksha* lies through *karma*, *gyan* and *bhakti*. The performance of duty without any selfish motive purifies the mind. This makes meditation of the *Jiva* on i'self possible. Through such meditation the *Jiva* acquires knowledge of itself as dependent on God. Then it begins to love God and contemplate him. *Bhakti* involves meditation just as *gyan* does only in *bhakti*. The meditation is characterized by the soul's feeling of love for and dependence on God. When *bhakti* matures and becomes complete, the soul has a vision of God.' Thus he propogated the cult of devotion to God and preached that salvation lies only in this. 2022  
It is true that he did not oppose the ancient practice of restricting

**Q11. In the Government of India Act 1919, the functions of the Provincial Government were divided into "Reserved" and "Transferred" subjects. Which of the following were treated as "Reserved" subjects?**

- 1. Administration of Justice
- 2. Local Self-Government
- 3. Land Revenue
- 4. Police

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

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
- (b) 2, 3 and 4
- (c) 1, 3 and 4
- (d) 1, 2 and 4

**Answer: c**

following were the Reserved subjects: Administration of Justice, Police, Irrigation and Canals, Drainage and Embankments, Water Storage and Water Power, Land Revenue Administration, Land Improvement and Agricultural Loans, Famine Relief, Control of Newspapers, Books and Printing Presses, Prisons and Reformatories, Borrowing money on credit of the Province, Forests except in Bombay and Burma, Factory inspection, Settlement of Labour Disputes, Industrial Insurance and Housing. The following were the Transferred subjects: Local Self-Government including matters relating to Municipal Corporations and District Boards; Public Health, Sanitation and Medical Administration, including Hospitals and Asylums and provision for Medical Education; Education of Indians with some exceptions; Public Works, including Roads, Bridges and Municipal Tramways, but excluding Irrigation, Agriculture and Fisheries; Co-operative Societies; Excise; Forests in Bombay and Burma only; Development of Industries, including Industrial Research and Technical Education. The provincial Governor was not a constitutional head. He was given many special responsibilities. He was authorised to over-rule his ministers and the members of the Executive Council if that was considered

**Q12. Consider the following freedom fighters:**

1. Barindra Kumar Ghosh
2. Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee
3. Rash Behari Bose

**Who of the above was/were actively associated with the Ghadar Party?**

- |             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| (a) 1 and 2 | (b) 2 only |
| (c) 1 and 3 | (d) 3 only |

**Answer: d**

**THE GHADAR PARTY**

The Ghadar Party was determined to wage war against the British in India and with that object in view decided to send arms and men to India to start a revolt with the help of soldiers and local revolutionaries. Several thousand men volunteered to go back to India. Millions of dollars were collected for that purpose. The Ghadarites contacted Indian soldiers in the Far East, South-East Asia and all over India and persuaded many regiments to revolt. 21 February 1915 was fixed for an all-India revolt and vigorous preparations were made for that purpose. Rash Behari Bose, Sachindra Sanyal, Ganesh Pingale and Baghi Kartar Singh prepared a master plan for that purpose. Some revolutionaries were killed and several others were arrested. They were also hanged. The all-India revolt failed because one Kirpal Singh passed on all the secret plans to the Government. Many places were raided and bombs were recovered. Secret papers were also captured by the Government. Most

