

Test 3 Q&A

1. Consider the following statements

- 1) The Tripartite Struggle as the historians describe, is a fight over the control of Kanauj between, the Palas, Rashtrakutas and the Paramara Dynasties.
- 2) Kannauj is a strategic location, situated in the Ganga Valley.
- 3) The Capital City of Rashtrakuta was Manyakheta.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 3
- b) 1 and 2
- c) 2 and 3
- d) All of the above.

Answer: C

Explanation –

Each of the ruling dynasties was based in a specific region. At the same time, they tried to control other areas. One particularly prized area was the city of Kanauj in the Ganga valley, located near river Ganga. Hence, **Statement 2 is correct.**

For centuries, rulers belonging to the Gurjara-Pratihara, Rashtrakuta and Pala dynasties fought for control over Kanauj. The Three Kingdoms involved in the tripartite struggle are Gurjara-pratiharas, Rastrakutas (to the south) and Pala dynasty to the west. Paramaras were not involved in this struggle. Hence **Statement 1 is incorrect.** Because there were three “parties” in this long drawn conflict, historians often describe it as the “tripartite struggle”.

Capital of Rashtrakutas is Malkhed/Manyakheta situated on the deccan peninsula between Godavari and Krishna rivers. **Statement 3 is correct.** Pala’s capital is Paharpur.

Refer map on Page 16.

Source – Social (History) -7th NCERT – Our Past 2- pages- 16, 20 and 21.

2. Consider the following terms –

- 1) Samantas and Maha-Mandalshevara are titles given to powerful landlords and warrior chiefs who were completely independent from the Kings.

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2) Dantidurga was the founder of the Rashtrakuta Dynasty, who overthrew his Chalukyan king.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Answer: B

Explanation –

By the seventh century there were big landlords or warrior chiefs in different regions of the subcontinent. Existing kings often acknowledged them as their subordinates or samantas. They were expected to bring gifts for their kings or overlords, be present at their courts and provide them with military support. As samantas gained power and wealth, they declared themselves to be maha-samanta, maha-mandaleshvara (the great lord of a “circle” or region) and so on. Sometimes they asserted their independence from their overlords. Hence, the Samantas all were not independent chiefs. **Statement 1 is incorrect.**

Rashtrakutas in the Deccan, initially were subordinate to the Chalukyas of Karnataka. In the mid-eighth century, Dantidurga, a Rashtrakuta chief, overthrew his Chalukyan Overlord. Hence, **Statement 2 is correct.**

Source – Social (History) -7th NCERT – Our Past 2- pages- 17.

3. Consider the following pairs, based on the Dynasties and their specific regions.

- 1) Gurjara-Pratiharas –Western Deccan
- 2) Rashtrakutas – Gujarat and Rajasthan
- 3) Palas – Bengal region
- 4) Chahamanas – Rajasthan and Delhi regions

Which of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

Answer: C

Explanation – Refer to the Map.



Gurjara Pratiharas – Central India, Gujarat regions. Rashtrakutas – Western Deccan. Palas - Bengal and Chahamanas - Rajasthan and Delhi regions. Hence only **3 and 4 matches are correctly matched.**

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Source – Social (History) -7th NCERT – Our Past 2.

4. Consider the following statements –

- 1) Al-Biruni is best known for his work in Arabic, Kitab-al Hind, which is an account on the Indian Subcontinent.
- 2) Chahamanas Rulers ruled in Delhi and Ajmer regions, the prominent ruler being Prithviraj Chauhan who fought against Ghazni in 1191.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

Answer: A

Explanation –

Mahmud of Ghazni raided the famous temples and carried away much of their wealth. He was interested in finding out more about the people he conquered, and entrusted a scholar named Al-Biruni to write an account of the subcontinent. This Arabic work, known as the Kitab-al Hind, remains an important source for historians. **Statement 1 is correct.**

Chahamanas, later known as the Chauhans, who ruled over the region around Delhi and Ajmer. They attempted to expand their control to the west and the east, where they were opposed by the Chalukyas of Gujarat and the Gahadavalas of western Uttar Pradesh. The best-known Chahamanas ruler was Prithviraj III (1168-1192), who defeated an Afghan ruler named Sultan Muhammad Ghori in 1191, not Ghazni. Ghazni's reign was before during 10th century. Hence, **Statement 2 is incorrect.**

Source – Social (History) -7th NCERT – Our Past 2 – pages -21.

5. Consider the following statements regarding the Chola Kingdom–

- 1) Vijayalaya, is the founder of Imperial Chola Empire of the medieval times, who were initially subordinates of the Pallava Kings of Kanchipuram
- 2) Rajaraja Chola, the successor of Vijayalaya, built the city of Thanjavur, in the later years.

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3) Rajendra Chola had a strong Navy and even raided Southeast-Asian nations and Srilanka

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 3
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 2
- d) All of the Above.

Answer: A

Explanation –

A minor chiefly family known as the Muttaraiyar held power in the Kaveri delta. They were subordinate to the Pallava kings of Kanchipuram. **Statement 1 is correct.** Vijayalaya, who belonged to the ancient chiefly family of the Cholas from Uraiyur, captured the delta from the Muttaraiyar in the middle of the ninth century. **He built the town of Thanjavur** and a temple for goddess Nishumbhasudini there. Vijayalaya built the city of thanjavur, not Rajaraja chola I. Hence, **Statement 2 is incorrect.** The successors of Vijayalaya conquered neighbouring regions and the kingdom grew in size and power. The Pandyan and Pallava territories to the south and north were made part of this kingdom.

Rajaraja I, considered the most powerful Chola ruler, became king in 985 and expanded control over most of these areas. He also reorganised the administration of the empire. Rajaraja's son Rajendra I continued his policies and even raided the Ganga valley, Sri Lanka and countries of Southeast Asia, developing a navy for these expeditions. **Statement 3 is correct.**

Source - Social (History) - 7th NCERT – Our Past 2- Pages – 22 and 23.

6. Consider the following statements regarding the societal aspects of the Chola Empire.

- 1) Cholan Architecture had immense growth in its age and the Gangaikondacholapuram Temple built by Rajaraja Cholan is a prominent example.
- 2) Various irrigation methods were taken up like construction of wells, canals and tanks for rainwater harvesting.
- 3) Rajaraja is credited for the expansion of the kingdom and for the reorganization of administration.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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- a) 1 and 3
- b) 1 and 2
- c) 2 and 3
- d) All of the Above.

Answer: C

Explanation –

The big temples of Thanjavur and Gangaikondacholapuram, built by Rajaraja and Rajendra, are architectural and sculptural marvels. Gangaikondacholapuram was built by Rajendra Chola not Rajaraja Chola. Hence, **Statement 1 is incorrect.**

Chola temples often became the nuclei of settlements which grew around them. These were centres of craft production. In other words, temples were not only places of worship; they were the hub of economic, social and cultural life as well.

Although agriculture had developed earlier in other parts of Tamil Nadu, it was only from the fifth or sixth century that this area was opened up for large-scale cultivation. In the delta region embankments had to be built to prevent flooding and canals had to be constructed to carry water to the fields. In many areas two crops were grown in a year. In many cases it was necessary to water crops artificially. A variety of methods were used for irrigation. In some areas wells were dug. In other places huge tanks were constructed to collect rainwater. **Statement 2 is correct.**

Rajaraja I, considered the most powerful Chola ruler, became king in 985 and expanded control over most of these areas. He also reorganised the administration of the empire. **Statement 3 is correct.**

Source - Social (History) - 7th NCERT – Our Past 2- Pages – 23,24 and 25.

7. Consider the following pairs –

- 1) Araiyan – Chief
- 2) Brahmadeya – Brahmana Assembly
- 3) Nagarams – Collection of Villages
- 4) Vetti – Tax in form of Forced Labour
- 5) Kadamai – Land Revenue

Which of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

Answer: D

Explanation –

Chola kings gave some rich landowners titles like muvundavelan (a velan or peasant serving three kings), araiyar (chief) etc. as markers of respect, and entrusted

them with important offices of the state at the centre. **Match 1 is correct**

Brahmanas often received land grants or brahmadeya. **Match 2 is incorrect.**

Associations of traders known as nagarams also occasionally performed administrative functions in towns. **Match 3 is incorrect.**

The inscriptions of the Cholas who ruled in Tamil Nadu refer to more than 400 terms for different kinds of taxes. The most frequently mentioned tax is *vetti*, taken not in cash but in the form of forced labour, and *kadamai*, or land revenue. **Match 4 and 5 are correct.**

Source - Social (History) - 7th NCERT – Our Past 2- Pages – 25 and 26.

8. Consider the following pairs –

- 1) Devadana - land gifted to temples
- 2) Vellanvagai - land of non-Brahmana peasant proprietors
- 3) Pallichchhandam - land donated to Jaina institutions
- 4) Shalabhoga - land for the maintenance of a school

Which of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2,3 and 4
- c) 1,2 and 3
- d) All of the Above

Answer: D

Explanation –

Chola inscriptions mention several categories of land.

Vellanvagai - land of non-Brahmana peasant proprietors

Brahmadeya - land gifted to Brahmanas

Shalabhoga- land for the maintenance of a school

devadana, tirunamattukkani - land gifted to temples

pallichchhandam - land donated to Jaina institutions

Source - Social (History) -7th NCERT – Our Past 2- Pages – 26.

9. Consider the following statements –

- 1) The Village Administration of Cholas, had Sabhas which looked after irrigation works, temple works etc with separate committees.
- 2) Nagarams, which had traders also occasionally took up Administrative functions in the towns.
- 3) Nadu is a collection of villages called “Ur”.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) All of the Above
- d) None of the Above

Answer: C

Explanation –

Settlements of peasants, known as ur, became prosperous with the spread of irrigation agriculture. Groups of such villages formed larger units called nadu. **Statement 3 is correct.** The village council and the nadu had several administrative functions including dispensing justice and collecting taxes. Associations of traders known as nagarams also occasionally performed administrative functions in towns. **Statement 2 is correct.** Inscriptions from Uttaramerur in Chingleput district, Tamil Nadu, provide details of the way in which the sabha was organised. The sabha had separate committees to look after irrigation works, gardens, temples, etc. **Statement 1 is correct.**

Source - Social (History) -7th NCERT – Our Past 2- Pages – 25 and 26.

10. Consider the following –

- 1) Delhi , as capital under Tomaras and Chauhans was predominantly a commercial centre, with an abundant Jain population.
- 2) The coins minted here were called Dehliwal.

Which of the above statements are INCORRECT?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

Answer: D

Explanation –

Delhi first became the capital of a kingdom under the Tomara Rajputs, who were defeated in the middle of the twelfth century by the Chauhans (also referred to as Chahamanas) of Ajmer. It was under the Tomaras and Chauhans that Delhi became an important commercial centre. Many rich Jaina merchants lived in the city and constructed several temples. Coins minted here, called dehliwal, had a wide circulation. Hence, Both Statements 1 and 2 are correct. **None of the statements are incorrect.**

Source - Social (History) -7th NCERT – Our Past 2- Pages – 30.

11. Consider the following

- 1) Tawarikh is a manuscript written in Persian language, recounting the histories and information on a certain dynasty or ruler.
- 2) They were written by learned men and function only as recollection of the events which happened under one's rule.
- 3) Persian was used because it was more in use with the common public.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

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Answer: A

Explanation –

Although inscriptions, coins and architecture provide a lot of information, especially valuable are “histories”, tarikh (singular) / tawarikh (plural), written in Persian, the language of administration under the Delhi Sultans. **Statement 1 is correct.**

Persian was not the common language of the public, but the court language. **Hence, Statement 3 is incorrect.**

The authors of tawarikh were learned men: secretaries, administrators, poets and courtiers, who **both recounted events and advised rulers** on governance, emphasising the importance of just rule. The authors of tawarikh lived in cities (mainly Delhi) and hardly ever in villages. (2) They often wrote their histories for Sultans in the hope of rich rewards. (3) These authors advised rulers on the need to preserve an “ideal” social order based on birthright and gender distinctions. Hence, the manuscripts were not just records of history, but also served as rule books and sets of instructions. Therefore, **Statement 2 is incorrect.**

Source - Social (History) -7th NCERT – Our Past 2- Pages – 32 and 33.

12. Consider the following statements –

- 1) Under the Delhi Sultanate, the expansion of the Empire occurred during the reign of Balban and Alauddin khalji.
- 2) The entry into Southern India happened during the reign of Muhammad bin Tughluq.
- 3) Mongol Invasions were a cause of concern during the reign of the Delhi Sultanate.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- a) 1 and 3
- b) 1 and 2
- c) 2 and 3
- d) All of the Above

Answer: A

Explanation –

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Controlling garrison towns in distant Bengal and Sind from Delhi was extremely difficult. Rebellion, war, even bad weather could snap fragile communication routes. The state was also challenged by Mongol invasions from Afghanistan and by governors who rebelled at any sign of the Sultan's weakness. **Statement 3 is correct.** The Sultanate barely survived these challenges. Its expansion occurred during the reigns of Ghiyasuddin Balban, Alauddin Khalji and Muhammad Tughluq. **Statement 1 is correct.** The second expansion occurred along the "external frontier" of the Sultanate. Military expeditions into southern India started during the reign of Alauddin Khalji and culminated with Muhammad Tughluq. Hence, the south indian expeditions started from Alauddin's era and not Muhammad bin tughluq's. **Statement 2 is incorrect.**
Source - Social (History) -7th NCERT – Our Past 2- Pages – 34 and 35.

13. Consider the following statements –

- 1) The Rulers under Delhi Sultanate preferred special slaves called Bandangan as military officials and Governors of provinces, because of their loyalty.
- 2) Iqtadari System was purely a land Revenue Collection system under the Khaljis and Tughluqs.
- 3) Muqtis were officials charged with leading Military campaigns and maintenance of law and order.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: D

Explanation –

The early Delhi Sultans, especially Iltutmish, favoured their special slaves purchased for military service, called bandagan in Persian. They were carefully trained to man some of the most important political offices in the kingdom. Since they were totally dependent upon their master, the Sultan could trust and rely upon them. The Khaljis and Tughluqs continued to use bandagan and also raised people of humble birth, to high political positions. They were appointed as generals and governors. However, this also introduced an element of political instability. **Statement 1 is correct.**

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The Khalji and Tughluq monarchs appointed military commanders as governors of territories of varying sizes. These lands were called iqta and their holder was called iqtadar or muqti. The duty of the muqtis was to lead military campaigns and maintain law and order in their iqtas. In exchange for their military services, the muqtis collected the revenues of their assignments as salary. They also paid their soldiers from these revenues. **Statement 2 is incorrect and 3 is correct.**

Source - Social (History) - 7th NCERT – Our Past 2- Pages – 37, 38 and 39.

14. Consider the following pairs –

- 1) Kharaj – tax on peasant produce
- 2) Bandagan – Pilgrimage tax
- 3) Khutba – Sermon given by an Imam
- 4) Qibla – The Practice of standing in prayer facing the direction of Mecca

Which of the above are correctly matched?

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

Answer: D

Explanation –

In a “congregational mosque” (masjid-i jami or jama masjid) Muslims read their prayers (namaz) together. Members of the congregation choose the most respected, learned male as their leader (imam) for the rituals of prayer. He also delivers the sermon (khutba) during the Friday prayer. During Prayer, Muslims stand facing Mecca. In India this is to the west. This is called the Qibla.

The early Delhi Sultans, favoured their special slaves purchased for military service, called bandagan in Persian.

Types of taxes included tax on cultivation called kharaj and amounting to about 50 per cent of the peasant’s produce.

Source - Social (History) - 7th NCERT – Our Past 2- Pages – 36, 37 and 39.

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15. Consider the following statements regarding Alauddin Khalji –

- 1) He is known for agricultural reforms like bringing land assessment and collection of land revenue under state control.
- 2) Siri town was built during his reign
- 3) The soldiers were paid in Iqtas and made into Iqtadars.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 1 and 3
- c) 2 and 3
- d) All of the Above

Answer: A

Explanation –

Under Alauddin Khalji the state brought the assessment and collection of land revenue under its own control. The rights of the local chieftains to levy taxes were cancelled and they were also forced to pay taxes. The Sultan's administrators measured the land and kept careful accounts. Some of the old chieftains and landlords served the Sultanate as revenue collectors and assessors. Alauddin constructed a **new garrison town named Siri** for his soldiers. Hence, **Statements 1 and 2 are correct.**

Alauddin chose to pay his soldiers **salaries in cash rather than iqtas**. **Statement 3 is incorrect.** The soldiers would buy their supplies from merchants in Delhi. Alauddin's administrative measures were quite successful and his reign was praised for its cheap prices and efficient supplies of goods in the market. He successfully withstood the threat of Mongol invasions.

Source - Social (History) - 7th NCERT – Our Past 2- Pages – 39 and 41.

16. Arrange the following rulers in the chronological order of their rule -

- 1) Shamsuddin Iltutmish
- 2) Ghiyasuddin Balban
- 3) Raziyya
- 4) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq

Select the answer from the code given below

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

Answer: B

Source - Social (History) - 7th NCERT – Our Past 2- Pages – 31.

17. Consider the following statements regarding the Mughals -

- 1) Babur defeated his possible enemies in a series of Battles- that is Battle of Panipat, Chanderi and Khanua chronologically.
- 2) After fleeing from Sher Khan's attack, Humayun received help from Safavid Shah in Iran, during his exile.
- 3) During the later years of Aurangzeb's rule, he annexed the Deccan Sultanates like Bijapur, and Golconda.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the Above

Answer: B

Explanation –

Babur –

1526 – defeated Ibrahim Lodi and his Afghan supporters at Panipat.

1527 – defeated Rana Sanga, Rajput rulers and allies at Khanua.

1528 – defeated the Rajputs at Chanderi; Established control over Agra and Delhi before his death. **Statement 1 is incorrect.**

Sher Khan defeated Humayun at Chausa (1539) and Kanauj (1540), forcing him to flee to Iran. In Iran Humayun received help from the Safavid Shah. He recaptured Delhi in 1555. **Statement 2 is correct.**

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Prince Akbar rebelled against Aurangzeb and received support from the Marathas and the Deccan Sultanate. He finally fled to Safavid Iran. After Akbar's rebellion Aurangzeb sent armies against the Deccan Sultanates. Bijapur was annexed in 1685 and Golconda in 1687. From 1698 Aurangzeb personally managed campaigns in the Deccan against the Marathas who started guerrilla warfare. **Hence, Statement 3 is correct.**

Source - Social (History) - 7th NCERT – Our Past 2- Pages – 48 and 49.

18. Consider the following statements

- 1) The Mughal Rulers ascended the throne in succession to their fathers, and followed the Rule of Primogeniture.
- 2) The Mansabdari System by the Mughals, was a grading system to fix the rank, salary and military responsibilities of the officials based upon their zat and sawars.
- 3) Zat is a numerical value which determines the Rank and Salary, that is, higher the zat, larger is the salary.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: B

Explanation –

The Mughals did not believe in the rule of primogeniture, where the eldest son inherited his father's estate. Instead they followed the Mughal and Timurid custom of coparcenary inheritance, or a division of the inheritance amongst all the sons. **Hence, Statement 1 is incorrect.**

The term *mansabdar* refers to an individual who holds a *mansab*, meaning a position or rank. It was a grading system used by the Mughals to fix rank, salary and military responsibilities. Rank and salary were determined by a numerical value called *zat*. The higher the *zat*, the more prestigious was the noble's position in court and the larger his salary. The *mansabdar's* military responsibilities required him to maintain a specified number of *sawar* or cavalrymen. The *mansabdar* brought his cavalrymen for review, got them

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registered, their horses branded and then received money to pay them as salary. **Statements 2 and 3 are correct.**

Source - Social (History) -7th NCERT – Our Past 2- Pages – 50 and 51.

19. Consider the following statements –

- 1) The Mansabdars were paid in Jagirs, that is they had the rights to the revenue obtained from their Jagirs, administered the land and maintained law and order, just like the Iqta System of the Delhi Sultanate.
- 2) The main revenue system was called Zabt, that is tax on the produce of the peasantry, which was calculated on the basis of a 10 year survey of crop yields and prices.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

Answer: B

Explanation –

Mansabdars received their salaries as revenue assignments called *jagirs* which were somewhat like *iqtas*. But unlike *muqtis*, most *mansabdars* did not actually reside in or administer their *jagirs*. They only had rights to the revenue of their assignments. Hence, **Statement 1 is incorrect.** In Akbar's reign these *jagirs* were carefully assessed so that their revenues were roughly equal to the salary of the *mansabdar*.

The main source of income available to Mughal rulers was tax on the produce of the peasantry. In most places, peasants paid taxes through the rural elites, that is, the headman or the local chieftain. The Mughals used one term – zamindars – to describe all intermediaries, whether they were local headmen of villages or powerful chieftains. Akbar's revenue minister, Todar Mal, carried out a careful survey of crop yields, prices and areas cultivated for a 10-year period, 1570- 1580. On the basis of this data, tax was fixed on each crop in cash. Each province was divided into revenue circles with its own schedule of revenue rates for individual crops. This revenue system was known as *zabt*. **Statement 2 is correct.**

Source - Social (History) -7th NCERT – Our Past 2- Pages – 51 and 52.

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20. Consider the following pairs –

- 1) Bakshi – Military Paymaster
- 2) Sadr – Head of Judicial Affairs
- 3) Kotwal - Town Police Commander
- 4) Faujdar - Court poets

Which of the above are correctly matched?

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

Answer: A

Explanation –

Abul Fazl explained that the empire was divided into provinces called *subas*, governed by a *subadar* who carried out both political and military functions. Each province also had a financial officer or *diwan*. For the maintenance of peace and order in his province, the *subadar* was supported by other officers. such as the military paymaster (**bakhshi**), the minister in charge of religious and charitable patronage (**sadr**), military commanders (**faujgars**) and the town police commander (**kotwal**).

Source - Social (History) -7th NCERT – Our Past 2- Pages – 53 and 54.

21. Which of the following statements are INCORRECT?

- 1) Akbar Nama is a detailed account of the reign of Akbar, recorded by the court historian, Abul Fazal.
- 2) Subadar is the Governor of the Province, while Diwan is the Military and Revenue Head of it.
- 3) Akbar's Policy of Sulh-I-Kul or universal peace is based on a set of ideals and does not discriminate between people belonging to different religions.
- 4) Ain-i-Akbari, deals with the Administrative aspects, Army, Revenue, Culture and Geography of the Mughal Empire.

Select the correct answer based on the code given below-

- a) 1 and 4
- b) 2 and 4

c) 3 only

d) 2 only

Answer: D

Explanation

Akbar ordered one of his close friends and courtiers, Abul Fazl, to write a history of his reign. Abul Fazl wrote a three-volume history of Akbar's reign, titled Akbar Nama. The first volume dealt with Akbar's ancestors and the second volume recorded the events of Akbar's reign. The third volume is the Ain-I Akbari. It deals with Akbar's administration, household, army, the revenues and the geography of his empire. It also provides rich details about the traditions and culture of the people living in India. The most interesting aspect about the Ain-i Akbari is its rich statistical details about things as diverse as crops, yields, prices, wages and revenues. **Hence, Statements 1 and 4 are correct.**

The empire was divided into provinces called *subas*, governed by a *subadar* who carried out both political and military functions. Each province also had a financial officer or *diwan*. **Statement 2 is incorrect.**

His Discussion with the Religious heads in the Ibadat Khana led Akbar to the idea of *sulh-i kul* or "universal peace". This idea of tolerance did not discriminate between people of different religions in his realm. Instead it focused on a system of ethics – honesty, justice, peace – that was universally applicable. **Statement 3 is correct.** Abul Fazl helped Akbar in framing a vision of governance around this idea of *sulh-i kul*. This principle of governance was followed by Jahangir and Shah Jahan as well.

Source - - Social (History) -7th NCERT – Our Past 2- Pages – 53 and 55.

22. Consider the following statements –

- 1) Architecture underwent significant changes in the age of Delhi sultanate, one of them being, usage of Limestone cement, to build stronger and larger constructions.
- 2) The Hindu rulers in the medieval age turned out to be the biggest patrons for temple construction, because they were also meant to demonstrate the power and wealth of the king.
- 3) Jama Masjid was built by Jahangir, in the city of Shahjahanabad.
- 4) The Chaa bagh gardens were first seen with the Mughal Architecture.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: B

Explanation –

Two technological and stylistic developments are noticeable from the twelfth century. One of them is that the weight of the superstructure above the doors and windows was sometimes carried by arches. This architectural form was called “arcuate”. Second, Limestone cement was increasingly used in construction. This was very high-quality cement, which, when mixed with stone chips hardened into concrete. This made construction of large structures easier and faster. **Statement 1 is correct.**

Temples and mosques were beautifully constructed because they were places of worship. They were also meant to demonstrate the power, wealth and devotion of the patron. **Statement 2 is correct.** The largest temples were all constructed by kings. The temple was a miniature model of the world ruled by the king and his allies. As they worshipped their deities together in the royal temples, it seemed as if they brought the just rule of the gods on earth.

Jami Masjid-built by Shah Jahan in his new capital at Shahjahanabad, 1650-1656. **Statement 3 is incorrect.** In his autobiography, Babur described his interest in planning and laying out formal gardens, placed within rectangular walled enclosures and divided into four quarters by artificial channels. These gardens were called *chahar bagh*, four gardens, because of their symmetrical division into quarters. Beginning with Akbar, some of the most beautiful *chahar baghs* were constructed by Jahangir and Shah Jahan in Kashmir, Agra and Delhi. **Statement 4 is correct.** Source - Social (History) -7th NCERT – Our Past 2- Pages –63-65 and 67.

23. Consider the following pairs –

- 1) Baoli - Large Stepped Wells
- 2) Pishtaq – A Royal Decree
- 3) Peitra Dura - Ornate Patterns with stones, craved into the walls
- 4) Kandariya Mahadeva Temple - Chandela Dynasty

Which of the above are correctly matched?

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- a) 1, 2 and 3
- b) 2, 3 and 4
- c) 1, 3 and 4
- d) All of the Above

Answer: C

Explanation –

The Kandariya Mahadeva temple dedicated to Shiva was constructed in 999 by the king Dhangadeva of the **Chandela dynasty**. Garbhagriha is the place for ritual worship where only the king, his immediate family and priests gathered. The Khajuraho complex contained royal temples where commoners were not allowed entry. The temples were decorated with elaborately carved sculptures.

Roofs, doors and windows were made by placing a horizontal beam across two vertical columns, a style of architecture called “trabeate” or “corbelled”. Between the eighth and thirteenth centuries the trabeate style was used in the construction of temples, mosques, tombs and in buildings attached to large stepped-wells (**baolis**).

The central towering dome and the tall gateway (**pishtaq**) became important aspects of Mughal Architecture. Pietra dura Coloured, hard stones placed in depressions carved into marble or sandstone creating beautiful, ornate patterns.