**Q13. With reference to the proposals of Cripps Mission, consider the following statements:**

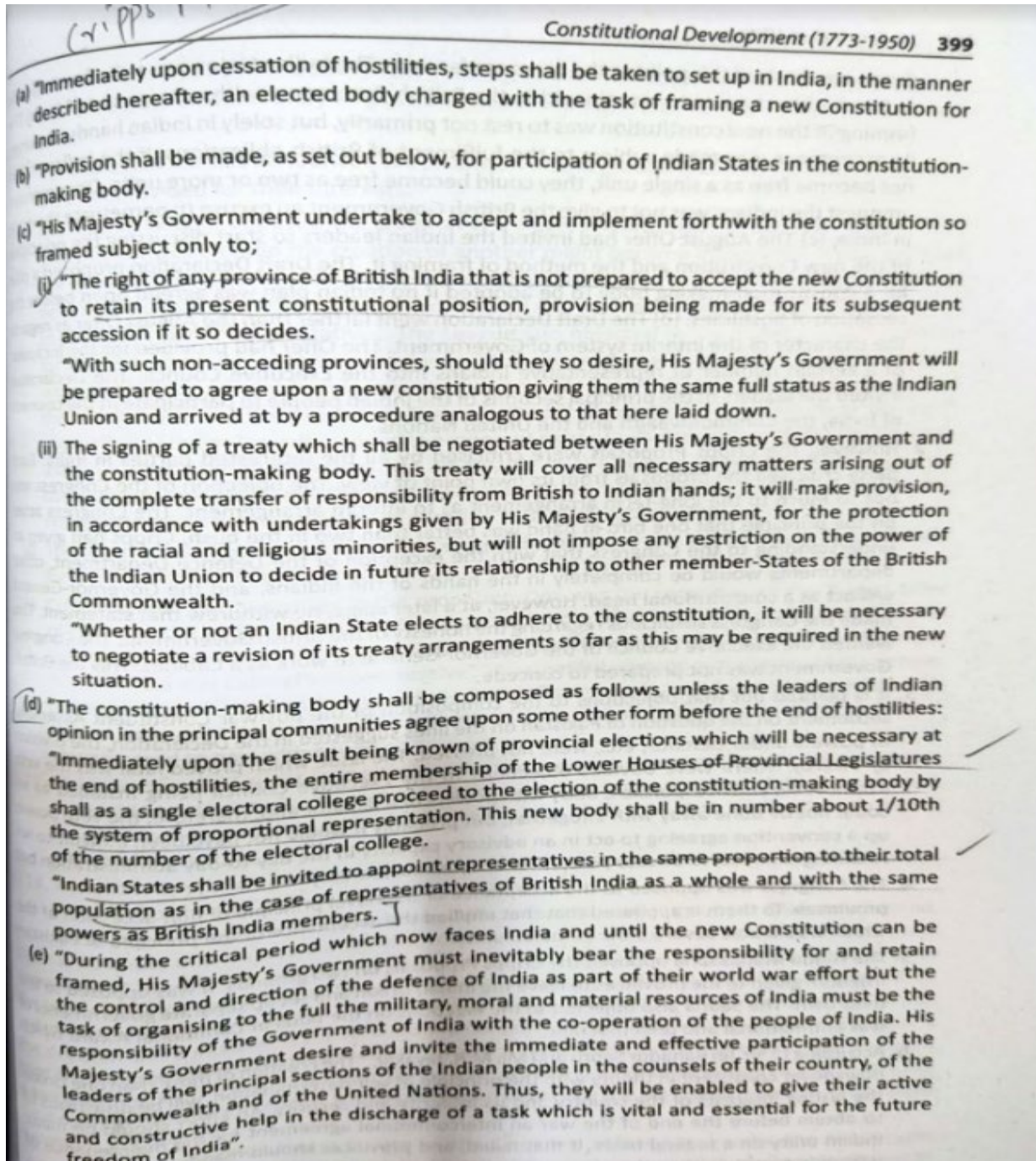
1. The Constituent Assembly would have members nominated by the Provincial Assemblies as well as the Princely States.

2. Any Province which is not prepared to accept the new Constitution would have the right to sign a separate agreement with Britain regarding its future status.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: b



**Q14. With reference to Indian history, consider the following statements:**

1. The Dutch established their factories/warehouses on the east coast on lands granted to them by the Gajapati rulers.
2. Alfonso de Albuquerque captured Goa from the Bijapur Sultanate.
3. The English East India Company established a factory at Madras on a plot of land leased from a representative of the Vijayanagara empire.