Source - Social (History) -7th NCERT – Our Past 2- Pages – 61, 62, 67 and 69.

24. Consider the following statements

- 1) The Chola Bronze Statues, were made using the Lost-wax Technique, using wax and clay to make the mould.
- 2) Temple Towns were a hub of lot of activities, with the Temple Authorities indulging in finance, trade and banking.
- 3) Examples of Temple towns are Thanjavur, Somanth, Ajmer and Tirupati.
- 4) Ajmer in Rajasthan is associated with the famous Sufi saint, Khwaja Muinuddin Chisti, after he had taken up residence there in the 12th Century.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- a) 1 and 4

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- b) 2, 3 and 4
- c) 1,2 and 3
- d) All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation –

Bronze is an alloy containing copper and tin. Bell metal contains a greater proportion of tin than other kinds of bronze. This produces a bell-like sound. Chola bronze statues were made using the “lost wax” technique. First, an image was made of wax. This was covered with clay and allowed to dry. Next it was heated, and a tiny hole was made in the clay cover. The molten wax was drained out through this hole. Then molten metal was poured into the clay mould through the hole. Once the metal cooled and solidified, the clay cover was carefully removed, and the image was cleaned and polished. **Statement 1 is correct.**

Temple authorities used their wealth to finance trade and banking. **Statement 2 is correct.** Gradually a large number of priests, workers, artisans, traders, etc. settled near the temple to cater to its needs and those of the pilgrims. Thus grew temple towns. Towns emerged around temples such as those of Bhillasvamin (Bhilsa or Vidisha in Madhya Pradesh), and Somnath in Gujarat. Other important temple towns included Kanchipuram and Madurai in Tamil Nadu, and Tirupati in Andhra Pradesh. Ajmer (Rajasthan) was the capital of the Chauhan kings in the twelfth century and later became the *suba* headquarters under the Mughals. It provides an excellent example of religious coexistence. Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti, the celebrated Sufi saint who settled there in the twelfth century, attracted devotees from all creeds. **Statements 3 and 4 are correct.**

Source - Social (History) -7th NCERT – Our Past 2- Pages – 77 and 78.

25. Which of the following statements are correct?

- 1) The Craftsmen of Bidar were famous for their work with copper and silver, so much so that it was called Bidri.
- 2) Mandapikas in smaller towns are markets where villagers sold their produce.
- 3) Hattas, on the other hand were judicial gatherings organised by guild of traders.
- 4) Panchalas and Vishwakaramas are communities consisting of weavers and cotton traders.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) 1 and 2

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

Answer: A

Explanation –

From the eighth century onwards the subcontinent was dotted with several small towns. These probably emerged from large villages. They usually had a *mandapika* (or *mandi* of later times) to which nearby villagers brought their produce to sell. They also had market streets called *hatta* (*haat* of later times) lined with shops. Hence, **Statement 2 is correct and 3 is incorrect.**

The craftspersons of Bidar were so famed for their inlay work in copper and silver that it came to be called Bidri. The Panchalas or Vishwakarma community, consisting of goldsmiths, bronzesmiths, blacksmiths, masons and carpenters, were essential to the building of temples. They also played an important role in the construction of palaces, big buildings, tanks and reservoirs. Similarly, weavers such as the Saliyar or Kaikkolars emerged as prosperous communities. **Statement 1 is correct and 4 is incorrect.**

Source - Social (History) - 7th NCERT – Our Past 2- Pages – 78 and 81.

26. Consider the following –

- 1) Hampi is located on the Krishna and Godavari Basin and was the Capital of the Vijayanagara Empire.
- 2) Hampi's Architecture is distinctive, as in, no cementing agent was used and the technique was to wedge them together by interlocking.
- 3) Hampi fell into ruin after the defeat of Vijayanagara kingdom at the hands of the Delhi Sultanate.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Answer – (b)

Explanation –

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Hampi is located in the Krishna-Tungabhadra basin, which formed the **nucleus** of the Vijayanagara Empire, founded in 1336. Hence, **Statement 1 is incorrect**. The magnificent ruins at Hampi reveal a well-fortified city. **No mortar or cementing agent** was used in the construction of these walls and the technique followed was to wedge them together by interlocking. **Statement 2 is correct**. The buildings in the royal complex had splendid arches, domes and pillared halls with niches for holding sculptures. They also had well-planned orchards and pleasure gardens with sculptural motifs such as the lotus and corbels. Hampi fell into ruin following the defeat of Vijayanagara in 1565 by the **Deccani Sultans** – the rulers of Golconda, Bijapur, Ahmadnagar, Berar and Bidar. **Statement 3 is incorrect**.

Source - Social (History) - 7th NCERT – Our Past 2- Pages – 82, 83 and 84.

27. . Consider the following statements –

- 1) Surat in Gujarat, was the main centre for the Western Trade in the 18th Century, via the Gulf of Ormuz.
- 2) The Fort of Masulipatnam was built by the Dutch, and the port town was considered strategic because of its location on the east coast.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2.

Answer – (c)

Explanation –

Surat in Gujarat was the **emporium** of western trade during the Mughal period along with Cambay (present day Khambhat) and somewhat later, Ahmedabad. Surat was the gateway for trade with West Asia via the Gulf of Ormuz. Surat has also been called the gate to Mecca because many pilgrim ships set sail from here.

Statement 1 is correct.

The town of Masulipatnam or Machlipatnam (literally, fish port town) lay on the delta of the Krishna river. In the seventeenth century it was a centre of intense activity. Both the Dutch and English East India Companies attempted to control Masulipatnam as it became the most important port on the Andhra coast. The fort at Masulipatnam was built by the Dutch. Hence, **Statement 2 is also correct.**

Source - Social (History) -7th NCERT – Our Past 2- Pages – 84, 85 and 86.

28. Consider the following pairs of tribes and their respective regions

- 1) Gakkhars - Kashmir
- 2) Arghuns – Multan and Sind
- 3) Ahoms – Northeast
- 4) Mundas – Maharashtra

Which of the above are correctly matched?

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

Answer – (b)

Explanation –

In Punjab, the Khokhar tribe was very influential during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Later, the Gakkhars became more important. In Multan and Sind, the Langahs and Arghuns dominated extensive regions before they were subdued by the Mughals. The Balochis were another large and powerful tribe in the north-west. They were divided into many smaller **clans** under different chiefs. In the western Himalaya lived the shepherd tribe of Gaddis. The distant north-eastern part of the subcontinent too was entirely dominated by tribes – the Nagas, Ahom. The Mundas and Santals were among the other important tribes that lived in this region and also in Orissa and Bengal.

Source - Social (History) -7th NCERT – Our Past 2- Pages – 92 and 93.

29. Consider the following statements –

- 1) The Banjaras were one of the more prominent trader nomadic tribes, during the 12th century.
- 2) Their trade caravan is called “Tanda”.
- 3) Alauddin khalji used banjaras to transport grain to the city markets.
- 4) Kamal Khan Gakkhar, the chief of Ghakkars is a contemporary of Emperor Akbar.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 1, 3 and 4
- c) 2, 3 and 4
- d) All of the Above

Answer – (d)

Explanation –

In Punjab, Tribes like the Gakkhars were more prominent. Their chief, Kamal Khan Gakkhar, was made a noble (*mansabdar*) by Emperor Akbar. **Statement 4 is correct.**

The Banjaras were the most important trader nomads. **Their caravan was called *tanda*. Statement 2 is correct.** Sultan Alauddin Khalji used the Banjaras to transport grain to the city markets. Emperor Jahangir wrote in his memoirs that the Banjaras carried grain on their bullocks from different areas and sold it in towns. They transported food grain for the Mughal army during military campaigns. With a large army there could be 100,000 bullocks carrying grain. **Statements 1 and 3 are correct.**

Source - Source - Social (History) -7th NCERT – Our Past 2- Pages – 92 and 95.

30. Consider the following statements –

- 1) The Gond Tribe, lived in a vast forested region called Gondwana and practised shifting cultivation.
- 2) The Administrative system of the kingdom of Gonds was highly centralised.
- 3) The Large Gond Tribe was divided into smaller clans of Garhs, Chaurasi and Barhots.

Which of the above statements is/are INCORRECT?

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 3 only
- c) None of the Above
- d) All of the above

Answer – (c)

Explanation –

The Gonds lived in a vast forested region called Gondwana – or “country inhabited by Gonds”. They practised **shifting cultivation**. The large Gond tribe was further divided into many smaller clans. Each clan had its own raja or *rai*. About the time that the power of the Delhi Sultans was declining, a few large Gond

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kingdoms were beginning to dominate the smaller Gond chiefs. The administrative system of these kingdoms was becoming centralised. The kingdom was divided into *garhs*. Each *garh* was controlled by a particular Gond clan. This was further divided into units of 84 villages called *chaurasi*. The *chaurasi* was subdivided into *barhots* which were made up of 12 villages each. Hence, **all the statements are correct.**

Source - Source - Social (History) - 7th NCERT – Our Past 2- Pages – 97 and 98.

31. Consider the following statements –

- 1) Due to the changing societal structures in the Garha Katanga, the tribes got induced into the caste hierarchy, with the support of the Brahmins.
- 2) The Gond Chiefs gave land grants to Brahmanas, assumed Rajput titles and even married into Rajput families.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

Answer – (c)

Explanation –

About the time that the power of the Delhi Sultans was declining, a few large Gond kingdoms were beginning to dominate the smaller Gond chiefs. The *Akbar Nama*, a history of Akbar's reign, mentions the Gond kingdom of Garha Katanga that had 70,000 villages.

The emergence of large states changed the nature of Gond society. Their basically equal society gradually got divided into unequal social classes. Brahmanas received land grants from the Gond rajas and became more influential. The Gond chiefs now wished to be recognised as Rajputs. So, Aman Das, the Gond raja of Garha Katanga, assumed the title of Sangram Shah. His son, Dalpat, married princess Durgawati, the daughter of Salbahan, the Chandel Rajput raja of Mahoba. **Statements 1 and 2 are correct.**

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Garha Katanga was a rich state. It earned much wealth by trapping and exporting wild elephants to other kingdoms. When the Mughals defeated the Gonds, they captured a huge booty of precious coins and elephants.

Source - Social (History) -7th NCERT – Our Past 2- Pages – 97, 98 and 99.

32. Which of the following statements are true regarding the Ahoms?

- 1) Ahoms were initially from the Tibet region and later migrated to the Brahmaputra Valley.
- 2) Ahoms were using firearms, cannons and gunpowder as early as the 16th century, to defeat their neighbouring kingdoms.
- 3) They built a new large state by suppressing the older landlord system of Bhuiyans.

Select the correct answer using the code given below

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

Answer – (d)

Explanation –

The Ahoms migrated to the Brahmaputra valley from present-day Myanmar in the thirteenth century and not the Tibet region. **Statement 1 is incorrect.** They created a new state by suppressing the older political system of the *bhuiyans* (landlords). During the sixteenth century, they annexed the kingdoms of the Chhutiyas (1523) and of Koch-Hajo (1581) and subjugated many other tribes. The Ahoms built a large state, and for this they used firearms as early as the 1530s. By the 1660s they could even make high-quality gunpowder and cannons. **Statements 2 and 3 are correct.** However, the Ahoms faced many invasions from the south-west. In 1662, the Mughals under Mir Jumla attacked the Ahom kingdom.

Source - Social (History) -7th NCERT – Our Past 2- Pages – 99.

33. Consider the following statements with respect to Ahom tribal society –

- 1) Ahom society was a monolithic society with no clan system.

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- 2) The peasant was given land by his village community, however, the Ahom king had the right to take it away if and when he choosed to.
- 3) Historical works in the Ahom language are known as Buranjis, which were later translated into Assamese and other languages.
- 4) Ahoms practiced Hinduism exclusively.
- 5) Ahom State depended upon forced labour called Paiks sent from each village.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer – (b)

Explanation –

Ahom society was divided into clans or *khels*. There were very few castes of artisans, so artisans in the Ahom areas came from the adjoining kingdoms. A *khel* often controlled several villages. The peasant was given land by his village community. Even the king could not take it away without the community's consent. **Hence, Statements 1 and 2 are incorrect.**

Originally, the Ahoms worshipped their own tribal gods. During the first half of the seventeenth century, however, the influence of Brahmanas increased. Temples and Brahmanas were granted land by the king. In the reign of Sib Singh (1714-1744), Hinduism became the predominant religion. But the Ahom kings did not completely give up their traditional beliefs after adopting Hinduism. **Hence, Statement 4 is incorrect.** Ahom society was very sophisticated. Poets and scholars were given land grants. Theatre was encouraged. Important works of Sanskrit were translated into the local language. Historical works, known as *buranjis*, were also written – first in the Ahom language and then in Assamese. **Statement 3 is correct.**

The Ahom state depended upon forced labour. Those forced to work for the state were called *paiks*. Each village had to send a number of *paiks* by rotation. By the first half of the seventeenth century the administration became quite centralised. Almost all adult males served in the army during war. At other times, they were engaged in building dams, irrigation systems and other public works. The Ahoms also introduced new methods of rice cultivation. **Statement 5 is correct.**

Source - Social (History) -7th NCERT – Our Past 2- Pages – 99 and 100.

34. . Consider the following statements–

- 1) Nayanars and Alvars were saints who were devoted to Shiva and Vishnu respectively.
- 2) They took the ideals of love and heroism found in Sangam literature and made Bhakti a distinctly different concept from the existing ideologies.
- 3) The compilations of Nayanars are called Divya Prabhandham and Alvar songs are compiled as Tevaram.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2
- c) 2 and 3
- d) All of the above.

Answer – (b)

Explanation –

The seventh to ninth centuries saw the emergence of new religious movements, led by the Nayanars (saints devoted to Shiva) and Alvars (saints devoted to Vishnu) who came from all caste. They were sharply critical of the Buddhists and Jainas and preached ardent love of Shiva or Vishnu as the path to salvation. They drew upon the ideals of love and heroism as found in the Sangam literature and blended them with the values of bhakti. **Statements 1 and 2 are correct.**

There were 63 Nayanars, who belonged to different caste backgrounds such as potters, “untouchable” workers, peasants, hunters, soldiers, Brahmanas and chiefs. There are two sets of compilations of their songs – Tevaram and Tiruvacakam. There were 12 Alvars, who came from equally divergent backgrounds, the best known being Periyalvar, his daughter Andal. Their songs were compiled in the Divya Prabandham.

Hence, Statement 3 is incorrect.

Source – Social (History) -7th NCERT – Our Past 2- Pages – 105 and 106.

35. Consider the following statements –

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- 1) Shankara advocated Advaita, that is oneness of soul and supreme god that is, Brahman. He preached adoption of intense devotion and love to attain salvation.
- 2) Ramanuja propounded the doctrine of Vishishtadvaita and devotion to Vishnu as a path to salvation.
- 3) Virashaiva movement in Karnataka, preached equality and Idol worship, while denouncing caste and rituals
- 4) Basavanna, Allama Prabhu and Akka Mahadevi were proponents of Lingayatism.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 1 and 3
- c) 2 and 4
- d) All of the Above.

Answer – (c)

Explanation –

Shankara, one of the most influential philosophers of India, was born in Kerala in the eighth century. He was an advocate of Advaita or the doctrine of the oneness of the individual soul and the Supreme God which is the Ultimate Reality. He taught that Brahman, the only or Ultimate Reality, was formless and without any attributes. He preached renunciation of the world and adoption of the path of knowledge to understand the true nature of Brahman and attain salvation. **Hence, Statement 1 is incorrect.**

Ramanuja, born in Tamil Nadu in the eleventh century, was deeply influenced by the Alvars. According to him the best means of attaining salvation was through intense devotion to Vishnu. He propounded the doctrine of Vishishtadvaita or qualified oneness in that the soul even when united with the Supreme God remained distinct. **Statement 2 is correct.**

The Virashaivas argued strongly for the equality of all human beings and against Brahmanical ideas about caste and the treatment of women. They were also against all forms of ritual and idol worship. **Statement 3 is incorrect.**

Lingayatism movement initiated by Basavanna and his companions like Allama Prabhu and Akkamahadevi. This movement began in Karnataka in the mid-twelfth century. **Statement 4 is correct.**

Source - Social (History) -7th NCERT – Our Past 2- Pages – 107.

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36. Consider the following statements –

- 1) The Famous Saint poets of Maharashtra, were primarily devoted to Vitthala or Vishnu.
- 2) Famous among them are Namdev, Tulsidas and Chaintanya Mahaprabhu etc.
- 3) They rejected ritualism and renunciation, by living with their families and preaching Bhakti.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 1 and 3
- c) 2 and 3
- d) All of the Above.

Answer – (b)

Explanation –

From the thirteenth to the seventeenth centuries Maharashtra saw a great number of saint-poets, whose songs in simple Marathi continue to inspire people. The most important among them were Janeshwar, Namdev, Eknath and Tukaram as well as women like Sakkubai and the family of Chokhamela, who belonged to the “untouchable” Mahar caste. Tulsidas is from UP region and Chaitanya Mahaprabhu from Bengal region. They did not belong to Maharashtra nor were devotees of Vishnu etc. **Hence, Statement 2 is incorrect.** Maharashtra regional tradition of bhakti focused on the Vitthala (a form of Vishnu) temple in Pandharpur, as well as on the notion of a personal god residing in the hearts of all people. **Statement 1 is correct.**

These saint-poets rejected all forms of ritualism, outward display of piety and social differences based on birth. In fact they even rejected the idea of renunciation and preferred to live with their families, earning their livelihood like any other person, while humbly serving fellow human beings in need. **Statement 3 is correct.**

Source - Social (History) - 7th NCERT – Our Past 2- Pages- 108.

37. Consider the following statements–

- 1) Sufis are Muslim mystics, who rejected the Shariat Law, elaborate rituals and strict code of conduct prescribed by Islam.
- 2) The well known Sufis of India are Ghazzali, Rumi and Sadi.

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- 3) Silsilas was the hierarchy present amongst the Sufi teachers.
- 4) The Sufi masters held assemblies in Khanqahs, which were attended by royalty, nobility as well as commoners.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer – (d)

Explanation –

Sufis were Muslim mystics. They rejected outward religiosity and emphasised love and devotion to God and compassion towards all fellow human beings. Islam propagated strict monotheism or submission to one God. It also rejected idol worship and considerably simplified rituals of worship into collective prayers. At the same time Muslim scholars developed a holy law called Shariat. The Sufis often rejected the elaborate rituals and codes of behaviour demanded by Muslim religious scholars. Like the saint-poets, the Sufis too composed poems expressing their feelings, and a rich literature in prose, including anecdotes and fables, developed around them. Among the great Sufis of Central Asia were Ghazzali, Rumi and Sadi. **Hence, Statement 1 is correct, while 2 is incorrect.**

There also emerged the *silsilas*, a genealogy of Sufi teachers, each following a slightly different method (*tariqa*) of instruction and ritual practice. **Statement 3 is incorrect.** The Sufi masters held their assemblies in their *khanqahs* or **hospices**. Devotees of all descriptions including members of the royalty and nobility, and ordinary people flocked to these *khanqahs*. They discussed spiritual matters, sought the blessings of the saints in solving their worldly problems, or simply attended the music and dance sessions. **Statement 4 is correct.**

Source - Social (History) - 7th NCERT – Our Past 2- Pages- 110, 111 and 112.

38. Consider the following pairs –

- 1) Samas - Sufi Dance
- 2) Zikr - Sacred Chanting

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- 3) Pir - Sufi master
- 4) Raqs - Sufi songs

Which of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

Answer – (b)

Explanation –

Like the saint-poets, the Sufis too composed poems expressing their feelings, and a rich literature in prose, including anecdotes and fables, developed around them. Like the Nathpanthis, Siddhas and Yogis, the Sufis too believed that the heart can be trained to look at the world in a different way. They developed elaborate methods of training using *zikr* (chanting of a name or sacred formula), contemplation, *sama* (singing), *raqs* (dancing), discussion of parables, breath control, etc. under the guidance of a **master or pir**.

Source - Social (History) - 7th NCERT – Our Past 2- Pages- 111, 112.

39. Consider the following –

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|--------------------|
| 1) Tulsidas | - | A. Ramacharitamans |
| 2) Surdas | - | B. Namghars |
| 3) Shankaradeva | - | C. Yogasnanas |
| 4) Nathpanthis | - | D. Sahitya Lahari |

Match the above with their respective contributions

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

Answer – (c)

Explanation –

Tulsidas's composition, the *Ramcharitmanas*, written in Awadhi (a language used in eastern Uttar Pradesh). **Surdas** is an ardent devotee of Krishna. His compositions, compiled in the *Sursagara*,

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Surasaravali and *Sahitya Lahari*, express his devotion. Also contemporary was **Shankaradeva of Assam** (late fifteenth century) who emphasised devotion to Vishnu, and composed poems and plays in Assamese. He began the practice of setting up *namghars* or houses of recitation and prayer, a practice that continues to date.

Nathpanthis, Siddhacharas and Yogis. They advocated renunciation of the world. To them the path to salvation lay in meditation on the formless Ultimate Reality and the realisation of oneness with it. To achieve this they advocated intense training of the mind and body through practices like *yogasanas*, breathing exercises and meditation.

Sources - Social (History) -7th NCERT – Our Past 2- Pages-110, 113 and 114.

40. Consider the following pairs –

- 1) Chaitanyadeva - Bengal
- 2) Jnaneshwar - Central India
- 3) Ramananda - Maharashtra
- 4) Purandaradasa - Karnataka and A.P

Which of the above are correctly matched?

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

Answer – (d)

Explanation –

Chaitanyadeva – Bengal

Jnaneshwar , Tukaram , Eknath , Namdev – Maharashtra

Purandaradasa , Basavanna – Karnataka

Surdas, Ramananda , Kabir , Vallabacharya , Tulsidas – Central India and UP

Guru nanak – Punjab

Shankaradeva - Assam

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41. Consider the following –

- 1) The collection of verses written by Kabir is called Samad.
- 2) His writings are included in the Guru Granth Sahib and Bijak
- 3) Kabir belonged to the Nirguna School, that is he was devoted to a formless god, and criticised any form of image worship.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the Above

Answer – (b)

Explanation –

Kabir, who probably lived in the fifteenth-sixteenth centuries, was one of the most influential saints. He was brought up in a family of Muslim *julahas* or weavers settled in or near the city of Benares (Varanasi). His ideas are in the form of a vast collection of verses called *sakhis* and *pads* said to have been composed by him and sung by wandering *bhajan* singers. **Statement 1 is incorrect.** Some of these were later collected and preserved in the Guru Granth Sahib, Panch Vani and Bijak. **Statement 2 is correct.**

Kabir's teachings were based on a complete, indeed vehement, rejection of the major religious traditions. His teachings openly ridiculed all forms of external worship of both Brahmanical Hinduism and Islam, the pre-eminence of the priestly classes and the caste system. The language of his poetry was a form of spoken Hindi widely understood by ordinary people. Kabir believed in a formless Supreme God and preached that the only path to salvation was through bhakti or devotion. Kabir drew his followers from among both Hindus and Muslims. **Statement 3 is correct.**

Source - Social (History) - 7th NCERT – Our Past 2- Pages- 116, 117.

42. Consider the following statements –

- 1) Guru Nanak emphasized on worship of one god, and the pursuit of active life with social commitment as the idea of liberation.

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- 2) Guru Arjan compiled the compositions of Guru Nanak and gave a new script called Gurumukhi.
- 3) Guru Granth Sahib features the writing of Sant Kabir, Saikh Farid, Bhagat Namdev etc.
- 4) Guru Gobind Singh was a contemporary of Emperor Jahangir, and the Sikh movement got gradually politicized because of the tensions between the community and the Mughals.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- a) 1 and 3
- b) 1,3 and 4
- c) 1,2 and 3
- d) All of the Above

Answer – (a)

Explanation –

Guru Nanak (1469-1539) was born at Talwandi, he travelled widely before establishing a centre at Kartarpur. A regular worship that consisted of the singing of his own hymns was established there for his followers. Irrespective of their former creed, caste or gender, his followers ate together in the common kitchen (*langar*). The sacred space thus created by Guru Nanak was known as dharmsal.

Guru Angad compiled the compositions of Guru Nanak, to which he added his own in a new script known as Gurmukhi. **Statement 2 is incorrect.** The three successors of Guru Angad also wrote under the name of “Nanak” and all of their compositions were compiled by Guru Arjan in 1604. To this compilation were added the writings of other figures like Shaikh Farid, Sant Kabir, Bhagat Namdev and Guru Tegh Bahadur.

Statement 3 is correct. In 1706 this compilation was authenticated by his son and successor, Guru Gobind Singh. It is now known as Guru Granth Sahib, the holy scripture of the Sikhs.

By the Beginning of the seventeenth century the town of Ramdasapur (Amritsar) had developed around the central Gurdwara called Harmandir Sahib (Golden Temple). It was virtually self-governing. The Mughal emperor Jahangir looked upon them as a potential threat and he ordered the execution of Guru Arjan in 1606. The Sikh movement began to get politicized in the seventeenth century, which culminated in the institution of the Khalsa by Guru Gobind Singh in 1699. The community of the Sikhs, called the Khalsa Panth, became a political entity. **Statement 4 is, hence, incorrect,** i.e Guru Arjun is the contemporary of Jahangir.

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Nanak had a huge impact on this development from the very beginning. He emphasized the importance of the worship of one God. He insisted that caste, creed or gender was irrelevant for attaining liberation. His idea of liberation was not that of a state of inert bliss but rather the pursuit of active life with a strong sense of social commitment. **Statement 1 is correct.**

Source - Social (History) -7th NCERT – Our Past 2- Pages- 117, 118 and 119.

43. Consider the following –

- 1) Ramanuja
- 2) Shankaradeva
- 3) Basavanna

Arrange the above Bhakti Saints in chronological order –

- a) 1-2-3
- b) 1-3-2
- c) 3-2-1
- d) None of the above

Answer – (b)

Explanation -

Ramanuja, born in Tamil Nadu in the eleventh century, was deeply influenced by the Alvars. Virashaiva movement initiated by Basavanna and his companions like Allama Prabhu and Akkamahadevi. This movement began in Karnataka in the mid-twelfth century. Shankaradeva of Assam (late fifteenth century) who emphasised devotion to Vishnu, and composed poems and plays in Assamese.

Social (History) -7th NCERT – Our Past 2- Pages- 114, Map.

44. Consider the following –

- 1) The Chisti Silsilah is the most popular of the Sufi Silsilahs in India.
- 2) Dargah is a place of residence for a Sufi teacher and is considered sacred.
- 3) Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti of Ajmer, Qutbuddin Bakhtiar and Baba Farid of Punjab belong to the Nashqbandi Silsilah of the Sufis.

Which of the above statements are INCORRECT?