**Which of the statements given above are correct?**

- (a) 1 and 2 only                                      (b) 2 and 3 only  
 (c) 1 and 3 only                                      (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: b**

The conquest of Goa was Albuquerque's first achievement (February, 1610).<sup>2</sup> But as the city was quickly recaptured by the 'Adil Shāh, he had to undertake a second expedition; he recaptured the place and fortified it against any surprise attack. Goa stood midway between the ports of Malabar and those of Gujarāt and dominated the entire coast from the Gulf of Cambay to Cape Comorin. The conquest of Goa put "the seal on Portuguese naval supre-

The raja of Chandragiri, Venkatapathi Raya, a descendant of the old Vijayanagar kings, from one of whose feudatories Day got the grant for Madras, had died in 1642 and his successor Sriranga Raya was involved in hostilities. By 1647 the sultan of Golconda had become the master of all the country round Madras, and the English hastened to make friends with him and secured the privileges which they were enjoying.

In 1652 Madras was raised to the rank of a presidency and made independent of Bantam; Aaron Baker arrived from Bantam as its first president. He saw that if he had a free hand and had command of men and money he might quickly push forward the advantages which Madras offered. But before anything important could be effected, the directors suddenly ordered the reduction of Madras to the status of a subordinate agency, reduced its garrison and cut down its staff of merchants to two

obtained from the representative of Krishnappa, *nayaka* of Gingee. He permitted the Dutch to rebuild an old fort at Devanampatnam and a factory at Tirupapuliur (southern Pataliputra) situated three kilometres in the interior, in spite of Portuguese opposition.

In 1610



## 2021 - Prelims - History Questions

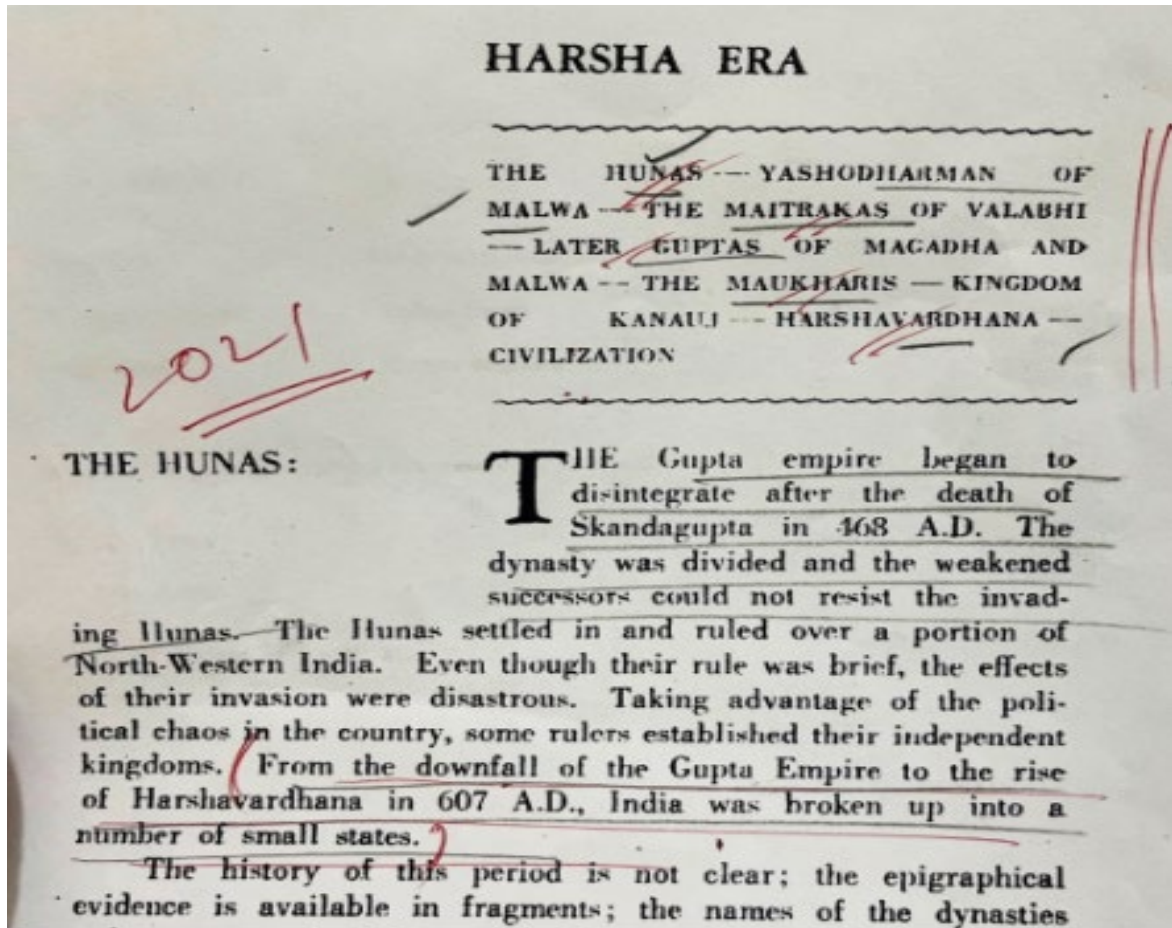
**Q1. From the decline of the Guptas until the rise of Harshavardhana in the early seventh century, which of the following kingdoms were holding power in Northern India?**

1. The Guptas of Magadha
2. The Paramaras of Malwa
3. The Pushyabhutis of Thanesar
4. The Maukharis of Kanauj
5. The Yadavas of Devagiri
6. The Maitrakas of Valabhi

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

- (a) 1, 2 and 5  
(b) 1, 3, 4 and 6  
(c) 2, 3 and 4  
(d) 5 and 6

**Answer: b**



**Q2. According to Portuguese writer Nuniz, the women in the Vijayanagar Empire were experts in which of the following areas?**

1. Wrestling
2. Astrology
3. Accounting

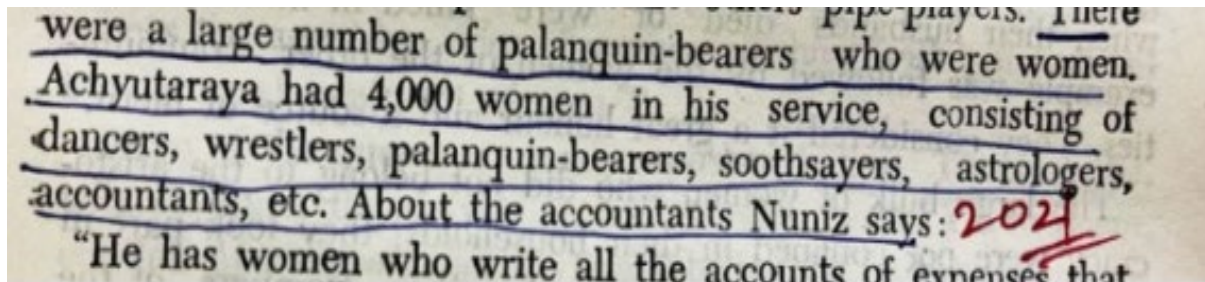


4. Soothsaying

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only                                      (b) 1, 3 and 4 only  
(c) 2 and 4 only                                         (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: d