(IAS Academy by IAS Officers)

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

Answer – (b)

Explanation –

A large number of Sufis from Central Asia settled in Hindustan from the eleventh century onwards. This process was strengthened with the establishment of the Delhi Sultanate, when several major Sufi centres developed all over the subcontinent. The Chishti *silsila* was among the most influential orders. Hence **statement 1 is correct**. It had a long line of teachers like Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti of Ajmer, Qutbuddin Bakhtiar Kaki of Delhi, Baba Farid of Punjab, Khwaja Nizamuddin Auliya of Delhi and Bandanawaz Gisudaraz of Gulbarga. **Statement 3 is incorrect**.

The Sufi masters held their assemblies in their *khanqahs* or Hospices (hospice-house of rest for travellers, especially one kept by a religious order). The **tomb or dargah** of a Sufi saint became a place of pilgrimage to which thousands of people of all faiths thronged. **Statement 2 is incorrect**.

(Silsilah- Silsilah are Sufi schools/orders where the sufi disciples follow the line of thought expounded by their sufi teacher)

Source - Social (History) -7th NCERT – Our Past 2- Pages- 112.

45. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- 1) The Jagannatha Cult of Odisha was born out of local tribal people who worshipped Jagannatha and made wooden statues for the deity.
- 2) In 1230, King Ananga Bhima III built the temple of Jagannatha at Puri and dedicated his Kingdom to the Deity.

Select the correct answer based on the code given below-

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2

d) Neither 1 and 2

Answer – (a)

Explanation –

The cult of Jagannatha (literally, lord of the world, a name for Vishnu) at Puri, Orissa. To date, the local tribal people make the wooden image of the deity, which suggests that the deity was originally a local god, who was later identified with Vishnu. In the twelfth century, one of the most important rulers of the Ganga dynasty, Anantavarman, decided to erect a temple for Purushottama Jagannatha at Puri. Subsequently, in 1230, king Anangabhima III dedicated his kingdom to the deity and proclaimed himself as the “deputy” of the god. **Statement 2 is incorrect while statement 1 is correct.**

Source – Social(History) 7th NCERT-Our Past 2 – Pages -123.

46. Consider the following statements –

- 1) Kathak as a dance form evolved during the Bhakti movement and is now one of the classical dances.
- 2) Kathak incorporates Folk dance and themes of Radha Krishna enacted into plays called Ras Lila.
- 3) It has two major Gharanas- one in Lucknow and the other in Hyderabad.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the Above

Answer – (a)

Explanation –

The kathaks were originally a caste of story-tellers in temples of north India, who embellished their performances with gestures and songs. Kathak began evolving into a distinct mode of dance in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries with the spread of the bhakti movement. The legends of Radha-Krishna were enacted in folk plays called rasa lila, which combined folk dance with the basic gestures of the kathak story-tellers. **Statements 1 and 2 are correct.**

It developed in two traditions or gharanas: one in the courts of Rajasthan (Jaipur) and the other in Lucknow. Under the patronage of Wajid Ali Shah, the last Nawab of Awadh, it grew into a major art form. **Statement**

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3 is incorrect. Emphasis was laid on intricate and rapid footwork, elaborate costumes, as well as on the enactment of stories. The Dance form survived and continued to be performed by courtesans, and was recognised as one of six “classical” forms of dance in the country after independence.

Source – Social (History) 7th NCERT-Our Past 2 – Pages – 126 and 127.

47. Consider the following statements –

- 1) Miniature paintings are small size paintings which are exclusively done on paper and to illustrate manuscripts containing accounts of history and poetry.
- 2) The Miniature painting tradition gained popularity in Rajput, Deccan and other regional courts around the 17th and 18th Century.
- 3) Basohli style of Miniature painting developed in Assam.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 only
- c) 3 only
- d) None of the Above.

Answer – (b)

Explanation –

Miniatures are small-sized paintings, generally done in water colour on cloth or paper. The earliest miniatures were on palm leaves or wood. Some of the most beautiful of these, found in western India, were used to illustrate Jain texts. **Statement 1 is hence, incorrect.** The Mughal emperors Akbar, Jahangir and Shah Jahan patronised highly skilled painters who primarily illustrated manuscripts containing historical accounts and poetry.

With the decline of the Mughal Empire, many painters moved out to the courts of the emerging regional states. Mughal artistic tastes influenced the regional courts of the Deccan and the Rajput courts of Rajasthan.

Statement 2 is correct. At the same time, they retained and developed their distinctive characteristics. Besides, themes from mythology and poetry were depicted at centres such as Mewar, Jodhpur, Bundi, Kota and Kishangarh.

(IAS Academy by IAS Officers)

Another region that attracted miniature paintings was the Himalayan foothills around the modern-day state of Himachal Pradesh. By the late seventeenth century this region had developed a bold and intense style of miniature painting called Basohli. **Statement 3 is incorrect.**

Source - Social (History) 7th NCERT-Our Past 2 – Pages – 128 and 129.

48. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- 1) Kangra painting is a school of miniature paintings belonging to the regions around Rajasthan
- 2) It is distinguished by its incorporations of Vaishnavite traditions and soft colours.
- 3) Bhanudatta's Rasamanjari is a popular example of Kangra School of painting.

Select the answer based on the code given below –

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 1 and 2
- d) All of the Above

Answer – (b)

Explanation –

By the late seventeenth century the Himalayan foothills region had developed a bold and intense style of miniature painting called Basohli. The most popular text to be painted here was Bhanudatta's Rasamanjari. Hence, Rasamanjari example of Basohli painting, not kangra. **Statement 3 is incorrect.**

Nadir Shah's invasion and the conquest of Delhi in 1739 resulted in the migration of Mughal artists to the hills to escape the uncertainties of the plains. Here they found ready patrons which led to the founding of the Kangra school of painting. Kangra are paintings belonging to the Himalayan States (Himachal Pradesh especially). **Statement 1 is incorrect.** The source of inspiration was the Vaishnavite traditions. Soft colours including cool blues and greens, and a lyrical treatment of themes distinguished Kangra painting.

Statement 2 is correct.

Source - Social (History) 7th NCERT-Our Past 2 – Pages – 129 and 130.

49. Consider the following –

- 1) The early Bengali Literature, like the Mangalkavyas, and Bhakti texts like that of the biography of Chaitanyadeva were inspired and influenced by Sanskrit.
- 2) The Nath literature of Bengal, involved stories of worship of regional gods.
- 3) The Sanskrit influence over Bengal started primarily from the Gupta Rule.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the Above

Answer – (d)

Explanation –

During the fourth century the Gupta rulers established political control over north Bengal and began to settle Brahmanas in this area. Thus, the linguistic and cultural influence from the mid-Ganga valley became stronger. **Statement 3 is correct.** In the seventh century the Chinese traveller Xuan Zang observed that languages related to Sanskrit were in use all over Bengal.

Early Bengali literature may be divided into two categories – one indebted to Sanskrit and the other independent of it. The first includes translations of the Sanskrit epics, the Mangalakavyas (literally auspicious poems, dealing with local deities) and bhakti literature such as the biographies of Chaitanyadeva, the leader of the Vaishnava bhakti movement.

The second includes Nath literature such as the songs of Maynamati and Gopichandra, stories concerning the worship of Dharma Thakur, and fairy tales, folk tales and ballads. The Naths were ascetics who engaged in a variety of yogic practices. **Statements 1 and 2 are correct.**

Source - Social (History) 7th NCERT-Our Past 2 – Pages – 130, 131 and 132.

50. Which of the following statements are true?

- 1) 'Pirs' was a term used to denote religious leaders, Hindu /Buddhist deities and sometimes, even animistic spirits.

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- 2) Bengal has a distinct temple architecture, incorporating double roofed and four roofed structures called Bangla domes.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

Answer –(c)

Explanation –

From the Sixteenth century, people began to migrate in large numbers from the less fertile western Bengal to the forested and marshy areas of south-eastern Bengal. This coincided with the establishment of Mughal control over Bengal with their capital in the heart of the eastern delta at Dhaka. Officials and functionaries received land and often set up mosques that served as centres for religious transformation in these areas.

The early settlers sought some order and assurance in the unstable conditions of the new settlements. These were provided by community leaders, who also functioned as teachers and adjudicators and were sometimes ascribed with supernatural powers. People referred to them with affection and respect as pirs. This term included saints or Sufis and other religious personalities, daring colonisers and deified soldiers, various Hindu and Buddhist deities and even animistic spirits. The cult of pirs became very popular and their shrines can be found everywhere in Bengal. **Statement 1 is correct.**

The coming of the European trading companies created new economic opportunities; many families belonging to these social groups availed of these. As their social and economic position improved, they proclaimed their status through the construction of temples. When local deities, once worshipped in thatched huts in villages, gained the recognition of the Brahmanas, their images began to be housed in temples. The temples began to copy the double-roofed (dochala) or four-roofed (chauchala) structure of the thatched huts. (“**Bangla dome**”). This led to the evolution of the typical Bengali style in temple architecture. **Statement 2 is correct.**

Source - Social (History) 7th NCERT-Our Past 2 – Pages – 132, 133 and 134.

51. Consider the following statements-

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- 1) Fishing was a prominently depicted occupation on the walls of the temples and Buddhist Viharas of Bengal.
- 2) Brihaddharma purana, a Sanskrit text prohibits the eating of fish for the brahmanical communities in Bengal.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

Answer – (a)

Explanation –

Bengal is a riverine plain which produces plenty of rice and fish. Understandably, these two items figure prominently in the menu of even poor Bengalis. Fishing has always been an important occupation and Bengali literature contains several references to fish. What is more, terracotta plaques on the walls of temples and viharas (Buddhist monasteries) depict scenes of fish being dressed and taken to the market in baskets. **Statement 1 is correct.**

Brahmanas were not allowed to eat nonvegetarian food, but the popularity of fish in the local diet made the Brahmanical authorities relax this prohibition for the Bengal Brahmanas. The Brihaddharma Purana, a thirteenth-century Sanskrit text from Bengal, permitted the local Brahmanas to eat certain varieties of fish.

Statement 2 is incorrect.

Source - Social (History) 7th NCERT-Our Past 2 – Pages – 134, 135.

52. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

1. Diwani - Governor
2. Subahdar - Revenue official
3. Faujdar - Military administrator
4. Mansabdar - Officials with a military rank

Select the answer using the code given below

- a) 1 and 2

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

Answer – (c)

Explanation –

It became increasingly difficult for the later Mughal emperors to keep a check on their powerful mansabdars (officials holding a military rank). Nobles appointed as governors (subadars) often controlled the offices of revenue and military administration (diwani and faujdari) as well.

Source - Social (History) 7th NCERT-Our Past 2 – Pages – 139 and 140.

53. Consider the following statements –

- 1) The crisis and numerous rebellions of the later Mughals was due to Aurangzeb's Deccan policy and his various wars.
- 2) There were also various peasant and Zamindari rebellions in the later Mughal era.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

Answer – (c)

Explanation

The Mughal Empire reached the height of its success and started facing a variety of crises towards the closing years of the seventeenth century. These were caused by a number of factors. Emperor Aurangzeb had depleted the military and financial resources of his empire by fighting a long war in the Deccan. Peasant and zamindari rebellions in many parts of northern and western India added to these problems. These revolts were sometimes caused by the pressures of mounting taxes. At other times they were attempts by powerful chieftains to consolidate their own positions. **Statement 1 and 2 are correct.**

Source - Social (History) 7th NCERT-Our Past 2 – Pages – 139 and 140.

54. Which of the following statements are true?

- 1) Afghan ruler Ahmad Shah Abdali repeatedly invaded the city of Delhi during the later Mughals, especially during the reign of Muhammad Shah Rangeela.
- 2) The later Mughal era also saw divided factions in the Mughal nobility, with Iranian nobles and Turkish nobles.

Select the answer using the code given below

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

Answer – (b)

Explanation –

In the midst of this economic and political crisis, the ruler of Iran, Nadir Shah, sacked and plundered the city of Delhi in 1739 and took away immense amounts of wealth. This invasion was followed by a series of plundering raids by the Afghan ruler Ahmad Shah Abdali, who invaded north India five times between 1748 and 1761. Mohammad Shah Rangeela's reign ended by 1748. So, **Statement 1 is false**. The empire was further weakened by competition amongst different groups of nobles. They were divided into two major groups or factions, the Iranis and Turanis (nobles of Turkish descent). **Hence, Statement 2 is correct.**

Source - Social (History) 7th NCERT-Our Past 2 – Pages – 141.

55. Arrange the following events in chronological order -

- 1) Attack of Ahmad Shah Abdali.
- 2) Farruk Siyar's Rule
- 3) Nadir Shah's Delhi attack.
- 4) Shah Alam II's Rule

Select the answer using the code given below

- a) 1-2-4-3
- b) 3-1-2-4

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c) 2-3-1-4

d) 3-2-1-4

Answer – (c)

Explanation –

The ruler of Iran, Nadir Shah, sacked and plundered the city of Delhi in 1739 and took away immense amounts of wealth. This invasion was followed by a series of plundering raids by the Afghan ruler Ahmad Shah Abdali, who invaded north India five times between 1748 and 1761. Two Mughal emperors, Farrukh Siyar (1713-1719) and Alamgir II (1754-1759) were assassinated, and others were, Ahmad Shah (1748-1754) and Shah Alam II (1759-1816).

Source - Social (History) 7th NCERT-Our Past 2 – Pages – 141, 142.

56. Consider the following pairs –

- 1) Asaf Jah – Hyderabad
- 2) Saadat Khan – Awadh
- 3) Murshid Quli Khan – Bengal
- 4) Raja Jai Singh – Jaipur

Which of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 3 and 4
- c) 1, 2 and 3
- d) All of the above

Answer – (d)

Explanation –

First three states were founded by members of the high Mughal nobility who had been governors of large provinces – Sa'adat Khan (Awadh), Murshid Quli Khan (Bengal) and Asaf Jah (Hyderabad). All three had occupied high mansabdari positions and enjoyed the trust and confidence of the emperors. Sawai Raja Jai Singh founded his new capital at Jaipur and was given the subadari of Agra in 1722.

Source - Source - Social (History) 7th NCERT-Our Past 2 – Pages – 142 and 143.

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57. Consider the following –

- 1) The State of Hyderabad was in constant struggle with the Marathas to the West and with the Nayakas.
- 2) Nizam-ul-Mulk, was the founder of Hyderabad state, who was initially a member of the court of Emperor Mohammad Shah Rangeela

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

Answer – (a)

Explanation –

Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah, the founder of Hyderabad state, was one of the most powerful members at the court of the Mughal Emperor Farrukh Siyar. He gathered power in his hands and became the actual ruler of that region. **Statement 2 is incorrect.** Asaf Jah brought skilled soldiers and administrators from northern India who welcomed the new opportunities in the south. He appointed mansabdars and granted jagirs. The state of Hyderabad was constantly engaged in a struggle against the Marathas to the west and with independent Telugu warrior chiefs (nayakas) of the plateau. **Statement 1 is correct.**

Source - Social (History) 7th NCERT-Our Past 2 – Pages – 143.

58. Consider the following statements-

- 1) Burhan-ul Mulk of Awadh helped in merging the offices of subadari, diwani and faujdari in the region.
- 2) The state of Awadh depended on Mahajans for loans.
- 3) The model of bidding the right to collect tax to the highest bidder was practiced in the state of Awadh.

Which of the above statements is/are INCORRECT?

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 3
- c) 2 only
- d) None of the Above

Answer – (d)

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Explanation –

Burhan-ul-Mulk also held the combined offices of subadari, diwani and faujdari. In other words, he was responsible for managing the political, financial and military affairs of the province. The state depended on local bankers and mahajans for loans. It sold the right to collect tax to the highest bidders. These “revenue farmers” (ijaradars) agreed to pay the state a fixed sum of money. These developments allowed new social groups, like moneylenders and bankers, to influence the management of the state’s revenue system, something which had not occurred in the past.

Source - Social (History) 7th NCERT-Our Past 2 – Pages – 144 and 145.

59. Consider the following statements, regarding states like Bengal, Awadh and Hyderabad, during the Later Mughals.

- 1) The formation of new states, resulted in a new revenue system being developed with a more developed relation between the state and the bankers.
- 2) The collection of revenue was done by the ijaradaris, rather than officers of the state.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

Answer – (c)

Explanation –

If we take a bird’s eye view, we can detect three common features amongst these states. First, though many of the larger states were established by erstwhile Mughal nobles they were highly suspicious of some of the administrative systems that they had inherited, in particular the jagirdari system. Second, their method of tax collection differed. Rather than relying upon the officers of the state, all three regimes contracted with revenue-farmers for the collection of revenue. The practice of ijaradari, thoroughly disapproved of by the Mughals, spread all over India in the eighteenth century. **Statement 2 is correct.** Their impact on the countryside differed considerably. The third common feature in all these regional states was their emerging

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relationship with rich bankers and merchants. These people lent money to revenue farmers, received land as security and collected taxes from these lands through their own agents. **Hence, Statement 1 is correct.**

Source - Social (History) 7th NCERT-Our Pasts 2 – Pages – 146.

60. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- 1) Many Rajputs, particularly those belonging to Amber and Jodhpur, had served under the Mughals as Mansabdars.
- 2) These Rajput chiefs were given autonomy in their respective territories/watan jagirs.

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

Answer – (c)

Explanation –

Many Rajputs, particularly those belonging to Amber and Jodhpur, had served under the Mughals as Mansabdars, with distinction. In exchange, they were permitted to enjoy considerable autonomy in their watan jagirs. In the eighteenth century, these rulers now attempted to extend their control over adjacent regions. Ajit Singh, the ruler of Jodhpur, was also involved in the factional politics at the Mughal court. Raja Ajit Singh of Jodhpur held the governorship of Gujarat and Sawai Raja Jai Singh of Amber was governor of Malwa. Sawai Raja Jai Singh founded his new capital at Jaipur and was given the subadari of Agra in 1722. **Statement 1 & 2 are correct.**

Source - Social (History) 7th NCERT-Our Pasts 2 – Pages – 146, 147.

61. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- 1) The Sikhs organised into a political community under Guru Gobind Singh against the Mughals.
- 2) Under Banda Bahadur's leadership, they rose in rebellion and seized power. They declared sovereignty by striking coins in the name of Guru Nanak and Guru Gobind Singh.

Select the correct answer using the code given below

(IAS Academy by IAS Officers)

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

Answer – (c)

Explanation –

The organisation of the Sikhs into a political community during the seventeenth century (see Chapter 8) helped in regional state-building in the Punjab. Several battles were fought by Guru Gobind Singh against the Rajput and Mughal rulers, both before and after the institution of the Khalsa in 1699. After his death in 1708, the Khalsa rose in revolt against the Mughal authority under Banda Bahadur's leadership, declared their sovereign rule by striking coins in the name of Guru Nanak and Guru Gobind Singh, and established their own administration between the Sutlej and the Jamuna. **Both statements are correct.**

Source – Social (History) 7th NCERT-Our Past 2 – Pages – 148.

62. Consider the following pairs –

- 1) Jathas - Groups of sikhs
- 2) Dal Khalsa - Grand army
- 3) Gurumatas - Eldest of the Khalsas
- 4) Rakhi - Ceremony to indicate brotherhood

Which of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1, 2 and 3
- d) All of the above

Answer – (a)

Explanation –

Under a number of able leaders in the eighteenth century, the Sikhs organized themselves into a number of bands called jathas, and later on misls. Their combined forces were known as the grand army (dal khalsa). The entire body used to meet at Amritsar at the time of Baisakhi and Diwali to take collective decisions

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known as “resolutions of the Guru (gurmata)”. A system called rakhi was introduced, offering protection to cultivators on the payment of a tax of 20 per cent of the produce.

Source – Social (History) 7th NCERT-Our Past 2 – Pages – 149.

63. Consider the following pairs

- 1) Kunbis - Nomads and weavers
- 2) Misls - Band of Sikh Warriors
- 3) Deshmukhs - Agriculturists
- 4) Chauth - Tax by Marathas

Which of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

Answer – (c)

Explanations –

Under a number of able leaders in the eighteenth century, the Sikhs organized themselves into a number of bands called jathas, and later on misls. Shivaji made a stable kingdom with the support of powerful warrior families (deshmukhs). Groups of highly mobile, peasant pastoralists (kunbis) provided the backbone of the Maratha army. By the 1730s, the Maratha king was recognised as the overlord of the entire Deccan peninsula. He possessed the right to levy chauth and sardeshmukhi in the entire region.

Source – Social (History) 7th NCERT-Our Past 2 – Pages – 148 and 149

64. Consider the following statements –

- 1) The Chitpavan Brahmanas served Shivaji’s successors as their Peshwas.
- 2) The Military campaigns and Taxes made other rulers hostile towards the Marathas.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 Only
- b) 2 Only

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- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer – (c)

Explanation –

Shivaji used these forces to challenge the Mughals in the peninsula. After Shivaji's death, effective power in the Maratha state was wielded by a family of Chitpavan Brahmanas who served Shivaji's successors as Peshwa (or principal minister). Poona became the capital of the Maratha kingdom. By the 1730s, the Maratha king was recognised as the overlord of the entire Deccan peninsula. He possessed the right to levy chauth and sardeshmukhi in the entire region. Expansion brought enormous resources, but it came at a price. These military campaigns also made other rulers hostile towards the Marathas. As a result, they were not inclined to support the Marathas during the third battle of Panipat in 1761. **Statements 1 and 2 are correct.**
Source – Social (History) 7th NCERT-Our Past 2 – Pages – 150.

65. Consider the following pairs –

- 1) Suraj Mal – Watan Rajput
- 2) Chauth - 10% land revenue
- 3) Churaman - Jats

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 3 only
- d) All of them

Answer – (c)

Explanation

Chauth

25 per cent of the land revenue claimed by zamindars. In the Deccan this was collected by the Marathas. Sardeshmukhi 9-10 per cent of the land revenue paid to the head revenue collector in the Deccan.

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Like the other states the Jats consolidated their power during the late seventeenth and eighteenth-centuries. Under their leader, Churaman, they acquired control over territories situated to the west of the city of Delhi, Under Suraj Mal the kingdom of Bharatpur emerged as a strong state.

Hence third pair is only correctly matched.

Source – Social (History) 7th NCERT-Our Past 2 – Pages – 150 and 151.

66. The arrival of Babur into India led to the

1. Introduction of gunpowder in the subcontinent
2. Introduction of the arch and dome in the region's architecture
3. Establishment of Timurid dynasty in the region.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Ans : B

Explanation

- Gunpowder was introduced during the mid-14th century. Hence, **Statement 1 is incorrect.**
- The introduction of Islamic architectural features was the greatest contribution of Delhi sultanates. Hence, introduction of the arch and dome in the region's architecture was done during the period of Delhi Sultanate. So, **Statement 2 is incorrect.**
- **Statement 3 is correct :** The members of the Timurid dynasty were strongly influenced by the Persian culture.
- It had established Timurid Empire in Persia and Central Asia and the Mughal Empire in the Indian subcontinent. Hence, arrival of Babur led to establishment of Timurid dynasty in the region.

67. With reference to the cultural history of medieval India, consider the following statements :

1. Siddhas (Sittars) of Tamil region were monotheistic and condemned idolatry.
2. Lingayats of Kannada region questioned the theory of rebirth and rejected the caste hierarchy.

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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 : C

Explanation

Statement 1 is correct :

- Siddhas(Sittars) of Tamil region were **monotheistic** and they condemned **idolatry**, they advocated renunciation of the world.
- According to them, the path to salvation lay in meditation on the formless ultimate reality and the realisation of oneness with it. For this, they advocated intense training of the mind and body through yogasanas, breathing exercises and meditation.

Statement 2 is correct :

- The Lingayat/Veerashaiva community, a politically dominant group in **Karnataka**, are devotees of Shiva. The Lingayats follow 12th-century saint-philosopher Basavanna .
- They challenged the **idea of caste and the pollution** attributed to certain groups by Brahmanas. They questioned the **theory of rebirth**. They believe that on death, the devotee will be united with Shiva and will not return to this world.

68. Banjaras during the medieval period of Indian history were generally

- (a) agriculturists
- (b) warriors
- (c) weavers
- (d) traders

Ans : D

Explanation

(IAS Academy by IAS Officers)

Banjaras

- The Banjaras were the most important **trader-nomads** with their origins in Rajasthan.
- They moved from one place to another in buying and selling goods.
- Other names : Lamans, Lambadi, Lambhani, Lambani, and Gormati.
- **Alauddin Khalji** used the Banjaras to transport grain to the city markets.
- Emperor **Jahangir** wrote in his memoirs that the Banjaras carried grain on their bullocks from different areas and sold it in towns.

69. With reference to the economic history of medieval India, the term Araghatta' refers to

- (a) bonded labour
- (b) land grants made to military officers
- (c) waterwheel used in the irrigation of land
- (d) waste land converted to cultivated land

Ans : C

Explanation

- Araghatta is a **Persian wheel** used in the irrigation.
- It is a mechanical device used to lift water.
- It uses animal power to lift water from sources, especially from open wells.
- The animals used here are cattle, bullocks, camels, etc.





70. Consider the following statements:

1. In the revenue administration of Delhi Sultanate, the in-charge of revenue collection was known as 'Amil'.
2. The Iqta system of Sultans of Delhi was an ancient indigenous institution.
3. The office of 'Mir Bakshi' came into existence during the reign of Khalji Sultans of Delhi.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Ans : A

Explanation

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Statement 1 is correct : The task of collecting revenue directly from peasant and measurement of land rested on **Amils** in the period of Delhi Sultanate.

Statement 2 is incorrect :

- Under the Iqta system, the land of the empire was divided into several large and small tracts called Iqta and assigned these Iqtas to his soldiers, office.
- Iltutmish established the "Iqta" system" based on Mohammad Gori's ideas. Thus, Iqta system was tax farming system and is not an indigenous system.

Statement 3 is incorrect : Mir Bhakshi headed military department, nobility, information and intelligence agencies during **Mughal period** and not during Delhi sultanate.

71. Consider the following statements:

1. Saint Nimbarka was a contemporary of Akbar.
2. Saint Kabir was greatly influenced by Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi.

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

Explanation

Both are incorrect statements.

Statement 1 is incorrect : Saint Nimbaraka was probably lived in 12th or 13th century.

Akbar belongs to 16 century. So, both are not contemporaries.

Statement 2 is incorrect : Kabir belongs to 14th century and Ahmad sirhindi to 16th century. Kabir was influenced by Ramananda. Kabir lived much earlier as Ahmad sirhindi. So, there is no chance for influence.

72. With reference to Mian Tansen, which one of the following statements is not correct?

- (a) Tansen was the title given to him by Emperor Akbar.

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(b) Tansen composed Dhrupads on Hindu gods and goddesses.

(c) Tansen composed songs on his patrons.

(d) Tansen invented many Ragas.

Ans : A

Explanation

- Tansen was the title given to him by **Raja Vikramjit of Gwalior**. Hence, **option A was incorrect**. Akbar gave him the title 'Miyan'.
- Tansen was a court musician in the darbar of Raja Ramachandra of Bandavagarh (Rewa).
- When Akbar heard of his prodigious talent, he sent a 'firman' to the king asking for Tansen and made him one of the Navaratnas in his court.
- Tansen was famous for communicating with animals through his music.