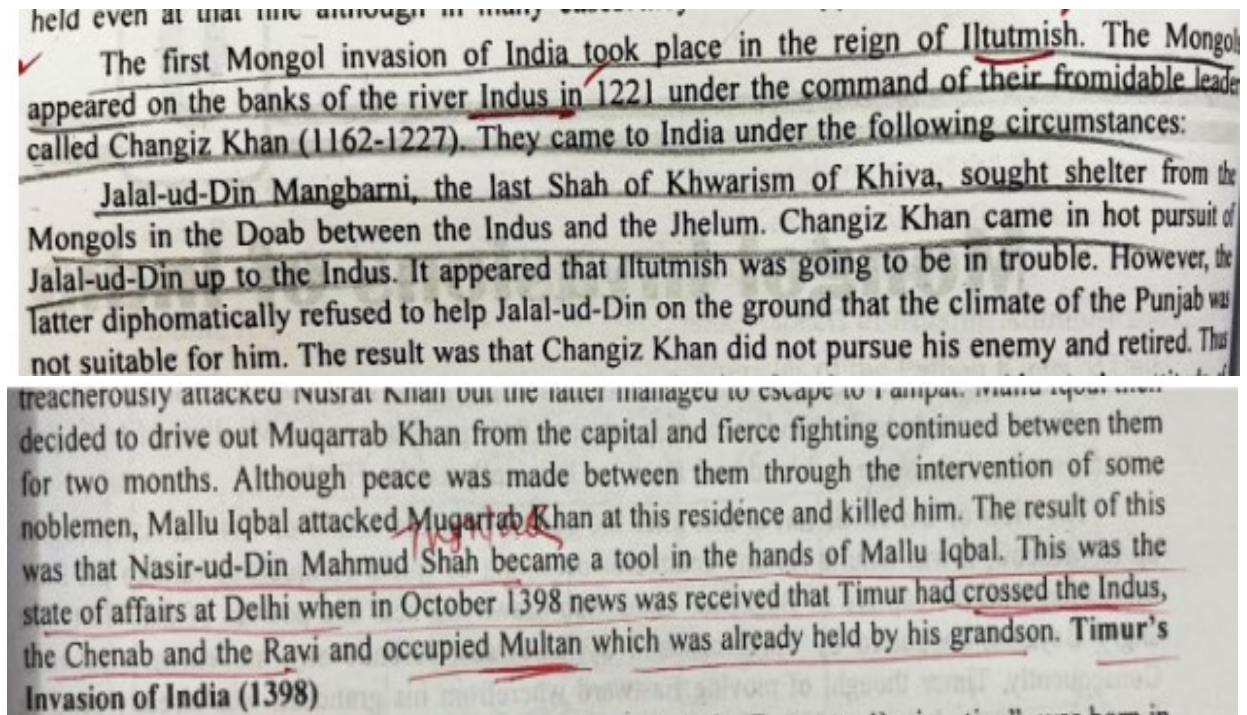
**Q3. Consider the following statements:**

1. It was during the reign of Iltutmish that Chengiz Khan reached the Indus in pursuit of the fugitive Khwarezm prince.
2. It was during the reign of Muhammad bin Tughluq that Taimur occupied Multan and crossed the Indus.
3. It was during the reign of Deva Raya II of Vijayanagara Empire that Vasco da Gama reached the coast of Kerala.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 Only    (b) 1 and 2  
(c) 3 Only    (d) 2 and 3

Answer: a





the Krishna.  
During the reign of Narasa Nayaka, the famous Portuguese navigator, Vasco de Gama, rounded the Cape of Good Hope with a fleet of three ships and arrived at Calicut in August 1498. The object of the expedition was to find out the possibility of establishing trade relations with India, which, in the estimation of European monarchs, was the richest country in the world.

**Q4. Consider the following statements:**

1. The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms of 1919 recommended granting voting rights to all the women above the age 21.
2. The Government of India Act of 1935 gave women reserved seats in legislature.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only  
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: b**

the Scheduled Castes. Separate representation on communal lines was given to the Muslims, Sikhs, Anglo-Indians, Europeans and the Indian Christians. Some seats were reserved for commerce, industry, mining and planting, landholders, labour and universities. Out of the seats exclusively reserved for women, some were given to the Hindus and the others to the Muslims, Sikhs, Anglo-Indians and Indian Christians. In the case of the Punjab 42 were general seats, 31 seats were given to the Sikhs, 84 to the Muslims, one each to the Anglo-Indians and Europeans, 2

**Q5. Who among the following is associated with 'Songs from Prison', a translation of ancient Indian religious lyrics in English?**

- (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak  
(b) Jawaharlal Nehru  
(c) Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi  
(d) Sarojini Naidu

**Answer: c**

Ahmedabad, 1946.  
Gandhi, M. K. : Satyagraha in South Africa. Ahmedabad, 1928.  
Gandhi, M. K. : Songs from Prison. New York, 1934.  
Gandhi, M. K. : The Story of My Experiments with Truth, Gandhi's Autobiography. Washington, D. C. 1954.

**Q6. With reference to Indian History, which of the following statements is/are correct?**

1. The Nizamat of Arcot emerged out of Hyderabad State
2. The Mysore Kingdom emerged out of the Vijayanagara Empire
3. Rohilkhand Kingdom was formed out of the territories occupied by Ahmad Shah Durrani

**Select the correct answer using the code given below**

- (a) 1 and 2  
(b) 2 only  
(c) 2 and 3  
(d) 3 only

**Answer: b**

in the latter half of the century, the most important leaders of resistance against the British. The Nizamat of Arcot emerged out of the larger Mughal *suba* (province) of the Carnatic and like its counterparts in the north was a successor state operating under the carapace of Mughal sovereignty. The founders of its Nawayat dynasty were Daud Khan Panni and Sa'adatullah Khan whose ancestors had been part of Bijapuri service. Daud himself appears

some of them to carve out principalities that became important urban centres as well. The states founded by Rohilla mercenaries and the Bangash Afghans did not rely on older forms of land control but on effective military action that defeated local Rajput lineages and subsequently converted them into Muslim *qasba* towns. Without advantages of kin-based and clan support, these states buttressed their newly acquired position by producing legitimising narratives

unable to maintain even vestiges of the case of Mysore was even more spectacular. Originating as a vice-royalty under the Vijayanagara Empire in the sixteenth century, Mysore was transformed into an autonomous state by the Wodeyar chieftaincy in the seventeenth century. The new principality afforded opportunities for dynamic military

**Q7. Which one of the following ancient towns is well-known for its elaborate system of water harvesting and management by building a series of dams and channelizing water into connected reservoirs?**

- (a) Dholavira  
(b) Kalibangan  
(c) Rakhigarhi  
(d) Roapar

**Answer: a**

remains. These may have been memorials to the dead.

The city had an impressive and unique water harvesting and management system. It can be noted that this area receives less than 160 cm of rain every year and is very prone to droughts. The site is flanked by two streams—the Manhar and Mandsar. Dams were built across these to channelize their water into reservoirs. Several large, deep water cisterns and reservoirs (at least 16) located in the citadel and lower town preserved precious stores of rain water.

**Q8. In the first quarter of the seventeenth century, in which of the following was/were the factory/factories of the English East India Company located? (CSP - 2021)**

1. Broach
2. Chicacole
3. Trichinopoly

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

- |                  |             |
|------------------|-------------|
| (a) 1 Only       | (b) 1 and 2 |
| (c) 1 and 2 only | (d) 2 and 3 |

**Answer: a**

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as Goa, Daman, Diu remained more by way of sufferance than by right.

The defeat of the Portuguese damaged their reputation as a sea-power. As a land power they had shrunk into insignificance with the establishment of the Mughal Empire. The merchants and the coast Governors turned to the rising British. Best had no difficulty in procuring sanction for a factory at Surat and at three other places around the Gulf of Cambay. This agreement with the Government of Surat was duly ratified by an Imperial firman in January 1613, which marks the beginning of the English legal settlement on the Indian mainland.

Best's victory off 'Swally Hole', however, did not put an end to the difficulties of the English. Their position was still precarious and it was certain that the Portuguese would endeavour to induce the Mughal Emperor to oust them. The Portuguese had well wormed themselves into the confidence of the Mughal court, to counteract whose intrigues a person of the status of an ambassador was thought necessary, and accordingly in 1615 Sir Thomas Roe was sent out as a Royal Ambassador to the Court of Jahangir.