For further reference : <https://www.thehindu.com/entertainment/music/the-legend-of-mian-tansen/article22893454.ece>

73. Which among the following Mughal Emperors shifted emphasis from illustrated manuscripts to album and individual portrait?

(a) Humayun

(b) Akbar

(c) Jahangir

(d) Shah Jahan

Ans : B

Explanation

- The emphasis was shifted from illustrated manuscripts to album and individual portrait was during **Akbar's reign**.
- Prior to Akbar's reign only narrative paintings were made. Akbar ordered making of portrait album of all his grantees/royal servants.

(IAS Academy by IAS Officers)

74. Which of the following statements is/are *incorrect* regarding the Human Rights Act 1993?

- (1) To protect and realize human rights at the grassroots
- (2) The act envisages the establishment of human rights courts at the panchayat level
- (3) It was established in conformity with the Geneva Convention

Select the answer using the code given below

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) None of the above

Answer: C

EXPLANATION

Why in news? The Lok Sabha recently began a discussion on a bill to amend the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, which, the government said, will make the National Human Rights Commission and state human rights commission more representative and powerful

Statement 1 is correct: The creation of Human Rights Courts at the district level has a great potential to protect and realize human rights at the **grassroots**

Statement 2 is incorrect: the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 gives the provision for the establishment of human rights courts at **district level**.

Statement 3 is incorrect: It was established in conformity with the *Paris principle*.

Paris principle

The Paris Principles were defined at the first International Workshop on National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights held in Paris on 7–9 October 1991. They were adopted by the United Nations Human Rights Commission by Resolution 1992/54 of 1992, and by the UN General Assembly in its Resolution 48/134 of 1993. Protect human rights, including by receiving, investigating and resolving complaints, mediating conflicts and monitoring activities; and Promote human rights, through education, outreach, media, publications, training and capacity building, as well as advising and assisting the Government

<http://nhrc.nic.in/about-us/about-the-Organisation>

Geneva Convention

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The Geneva Convention was a series of international diplomatic meetings that produced a number of agreements, in particular the Humanitarian Law of Armed Conflicts, a group of international laws for the humane treatment of wounded or captured military personnel, medical personnel and non-military civilians during war or armed conflicts. The agreements originated in 1864 and were significantly updated in 1949 after World War II.

75. '*Working on a Warmer Planet*' is a report published by which of the following

- (a) The International Labour Organization (ILO)
- (b) The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
- (c) Conservation International
- (d) United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

Answer: A

Explanation:

- Working on a Warmer Planet - The Impact of Heat Stress on Labour Productivity and Decent Work is released by The International Labour Organization.
- The Projections are based on a global temperature rise of 1.5 degree Celsius by the end of the twenty-first century, and labour force trends.

76. Consider the following statements

- (1) India has a specific law regarding refugees and provisions to deal with cross border migration.
- (2) India has not been a signatory of the 1951 UN Refugee Convention or the 1967 Protocol.
- (3) Citizenship amendment bill has provisions to deal with refugees from all our neighbouring countries.

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

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

Answer: B

EXPLANATION

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Why in news? Centre planning to introduce a fresh version of the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill for consideration and passage in the Lok Sabha.

Statement 1 is incorrect: India doesn't have a specific law regarding refugees.

Statement 2 is correct: India has also not been a signatory of the 1951 UN Convention or the 1967 Protocol – both relating to the Status of Refugees and included in the UNHCR statute.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The citizenship amendment bill seeks to amend it in order to facilitate the grant of Indian citizenship to non-Muslim immigrants from Pakistan, Bangladesh and Afghanistan who are of Hindu, Sikh, Jain, Parsi, Buddhist and Christian extraction, not all neighbours

The 1951 Refugee Convention is the key legal document that forms the basis of our work. Ratified by 145 State parties. An essential purpose of the 1951 Convention is to define the legal status of the refugees in the territory of the contracting Party. It contains comprehensive provisions on the obligations and rights of refugees in areas as diverse as gainful employment, labour legislation, social security, public relief and education

The 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its **1967 Protocol** together are the most comprehensive instruments which have been adopted to date on a universal level to safeguard the fundamental rights of refugees and to regulate their status in countries of asylum. As such they are fundamental to the international regime of refugee protection. They help in ensuring that refugees are granted basic humanitarian treatment

(<https://frontline.thehindu.com/cover-story/article29498656.ece>)

77. Which of the following regarding Coastal Regulation Zone notification 2018 are incorrect?

- (1) It classifies coastal region into 5 different types of zones
- (2) Population and ecological sensitivities are considered while classifying coastal regions
- (3) Temporary tourism facilities are also proposed to be permissible in the No Development Zone
- (4) Only those projects located in CRZ-II and CRZ III shall require MoEF clearance

Select the answer using the code given below

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 4 only
- (c) 3 and 4 only

(d) 1, 2, 4 only

Answer: B

EXPLANATION

Why in news? The Cabinet has approved a significant relaxation of development controls along the coastline through the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification 2018, as part of a plan to encourage construction of buildings and launch tourism activities in areas that are closer to the high tide line

Statement 1 is incorrect: There are **4 different types** of zones:

(CRZ-I): It includes the most ecologically sensitive areas and according to current laws it can't be used for tourism activities and infrastructure development but can be used for defence, strategic and rare public utilities projects.

(CRZ -II): The area that have already been developed up to the shoreline.

(CRZ -III): Areas that are relatively undisturbed and those which do not belong to either Category I or II.

(CRZ-IV): Coastal stretches in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep and small islands, except those designated as CRZ I, CRZ II and CRZ III.

Statement 2 is correct: The zone is subdivided into regions, with varying leeway for infrastructure development, depending on **population** and **ecological sensitivity**.

Statement 4 is incorrect: **CRZ-I (environmentally most critical) and CRZIV** (area covered between Low Tide Line and 12 Nautical Miles seaward) shall require **MoEF** clearance. All other projects shall be considered by Coastal Zone Management Authorities (CZMAs) in the states and union territories.

Statement 3 is correct: Temporary tourism facilities such as shacks, toilet blocks, change rooms, drinking water facilities etc. have now been permitted in Beaches. Such temporary tourism facilities are also now permissible in the "No Development Zone" (NDZ) of the CRZ-III areas

<https://pib.gov.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=186875>

78. The Global Multidimensional poverty index report is prepared by which of the following organizations?

- (a) United Nations Development Programme and the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative.
- (b) World bank and the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative
- (c) World Bank and the United Nations Development Programme
- (d) World food programme and United Nations Development Programme

Answer: A

EXPLANATION

Why in news? India is ranked 102 of 117 countries in the Global Hunger Index 2019, behind its neighbours Nepal, Pakistan and Bangladesh.

Option A is correct: The Global MPI Report is prepared by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative.

The global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) is an international measure of acute multidimensional poverty covering over 100 developing countries. It complements traditional monetary-based poverty measures by capturing the acute deprivations that each person faces at the same time with respect to education, health and living standard. The MPI assesses poverty at the individual level. If someone is deprived in a third or more of ten (weighted) indicators, the global index identifies them as 'MPI poor', and the extent – or intensity – of their poverty is measured by the percentage of deprivations they are experiencing.

<https://ophi.org.uk/multidimensional-poverty-index/>

79. Recently e-baalnidan is in news regarding?

- (a) Online Complaint System for violations and deprivation of child rights
- (b) Online trading platform for agricultural commodities in India
- (c) Online platform where parents can view updates on their child's progress.
- (d) The portal will enable in principle approval for MSME loans up to Rs. 1 crore.

Answer: A

EXPLANATION

Why in news? NCPCR is gearing to develop a mechanism with State Commissions to regularly monitor the information on missing/trafficked children, which will be discussed in detail in the meeting.

Option A is correct: Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO), Act, 2012 provides for a dedicated 'Online Complaint System (e-baalnidan)' to ensure timely/speedy redressal of complaints of various violations and deprivation of child right. Through eBaalNidan, any individual or organisation can

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file a complaint relating to violation of child rights through internet facility. Complainant can view the status of his or her complaint. It does not require the complainant to come to the office of the National Commission for the Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) for just filing a complaint

Option B is incorrect: National Agriculture Market (eNAM) is a pan-India electronic trading portal which networks the existing APMC mandis to create a unified national market for agricultural commodities. Small Farmers Agribusiness Consortium (SFAC) is the lead agency for implementing eNAM under the aegis of Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, Government of India.

Option C is incorrect: Shaala Darpan is an ICT programme of Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India that to provide mobile access to parents of students of Government and Government aided schools. Using Shaala Darpan parents can view updates on their child's progress. They can view records of attendance, assignments and achievements of their child. The ministry aims to launch the service by 2015 academic session.

Option D is incorrect: PSBloanin 59minutes- The initiative reimagines and simplifies the overall process of fund raising and has been designed to ease access of credit to Individuals and MSMEs. This is a unique platform that ensures seamless In-principle loan approval

<http://www.ebaalnidan.nic.in/>

80. Consider the following statements regarding the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) amendment Act, 2019

- (1) The Act deals with sexual offences against persons below 16 years of age
- (2) POCSO act is gender neutral in nature
- (3) It provides for special courts that conduct the trial in-camera and without revealing the identity of the child

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Answer: C

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EXPLANATION

Why in news? The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (Amendment) Bill, 2019 was introduced in Rajya Sabha by the Minister of Women and Child Development, Ms. Smriti Zubin Irani on July 18, 2019. The Bill amends the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012. The Act seeks to protect children from offences such as sexual assault, sexual harassment, and pornography

In order to effectively address the heinous crimes of sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children through less ambiguous and more stringent legal provisions, the Ministry of Women and Child Development championed the introduction of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012. The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (Amendment) Bill, 2019 seeks to protect children from offences such as **sexual assault, sexual harassment, and pornography**.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Act deals with sexual offences against persons **below 18 years** of age, who are deemed as children.

Statement 3 is correct: Speedy trial of offences through appointment of Special Public Prosecutors and designated Special Courts.

Statement 2 is correct: The law has been viewed as a welcome step by most activists since it is **gender neutral (both male and female children are covered)**

<https://www.prsindia.org/theprsblog/law-prohibiting-sexual-offences-against-children-sparks-controversy-over-age-consent>

81. 'Utkarsh 2022' is recently seen in news regarding?

- (a) A cultural festival to celebrate diversity of India by Ministry of Tourism
- (b) A kite flying festival to be celebrated during Makar Sankranti to commemorate the 75th anniversary of quit India movement
- (c) A three- year roadmap to improve regulation and supervision of the central bank.
- (d) Three year integrated program to promote indigenisation of the defence sector in India

Answer: C

EXPLANATION

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Option C is correct: The RBI has finalised a three- year roadmap, named Utkarsh 2022 to improve regulation and supervision of the central bank. It aims at the central bank's proactive role to avoid any other IL&FS debt default issue in future.

Option A incorrect: Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat" was announced by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 31st October, 2015 on the occasion of the 140th birth anniversary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Subsequently, the Finance Minister announced the initiative in his Budget Speech for 2016-17. Through this innovative measure, the knowledge of the culture, traditions and practices of different States & UTs will lead to an enhanced understanding and bonding between the States, thereby strengthening the unity and integrity of India.

Option B incorrect: *Uttarayan:* Gujarat celebrates it in the form of the convivial kite festival of Uttarayan
Utkarsh 2022

the Reserve Bank of India's Medium-term Strategy Framework, in line with the evolving macroeconomic environment, to achieve excellence in the performance of RBI's mandates and strengthening the trust of citizens and other institutions

The Medium-term Vision Statements set out the following:

- Excellence in performance of statutory and other functions;
- Strengthened trust of citizens and other Institutions in the RBI;
- Enhanced relevance and significance in national and global roles;
- Transparent, accountable and ethics-driven internal governance;
- Best-in-class and environment friendly digital as well as physical infrastructure; and
- Innovative, dynamic and skilled human resources

https://m.rbi.org.in/hindi/Scripts/FS_PressRelease.aspx?prid=39283&fn=2

82. Consider the following statements about the Index of Industrial Production(IIP):

- 1) It uses the base year as 2004-2005
- 2) It is compiled by the Central Statistics Office (CSO) under the Ministry of Finance.
- 3) It is a quarterly published index.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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- a) 2 and 3 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 1 and 2 only
- d) None of the above

Answer: D

- None of the above statements are correct.

About IIP

- Index of Industrial Production details out the growth of various sectors in an economy such as mineral mining, electricity and manufacturing.
- It is compiled and published every month by the Central Statistics Office (CSO) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. Hence **statement 2 and 3 are incorrect.**
- The current base year 2011-2012. **Hence statement 1 is incorrect.**

83. Consider the following statements about the G20 grouping.

- 1) G20 is an international economic, military and security alliance.
- 2) European Union and India are permanent members of the forum.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

- The Group of Twenty (G20) is the premier forum for its members' international economic cooperation and decision making. (**not security or military alliance**)
- Its membership comprises 19 countries (including India) plus the European Union accounting for 85% of the world's nominal GDP.

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- India will host the G20 session in 2022 <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/politics-and-nation/india-to-host-g20-summit-in-2022/articleshow/66900904.cms?from=mdr>

84. Which of the following aptly describes a ‘fugitive economic offender’?

- a) One who is absconding from the country after any type of economic offences involving an amount of Rs 100 crore or more.
- b) One who is absconding from the country after not paying his taxes.
- c) One who is absconding from the country for specific economic offences involving an amount of Rs 100 crore or more
- d) One who is residing in our country after the crime done in another country.