**Embassy of Sir Thomas Roe (1615—1619).**

The arrival of Roe was preceded by another naval victory of the English over the Portuguese in which Nicholas Dowton distinguished himself. Roe reached the Mughal court in December 1615 and for three years strove hard for a treaty of trade which should put the Indian trade on a regular footing, sanctioned and protected by the Imperial court. The affairs of the company were not progressing well. Jaangir tired them off and their extinction seemed approaching when Prince Khurram became the Governor of Surat. It was at such a time that Roe reached Ajmer and with great tact and perseverance, pursued his goal. His lofty bearing and courteous manners impressed the Mughal and though he failed to get a treaty of trade, he nevertheless succeeded through the good offices of Asaf Khan to whom he presented a beautiful pearl in giving greater security and a better footing to the Company in the East. Roe obtained a firman from Prince Khurram authorising the English to trade in peace at Surat, and this was all that was needed, for the Portuguese had ceased to be of any significance on the Western coast. Roe not only gave a footing to the company but chalked out a policy which guided the company for several years. He deprecated the policy of armed

Roe's embassy marks a distinct stage in the development of the company on the Indian mainland. Factories were established at Surat, Agra, Ahmadabad and Broach, all under the authority of the chief factor at Surat who was called the President, who in addition looked after the trade that had been opened with the Red Sea ports and Persia.

Trade with the ports of the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf was a great attraction as it relieved the company of its

**Q9. With reference to Madanapalle of Andhra Pradesh, which one of the following statements is correct?**

- Pingali Venkaya designed the tricolour Indian National Flag here.
- Pattabhi Sitaramaiah led the Quit India Movement of the Andhra region from here.
- Rabindranath Tagore translated the National Anthem from Bengali to English here.
- Madam Blavatsky and Colonel Olcott set up headquarters of Theosophical Society first here.

**Answer: c**

Jana gana mana, India's national anthem, was written by Rabindranath Tagore around 1911 and was sung by Sarala Devi Chowdhurani for the first time at the annual session of Indian National Congress on 27 December 1911. This article will explore the history behind the musical tune of the anthem in which it is sung today.

During his South India tour in 1919, Tagore stayed briefly in the Besant Theosophical College. During his stay there, between 25th February 1919 to 2nd March 1919, Tagore participated in 'sing song fun session', an informal college gathering held every Wednesday night, and sang his Bengali song Jana gana mana, which he later translated to English known as 'Morning Song of India'.

Margaret Grecca Cousins, an activist, theosophist, freedom fighter and a suffragette, taught music at the Besant Theosophical College. She was extremely impressed with Tagore's song and decided to provide a suitable musical tune. She carefully studied the song and paid attention to its meaning and the essence of every word. After consulting Tagore who proposed a broad 'swara', with the help of college students, Margaret Cousins composed the musical tune for Jana gana mana. Tagore appreciated Ms Cousins' performance and like the melody.

**Q10. Consider the following pairs:**

(Historical Place)	(Well-known for)
1. Burzahom	: Rock-cut shrines
2. Chandra-Ketugarh	: Terracotta art
3. Ganeshwar	: Copper artefacts

**Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?**

- 1 only
- 1 and 2
- 3 only
- 2 and 3

**Answer: d**



and plaques. However, the site is best known for its large number of remarkable terracotta objects, most of which can be assigned to c. 200 BCE–300 CE. Chandra-ketugarh was obviously a major centre of terracotta craft.

that chert blades were mass produced here and sent to various Harappan settlements in Sindh. The Khetri deposits of Rajasthan must have been an important source of copper. Reference was made in Chapter 3 to the links between the copper-manufacturing Ganeshwar–Jodhpura culture and the Harappan civilization. Lead and zinc probably also came from Rajasthan. Tin is available in the Tosam area of modern Haryana, but other possible sources are Afghanistan and central Asia. Gold may have come from the Kolar fields of Karnataka.