Answer: c

- “Fugitive economic offender” means any individual against whom a warrant for arrest in relation to a Scheduled Offence has been issued by any Court in India, who—
 - (i) has left India so as to avoid criminal prosecution; or
 - (ii) being abroad, refuses to return to India to face criminal prosecution;
- “Scheduled Offence” means an offence specified in the Schedule, if the total value involved in such offence or offences is one hundred crore rupees or more;
- (<http://legislative.gov.in/sites/default/files/A2018-17.pdf>)

85. Consider the following pairs:

Landscapes	Country
Daryâche-ye Orumiye (Lake Urmia)	Iraq

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Yellow Sea	North Korea
Rakhine State	Bangladesh

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

Answer: C

Iran, Bangladesh, Hong-Kong and North Korea are in the news for various reasons.

- Lake Urmia is a very hot topic in Iran regarding its environmental degradation. It is shrinking since 2016. It is a salt water lake.
- For more details :
- <https://www.tehrantimes.com/news/441624/Lake-Urmia-water-level-rises-by-1-meter>



- Yellow sea touches North Korea



- Rakhine state is part of Myanmar, not Bangladesh. For this state the Rohingyas have escaped to bangladesh to save themselves from attack.



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86. With reference to the features of the 'Scheme for Trans-disciplinary Research for India's Developing Economy' (STRIDE), consider the following statements:

1. It provides support to research projects that are socially relevant, locally need based, nationally important and globally significant.
2. It is an initiative of the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of HRD
3. This scheme is open only to the researchers in the economics discipline.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Answer: C

Explanation

The University Grants Commission (UGC) has approved a new scheme - 'Scheme for trans-disciplinary Research for India's Developing Economy' (STRIDE).

- Scheme for Trans-disciplinary Research for India's Developing Economy' (STRIDE) will provide support to research projects that are socially relevant, locally needbased, nationally important and globally significant. Hence, **Statement 1 is correct.**
- It is an initiative of Ministry of Human Resource and Development only. Hence **statement 2 is incorrect.**

STRIDE Objectives:

To identify young talent, strengthen research culture, build capacity, promote innovation and support trans-disciplinary research for India's developing economy and national development.

To fund multi institutional network high-impact research projects in humanities and human sciences.

Components of STRIDE:

Component-1 will endeavour to identify the motivated young talents with research and innovation aptitude in universities and colleges. This component is open to all disciplines for grant upto 1 crore.

Component-2 will be mainly to enhance problem solving skills with help of social innovation and action research to improve wellbeing of people and contribute for India's developing economy. Collaborations

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between universities, government, voluntary organizations and industries is encouraged under this scheme. This component is open to all disciplines for grant upto 50 lakh – 1 crore.

Component-3 will fund high impact research projects in the identified thrust areas in humanities and human sciences through national network of eminent scientists from leading institutions. This is open to specific disciplines and not to all disciplines.

Under Component 1 and 2, this scheme is open to all disciplines and its open to specific disciplines mentioned under Component 3. Since its not restricted to the discipline of economics alone **Statement 3 is incorrect.**

<https://pib.gov.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=191018>

87. Which of the following statements is / are correct regarding the National Common Mobility Card (NCMC)?

1. It is an initiative of Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.
2. It can be used for retail shopping and as a debit card.
3. It has an inbuilt wallet which can be used for contactless payments.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

- In order to ensure a seamless travel across metros and other transport systems in addition to retail shopping and purchases, the **Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs (MoHUA)** came out with the National Common Mobility Card (NCMC) Program.
- The NCMC card has 2 instruments on it – a regular debit card which can be used at an ATM, and a local wallet (stored value account), which can be used for contactless payments, without the need to go back to the server or additional authentication.

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88. Which among the following are considered as Classical languages in India?

- 1) Sanskrit
- 2) Hindi
- 3) Marathi
- 4) Tamil
- 5) Odia
- 6) Kannada

Choose the appropriate option:

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

6 classical languages are: Sanskrit, Kannada, Odia, Telugu, Malayalam and Tamil.

- Marathi is being considered to declare as classical language.

The Criteria

- The language must have high antiquity of its early texts/recorded history over a period of 1500–2000 years.
- A body of ancient literature/texts, which is considered a valuable heritage by generations of speakers.
- The literary tradition should be original and not borrowed from another speech community.
- The classical language and literature being distinct from modern, there may also be a discontinuity between the classical language and its later forms or its offshoots
- Hindi is not a classical language.

89. Can dispute settlement take place under the World Bank Group's auspices?

- a) No, because the World Bank Group is a political forum
- b) No, because the World Bank Group is an economic forum
- c) Yes, through the International Court of Justice machinery
- d) Yes, through the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes

Answer - D

Explanation-

- ICSID is the world's leading institution devoted to international investment dispute settlement.
- It has extensive experience in this field, having administered the majority of all international investment cases.
- States have agreed on ICSID as a forum for investor-State dispute settlement in most international investment treaties and in numerous investment laws and contracts. Statement d is correct.
- ICSID was established in 1966 by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other states.

90. What are the forms of assistance that the World Bank provides to its members?

- a) Technical and financial
- b) Political and financial
- c) Only Financial Assistance
- d) Technical and military

Answer - A

Explanation-

- The World Bank Group has set two goals for the world to achieve by 2030:
 1. End extreme poverty by decreasing the percentage of people living on less than \$1.90 a day to no more than 3%.
 2. Promote shared prosperity by fostering the income growth of the bottom 40% for every country
- The World Bank is a vital source of financial and technical assistance to developing countries around the world. Option A is correct.

91. Consider the following statements regarding Pobitora wildlife sanctuary

1. It is spread across the Southern bank of the Ganges.
2. The sanctuary is home to the threatened species - The Indian one horned rhinoceros.
3. It is dominated by tropical deciduous forest vegetation.

Which of the statements given above is/are INCORRECT?

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

Ans: (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect: Pobitora Wildlife Sanctuary is located on the southern bank of the **Brahmaputra** in Morigaon district in Assam, India

Statement 2 is correct: In Pobitora Wildlife Sanctuary, recorded 10% increase in rhino population over the last six years. Pobitora has exceeded its rhino-bearing capacity and is overpopulated. The animals have begun moving outside the sanctuary in search of food, and chances of serious man-animal conflict are quite rife. Besides, the straying animals carry the risk of contracting diseases that afflict domestic animals.

Under the **Indian Rhino Vision 2020 (IRV 2020)** which is a joint programme of the Department of Environment & Forests, Govt of Assam, WWF India, the International Rhino Foundation and the US fish & wildlife service, six rhinos were **trans located** from Pobitora and re-introduced into the **Manas National Park**.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The sanctuary is dominated by **grassland** type of vegetation, which supports population of wide variety of species like wild boar, feral water buffalo, Barking deer etc.

This reserve has been recently in news because the Assam forest department has initiated urgent measures to check the outbreak of **anthrax** after one of the two feral buffaloes found dead inside the Pobitora Wildlife Sanctuary (PWS) tested positive for the infection.

Source:

<https://pobitora.com>

<https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/energy-and-environment/anthrax-scare-in-reserve-after-death-of-buffaloes/article29752405.ece>

92. Consider the following:

1. Porous boundaries

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2. Invasive alien species (Lantana Camara)

3. Private estate

4. Pilgrimage

Which of the above is/are responsible for the destruction of habitat in Periyar and Parambikulam tiger reserves?

(a) 1 and 3 only

(b) 3 and 4 only

(c) 1, 2 and 4 only

(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Ans: (d)

Explanation:

Though the Periyar and Parambikulam tiger reserves have won national acclaim in Management Effectiveness Evaluation, the tiger status report of 2018 lists a few areas that need attention,

- The **porous borders** the reserve share with Tamil Nadu and the 18 illegal entry points along the nearly 90-km interstate boundary have been flagged as a matter of concern by the evaluators.
- The study has identified **Sabarimala pilgrimage** as the largest biotic factor that adds pressure to the fragile ecosystem of the reserve. Though the “biotic pressure from tourism and other activities has been reduced considerably, the pilgrimage pressure of 1 to 1.5 crore devotees to Sabarimala during the festive season.
- The spread of the **invasive species *Lantana camara*** along the grasslands and fields of the reserve has evolved as a major biodiversity threat. The grasslands and fields are gradually being infested by the invasive woody species.
- Of the 208 hectares of the **private estate** where cardamom is being farmed, 67.52 hectare was recently notified as Ecological Fragile Land. The State government has plans to take over the estate from its owners by paying compensation to the owners.



Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/kerala/tiger-concerns/article29247638.ece>

93. Consider the following pairs

- | National park | Important species |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| (1) Desert National park | Nilgiri Thar |
| (2) Singalila National Park | Great Indian Bustard |
| (3) Mukurthi National park | Red panda |

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3
- (d) None

Ans: (d)

Explanation:

National Park	Species
Desert National park	Great Indian Bustard
Singalila National park	Red panda
Mukurthi National park	Nilgiri Thar

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All these National parks in news for various reasons.

- Captive breeding is a new ray of hope for the conservation of the Great Indian Bustard (GIB), which is on the verge of extinction. At least 9 GIB have been artificially hatched in the Desert National Park (DNP) in Jaisalmer district. This is a big success for the joint team of state Forest Department and Wildlife Institute of India (WII).
- Four red pandas bred in captivity and fitted with radio collars would be released in the wild inside **Singalila National Park in Darjeeling** hills by mid-March as part of a captive breeding programme.
- In more good news for Tamil Nadu State animal, **the Nilgiri tahr**, its sightings in the **Mukurthi National Park** have risen from 568 in 2018 to 612 this year. This is the second consecutive year that an increase in the population of the animal had been recorded in the park, meaning the population of the Nilgiri tahr, also known as the Nilgiri ibex, has risen by 132 since 2016.

Source: <https://www.hindustantimes.com/jaipur/9-gibs-artificially-hatched-in-desert-national-park-in-rajasthan/story-SDBj93hj0cUAjvRtVXYlwO.html>
<https://www.hindustantimes.com/kolkata/red-pandas-bred-in-captivity-fitted-with-radio-collars-to-be-released-in-national-park-in-darjeeling-for-captive-breeding/story-W9e7II8uHebemZ8CD1dRjM.html>
<https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/energy-and-environment/nilgiri-tahrs-population-up-27-in-three-years/article29369952.ece>

94. Consider the following statements regarding a National Park:

1. It shares its boundary with three other national parks namely Nagarhole National park, Wayanad National Park and Mudhumalai National Park.
2. It has the second highest tiger population in India.
3. It is home to Elephants, Leopards, Dhole, Sambar, Sloth bear, Chital etc.
4. It is also a tiger reserve.

Which one of the following national park is described in the above statements?

- (a) Bandipur National park
- (b) Bandhavgarh National park
- (c) Sri Venkateshwara National park
- (d) Dachigam National park

Ans: (a)

Explanation: Self explanatory. It has recently been in news because the forest fire that erupted in Bandipur Tiger Reserve devastated hundreds of acres of pristine forest.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/karnataka/when-bandipur-burned/article26474683.ece>
<https://www.bandipurnationalpark.in>

95. Consider the following statements regarding Sambhar lake:

1. It is India's largest salt water lake.
2. It is recognised as a 'Wetland of International Importance' under the Ramsar Convention.
3. The wetland is a key wintering area for Pink Flamingos.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Ans: (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect: Sambhar Lake is India's largest **inland** saltwater lake at 230 sq km, spread mostly across Jaipur and Nagaur districts and also a part of Ajmer. Chilka lake is a largest coastal salt water lake and also called as largest brackish water lagoon in India. It is also Asia's largest salt water lake.

Statement 2 is correct: The Sambhar Lake is a rain-fed playa of the arid zone of Rajasthan famous for salt production. It was given the status of a **Ramsar Site** in 1990.

Statement 3 is correct: It is also an Important Bird Area (IBA) due to migratory avifaunal population, especially flamingo and waterfowl.

It has been in news because, thousands of migratory birds have been found dead at Sambhar Lake. While there is no clarity yet on what has caused the deaths, investigations so far suggest avian **botulism**, a paralytic and frequently fatal disease caused by the ingestion of toxins.

Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/the-mystery-of-sambhar-lake-why-are-so-many-birds-dying-in-rajasthan-6127235/>

96. Consider the following countries:

1. Turkmenistan
2. Uzbekistan
3. Kazakhstan
4. Kyrgyzstan
5. Tajikistan

Caspian Sea is bordered by which of the above countries?

- (a) 1, 2 and 4 only
- (b) 1, 3 and 5 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) All of the above

Ans: (c)

Explanation:



97. What is the correct sequence of occurrence of the following cities from North to South?

1. Kabul
2. Ashgabat
3. Astana
4. Bishkek

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Answer: B



98. Consider the following pairs

- | Lake | Country |
|---------------|------------|
| (1) Baikal | Kyrgyzstan |
| (2) Issyk-Kul | Russia |
| (3) Balkhash | Kazakhstan |

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Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3
- (d) None

Answer: B

Explanation:

Lake	Country
Issyk-Kul	Kyrgyzstan
Balkhash	Kazakhstan
Baikal	Russia

99. Which of the following countries share their borders with the Aral Sea?

- 1. Turkmenistan
- 2. Uzbekistan
- 3. Kazakhstan
- 4. Kyrgyzstan

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Ans:(b)

Explanation:



100. With reference to the Wakhan corridor, consider the following statements:

1. It is a narrow strip of territory in Afghanistan, extending into China
2. It separates Tajikistan from Pakistan.

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: (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: Self explanatory

Statement 2 is correct: Self explanatory

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