A distinguishing feature of Period I at Burzahom is the presence of mud-plastered pit dwellings. Most of the pits were round or oval, narrower at the top and widening out towards the base. The largest is 3.96 m deep, with a diameter of 2.74 m.

**Q11. With reference to the history of ancient India, Bhavabhuti, Hastimalla and Kshemeshvara were famous**

- (a) Jain monks (b) Playwrights  
(c) Temple architects (d) Philosophers

**Answer: b**

Kālidāsa wrote *Malavikagnimitra*, *Vikramorvasiya* and *Abhijñanasakuntala* and is acclaimed as the greatest of Indian dramatists. *Abhijñana Sākuntala*, the most mature product of his genius, has gained world-wide recognition.

Three dramas are ascribed to Harṣa, king of Kānyakubja, who reigned from A.D. 606 to 647 and was a contemporary of Bāṇa. The *Ratnāvali* is Harṣa's masterpiece. He also wrote *Priyadarśikā* and *Nagananda*.

Bhavabhūti, the next great name after Kālidāsa, is mentioned by Kalhaṇa in his *Rājataranginī* as a poet in the court of king Yaśovarman of Kānyakubja whose probable date is A.D. 736. The dramas *Mahāvīracarita*, *Mālatīmādhava* and *Uttararamacarita* are ascribed to Bhavabhūti.



668. Hastimalla, son of Govinda of Śrīvatsagoṭra, became a Jain. Ayyapārya says in his *Jinendrakalyāṇacampū* composed in Sam. 1375 that Hastimalla was so named because he fought with an elephant. For this act of prowess he was eulogised by the Pandya King<sup>10</sup> in a hundred verses in open assembly. His father was a remote disciple of Guṇabhadra, the disciple of Jinasena who lived about Sakā 705.

Hastimalla probably lived in the 9th century A.D. Besides the poem Ādipurāṇa, Purucarita and Udayanarājakāvya, Hastimalla wrote several dramas of which the known are Arjunaraja,<sup>1</sup> Bharataraja,<sup>2</sup> Meghesvara,<sup>3</sup> Maithiliparinaya,<sup>4</sup> Subhadraharana,<sup>5</sup> Anjanāpavanānjaya<sup>6</sup> and Vikraṅṭi-kaurava.<sup>7</sup>

An early work, *Brihat-kathā* by Guṇādhyā (1st or 2nd c. A.D.), is now lost, but its substance exists in two<sup>2</sup> later versions. These are Kshemendra's *Brihat-kathāmañjarī* and Somadeva's *Kathā-sarit-sāgara*, both belonging to the eleventh century A.D. The latter is a massive work of about one-fourth the size of *Mahābhārata*. Other well-known works of this class are *Vetālapañcha-vimśati*, *Simhāsana-dvātrimśikā* and *Suka-saptati*.

The *Brihat-katha* or the 'the Great Romance' of Gunadhya *Katha-sarit-sagara* or the 'Ocean of Story', and *Suka Saptati* or 'the seventy Tales of the Parrot' are some other interesting works dealing with narrative and didactic literature with tales and fables as their main theme. The first work, unfortunately lost, is preserved in a few verses in the Prakrit Grammar of Hemachandra. It was written in the *Paisachi* language, a dialect of Prakrit. The *Brihat-katha* in its Kashmiri version was used by Kshemendra and Somadeva, both of the eleventh century A.D. The former wrote his *Brihat-katha Manjari* or the 'Bouquet of the Great Romance', while the latter is noted for his *Katha-sarit-*

**Q12. Which one of the following statements is correct?**

- (a) Ajanta Caves lie in the gorge of Waghora River.
- (b) Sanchi Stupa lies in the gorge of Chambal River.
- (c) Pandu-lena Cave Shrines lie in the gorge of Narmada River.
- (d) Amaravati Stupa lies in the gorge of Godavari river

**Answer: a**

